



Bottled Water Quality Report

Poland Spring® brand bottled waters are produced using state-of-the-art quality programs to ensure food safety and security. Record-keeping and quality reports are maintained continually for all our plants.

To learn more, please click on the items listed below.

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Nestlé Waters North America Inc.
900 Long Ridge Road
Stamford, CT 06902
800-477-7464

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Only from carefully selected natural springs

In the heart of Maine, you'll discover some of the finest springs, the source of Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water since 1845. This beloved Northeast water has a perfectly balanced natural mineral content, capturing the perfect taste and wonderment of Maine. It's available throughout New England and the Northeast via retailers and direct deliveries.

SINCE 1845

The source for Poland Spring® Natural Spring Water started forming about 20,000 years ago, when a glacier retreated in what is now Maine. The original spring's first recorded history, however, took place in 1793. A family named Ricker settled near the original spring and opened a small inn. When Joseph Ricker was revived from his deathbed, reputedly by drinking the spring's water – and lived another 52 years – the water's health benefits became legendary. As Poland Spring gained a reputation for curative powers and purity, the Ricker's Wayside Inn grew to become a celebrated health spa, which attracted distinguished guests from far and wide. In 1845, Hiram Ricker began to bottle the spring water, which started the tradition of people enjoying the goodness of Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water at home



During the Victorian age, the famed inn and its spring water continued to earn even more renown. Early photographs depict guests relaxing on a wide veranda after croquet, cooled by the shade trees and bottomless glasses of spring water. However, the water's remarkable quality and clean, crisp taste garnered acclaim well beyond the woods of Maine. The spring water earned the Medal of Excellence at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. It proudly took top honors for "the best spring water in the country" at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.

Although that spring is no longer in use, it continues to flow into the historic spring house, which is open to visitors as a reminder of our heritage.

Sources of Water

The beautiful State of Maine holds the ancient aquifers currently responsible for Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water's distinctive taste. Created by a retreating glacier 20,000 years ago, these aquifers are some of nature's best purification systems. Continuously fed by water from rainfall and melting snow, the water percolates through layers of fine sand and gravel to produce spring water with a clean, crisp, refreshing taste. Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water is naturally salt-free. When first bottled by the Ricker family in 1845, the spring water was collected from the crest of the hill on the original Poland Spring Inn property.

Spring Selection

As Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water has grown more popular over time, we have carefully selected spring sources that uphold the requirements and standards that reflect [Poland Spring's heritage](#). These spring sources have a similar geologic formation, mineral composition, and quality and taste profile. Also, by having several spring water sources, we can manage each spring for long-term sustainability, which is the environmentally responsible thing to do.

Selecting a spring requires a lengthy process of research and analysis. We only select sources that analysis shows can be used and managed for long-term sustainability, which means we study the springs and the areas around them to help ensure that each detail – from the geological makeup to the site history and weather patterns – is just right.

Spring sources are listed on the labels or caps of each bottle so that consumers can easily see where the water comes from.

