



Nature's Way Purewater Systems, Inc.

Bottled Water Report

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO BOTTLED WATER CONSUMERS, UPON REQUEST

Nature's Way Purewater Systems, Inc.
164 Commerce Road
Pittston, PA 18640
570-655-7755

Source: Spring

Terms:

Statement of Quality – The standard statement of quality for bottled water is the highest level of a containment 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 California Department of Public Health. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs as is economically and technologically feasible.

Public health goal – 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.

Treatment Processes: Our bottled water products are treated by the following Processes:

Filtration – The use of filters to remove particulate material from source water

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

California law requires a reference to FDA’s website for recalls:

<http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>

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. 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and 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 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.