CITY OF BALL GROUND WATER SYSTEM
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2023
Mr. Eric Wilmarth, Director
ID#(GA) 057000

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

Effective September 19, 1998, all Georgia Community Water Systems (CWS) have been directed to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers and to GA EPD no later than July 1st of each year on an ongoing basis.

The City of Ball Ground is pleased to report that our community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. This 2023 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year-round basis and we are proud to provide the enclosed information. We encourage public interest and participation in our decisions affecting the drinking water. The City Council meets the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at the Ball Ground City Hall.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The primary contact for information contained in this report is Eric Wilmarth. He may be reached at 770-735-2123, or via email at ewilmarth@cityofballground.com

The City of Ball Ground water comes from a municipal groundwater well which is 480 feet deep. The water source for the well is a crystalline rock aquifer. The Ball Ground Water System also purchases treated water from the Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority (CCWSA). The water purchased from the CCWSA is surface water and is extracted from the Etowah River. You may obtain a copy of the CCWSA Water Quality Report by contacting Ms. Lori Forrester at 770-479-1813 extension 246.

The City of Ball Ground has completed a "Source Water Assessment". A copy of this assessment may be obtained at the Ball Ground City Hall located at 215 Valley Street in Ball Ground, Georgia. Water produced and distributed by the City of Ball Ground comes from a single-source well. The water is then piped to a holding tank. As needed, the water is then piped to an elevated tank. This second tank provides the elevation needed to provide adequate pressure throughout the entire system. The City has adopted a well head protection ordinance that restricts activities and uses within a 100 foot radius of the well to prevent ground water contamination. Access to the well and each of the storage tanks is restricted.

Lead: 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. The City of Ball Ground Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

Inorganic Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Ball Ground	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppb) (1)	0	1300 ppb	130 ppb	9.2 - 180 ppb	8/5/2023 Next test 2026	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.813 Average	.6 – 1.0	Daily in 2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb) (2)	0	15	1.6	0 – 2.0	8/4/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.2	N/A	3/13/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.59	.5 - .7	Daily in 2023	No	Chlorine is injected into the system intentionally as a disinfectant. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose as well as stomach discomfort
PFAS / PFOA	Not Determined	70 ng/L	Not Detected	N/A	7/15/2021	No	New Sampling for detecting presence of chemicals used in water-proofing, non-stick pans, etc., New testing, action levels not yet determined. Not detected in System
Microbiological Contaminants							
Coli form	0 Pos	0 pos	0 Pos	N/A	Monthly 2023	No	Naturally present in the environment – see footnote 3
Radiological Contaminants		**Reporting Level**	**Concentration Level**	**Range**	**Sample Date**		**Next Sample Date**
Alpha (pCi/L)		3 PCi/L	N/A	N/A	04/06/2020	No	Next Test 2025
Radium-226 (pCi/L)		1 PCi/L	N/A	N/A	04/06/2020	No	Next Test 2025
Radium-228 (pCi/L)		1 PCi/L	N/A	N/A	04/06/2020	No	Next Test 2025
Uranium (pCi/L)		20	Not Detected	N/A	04/30/2012	No	To Be Determined
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Ball Ground**	**Range**	**Sample Dates**	**Violation**	**Comments**
TTHMs (ppm) Chloroform	0	80	25.7	25.7	6/6/2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAs (ppm) Dichloroacetic Acid	0	60	17.9	17.9	6/6/2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnotes:

(1) No sites exceeded the Action Level.

(2) Of the 10 sites tested none exceeded the action level

Definitions:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) is 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) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs all for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

MRDLG: (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) 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.

ppm (Parts per million) (mg/1) – One part per million is equal to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

ppb (Parts per billion) (ug/1) – one part per billion is equal to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter) – A measure of radioactivity with curies being a radioactive unit and pico meaning one trillionth.

ug/L (micrograms per Liter) - A **microgram (µg)** is a metric unit of mass which is equivalent to 0.0000000022 pounds

ng/L (Parts per Trillion)