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

JUST Water has been thoroughly tested in accordance with federal and California law. Our bottled water is a food product and can not be sold unless it meets the standards established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the California Department of Public Health.

Spring Water Source: Glens Falls Watershed, Warren County, NY.

Disinfection process includes micro filtration and ozone

**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. Environment 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 MCL's are set as close to the PHGs as to economically as economically and technologically feasible.

"public health goal (PHG)" – The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental 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**
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 infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791).

"Drinking water, including bottled water, my 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:

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 discharge, or oil and gas production. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic substances that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Microbial organisms that may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, sewage treatment plants, and septic systems. 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.

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

El Estado de California requiere que proporcionemos las definiciones siguientes y declaraciones como la parte de este informe.

JUST Water se ha probada de forma complete conforme a las leyes federales y de California. Nuestra agua embotellada es un product alimenticio y no puede ser vendida a menos que cumpla las normas establecidas por la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los Estados Unidos y el Dapartmento de Salud Pública de California.
Fuente de agua de manatial: Glens Falls Watershed, Warren County, NY
Proceso de desinfeccion por medio de Ozono y micron filtracion

Définitions
“declaración de calidad” – el patrón o norma (declaración) de calidad para el agua embotellada es el nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en un envase de agua embotellada, según lo establecido por la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los Estados Unidos (FDA) y el Departamento de Salud Pública de California. Los estándares no pueden ser menos protectores de la salud pública que los estándares para el agua potable pública, establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (EPA) o el Departamento de Salud Pública de California.

“meta de salud pública (PHG)” – el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto a la salud. Las PHGs son fijadas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

“nivel máximo del contaminante (MCL)” – el nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable, establecido por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (EPA) o el Departamento de la Salud Pública de California. MCLs primarios se  jan tan cercanos a las PHGs como sea económica y tecnológicamente factible.

“norma primaria para agua potable” – MCLs para los contaminantes que afectan la salud establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (EPA) o el Departamento de la Salud Pública de California junto con sus requisitos de monitoreo y preparación de informes, y requisitos de tratamiento de aguas.

Déclarations
”Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas immuno-comprometidas, incluyendo, pero no limitado a, personas con cáncer que están bajo quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con HIV/AIDS (CIDA) u otros desórdenes del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas de mayor edad, y los infantes pueden estar particularmente bajo riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de sus proveedores  de servicios de salud. Las guías de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos y de los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades sobre las medidas apropiadas para disminuir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles a través de la Línea Directa sobre Agua Potable Segura (1-800-426-4791).”

“El agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede razonablemente esperarse que contenga por lo menos cantidades pequeñas de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua contituya un riesgo para la salud. Mayor información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos de salud potenciales puede ser obtenida llamando a la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los Estados Unidos, usando la Línea Directa sobre Alimentos y Cosméticos (1-888-723-3366).”

“Las fuentes del agua embotellada incluyen los ríos, los lagos, las corrientes, los estanques, los embalses, los manantiales, y los pozos. Mientras que el agua viaja naturalmente sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través de los suelos, puede recoger sustancias naturales que ocurren así como las sustancias que están presentes debido a la actividad humana y a la fauna.”

Las sustancias que puedan estar presentes en la fuente de agua incluyen cualquiera de las siguientes:

Las sustancias inorgánicas, incluyendo, pero no limitado a, las sales y los metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o sean resultado de cultivos agrícolas, arrastre de aguas pluviales urbanas, aguas servidas industriales o domésticas, o producción de petróleo y gas.
Los plaguicidas y herbicidas que pueden proceder de una variedad de fuentes, pero no limitado a, la agricultura, el arrastre de aguas pluviales urbanas, y las aplicaciones residenciales.
Las sustancias orgánicas que son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción del petróleo y pueden provenir de gasolineras, del arrastre de aguas pluviales urbanas, del uso agrícola, y de sistemas sépticos.
Organismos microbianos que pueden originarse en la fauna, las operaciones de cría de ganado, las plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, y los sistemas sépticos.
Las sustancias con características radiactivas que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o sean el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas, y de las actividades de minería.”

“para asegurarse que el aqua embotellada sea segura para beber, la Administración de Alimentos y Drogas de los Estados Unidos y el Departemento de la Salud Pública del Estado prescriben las regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por las combañías embotelladoras de agua.

La FDA brinda información sobre productos retirados del mercado en https://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html

# 2024 Spring Water Analysis Report

## GROUP I PHYSICAL

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apparent Color | 3 | ACU | ND | 15 |
| PH Bottled Water | 0.1 | Standard Units | 7.78 | 8.5 |
| Specific Conductance | 2 | umho/cm | 128 | no std |
| Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) | 10 | mg/L | 81 | 500 |
| Turbidity | 0.1 | NTU | ND | 5 |
| Odor at 60 C (TON) | 1 | TON | ND | 3 |

## GROUP II PHYSICAL

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alkalinity in CaCO3 units | 2 | mg/L | 56.8 | no std |
| Aluminum Total ICAP/MS | 0.02 | mg/L | ND | 0.2 |
| Antimony Total ICAP/MS | 0.001 | mg/L | ND | 0.006 |
| Arsenic Total ICAP/MS | 0.002 | mg/L | ND | 0.01 |
| Asbestos by TEM - >10 microns | 0.2 | MFL | ND | no std |
| Barium Total ICAP/MS | 0.002 | mg/L | 0.0033 | 2 |
| Beryllium Total ICAP/MS | 0.001 | mg/L | ND | 0.004 |
| Cadmium Total ICAP/MS | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| Calcium Total ICAP | 1 | mg/L | 17.4 | 0.005 |
| Chloride | 0.5 | mg/L | 2.4 | no std |
| Chromium Total ICAP/MS | 0.005 | mg/L | ND | 0.1 |
| Copper Total ICAP/MS | 0.002 | mg/L | ND | 1 |
| Corrosivity | -14 | None | -0.94 | 1 |
| Cyanide | 0.025 | mg/L | ND | 0.2 |
| Fluoride | 0.05 | mg/L | 0.19 | 2 |
| Iron Total ICAP | 0.02 | mg/L | ND | 0.3 |
| Lead Total ICAP/MS | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| Magnesium Total ICAP | 0.1 | mg/L | 4.00 | no std |

