Mineral waters are those that at the source contain more than 1 gram of solids per liter, biologically active microelements, free and soluble gases, and in addition have the corresponding physical properties: temperature - thermal and thermomineral waters, radioactivity, and therefore can consequently be used for therapeutic purposes.

Location of the springs – Vrnjačka Banja has 7 known springs of mineral waters, as follows:
Hot mineral water spring (so-called Hot water), located in the central core area of the Spa, Snežnik-located in the zone of Vrnjačka river, Slatina - in the zone of Lipovačka river, Jezero - which is located in the spa park at the halfway from Snežnik to Slatina, Beli izvor – located near the mouth of the Lipova stream into the Lipovačka river, Borjak – the spring located 700 m away from Snežnik upstream the Vrnjačka river and Vrnjačko vrelo located at the halfway of the main road Kraljevo - Kruševac. Four of the springs above mentioned are applied in spa therapy: Hot water, Snenik, Slatina and Jezero, whereas two mineral waters are bottled as table mineral water (Vrnjci water from the Hot water spring and Vrnjačko Vrelo).

Hot water is the oldest and most famous mineral spring which, judging from accidental archaeological discoveries, was known back in prehistoric period, and subsequently was used
in the Roman period from the first to the fourth century AD. According to the tradition the Turks also used this water, and after they had left this region the healing springs were covered up, because people were fed up with the Turkish reign of terror and forced labour. In recent times the discovery of mineral waters is related to the cure of a sick horse of Vrnjič priest Jefimije Popović. The first chemical analysis was carried out by Baron Herder in 1835, and with the establishment of Founding Endowment Association of Hot Mineral Water in Vrnjič new water impoundments began. In 1883 Cursalon was erected, and in 1892 first bath constructed of solid material was built. After impoundment in 1924 the pavilion with a central spring and thermo-mineral bath was erected. Deep water drillings were performed to obtain new amounts of water from 1932 to 1937. A new biveta (a specially designed construction where the spring water is routed to) building was erected in 1975. The water belongs to the category of alkaline carbo-acidic homeo-thermae with temperature of 36.5°C.

*Snežnik* – Although the springs of Snežnik were known as far back as in the end of 19th century, they had not been used until 1916 when, in the interest of the Austro-Hungarian officers, the springhead was cleaned and a pipe placed on the source. When The First World War was over, this water started to be used for treatments. Being grateful for her healing, a teacher Darinka Čavdarović Telebaković had the spring arranged and a drinking-fountain erected in 1920. Increased need for this water caused its impoundment to be performed soon. Bivetas with wooden porches were placed above the springs. The drinking-fountains were below the level of the surrounding ground so one needed to go down to the spring, or the water was handed by the girls in charge of that. In 1978/80 the impoundment was done for the need of a new biveta, and old pavilions were replaced by bivetas. The water belongs to the group of alkaline earth-alkaline carbo-acidic achrotopegae, and its the temperature is 17°C.
Mineral springs

Treatment and rehabilitation of children: chronic gastric with hyper or hypoacidity, peptic ulcer disease, heartburn, gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Gynecological disorders and illnesses: chronic inflammation of internal genital organs in postmenopausal women, conditions after vaginectomy.

Hematopoietic system diseases: syderopenic anemia and hypochlohydria caused anemia.

Cardiovascular diseases: high blood pressure in labile form or lighter forms in a stabilized remission stage.

Kidneys and urinary tract diseases: chronic inflammations of urinary tract, microlithiasis, acute and chronic infections of kidney pelvis, bladder and urinary paths.

Metabolic diseases: Light and medium severe forms of diabetes and obesity.

Diseases of hepatho-billiar tract and pancreas: convalescence after acute infective and viral liver inflammations, chronic hepatitis, viral hepatitis, conditions after resections of esophagus, stomach and intestines.

Liver diseases: postoperative conditions after surgical removal of calculus and chronic pancreas inflammation lacking in tendency for frequent aggravations.

Pancreas diseases: postoperative conditions after surgical removal of calculus stones and urinary tract operation, toxic damage of kidneys.

Diseases of gallbladder and of bile ducts: conditions after removal of calculus, tendency to create recurrence of calculosis.

Condition after curing jaundice

Infections of kidney pelvis, bladder and urinary paths

Chronic gynecological conditions and sterility

Postoperative conditions after surgical removal of gallbladder

Digestive system diseases

Application via enema for colon diseases

Bathing in hot mineral water

Inhalation of hot mineral water

Per os (drinking), dosed on the doctor's advice,

Mineral waters, for the indications stated below, are used in the following ways: