THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY SPRING WATER

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

The Mountain Valley Spring water, sourced from a natural spring, meets all federal and state health standards. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water as a food product. The exacting standards of quality and testing directed by the FDA for bottled water is a process Mountain Valley Spring diligently adheres. Our mission is about ensuring the quality and safety of our spring water; protecting the natural sacred spring source, and providing natural American goodness to our consumers.

## OUR SOURCE

The Mountain Valley Spring Water has been bottled at the same natural spring source in the Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas, since 1871. Nestled in a remote valley, our spring is surrounded by 2,000 acres of protected forest, and is the perfect result of a 3,500-year journey slowly filtering into granite-based aquifers. Every drop is worth the wait.

## HOW THE WATER IS BOTTLED

Our protected spring source is monitored daily and rigorously evaluated to ensure the water meets the utmost in safety as well as exceptional quality and taste standards. Bottled at the source, our water is delivered through a sealed system free of human contact all the way through the bottling process. The water is ultra-filtered to remove any natural occurring organic particulate matter, micron-filtered to remove any microbiological particles, and finally treated with ultra violet light, an ozonation process to ensure complete sterilization.

## HOW IS THE WATER TESTED

Our natural spring water is tested regularly for any trace of multiple organic and inorganic chemicals that are regulated by the FDA. Additionally, we also measure and test for any presence of unregulated contaminants. No contaminants were detected above the FDA's allowable limits in our testing. Mountain Valley Spring water meets all standards of quality water established by the FDA.

## NSF INTERNATIONAL · RESULT: PASS · REPORT DATE: 24-SEPT-2020

| | |
|---|---|
| Customer Name | Mountain Valley Spring Company |
| Tested To | USFDA CFR Title 21 Part 165.110 |
| Description | Mountain Valley | Spring Water – 1L– Spring 1 |
| Test Type | Annual Collection |
| Job Number | A-00357243 |
| Project Number | 10125511 (CLAA, MLAA) |

### NATURALLY OCCURRING IN mg/L:

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcium | 67.0 |
| Magnesium | 7.1 |
| Potassium | 1.3 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 220 |
| | 7.3 pH |

# SPECIFIC MINERAL ANALYSIS

ND=Not detected

## PHYSICAL QUALITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 190 mg CaCO3/L |
| Color | ND |
| Specific Conductance | 380 umhos/cm |
| Corrosivity | 0.0 |
| Hardness, Total | 200 mg/LCaCO3 |
| Solids Total Dissolved | 220 mg/L |
| Turbidity | ND |
| pH | 7.3 |
| Temperature | 23 deg. C |
| Odor, Threshold | 2 TON |

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THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY® SPRING WATER

## DISINFECTION RESIDUALS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Bromate | ND |
| Monochloramine | ND |
| Dichloramine | ND |
| Nitrogen trichloride | ND |
| Chloramine, Total | ND |
| Chlorite | ND |
| Chlorine Dioxide | ND |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ND |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ND |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ND |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ND |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ND |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ND |
| Total Haloacetic Acid | ND |
| Chlorine, Total Residual | ND |

## RADIOLOGICALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Uranium | ND |
| P1 Gross Alpha | ND |
| P1 Gross Beta | ND |
| Alpha Variance +/- | 2 pCi/L |
| Beta Variance +/- | 2 pCi/L |
| Radium-226 | ND |
| Radium-228 | ND |
| Radium-226, Radium-228 Combined | ND |
| Radium 226 Variance +/- | 0.2 pCi/L |
| Radium-228 Variance +/- | 0.3 pCi/L |

## INORGANIC CHEMICALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Aluminum | ND |
| Antimony | ND |
| Arsenic | ND |
| * Asbestos in Water (Ref: EPA 600/4-83/043,100.1)-Bureau Veritas | |
| Chrysotile Fibers | ND |
| Amphibole Fibers | ND |
| Single Fiber Detection Limit | ND |
| Barium | 0.008 mg/L |
| Beryllium | ND |
| Bromide | 24 ug/L |
| Cadmium | ND |
| Calcium | 67 mg/L |
| Chloride | 3 mg/L |
| Chromium (includes Hexavalent Chromium) | 0.006 mg/l |
| Copper | ND |
| Cyanide, Total | ND |
| Fluoride | 0.1 mg/L |
| Iron | ND |

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

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## INORGANIC CHEMICALS continued

| | |
|---|---|
| Lead | ND |
| Magnesium | 7.1 mg/L |
| Manganese | ND |
| Mercury | ND |
| Nickel | 0.001 mg/L |
| Nitrogen, Nitrate | ND |
| Nitrogen, Nitrite | ND |
| Total Nitrate + Nitrite-Nitrogen | ND |
| Potassium | 1.3 mg/L |
| Selenium | ND |
| Sodium | 2.8 mg/L |
| Sulfate as SO4 | 7.4 mg/L |
| MBAS, calc. as LAS Mol.Wt. 320 | ND |
| Thallium | ND |
| Phenolics | ND |
| Zinc | ND |

