



## Bottled Water Quality Report

Perrier® employs state-of-the-art quality programs to ensure food safety and security. Record-keeping and quality reports are maintained continually for all our plants.

*To learn more, please click on the items listed below.*

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Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water  
Distributed by Nestlé Waters North America Inc.  
900 Long Ridge Road  
Stamford, CT 06902  
800-937-2002



## *The Ultimate Refreshment*

Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water, the source for which dates back over 100 million years, became part of the Nestlé Waters North America family of brands in 1992. Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water comes from a source in the south of France. Located near the small village of Vergèze, in Provence, the spring's unique balance of minerals and the addition of light effervescence provides its distinctively fresh, clean taste. It is this singular blend of gases and minerals which has made Perrier the world's most requested sparkling natural mineral water.

**SINCE 1793**

The geological source for Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water dates back over 100 million years. . .but man was probably first introduced to it during the Roman Empire. Legend has it that in 218 B.C., Hannibal and his army paused at the spring to refresh after defeating the Romans.

In 1793, the mayor of Vergèze, France, where the source is located, recognized its exceptional qualities. In 1863, Napoleon III allowed the source to be developed. In 1903, Sir St-John Harmsworth, a member of the English aristocracy, invested in the property and renamed the spring from Les Bouillens to Source Perrier, after the dedicated physician who brought it to his attention: Dr. Perrier. The precious waters have come to be captured in distinctive green bottles, shaped after wooden clubs. Having suffered from a leg injury, Sir St-John Harmsworth maintained his body by exercising with smooth wooden clubs. It was their comfortable shape that inspired the design of the Perrier® bottle we know today. Under the management of Dr. Perrier and Sir St-John Harmsworth, Perrier's famous green bottle became

popular throughout Europe and was the first sparkling natural mineral water imported to the U.S. Perrier became an intrinsic part of an active, healthy American lifestyle in the late 1970s. The Perrier Group of America started the tidal wave of popularity for mineral water in the United States. Perrier was the first imported sparkling natural mineral water brand to be sold in supermarkets and quickly became a staple in

homes and restaurants across the country. Social drinkers started ordering Perrier instead of a cocktail or soft drink. The brand's popularity grew as a refreshing, natural, alternative beverage. Perrier continues to be bottled at the original source in Vergèze. In April 1985, Perrier with A Twist of natural lemon or lime flavor was introduced in the U.S. These well-liked flavor varieties helped revolutionize the natural beverage refreshment.



*Glass gazebo that enclosed the original source*

Today, Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water is the best-selling imported sparkling natural mineral water in the U.S. and is enjoyed in more than 140 countries around the world. It is enjoyed as an aperitif or the perfect non-alcoholic social beverage.

## Source Perrier

Source Perrier has been the subject of careful study by a generation of scientists. Scientists trace the source back more than 100 million years to the Cretaceous Era, when limestone deposits formed faults and fissures, which captured water deep within the earth. Today, as it has for millennia, fresh rain falling on the plains and hillsides of Southern France seeps into the limestone, sand and gravel deposits below the Earth's surface. Moving through this sub-strata, the water is naturally filtered as it acquires the minerals which give Perrier its character and good taste.



## Terrestrial Filtration

Traveling through these layers

of porous limestone, cracked marl (a hard, clay-like substance rich in calcium carbonate) and pure white sand (which sustains the water's clarity), the water collects at the source near Vergèze.

Nature provides added protection with an eight to fifteen-foot layer of impermeable clay, which surrounds the source for over a mile in all directions, guarding the spring from surface contaminants.

## Unique Carbonation

One of Perrier's most distinguishing attributes has always been its carbonation. This begins as volcanic magma (molten rock), trapped within the geologic strata.

The magma superheats and ground water beneath the Perrier spring permeates the calcium carbonate layers, forming carbonated gas. This carbonated gas rises to mingle and carbonate the mineral water. Up through the last century this combination formed a cool, bubbling pool ("Les Bouillens") in which locals and health-seekers often bathed.

A desire for consistency, plus Perrier's growing public demands as an international beverage, led French scientists to devise a more efficient means to capture the water's perfect balance of minerals and carbonation, and maintain consistency. By the end of the 19th century, the water and gas were collected separately and combined at the bottling plant under conditions likened to those once found within the source.

