



Water Quality Analysis (2023)

| Substance | Units | MRL* | MCL** | Water Type | |
|--|------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Purified Water | Distilled Water |
| Level Found*** | Level Found*** | | | | |
| Physical Quality | | | | | |
| Alkalinity in CaCO ₃ units | mg/L | 2 | NR | ND | ND |
| Apparent Color | ACU | 3 | 15 | ND | ND |
| Specific Conductance, 25 C | umho/cm | 2 | 1600 | 4 | ND |
| Total Hardness | mg/L CaCO ₃ | 3 | NR | ND | ND |
| Odor at 60 C | TON | 1 | 3 | ND | ND |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ◇ | mg/L | 10 | 500 | ND | ND |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.1 | 5 | ND | ND |
| PH ◇ | Units | 0.1 | 6.5 - 8.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Bicarb. Alkalinity | mg/L HCO ₃ | 2 | NR | ND | ND |
| Disinfect. residuals/ By Products | | | | | |
| Bromate | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.01 | ND | ND |
| Chloramines | mg/L | 0.1 | 4 | ND | ND |
| Chlorite by IC | mg/L | 0.01 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Chlorine Dioxide | mg/L | 0.24 | 0.8 | ND | ND |
| Free Chlorine Residual | mg/L | 0.1 | 4 | ND | ND |
| Radiologicals | | | | | |
| Alpha, Gross | pCi/L | 3 | 15 | ND | ND |
| Beta, Gross | pCi/L | 3 | 50* | ND | ND |
| Total Radium 226+228 | pCi/L | 1 | 5 | ND | ND |
| Uranium | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.03 | ND | ND |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | | |
| Aluminum | mg/L | 0.02 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Antimony | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.006 | ND | ND |
| Arsenic | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.01 | ND | ND |
| Barium | mg/L | 0.002 | 2 | ND | ND |
| Beryllium | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.004 | ND | ND |
| Cadmium | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| Calcium | mg/L | 1 | NR | ND | ND |





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| Chloride | mg/L | 0.5 | 250 | ND | ND |
| Chromium | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Copper | mg/L | 0.002 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Cyanide | mg/L | 0.025 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Fluoride | mg/L | 0.05 | 1.4 | ND | ND |
| Iron | mg/L | 0.02 | 0.3 | ND | ND |
| Lead | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| Magnesium | mg/L | 0.1 | NR | ND | ND |
| Manganese | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.05 | ND | ND |
| Mercury | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.002 | ND | ND |
| Nickel | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen | mg/L | 0.1 | 10 | ND | ND |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | mg/L | 0.05 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Phenolic Compounds-low level | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.001 | ND | ND |
| Potassium | mg/L | 1 | NR | ND | ND |
| Selenium | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.05 | ND | ND |
| Silver | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Sodium | mg/L | 1 | NR | ND | ND |
| Sulfate \diamond | mg/L | 0.5 | 250 | ND | ND |
| Thallium | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.002 | ND | ND |
| Total Nitrate+Nitrite- Nitrogen | mg/L | 0.1 | 10 | ND | ND |
| Zinc | mg/L | 0.02 | 5 | ND | ND |
| Organic Chemicals | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | mg/L | 0.0005 | 1 [†] | ND | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.007 | ND | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.07 | ND | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD | mg/L | 5×10^{-9} | 3×10^{-8} | ND | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.05 | ND | ND |
| 2,4-D | mg/L | 0.0001 | 0.07 | ND | ND |
| Alachlor | mg/L | 0.00005 | 0.002 | ND | ND |





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| Atrazine | ug/L | 0.05 | 3 | ND | ND |
| Bentazon | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.018* | ND | ND |
| Benzene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | ug/L | 0.02 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Carbofuran (Furadan) | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.04 | ND | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| Chlordane | mg/L | 0.0001 | 0.002 | ND | ND |
| Chlorobenzene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.07 | ND | ND |
| Dalapon | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Di-(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | mg/L | 0.0006 | 0.4 | ND | ND |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | mg/L | 0.0006 | 0.006 | ND | ND |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | ug/L | 0.01 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Dichloromethane | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| Dinoseb | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.007 | ND | ND |
| Diquat | mg/L | 0.0004 | 0.02 | ND | ND |
| Endothall | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Endrin | ug/L | 0.01 | 2 | ND | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.7 | ND | ND |
| Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) | ug/L | 0.01 | 0.05 | ND | ND |
| Glyphosate | mg/L | 0.006 | 0.7 | ND | ND |
| Heptachlor | ug/L | 0.01 | 0.4 | ND | ND |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | ug/L | 0.01 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | ug/L | 0.05 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | ug/L | 0.05 | 50 | ND | ND |
| Lindane | ug/L | 0.04 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Methoxychlor | ug/L | 0.05 | 40 | ND | ND |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-DCB) | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.6 | ND | ND |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-DCB) | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.075 | ND | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | ug/L | 0.04 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Picloram | mg/L | 0.0001 | 0.5 | ND | ND |
| Simazine | ug/L | 0.05 | 4 | ND | ND |
| Styrene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |





