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2025

SMARTWATER VAPOR DISTILLED PURIFIED WATER ANNUAL ANALYSIS

smartwater is vapor distilled purified water that meets or exceeds the requirements set forth by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as well as local regulatory requirements.

To demonstrate compliance with the U.S. FDA's Bottled Water Standards of Quality, The Coca-Cola Company annually analyzes smartwater vapor distilled purified water to ensure that our consumers are receiving safe and purified water of the highest quality.

The following tables provide a typical annual smartwater vapor distilled purified water analysis, conducted by an Independent Certified Laboratory.

Sample water quality analysis for smartwater. *Please note that in the results column of each table "ND" indicates Non-Detected.*

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY (mg/L)	**RESULTS (mg/L)**
ALUMINUM	0.2	ND
CHLORIDE	250	PASS
FLUORIDE (temp dependent)	1.4 – 2.4	ND
IRON	0.3	ND
MANGANESE	0.05	ND
PHENOLS	0.001	ND
SILVER	0.1	ND
SULFATE	250	ND
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	500	PASS
ZINC	5	ND
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY (mg/L)	**RESULTS (mg/L)**
ANTIMONY	0.006	ND
ARSENIC	0.01	ND
BARIUM	2	ND
BERYLLIUM	0.004	ND
CADMIUM	0.005	ND

CHLORINE	4	ND
CHROMIUM	0.1	ND
COPPER	1	ND
CYANIDE	0.2	ND
LEAD	0.005	ND
MERCURY	0.002	ND
NICKEL	0.1	ND
NITRATE (as N)	10	ND
NITRITE (as N)	1	ND
TOTAL NITRATE AND NITRITE (as N)	10	ND
SELENIUM	0.05	ND
THALLIUM	0.002	ND
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY (mg/L)	**RESULTS (mg/L)**
BENZENE	0.005	ND
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.005	ND
o- DICHLOROBENZENE	0.6	ND
p- DICHLOROBENZENE	0.075	ND
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	0.005	ND
1,1- DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.007	ND
cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.07	ND
trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.1	ND
DICHLOROMETHANE	0.005	ND
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	0.005	ND
ETHYLBENZENE	0.7	ND
MONOCHLOROBENZENE	0.1	ND
STYRENE	0.1	ND
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.005	ND
TOLUENE	1	ND
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.07	ND
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.2	ND
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.005	ND
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	0.005	ND
VINYL CHLORIDE	0.002	ND
XYLENES	10	ND
PESTICIDES AND OTHER SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY (mg/L)	**RESULTS (mg/L)**
ALACHLOR	0.002	ND
ATRAZINE	0.003	ND
BENZO (a) PYRENE	0.0002	ND
CARBOFURAN	0.04	ND
CHLORDANE	0.002	ND
DALAPON	0.2	ND

1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	0.002	ND
2,4-D	0.07	ND
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	0.4	ND
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTALATE	0.006	ND
DINOSEB	0.007	ND
DIQUAT	0.02	ND
ENDOTHALL	0.1	ND
ENDRIN	0.002	ND
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	0.00005	ND
GLYPHOSATE	0.7	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
OXAMYL	0.2	ND
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	0.001	ND
PCB'S (as DECACHLOROBIPHENYL)	0.0005	ND
PICLORAM	0.5	ND
SIMAZINE	0.004	ND
2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN)	3 * 10-8	ND
TOXAPHENE	0.003	ND
2,4,5-TP (SILVEX)	0.05	ND
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY (mg/L)	**RESULTS (mg/L)**
CHLORAMINE	4	ND
CHLORINE	4	ND
CHLORINE DIOXIDE	0.8	ND
DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS		
BROMATE	0.010	ND
CHLORITE	1	ND
HALOACETIC ACIDS	0.060	ND
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	0.080	ND
RADIONUCLIDES		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY (pCi/L)	**RESULTS (pCi/L)**
Gross Alpha particle activity (including radium 226, but excluding radon and uranium)	15	ND
Gross Beta particle	50	PASS
RADIUM 226 & RADIUM 228	5	ND
URANIUM	0.03 mg/L	ND

MICROBIOLIGICAL		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY	**RESULTS (mpn/100mL)**
COLIFORM	< 4 CFU/100mL Membrane filtration method	ABSENT
E. COLI BACTERIA	MPN	ABSENT
HETEROTROPIC PLATE COUNT	CFUM	ABSENT
PHYSICAL QUALITY		
	STANDARD OF QUALITY	**RESULTS**
COLOR	15 UNITS	PASS
ODOR	3	PASS
TURBIDITY	5 UNITS	PASS

SOURCE AND PROCESS

Most facilities that purify and bottle smartwater procure water from municipal water systems. At a few plants, however, water is obtained from protected groundwater sources managed by the bottling plant, with approvals from local authorities.

The U.S. FDA has established standards of identity for various types of bottled water, including spring water, mineral water, artesian water and purified water. smartwater is made using “purified water”, which the FDA defines as:

> *"Water that is produced by distillation, deionization, reverse osmosis or other suitable processes and that meets the definition of "purified water" in the U.S. Pharmacopeia, 23d Revision, Jan. 1, 1995."*

"Purified water" has been established as a separate standard of identity because it is distinct in composition from the source water used to make it. Because of the purification and re-mineralization treatments it receives, smartwater provides a consistent taste regardless of its source.

The smartwater purification process includes these steps, in approximately this order:

- Volatile organic compounds and chlorine are absorbed as source water passes through granular activated carbon filtration, a form of crushed and hardened charcoal.
- Minerals and additional impurities are removed as water is forced at high pressure through a semi-permeable molecular-level membrane. This step is called reverse osmosis.
- Interim ultraviolet light disinfection destroys micro-organisms and ensures water safety and purity before re-mineralization.
- Water is re-mineralized by the addition of small amounts of magnesium sulfate and potassium chloride to assure consistent taste.
- Final purification takes place as ozone gas, which has disinfectant properties, is pumped through the water. Because ozone, 0_3, is a type of oxygen, it quickly dissipates into the same type of

oxygen gas we breathe, 0_2, and does not leave any residual taste in the water. This step is called ozonation.

All of these steps are continually monitored and tested on a regular basis.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW

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

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. Environmental 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 MCLs are set as close to the PHGs as is economically and technologically feasible.

"public health goal (PHG)" - 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.

"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

"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)."

"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."

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