

CITY OF BALL GROUND WATER SYSTEM
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2025
Mr. Eric Wilmarth, Director
ID#(GA) 057000

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo 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 2025 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 400 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.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collect Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1	.5 – 1.1	4	4	PPM	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	1	.6 – 1.0	4	4	PPB	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
HAAAs (ppm) Dichloroacetic Acid	2025	13	12.78-12.78	No Goal	60	PPB	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppm) Chloroform	2025	15	14.5 – 14.5	No Goal	80	PPB	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	1	1.1 – 1.1	10	10	Ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
PFAS / PFOA	2025	Not Detected	Not Detected	No Goal	Not Established	PPT	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	2025	Not Detected	0 – 0	0	0	PPB	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		May 2026
Radium-226 (pCi/L)		1 PCi/L	N/A	N/A	04/06/2020	No		May 2026
Radium-228 (pCi/L)		1 PCi/L	N/A	N/A	04/06/2020	No		May 2026
Uranium (pCi/L)		20	Not Detected	N/A	04/30/2012	No		May 2026
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
	Collect Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Comments
Trichloroethylene	2023	0.83	0.83 – 0.83	0	5	PPB	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

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.

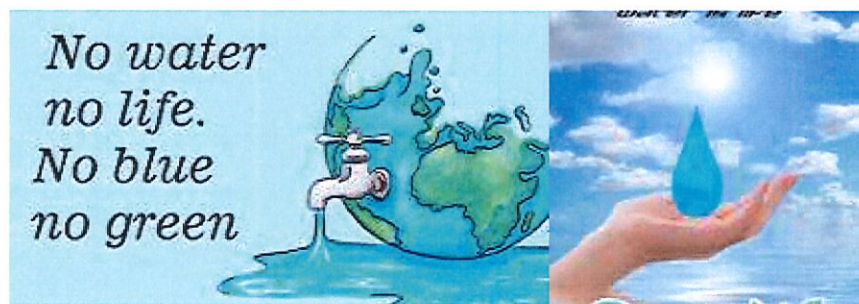
ppm (Parts per million) (mg/l) – One part per million is equal to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

ppb (Parts per billion) (ug/l) – 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 0.000000022 pounds

ng/L (Parts per Trillion)





Information on Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Ball Ground is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposure. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Karla Weaver at Kweaver@ballgroundga.gov or by phone at 770-735-2123. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	RANGE		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	2023	0	15	0	2	Ppb	No
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	.0092	.18	Ppm	No

To Access all individual lead Tap Sample results for The City of Ball Ground Water System (GA0570000) Please contact Karla Weaver at Kweaver@ballgroundga.gov.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water. The City of Ball Ground Water System has completed a 100% inventory of all water service lines in our utility. The purpose of this inventory is to identify, and plan for the removal of any lead service lines, or any galvanized service lines that require replacement due to possible exposure to lead services in the past. A searchable copy of this inventory can be found at <https://www.ga-epd.120water-ptd.com>. Additionally you can view a paper copy of the inventory at the Ball Ground City Hall located at 215 Valley Street, Ball Ground, GA 30107. If you have questions about your service line specifically you can email Karla Weaver at Kweaver@ballgroundga.gov.

**Note: As of March 2026 the City of Ball Ground has no remaining Lead Service Lines or Galvanized Lines Requiring Replacement.