



Bottled Water Report

Sources of Water

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

Spring Water Sources: The source of our pure spring water is located at one of our protected springs: Weed, CA; Olancha, CA; Norman, AR; Benton, TN; Salem, SC; Moultonborough, NH; Johnstown, NY.

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
Benton Plant

Spring Water
Finished Product
Analysis Report 2013

| ANALYSIS PERFORMED | MCL (mg/L) | RL (mg/L) | SPRING FINISHED PRODUCT (Produced from CG Roxane Spring Sources) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| Primary Inorganics | | | |
| Antimony | 0.006 | 0.001 | ND |
| Arsenic | 0.01 | 0.002 | ND |
| Asbestos | 7 MFL | 0.2 | ND |
| Barium | 2 | 0.002 | 0.059 |
| Beryllium | 0.004 | 0.001 | ND |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Chromium | 0.1 | 0.005 | ND |
| Cyanide | 0.2 | 0.025 | ND |
| Fluoride | 4 | 0.05 | ND |
| Lead | 0.015 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Mercury | 0.002 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Nickel | 0.1 | 0.005 | ND |
| Nitrogen, Nitrate | 10 | 0.1 | 0.95 |
| Nitrogen, Nitrite | 1.0 | 0.05 | ND |
| Nitrogen - NO3/NO2 (NOX) | 10 | 0.1 | 0.95 |
| Selenium | 0.05 | 0.005 | ND |
| Thallium | 0.002 | 0.001 | ND |
| Secondary Inorganics | | | |
| Alkalinity | -- | 2 | 100 |
| Aluminum | 0.2 | 0.02 | ND |
| Bicarbonate | -- | 2 | 130 |
| Boron | -- | 0.05 | ND |
| Bromide | -- | 0.005 | 0.015 |
| Calcium | -- | 1 | 42 |
| Carbonate | -- | 2 | ND |
| Chloride | 250 | 1 | 2.9 |
| Copper | 1 | 0.002 | ND |
| Corrosivity | -- | -14 | -0.78 |
| Foaming Agents | 0.5 | 0.05 | ND |
| Hardness, Calcium | -- | 5 | 100 |
| Hardness, Total | -- | 3 | 120 |
| Hydroxide | -- | 2 | ND |
| Iron | 0.3 | 0.02 | ND |
| Magnesium | -- | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| Manganese | 0.05 | 0.002 | ND |
| Orthophosphate | -- | 0.01 | 0.021 |
| pH | 6.5-8.5 | 0.1 | 6.9 |
| Phenol | 0.001 | 0.001 | ND |
| Potassium | -- | 1 | 1.0 |
| Silver | 0.1 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Sodium | -- | 1 | 2.8 |
| Specific Conductance | -- umho/cm | 2 | 240 |
| Sulfate | 250 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| TDS | 500 | 10 | 160 |
| Zinc | 5 | 0.02 | ND |

MCL – "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.

RL – Indicates Laboratory Reporting Limit for analytical method.

ND – Indicates None Detected.

* This amount is in milligrams per liter (mg/L). An 8 fl. oz. serving contains less than 5 mg (<5 mg) of sodium, and as labeled as 0 mg per serving, according to the US Food and Drug Administration. This meets the definition of a Sodium-Free food.



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|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|
| Physical | | | |
| Color | 15 CU | 3 | ND |
| Odor | 3 TON | 1 | 2.0 |
| Turbidity | 1.5 NTU | 0.05 | 0.086 |
| Microbiological | | | |
| Total Coliform | Absence | 1 | ND |
| Standard Plate Count | -- cfu/mL | 1 | ND |
| Radiologicals | | | |
| Gross Alpha | 15 pCi/L | 3 | ND |
| Gross Beta | 50 pCi/L | 3 | ND |
| Radium 226/228 | 5 pCi/L | 1 / 1 | ND / ND |
| Uranium | 0.030 | 0.001 | ND |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | |
| EPA 524.2: | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 0.080 | 0.0005 | ND |
| tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) | -- | 0.003 | ND |
| tert-Butyl-Ethyl Ether (TBEE) | -- | 0.003 | ND |
| Benzene | 0.001 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Bromobenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Bromochloromethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Bromodichloromethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Bromoform | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Bromomethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| n-Butylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| sec-Butylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| tert-Butylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.1 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Chloroethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Chloroform | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Chloromethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Chlorodibromomethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Dibromomethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 0.6 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | 0.0005 | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | 0.0005 | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.1 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |

ND – Indicates None Detected.



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|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|
| EPA 524.2 continued: | | | |
| Di-Isopropyl Ether | -- | 0.003 | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.7 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Isopropylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 4-Isopropyltoluene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | -- | 0.005 | ND |
| Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) | -- | 0.005 | ND |
| Methylene Chloride | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Naphthalene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| n-Propylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Styrene | 0.1 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Toluene | 1 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.2 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Trichloroethylene | 0.005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.002 | 0.0003 | ND |
| m+p-Xylenes | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| ortho-Xylene | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Total Xylene | 10 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Add'l Organics | | | |
| EPA 551.1: | | | |
| Ethylene Dibromide | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Dibromochloropropane | 0.0002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| EPA 505: | | | |
| Alachlor | 0.002 | 0.0001 | ND |
| Aldrin | -- | 0.00001 | ND |
| Chlordane (alpha and gamma) | 0.002 | 0.0001 | ND |
| Dieldrin | -- | 0.00001 | ND |
| Endrin | 0.002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.0004 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.0002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Lindane | 0.0002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Methoxychlor | 0.04 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Total PCBs | 0.0005 | 0.0001 | ND |
| PCB 1016 | -- | 0.00008 | ND |
| PCB 1221 | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| PCB 1232 | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| PCB 1242 | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| PCB 1248 | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| PCB 1254 | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| PCB 1260 | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Toxaphene | 0.003 | 0.0005 | ND |

