



Water Quality Report

At DS Waters of America, Inc. (“DS Waters”) we are proud of the quality of our bottled drinking water products. The DS Waters regional brands (Alhambra[®], Belmont Springs[®], Crystal Springs[®], Deep Rock[®], Hinckley Springs[®], Kentwood Springs[®], Mount Olympus[®], Sierra Springs[®], Sparkletts[®]), as well as our national brands, Nursery Water[®] and Athena[®], meets or exceeds all applicable bottled water standards for quality and safety at the Federal and state level. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water as a food. DS Waters uses certified laboratories to perform extensive tests on its water sources and bottled water products to routinely monitor compliance with all applicable Federal and state bottled water regulations. For more information about the DS Waters brands, please visit www.water.com or call 1-800-682-0246. You may also send inquiries to:

DS Waters of America, Inc.
4170 Tanners Creek Dr.
Flowery Branch, GA 30542

In addition to existing stringent regulatory standards, the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) maintains a strict Bottled Water Code of Practice for its members. DS Waters is a member of IBWA and meets or exceeds the quality requirements of the IBWA Code of Practice. Additionally, we take pride in the fact that our bottled water production plants are annually inspected by independent third-party organizations. These annual plant inspections coupled with annual product testing, ensure that the DS Waters brands comply with federal and state bottled water regulations and the IBWA Code of Practice. For more information about IBWA and the IBWA Code of Practice, please visit their website at <http://www.bottledwater.org> or call IBWA at 1-800-WATER-11.

Types of Drinking Water Offered by DS Waters

Through regional and national brands, DS Waters offers the following types of drinking water products: purified, purified with minerals added, fluoridated, fluoridated spring water, fluoridated purified water, spring water, distilled water, artesian water, artesian spring water and fluoridated artesian water.

Types of Water Sources Used by DS Waters

DS Waters uses the following water sources for its drinking water products: springs, wells, artesian wells and treated municipal water.

Processing (Treatment) Steps for Natural Water (Spring and Artesian) Products

Water from selected springs and on-site artesian wells are filtered and treated with ultraviolet light and ozone as disinfection methods. Fluoride is added that results in Fluoridated Spring Water and Fluoridated Artesian Water. The naturally occurring minerals are not removed during the processing of spring and artesian source waters.

Processing Steps (Treatment) for Purified Water and Purified Water with Minerals Added for Taste

The source water is filtered to remove impurities and particulate material. The water is taken through additional filtration and reverse osmosis to remove organic and inorganic components from the municipal source water. Fluoride is added to create fluoridated purified water and fluoridated purified water with minerals added for taste. A mineral injection system adds trace amounts of select food-grade minerals to enhance the taste. Ultraviolet light and ozone are used as additional safety, disinfection steps.

Processing Steps (Treatment) for Distilled Water and Nursery Water Products

The source water is filtered to remove impurities and then taken through a water softener system that removes minerals. The water is then steam distilled where it is heated until steam is formed. The steam is condensed, removing minerals and other dissolved solids. At this point the distilled water is filtered and select, trace amounts of food-grade minerals (sodium bicarbonate, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and sodium fluoride) are added to create Nursery Water. Ultraviolet light and ozone are used as additional safety, disinfection steps.

Micron-filtration, reverse osmosis, steam distillation, ozone and ultraviolet light are all approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for use in the production of bottled drinking water.

The following terms and statements, in most instances are not applicable to bottled water and may be in conflict with Federal bottled water regulations, but are required by California law: **Statement 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 Food and Drug Administration and the California Department of Public Health. The standards can be no less protective of public health or less stringent than the standards for public drinking water. **Maximum contaminant level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs as is economically and technologically feasible. **Public health goal (PHG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary drinking water standard - MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. **For information on FDA recalls:** <http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>. 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 (1-888-723-3363). 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 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 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 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. In order to ensure that bottled water is safe to drink, the United States Food and Drug Administration and the [California] State Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies.

Water Quality Data

Attached is a copy of our water quality analyses as conducted by certified labs. The analysis includes bottled drinking water quality test results for substances including inorganics, organics, and radiological as well as physical parameters.



