

2023 Bottled Water Quality Report

Spring Water

Source(s): Naturalle Springs

Address: Greeneville, TN

Telephone Number: 1-877-224-8392

Treatment Process: Micro Filtration, Ozonation

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.

2023 Informe de Calidad del Agua Embotellada

Agua de manantial

Fuente(s): Naturalle Springs

Dirección: Greeneville, TN

Teléfono: 1-877-224-8392

Proceso de tratamiento: Microfiltración, Ozonización

Probamos la calidad del agua embotellada para los componentes de muchos, como requerido por las regulaciones estatales y federales. Por favor revise los siguientes términos y definiciones para avanzar en su comprensión de este informe sobre el agua embotellada.

DEFINICIONES

Declaración de calidad: Los estándares de calidad del agua embotellada establecen los límites legales máximos de diversas sustancias permitidas en el agua embotellada y los requisitos para su seguimiento. Las sustancias incluyen contaminantes microbianos, pesticidas, contaminantes inorgánicos, contaminantes orgánicos, contaminantes radiológicos, y otros. Los estándares han sido establecidos por la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA, Food and Drug Administration) de Estados Unidos, en base a los estándares para el agua potable pública de la Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente de Estados Unidos (USEPA, United States Environmental Protection Agency). El CDPH adopta las normas de la FDA pertinentes a los estándares de calidad del agua embotellada.

Nivel máximo de contaminante (MCL, Maximum contaminant level): El MCL es el nivel máximo de un contaminante permitido en el agua potable pública.

Meta de salud pública (PHG, Public health goal): La PHG es el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual se sabe o se supone que no constituye riesgo para la salud. Las PGH están establecidas por la Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente de California.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Statements Required Under California Law

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

"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.*

Principales estándares del agua potable (PDWS, Primary drinking water standards): Los PDWS se establecieron para ofrecer la máxima protección posible a la salud pública. El objetivo de establecer PDWS es fijar los MCL y los requisitos para su seguimiento e informes destinados a prevenir efectos adversos sobre la salud. Los PDWS se han establecido para cumplir de la mejor manera posible la meta de salud pública (PHG, public health goal) o la meta del nivel máximo de contaminante (MCLG, maximum contaminant level goal) siempre que sea económica y tecnológicamente factible.

Declaraciones requieren bajo las leyes de California

[La ley de California requiere una referencia a la página web de la FDA para la recuerda: http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html](http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html)

Nuestro producto ha sido probado exhaustivamente de acuerdo con el federal y la ley de California. Nuestra agua embotellada es un producto alimenticio y no se puede vender a menos que cumpla las normas establecidas por los EE.UU. Administración de Alimentos y Drogas de California y el Departamento de Salud Pública. Los siguientes estados están obligados en virtud de la ley de California:

" Las fuentes de agua embotellada incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja naturalmente sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, puede recoger sustancias que ocurren naturalmente, así como sustancias que están presentes debido a la actividad animal y humana. Las sustancias que pueden estar presentes en la fuente de agua incluyen cualquiera de las siguientes:

- 1. Sustancias inorgánicas, incluidas, entre otras, sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o resultar de la agricultura, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, aguas residuales industriales o domésticas vertidos, o producción de*
- 2. Pesticidas y herbicidas que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes, que incluyen, entre otras, agricultura, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y usos residenciales.*
- 3. Sustancias orgánicas que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo y que también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio, escorrentías de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos.*

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."

4. *Organismos microbianos que pueden provenir de la vida silvestre, operaciones agrícolas ganaderas, plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales y sistemas sépticos.*

5. *Sustancias con propiedades radiactivas que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y las actividades mineras "*

"Para garantizar que el agua embotellada sea segura para beber, la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los Estados Unidos y el Departamento de Salud Pública del Estado prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por las empresas de agua embotellada".

