

### Source Water Information

The surface water source for Indiana American Waters Northwest Operations, serving Gary and surrounding communities, comes entirely from one of the best surface water sources in the world, Lake Michigan. Water treatment is provided at two water filtration plants. Chemical treatment, filtration, and laboratory analysis ensure that the water you drink is of the highest quality. Additionally, a small percentage of our water is purchased from the City of East Chicago Water Department, which supplements water delivered to residents and businesses located in the northwest section of Gary. East Chicago adheres to our strict water quality standards in treating Lake Michigan water.

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Monitoring was conducted during 2015 under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2). The compound(s) detected under UCMR2 are noted in the table. For information concerning our results, please contact our designated Water Quality Supervisor listed in this report. Data is also available on the EPA's website ([www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ucmrgetdata.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ucmrgetdata.html))

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

### How to Contact Us

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Martin Wille, Water Quality Analyst, at (219) 880-2339 or (800) 492-8373. You can also contact Mr. Wille by e-mail at [martin.wille@amwater.com](mailto:martin.wille@amwater.com).

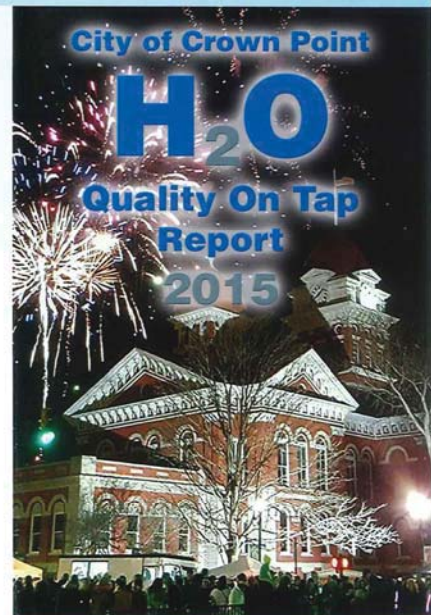
For questions about your water bill or service issues, please call our Customer Service Center at (219) 662-3235.

To learn more about Indiana American Water, please visit our web site at [www.IndianaAMwater.com](http://www.IndianaAMwater.com).



### Water Conservation in the Home...

- 1. Check faucets and pipes for leaks.**  
A small drip from a worn faucet washer can waste 20 gallons of water per day. Larger leaks can waste hundred of gallons.
- 2. Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket!**  
Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, 5-7 gallons of water is wasted.
- 3. Check your toilet for leaks.**  
Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.
- 4. Water your lawn only when it needs it and during the early part of the day.**  
Adjust your sprinklers so they are watering your lawn and garden and not your driveway, sidewalks and street.
- 5. Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators.** These inexpensive items are easy for the homeowner to install. Aerators are the single best home water conservation method and also the cheapest! A long, hot shower can use up to 5-10 gallons of water every unnecessary minute. "Low-flow" means it uses less than 2.5 gallons per minute. Limit your showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash down and rinse off.



Presented by  
**David D.F. Uran** Mayor  
**Scott Rediger** Director of Public Works  
PWS ID 5245008



### A Message from ... MAYOR URAN

*I am proud to report that water provided by Indiana American Water Company to Crown Point during 2015 was as good or better than all state and federal standards for drinking water. Water is an essential part of your daily*

*life, so it's natural to expect only the highest quality.*

*I believe that educating our customers is an integral part of the mission of the Crown Point Water Department. We believe it's your right to know about the source and quality of drinking water that is delivered daily to your home and business. We hope you find this information both informative and useful.*

Sincerely,

David D.F. Uran  
Mayor

### PROTECTING YOUR WATER SOURCE

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has developed a plan for the assessment of all public water systems' surface and ground water sources throughout the state. The state's plan will identify potential contaminant sources. Please share your views with us if you are interested in environmental water quality issues by calling our designated Water Quality Superintendent listed in this report.

