



WATER QUALITY REPORT



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ABOUT RIGHTWATER

All of our water is sourced and bottled from natural spring sources within the state of California. This document outlines our commitment to quality, regulations and spring water process, as well as containing up to date water analysis reports.



RIGHTWATER'S COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

RightWater's Audits

All of our facilities are audited on a monthly basis by the Quality Assurance team and on an annual basis by third party auditors such as the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), FDA and the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA). Additionally, RightWater participates in regular customer audits to ensure compliance with varying customer requirements. These audits help to ensure that the company meets federal and industry standards for sanitation and process controls. For the last two years, all of our facilities have been certified as SQF Level 3 through NSF, which is the highest level of certification attainable. SQF level 3 certification is internationally recognized by the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI).



Production

RightWater utilizes high speed manufacturing equipment and each production line has the capability to produce 1200 bottles of water per minute. Maintaining quality at such high speeds is critical to our success. This is why RightWater utilizes state of the art technology to continuously perform visual checks during the entire production process. Visual check systems are able to recognize and reject bottles that have defects such as under-filled bottles, misaligned caps, improperly aligned labels and much more. The QA team also monitors several aspects of the water purification process on a daily basis to ensure that we are producing a safe and consistent product. On-site QA laboratories ensure that results are obtained quickly.

Certified Plant Operators

Our product quality and overall success depends on the knowledge and strength of our team members. All Quality Assurance team members are required to pass an internationally recognized exam on bottled water manufacturing and quality which is administered by IBWA.

REGULATIONS

With its own set of testing requirements and good manufacturing standards, the bottled water industry is one of the most highly regulated in the United States. Bottled water is regulated by the FDA which is also responsible for regulating the food and pharmaceutical industries. Tap water on the other hand is regulated by the EPA. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, FDA regulations for bottled water must be at least as stringent as the EPA's Primary Drinking Water Standards (known as Maximum Contaminant Levels). Bottled water is generally required to be tested for the same parameters as tap water, but the standards are, in many cases, stricter than for tap water. Ensuring the safety of the water is RightWater's primary objective in providing bottled water products to our customers.

Natural Spring Water

RightWater's bottled spring water is derived from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth. RightWater can only be collected at the spring or through a borehole tapping the underground formation feeding the spring.



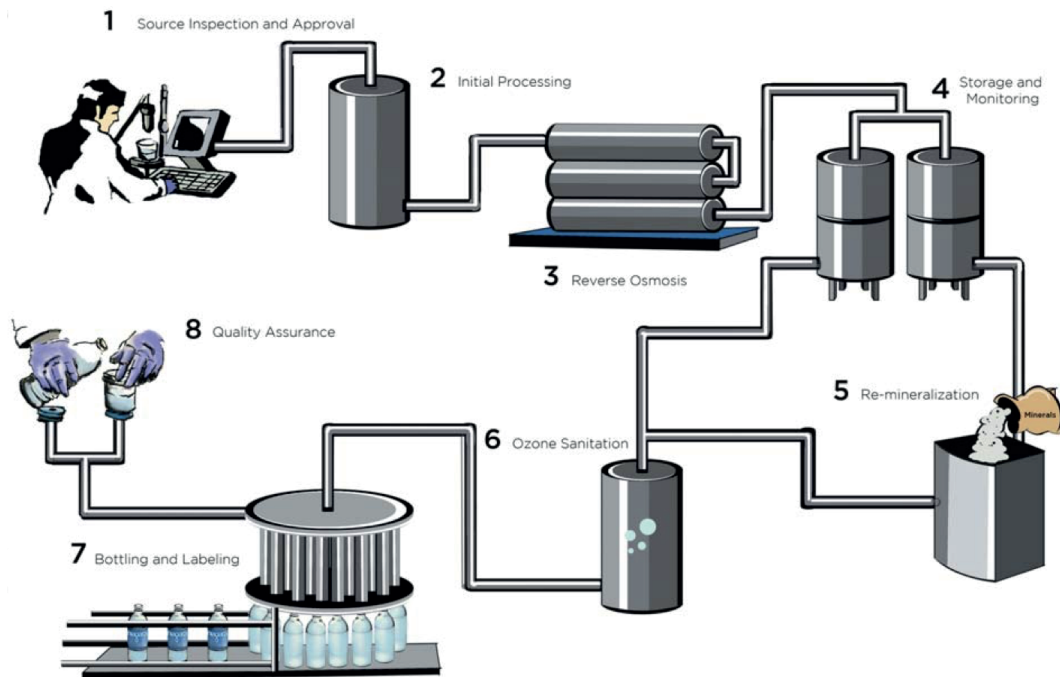
THE RIGHTWATER PROCESS

Spring Source: Protected Springs in Palomar Mountain, CA;
Mount Laguna, CA; Baxter, CA and / or Tuolumne, CA

Providing great tasting spring water starts with finding the best tasting, highest quality source. All spring sources must undergo an intense inspection before it is approved for RightWater's use. The sources are inspected by our trained and experienced Quality Assurance staff which includes microbiologists, chemists, and hydro-geologists. During the inspection process, all aspects of the source are examined including security, treatment at the source, water chemistry, and environmental impact.

