



Bottled Water Report

Sources of Water

Our geologists discovered remote, protected locations with spring water of remarkable quality and purity... but that was only our first step. Other companies may truck their spring water from multiple sources. We, on the other hand, build our bottling plants right at our mountain spring sources, because that's the best way to bottle and protect CRYSTAL GEYSER® ALPINE SPRING WATER®'s freshness, purity and taste.

Spring Water Sources: CG Roxane owns private, protected springs located in: Weed, California; Olancho, California; Norman, Arkansas; Benton, Tennessee; Salem, South Carolina; Moultonborough, New Hampshire; and Johnstown, New York.

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 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” - 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



Bottled at the Source
Salem, South Carolina

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2022

“**” Indicates that maximum levels have been exceeded, or in the case of pH, is either too high or too low
 “ND” Indicates that none of this analyte has been detected at or above the specified detection level
 “MCL” Indicates maximum contaminant level as established by US FDA for bottled water
 Units Results are reported in mg/L unless otherwise noted

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | BOTTLED SPRING WATER Level Found (mg/L) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Primary Inorganics | | |
| Antimony | 0.006 | ND |
| Arsenic | 0.01 | ND |
| Asbestos | 7 MFL | ND |
| Barium | 2 | 0.0022 |
| Beryllium | 0.004 | ND |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | ND |
| Chromium | 0.1 | ND |
| Cyanide | 0.2 | ND |
| Fluoride | See endnote ² | 0.24 |
| Lead | 0.005 | ND |
| Mercury | 0.002 | ND |
| Nickel | 0.1 | ND |
| Nitrogen, Nitrate | 10 | ND |
| Nitrogen, Nitrite | 1.0 | ND |
| Nitrogen - NO3/NO2 (NOX) | 10 | ND |
| Selenium | 0.05 | ND |
| Thallium | 0.002 | ND |
| Secondary Inorganics | | |
| Alkalinity | -- | 23 |
| Aluminum | 0.2 | ND |
| Bicarbonate | -- | 28 |
| Boron | -- | ND |
| Bromide | -- | 0.0082 |
| Calcium | -- | 8.3 |
| Carbonate | -- | ND |
| Chloride | 250 ³ | 0.82 |
| Copper | 1 | ND |
| Corrosivity | -- | -2.1 |
| Foaming Agents | -- | ND |
| Hardness, Calcium | -- | 21 |
| Hardness, Total | -- | 22 |
| Hydroxide | -- | ND |
| Iron | 0.3 ³ | ND |
| Magnesium | -- | 0.39 |
| Manganese | 0.05 ³ | ND |
| Orthophosphate | -- | 0.12 |
| pH | See endnote ⁴ | 7.0 |
| Phenol | 0.001 | ND |
| Potassium | -- | ND |
| Silver | 0.1 | ND |
| Sodium | -- | 4.0 |
| Specific Conductance | -- umho/cm | 69 |
| Sulfate | 250 | 8.4 |
| TDS | 500 ^{3,5} | 58 |
| Zinc | 5 ³ | ND |



Bottled at the Source
Salem, South Carolina

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2022

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | BOTTLED SPRING WATER Level Found (mg/L) |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Physical | | |
| Color | 15 ³ CU | ND |
| Odor | 3 ³ TON | ND |
| Turbidity | 5 NTU | ND |
| Microbiological | | |
| Total Coliform | Absence | ND |
| E. Coli | Absence | ND |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count | -- cfu/mL | ND |
| Radiologicals | | |
| Gross Alpha | 15 pCi/L | ND |
| Gross Beta | 50 pCi/L ⁵ | ND |
| Radium 226/228 | 5 pCi/L | ND / ND |
| Uranium | 0.030 | ND |
| Volatile Organic Compounds EPA 524.2: | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 0.080 | ND |
| tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) | -- | ND |
| tert-Butyl-Ethyl Ether (TBEE) | -- | ND |
| Benzene | 0.005 | ND |
| Bromobenzene | -- | ND |
| Bromochloromethane | -- | ND |
| Bromodichloromethane | -- | ND |
| Bromoform | -- | ND |
| Bromomethane | -- | ND |
| n-Butylbenzene | -- | ND |
| sec-Butylbenzene | -- | ND |
| tert-Butylbenzene | -- | ND |
| Carbon Disulfide | -- | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.005 | ND |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.1 | ND |
| Chloroethane | -- | ND |
| Chloroform | -- | ND |
| Chloromethane | -- | ND |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | -- | ND |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | -- | ND |
| Chlorodibromomethane | -- | ND |
| Dibromomethane | -- | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 0.6 | ND |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | -- | ND |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | ND |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | -- | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | -- | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.005 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.1 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.005 | ND |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | -- | ND |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | -- | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | -- | ND |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | -- | ND |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | -- | ND |



