

2021 Bottled Water Quality Report

Purified Drinking Water with Minerals

Source(s): Municipal Supply
Address: Greeneville, TN
Telephone Number: 1-877-224-8392
Treatment Process: Reverse Osmosis, Microfiltration, Ozonation

This report contains very important information about our bottled water product(s). Translate it or talk to someone who understands it well.

We test our bottled water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. Please review the following Terms and Definitions to further your understanding of this bottled water report.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) 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 (USEPA) 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 USEPA 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 Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 cannot 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."*

"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."

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units |
|--|--------|---------|-----------------------|
| Physical Quality | | | |
| Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 5.8 | | mg/LCaCO ₃ |
| Color | ND | 15 | Color unit |
| Specific Conductance | 36 | | umhos/cm |
| Corrosivity | -4.1 | | |
| Hardness, Total | 5.4 | | mg/LCaCO ₃ |
| Odor, Threshold | ND | 3 | TON |
| Solids Total Dissolved | 26 | 500 | mg/L |
| Turbidity | ND | 5 | NTU |
| pH | 6.8 | | |
| Bicarbonate | 7.1 | | mg/L HCO ₃ |
| Disinfection Residuals/Disinfection By-Products | | | |
| Bromate | ND | 10 | ug/L |
| Chloramine, Total | ND | 4 | mg/L |
| Dichloramine | ND | | mg/L |
| Monochloramine | ND | | mg/L |
| Nitrogen Trichloride | ND | | mg/L |
| Chlorite | ND | 1000 | ug/L |
| Chlorine Dioxide | ND | 0.8 | mg/L |
| Total Haloacetic Acid | ND | 60 | ug/L |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Chlorine, Total Residual | ND | 4 | mg/L |
| Radiologicals | | | |
| P1 Gross Alpha | ND | 15 | pCi/L |
| P1 Gross Beta | 5.2 | 50 | pCi/L |
| Radium 226 | ND | | pCi/L |
| Radium 228 | ND | | pCi/L |
| Radium-226, Radium-228 Combined | ND | 5 | pCi/L |
| Uranium | ND | 0.03 | mg/L |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | |
| Aluminum | ND | 0.2 | mg/L |
| Antimony | ND | 0.006 | mg/L |
| Arsenic | ND | 0.01 | mg/L |
| Asbestos in Water | | | |
| Amphibole Fibers | ND | | MFL |
| Chrysotile Fibers | ND | | MFL |
| Single Fiber Detection Limit | ND | | MFL |
| Barium | ND | 2 | mg/L |
| Beryllium | ND | 0.004 | mg/L |
| Bromide | ND | | ug/L |
| Cadmium | ND | 0.005 | mg/L |
| Calcium | ND | | mg/L |

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units |
|---|--------|---------|--------|
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | |
| Chloride | 2.2 | 250 | mg/L |
| Chromium (includes Hexavalent Chromium) | ND | 0.1 | mg/L |
| Copper | ND | 1 | mg/L |
| Cyanide, Total | ND | 0.2 | mg/L |
| Fluoride | ND | 2.4 | mg/L |
| Iron | ND | 0.3 | mg/L |
| Lead | ND | 0.005 | mg/L |
| Magnesium | 1.3 | | mg/L |
| Manganese | ND | 0.05 | mg/L |
| Mercury | ND | 0.002 | mg/L |
| Nickel | ND | 0.1 | mg/L |
| Nitrogen, Nitrate | ND | 10 | mg/L N |
| Nitrogen, Nitrite | ND | 1 | mg/L N |
| Total Nitrate + Nitrite-Nitrogen | ND | 10 | mg/L |
| Potassium | 7.1 | | mg/L |
| Selenium | ND | 0.05 | mg/L |
| Silver | ND | 0.1 | mg/L |
| Sodium | ND | | mg/L |
| Sulfate as SO4 | 4.6 | 250 | mg/L |
| Surfactants (MBAS) | ND | | mg/L |
| Thallium | ND | 0.002 | mg/L |
| Phenolics | ND | 0.001 | mg/L |
| Zinc | ND | 5 | mg/L |
| Organic Chemicals | | | |
| Diquat | ND | 20 | ug/L |
| Endothall | ND | 100 | ug/L |
| Glyphosate | ND | 700 | ug/L |
| Perchlorate | ND | | ug/L |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin | ND | 30 | pg/L |
| Carbamate Pesticides | | | |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | ND | | ug/L |
| Aldicarb | ND | | ug/L |
| Aldicarb sulfone | ND | | ug/L |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | ND | | ug/L |
| Carbaryl | ND | | ug/L |
| Carbofuran | ND | 40 | ug/L |
| Methomyl | ND | | ug/L |
| Oxamyl | ND | 200 | ug/L |
| Herbicides | | | |
| 2,4,5-TP | ND | 50 | ug/L |
| 2,4-D | ND | 70 | ug/L |
| Bentazon | ND | | ug/L |
| Dalapon | ND | 200 | ug/L |
| DCPA Acid Metabolites | ND | | ug/L |
| Dicamba | ND | | ug/L |
| Dinoseb | ND | 7 | ug/L |

