PUBLIC NOTICES

CAMBRIDGE 2025 DRINKING WATER REPORT

Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: four wells ranging from 395 to 427 feet deep, that draw water from the Mt. Simon aquifer.

Cambridge works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources.

Contact Todd Schwab, Director of Public Works, at 763-689-1800 or tschwab@ci.cambridge.mn.us if you have questions about Cambridge's drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulate the amounts of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Cambridge Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health.

Learn more by visiting the Minnesota Department of Health's webpage Basics of Monitoring and testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html).

How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the tables.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the tables below with the detection date.

We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Definitions

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **MCL (Maximum contaminant level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG (Maximum contaminant level goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A (Not applicable):** Does not apply.
- **pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water, or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part per trillion is like one drop in one trillion drops of water, or about one drop in 20 Olympic sized swimming pools. ppt is the same as nanograms per liter (ng/l).
- **PWSID:** Public water system identification.

Monitoring Results – Regulated Substances

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer taps.

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	90% of Results Were Less Than	Number of Homes with High Levels	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	1.47 ppb	0 out of 20	0 - 4.5 ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0.2 ppm	0 out of 20	0.03 - 0.86 ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

INORGANIC & ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	9.1 ppm	0.00 - 9.10 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.03 ppm	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.
Gross Alpha	0 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	10.9 pCi/l	7.7 - 14.0 pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	0 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	4 pCi/l	3.9 - 4.0 pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Nitrate: Even though Cambridge meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate quarterly (four times a year). The highest level for nitrate found during 2025 was 9.1.

CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION – Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80 ppb	19.5 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	N/A	60 ppb	6.7 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.69 ppm	0.40 - 1.11 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total HAA refers to HAA5

OTHER SUBSTANCES – Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.69 ppm	0.60 - 0.73 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Fluoride: Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter, with small amounts present naturally in many drinking water sources. There is an overwhelming weight of credible, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that fluoridation reduces tooth decay and cavities in children and adults, even when there is availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste and mouth rinses. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems adjust the level of fluoride in the water to an optimal concentration between 0.5 to 0.9 parts per million (ppm) to protect your teeth. Fluoride levels below 2.0 ppm are not expected to increase the risk of a cosmetic condition known as enamel fluorosis.

Monitoring Results – Unregulated Substances/ Emerging Contaminants

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water. MDH, EPA, and other health agencies may have developed comparison values for some of these compounds. Some of these comparison values are based solely on potential health impacts and do not consider our ability to measure contaminants at very low concentrations nor the cost and technology of prevention and/or treatment. These values may be set at levels that are costly, challenging, or impractical for a water system to meet (for example, large-scale treatment technology may not exist for a given contaminant). Sample data are listed along with comparison values in the table below; it is important to note that these comparison values are not enforceable.

Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The significance of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health effects, so this information can change over time.

A person drinking water with a contaminant at or below the comparison value would be at little to no risk for harmful health effects. If the level of a contaminant is above the comparison value, people of a certain age or with special health conditions-like a fetus, infants, children, elderly, and people with impaired immunity—may need to take extra precautions. We are notifying you of the unregulated/ emerging contaminants we have detected as a public education opportunity.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

- More information is available on MDH's A-Z List of Contaminants in Water (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html)
- Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/ucmr4.html)
- Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule)
- EPA has developed a UCMR5 Program Overview Factsheet (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf) describing UCMR 5 contaminants and standards.

In the past year, your drinking water may have tested for additional unregulated contaminants as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) and results are still being processed. The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Data finder allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available UCMR 5 analytical results (https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder).

UNREGULATED/EMERGING CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.

Contaminant Comparison Value Highest Average Result or Highest Single Test Result Range of Detected Test Results

Sodium*20 ppm 6.52 ppm N/A

Sulfate 500 ppm 2.32 ppm N/A

UNREGULATED/EMERGING CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.

Contaminant	Comparison Value	Highest Average Result or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results
Sodium*	20 ppm	6.52 ppm	N/A
Sulfate	500 ppm	2.32 ppm	N/A

*Note that home water softening can increase the level of sodium in your water.