**(continued)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese Total ICAP/MS | 0.002 | mg/L | 0.0276 | 0.05 |
| Mercury ICPMS | 0.0002 | mg/L | ND | 0.002 |
| Nickel Total ICAP/MS | 0.005 | mg/L | ND | 0.1 |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen by IC | 0.1 | mg/L | ND | 10 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen by IC | 0.05 | mg/L | ND | 1 |
| Perchlorate | 0.002 | mg/L | 0 | no std |
| Phenol | 0.001 | mg/L | ND | 0.001 |
| Potassium Total ICAP | 1 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Selenium Total ICAP/MS | 0.005 | mg/L | ND | 0.05 |
| Silver Total ICAP/MS | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.1 |
| Sodium Total ICAP | 1 | mg/L | 3.6 | no std |
| Sulfate | 0.5 | mg/L | 9.4 | 250 |
| Thallium Total ICAP/MS | 0.001 | mg/L | ND | 0.002 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 by ICP | 3 | mg/L | 59.9 | 0.002 |
| Total Nitrate, Nitrite-N, CALC | 0.1 | mg/L | ND | 10 |
| Zinc Total ICAP/MS | 0.02 | mg/L | ND | 5.00 |

## GROUP III PHYSICAL

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.2 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.007 |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.07 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |

**(continued)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Benzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| Bromobenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Bromochloromethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Bromoform | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Chloroethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Chloroform (Trichloromethane) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Chloromethane(Methyl Chloride) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.07 |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Dibromomethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Ethyl benzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.7 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Isopropylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| m,p-Xylenes | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| n-Butylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| n-Propylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| o-Chlorotoluene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-DCB) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| o-Xylene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| p-Chlorotoluene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| p-Isopropyltoluene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| sec-Butylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Styrene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |

**(continued)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| tert-Butylbenzene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| Toluene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 1 |
| total 1,3 dichloropropene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.1 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.005 |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane(Freon) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Vinyl chloride (VC) | 0.0003 | mg/L | ND | 0.002 |

## GROUP IV CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE 3 (NON VOC)

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) | 0.000000004 | mg/L | 0 | 0.00003 |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.0002 | mg/L | ND | 0.05 |
| 2,4-D | 0.0001 | mg/L | ND | 0.07 |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Alachlor (Alanex) | 0.0001 | mg/L | ND | 0.002 |
| Aldicarb (Temik) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Aldicarb sulfone | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Aldrin | 0.00001 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Atrazine | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | 0.003 |
| Butachlor | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Carbaryl | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Carbofuran (Furadan) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.04 |
| Chlordane | 0.0001 | mg/L | ND | 0.002 |
| Dalapon | 0.001 | mg/L | ND | 0.2 |
| Di-(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | 0.0006 | mg/L | ND | 0.4 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 0.0006 | mg/L | ND | 0.006 |
| Dicamba | 0.0001 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Dieldrin | 0.00001 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Dinoseb | 0.0002 | mg/L | ND | 0.007 |

**(continued)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diquat | 0.0004 | mg/L | ND | 0.02 |
| Endothall | 0.005 | mg/L | ND | 0.1 |
| Endrin | 0.00001 | mg/L | ND | 0.002 |
| Glyphosate | 0.006 | mg/L | ND | 0.7 |
| Heptachlor | 0.00001 | mg/L | ND | 0.0004 |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.00001 | mg/L | ND | 0.0002 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | 0.001 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | 0.05 |
| Lindane (gamma-BHC) | 0.00001 | mg/L | ND | 0.0002 |
| Methomyl | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Methoxychlor | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | 0.04 |
| Metribuzin | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.2 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.00004 | mg/L | ND | 0.001 |
| Picloram | 0.0001 | mg/L | ND | 0.5 |
| Propachlor | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | no std |
| Simazine | 0.00005 | mg/L | ND | 0.004 |
| Total PCBs | 0.0001 | mg/L | ND | 0.0005 |
| Toxaphene | 0.0005 | mg/L | ND | 0.003 |

## GROUP V RADIOACTIVITY

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha, Gross | 3 | pCi/l | ND | 15 |
| Beta, Gross | 3 | pCi/l | ND | 50 |
| Radium 226 | 1 | pCi/L | ND | 5 |
| Radium 228 | 1 | pCi/L | ND | 5 |
| Uranium ICAP/MS | 0.001 | mg/L | ND | 0.03 |

## GROUP VIa BACTERIOLOGICAL

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Coli Bacteria | 1 | CFUM | ND | 1 |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | CFUM | ND | 2.2 |

**(continued)**

## GROUP VII DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bromate by UV/VIS | 0.005 | mg/L | ND | 0.01 |
| Bromide | 0.005 | mg/L | 0.0085 | no std |

## GROUP VIII RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS

| | MRL | Result Units | Results | SOQ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heterotrophic Plate Count | 1 | CFU/mL | ND | no std |

SOQ - Standard of quality per FDA or New York
MRL - Method reporting limit

ND - Not detected at the specific limit