This procedure has been modernized since then, of course. Both the water and carbonic gas are still harvested independently. They come from isolated points at different depths, within the same geologic formation. Before they come together for bottling, a filter is used to remove natural impurities in the gas.



## *The Ultimate Refreshment with light effervescence*

Perrier is enjoyed in many ways, but foremost among them is as a natural, refreshing beverage. It is a delicious alternative to soft drinks and processed juices. It's also a delightful substitute for drinks containing caffeine, alcohol and other additives.

Constant and creative communication has always been an integral part of the Perrier history. The saga started in 1870 with an early ad touting the brand as "The Princess of Table Waters." This bold claim set the



stage for later themes, such as "The Champagne of Table Waters," the image of fun, elegance and a certain "folie" or, otherwise, craziness. Some of the most famous artists worked with Perrier, capturing the spirit of the times. Artists such as Jean Effel, Carlu, Cassandre, Villemot, Savigna, Morvan, Salvador Dali and Andy Warhol all contributed to the creation of the Perrier legend.

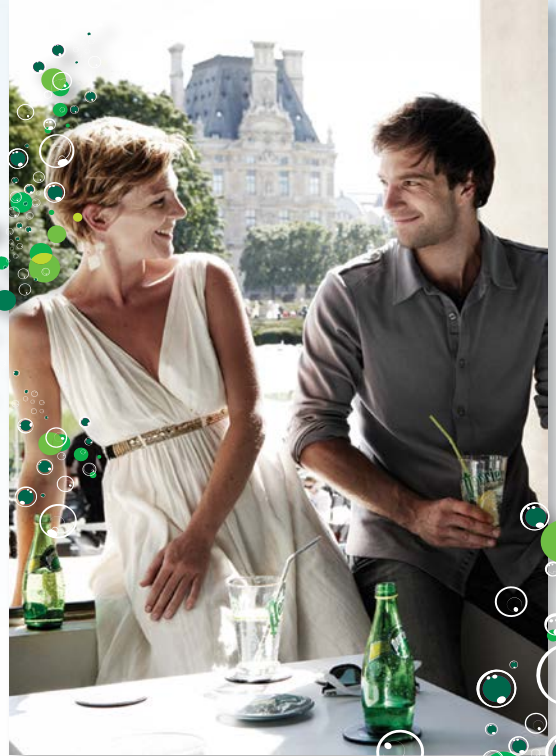
Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water, always reinventing itself, and yet remaining the original classic, is today very much a part of the fashion, music, film and entertainment scene of the new genre.

For more information on Perrier®, please call 800-937-2002.

## *Famous Taste*

It is the specific mineral composition of any water which gives it its individual taste. Perrier's delicate balance of minerals and carbonation, create the signature taste made famous around the globe.

This taste has been described as crisp, clean, fresh, palatable, refreshing and full of "personality." However, most of our customers seem content to simply say it is "delicious."



## *Perrier Quality*

Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water is unique, springing from a unique geological source.

Perrier is a unique mix of three waters: one that percolates through a gravel aquifer beneath the Languedoc plain, one which trickles down through faults in the limestone of the Garrigues hills north of Nîmes and a highly mineralized hot water of deep volcanic origin, laden with natural carbon gasses, light balance of water and minerals.



This refreshing, sparkling water is a special blend of natural processes, combined with state-of-the-art technology, forming a light balance of water and minerals.

To ensure carbonation quality and stability, the Perrier spring is tapped by specific borings for mineral water and separately for the CO<sub>2</sub> that supplies the fizz.

The Perrier process is so unique that the site is now open for visitor tours seven days a week to show consumers the bottling process, from the creation of the special glass bottle all the way through to the shipment of finished cases all over the world.

# Mineral Analysis

We've broken down a sample mineral content for you here, so you can see why you enjoy Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water. All values provided in milligrams/liter (mg/l) unless indicated otherwise.

