

Versailles Water Works  
P.O. Box 436  
Versailles, IN 47042-0436

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# Versailles Water Works

PWSID #IN5269006

## Town Of Versailles

### *2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water supply quality and infrastructure. **We continue to invest in ongoing meter replacement throughout our system.** We also recently completed a Preliminary Engineering Report including an evaluation of water supply and infrastructure needs to meet our community's long-term water supply needs.

Our water source is **treated well water from the Whitewater River Valley Aquifer**, which we purchase from Hoosier Hills Regional Water District (IN5269002). Potential sources of contamination include agriculture run-off, fertilizers, pesticide, herbicides, and fuel and chemical spills.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, **please contact Mr. John Brower at (812) 689-6181 or Fax (812) 689-7397.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment, and management of your drinking water supply. Feel free to contact our office with any questions or concerns about your drinking water.

Versailles Water Works & Hoosier Hills Water routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring of Hoosier Hills Water for the period of **January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2025** as well as required tests by Versailles Water. All substances that are required to be tested for by IDEM, FDA, and EPA were performed. Only the substances that were detected for the year of 2025 are listed in the table below unless noted otherwise. We have learned through our monitoring and testing the levels at which some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products or industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Please call our office if you have questions. If you wish to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, the regularly scheduled **Town Council meetings** are held the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at 128 North Main Street, Versailles, Indiana 47042-0436. Please see our website for more information <https://townofversailles.com/about-us/town-council>.

We at Versailles Water Works work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

#### **Important Terms:**

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in twenty years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Pico curie per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is* a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

*LRAA* – Locational Running Annual Average.

*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 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 Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)* –the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)* –the level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

#### **Health Effects:**

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs). These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing THMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Lead in Drinking Water:**

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

The Lead Service Line Inventory for Versailles may be viewed online at: [https://idem.120water-ptd.com/Versailles\\_WW\\_IN](https://idem.120water-ptd.com/Versailles_WW_IN)

**TOWN OF VERSAILLES (N5269006) WATER DISTRICT TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED & UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2025 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE (1)**

	Date Sampled	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range of Sampled Results	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022-2024	1.3	0.129	0.011-0.312	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022-2024	15	1.15	0-2.92	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

	Highest LRAA	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	1	0.5-1.2	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM), Benham Rd (2025)	26	25.5	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM, CR 50W-Industrial Park (2025)	8	7.83	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), Benham Rd (2025)	7	7.2	0	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5, CR 50W-Industrial Park (2025)	6	6.1	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

- (1) Town of Versailles failed to provide a 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form to the state on time to demonstrate that the CCR had been made available to all customers. The 2024 CCR was shared and remains viewable on our website at [https://townofversailles.com/images/2024\\_CCR.pdf](https://townofversailles.com/images/2024_CCR.pdf).

**Town of Versailles Water Quality Report Notes:** All dates shown on this report are for 2025 unless indicated otherwise. Below are test results for 2025 (unless shown otherwise) for Water Quality Report supplied to The Town of Versailles by Hoosier Hills Regional Water District for water delivered to the Town of Versailles, Indiana.

**HOOSIER HILLS REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT (IN5269002) TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED & UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2025 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE (1)**

<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
	Collection Date	Highest RAA	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM), 10024 SR 299, Metamora	2025	15	14.5	0	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), 10024 SR 299, Metamora	2025	10	9.51	0	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	10/15/2024	0.084	0.084	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/15/2024	0.606	0.606	4	4	ppm	N	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	4/8/2025	1.9	1.9	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

During 2025, the water system that we purchase water from had two violations of drinking water regulations:

- (1) Notification, Known or Potential Lead Service Line (7/2/2025-1/23/2026).
- (2) Failure to Consult, Groundwater Rule (7/27/2025-8/1/2025).