Some People Are More Vulnerable to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Service Line Material Inventory

Cambridge has completed and submitted our service line materials inventory to the Minnesota Department of Health. The service line inventory is publicly available, and you can check the materials for your service line by visiting the Lead Inventory Tracking Tool (LITT) (https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/). You may also contact us at lfedor@ci.cambridge.mn.us (Luke Fedor). The city of Cambridge used city staff for on-site inspections. We also utilized past records and project prints to identify the areas that could be effected. An on-line ap was created for homeowners to self-identify their service line. As of 10/15/2025, our inventory contains 0 lead, 25 galvanized requiring replacement, 5 unknown material, and 3343 non-lead service lines.

Learn More about Your Drinking Water

Drinking Water Sources

Groundwater supplies 75 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and found in aquifers beneath the surface of the land. Surface water supplies 25 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and is the water in lakes, rivers, and streams above the surface of the land.

Contaminants can get in drinking water sources from the natural environment and from people's daily activities. There are six main types of contaminants in drinking water sources.

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. Sources include sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants include salts and metals from natural sources (e.g. rock and soil), oil and gas production, mining and farming operations, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater discharges.
- Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing,

destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

- Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic compounds. Sources include industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants such as radium, thorium, and uranium isotopes come from natural sources (e.g. radon gas from soils and rock), mining operations, and oil and gas production.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Cambridge is protecting your drinking water source(s);
- Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;
- How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources, based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at Source Water Assessments (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa.html) or call 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk. You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. There is no safe level of lead.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for proving high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

1. Let the water run before drinking tap water flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.

- Activities such as taking a shower, doing laundry or dishes help keep water moving in your home system but are not a replacement for running the tap before you drink if it has not been used for a long period of time.
- The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.

2. Know your service line materials by contacting your public water system, or you can search for your address online at the Minnesota Lead Inventory Tracking Tool (https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/).

- Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead) is EPA's step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home.

3. Use cold water for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.

- Test your water. In most cases,

PUBLIC NOTICES CONTINUED

letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.

• Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to purchase a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample:

Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam)

The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.

5. Treat your water if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run. You can use a filter certified with ANSI/NSF standards 53 and 42 for lead reduction.

• Read about water treatment units:

Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html)

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at:

• Visit EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

• Visit the Minnesota department of Health Lead in Drinking Water (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html)

• To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html)

6. Be Aware: Head Start Programs, Child Care Centers, Public and Charter Schools all have requirements to test for lead in drinking water. These programs can learn more about requirements and resources for testing and remediation at MDH Drinking Water in Schools and Child Cares (https://www.web.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/schools/index.html)

Help Protect Our Most Precious Resource – Water Conservation

Conservation is essential, even in the land of 10,000 lakes. For example, in parts of the metropolitan area, groundwater is being used faster than it can be replaced. Some agricultural regions in Minnesota are vulnerable to drought, which can affect crop yields and municipal water supplies.

We must use our water wisely. Below are some tips to help you and your family conserve – and save money in the process.

• Fix running toilets—they can waste hundreds of gallons of water.

• Turn off the tap while shaving or brushing your teeth.

• Shower instead of bathe. Bathing uses more water than showering, on average.

• Only run full loads of laundry, and set the washing machine to the correct water level.

• Only run the dishwasher when it's full.

• Use water-efficient appliances (look for the Water Sense label).

• Use water-friendly landscaping, such as native plants.

• When you do water your yard, water slowly, deeply, and less frequently. Water early in the morning and close to the ground.

Service Line Replacement

As a result of recent state and federal funding opportunities, the replacement of the lead service line owned by the property owner may be completed at no cost to the owner. All funding will pass through Cambridge and certain state and federal construction requirement must be met to be eligible for these funds. If the property owner replaces the service line without coordinating with Cambridge, the property owner will be responsible for all costs related to the replacement of the privately owned service line.

