

MANANALU

Bottled water report as required by California SB 220.

Facilities that purify and bottle Mananalú procure water from protected groundwater sources managed by the bottling plant with approval from the local authorities, or from municipal supplies.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has established standards of identity for various types of bottled water, including spring water, mineral water, artesian water, and purified water. Mananalú is made using purified water which is defined by the FDA 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, 23rd Revision, Jan. 1, 1995.”

The Mananalú purification process is as follows, in this approximate order:

1. Volatile organic compounds and possibly chlorine are absorbed as source water passes through granular activated carbon filtration, a form of crushed and hardened charcoal.
2. Interim ultraviolet light disinfection destroys micro-organisms and ensures water safety and purity before re-mineralization.
3. Minerals and additional impurities are removed through reverse osmosis where pressure is used to force water through a semi-permeable membrane.
4. Final purification takes place as ozone gas, which has disinfectant properties, is pumped through the water. Because ozone, O₃, is a type of oxygen, it quickly dissipates into the same type of oxygen gas we breathe, O₂, and does not leave any residual taste in the water. This step is called ozonation.

“Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Food and Drug Administration, Food and Cosmetic Hotline (1-877-723-3366)

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 level of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies.

Certain individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Individuals who are immunocompromised, 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 of infection. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.

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 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 process and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, 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. “

FDA website for recalls: <https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts>

All the steps in our process are continually monitored and tested regularly. “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 treatments it receives, our water provides a consistent taste regardless of its source. Bottled water is a food product under Federal and state law, and it must meet standards of quality established by the FDA. In addition, Mananalú’s and our partner’s quality management system have been benchmarked against the most current internationally recognized third-party requirements. For a report on Mananalú’s annual compliance with FDA bottled water quality standards, visit www.mananalú.com