



Crystal Geyser[®]

2015 Bottled Water Report

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water and Crystal Geyser Sparkling Spring Water

Sources of Water

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water


Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water is only sourced from private, protected, licensed mineral water sources in the state of California in Sonoma, Stanislaus, Los Angeles, and Alameda Counties. By federal law, only certain waters with a naturally occurring TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) of more than 250 parts per million qualify as Mineral Waters. We search the state for Mineral Waters that meet our exacting standards of quality, purity and great taste.

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Spring Water

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Spring Water is sourced from private, protected, licensed, spring water sources in the state of California in Napa, Placer, Siskiyou, and Stanislaus Counties. Like our mineral water, our spring water sources are carefully selected for their outstanding, fresh taste and outstanding quality.

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water and **Crystal Geyser Sparkling Spring Water** have been thoroughly tested in accordance with all applicable federal and California laws. These products both meet or better all state and federal regulations for bottled water products.

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water and **Crystal Geyser Sparkling Spring Water** are food products, and cannot be sold unless they meet the standards established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the California Department of Public Health.

Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water and **Crystal Geyser Sparkling Spring Water** are certified as  Kosher by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.



**Crystal Geyser® Sparkling Mineral Water
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ANALYSIS PERFORMED	MCL* (mg/L)	Sparkling Water Finished Product in PET (mg/L)	
		Mineral	Spring

Primary Inorganics			
Antimony	0.006	ND	ND
Arsenic	0.01	ND	ND
Asbestos	7 MFL	ND	ND
Barium	2	0.013	0.012
Beryllium	0.004	ND	ND
Cadmium	0.005	ND	ND
Chromium	0.1	ND	ND
Cyanide	0.2	ND	ND
Fluoride	See Endnote ¹	0.12	0.052
Lead	0.005	ND	ND
Mercury	0.002	ND	ND
Nickel	0.1	ND	ND
Nitrogen, Nitrate	10	0.71	0.14
Nitrogen, Nitrite	1.0	ND	ND
Nitrogen – NO ₃ /NO ₂ (NOX)	10	0.71	0.14
Selenium	0.05	ND	ND
Thallium	0.002	ND	ND

Secondary Inorganics*			
Aluminum	0.2	ND	ND
Chloride	250 ²	15	1.0
Copper	1	ND	ND
Iron	0.3	ND	ND
pH	See endnote ²	6.1	5.6
Phenol	0.001	ND	ND
Silver	0.1	ND	ND
Sodium*	-	41 ³	6.4
Sulfate*	250	14	0.92
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)*	500 ^{2,4}	410	190
Zinc	5 ²	ND	0.043

Physical			
Color	15 ² CU	ND	ND
Odor*	3 ² TON	2.0	2.0
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.085	0.17

Microbiological			
Standard Plate Count, CFU/ml	--cfu/mL	ND	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	ND	ND

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♦ Secondary Standard. Non-enforceable guidelines for constituents that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.



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Radiologicals			
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	ND	ND
Gross Beta	50 pCi/L ⁴	ND	ND
Radium 226/228	5 pCi/L	ND/ND	ND/ND
Uranium	0.030	ND	ND

EPA 524.2: Volatile Organic Compounds			
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	ND	-
Benzene	0.005	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	0.005	ND	ND
Styrene	0.1	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005	ND	ND
Toluene	1	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005	ND	ND
ortho-Xylene (total xylenes)	-	ND	ND

EPA 551.1: Additional Organics			
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	ND	ND
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	ND	ND

EPA 508.1:			
Alachlor	0.002	ND	ND
Atrazine	0.003	ND	ND
Chlordane (alpha and gamma)	0.002	ND	ND
Endrin	0.002	ND	ND
Heptachlor	0.0004	ND	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0002	ND	ND
Lindane	0.0002	ND	ND
Methoxychlor	0.04	ND	ND
Total PCBs	0.0005	ND	ND
Toxaphene	0.003	ND	ND

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EPA 515.3:			
2,4-D	0.07	ND	ND
Dalapon	0.2	ND	ND
Dinoseb	0.007	ND	ND
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	ND	ND
Picloram	0.5	ND	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	ND	ND
EPA 525.2:			
Anthracene	-	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	ND	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	ND	ND
EPA 531.1:			
Carbofuran	0.04	ND	ND
Oxamyl (VYDATE)	0.2	ND	ND
EPA 547:			
Glyphosate	0.7	ND	ND
EPA 548.1:			
Endothall	0.1	ND	ND
EPA 549.2:			
Diquat	0.02	ND	ND
EPA 1613:			
2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN)	3x10-8	ND	ND
Disinfection By-products			
EPA 300.1:			
Bromate	0.010	ND	ND
Chlorite	1.0	ND	ND
EPA 552.1:			
Haloacetic Acids, Total	0.060	0.002	ND

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Residual Disinfectants			
SM4500-CL D:			
Residual Chlorine, Total	4.0	ND	ND
Chloramines	4.0	ND	ND

SM4500-ClO2-D:			
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	ND	ND

EPA 314.0: Miscellaneous			
Perchlorate	-	ND	ND

¹ Fluoride MCL is determined by annual average of maximum daily air temperatures where the bottled water is sold. Refer to tables found in 21 CFR 165.

² Mineral water is exempt from allowable levels per 21 CFR 165.110(b)(3) and (4). The exemptions are aesthetically based allowable levels and do not relate to a health concern.

³ This amount is in milligrams per liter (mg/L). An 8 fluid ounce serving contains less than 35mg of sodium. This meets the definition of a Very Low Sodium Food.

⁴ This amount is in milligrams per liter (mg/L). An 8 fluid ounce serving contains less than 5 mg of sodium, which may be declared as 0mg. This meets the definition of a Sodium Free Food.

Terms

Statement of Quality – 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 by the California Department of Public Health. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs as is economically and technologically feasible.

ND – Not detected at or above RL.

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.

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Treatment Process

Micron Filtration – The use of a micron filter to remove microbiological particles.

Ozonation - A disinfection process.

UV Disinfection – Use of ultraviolet light to disinfect source water.

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).”

Information on Product Recalls

If you would like to know whether a particular bottled water product has been recalled or is being recalled, please visit the FDA’s website <http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>.

Sources of Water

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.

Crystal Geysler® Contact Information

Postal Address:

Crystal Geysler Water Company, PO Box 304, Calistoga CA 94515

Consumer Services:

1-800-4-GEYSER or 1-800-443-9737

Electronic Address:

cgwconsumers@crystalgeyser.com