

Super Store Industries-Fairfield  
199 Red Top Road  
Fairfield, Ca 94534



## **Bottled Water Report 2013-2014**

Sunnyside Farms strives to produce safe bottled water with good flavor through chemical, physical and microbial testing on a daily basis. As a water bottling plant, the license renewal is required each year by the California Department of Public Health. This license requires the analysis of each of our bottled water products for analysis of physical and chemical traits. Weekly samples are sent to an outside lab for microbial testing and results are provided to the CDPH as needed. This testing ensures that our bottled water is below the Maximum Contaminant Levels set by CDPH as being safe for consumption. Bottled water can be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants that may originate from the environment or processing. Confidence reports are obtained and reviewed for our municipal and private supplier. For more information about the possible presence of contaminants and health effects they may pose, contact the California Department of Public Health at (916) 650-6500.

### **Definitions/Abbreviations**

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level allowed of a contaminant in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLGs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **NA-Not Applicable**
- **ND-Not Detected**
- **NL-Notification Level**
- **NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** The standard units for turbidity measurements.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by California EPA.
- **ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)**

## Sources of Water for Bottling

<b>Drinking, Purified, Distilled from Municipal Source</b>	<b>Waterman Treatment Plant, 2900 Vista Grande, Fairfield, CA 94534.</b>
<b>Spring Water from Private Source in the Sierra Nevada</b>	<b>Baxter Natural Spring Water, 35277 Baxter Road, CA 95701</b>

<b>Bottled Water Type</b>	<b>Processing</b>
<b>Drinking</b>	<b>Softened, Chlorinated, Charcoal Filtered, Ozonated and Bottled.</b>
<b>Purified</b>	<b>Softened, Chlorinated, Charcoal Filtered, Reverse Osmosis filtered, Storage, Ozonated and Bottled.</b>
<b>Distilled</b>	<b>Softened, Chlorinated, Charcoal Filtered, Distilled, Storage, Ozonated, and Bottled.</b>
<b>Spring</b>	<b>Shipped from Sierra Nevada by Tanker, Filtered as it is unloaded, Ozonated and Bottled.</b>

## FOOD PRODUCT RECALLS

For food product related recalls, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration website can be found at [www.fda.gov/](http://www.fda.gov/) under recalls and alerts.

## CONTACT US

For Questions or Comments regarding our Sunnyside Farms Bottled water products, we can be reached at:

Super Store Industries  
P.O. Box 549, Lathrop, Ca 95330  
888-292-8004 or [www.ssica.com](http://www.ssica.com)

## **Possible presence of contaminants**

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).

## **Sources of Water for Bottling**

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.

## **Water Quality**

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.