



Water Quality Report - 2017

Crystal Creamery Drinking Water meets or exceeds the requirements set forth by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the US Food & Drug Administration (FDA) as well as the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

SOURCE WATER:

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.

CONTAMINANTS IN WATER:

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). 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 laws and regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies.



CONTAMINANTS IN WATER: (continued)

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).

Treatment Process:

Crystal Drinking Water is obtained from a municipal supply. It is filtered through multi-stage filtration process to remove many of the organic and inorganic compounds that may be present. The water is then disinfected by Ultraviolet light treatment. Each container receives a code date for traceability.

INFORMATION ON PRODUCT RECALLS:

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/opacom/7alerts.html>



Water Analysis Report

| GROUP I: Physical | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Color, Apparent (Unfiltered) | 110.2 | UNITS | 15 | 1.0 | ND |
| Odor Threshold at 60°C | SM 2150B | TON | 3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Turbidity, Laboratory | SM 2130B | NTU | 5 | 0.05 | 0.10 |
| Total Dissolved Solids at 180°C | SM 2540C | mg/L | 500 | 3.0 | 46 |

| GROUP II: Chemical Substance 1 | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aluminum (Al) | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.2 | 0.007 | 0.019 |
| Antimony | 200.8 | mg/L | 0.006 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Arsenic | 200.8 | mg/L | 0.010 | 0.0004 | 0.005 |
| Barium (Ba) | 200.7 | mg/L | 2 | 0.001 | 0.013 |
| Beryllium | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.004 | 0.0003 | ND |
| Cadmium (Cd) | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.003 | ND |
| Chloride | 300.0 | mg/L | 250 | 0.100 | 4.90 |
| Chromium (Total Cr) | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.002 | ND |
| Copper (Cu) | 200.7 | mg/L | 1.0 | 0.004 | ND |
| Cyanide | 335.4 | mg/L | 0.2 | 0.005 | ND |
| Fluoride (F) - see reference | 300.0 | mg/L | CFR | 0.100 | ND |
| Iron (Fe) | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.3 | 0.003 | ND |
| Lead (Pb) | 200.9 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Manganese (Mn) | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.05 | 0.0006 | ND |
| Mercury (Hg) | 245.1 | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Nickel | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.002 | ND |
| Nitrate | 300.0 | mg/L | 10 (as nitrogen) | 0.10 | 0..26 |
| Nitrite as Nitrogen (N) | 300.0 | mg/L | 1 (as nitrogen) | 0.10 | ND |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N) | calculation | mg/L | 10 (nitrogen) | - | 0..34 |
| Phenol (Carbolic Acid) | 420.1 | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.001 | ND |
| Selenium (Se) | 200.8 | mg/L | 0.05 | 0.0004 | ND |
| Silver (Ag) | 200.7 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.004 | ND |
| Sulfate (SO4) | 300.0 | mg/L | 250.0 | 1.0 | 2 |
| Thallium | 200.8 | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Zinc (Zn) | 200.7 | mg/L | 5.0 | 0.003 | ND |



| GROUP III: Chemical Substance 2 (Volatile Organic Chemicals) | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Benzene | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.6 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.075 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.007 | 0.0002 | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.07 | 0.0002 | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Ethyl Benzene | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.7 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Styrene | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Toluene | 524.2 | mg/L | 1 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.07 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.20 | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Vinyl Chloride (VC) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.0002 | ND |
| Total Xylenes (m,p, & o) | 524.2 | mg/L | 10 | 0.0004 | ND |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 524.2 | mg/L | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.0041 |



| GROUP IV: Chemical Substance 3 (Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals) | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|--|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alachlor (ALANEX) (also UCMR 2) | 525.2 | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.0001 | ND |
| Atrazine (AATREX) | 525.2 | mg/L | 0.003 | 0.0001 | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 525.2 | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | ND |
| Carbofuran (FURADAN) | 531.1 | mg/L | 0.04 | 0.002 | ND |
| Chlordane | 508 | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.0001 | ND |
| Dalapon | 515.3 | mg/L | 0.2 | 0.0004 | ND |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 504.1 | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| 2,4-D | 515.3 | mg/L | 0.07 | 0.0004 | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate | 525.2 | mg/L | 0.4 | 0.005 | ND |
| Diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP) | 525.2 | mg/L | 0.006 | 0.003 | ND |
| Dinoseb (DNBP) | 515.3 | mg/L | 0.007 | 0.0004 | ND |
| Diquat | 549.2 | mg/L | 0.02 | 0.004 | ND |
| Endothall | 548.1 | mg/L | 0.1 | 0.045 | ND |
| Endrin | 508 | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) | 504.1 | mg/L | 0.00005 | 0.00002 | ND |
| Glyphosate | 547 | mg/L | 0.7 | 0.005 | ND |
| Heptachlor | 508 | mg/L | 0.0004 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 508 | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 508 | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 508 | mg/L | 0.05 | 0.00005 | ND |
| Lindane (gamma-BHC) | 508 | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Methoxychlor | 508 | mg/L | 0.04 | 0.00001 | ND |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | 531.1 | mg/L | 0.2 | 0.002 | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | 515.3 | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.0002 | ND |
| PCBs, total | 508 | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | ND |
| Picloram | 515.3 | mg/L | 0.5 | 0.0006 | ND |
| Simazine (PRINCEP) | 525.2 | mg/L | 0.004 | 0.0001 | ND |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) | 1613B | pg/L | 30 | 5 | ND |
| Toxaphene | 508 | mg/L | 0.003 | 0.0010 | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (SILVEX) | 515.3 | mg/L | 0.05 | 0.0002 | ND |