## 2016 Annual Water Analysis Report

PERRIER®  
SPARKLING  
MINERAL WATER

SUBSTANCE	MINIMUM REPORTING LIMIT	FDA SOQ/EPA MCL	REPORTED RESULTS
<b>Inorganic Minerals and Metals</b>			
Calcium	0.10	NR	130
Sodium	0.20	NR	8.6
Potassium	0.10	NR	ND
Fluoride	0.100	2.0(1.4-2.4)	0.11
Magnesium	0.10	NR	3.5
Nitrate	0.010	10.00	2.0
Chloride ♦	0.10	250	20
Copper	0.050	1.0	ND
pH (units) ♦	NA	6.5-8.5	6.0
Sulfate ♦	0.10	250	30
Arsenic	0.0014	0.010	ND
Lead	0.005	0.005	ND
Total Dissolved Solids ♦	1.0	500	440

**CLICK HERE**  
for more detailed  
analysis or call us  
toll free at  
**800 937-2002**

*All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.*

♦ *EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water*

† *Set by California Dept. of Health Services*

**MRL** - Minimum Reporting Limit. Where available, MRLs reflect the Method Detection Limits (MDLs) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) set by the California Department of Health Services. These values are set by the agencies to reflect the minimum concentration of each substance that can be reliably quantified by applicable testing methods, and are also the minimum reporting thresholds applicable to the Consumer Confidence Reports produced by tap water suppliers.

**EPA MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a substance allowed by law in drinking water (bottled or tap water). The MCLs shown are the federal MCLs set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration, unless no federal MCL exists. †Where no federal MCL exists, the MCLs shown are the California MCLs set by the California Department of Health Services. California MCLs are identified with an (†).

**FDA SOQ** - Standard of Quality. The standard of quality for bottled water is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in a container of bottled water, as

established by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the California Department of Public Health. The standards can be no less protective of public health than the standards for public drinking water, established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Department of Public Health.

**Reported Results** - The highest level of each substance detected at or above the MRL in representative finished product samples.

**ND** - Not detected at or above the MRL.

**NR** - Not listed in State or Federal drinking water regulations.

**NA** - Not applicable to specific test method or test parameter

**PPB** - Parts per Billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/l).

**MFL** - Million Fibers per Liter.



## Quality First



### Bottling for quality

Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water begins with natural mineral water. Water from the Perrier source is tested as it comes into the plant. To ensure continued water quality from source to bottle, Perrier further employs a comprehensive, multiple-barrier system, a standard with Nestlé Waters bottling facilities.

This approach involves carefully controlled hygienically designed lines, supported by continuous monitoring and testing. Products are checked throughout the bottling process and in hourly tests on finished products. The Perrier plant performs multiple checks hourly to guarantee the quality of the water. The plant screens for over 200 possible contaminants annually, even more than the FDA or French Health Authorities require.

### Visual scrutiny

At Perrier, seeing is believing, so continual on-the-spot visual checks of the bottling lines are performed. In addition, all bottles are marked with the time, date and plant code, so consumers can see for themselves that they are buying the freshest product possible.



### Third-party inspections

The Perrier plant adheres to strict regulatory compliance by submitting to an independent and unannounced factory audit



**BUREAU  
VERITAS**

sanctioned by the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA). This audit, by Bureau Veritas (BV), is performed annually at the Perrier™ plant.

**IBWA**  
INTERNATIONAL  
BOTTLED WATER  
ASSOCIATION



### Commitment to communication

All small-package labels feature a toll-free number (1-800-937-2002) consumers can call with any quality concerns. This is an integral part of a closed-loop quality assurance process.

### Regulation and oversight

The bottled water industry is one of the few industries that has its own standard of good manufacturing practices that go above and beyond most other food products. The industry is regulated by the [Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#), which regulates food industries and the pharmaceutical industry as well. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, FDA regulations for bottled water must be at least as stringent as those imposed by the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) for tap water. Bottled water is generally required to be tested for the same parameters as tap water, but the standards are, in many cases, stricter than for tap water.

**Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water** meets all company and applicable bottled water regulations. The company's internal quality assurance program ensures that analyses required by applicable regulatory agencies become a part of its regular testing program. And as a Nestlé facility, the Perrier plant adheres to all requirements of Nestlé's internal quality standards. Further, the company voluntarily submits to a [Bureau Veritas](#) outside third-party inspection of all its bottling facilities. This audit ensures that the company meets the most stringent guidelines for sanitation and process control.

The Perrier facility employs a [HACCP \(Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point\)](#) inspection plan at all factories. HACCP is recognized worldwide as the leading food safety program for the food and pharmaceutical industries.





