

Annual Water Quality Report for State Ready Mix

At DS Waters of America, Inc. (“DS Waters”) we are proud of the quality of our bottled drinking water products. The DS Waters 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®, meets or exceeds 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 Waters 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 Waters brands, please visit [www.water.com](http://www.water.com/) or call 1-800-682-0246.

You may also send inquiries to:

DS Waters of America, Inc.

4170 Tanners Creek Dr.

Flowery Branch, GA 30542

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 Waters 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 Waters 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](http://www.bottledwater.org/) or call IBWA at 1-800-WATER-11.

Types of Drinking Water Offered by DS Waters

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

Types of Water Sources Used by DS Waters

DS Waters 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 are filtered and treated with ultraviolet light and ozone as disinfection methods. Fluoride is added that 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. 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: 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/7alerts.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 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 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 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 analyses 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.

Each month State Ready Mix collects bacteriological water samples from the new water well, Guest Bathroom faucet or from the Administration Office Bathroom for analysis.

During the year, multiple tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants were performed on State Ready Mix water supply to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. **Once again, we are proud to report that our system met or exceeded all primary water quality standards.** For additional information about the quality of water delivered by Crestview, please contact Robert Eranio at (805) 732-0495.

Bottled water is provided to you the customer because of multiple cross-connections in the water system between machinery and locations where well water could be consumed. Just because all samples reported non-detect for the presence of coliform bacteria, it should not be assumed the water supply is safe to consume.



DS WATERS - TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Legend

ND = Not Detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level

TABLE 2: PURIFIED WITH MINERALS ADDED

(All results reported in mg/L (ppm) except as noted)

mg/L = milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm =parts per million   
≤ = compliance w/ 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

Purified with Minerals FDA Standard of

Added Quality (SOQ)

Inorganic Chemicals

Antimony ND 0.006

Arsenic ND 0.005

Barium ND 1

Beryllium ND 0.004

Bromate ND 0.01

Cadmium ND 0.005

Chlorine, Free ND 5

Chloramine ND 4.5

Chlorine dioxide ND 5

Chlorite ND 1.0

Chromium ND 0.05

Cyanide ND 0.1

Fluoride ND 1.4

Lead ND 0.005

Mercury ND 0.001

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 | ND | 250 |
| Copper | ND | 1 |
| Iron | ND | 0.3 |
| Manganese | ND | 0.05 |
| Silver | ND | 0.05 |
| Sulfate | ND | 250 |
| Total Dissolve Solids (TDS) | 22 | 500 |
| Zinc | ND | 5 |

Water Type

Purified with Minerals FDA Standard of

Added 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  tihalomethanes (TTHMs) |
| Chlorodibromomethane | ND | No SOQ for individual trihalomethane  contaminants. The sum of the 4  THMs is regulated as total  tihalomethanes (TTHMs) |
| Chloroform | ND | No SOQ for individual trihalomethane  contaminants. The sum of the 4  THMs is regulated as total  tihalomethanes (TTHMs) |
| Bromoform | ND | No SOQ for individual trihalomethane  contaminants. The sum of the 4  THMs is regulated as total  tihalomethanes (TTHMs) |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | ND | 0.08 |
| Semivolatile Organic  Chemicals (SOCs) |  |  |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | ND | 0.0002 |
| Di(2-ethyhexyl)adipate | ND | 0.4 |
| Di(2-ethyhexyl)phthalate | ND | NA |
| Hexachlorobenzene | ND | 0.001 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | ND | 0.05 |
| Total Recoverable Phenolics | ND | 0.001 |

Water Type

Purified with Minerals FDA Standard of

Added Quality (SOQ)

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

2,4,5-TP (Silvex) ND 0.05

2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxy acetic ND 0.07

acid)

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 ND 0.0005

(PCBs)

Simazine ND 0.004

Toxaphene ND 0.003

Additional Regulated Contaminants

Methyl tertiary butyl ether ND NA

(MTBE)

Naphthalene ND NA

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane ND NA

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha Particle < 0.3 15

Radioactivity (pCi/L)

Gross Beta Particle and Photon < 0.3 50

Radioactivity (pCi/L)

Radium 226/228 (combined) <1 5

(pCi/L)

Uranium ND 0.030

Water Type

Purified with Minerals FDA Standard of

Added Quality (SOQ)

Water Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Color (UNITS) | ND | 15 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | ND | 5 |
| pH | 6.28 |  |
| Odor (TON) | ND | 3 |
| Conductivity (umhos) | 33.8 | NA |