



## BOTTLE WATER REPORT

**Regarding: Whistler Water - Bottled Water Report as set out by the California Health and Safety Code Section 111071.**

Thank you for requesting information about the source and product quality of Whistler Water's Glacial Artesian Water. As the owner of the Whistler Water brand, we are pleased to provide this information to you.

Whistler Water's source lies north of Whistler, B.C., deep in the heart of the Canadian wilderness and British Columbia's rugged Coast Mountains. Here, among many of the world's largest icecaps and glaciers, rises majestic Place Glacier. Place Glacier is an ancient glacier formed by snow that fell thousands—maybe even millions—of years ago. Today, it feeds the underground aquifer that supplies our glacial spring water. The glacial watershed is lined with white-grey granite rock, formed through the cooling of magma many years ago. This natural filtration system protects the water ensuring outstanding quality and a crystal-clear appearance.

We are members of the National Sanitation Foundation and proudly display the "NSF" logo. As a further endorsement to our exceptional reputation, Whistler Water Inc. is a member of the Canadian Bottled Water Association (CBWA) and has consistently earned the coveted Certificate of Excellence in Manufacturing award for the past six years. Other highly recognized memberships include the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA), the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), the Food & Drug Administration (FDA), and various food safety organizations.

Whistler Water has a natural balance of minerals and is sodium free. The water has a pH of 7.2 and contains less than 36 PPM of total dissolved mineral solids (TDS), among the lowest mineral content ranks in the world.

The treatments before we bottle our water includes ozonating which ensures the water is microbiologically clean when bottled. The ozone level is tested and monitored.

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

The following definitions and statements are required by the State of California.

### **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 U.S., Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Department of Public Health.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):** MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant allowed in 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.

**direct:** 604-606-1911 **toll free:** 1-877-659-2837

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**address:** 3600 Bainbridge Ave, Burnaby, BC, V5A 2T4, Canada



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### 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)."

"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 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."

"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).

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