## Sparkling Natural Mineral Water: 9 Step Quality Process

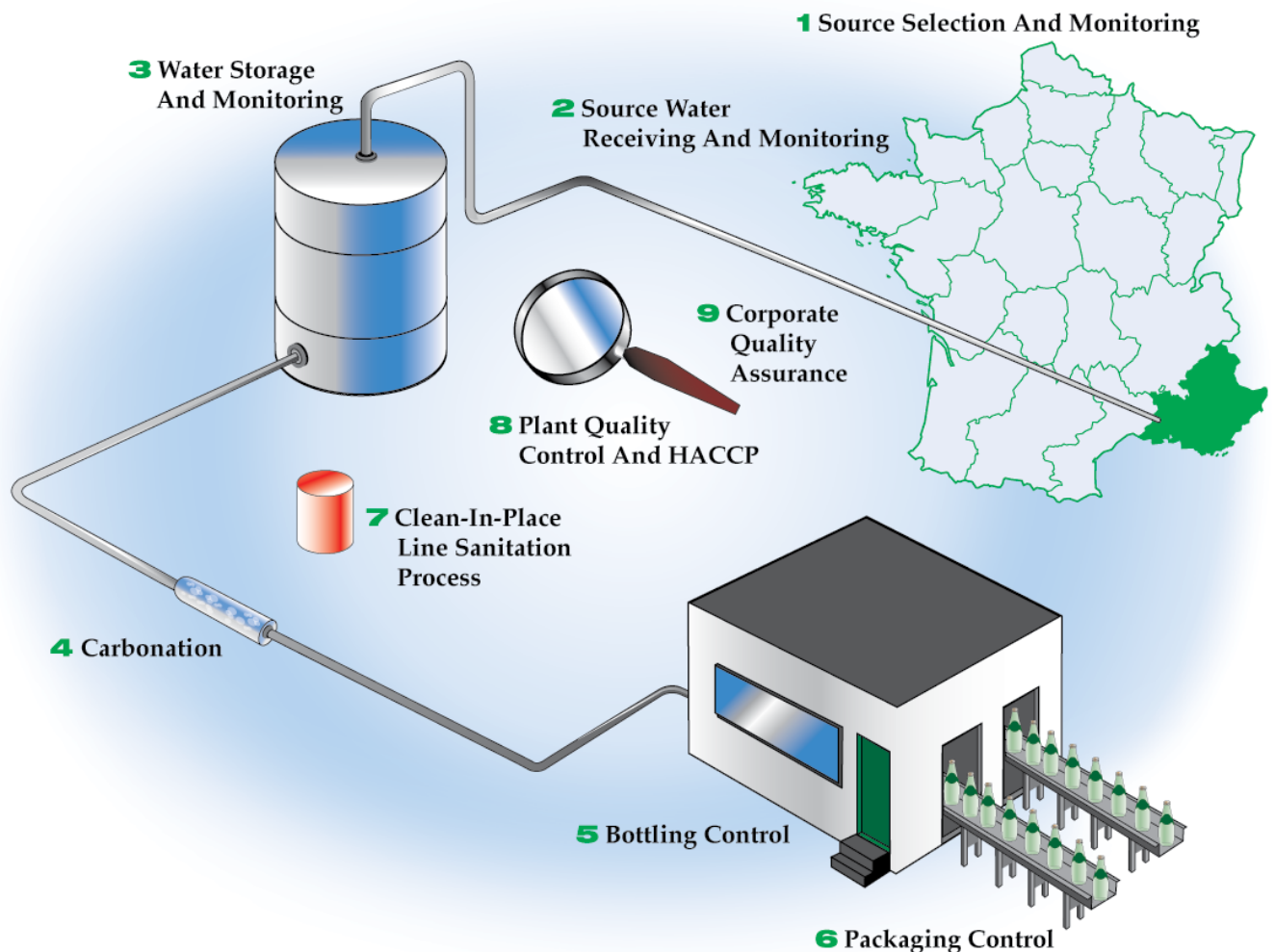
### 1 Source Selection and Monitoring

- The source of Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water is located deep in the aquifer.
- Selection is made on the basis of natural composition consistency and freedom from contamination, availability and taste.
- In-house and trained geologists and hydrogeologists monitor the source regularly.
- Natural mineral water collection is made using state-of-the-art equipment to prevent chances of contamination and safeguard the water's natural characteristics.



