Highland Spring Water Bottled Water Report

California State requires this Report to be Provided to Consumers on Request

Highland Spring
Imported by Conexus HS USA, LLC
Coral Springs, FL 33065
Tel: 1-800-225-6674

The Highland Spring Source is a Spring Source

Definitions:

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL:
A "Maximum Contaminant Level" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water and is a term used by both Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are enforceable regulatory drinking water standards established by both EPA and California Department of Health Services (CDHS). Primary standards are health-protective standards that must be met by public water systems. Primary MCLs also include a margin of safety, with standards set 10 to 1000 lower than any health problems are anticipated to occur. Sampling, monitoring and treatment requirements to comply with MCLs vary for contaminants depending on type of health risk (acute vs. chronic) and environmental occurrence.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS:
The EPA standards for drinking water fall into two categories: Primary Standards and Secondary Standards. Primary Standards are based on health considerations and are enforced by the EPA. They protect people from three classes of toxic pollutants: pathogens, radioactive elements and toxic chemicals. Primary Standards set a limit, called the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), on the highest allowable concentration of a contaminant in drinking water supplied by municipal water systems. When there is no reliable method that is economically and technically feasible to measure a contaminant at particularly low concentrations, a treatment technique is set rather than an MCL. A treatment technique is an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL:
"Public Health Goal" is a term that is specific to California. It is essentially the same as the Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, but with different risk levels for carcinogenic substances. Public Health Goals (PHGs) are concentrations of drinking water contaminants determined by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to pose no significant health risk if consumed for a lifetime. A PHG is required for every drinking water contaminant that has an MCL.
Once OEHHA establishes a PHG, it is sent to CDHS for development of a drinking water MCL, if none exists, or for comparison and review of the existing MCL. CDHS is required to set the MCL

for the contaminant as close to the PHG as possible, but must also consider technological feasibility and implementation costs. OEHHA is required to review and update PHGs every five years.

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 Health Services.

FDA website for Recalls, Market Withdrawals and Safety Alerts

http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.HTML

TREATMENT PROCESS:
Water from the source is subjected to sub micron filtration before bottling to ensure microbiological safety of the product.

STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY CALIFORNIAN LAW

Highland Spring and Gleneagles bottled water products are tested regularly and comply with the requirements of applicable Federal and Californian Regulations. Californian law requires the following statements to be made:

"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 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 State Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies."