

www.vinwater.org

OFFICE HOURS: Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about the source of the water you drink, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to providing you this information about the quality of the water you drink. ***There were no violations or deficiencies identified during this period.***

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 transplant, 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

What is the source of our water?

The source of water for the City of Vincennes is from seven wells situated one-half mile southwest of the city and adjacent to the Wabash River. Treatment consists of the addition of chlorine, fluoride, and phosphate for sequestering iron and manganese. The first wells were installed around 1950 when the waterworks moved from Scott Street to its present location on South River Road.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 may 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, 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a high (detection) susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting our office at 812-882-7877.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. The utility has a wellhead protection plan. Details can be viewed on the website (www.vinwater.org).

Public Involvement Opportunities

The Vincennes Water Utilities General Manager is L. Kirk Bouchie. Vincennes Water Utilities activities are governed by the Vincennes Utilities Services Board which meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. in the Vincennes Drinking Water Conference Room at 1134 River Road.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants detected during the calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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 or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	0.7 - 1.43	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants: In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.586 MG/L	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0.002 MG/L	ppm	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024. You can view this inventory online at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/vincennesin>.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	#1 BOOSTER STATION (2706 OLD DECKER RD)	2024 - 2025	5	2 - 9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	#3 FIRE STATION (301 W. ST. CLAIR)	2024 - 2025	4	2 - 7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SEWER DEPT (301 PERDUE RD.)	2024 - 2025	1	1 - 3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ST VINCENTS (1837 S. HART ST.)	2024 - 2025	5	2 - 9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	#1 BOOSTER STATION (2706 OLD DECKER RD)	2024 - 2025	20	8 - 32	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	#3 FIRE STATION (301 W. ST. CLAIR)	2024 - 2025	11	7 - 19	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SEWER DEPT (301 PERDUE RD.)	2024 - 2025	3	2 - 3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	ST VINCENTS (1837 S. HART ST.)	2024 - 2025	20	8 - 33	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/3/2023	0.025	0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/3/2023	0.76	0.76	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	4/3/2023	0.001	0.001	ppm	0.1	0.1	
NITRATE	10/8/2025	2.24	2.24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	12/13/2022	2.8	2.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/5/2024	1.15	1.15	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	2/5/2024	1.15	1.15	PCI/L	5	0	

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples on 2/3/2025 and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not regulated at this time.

Collection Date	Analyte Name	Detection Value	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Exceeds MCL	Facility Name
2/3/25	PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	2.7 NG/L		N/A	TREATMENT PLANT
2/3/25	PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	1.2 NG/L		N/A	TREATMENT PLANT
2/3/25	PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	< 0.5 NG/L		N/A	TREATMENT PLANT
2/3/25	PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	1.3 NG/L	4 NG/L	N	TREATMENT PLANT
2/3/25	PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	0.8 NG/L	4 NG/L	N	TREATMENT PLANT
2/3/25	HFPO-DA	< 0.4 NG/L		N/A	TREATMENT PLANT

There are no additional required health effects notices. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.