2018 BOTTLED WATER QUALITY REPORT
Deja Blue

Bottler's Name: The American Bottling Company

Address: 2670 Land Ave. Sacramento, CA 95815

Telephone Number: 916-929-7777

Source(s): City of Sacramento Public Water Supply

Treatment process: Sand Filtration, Activated Carbon Filtration, Ultra Violet Disinfection, Reverse Osmosis, Ozonation

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). 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.
- **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.

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.

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).

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**.

NOTE:
"*" indicates that maximum levels have been exceeded, or in the case of pH, is either too high or too low
"ND" indicates that none of this analyte has been detected at or above the specified detection level
"MCL" indicates maximum contaminant level as established by EPA and/or FDA or state
"RL" indicates laboratory reporting limit for method

ANALYSIS PERFORMED	MCL[i] (mg/L)	RL (mg/L)	Deja Blue Purified Drinking Water 1129-002 (mg/L)
Primary Inorganics			
Antimony	0.006	0.001	ND
Arsenic	0.010	0.002	ND
Barium	2	0.002	ND
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	See endnote[ii]	0.05	ND
Lead	0.005	0.0005	ND
Mercury	0.002	0.0002	ND
Nickel	0.1	0.005	ND
Nitrogen, Nitrate	10	0.1	ND
Nitrogen, Nitrite	1.0	0.05	ND
Selenium	0.05	0.005	ND
Thallium	0.002	0.001	ND
Secondary Inorganics			
Aluminum	0.2	0.02	ND
Chloride	250[iii]	0.5	ND
Copper	1	0.002	ND
Iron	0.3[iii]	0.02	ND
Manganese	0.05 [iii]	0.1	ND
Phenol	0.001	0.001	ND
Silver	0.1	0.0005	ND
Sulfate	250 [iii]	0.5	ND
TDS	500 [iii]	10	ND
Zinc	5 [iii]	0.02	ND
Physical			
Color	15 [iii] CU	3	ND
Odor	3 [iii] TON	1	ND
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.1	ND
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	30 ug/L	0.001	ND

ANALYSIS PERFORMED	MCL (mg/L)	RL (mg/L)	Deja Blue Purified Drinking Water 1129-002 (mg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds			
Total Trihalomethanes	0.010[iv]	0.0005	ND
Benzene	0.005	0.0005	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	0.0005	ND
Chlorobenzene	0.1	0.0005	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.0005	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0.0005	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0.0005	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.007	0.0005	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.07	0.0005	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.1	0.0005	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0005	ND
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0.0005	ND
Methylene chloride	0.005	0.0005	ND
Styrene	0.1	0.0005	ND
Tetrachloroethene	0.005	0.0005	ND
Toluene	1	0.0005	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0.0005	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20	0.0005	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	0.0005	ND
Trichloroethene	0.005	0.0005	ND
Vinyl chloride	0.002	0.0003	ND
Total Xylenes	10	0.0005	ND
Add'l Organics			
Ethylene Dibromide	0.00005	0.00001	ND
Dibromochloropropane	0.0002	0.00001	ND
Alachlor	0.002	0.0001	ND
Atrazine	0.003	0.00005	ND
Chlordane	0.002	0.0001	ND
Endrin	0.002	0.00001	ND
Heptachlor	0.0004	0.00001	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	0.00001	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0.00005	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0.00005	ND
Lindane	0.0002	0.00001	ND
Methoxychlor	0.04	0.00005	ND
Total PCBs	0.0005	0.0001	ND
Simazine	0.004	0.00005	ND
Toxaphene	0.003	0.0005	ND
2,4-D	0.07	0.0001	ND
Dalapon	0.2	0.001	ND
Dinoseb	0.007	0.0002	ND
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0.00004	ND
Picloram	0.5	0.0001	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0.0002	ND

ANALYSIS PERFORMED	MCL (mg/L)	RL (mg/L)	Deja Blue Purified Drinking Water 1129-002 (mg/L)
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.00002	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0.0006	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	0.0006	ND
Carbofuran	0.04	0.0005	ND
Oxamyl (VYDATE)	0.2	0.0005	ND
Glyphosate	0.7	0.006	ND
Endothall	0.1	0.005	ND
Diquat	0.02	0.0004	ND
2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN)	3x10-8	0.000000005	ND
Disinfection Byproducts			
Bromate	0.010	0.005	ND
Chlorite	1.0	0.01	ND
Haloacetic Acids, Total	0.060	0.002	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	0.010	0.0005	ND
Residual Disinfectants			
Residual Chlorine, Total	4.0	0.1	ND
Chloramines	4.0	0.1	ND
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	0.24	ND

EPA approved methods were used in all of the analyses and a listing is available upon request.

[i] *The EPA, some State agencies and/or the IBWA may have established alternate MCLs for some of these analytes. Please refer to Federal, State and Industry codes.*
[ii] *Fluoride MCL is determined by annual average of maximum daily air temperatures where the bottled water is sold. Refer to tables found in 21 CFR 165.*
[iii] *Mineral water is exempt from allowable level. The exemptions are aesthetically based allowable levels and do not relate to a health concern.*
[iv] *The FDA has established the MCL for THMs at 0.080 mg/L.*