### 2 Source Water Receiving and Monitoring

- Natural mineral water is captured from the natural mineral source by food-grade pipelines direct to the plant.
- Trained Quality Assurance personnel at the plant take daily samples of incoming natural mineral water and test for signs of contamination.
- Monitoring of the natural mineral water collection and receiving process is performed regularly.





## Sparkling Natural Mineral Water: 9 Step Quality Process

### 3 Water Storage and Monitoring

- Natural mineral water is temporarily held in food-grade storage tanks upon initial receipt at the plant.
- Here, the water is further tested for conformance to specifications.



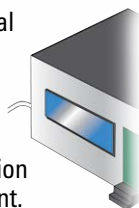
### 4 Carbonation

- Carbon dioxide originating from the source is added.



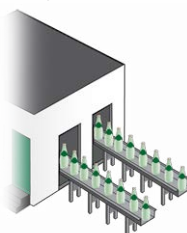
### 5 Bottling Control

- Bottling is conducted under very controlled conditions using state-of-the-art equipment.
- The sparkling natural mineral water is monitored during the filling and capping process to prevent contamination from the environment.
- Each bottle is given a specific code that identifies the plant location, bottling line, and time produced.
- The plant maintains bottling specifications and control.



### 6 Packaging Control

- Packaging is conducted using the latest in modern equipment.
- Bottles, caps and labels are carefully controlled and monitored by lot.
- Most bottles are manufactured on-site for quality control.
- Packaging materials not meeting internal standards are rejected.



### 7 Clean-In-Place (C.I.P.) Sanitation Process

- Line sanitation practices include advanced internal pipe and equipment cleaning methods, called C.I.P.
- This automated cleaning process recirculates detergent and sanitizing solutions at the precise temperatures and time to ensure total control and maximum effectiveness of the line sanitation process.



### 8 Plant Quality Control and HACCP\* Program

- The plant has a fully staffed Quality Assurance Department and Laboratory that maintain control the plant Quality Control processes.
- Water, packaging materials and plant processes are carefully monitored to ensure they meet company specifications and standards.

\*Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point



### 9 Corporate Quality Assurance Program

- Testing Laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art testing machinery and staffed with degreed, experienced personnel.
- Comparative analyses are performed on products in accordance with company and country specification standards.
- Independent from the plant Quality Control and Quality Assurance Departments, the Corporate Quality Assurance program sets company-wide standards, specifications and monitors plant quality programs.

**CLICK HERE**  
to view 10 Step  
Sparkling Flavored  
Process



## *“Goes Where You Go”*



Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water is sealed in tamper-evident, recyclable glass and plastic containers and is imported by Nestlé Waters North America for shipment throughout the United States. You can find it in most retail outlets. It is served in restaurants as a sparkling refresher or cocktail alternative.

## *A Size to Satisfy Every Thirst*

Consumers appreciate the many sizes in which Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water is available.

From the 330ml glass bottle and popular 1 Liter plastic bottles to convenient four-packs, it's as easy as it is convenient to quench any-size thirst with Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water.



Perrier® Sparkling Natural Mineral Water single-serve sizes provide pure refreshment that's fast and convenient. It comes in the following package sizes:

- 8.45 oz. Slim Cans, perfect for on-the-go and available in original, lime and grapefruit. Stays cold and perfectly carbonated.
- 330ml, a most convenient size, available in Original, Lemon or Lime
- 0.5 Liter, available in Original or Citron, a combination of lemon and lime
- 1 Liter plastic bottle, available in Original or Citron
- 750ml glass bottles, the most popular thirst-quenching size, available in Original, Lemon or Lime

Most sizes are available individually, in packs or cases.