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Spring Water

Agua de manantial

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units | Parámetro de prueba |
|--|--------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| Physical Quality | | | | Calidad física |
| Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 90 | | mg/LCaCO ₃ | Alcalinidad como CaCO ₃ |
| Apparent Color | ND | 15 | Color Unit | Color |
| Specific Conductance | 180 | | umhos/cm | Conductancia específica |
| Corrosivity | -0.05 | | mg/L | Corrosividad |
| Hardness, Total | 88 | | mg/LCaCO ₃ | Dureza, total |
| Odor, Threshold | ND | 3 | TON | Olor, umbral |
| Solids Total Dissolved | 110 | 500 | mg/L | Sólidos totales disueltos |
| Turbidity | ND | 5 | NTU | Turbidez |
| pH | 7.9 | | | pH |
| Bicarbonate | 90 | | ug/L HCO ₃ | Bicarbonato |
| Disinfection Residuals/Disinfection By-Products | | | | Residuos de desinfección/Subproductos de desinfección |
| Bromate | ND | 10 | mg/L | Bromato |
| Bromide | 0.025 | | mg/L | Bromuro |
| Chloramine as C12 | ND | 4 | mg/L | Cloramina como C12 |
| Chloride | 1 | | mg/L | Cloruro |
| Chlorine as C12 | ND | | mg/L | Cloro como C12 |
| Chlorite | ND | 1000 | mg/L | Clorito |
| Chlorine Dioxide | ND | 0.8 | mg/L | Dióxido de cloro |
| Fluoride | 0.16 | | mg/L | Fluoruro |
| Nitrate as N | 0.43 | | mg/L | Nitrato como N |
| Nitrite as N | ND | | mg/L | Nitrito como N |
| Ortho Phosphate | ND | | mg/L | Ortofosfato |
| Sulfate | 29 | | mg/L | Sulfato |
| Total Haloacetic Acid | ND | 60 | ug/L | Ácido haloacético total |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L | Ácido bromocloroacético |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L | Ácido dibromoacético |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L | Ácido dicloroacético |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L | Ácido monobromoacético |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L | Ácido monocloroacético |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ND | | ug/L | Ácido tricloroacético |
| Chlorine, Total Residual | ND | 4 | mg/L | Cloro, Residual total |
| Radiologicals | | | | Radiológicos |
| P1 Gross Alpha | -0.177 | 15 | pCi/L | P1 Alfa bruto |
| P1 Gross Beta | 0.846 | 50 | pCi/L | P1 Beta bruto |
| Radium 226 | -0.143 | | pCi/L | Radio 226 |
| Radium 228 | 0.357 | | pCi/L | Radio 228 |
| Radium-226, Radium-228 Combined | 0.357 | 5 | pCi/L | Radio-226, Radio- 228 Combinado |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | Químicos inorgánicos |
| Aluminum | ND | 0.2 | mg/L | Aluminio |
| Antimony | ND | 0.006 | ug/L | Antimonio |
| Arsenic | ND | 0.01 | ug/L | Arsénico |
| Barium | 0.13 | 2 | mg/L | Bario |
| Beryllium | ND | 0.004 | mg/L | Berilio |
| Cadmium | ND | 0.005 | mg/L | Cadmio |
| Calcium | 31 | | mg/L | Calcio |
| Chromium (includes Hexavalent Chromium) | ND | NA | mg/L | Cromo (incluye cromo hexavalente) |
| Copper | ND | 1 | mg/L | Cobre |
| Iron | ND | 0.3 | mg/L | Hierro |