Bottled at the Source
Salem, South Carolina

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2022

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | BOTTLED SPRING WATER Level Found (mg/L) |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| EPA 524.2 continued: | | |
| Di-Isopropyl Ether | -- | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.7 | ND |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | -- | ND |
| Isopropylbenzene | -- | ND |
| 4-Isopropyltoluene | -- | ND |
| 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | -- | ND |
| Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | -- | ND |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) | -- | ND |
| Methylene Chloride | 0.005 | ND |
| Naphthalene | -- | ND |
| n-Propylbenzene | -- | ND |
| Styrene | 0.1 | ND |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | -- | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | -- | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.005 | ND |
| Toluene | 1 | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | -- | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07 | ND |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.2 | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.005 | ND |
| Trichloroethylene | 0.005 | ND |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | -- | ND |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | -- | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | -- | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | -- | ND |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | -- | ND |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.002 | ND |
| m+p-Xylenes | -- | ND |
| ortho-Xylene | -- | ND |
| Total Xylene | 10 | ND |
| Add'l Organics | | |
| EPA 504.1: | | |
| Ethylene Dibromide | 0.00005 | ND |
| Dibromochloropropane | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 0.00003 | ND |
| EPA 505: | | |
| Alachlor | 0.002 | ND |
| Aldrin | -- | ND |
| Chlordane (alpha and gamma) | 0.002 | ND |
| Dieldrin | -- | ND |
| Endrin | 0.002 | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.0004 | ND |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.0002 | ND |
| Lindane | 0.0002 | ND |
| Methoxychlor | 0.04 | ND |
| Total PCBs | 0.0005 | ND |
| PCB 1016 | -- | ND |
| PCB 1221 | -- | ND |
| PCB 1232 | -- | ND |
| PCB 1242 | -- | ND |
| PCB 1248 | -- | ND |
| PCB 1254 | -- | ND |
| PCB 1260 | -- | ND |
| Toxaphene | 0.003 | ND |



Bottled at the Source
Salem, South Carolina

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2022

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | BOTTLED SPRING WATER Level Found (mg/L) |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| EPA 515.4: | | |
| Acifluorfen | -- | ND |
| Bentazon | -- | ND |
| 2,4-D | 0.07 | ND |
| 2,4-DB | -- | ND |
| Dalapon | 0.2 | ND |
| DCPA (total Mono & Di acid degradate) | -- | ND |
| Dicamba | -- | ND |
| 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid | -- | ND |
| Dichlorprop | -- | ND |
| Dinoseb | 0.007 | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.001 | ND |
| Picloram | 0.5 | ND |
| 2,4,5-T | -- | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.05 | ND |
| EPA 525.2: | | |
| Acenaphthene | -- | ND |
| Acenaphthylene | -- | ND |
| Acetochlor | -- | ND |
| Alpha-BHC | -- | ND |
| Anthracene | -- | ND |
| Atrazine | 0.003 | ND |
| Benz(a)Anthracene | -- | ND |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | 0.0002 | ND |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | -- | ND |
| Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene | -- | ND |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | -- | ND |
| Beta-BHC | -- | ND |
| Bromacil | -- | ND |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | -- | ND |
| Butachlor | -- | ND |
| Chlordane (alpha) | 0.002 | ND |
| Chlordane (gamma) | 0.002 | ND |
| Chlorobenzilate | -- | ND |
| Chloroneb | -- | ND |
| Chlorothalonil | -- | ND |
| Chlorpyrifos | -- | ND |
| Chrysene | -- | ND |
| Delta-BHC | -- | ND |
| 4,4-DDD | -- | ND |
| 4,4-DDE | -- | ND |
| 4,4-DDT | -- | ND |
| Diazinon (Qualitative) | -- | ND |
| Dichlorvos (DDVP) | -- | ND |
| Dieldrin | -- | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)Adipate | 0.4 | ND |
| Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene | -- | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 0.006 | ND |
| Diethylphthalate | -- | ND |
| Dimethylphthalate | -- | ND |
| Dimethoate | -- | ND |
| Di-n-Butylphthalate | -- | ND |
| Di-n-Octylphthalate | -- | ND |