DS WATERS – TYPICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE 5: SPRING

(All results reported in mg/L (ppm) except as noted)

Legend

ND = Not Detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level
 mg/L = milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm =parts per million
 ≤ = compliance w/ less than or equal to the FDA Standard of Quality (allowable level)
 pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
 NTU = turbidity unit of measurement
 umhos = Micromhos, the reciprocal of microohms
 TDS = Total Dissolved Solids (Minerals)

Water Type	Spring	FDA Standard of Quality (SOQ)
Inorganic Chemicals		
Antimony	ND	0.006
Arsenic	ND	0.005
Barium	ND	1
Beryllium	ND	0.004
Bromate	ND	0.01
Cadmium	ND	0.005
Chlorine, Free	ND	5
Chloramine	ND	4.5
Chlorine dioxide	ND	5
Chlorite	ND	1.0
Chromium	ND	0.05
Cyanide	ND	0.1
Fluoride	ND	1.4
Lead	ND	0.005
Mercury	ND	0.001
Nickel	ND	0.1
Nitrate-N	ND	10
Nitrite-N	ND	1
Total Nitrate +Nitrite	ND	10
Selenium	ND	0.05
Thallium	ND	0.002
Secondary Inorganics		
Aluminum	ND	0.2
Chloride	0.75 – 6.4	250
Copper	ND	1
Iron	ND	0.3
Manganese	ND	0.05
Silver	ND	0.05
Sulfate	ND – 11.1	250
Total Dissolve Solids (TDS)	13 - 198	500
Zinc	ND	5

Water Type	Spring	FDA Standard of Quality (SOQ)
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.2
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	ND	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	0.007
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.07
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.005
Benzene	ND	0.005
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	0.005
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	0.07
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	0.1
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.7
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	ND	0.005
Monochlorobenzene	ND	0.1
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.6
p- Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.075
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ND	0.06
Styrene	ND	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	0.005
Toluene	ND	1
Trichloroethylene	ND	0.005
Vinyl chloride	ND	0.002
Xylenes (total)	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	ND	No SOQ for individual trihalomethane contaminants. The sum of the 4 THMs is regulated as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
Chlorodibromomethane	ND	No SOQ for individual trihalomethane contaminants. The sum of the 4 THMs is regulated as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
Chloroform	ND	No SOQ for individual trihalomethane contaminants. The sum of the 4 THMs is regulated as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
Bromoform	ND	No SOQ for individual trihalomethane contaminants. The sum of the 4 THMs is regulated as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ND	0.08
Semivolatile Organic Chemicals (SOCs)		
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	0.0002
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	NA
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	0.05
Total Recoverable Phenolics	ND	0.001

Water Type	Spring	FDA Standard of Quality (SOQ)
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	0.05
2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)	ND	0.07
Alachlor	ND	0.002
Aldicarb	ND	NA
Aldicarb sulfone	ND	NA
Aldicarb sulfoxide	ND	NA
Atrazine	ND	0.003
Carbofuran	ND	0.04
Chlordane	ND	0.002
Dalapon	ND	0.2
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ND	0.0002
Dinoseb	ND	0.007
Dioxin	ND	3×10^{-8}
Diquat	ND	0.02
Endothall	ND	0.1
Endrin	ND	0.002
Ethylene dibromide	ND	0.00005
Glyphosate	ND	0.7
Heptachlor	ND	0.0004
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	0.0002
Lindane	ND	0.0002
Methoxychlor	ND	0.04
Oxamyl	ND	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	ND	0.001
Picloram	ND	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	ND	0.0005
Simazine	ND	0.004
Toxaphene	ND	0.003
Additional Regulated Contaminants		
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	ND	NA
Naphthalene	ND	NA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	NA
Radiological Contaminants		
Gross Alpha Particle Radioactivity (pCi/L)	< 0.3	15
Gross Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity (pCi/L)	< 0.3	50
Radium 226/228 (combined) (pCi/L)	< 1	5
Uranium	ND	0.030

Water Type	Spring	FDA Standard of Quality (SOQ)
Water Properties		
Color (UNITS)	ND	15
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	5
pH	6.0 – 8.5	
Odor (TON)	ND	3
Conductivity (umhos)	20 - 300	NA