### SUBSTANCES EXPECTED TO BE IN DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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 may 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### CHLORAMINE

Chloramines are an Indiana and Federally-approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. Chloramines minimize disinfection byproduct formation. Another benefit of chloramines is improved taste of the water as compared with free chlorine.

Indiana American Water has successfully used chloramines in our system for several years. Chloramines are also used by many other water utilities nationally. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums. Treatment to remove chloramines is different than treatment for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also contact Indiana American Water for more chloramine information.

### SPECIAL Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For additional information regarding Cryptosporidiosis (a gastrointestinal disease caused by Cryptosporidium) and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please contact our Customer Service Center at (800) 492-8373.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### Why fixing leaks around your home is IMPORTANT!



A leaking toilet can use 90,000 gallons of water in 30 days

A leaking faucet or hose bib can lose up to 180 gallons a month or 2160 gallons per year



A 1/8" hole in a metal pipe, 40 PSI, leaks 2,500 gallons of water in 24 hours



# H<sub>2</sub>O Quality Statement



We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table, showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2015. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

## REGULATED SUBSTANCES (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Northwest Indiana		East Chicago		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
				Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)		
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2009	0	15	0.9	ND-0.9	NA	NA	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2015	2	2	NA	NA	0.02	NA	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	2009	0	50 <sup>1</sup>	2.0	1.5-2.0	NA	NA	YES	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2013	200	200	6.0	ND-6.0	NA	NA	YES	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	4	4	0.73	0.63-0.73	NA	NA	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	2014	NA	NA <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	1.1	NA	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from electroplating, stainless steel & alloy products, mining & refining operations
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	0.32	NA	0.4	NA	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) <sup>3</sup>	2015	NA	TT	1.0	NA	1.0	NA	YES	Naturally present in the environment

## BACTERIA RESULTS (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest % of Positive Samples Detected per Month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2015	0	No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive per month	0.83%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

## OTHER COMPOUNDS (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Northwest Indiana		Crown Point		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
				Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2015	NA	80	24.9	12.8-36.6	18.5	12.4-27.6	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2015	NA	60	14.6	5.0-19.3	11.0	6.5-18.9	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections			Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2015	4	4	1.9	1.7-2.3	NA	NA	YES	Water additive used to control microbes

## TURBIDITY A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Northwest Indiana Highest Single Measurement	East Chicago* Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>4</sup>	2015	0	TT=1 NTU	0.33	0.27	YES	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % meeting standards	2015	NA	TT=% Smpis <0.3 NTU	99%	100%	YES	Soil Runoff

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES Crown Point, Indiana

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Measured on water leaving Pump Station		Measured in the Distribution System		Typical Source
		Level Found	Range of Detections (High-Low)	Level Found	Range of Detections (High-Low)	
Chromium TOTAL (ppb) <sup>6</sup>	2013	0.9	0.4-0.9	0.7	0.4-0.7	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum (ppb) <sup>6</sup>	2013	1.6	1.2-1.6	1.6	1.2-1.6	Naturally occurring element found in ores, and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ppb) <sup>6</sup>	2013	122.1	104.7-122.1	121.7	103.6-121.7	Naturally occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Chromium (ppb) <sup>6</sup>	2013	0.37	0.37-0.33	0.37	0.37-0.33	See Chromium (total)

## TAP WATER SAMPLES Lead and Copper Results (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Northwest Indiana			Crown Point*			Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
				90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level			
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.228	51	0	1.3	0.22	30	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2015	0	15	10	51	2	15	0.0050	30	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L the level of concern for beta emitters.

<sup>2</sup> Although Nickel is a regulated contaminant, there is no MCL.

<sup>3</sup> The value of reported under "Level Found" is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

<sup>4</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

<sup>5</sup> Monitored under UCMR3, the EPA has not set drinking water standards for these contaminants.

<sup>6</sup> Monitored under UCMR3, Total Chromium itself is a regulated substance.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.

**mrem/year:** Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND:** Not detected

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

**pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**%** means percent

**\*** means purchased water

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**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.