

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

## AGUAVIDA PREMIUM WATER – DRINKING WATER pH ENHANCED WITH A HINT OF MINERALS.



Bottler's Name: Aguacol USA Corporation.

DBA: Aguavida Premium Water

Bottling plant Address: 7745 Alabama Ave, Unit 8, Canoga Park, CA 91304

Plant phone number: 747-444-9637

Emergency phone number: 213-407-7499



## Aguavida Premium Water® - Water Quality Report:

Aguavida Premium Water: Drinking water – pH enhanced 8.5 – 9.5 and with a hint of minerals.

Aguavida Premium water® is an amazing water treated with reverse osmosis and post mineralization filters that bring back to the water minerals in small quantities and increases the pH to 8.5 to 9.5, Aguavida Premium water® has developed an innovative business model, small water treatments plants equipped with the best technology, offering our customers a high quality water and service, and dismissing the environmental footprint with local production and distribution.

Water source:

- Municipal 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. (1) Inorganic substances, including, but not limited to, salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from farming, urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or oil and gas production.
2. (2) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
3. (3) Organic substances that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
4. (4) Microbial organisms that may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, sewage treatment plants, and septic systems.
5. (5) Substances with radioactive properties that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.”



## Water and Aguavida Premium Water® treatment

Aguavida Premium Water offers drinking water – pH enhanced with a hint of minerals.



The water first arrives at a Multi-medium filter (quartz sand) where the tap water is filtered up to 50 microns, removing sediments and particles.

Then the water passes into an Adsorption Filter (activated carbon). Here elements such as odor, taste and color are removed by absorbing organic contaminants such as pesticide residue and chloroform.

After this initial stage the water passes through two precision filters, one removing up to 5 microns and the second one up to 1 micron. These two filters ensure that the water is in the appropriate quality to pass through the RO membrane.

Water is then pumped through a thin film composite reverse osmosis (R.O.) membrane. The R.O. membrane removes over ninety percent (99%) of a variety of salts and inorganic materials found in water, such as dissolved salts of sodium, lead, nitrate; it removes typically over ninety-nine percent (99%) of radioactivity, like radon. Actual rejection rate will depend on feed water chemistry, temperature, and



its total dissolved solid content.

Water is then pumped through a thin film composite reverse osmosis (R.O) filtrating 1/10.000 microns = 0.0001 microns. The smallest bacteria have a size of 0.2 microns and viruses are 0.01 microns, therefore they never pass through the RO membrane.

The RO membrane also does the following:

The elimination of inorganic elements also takes place, elements such as arsenic, asbestos, copper, chrome, antimonium, nickel, lead, mercury, NITRATES and others, may cause cancer and birth defects, so they must be eliminated from drinkable water.

The elimination of herbicides and pesticides also takes place, these elements may be found in tap water, even after being treated by the municipality treatment plant. These elements maybe found in agricultural areas with heavy crop dusting.

The elimination of heavy metals is also critical, since they present a health hazard and can cause kidney, arterial and heart decease. The elimination of any radioactive substances which may be cancerous.

Now the water reaches the final stage before the water tank. A postposition carbon activated filter to remove any unwanted tasted and residue. A post-mineralization filter then adds a hint of minerals for better taste. And the Alkaline filter, Aguavida uses "The Everest Alkaline™" an NSF certified Filter that offers the highest quality of pH enhanced water our superior cartridges provide antioxidant-rich, high pH water without any of the negative aspects other alkaline enhancer water systems might possess.

#### AGUACOL USA Corporation Chemical-Physical-Radiological-Bacteriological TEST RESULTS

	MCL (MAXIMUM) FDA	UNITS	Laboratory Results	MB Bias
Color	15	color units	1	
Odor	Threshold Odor No. 3	Odor units	1	
Turbidity	5	NT units	0.22	
Total Dissolved Solids @ 180 C	500	mg/L	23	

Aluminum	0.2	mg/L	<0.050	ND
Antimony	0.006	mg/L	<0.0020	ND
Arsenic	0.01	mg/L	<0.0020	ND
Barium	2	mg/L	<0.010	ND
Beryllium	0.004	mg/L	<0.0010	ND



