



2024 Water Analysis Report (Version 2)

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| Parameter | FDA SOQ / EPA MCL | Maison Perrier Sparkling Water |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Primary Inorganics | | |
| Antimony | 0.006 | ND |
| Arsenic | 0.01 | ND |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | ND |
| Barium | 2 | 0.0113 |
| Beryllium | 0.004 | ND |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | ND |
| Chromium | 0.1 | 0.0095 |
| Cyanide | 0.2 | ND |
| Fluoride | 1.4 | ND |
| Lead | 0.005 | ND |
| Mercury | 0.002 | ND |
| Nickel | 0.1 | 0.0046 |
| Nitrate as N | 10 | 3.49 |
| Nitrite as N | 1 | ND |
| Selenium | 0.05 | ND |
| Thallium | 0.002 | ND |
| Secondary Inorganics | | |
| Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃ | NR | 326 |
| Aluminum t | 0.2 | ND |
| Boron | NR | ND |
| Bromide | NR | 0.0928 |
| Calcium | NR | 158 |
| Chloride t | 250 | 23.5 |
| Copper | 1 | ND |
| Iron t | 0.3 | ND |
| Magnesium | NR | 3.0 |
| Manganese t | 0.05 | ND |
| pH (pH Units) t | 6.5 – 8.5 | 5.43 |
| Potassium | NR | ND |
| Silver t | 0.1 | ND |
| Sodium | NR | 9.9 |
| Specific Conductance @ 25C (umhos/cm) | NR | 734 |
| Sulfate t | 250 | 23.5 |
| Total Dissolved Solids t | 500 | 471 |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | NR | 407 |
| Zinc t | 5 | ND |
| Physical | | |
| Apparent Color (ACU) t | 15 | ND |
| Odor at 60 C (TON) t | 3 | 3 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | ND |
| Microbiologicals | | |
| Total Coliforms (Cfu/100 mL) | Absent | ND |
| Radiologicals | | |



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| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | ND |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) | ± 50.00 | 0.65 |
| Radium-226 + Radium-228 (sum) (pCi/L) | 5 | ND |
| Uranium | 0.03 | ND |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) | 0.2 | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ± 0.001 | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA) | 0.005 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) | ± 0.005 | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB) | 0.6 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) | 0.005 | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.005 | ND |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene (p-DCB) | 0.075 | ND |
| Benzene | 0.005 | ND |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.005 | ND |
| Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene) | 0.1 | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.7 | ND |
| Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane) | 0.005 | ND |
| Methyl-tert-Butyl-ether (MTBE) | ± 0.013 | ND |
| Styrene | 0.1 | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.005 | ND |
| Toluene | 1 | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.1 | ND |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (Telone II) | ± 0.0005 | ND |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 0.005 | ND |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | ± 0.150 | ND |
| Vinyl chloride (VC) | 0.002 | ND |
| Xylene (Total) | 10 | ND |
| Chlorinated Acid Herbicides | | |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.05 | ND |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid(2,4-D) | 0.07 | ND |
| Dalapon | 0.2 | ND |
| Dinoseb | 0.007 | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.001 | ND |
| Picloram | 0.5 | ND |
| Chlorinated Pesticides | | |
| Alachlor | 0.002 | ND |
| Chlordane | 0.002 | ND |
| Endrin | 0.002 | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.0004 | ND |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 0.0002 | ND |
| Lindane | 0.0002 | ND |



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| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| Methoxychlor | 0.04 | ND |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 0.0005 | ND |
| Toxaphene | 0.003 | ND |
| Miscellaneous Herbicides | | |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN) (ng/L) | 0.03 | ND |
| Diquat | 0.02 | ND |
| Endothall | 0.1 | ND |
| Glyphosate | 0.7 | ND |
| Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (Acid/Base/Neutral extractables) | | |
| Atrazine | 0.003 | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 0.0002 | ND |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 0.006 | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 0.4 | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.001 | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.05 | ND |
| Simazine | 0.004 | ND |
| Carbamates (Pesticides) | | |
| Aldicarb | 0.003 | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfone | 0.002 | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | 0.004 | ND |
| Carbofuran | 0.04 | ND |
| Oxamyl | 0.2 | ND |
| Microextractables | | |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 0.0002 | ND |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | 0.00005 | ND |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | |
| Bromate | 0.01 | ND |
| Chlorite | 1 | ND |
| D/DBP Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 0.06 | ND |
| Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.) | 0.08 | ND |
| Residual Disinfectants | | |
| Chloramines | 4 | ND |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 0.8 | ND |
| Chlorine Residual, Total | 4 | ND |
| Other Contaminants | | |
| Perchlorate | ◊ 0.002 | ND |
| Perfluorinated Compounds (PFC) | | |
| 11-chloroeicosfluoro-3-oxaundecane-sulfonic acid (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-sulfonic acid (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |



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| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTDA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (ng/L) | ◊ 5 | ND |

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

t EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services.

◊ Set by International Bottled Water Association

EPA MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a substance allowed by law in drinking water (bottled or tap water). The MCLs shown are the federal MCLs set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration, unless no federal MCL exists. Where no federal MCL exists, California MCLs are identified with an (†). International Bottled Water Association MCL are identified with (◊)

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PSWS): Legally enforceable primary standard and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems, which protect health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHG's): Concentrations of drinking water contaminants that pose no significant health risk if consumed for a lifetime, based on current risk assessment principles, practices and methods.

FDASOQ - Standard of Quality: The standard 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.

Reported Results - The highest level of each substance detected at or above the MRL in representative finished product samples.

ND - Not detected at or above the MRL

NR - Not listed in State or Federal drinking water regulations.

NA - Not applicable to specific test method or test parameter

PPB - Parts per Billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/l).

MFL - Million Fibers per Liter.

Maison Perrier Vergeze, France

Factory Water Treatment Process for Maison Perrier Sparkling Water

The final treatment consists of the following processes:

| Spring Water |
|---------------------------------|
| 1. Storage Silo holding water |
| 2. Injection of CO ₂ |
| 3. Bottling |

"Statements Required Under California Law"



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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 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. Immunocompromised 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.".

FDA website for recalls:

<https://www.fda.gov/Safety/Recalls/default.htm>