Additional Information

Sprinkling Guidelines: To maintain an adequate water supply and ensure the public's safety, the City of Cambridge adopted Ordinance No. 450 that states that residents comply with the following guidelines on water sprinkling: For instance, all city properties with odd numbered house number address only sprinkle lawns on odd numbered days. (Example: 981 Cypress Street South may sprinkle lawn on May 21, 23, 25, etc.) There will be NO sprinkling from noon to 6:00 p.m. All non-established lawns can water every day for a period of six weeks except for the hours of noon to 6:00 p.m. Over seeding or spot patching of existing established yards can be watered every day with a hand-controlled hose. This is in effect from May 1 through August 31st.

This report is not being directly mailed to all customers but a copy is available upon request. www.ci.cambridge.mn.us
Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on May 7, 2026

FORECLOSURES

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Minnesota Uniform Conveyancing Blanks
Minn. Stat. 580.025, 580.04
Form 60.2.1 (2009)
DATE: April 23, 2026

YOU ARE NOTIFIED that default has occurred in the conditions of the following described Mortgage:

INFORMATION REGARDING MORTGAGE TO BE FORECLOSED

1. Date of Mortgage: July 11, 2022

2. Mortgagors: Elijah Benner, an unmarried person.

3. Mortgagees: Figure Lending LLC.

4. Recording Information:

Recorded on July 15, 2022, as Document Number A517553, in the Office of the County Recorder of Isanti County, Minnesota.

5. Assignments of Mortgage, if any:

Assigned to Valley Strong Credit Union, by written assignment recorded on October 2, 2024, as Document Number A532993 in the recording office stated in paragraph 4.

INFORMATION REGARDING MORTGAGED PREMISES

6. Tax parcel identification number of the mortgaged premises: 14.044.0080

7. Legal description of the mortgaged premises:

That part of Lot 1 of Auditor`s Subdivision Number 7, to the Village of Braham, described as followed Commencing at a point 649 feet South of the Northeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 2, In Township 37 North, of Range 23 West, Isanti County, Minnesota then South along the East line of said Forty, a distance of 240 feet, then at a right angle West 350 feet then North at a right angle, and parallel with the East line of said Forty, a distance of 240 feet, and thence at a right angle 350 feet, to point of commencement and there to terminate.

Excepting therefrom that part thereof lying southerly of a line described as follows: Said line to commence at a point 746.67 feet south of the Northeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of Section 2, In Township 37 North, of Range 23 West, Isanti County, Minnesota as measured along the east line of sold Northwest Quarter; thence deflecting to the right (West) 90 degrees, 350 feet, more or less, to the West line of said Auditor`s Lot 1, and said line there terminating, Isanti County, Minnesota.

Check here if all or part of the described real property is Registered (Torrens)

8. The physical street address, city, and zip code of the mortgaged premises: 408 Cherry Ave N, Braham, MN 55006.

OTHER FORECLOSURE DATA

9. The person holding the Mortgage:

is not a transaction agent, as defined by Minn. Stat. 58.02, subd. 30.

The name(s) of the residential mortgage servicer and the lender or broker, as defined in Minn. Stat. 58.02, is/are Valley Strong Credit Union.

10. If stated on the Mortgage, the name of the mortgage originator, as defined in Minn. Stat. 58.02, is Figure Lending LLC .

INFORMATION REGARDING FORECLOSURE

11. The requisites of Minn. Stat. 580.02 have been satisfied.

12. The original principal amount secured by the Mortgage was $68,079.00.

13. At the date of this notice the amount due on the Mortgage, including taxes, if any, paid by the holder of the Mortgage, is: $84,297.52.

14. Pursuant to the power of sale in the Mortgage, the Mortgage will be foreclosed, and the mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of Isanti County, Minnesota, at public auction on 06/30/2026, 10:00 AM., 2440 Main St S, Cambridge, MN 55008.

15. The time allowed by law for redemption by Mortgagor or Mortgagor's personal representatives or assigns is six (6) months after the date of sale.

16. Minn. Stat. 580.04(b) provides, "If the real estate is an owner-occupied, single-family dwelling, the notice must also specify the date on or before which the mortgagor must vacate the property if the mortgage is not reinstated under section 580.30 or the property redeemed under section 580.23." If this statute applies, the time to vacate the property is 11:59 p.m. On 12/31/2026.