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| EPA 515.4: | | | |
| Acifluorfen | -- | 0.0002 | ND |
| Bentazon | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| 2,4-D | 0.07 | 0.0001 | ND |
| 2,4-DB | -- | 0.002 | ND |
| Dalapon | 0.2 | 0.001 | ND |
| DCPA (total Mono & Di acid degradate) | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Dicamba | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Dichlorprop | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Dinoseb | 0.007 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.001 | 0.00004 | ND |
| Picloram | 0.5 | 0.0001 | ND |
| 2,4,5-T | -- | 0.0002 | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.05 | 0.0002 | ND |
| EPA 525.2: | | | |
| Acenaphthene | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Acenaphthylene | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Acetochlor | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Alpha-BHC | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Anthracene | -- | 0.00002 | ND |
| Atrazine | 0.003 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Benz(a)Anthracene | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | 0.0002 | 0.00002 | ND |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | -- | 0.00002 | ND |
| Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | -- | 0.00002 | ND |
| Beta-BHC | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Bromacil | -- | 0.0002 | ND |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Butachlor | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Caffeine | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Chlordane (alpha) | 0.002 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Chlordane (gamma) | 0.002 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Chlorobenzilate | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Chloroneb | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Chlorothalonil | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Chlorpyrifos | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Chrysene | -- | 0.00002 | ND |
| Delta-BHC | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| 4,4-DDD | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| 4,4-DDE | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| 4,4-DDT | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Diazinon (Qualitative) | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Dichlorvos (DDVP) | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Dieldrin | -- | 0.0002 | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)Adipate | 0.4 | 0.0006 | ND |
| Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 0.006 | 0.0006 | ND |
| Diethylphthalate | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Dimethylphthalate | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Dimethoate | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Di-n-Butylphthalate | -- | 0.001 | ND |
| Di-n-Octylphthalate | -- | 0.0001 | ND |

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| EPA 525.2 continued: | | | |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Endosulfan I (Alpha) | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Endosulfan II (Beta) | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Endosulfan Sulfate | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Endrin Aldehyde | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| EPTC | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Fluoranthene | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Fluorene | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.0004 | 0.00003 | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.001 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.05 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Isophorone | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Malathion | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Metolachlor | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Metribuzin | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Molinate | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Naphthalene | -- | 0.0003 | ND |
| trans-Nonachlor | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Parathion | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Pendimethalin | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Permethrin | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Phenanthrene | -- | 0.00004 | ND |
| Propachlor | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Pyrene | -- | 0.00005 | ND |
| Simazine | 0.004 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Terbacil | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Terbutylazine | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| Thiobencarb | -- | 0.0002 | ND |
| Trifluralin | -- | 0.0001 | ND |
| EPA 531.2: | | | |
| Aldicarb (TEMIK) | 0.007 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfone | 0.007 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | 0.007 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Baygon (PROPOXUR) | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Carbaryl | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Carbofuran (FURADAN) | 0.04 | 0.0005 | ND |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Methiocarb | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Methomyl | -- | 0.0005 | ND |
| Oxamyl (VYDATE) | 0.2 | 0.0005 | ND |
| EPA 547: | | | |
| Glyphosate | 0.7 | 0.006 | ND |
| EPA 548.1: | | | |
| Endothall | 0.1 | 0.005 | ND |
| EPA 549.2: | | | |
| Diquat | 0.02 | 0.0004 | ND |
| Paraquat | -- | 0.002 | ND |

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|---|---|---|--|
| EPA 1613: 2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN) | 3x10-8 | 5.0x10-9 | ND |
| Disinfection Byproducts EPA 317: Bromate EPA 300.1B: Chlorite | 0.010 1.0 | 0.005 0.01 | ND ND |
| EPA 6251B: Bromochloroacetic acid Dibromoacetic acid Dichloroacetic acid Monobromoacetic acid Monochloroacetic acid Trichloroacetic acid Haloacetic Acids, Total | -- -- -- -- -- -- 0.060 | 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.002 | ND ND ND ND ND ND ND |
| EPA 524.2: Total Trihalomethanes Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Chloroform Chlorodibromomethane | 0.080 -- -- -- -- | 0.0005 0.0005 0.0005 0.0005 0.0005 | ND ND ND ND ND |
| Residual Disinfectants SM4500-CL G: Residual Chlorine, Free Residual Chlorine, Total Chloramines | -- 4.0 4.0 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | ND ND ND |
| SM4500-ClO2-D: Chlorine Dioxide | 0.8 | 0.24 | ND |
| Miscellaneous EPA 314.0: Perchlorate | 0.002 | 0.002 | ND |

ND – Indicates None Detected.

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.



Treatment Process

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

Absolute Micron Filtration – the use of a micron filter to remove microbiological particles

Ozonation – a disinfection process

FDA Related Information

FDA regulates bottled water as a food. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) provides the FDA with broad regulatory authority over food that is introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce. Under the FFDCA, manufacturers are responsible for producing safe, wholesome and truthfully labeled food products, including bottled water products. Our CRYSTAL GEYSER® ALPINE SPRING WATER® meets or betters all state and federal regulations governing bottled water products.

You can visit the United States Food and Drug Administration Website for product recall information: <http://www.fda.gov/opacom/Enforce.html>

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 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.

To Obtain Further Information

Postal address:

501 Washington Street, Calistoga CA 94515

Consumer services:

1-800-4-GEYSER or 1-800-443-9737

Electronic address:

cgroxcustserv@crystalgeyser.com

Website address:

www.crystalgeyserasw.com

