

LIQUID DEATH Bottled Water Report
as required by California SB 220

LIQUID DEATH water is a natural drinking water that meets all federal and state health standards. As a food product, it is regulated by the FDA whereas the EPA regulates tap water as provided by water utilities. Standards of quality enacted by the FDA for bottled water must be as protective of the public health as EPA's standards (known as Maximum Contaminant Levels) for tap water. Besides murdering your thirst, our number one goal is to ensure that consumers of our water are protected.

Our water is obtained from a private protected underground source managed by Starzinger in Frankenmarkt, Austria. And our water is processed using a combination of filtration and heat pasteurization to remove any microbiological contaminants.

Our company regularly tests for organic chemicals and inorganic chemicals that are regulated by the FDA. No contaminants were detected above FDA's MCL (Maximum Contaminant Limits) in our testing for 2017-2018. There have been no violations of any FDA Standard of Quality.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has established standards of identity for various types of bottled water, including spring water, mineral water, artesian water and purified water. LIQUID DEATH bottled water is made using natural drinking water, which the FDA defines as:

"Bottled water is water that is intended for human consumption and that is sealed in bottles or other containers with no added ingredients except that it may optionally contain safe and suitable antimicrobial agents."

Bottled water is a food product under Federal and state law and it must meet standards of quality established by the FDA.

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 (SOQ)" - 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.

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 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 regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies.”