

## 2023 BOTTLED WATER QUALITY REPORT

Bottler's Name: Icelandic Water Holdings EHF  
Address: Hlidarendi, 816 Olfus  
Telephone Number: 354-661-1177  
Source(s): Olfus Spring  
Treatment process: 1 micron filtration, UV disinfection

### 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\*\*](http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html).

**NOTE:**        <sup>\*\*</sup> 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

<b>ANALYSIS PERFORMED</b>	<b>MCL<sup>i</sup> (mg/L)</b>	<b>RL (mg/L)</b>	<b>Spring Water (mg/L)</b>
<b>Primary Inorganics</b>			
Antimony	0.006		ND
Arsenic	0.010		ND
Barium	2		ND
Beryllium	0.004		ND
Cadmium	0.005		ND
Chromium	0.1		ND
Cyanide	0.2		ND
Fluoride	See endnote <sup>ii</sup>		ND
Lead	0.005		ND
Mercury	0.002		ND
Nickel	0.1		ND
Nitrogen, Nitrate	10		0.02
Nitrogen, Nitrite	1.0		ND
Selenium	0.05		ND
Thallium	0.002		ND
<b>Secondary Inorganics</b>			
Aluminum	0.2		ND
Chloride	250 <sup>iii</sup>		12
Copper	1		ND
Iron	0.3 <sup>ii</sup>		ND
Manganese	0.05 <sup>iii</sup>		ND
Phenols	0.01		ND
Silver	0.1		ND
Sulfate	250 <sup>iii</sup>		3
TDS	500 <sup>iii</sup>		72
Zinc	5 <sup>iii</sup>		ND
<b>Physical</b>			
Color	15 <sup>iii</sup> CU		ND
Odor	3 <sup>iii</sup> TON		ND
Turbidity	5 NTU		ND
<b>Microbiological</b>			
Total Coliform	Absence		ND
Heterotrophic Plate Count	-- cfu/mL		ND
<b>Radiologicals</b>			
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L		ND
Gross Beta	50 pCi/L		ND
Radium 226/228	5 pCi/L		ND
Uranium	30 ug/L		ND

ANALYSIS PERFORMED	MCL (mg/L)	RL (mg/L)	Spring Water (mg/L)
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>			
Total Trihalomethanes	0.010 <sup>iv</sup>	0.00050	ND
Benzene	0.005	0.00050	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	0.00050	ND
Chlorobenzene	0.1	0.00050	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.00050	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0.00050	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0.00050	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.007	0.00050	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.07	0.00050	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.1	0.00050	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.00050	ND
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0.00050	ND
Methylene chloride	0.005	0.00050	ND
Styrene	0.1	0.00050	ND
Tetrachloroethene	0.005	0.00050	ND
Toluene	1	0.00050	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0.00050	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20	0.00050	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	0.00050	ND
Trichloroethene	0.005	0.00050	ND
Vinyl chloride	0.002	0.00030	ND
Total Xylenes	10	0.00050	ND
<b>Add'l Organics</b>			
Ethylene Dibromide	0.00005		ND
Dibromochloropropane	0.0002		ND
Alachlor	0.002		ND
Atrazine	0.003		ND
Chlordane	0.002		ND
Endrin	0.002		ND
Heptachlor	0.0004		ND
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002		ND
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001		ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05		ND
Lindane	0.0002		ND
Methoxychlor	0.04		ND
Total PCBs	0.0005		ND
Simazine	0.004		ND
Toxaphene	0.003		ND
2,4-D	0.07		ND
Dalapon	0.2		ND
Dinoseb	0.007		ND
Pentachlorophenol	0.001		ND
Picloram	0.5		ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05		ND

ANALYSIS PERFORMED	MCL (mg/L)	RL (mg/L)	Spring Water (mg/L)
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002		ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4		ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006		ND
Carbofuran	0.04		ND
Oxamyl (VYDATE)	0.2		ND
Glyphosate	0.7		ND
Endothall	0.1		ND
Diquat	0.02		ND
2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN)	3x10-8		ND
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>			
Bromate	0.010		ND
Chlorite	1.0		ND
Haloacetic Acids, Total	0.060		ND
Total Trihalomethanes	0.010		ND
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>			
Residual Chlorine, Total	4.0		ND
Chloramines	4.0		ND
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8		ND

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

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 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.

<sup>iii</sup> Mineral water is exempt from allowable level. The exemptions are aesthetically based allowable levels and do not relate to a health concern.

<sup>iv</sup> The FDA has established the MCL for THMs at 0.080 mg/L.