THE TIME ALLOWED BY LAW FOR REDEMPTION BY THE MORTGAGOR, THE MORTGAGOR'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES OR ASSIGNS, MAY BE REDUCED TO FIVE WEEKS IF A JUDICIAL ORDER IS ENTERED UNDER MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 582.032, DETERMINING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE MORTGAGED PREMISES ARE IMPROVED WITH A RESIDENTIAL DWELLING OF LESS THAN FIVE UNITS, ARE NOT PROPERTY USED IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AND ARE ABANDONED.

Name of Mortgagee or Mortgage Assignee:
Valley Strong Credit Union

Name and address of Attorney for Mortgagee or Mortgage Assignee:
Schneiderman & Sherman P.C.
8530 Eagle Point Blvd.
Suite 100
Lake Elmo, MN 55042
26-000473-1

Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on April 30; May 7, 14, 21, 28; June 6, 2026

PROBATE

STATE OF MINNESOTA ISANTI COUNTY DISTRICT COURT 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Court File Number: 30-PR-26-7
Case Type: Informal Probate

Notice of Informal Probate of Will and Appointment of Personal Representative and Notice to Creditors

In Re The Estate Of Tracy Denise Guaman, Deceased

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS AND CREDITORS:

Notice is hereby given that an application for informal probate of the above-named Decedent's Last Will dated May 3, 2007 has been filed with the Probate Registrar, and the application has been granted. Notice is also given that the Probate Registrar has informally appointed the following:

Self-Represented Litigant: Karen Oeltjen
Address: 722 100th ST Amery WI 54001
Email: karenoeltjen@gmail.com
Phone Number: 715-821-6613

as Personal Representative of the Estate of the Decedent. Any heir, devisee or other interested person may be entitled to appointment as Personal Representative, or may object to the appointment of the Personal Representative. Unless objections are filed pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 524.3-607, and the court otherwise orders, the Personal Representative has full power to administer the Estate, including, after 30 days from the date of issuance of letters, the power to sell, encumber, lease or distribute real estate. Any objections to the probate of the Will, or to the appointment of the personal representative, must be filed with this court, and will be heard by the court after the filing of an appropriate petition and proper notice of hearing.

Notice is also given that, subject to Minn. Stat. § 524.3-801, all creditors having claims against the Estate are required to present the claims to the Personal Representative or to the Court Administrator within four (4) months after the date of this Notice, or the claims will be barred.

Pamela Kreier, Probate Registrar
Date: March 18, 2026
Erin Boettcher, Court Administrator
Date: March 18, 2026

Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on May 7, 14, 2026

NOTICES

NOTICE FANNIE LAKE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Fannie Lake Improvement District / Aquatic Conservation Services will be treating Fannie Lake for Curly leaf pondweed with Flumioxazin sometime after May 10, 2026.

Some areas of the lake may be treated within 150 feet of the shoreline. If you do not want this treatment within 150 feet of your shoreline, contact one of the Fannie Lake Improvement District board members prior to May 8, 2026.

Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on April 23, 30, May 7, 2026

GENERAL NOTICE OF CORPORATE DISSOLUTION OF WILD HARE MANUFACTURING INC.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please be advised that the Minnesota Business Corporation known as Wild Hare Manufacturing Inc., heretofore organized and existing under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 302A, whose registered office and principal executive office is 6061 259th Ave. NE, Stacy, Isanti County, MN 55079-6127, is in the process of dissolving.

Pursuant to shareholder action dated December 10, 2025, the corporation will be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes Sections 302A.721 and 302A.727.

A Notice of Intent to Dissolve, as provided for under Minnesota Statutes Section 302A.721 has been filed by the corporation with the Minnesota Secretary of State on April 10, 2026.

All debts owed to the corporation and all claims against the corporation will be received by Michael (Mike) P. Bensen and must be presented in writing at 6061 259th Ave. NE, Stacy, MN 55079-6127 by July 22, 2026.