Spring Water

Agua de manantial

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units | Parámetro de prueba |
|---|--------|---------|-------|---|
| Chlordane | ND | 2 | ug/L | Clordano |
| Lead | ND | 0.005 | mg/L | Plomo |
| Magnesium | 2.6 | | mg/L | Magnesio |
| Manganese | ND | 0.05 | mg/L | Manganeso |
| Mercury | ND | 0.002 | mg/L | Mercurio |
| Nickel | ND | 0.1 | mg/L | Níquel |
| Potassium | 1.3 | | mg/L | Potasio |
| Selenium | ND | 0.05 | mg/L | Selenio |
| Silver | ND | 0.1 | mg/L | Plata |
| Sodium | 1 | | mg/L | Sodio |
| Silica | 7.5 | | mg/L | Silice |
| Thallium | ND | 0.002 | mg/L | Talio |
| Uranium | ND | | mg/L | Uranio |
| Zinc | ND | 5 | mg/L | Zinc |
| Organic Chemicals | | | | Químicos orgánicos |
| Diquat | ND | 20 | ug/L | Diquat |
| Endothall | ND | 100 | ug/L | Endotal |
| Glyphosate | ND | 700 | ug/L | Glifosato |
| Perchlorate | 0.32 | | ug/L | Perclorato |
| 1,4-Dioxane | <0.070 | | ug/L | 1,4-Dioxano |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin | ND | 30 | ug/L | 2,3,7,8- Tetraclorodibenzo-p-dioxina |
| Carbamate Pesticides | | | | Carbamato Pesticidas |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | ND | | ug/L | 3-hidroxicarbofurano |
| Aldicarb | ND | | ug/L | Aldicarb |
| Aldicarb sulfone | ND | | pg/L | Aldicarb sulfona |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | ND | | ug/L | Aldicarb sulfóxido |
| Carbaryl | ND | | ug/L | Carbaryl |
| Carbofuran | ND | 40 | ug/L | Carbofuran |
| Methomyl | ND | | ug/L | Metomyl |
| Oxamyl | ND | 200 | ug/L | Oxamyl |
| Herbicides | | | | Herbicidas |
| 2,4,5-TP | ND | 50 | ug/L | 2, 4,5-TP |
| 2,4-D | ND | 70 | ug/L | 2,4-D |
| Bentazon | ND | | ug/L | Bentazon |
| Dalapon | ND | 200 | ug/L | Dalapon |
| DCPA Acid Metabolites | ND | | ug/L | DCPA Metabolitos ácidos |
| Dicamba | ND | | ug/L | Dicamba |
| Dinoseb | ND | 7 | ug/L | Dinoseb |
| Organic Chemicals | | | | Químicos orgánicos |
| Pentachlorophenol | ND | 1 | ug/L | Pentaclorofenol |
| Picloram | ND | | ug/L | Picloram |
| Multicomponent Pesticides and PCBs | | | | Pesticidas multicomponentes y PCB |
| Total PCBs | ND | 0.5 | ug/L | Total de PCB |
| Toxaphene | ND | 3 | ug/L | Toxafeno |
| Semivolatile Organic Compounds | | | | Compuestos Orgánicos Semivolátiles |
| Alachlor | ND | 2 | ug/L | Alacloro |
| Aldrin | ND | | mg/L | Aldrin |
| Atrazine | ND | 3 | ug/L | Atrazina |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | ND | 0.2 | ug/L | Benzo(a)Pireno |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | ND | 400 | ug/L | Bis(2-etilhexil)adipato |

Spring Water

Agua de manantial

| Testing Parameter | Result | FDA SOQ | Units | Parámetro de prueba |
|--|--------|---------|-------|--|
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) | ND | 6 | ug/L | bis(2-etilhexil)ftalato (DEHP) |
| Butachlor | ND | | ug/L | Butacloro |
| Dieldrin | ND | | ug/L | Die ldrín |
| Endrin | ND | 2 | ug/L | Endrín |
| Heptachlor | ND | 0.0004 | ug/L | Heptacloro |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | ND | 0.2 | ug/L | Heptacloro Epóxido |
| Hexachlorobenzene | ND | 1 | | Hexaclorobenceno |
| Lindane | ND | 0.2 | ug/L | Lindano |
| Methoxychlor | ND | 40 | ug/L | Metoxicloro |
| Metolachlor | ND | | ug/L | Metolacloro |
| Metribuzin | ND | | ug/L | Metribuzina |
| Molinate | ND | | ug/L | Molinato |
| Propachlor | ND | | ug/L | Propacloro |
| Simazine | ND | 4 | ug/L | Simazine |
| Organic Chemicals | | | | Químicos Orgánicos |
| Volatiles: Regulated and Monitoring VOC's | | | | Volátiles: VOC Regulados y Monitoreados |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) | ND | 0.2 | ug/L | 1,2-Dibromo-3-Cloropropano (DBCP) |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | | ug/L | 1,1,1,2-Tetracloroetano |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 200 | ug/L | 1,1,1-Tricloroetano |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | | ug/L | 1,1,2,2-Tetracloroetano |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 5 | ug/L | 1,1, 2-tricloroetano |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | | ug/L | 1,1-dicloroetano |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ND | 7 | ug/L | 1,1-dicloroetileno |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | ND | | ug/L | 1,1-dicloropropeno |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ND | | ug/L | 1,2,3-triclorobenceno |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ND | | ug/L | 1,2, 3-tricloropropano |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ND | 70 | ug/L | 1,2,4-triclorobenceno |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND | | ug/L | 1,2,4-trimetilbenceno |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 600 | ug/L | 1,2-diclorobenceno ne |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | 5 | ug/L | 1,2-Dicloroetano |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | 5 | ug/L | 1,2-Dicloropropano |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ND | | ug/L | 1,3,5-Trimetilbenceno |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | | ug/L | 1,3-Diclorobenceno |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | ND | | ug/L | 1,3- Dicloropropano |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | 75 | ug/L | 1,4-Diclorobenceno |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | ND | | ug/L | 2,2-Dicloropropano |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | ND | | ug/L | 2-Clorotolueno |
| Benzene | ND | 5 | ug/L | Benceno |
| Bromobenzene | ND | | ug/L | Bromobenceno |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | ND | 5 | ug/L | Carbono Tetracloruro |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | 100 | ug/L | Clorobenceno |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | ND | | ug/L | Diclorodifluorometano |
| Ethyl Benzene | ND | 700 | ug/L | Etilbenceno |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | ND | | ug/L | Hexaclorobutadieno |
| Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | ND | | ug/L | Isopropilbenceno (cumeno) |
| Spring Water | ND | 2 | ug/L | Agua de manantial |