Cadmium	0.005	mg/L	<0.0010	ND
Chloride	250	mg/L	2.7	ND
Chromium	0.1	mg/L	<0.010	ND
Copper	1	mg/L	<0.010	ND
Cyanide	0.2	mg/L	<0.0050	ND
Fluoride		mg/L	<0.050	ND
Iron	0.3	mg/L	<0.050	ND
Lead	0.005	mg/L	<0.0010	ND
Manganese	0.05	mg/L	<0.010	ND
Mercury	0.002	mg/L	<0.00020	ND
Nickel	0.1	mg/L	<0.010	ND
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10	mg/L	<0.10	ND
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	1	mg/L	<0.050	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (sum as nitrogen)	10	mg/L	<0.10	ND
Phenols	0.001	mg/L		ND
Selenium	0.05	mg/L	0.0028	ND
Silver	0.1	mg/L	<0.010	ND
Sulfate	250	mg/L	1	ND
Thallium	0.002	mg/L	<0.0010	ND
Zinc	5	mg/L	<0.050	ND

Benzene (71-43-2)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride (56-23-5)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	0.6	mg/L	<0.005	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	0.075	mg/L	<0.005	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (9107-06-2)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	0.007	mg/L	<0.005	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (156-59-2)	0.07	mg/L	<0.005	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5)	0.1	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Dichloromethane (75-09-2)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	0.7	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Styrene (100-42-5)	0.1	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Toluene (108-88-3)	1	mg/L	<0.005	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	0.07	mg/L	<0.005	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	0.2	mg/L	<0.005	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Vinyl Chloride (75-01-4)	0.002	mg/L	<0.005	ND
Xylenes (330-20-7)	10	mg/L	<1.0	ND
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	0.01	mg/L	<0.02	ND

Alachlor (15972-60-8)	0.002	mg/L	<.002	ND
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Atrazine (1912-24-9)	0.003	mg/L	<.003	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	0.0002	mg/L	<0.001	ND
Carbofuran (1563-66-2)	0.04	mg/L		ND
Chlordane (57-74-9)	0.002	mg/L		ND
Dalapon (75-99-0)	0.2	mg/L		ND
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) (96-12-8)	0.0002	mg/L	<0.0001	ND
2,4-D (94-75-7)	0.07	mg/L		ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (103-23-1)	0.4	mg/L	<0.01	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)	0.006			ND
Dinoseb (88-85-7)	0.007	mg/L		ND
Diquat (85-00-7)	0.02	mg/L	<0.04	ND
Endothall (145-73-3)	0.1	mg/L	<0.2	ND
Endrin (72-20-8)	0.002	mg/L		ND
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)(106-93-4)	0.00005	mg/L	<0.0001	ND
Glyphosate (1071-53-6)	0.7	mg/L		ND
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	0.0004	mg/L		ND
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	0.0002	mg/L		ND
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-4)	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	0.05	mg/L	<0.01	ND
Lindane (58-89-9)	0.0002	mg/L		ND
Methoxychlor (72-43-5)	0.04	mg/L	<0.003	ND
Oxamyl (23135-22-0)	0.2	mg/L		ND
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	0.001	mg/L		ND
PCB's (as decachlorobiphenyls)(1336-36-3)	0.0005	%	84.1	ND
Picloram (1918-02-1)	0.5	mg/L		ND
Simazine (122-34-9)	0.004	mg/L	<0.003	ND
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)(1746-01-6)	0.00000003	mg/L		ND
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	0.003	mg/L		ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(93-72-1)	0.05	mg/L		ND

Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5	pCi/L		
Gross Alpha particle activity including				ND
Radium-226 but excluding				
Radon and Uranium	15	pCi/L		
Gross Beta particle activity	50	pCi/L		
Uranium	30	ug/L		

Coliforms: Multiple Tube Fermentation Method	2.2	MPN/100MI	<1.1	ND
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Bromate	0.01	mg/L		
Chlorite	1	mg/L		



Haloacetic acids (five)(HAA5)	0.06	mg/L		
Chloramine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	4	mg/L		
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	4	mg/L		
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO <sub>2</sub> )	0.8	mg/L		

TOTAL RECOVERABLE:			
CALCIUM	0.1	mg/L	<0.10
MAGNESIUM	0.05	mg/L	<0.050
POTASSIUM	1	mg/L	<1.0
pH			8.5-9.5

### Statements 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).”

“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.”

if nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) levels above 23 ppm but below 45 ppm (the Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)) are detected:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. These nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, including, but not limited to, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.”

If arsenic levels above 5 ppb, but below 10 ppb (the Maximum Contaminant Level for arsenic), are detected:

“Arsenic levels above 5 ppb and up to 10 ppb are present in your drinking water. While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard



balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The State Department of Public Health continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, including, but not limited to, skin damage and circulatory problems."