Bottled at the Source
Salem, South Carolina

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2022

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | BOTTLED SPRING WATER Level Found (mg/L) |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|
| EPA 525.2 continued: | | |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | -- | ND |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | -- | ND |
| Endosulfan I (Alpha) | -- | ND |
| Endosulfan II (Beta) | -- | ND |
| Endosulfan Sulfate | -- | ND |
| Endrin Aldehyde | -- | ND |
| EPTC | -- | ND |
| Fluoranthene | -- | ND |
| Fluorene | -- | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.0004 | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.001 | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.05 | ND |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | -- | ND |
| Isophorone | -- | ND |
| Malathion | -- | ND |
| Metolachlor | -- | ND |
| Metribuzin | -- | ND |
| Molinate | -- | ND |
| Naphthalene | -- | ND |
| trans-Nonachlor | -- | ND |
| Parathion | -- | ND |
| Pendimethalin | -- | ND |
| Permethrin | -- | ND |
| Phenanthrene | -- | ND |
| Propachlor | -- | ND |
| Pyrene | -- | ND |
| Simazine | 0.004 | ND |
| Terbacil | -- | ND |
| Terbutylazine | -- | ND |
| Thiobencarb | -- | ND |
| Trifluralin | -- | ND |
| EPA 531.2: | | |
| Aldicarb (TEMIK) | -- | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfone | -- | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | -- | ND |
| Baygon (PROPOXUR) | -- | ND |
| Carbaryl | -- | ND |
| Carbofuran (FURADAN) | 0.04 | ND |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | -- | ND |
| Methiocarb | -- | ND |
| Methomyl | -- | ND |
| Oxamyl (VYDATE) | 0.2 | ND |
| EPA 547: | | |
| Glyphosate | 0.7 | ND |
| EPA 548.1: | | |
| Endothall | 0.1 | ND |
| EPA 549.2: | | |
| Diquat | 0.02 | ND |
| Paraquat | -- | ND |



Bottled at the Source
Salem, South Carolina

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2022

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | BOTTLED SPRING WATER Level Found (mg/L) |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| EPA 1613: | | |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN) | 3x10-8 | ND |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | |
| EPA 317: | | |
| Bromate | 0.010 | ND |
| EPA 300.1B: | | |
| Chlorite | 1.0 | ND |
| EPA 6251B: | | |
| Bromochloroacetic acid | -- | ND |
| Dibromoacetic acid | -- | ND |
| Dichloroacetic acid | -- | ND |
| Monobromoacetic acid | -- | ND |
| Monochloroacetic acid | -- | ND |
| Trichloroacetic acid | -- | ND |
| Haloacetic Acids, Total | 0.060 | ND |
| EPA 524.2: | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 0.080 | ND |
| Bromodichloromethane | -- | ND |
| Bromoform | -- | ND |
| Chloroform | -- | ND |
| Chlorodibromomethane | -- | ND |
| Residual Disinfectants | | |
| SM4500-CL G: | | |
| Residual Chlorine, Free | -- | ND |
| Residual Chlorine, Total | 4.0 | ND |
| Chloramines | 4.0 | ND |
| SM4500-CIO2-D: | | |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 0.8 | ND |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| EPA 331.0: | | |
| Perchlorate | -- | ND |

EPA approved methods were used in all of the analyses and a listing is available upon request. These test results may be used for compliance purposes as required.

¹ The EPA, some State agencies and/or the IBWA may have established alternate MCLs for some of these analytes. Please refer to Federal, State and Industry codes.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ MCL established by US FDA for waters that meet the US FDA definition of "Purified" is 5-7 pH Units per the USP XXIII Standards, as referenced in 21 CFR 165.

⁵ The bottled water shall not contain beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in excess of that which would produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ of 4 millirems per year calculated on the basis of an intake of 2 liters of the water per day (=50pCi/L).



Treatment Process

For the various products that we manufacture, our treatment process employs absolute micron filtration and ozonation.

Absolute Micron Filtration – to remove microbiological particles

Ozonation – a disinfection process

FDA Related Information

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/Safety/Recalls/default.htm>

To Obtain Further Information

Postal address:

Consumer Services, 1400 Mary's drive, WEED CA 96094

Consumer Services Phone:

1-833-276-9263

Electronic address:

ASWinfo@cgroxane.com

Website address:

www.CrystalGeyserPlease.com

