2022 Acqua Panna Water Analysis Report

Parameter	FDA SOQ /EPA MCL	Acqua Panna® Natural Spring water
Primary Inorganics		
Antimony	0.006	ND
Arsenic	0.01	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND
Barium	2	ND
Beryllium	0.004	ND
Cadmium	0.005	ND
Chromium	0.1	ND
Cyanide	0.2	ND
Fluoride	1.4	ND
Lead	0.005	ND
Mercury	0.002	ND
Nickel	0.1	ND
Nitrate as N	10	0.5
Nitrite as N	1	ND
Selenium	0.05	ND
Thallium	0.002	ND
Secondary Inorganics		
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	NR	95
Aluminum ♦	0.2	ND
Boron	NR	ND
Bromide	NR	0.023
Calcium	NR	34
Chloride ♦	250	7.5
Copper	1	ND
Iron ♦	0.3	ND
Magnesium	NR	6.9
Manganese ♦	0.05	ND
pH (pH Units) ♦	6.5 – 8.5	7.7
Potassium	NR	ND
Silver ♦	0.1	ND
Sodium	NR	7
Specific Conductance @ 25C (umhos/cm)	NR	260
Sulfate ♦	250	22
Total Dissolved Solids ♦	500	140

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Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NR	110
Zinc t	5	ND
Physical		
Apparent Color (ACU) t	15	ND
Odor at 60 C (TON) t	3	ND
Turbidity (NTU)	5	ND
Microbiologicals		
Total Coliforms (Cfu/100 mL)	Absent	ND
Radiologicals		
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	ND
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	† 50.00	1.39
Radium-226 + Radium-228 (sum) (pCi/L)	5	0.450/ND
Uranium	0.03	ND
Volatile Organic Compounds		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.2	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	† 0.001	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.005	ND
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	† 1.200	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	† 0.005	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	0.6	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.005	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	ND
1,4-dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.075	ND
Benzene	0.005	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	ND
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	0.1	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	ND
Ethylbenzene	0.7	ND
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	0.005	ND
Methyl-tert-Butyl-ether (MTBE)	† 0.013	ND
Styrene	0.1	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	ND
Toluene	1	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (Telone II)	† 0.0005	ND

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Trichloroethene (TCE)	0.005	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	† 0.150	ND
Vinyl chloride (VC)	0.002	ND
Xylene (Total)	10	ND
Chlorinated Acid Herbicides		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	ND
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid(2,4-D)	0.07	ND
Bentazon	† 0.018	ND
Dalapon	0.2	ND
Dinoseb	0.007	ND
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	ND
Picloram	0.5	ND
Chlorinated Pesticides		
Alachlor	0.002	ND
Chlordane	0.002	ND
Endrin	0.002	ND
Heptachlor	0.0004	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	ND
Lindane	0.0002	ND
Methoxychlor	0.04	ND
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	ND
Toxaphene	0.003	ND
Miscellaneous Herbicides		
2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN)(ng/L)	0.03	ND
Diquat	0.02	ND
Endothall	0.1	ND
Glyphosate	0.7	ND
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (Acid/Base/Neutral extractables)		
Atrazine	0.003	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	ND
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	ND
Molinate	† 0.020	ND
Simazine	0.004	ND
Thiobencarb	† 0.070	ND

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Carbamates (Pesticides)		
Aldicarb	0.003	ND
Aldicarb sulfone	0.002	ND
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.004	ND
Carbofuran	0.04	ND
Oxamyl	0.2	ND
Microextractables		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0002	ND
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	0.00005	ND
Disinfection Byproducts		
Bromate	0.01	ND
Chlorite	1	ND
D/DBP Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.06	ND
Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)	0.08	ND
Residual Disinfectants		
Chloramines	4	ND
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	ND
Chlorine Residual, Total	4	ND
Other Contaminants		
Percloruro	◊ 0.002	ND
Other Contaminants		
Perchlorate	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorinated Compounds (PFC)	◊ 5	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-sulfonic acid (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-sulfonic acid (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (ng/L)	◊ 5	ND

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EPA MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level*: The highest level of a substance allowed by law in drinking water (bottled or tap water). The MCLs shown are the federal MCLs set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration, unless no federal MCL exists. Where no federal MCL exists, California MCLs are identified with an (†). International Bottled Water Association MCL are identified with (◊)*
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PSWS)*: Legally enforceable primary standard and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems, which protect health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.*
Public Health Goals (PHG's)*: Concentrations of drinking water contaminants that pose no significant health risk if consumed for a lifetime, based on current risk assessment principles, practices and methods.*
SOQ - Standard of Quality: The standard 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.
Reported Results - The highest level of each substance detected at or above the MRL in representative finished product samples.

ND - Not detected at or above the MRL
NR - Not listed in State or Federal drinking water regulations.
NA- Not applicable to specific test method or test parameter
PPB - Parts per Billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/l).
MFL - Million Fibers per Liter.
Acqua Panna® Spring Water source; Primary: Panna Spring, Scarperia (Florence), Italy
Factory Water Treatment Process for Acqua Panna® Natural Spring Water

The final treatment consists of the following processes:

Spring Water
1.Storage Silo holding filtered source water 2. Bottling ®

Statements Required Under California Law

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 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. Immunocompromised 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 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."