



Water Quality Report

At DS Services of America, Inc. (DS Services) we are proud of the quality of our bottled drinking water products. The DS Services 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[®], meet or exceed 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 Services 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 Services brands, please visit www.water.com or call 1-800-682-0246. You may also send inquiries to:

DS Services of America, Inc.
200 Eagles Landing Dr.
Lakeland, FL 33810

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 Services 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 Services 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 Services

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

Types of Water Sources Used by DS Services

DS Services 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 is filtered and treated with ultraviolet light and ozone as disinfection methods. Fluoride is added which 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. We also offer a non-fluoridated Nursery water.

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 (SB 220): **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/7/alerts.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 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 [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 analysis 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 SERVICES – TYPICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE 9: NURSERY: NON-FLUORIDATED
(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 with 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 | Nursery | FDA Standard of Quality (SOQ) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Chemicals | | |
| Antimony | ND | 0.006 |
| Arsenic | ND | 0.05 |
| Barium | ND | 2 |
| Beryllium | ND | 0.004 |
| Bromate | ND | 0.010 |
| Cadmium | ND | 0.005 |
| Chlorine, Free | ND | 4.0 |
| Chloramine | ND | 4.0 |
| Chlorine dioxide | ND | 0.8 |
| Chlorite | ND | 1.0 |
| Chromium | ND | 0.05 |
| Cyanide | ND | 0.1 |
| Fluoride | ND | 1.3 |
| Lead | ND | 0.005 |
| Mercury | ND | 0.002 |
| 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 | 7.7 | 250 |
| Copper | ND | 1 |
| Iron | ND | 0.3 |
| Manganese | ND | 0.05 |
| Silver | ND | 0.1 |
| Sulfate | ND | 250 |
| Total Dissolve Solids (TDS) | 29 | 500 |
| Zinc | ND | 5 |

| Water Type | Nursery | 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 | 0.00015 | 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) | 0.00015 | 0.08 |
| Semi-volatile 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 | Nursery | 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 | 3X10 ⁻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) | ND | 15 |
| Gross Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity (pCi/L) | 1.9 | 50 |
| Radium 226/228 (combined) (pCi/L) | 0.29 | 5 |
| Uranium | ND | 0.030 |

| Water Type | Nursery | FDA Standard of Quality (SOQ) |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Water Properties | | |
| Color (UNITS) | ND | 15 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.07 | 5 |
| pH | 7.0 | NA |
| Odor (TON) | 1.25 | 3 |
| Conductivity (umhos) | 50.3 | NA |