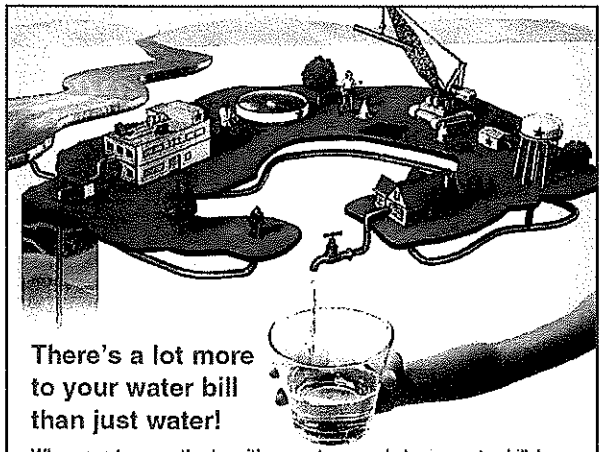


There's a lot more to your water bill than just water!

When you turn on the tap, it's easy to see what your water bill buys. What's not easy to see is what it takes to bring that water to your home; the miles of pipeline hidden below the ground, the facilities that draw water from the source, the plant where it's treated and tested, and the scientists, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us – today and well into the future.

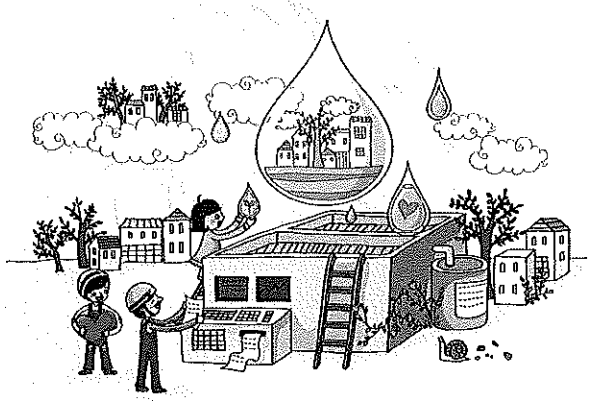
How to Contact Indiana American Water

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brian J. Marciniak, Water Quality, at (219) 880-2339. You can also contact by e-mail at Brian.Marciniak@amwater.com.

To learn more about Indiana American Water, please visit our web site at www.IndianaAMwater.com.

Water Bill Questions

For questions about your water bill or service issues, please call the City of Crown Point Clerk Treasurer's office at (219) 662-3235; Option 1.



Water Conservation in the Home...

1. When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.
2. Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save up to 4 gallons a minute. That's up to 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
3. When washing your hands, turn off the water while you lather.
4. One drip every second ads up to 5 gallons per day! Check your faucets and showerheads for leaks.
5. Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.
6. Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.
7. Be a leak detector! Check all hoses, connectors, and faucets regularly for leaks.
8. Run your washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
9. Don't overfill the pool. Lower water levels will reduce water loss due to splashing.
10. Use a nozzle or turn off the water while you wash your car. You'll save up to 100 gallons every time.

2017

City of Crown Point

H2O

Quality On Tap Report

Presented by

David D.F. Uran
Mayor

M. 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 2017 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.

In 2017, the City of Crown Point installed a water metering valve. This now allows the city to track and purchase water from Indiana American during off peak times, providing a better value to our customers. In addition to the meter, we are actively seeking improvements to our overall infrastructure and water storage facilities to provide the best service to our residents.

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.

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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Monitoring was conducted during 2017 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)

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 contaminates in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

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.

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 he 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.

H_2O 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 2017. 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)

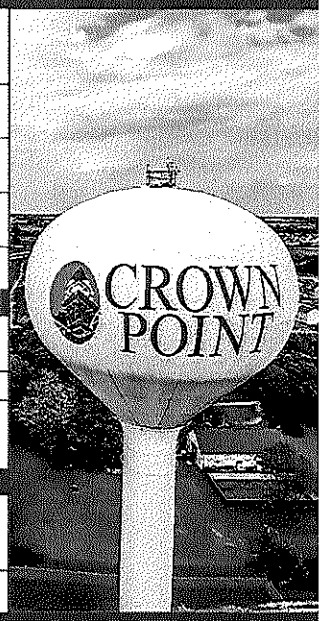
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Northwest Indiana Level Found	Northwest Indiana Range of Detections (Low-High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	2013	NA	NA	0.7	0.4-0.7	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.81	0.56-0.81	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10	10	0.39	NA	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)[1]	2017	NA	TT	1.0	NA	YES	Naturally present in the environment

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	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)[2]	2017	0	TT=1 NTU	0.17	YES	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % meeting standards	2017	NA	TT=% Smpls <0.3 NTU	100%	YES	Soil Runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES Crown Point, Indiana

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Measured on water leaving Pump Station Level Found	Measured on water leaving Pump Station Range of Detections (High-Low)	Typical Source
Hardness (ppm)	2017	146	128-146	Naturally occurring



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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Northwest Indiana 90th Percentile	Northwest Indiana Number of Samples	Northwest Indiana Number of Samples Above Action Level	Crown Point* Action Level	Crown Point* 90th Percentile	Crown Point* Number of Samples	Crown Point* Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
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

BACTERIA RESULTS (Measured in the Distribution System) NORTHWEST OPERATIONS

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest % of Positive Samples Detected per Month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2017	0	No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive per month	1.57%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

OTHER COMPOUNDS (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Northwest Indiana Level Found	Northwest Indiana Range of Detections (Low-High)	Crown Point Level Found	Crown Point Range of Detections (Low-High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2017	NA	80	35.7	14.8-32.9	23.71	17.8-29.8	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2017	NA	60	18.2	7.1-18.7	10.48	7.7-15.5	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections			Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2017	4	4	1.9	1.6-2.1	NA	NA	YES	Water additive used to control microbes

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Monitored under UCMR3, the EPA has not set drinking water standards for these contaminants.

[4] Monitored under UCMR3. Total Chromium itself is a regulated substance.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

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