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units |
|---|--------|---------|-------|
| Organic Chemicals | | | |
| Pentachlorophenol | ND | 1 | ug/L |
| Picloram | ND | 500 | ug/L |
| Multicomponent Pesticides and PCBs | | | |
| Chlordane | ND | 2 | ug/L |
| PCB 1016 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| PCB 1221 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| PCB 1232 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| PCB 1242 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| PCB 1248 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| PCB 1254 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| PCB 1260 | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| Total PCBs | ND | 0.5 | ug/L |
| Toxaphene | ND | 3 | ug/L |
| Semivolatile Organic Compounds | | | |
| 2,4 Dinitrotoluene | ND | | ug/L |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | ND | | ug/L |
| Alachlor | ND | 2 | ug/L |
| Aldrin | ND | | ug/L |
| Atrazine | ND | 3 | ug/L |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | ND | 0.2 | ug/L |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | ND | 400 | ug/L |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) | ND | 6 | ug/L |
| Butachlor | ND | | ug/L |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | ND | | ug/L |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | ND | | ug/L |
| Dieldrin | ND | | ug/L |
| Diethylphthalate | ND | | ug/L |
| Dimethylphthalate | ND | | ug/L |
| Endrin | ND | 2 | ug/L |
| EPTC | ND | | ug/L |
| Heptachlor | ND | 0.4 | ug/L |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | ND | 0.2 | ug/L |
| Hexachlorobenzene | ND | 1 | ug/L |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | ND | 50 | ug/L |
| Lindane | ND | 0.2 | ug/L |
| Methoxychlor | ND | 40 | ug/L |
| Metolachlor | ND | | ug/L |
| Metribuzin | ND | | ug/L |
| Molinate | ND | | ug/L |
| p,p'-DDE (4,4'-DDE) | ND | | ug/L |
| Propachlor | ND | | ug/L |
| Simazine | ND | 4 | ug/L |
| Terbacil | ND | | ug/L |
| Volatiles: EDB and DBCP | | | |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) | ND | 0.2 | ug/L |
| Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) | ND | 0.05 | ug/L |

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units |
|--|--------|---------|-------|
| Organic Chemicals | | | |
| Methylene Chloride | ND | 5 | ug/L |
| n-Butylbenzene | ND | | ug/L |
| n-Propylbenzene | ND | | ug/L |
| Naphthalene | ND | | ug/L |
| o-Xylene | ND | | ug/L |
| p-Isopropyltoluene (Cymene) | ND | | ug/L |
| sec-Butylbenzene | ND | | ug/L |
| Styrene | ND | 100 | ug/L |
| tert-Butylbenzene | ND | | ug/L |
| Tetrachloroethylene | ND | 5 | ug/L |
| Toluene | ND | 1000 | ug/L |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 0.0029 | 80 | ug/L |
| Total Xylenes | ND | 10000 | ug/L |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND | 100 | ug/L |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | | ug/L |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | 5 | ug/L |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | ND | | ug/L |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | ND | | ug/L |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND | 2 | ug/L |
| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units |
| Microbiological Quality | | | |
| Coliform in Water/100 mL | Absent | | |
| E. Coli in Water/100 mL | Absent | | |
| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units |
| Other Compounds @537.1 - EPA Method 537.1 | | | |
| 11-chloroeicosfluoro-3-oxaundecane-sulfonic acid | ND | | ug/L |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-sulfonic acid | ND | | ug/L |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) | ND | | ug/L |
| N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid | ND | | ug/L |
| N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) | ND | | ug/L |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) | ND | | ug/L |