| GROUP V: Radioactivity | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Ra 226 + Ra 228 | 903.0 | pCi/L | 5 | ± 0.723 | ND<0.746 |
| Gross Alpha | 900.0 | pCi/L | 15 | ± 0.293 | 0.15 |
| Gross Beta | 900.0 | pCi/L | 50 | ± 0.59 | 0.72 |
| Uranium* | 200.8 | µg/L | 30 | 0.13 | ND |

*If Gross Alpha particle activity is less than 15pCi/L, Uranium does not have to be determined.



| GROUP VI: Bacteriological Total Coliforms | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Coliforms: Multiple Tube Fermentation | SM 9215B | MPN/100mL | 2.2 | 1.1 | ND |

| GROUP VII: Disinfection byproducts (DPBs) | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Bromate | 300.1 | mg/L | 0.010 | 0.010 | ND |
| Chlorite | 300.1 | mg/L | 1.0 | 0.020 | ND |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) | 552.2 | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.0010 | 0.0034 |

| GROUP VII: Residual disinfectants | Method | Reporting Units | Maximum Contaminant Level | Practical Quantification Limit | Finished Product Result |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Chloramines | SM-4500-CI-G | mg/L | 4.0 | 0.01 | ND |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂), Total | SM-4500-CI-G | mg/L | 4.0 | 0.10 | ND |
| Chlorine Dioxide | SM-4500-CIO2D | mg/L | 0.8 | 0.050 | ND |

ANALYSES REQUIREMENTS AND TESTING FREQUENCIES:

All testing must be done by laboratories certified by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Analyses must be conducted in accordance with 21CFR 165.110(b) and using the methods specified in applicable sections of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,” published by the American Public Health Association.

| GROUP | TYPE OF ANALYSIS | FREQUENCY OF TESTING |
|------------------|--|--|
| Group I | Physical | Annually |
| Group II | Chemical | Annually |
| Group III | Volatile Organic Chemicals | Annually |
| Group IV | Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals | Annually |
| Group VII | Residual disinfectants & DBPs | Annually |
| Group V | Radioactivity | Source Water- Every 4 years Bottled Water- Every Year |
| Group VI | Bacteriological | Vended Water- Every 6 months Bottled Water- Weekly |



DEFINITIONS:

Statement of Quality:

The quality standards of bottled water provide the maximum legal limits for a variety of substances that are allowed in bottled water, along with their monitoring requirements. The substances include microbiological contaminants, pesticides, inorganic contaminants, organic contaminants, radiological contaminants, and others. The standards have been established by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), based on the public drinking water standards of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). California Department of Health (CDPH) adopts the FDA regulations pertinent to the quality standards of bottled water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant allowed in public drinking water.

Practical Quantification Limit (PQL):

PQL is the lowest level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions.

Not Detected (ND):

Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):

PDWS are set to provide the maximum feasible protection to public health. The goal of setting PDWS is to identify MCLs, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, which prevent adverse health effects. PDWS are established as close to the public health goal (PHG) or the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Public Health Goal (PHG):

PHG is 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.

For questions regarding Crystal Drinking Water: 888-316-6064

529 Kansas Avenue, Modesto, California 95351 (209) 576-2300



REFERENCE:

21 CFR 165.110(b)(4)(ii)

...(ii)(A) Bottled water packaged in the United States to which no fluoride is added shall not contain fluoride in excess of the levels in Table 1 and these levels shall be based on the annual average of maximum daily air temperatures at the location where the bottled water is sold at retail.

Table 1

| Annual average of maximum daily air temperatures (deg. F) | Fluoride concentration in milligrams per liter |
|--|---|
| 53.7 and below | 2.4 |
| 53.8-58.3 | 2.2 |
| 58.4-63.8 | 2.0 |
| 63.9-70.6 | 1.8 |
| 70.7-79.2 | 1.6 |
| 79.3-90.5 | 1.4 |

(B) Imported bottled water to which no fluoride is added shall not contain fluoride in excess of 1.4 milligrams per liter.

(C) Bottled water packaged in the United States to which fluoride is added shall not contain fluoride in excess of levels in Table 2 and these levels shall be based on the annual average of maximum daily air temperatures at the location where the bottled water is sold at retail.

Table 2

| Annual average of maximum daily air temperatures (deg. F) | Fluoride concentration in milligrams per liter |
|--|---|
| 53.7 and below | 1.7 |
| 53.8-58.3 | 1.5 |
| 58.4-63.8 | 1.3 |
| 63.9-70.6 | 1.2 |
| 70.7-79.2 | 1.0 |
| 79.3-90.5 | 0.8 |

(D) Imported bottled water to which fluoride is added shall not contain fluoride in excess of 0.8 milligram per liter.

(<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/cfrsearch.cfm?fr=165.110>)