Spring Water

Agua de manantial

| | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|------|---|
| m+p-Xylenes | ND | | ug/L | m+p-Xilenos |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | ND | | ug/L | Metil etil cetona |
| Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | ND | NA | ug/L | Metil-terc-butil éter (MTBE) |
| Organic Chemicals | | | | Sustancias químicas orgánicas |
| Methylene Chloride | ND | 5 | ug/L | Cloruro de metileno |
| n-Butylbenzene | ND | | ug/L | n-Butilbenceno |
| Naphthalene | ND | NA | ug/L | Naftaleno |
| o-Xylene | ND | | ug/L | o-Xileno |
| Styrene | ND | 100 | ug/L | Estireno |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | ND | 5 | ug/L | Tetracloroetileno |
| Toluene | ND | 1000 | ug/L | Tolueno |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | | mg/L | Bromodiclometano |
| Bromoform | 0.0023 | | mg/L | Bromoforno |
| Chloroform | ND | | mg/L | Cloroformo |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | | mg/L | Dibromoclorometano |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 0.0023 | 80 | mg/L | Trihalometanos totales |
| Total Xylenes | ND | 10000 | mg/L | Xilenos totales |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND | 100 | ug/L | trans-1,2-Dicloroetileno |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ND | | ug/L | trans-1,3-Dicloropropeno |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | ND | 5 | ug/L | Tricloroetileno |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | ND | | ug/L | Triclorofluorometano |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113) | ND | | ug/L | Triclorotrifluoroetano |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND | 2 | ug/L | Cloruro de vinilo |
| Microbiological Quality | | | | Calidad microbiológica |
| Coliform in Water/100 mL | ND | | | Coliformes en agua/100 ml |
| E. Coli in Water/100 mL | ND | | | E. coli en agua/100 ml |
| Other Compounds | | IBWA SOQ | | Otros compuestos |
| 11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-sulfonic acid | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | sulfónico |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-sulfonic acid | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | 9 -chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanona-sulfónico ácido |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoico ácido(Adona) |
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | óxidohexafluoropropileno ácido dímero (HFPO-DA) |
| N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | N-metilicoPerfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic ácido |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | del ácidoPerfluoroheptanoic (pFhpa) |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | ácido Perfluorohexanesulfonic (PFHxS) |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorodecanoico (PFDA) |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorododecanoico (PFDoA) |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorohexanoico (PF HxA) |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorononanoico (PFNA) |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorooctanosulfónico (PFOS) |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorooctanoico (PFOA) |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorotetradecanoico (PFTA) |
| Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluorotridecanoico (PFTrDA) |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) | ND | 5.0 | ng/L | Ácido perfluoroundecanoico (PFUn) |