## Sparkling Natural Mineral Water with Natural Flavors: 10 Step Quality Process

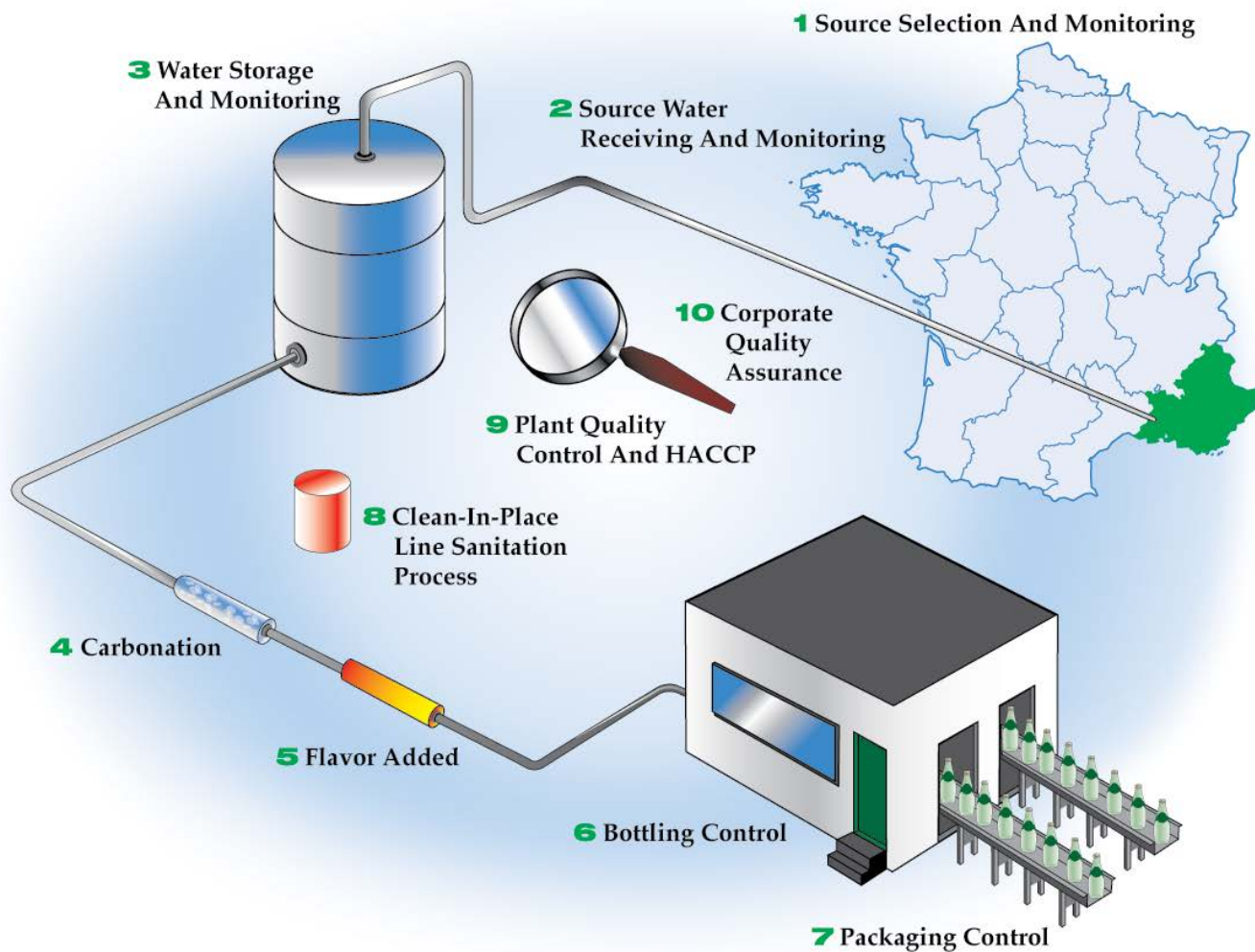
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## Sparkling Natural Mineral Water with Natural Flavors: 10 Step Quality Process

### 3 Water Storage and Monitoring

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### 4 Carbonation

- Carbon dioxide originating from the source is added.



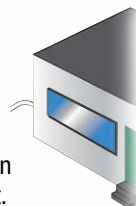
### 5 Flavor Added

- Fruit flavor added



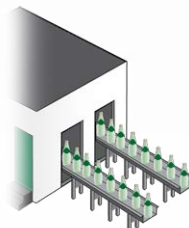
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### 9 Plant Quality Control and HACCP\* Program

- The plant has a fully staffed Quality Assurance Department and Laboratory that maintain control the plant Quality Control processes.
- Water, packaging materials and plant processes are carefully monitored to ensure they meet company specifications and standards.