Once a spring is approved for use the spring water is collected and then loaded onto dedicated water tankers and delivered to RightWater bottling facilities, local to you.

Water is tested at our facility to assure quality and safety prior to use. It is then filtered down to 0.2 microns and disinfected with ozone just prior to bottling.



1. Source Inspection and Approval

In order for a source to be approved the water source analytical data and the spring site must be carefully evaluated by our QA team which includes microbiologists, chemists, and hydro-geologists. The quality assurance department frequently collects samples to monitor microbiological and chemical characteristics.

2. Transport Water to Facility

Water is collected and then loaded onto dedicated water tankers and delivered to our bottling facilities.

3. Quality Assurance Check and Storage

Prior to unloading each water tanker, a member of the quality assurance team must test the load. Water is then pumped and stored in a stainless steel tank.

4. Micro-Filtration

0.2 micron pharmaceutical grade filters are used to remove any microbiological contaminants.

5. Ozone Sanitation

A specialized molecule consisting of pure oxygen is used to disinfect the water, this process is continuously monitored by the Quality Assurance department.

6. Bottling and Labeling

State of the art bottling equipment is used to bottle the finished product. Each bottle is given a unique code to identify the bottling plant, production line, time and date.

7. Quality Assurance

Retain samples are collected daily for each production run. These samples are analyzed by our internal lab to ensure adherence to company specifications and standards. Some samples are also sent out to third party labs to ensure compliance with state and federal regulatory standards.

				Water Type
				Spring Water
Substance	Units	MDL*	MCL**	
Physical Quality				
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L CaCO ₃	5	NR	50
Color	Color unit	5	15	ND
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	0.1	NR	110
Hardness, Total	mg/L CaCO ₃	2	NR	43
Odor, Threshold	TON	1	3	2.0
Solids, Total Dissolved ♦	mg/L	5	500	100
Turbidity	NTU	0.1	5	0.10
pH ♦		0.01	6.5–8.5	7.3
Bicarbonate	mg/LHCO ₃	5	NR	61
Disinfect. residuals/ By Products				
Bromate	ug/L	5	10	0.0020
Chloramine, Total	mg/L	0.05	4	ND
Chlorite	ug/L	10	1000	ND
Chlorine Dioxide	mg/L	0.1	0.8	ND
Total haloacetic	ug/L	1	60	ND
Chlorine	mg/L	0.05	4	ND
Radiologicals				
P1 gross Alpha	pCi/L	3	15	ND
P1 Gross Beta	pCi/L	4	50 ‡	ND
Total Radium 226+228	pCi/L	1	5	ND
Uranium	mg/L	0.001	0.03nd	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				
Aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.2	ND
Antimony	mg/L	0.0005	0.006	ND
Arsenic	mg/L	0.002	0.01	ND
Barium	mg/L	0.001	2	0.026

				Water Type
				Spring Water
Substance	Units	MDL*	MCL**	
Beryllium	mg/L	0.0005	0.004	ND
Bromide	ug/L	10	NR	ND
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0002	0.005	ND
Calcium	mg/L	0.2	NR	11
Chloride	mg/L	2	250	1.6
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.1	ND
Copper	mg/L	0.001	1	ND
Cyanide, Total	mg/L	0.01	0.2	ND
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	2.4	ND
Iron	mg/L	0.02	0.3	ND
Lead	mg/L	0.001	0.005	ND
Magnesium	mg/L	0.02	NR	3.8
Manganese	mg/L	0.001	0.05	ND
Mercury	mg/L	0.0002	0.002	ND
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.1	ND
Nitrogen, Nitrate	mg/L N	0.05	10	0.13
Nitrogen, Nitrite	mg/L N	0.025	1	ND
Total Nitrate+Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L	0.02	10	0.13
Potassium	mg/L	0.5	NR	2.4
Selenium	mg/L	0.002	0.05	ND
Silver	mg/L	0.001	0.1	ND
Sodium	mg/L	0.5	250	4.6
Sulfure, Sulfate	mg/L	0.5	250	0.55
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	0.2	0.002	ND
Thallium	mg/L	0.0002	0.001	ND
Phenolics	mg/L	0.001	5	ND
Zinc	mg/L	0.01	NR	ND