## ORGANIC CHEMICALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Diquat (Ref: EPA 549.2) | |
| Diquat | ND |
| Endothall (Ref. EPA 548.1) - (ug/L) | |
| Endothall | ND |
| Glyphosate (Ref: EPA 547) | |
| Glyphosate | ND |
| Perchlorate (Ref: EPA 314.0) | |
| Perchlorate | ND |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Ref: EPA 1613B) | |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin | ND |
| Carbamate Pesticides (Ref: 531.2) | |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfone | ND |
| Oxamyl | ND |
| Aldicarb | ND |
| Carbofuran | ND |
| Methomyl | ND |
| Carbaryl | ND |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | ND |
| Herbicides (Ref: EPA 515.3) | |
| Dalapon | ND |
| Dicamba | ND |
| 2,4-D | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP | ND |
| Dinoseb | ND |
| Picloram | ND |
| Bentazon | ND |
| DCPA Acid Metabolites | ND |
| Semivolatile Organic Compounds (Ref: EPA 525.2) | |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | ND |
| EPTC | ND |

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## ORGANIC CHEMICALS continued

| | |
|---|---|
| Dimethylphthalate | ND |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | ND |
| 2,4 Dinitrotoluene | ND |
| Molinate | ND |
| Diethylphthalate | ND |
| Propachlor | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | ND |
| Simazine | ND |
| Atrazine | ND |
| Lindane | ND |
| Terbacil | ND |
| Metribuzin | ND |
| Alachlor | ND |
| Heptachlor | ND |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | ND |
| Metolachlor | ND |
| Aldrin | ND |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | ND |
| Butachlor | ND |
| p,p'-DDE (4,4'-DDE) | ND |
| Dieldrin | ND |
| Endrin | ND |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | ND |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | ND |
| Methoxychlor | ND |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) | ND |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | ND |
| Volatiles: EDB and DBCP (Ref: EPA 504.1) | |
| Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) | ND |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) | ND |
| Volatiles: Regulated and Monitoring VOC's (Ref: EPA 524.2) | |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | ND |
| Chloromethane | ND |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND |
| Bromomethane | ND |
| Chloroethane | ND |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | ND |
| Methylene Chloride | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND |
| Chloroform | ND |
| Bromochloromethane | ND |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND |
| Trichloroethylene | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND |

## ORGANIC CHEMICALS continued

| | |
|---|---|
| Bromodichloromethane | ND |
| Dibromomethane | ND |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene | ND |
| Chlorodibromomethane | ND |
| Chlorobenzene | ND |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND |
| Bromoform | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ND |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND |
| Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | ND |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | ND |
| Toluene | ND |
| Ethyl Benzene | ND |
| m+p-Xylenes | ND |
| o-Xylene | ND |
| Styrene | ND |
| Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | ND |
| n-Propylbenzene | ND |
| Bromobenzene | ND |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | ND |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | ND |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ND |
| tert-Butylbenzene | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND |
| sec-Butylbenzene | ND |
| p-Isopropyltoluene (Cymene) | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene | ND |
| n-Butylbenzene | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ND |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ND |
| Naphthalene | ND |
| Benzene | ND |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ND |
| Total Xylenes | ND |
| Chlorinated Pesticides and Organohalides by EPA 508.1 | |
| Toxaphene | ND |
| Chlordane | ND |
| PCB 1016 | ND |
| PCB 1221 | ND |
| PCB 1232 | ND |
| PCB 1242 | ND |
| PCB 1248 | ND |
| PCB 1254 | ND |
| PCB 1260 | ND |

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## ORGANIC CHEMICALS continued

| | |
|---|---|
| Endrin | ND |
| Total PCBs | ND |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver | ND |
| NEtFOSAA | ND |
| NMeFOSAA | ND |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid | ND |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid | ND |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluorononanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid | ND |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluorotridecanoic acid | ND |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid | ND |
| HFPO-DA/GenX | ND |
| ADONA | ND |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS/F-53B Major | ND |
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS/F-53B Minor | ND |
| Bicarbonate | 192.36 mg CaCO3/L |
| Silica as SiO2 | 15 mg/L |
| 1,4-Dioxane | ND |
| Coliform in Water/100 mL | Absent |
| E. Coli in Water/100 mL | Absent |

California law requires a reference to FDA's website for recalls:
http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html

Our product has been thoroughly tested in accordance with federal and California law. Our 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. The following statements are 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."

## TERMINOLOGY

Statement of Quality (SOQ) – The standard (statement) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Department of Public Health. 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 established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Department of Public Health that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.