\*Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point



### 10 Corporate Quality Assurance Program

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- Independent from the plant Quality Control and Quality Assurance Departments, the Corporate Quality Assurance program sets company-wide standards, specifications and monitors plant quality programs.

**CLICK HERE**  
to view 9 Step  
Sparkling  
Process

**BACK TO  
QUALITY  
REPORT**



## 2016 Water Analysis Report

Parameter	Minimum Reporting Limit	FDA SOQ / EPA MCL	Perrier Sparkling Mineral Water
<b>Primary Inorganics</b>			
Antimony	0.001	0.006	ND
Arsenic	0.002	0.01	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	0.2	7	ND
Barium	0.1	2	ND
Beryllium	0.001	0.004	ND
Cadmium	0.001	0.005	ND
Chromium	0.01	0.1	ND
Cyanide	0.1	0.2	ND
Fluoride	0.1	2.0 (1.4 – 2.4)	0.11
Lead	0.005	0.005	ND
Mercury	0.001	0.002	ND
Nickel	0.01	0.1	ND
Nitrate as N	0.4	10	2
Nitrite as N	0.4	1	ND
Selenium	0.005	0.05	ND
Thallium	0.001	0.002	ND
<b>Secondary Inorganics</b>			
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2	NR	300
Aluminum ♦	0.05	0.2	ND
Boron	0.1	-	ND
Bromide	0.002	NR	0.088
Calcium	1	NR	130
Chloride ♦	1	250	20
Copper	0.05	1	ND
Iron ♦	0.1	0.3	ND
Magnesium	0.5	NR	3.5
Manganese ♦	0.02	0.05	ND
pH (pH Units) ♦	NA	6.5 – 8.5	6
Potassium	1	NR	ND
Silver ♦	0.01	0.1	ND
Sodium	1	NR	8.6
Specific Conductance @ 25C (umhos/cm)	2	NR	770
Sulfate ♦	0.5	250	30
Total Dissolved Solids ♦	10	500	440
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	3	NR	340
Zinc ♦	0.05	5	ND
<b>Physical</b>			
Apparent Color (ACU)	3	15	ND
Odor at 60 C (TON)	1	3	1
Turbidity (NTU)	0.05	5	ND

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

♦ EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services





## 2016 Water Analysis Report

Parameter	Minimum Reporting Limit	FDA SOQ / EPA MCL	Perrier Sparkling Mineral Water
<b>Microbiologicals</b>			
Total Coliforms (Cfu/100 mL)	NA	Absent	ND
<b>Radiologicals</b>			
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3	15	ND
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	4	50.00+	ND
Radium-226 + Radium-228 (sum) (pCi/L)	NA	5	ND
Uranium	0.001	0.03	0.0027
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.0005	0.2	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.0005	0.001+	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.0005	0.005	ND
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0.01	1.200+	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	0.0005	0.005+	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.0005	0.007	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.0005	0.07	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	0.0005	0.6	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005	0.005	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.0005	0.005	ND
1,4-dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.0005	0.075	ND
Benzene	0.0005	0.005	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	0.0005	0.005	ND
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	0.0005	0.1	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.0005	0.07	ND
Ethylbenzene	0.0005	0.7	ND
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	0.0005	0.005	ND
Methyl-tert-Butyl-ether (MTBE)	0.003	0.013+	ND
Styrene	0.0005	0.1	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0005	0.005	ND
Toluene	0.0005	1	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.0005	0.1	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (Telone II)	0.0005	0.0005+	ND
Trichloroethene (TCE)	0.0005	0.005	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.005	0.150+	ND
Vinyl chloride (VC)	0.0005	0.002	ND
Xylene (Total)	0.001	10	ND

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## 2016 Water Analysis Report