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| Toluene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 1 | ND | ND |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.06 | ND | ND |
| Total PCBs | mg/L | 0.0001 | 0.0005 | ND | ND |
| Total THM | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.01 [†] | 0.0010 | ND |
| Total xylenes | mg/L | 0.0005 | 10 | ND | ND |
| Toxaphene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.003 | ND | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND |
| Vinyl chloride (VC) | mg/L | 0.0003 | 0.002 | ND | ND |

| Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|----|----|----|
| 11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-sulfonic acid | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-sulfonic acid | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) | ug/L | 0.002 | NR | ND | ND |

† Secondary Standard. Non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic or cosmetic effects in drinking water.

ND - Not Detected at or above the MRL.

NR - Not listed in state or federal drinking water regulations.

* MRL - Minimum Reporting Level. The lowest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably quantified by using a given analytical method.

** MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a substance allowed by law in drinking water (bottled or tap). The MCLs shown are the federal MCLs set by the EPA and FDA, unless no federal MCL exists.

*** Level Found - Average of representative samples from all locations.

+ Where no federal MCL exists the MCLs shown are the California Health Services MCLs.

All values represent an average of the applicable facility results. Where a result was ND, a value of zero was used.



Water Process

1. The water treatment process starts with an approved potable water source which may be either a municipal supply or a deep protected well which is directly connected to the bottling facility. In order for a potable water source to be approved by Niagara Bottling, the source must be carefully evaluated by our Quality Assurance (QA) Team which includes microbiologists, chemists, and hydro-geologists. Our QA Department routinely collects source samples of this potable source to monitor microbiological and chemical characteristics.
2. Depending on the incoming source characteristics, the water will be processed through a multistep treatment system which could include aeration, carbon filtration, and/or Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. All product water is processed through a 0.2 micron pharmaceutical grade filter to remove any microbiological contaminants.
3. During the purification step in the process, the water will pass through a multistage reverse osmosis unit where high pressure pumps and semi-permeable membranes are used to remove all remaining impurities.
4. In the distilled process, the water from reverse osmosis units will then pass through the distiller where the evaporation and subsequent collection of water by condensation is an additional purification step.
5. Once the water has been processed by filtration and reverse osmosis it will then be stored temporarily in a bulk storage silo prior to bottling. Each manufacturing facility has separate stainless steel silos dedicated to each water type.
6. All waters are disinfected by ozone immediately prior to bottling. Ozone is a specialized molecule consisting of pure oxygen which is highly effective at sanitizing water. This disinfection process is continuously monitored by the QA Department.
7. Bottles are now ready to be filled, capped and labeled. State of the art bottling equipment is used to bottle the finished product. Each bottle is given a unique production code to identify the bottling plant, production line, time and date.
8. Products are given one final inspection prior to shipping. Representative production samples are collected and retained daily from each production run. These samples are analyzed by our internal QA Lab to ensure adherence to company specifications and standards. Representative samples are also sent to third party outside labs to ensure compliance with state and federal regulatory standards.

Definitions & Statements Required by California Law

Definitions

“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 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 (PDWS)” - 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.

Statements

This section of the bottled water report contains consumer information statements relative to drinking water as mandated by California Health & Safety Code Sector 111070 et. seq. These statements are immediately followed by the appropriate current contact information for the United States regulatory branch pertaining to the specified statements where applicable. 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.

“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. Immune-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.”



Definitions & Statements Required by California Law

Information on Contaminants

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. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the United States Food and Drug Administration, Food and Cosmetic Hotline at 1-888-723-3366.

FDA Website for Product Recalls

If you would like to know whether a particular bottled water product has been or is being recalled, please visit the FDA's website at: <https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safetyalerts>.

Bottled By
Niagara Bottling, LLC
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For water quality & information, contact us at: (877) ITS-PURE or www.niagarawater.com