Dated: April 16, 2026
/s/ Michael P. Bensen
Corporate President/CEO

Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on April 23, 30, May 7, 14, 2026

PUBLIC HEARING

PUBLIC NOTICE CITY OF ISANTI PLANNING COMMISSION

Public Hearing on May 19th, 2026

Notice is hereby given that on **Tuesday, May 19, 2026, at 6:00pm at the Isanti City Hall located at 110 First Avenue NW;** the Planning Commission will hold a Public Hearing on the following item(s):

1) Request by Pump Republic Gym for a Conditional Use Permit for 687 E Dual Parkway NE – Suite B to operate a fitness center under City Ordinance 445 Section 18.

2) Request by the City of Isanti for Annexation by Property Owner Petition and Zoning Map Amendment for city-owned parcels 05.029.3200 and 05.029.3000.

3) Request by the City of Isanti for a Zoning Text and Map Amendment to repeal and remove the Tier One Zoning District in accordance with Minnesota Statute § 462.357, Subd. 1.

4) Request by the City of Isanti for a Zoning Text Amendment to include all Fraxinus species (Ash trees) on the prohibited tree list, including but not limited to Green Ash, White Ash, Black Ash, and Blue Ash.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY OF ISANTI, MINNESOTA.
Jared Haas
Associate Planner

Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on May 7, 2026

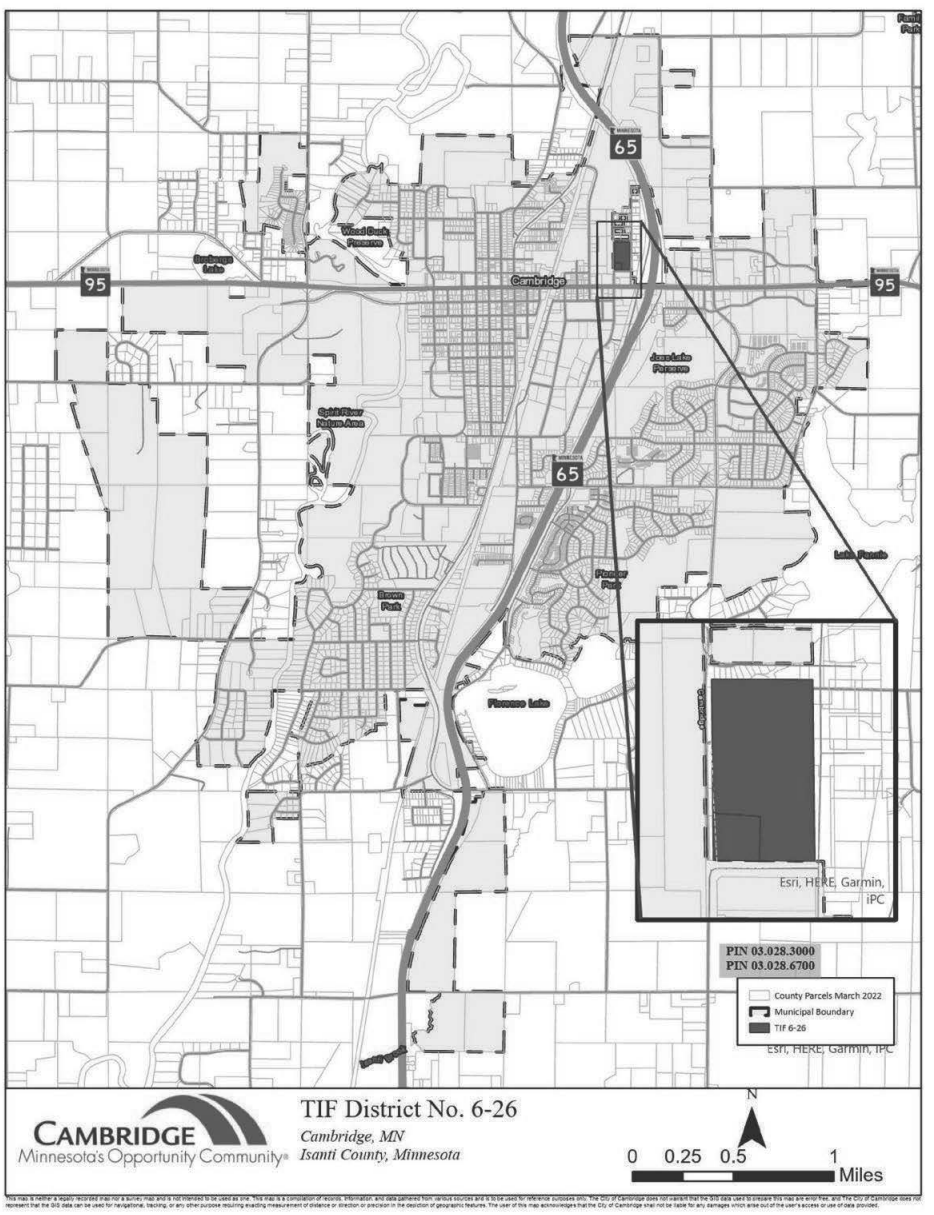
PUBLIC HEARING CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING CITY OF CAMBRIDGE ISANTI COUNTY STATE OF MINNESOTA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Cambridge (the "City"), Isanti County, State of Minnesota, will hold a public hearing on May 18, 2026 beginning at approximately 6:00 PM, at the City Council Chambers located at 300 Third Ave NE, Cambridge, Minnesota, relating to the City's proposed adoption of a Modification to the Development Program (the "Modification") in order to expand the boundary for Development District No. 6 (the "Development District") and modifications to the Tax Increment Financing Plans of TIF Districts No. 6-15, 6-16, 6-17, 6-18, 6-20, 6-21, 6-22, 6-23, and 6-25 (the "Existing TIF Districts Modifications") therein; and the proposed establishment of Tax Increment Financing District No. 6-26 (a housing tax increment financing district) (the "TIF District") within the Development District and proposed adoption of a Tax Increment Financing Plan (the "TIF Plan") therefor (collectively, the "Modification and Plan"), pursuant to Minnesota Statutes (M.S.), Sections 469.124 to 469.133 and Sections 469.174 to 469.1794, all inclusive, as amended. Copies of the Modification and Plan are on file and available for public inspection at the office of the Community Development Director at City Hall.

The City is expanding the boundaries of the Development District to include certain parcels as shown on the Map which will be included in the TIF District. The boundaries of the Development District will be coterminous with the corporate boundaries of the City. The Existing TIF Districts Modifications are included in the modifications in order to incorporate the expanded area of the Development District.

The property to be included in the TIF District is located within the expanded Development District and the City. A map of the Development District as expanded and the TIF District therein is set forth below. Subject to certain limitations, tax increment from the TIF District and the Existing TIF Districts may be spent on eligible uses within the boundaries of the Development District, as expanded.



All interested persons may appear at the hearing and present their views orally or prior to the meeting in writing.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MINNESOTA

/s/_____
City Clerk

Published in the Isanti-Chisago County STAR on May 7, 2026

ISANTI AND CHISAGO COUNTY COURT REPORTS

The following felony charges were filed in Isanti County Court on April 26 - May 2. All individuals are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Dale Arthur Hill, III (DOB 08/12/1991) of Saint Francis, was charged April 28 with Drugs - 5th Degree - Possess Schedule 1,2,3,4 or paraphernalia residual - Not cannabis/hemp.

Austin Fred Lee Cromwell (DOB 03/07/1997) of Cambridge, was charged April 29 with Fleeing a Peace Officer in a Motor Vehicle.

The following felony charges were filed in Chisago County Court on April 25 - May 2. All individuals are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Christy Marie Anderson (DOB 09/04/1979) of Hugo, was charged April 27 with Fugitive from Justice from Other State - extradition waived.

Robert Roe Lewandowski (DOB 04/20/1975) of St. Cloud, was charged April 28 with Drugs - 3rd Degree - Possess 10 grams or more a narcotic drug other than heroin or fentanyl.

Wesley Allen Robinson (DOB 10/18/1983) of Finlayson, was charged April 28 with one count of Receiving Stolen Property; and one count of Drugs - 5th Degree - Possess Schedule 1,2,3,4 or paraphernalia residual - Not cannabis/hemp.

Michael James Rueb (DOB 08/26/1985) of Lindstrom, was charged May 1 with Issue Dishonored Check-Offense.