Water Quality Report for
The Pacific Water Company
Afolau,
Samoa Islands

1.0 Introduction.

Quality is paramount at the Pacific Water Company. Our bottled water is sourced from an underground aquifer located within a forest reserve and bottled in a state of the art bottling facility designed to meet all U.S federal and State requirements.

Bottled water is regulated as a food by the U.S Food & Drug Administration. Standards of quality enacted by the FDA for bottled water must be as protective of the public health as the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Primary Drinking Water Standards (known as Maximum Contaminant Levels) for tap water.

Ensuring the safety & quality of our product is our primary goal.

2.0 Our water

2.1 Our source

The source of our South Pacific Water Co. are the volcanic hills on the western end of Upolu in the Samoa Islands, over 4000km (2500 miles) from the nearest continental land mass in the center of the Pacific Ocean. Located at Afolau and surrounded by a 1000 acre reserve our well penetrates over 100 meters (328 ft) of volcanic earth and rock to reach the pristine aquifer where we draw our water from.

2.2 Our treatment and packaging process.

Our multi-barrier treatment process is designed to ensure the safety & purity of our water while preserving the unique characteristics that define South Pacific Water.

Our water if filtered to 0.22 micron which is fine enough to remove most micro-organisms. Treatment with Ultra-Violet light and Ozone adds further levels of protection to ensure the safety of our product.

Bottles are manufacture on site and are rinsed & filled immediately after blow moulding to their final shape to minimize any risk of contamination.

A comprehensive in house quality assurance program monitors all stages of the production process and microbiological results are independently verified by government laboratories.

Product and source water sample are routinely sent to the United States for analysis to ensure we comply with US FDA bottled water standards. No contaminants above the MCL have been detected in our water.

For further information on our water quality or to request a full analysis report please contact:

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3.0 Definition of Terms

Public Health Goal (PHG): The PHG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG limits are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant substance allowed in public drinking water sources.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): PDWS are set at levels to provide the maximum feasible protection to the public health. The purpose of setting PDWS is to identify MCLs along with their respective monitoring & reporting requirements, which prevent adverse health effects. PWDS are set as close to the Public Health Goal (PHG) as technologically or economically feasible.

Statement of Quality: The quality standards for bottled water provides the maximum legal limit for a variety of substances that are allowed in bottled water, along with their respective monitoring requirements. These substances can include, but are not limited to; microbiological contaminants, pesticides, Organic & inorganic contaminants and radiological contaminants. The standards for these contaminants are set by the FDA, based on the public drinking water standards of the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). The California Department of Public Health adopts the FDA regulations as they pertain to the quality standards of bottled water.

4.0 Statements Required by California Law

This section contains consumer information statements as mandated by California Senate Bill 220 Section 111070.

"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). For Access to the FDA website providing recall information, go to: http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html ."

"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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(3) Organic substances that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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."