Parameter	Minimum Reporting Limit	FDA SOQ / EPA MCL	Perrier Sparkling Mineral Water
<b>Chlorinated Acid Herbicides</b>			
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.001	0.05	ND
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid(2,4-D)	0.01	0.07	ND
Bentazon	0.002	0.018†	ND
Dalapon	0.01	0.2	ND
Dinoseb	0.002	0.007	ND
Pentachlorophenol	0.0002	0.001	ND
Picloram	0.001	0.5	ND
<b>Chlorinated Pesticides</b>			
Alachlor	0.001	0.002	ND
Chlordane	0.0001	0.002	ND
Endrin	0.0001	0.002	ND
Heptachlor	0.00001	0.0004	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001	0.0002	ND
Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	ND
Methoxychlor	0.01	0.04	ND
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	0.0005	ND
Toxaphene	0.001	0.003	ND
<b>Miscellaneous Herbicides</b>			
2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN) (ng/L)	0.005	0.003 x 0.010 - 0.005	ND
Diquat	0.004	0.02	ND
Endothall	0.045	0.1	ND
Glyphosate	0.025	0.7	ND
<b>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (Acid/Base/Neutral extractables)</b>			
Atrazine	0.0005	0.003	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0001	0.0002	ND
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.003	0.006	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.005	0.4	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0005	0.001	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.001	0.05	ND
Molinate	0.002	0.020†	ND
Simazine	0.001	0.004	ND
Thiobencarb	0.001	0.070†	ND
<b>Carbamates (Pesticides)</b>			
Aldicarb	0.003	0.003	ND
Aldicarb sulfone	0.004	0.002	ND
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.003	0.004	ND
Carbofuran	0.005	0.04	ND
Oxamyl	0.02	0.2	ND

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

◆ EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services



## 2016 Water Analysis Report

Parameter	Minimum Reporting Limit	FDA SOQ / EPA MCL	Perrier Sparkling Mineral Water
<b>Microextractables</b>			
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.00001	0.0002	ND
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	0.00002	5e-005	ND
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>			
Bromate	0.001	0.01	ND
Chlorite	0.02	1	ND
D/DBP Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.002	0.06	ND
Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)	0.001	0.08	ND
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>			
Chloramines	0.1	4	ND
Chlorine Dioxide	0.24	0.8	ND
Chlorine Residual, Total	0.1	4	ND
<b>Other Contaminants</b>			
Perchlorate	0.001	0.002	ND

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

♦ EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services

**MRL** - Minimum Reporting Limit. Where available, MRLs reflect the Method Detection Limits (MDLs) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) set by the California Department of Health Services. These values are set by the agencies to reflect the minimum concentration of each substance that can be reliably quantified by applicable testing methods, and are also the minimum reporting thresholds applicable to the Consumer Confidence Reports produced by tap water suppliers.

**EPA MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a substance allowed by law in drinking water (bottled or tap water). The MCLs shown are the federal MCLs set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration, unless no federal MCL exists. †Where no federal MCL exists, the MCLs shown are the California MCLs set by the California Department of Health Services. California MCLs are identified with an (†).

**FDA SOQ** - Standard of Quality. The standard of quality for bottled water is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in a container of bottled water, as

established by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the California Department of Public Health. The standards can be no less protective of public health than the standards for public drinking water, established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Department of Public Health.

**Reported Results** - The highest level of each substance detected at or above the MRL in representative finished product samples.

**ND** - Not detected at or above the MRL.

**NR** - Not listed in State or Federal drinking water regulations.

**NA** - Not applicable to specific test method or test parameter

**PPB** - Parts per Billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/l).

**MFL** - Million Fibers per Liter.

**BACK TO  
QUALITY  
REPORT**





This product has been thoroughly tested in accordance with federal and California law. This bottled water is a food product and can not be sold unless it meets the standards established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the California Department of Public Health.

## Statements Required Under California Law

"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 United States Food and Drug Administration, Food and Cosmetic Hotline (1-888-723-3366)."

"Some persons may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, including, but not limited to, persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of

infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

"The sources of bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water naturally travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can pick up naturally occurring substances as well as substances that are present due to animal and human activity. Substances that may be present in the source water include any of the following:

1. Inorganic substances, including, but not limited to, salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from farming, urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or oil and gas production.
2. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

3. Organic substances that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
4. Microbial organisms that may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, sewage treatment plants, and septic systems.
5. Substances with radioactive properties that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities."

**FDA website for recalls:**  
<http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>

In order to ensure that bottled water is safe to drink, the United States Food and Drug Administration and the State Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies.