

**Village of Northport
Infrastructure Committee Agenda
June 15, 2022
1:30pm**

Call to Order

Additions to the Agenda

Public Comments

Update on water rate increase/ Ordinance

Prep for Fourth of July

Right of Way Ordinance

Dark Sky request to decommission light

Fourth Street update

DPW Report

Planning Commission Report

Public Comments

Adjourn

May 25, 2022

Dear President Wetherbee and Village Council Members,

First of all, thank you to the Village Council for establishing and adopting a Resolution of Support for Dark Sky Lighting Principles. And, thank you for partnering with Consumer's Energy in the pilot street light shield project.

One of the statements within the resolution says: "Whereas, the Village supports eliminating glare, reducing light trespass, and minimizing light pollution while conserving energy and resources..."

I'd like to draw your attention to a specific street light that is of concern to several residents of the Village, Township and visitors.

The light is located on M22, heading toward Leland. It's between M22/M201 and West Street. There is no intersection or curve near this location that would perhaps warrant a street light for driver's safety.

Turn West on M22 from M201. There's a hill you ascend and that's when you're blinded by the glare of the streetlight. You're also affronted with the glare when heading East on M22 towards M201.

Though this light has been "shielded" it seems that the glare hasn't diminished. Glare light scattering in the eye causes loss of contrast, sometimes blinds you temporarily and leads to unsafe driving conditions and a public safety driving hazard.

Disability glare is the reduction in visibility caused by intense light sources in the field of view, while *discomfort glare* is the sensation of annoyance or even pain induced by overly bright sources. This particular street light causes both types of glares. Glare is especially concerning for older drivers due to the aging characteristics of the eye.

Some night, drive by this light from each direction. What do you think of the glare?

Please reconsider decommissioning this light in the interest of public driving safety.

Thank you,

Phyllis Rebori

Dark Sky Committee Co-Chair

2021 Water Quality Report for Village of Northport

Water Supply Serial Number: 4810

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Northport for the 2021 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2021. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from three groundwater wells, each over 90 feet. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is moderate. We are continuing efforts to protect our sources by improving our cross-connection program and wellhead protection program. A Water Reliability Study was completed in 2020.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: David Tompkins, Village of Northport Water System Operator at 231-386-5781. Email npdpw@villageofnorthport.net, or the Village Office, 116 W. Nagonaba St., Northport, MI 231-386-5182.

Contaminants and their presence in 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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

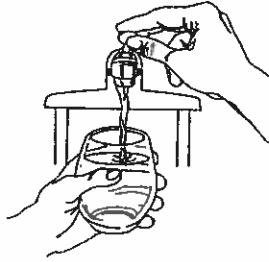
Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2021. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

1 Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|---|
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.38 | ND-.38 | 2021 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.89 | 0.42-0.89 | 2020 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium ¹ (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 37.1 | 12.6-37.1 | 2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 13 | ND-13 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 4.8 | N/A | 2021 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine ² (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.28 | 0.1-0.5 | 2021 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Combined radium (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 0.637 | N/A | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------------|------------------|---|
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt) | 370 | N/A | ND | N/A | 2021 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process |
| Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt) | 420 | N/A | ND | N/A | 2021 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments |
| Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 51 | N/A | 2.7 | ND-2.7 | 2021 | No | Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) | 400,000 | N/A | 6.2 | ND-6.2 | 2021 | No | Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities |

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt) | 6 | N/A | ND | N/A | 2021 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Breakdown of precursor compounds |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) | 16 | N/A | ND | N/A | 2021 | No | Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) | 8 | N/A | ND | N/A | 2021 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments |
| Inorganic Contaminant Subject to ALs | AL | MCLG | Your Water ³ | Range of Results | Year Sampled | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 5 | ND-5 | 2021 | 0 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.54 | 0.07-0.54 | 2021 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

³ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

| Unregulated Contaminant Name | Average Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Comments |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|
| Bromide (ug/L) | 39.24 | 28.6-44.79 | 2018 | Results of monitoring are available upon request |
| Manganese (ug/L) | 12.39 | 5.6-18.28 | 2018 | Results of monitoring are available upon request |
| Total Organic Carbon | 1741.7 | 1711.1 - 1772.3 | 2018 | Results of monitoring are available upon request. |

Information about lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Northport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line, it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the USEPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2021.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year as they happen. Copies are available at Northport Department of Public Works, 121 W. 3rd St., Northport, MI. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. For more information about your water or the contents of this report, contact David Tompkins, Water System Operator, at 231-386-5781. The Village website is www.villageofnorthport.net. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.