				Water Type
				Spring Water
Substance	Units	MDL*	MCL**	
Organic Chemicals				
Diquat	ug/L	0.4	20	ND
Endthall	ug/L	9	100	ND
Glyphosphate	ug/L	6	700	ND
2,3,7,8- TCDD	pg/L	10	30	ND
Carbofuran	ug/L	1	40	ND
Methomyl	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Oxamyl	ug/L	1	200	ND
2,4,5- TP (herbicide)	ug/L	0.2	50	ND
2,4- D (herbicide)	ug/L	0.1	70	ND
Bentazon (herbicide)	ug/L	0.2	18 ‡	ND
Dalapon (herbicide)	ug/L	1	200	ND
Dinoseb (herbicide)	ug/L	0.2	7	ND
Pentachlorophenol (herbicide)	ug/L	0.04	1	ND
Picloram (herbicide)	ug/L	0.1	500	ND
Chlordane (pesticide)	ug/L	0.2	2	ND
PCB 1016 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.3	0.5	ND
PCB 1221 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.4	0.5	ND
PCB 1232 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.4	0.5	ND
PCB 1242 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.3	0.5	ND
PCB 1248 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.2	0.5	ND
PCB 1254 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.2	0.5	ND
PCB 1260 (pesticide)	ug/L	0.3	0.5	ND
Total PCBs (pesticide)	ug/L	0.4	0.5	ND
Toxaphene (pesticide)	ug/L	1	3	ND
Alachlor	ug/L	0.1	2	ND
Atrazine	ug/L	0.2	3	ND

				Water Type
				Spring Water
Substance	Units	MDL*	MCL**	
Benzopyrene	ug/L	0.1	0.2	ND
Bisadipate	ug/L	2	400	ND
Bisphthalate	ug/L	2	6	ND
Endrin	ug/L	0.1	2	ND
Heptachlor	ug/L	0.1	0.4	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.1	0.2	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.1	1	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.1	50	ND
Lindane	ug/L	0.1	0.2	ND
Methoxychlor	ug/L	0.1	40	ND
Molinate	ug/L	0.1	20 ‡	ND
Simazine	ug/L	0.2	4	ND
1,2-dibromo-3chloropropane	ug/L	0.01	0.2	ND
Ethylene Dibromide	ug/L	0.01	0.05	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	200	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.5	1 ‡	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	5 ‡	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	7	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	70	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzen	ug/L	0.5	600	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/L	0.5	0.5 ‡	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	75	ND
Benzene	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.5	5	ND

				Water Type
				Spring Water
Substance	Units	MDL*	MCL**	
Chlorobenzen	ug/L	0.5	100	ND
cis-1,2-Dichlorethylene	ug/L	0.5	70	ND
Ethyl Benzene	ug/L	0.5	700	ND
Methyl-tert-butyl Ether (MTBE)	ug/L	0.5	13 ‡	ND
Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
Styrene	ug/L	0.5	100	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
Toluene	ug/L	0.5	1000	ND
Total trihalomethanes	ug/L	0.5	80	ND
Total Xylenes	ug/L	0.5	10000	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	100	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/L	0.5	NR	ND
Trichloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	5	ND
Trichlorofluormethane (Freon 11)	ug/L	0.5	150 ‡	ND
Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.5	2	ND

"♦ Secondary Standard. Non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic or cosmetic effects in drinking water.

‡Level Found – The highest level of each substance detected in representative finished product samples.

NR- Not listed in state or federal drinking water regulations.

* MDL – Method Detection Limit. The values reflect the lowest concentration of each substance that can be accurately quantified by the applicable testing method.

** MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a substance allowed by law in drinking water (bottled or tap). The MCLs shown are the federal MCLs set by the EPA and FDA, unless no federal MCL exists.

‡ Where no federal MCL exists the MCLs shown are the California Health Services MCLs. "

Definitions

"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 (PDWS)" – 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.



Statements

This section of the bottled water report contains consumer information statements relative to drinking water as mandated by California Health & Safety Code Sector 111070 et. seq. These statements are immediately followed by the appropriate current contact information for the United States regulatory branch pertaining to the specified statements where applicable. 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.

"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. Immune-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 waste water 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 by-products 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."