

CCDA Waters, LLC
A subsidiary of The Coca-Cola Company
One Coca-Cola Plaza
Atlanta, Georgia 30313
1-800-788-5047

Subject: Spring!® Bottled Water Report as required by California SB 220

Thank you for requesting information about the source and quality of Spring! Natural Spring Water. As the owner of the Spring! Natural Spring Water brand, CCDA Waters, LLC, (a subsidiary of The Coca-Cola Company), is pleased to provide this information to you.

Spring! Natural Spring Water meets or exceeds all bottled water standards for quality and safety at the Federal and state level. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water as a food. Our scientists and independent certified laboratories perform extensive tests on the water source and finished bottled water product to ensure we exceed or are compliant with all Federal and state bottled water requirements.

In addition to existing stringent regulatory standards, the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) maintains a strict Model Code of quality for its members. CCDA Waters, LLC is a member of IBWA and meets or exceeds the quality requirements of the IBWA's Model Code. Additionally, each Spring! bottled water production plant is inspected annually on an unannounced basis by an independent auditing organization. Based on this audit, and on the results of our product testing, Spring! Natural Spring Water complies with federal and state bottled water regulations and IBWA's Model Code. For more information about the Model Code, visit IBWA's website at <http://www.bottledwater.org>, or call 1-800-WATER-11.

Spring! Natural Spring Water Sources

Spring! Natural Spring Water is produced with water from high-quality, well-protected springs; the name and location are provided on the bottle label. All springs are approved by authorities with regulatory jurisdiction based on a detailed scientific review.

Spring! Natural Spring Water Purification Process

- **Microfiltration** — Impurities are removed as source water passes through a 0.2 micron filter.
- **Ozonation** — Ozone gas, which has disinfectant properties, is pumped through the water in some cases. Because ozone, O₃, is a type of oxygen, it quickly dissipates into the same type of oxygen gas we breathe, O₂, and does not leave any residual taste in the water.
- **Ultra Violet Light (UV) disinfection** — Ultraviolet light destroys micro-organisms and provides an additional level of safety and quality.

None of these processes modifies or alters the mineral composition of Spring! Natural Spring Water. All are permitted by the US Food and Drug Administration for use in the production of bottled water.



Water Quality Data

The attached report provides water quality data on the spring source and/or the spring product water. These water quality tests were conducted by an independent certified laboratory. The water quality results provided are test results for FDA regulated parameters. This report contains the substance analyzed, approved test method used, test result and the FDA Quality Standard for Bottled Water, if applicable.

The FDA provides recall information at <http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>

The State of California requires that we provide the following definitions and statements as part of this report.

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” - 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

“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).”

“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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
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. 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.”

“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.”