Preserving Our Springs

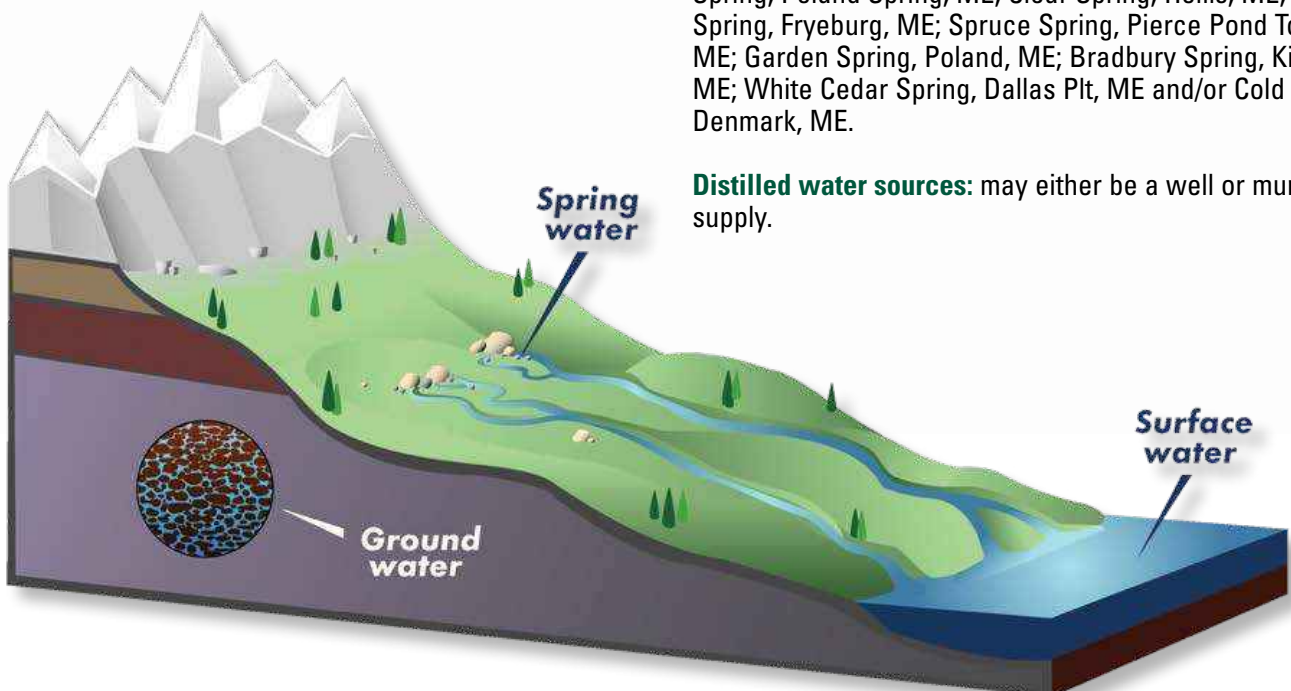
Because it takes special circumstances in nature to create Poland Spring Brand 100% Natural Spring Water, we go to great lengths to help ensure nothing upsets the natural balance and good taste of the spring water sources. Continually renewed by rainfall, snowmelt and groundwater moving through the earth, our springs are carefully monitored and data analyzed to help ensure the health of the surrounding eco-system. This includes the study of nearby plant and aquatic life. That way, people will be able to enjoy Poland Spring Brand Natural Spring Water for generations to come.

A historic springhouse and bottling plant is also carefully preserved as a reminder of our heritage. When Poland Spring was founded in 1845 by the Ricker family, the water was sourced from a spring at the original Poland Spring Inn. While that spring has not been used for bottling since the 1970's, it continues to flow into the historic springhouse and is open to visitors. For more information about visiting, please contact Poland Spring, 109 Poland Spring Drive, Poland Spring, Maine 04274.

We continue to review our current sources and occasionally seek new sources that meet our natural spring water requirements and standards.

Spring water and sparkling spring water sources: Poland Spring, Poland Spring, ME; Clear Spring, Hollis, ME; Evergreen Spring, Fryeburg, ME; Spruce Spring, Pierce Pond Township, ME; Garden Spring, Poland, ME; Bradbury Spring, Kingfield, ME; White Cedar Spring, Dallas Pt, ME and/or Cold Spring, Denmark, ME.

Distilled water sources: may either be a well or municipal supply.





Minerals as Gems

A light blend of minerals contributes to the legendary taste of Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water. The mineral content of any water is measured scientifically as TDS (total dissolved solids). TDS is a “fingerprint,” identifying the amount of minerals present. This TDS is what gives our Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water its personality and distinguishes it from other waters. The basic composition is not changed during bottling, so you can enjoy the water’s clean, crisp taste and natural goodness.

Mineral Analysis

We’ve broken down a sample mineral content for you here, so you can see why you enjoy Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water. All values provided in milligrams/liter (mg/l) unless indicated otherwise.

2016 Water Analysis Report

POLAND SPRING®
NATURAL
SPRING WATER

| SUBSTANCE | MRL* | MCL** | REPORTED RESULTS |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Inorganic Minerals and Metals | | | |
| Calcium | 0.10 | NR | 4-11 |
| Sodium | 0.20 | NR | 1.8-10 |
| Potassium | 0.10 | NR | ND-1.1 |
| Fluoride | 0.100 | 2.0(1.4-2.4) | ND-0.13 |
| Magnesium | 0.10 | NR | 0.69-1.6 |
| Nitrate | 0.010 | 10.00 | ND-1.1 |
| Chloride | 0.10 | 250 | ND-20 |
| Copper | 0.050 | 1.0 | ND |
| pH (units) ♦ | NA | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-7.9 |
| Sulfate ♦ | 0.10 | 250 | ND-6.1 |
| Arsenic | 0.0014 | 0.010 | ND |
| Lead | 0.005 | 0.005 | ND |
| Total Dissolved Solids ♦ | 1.0 | 500 | 32-90 |

CLICK HERE
for more detailed
analysis or call us
toll free at
800 477-7464

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

♦ EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services

MRL - Minimum Reporting Limit. Where available, MRLs reflect the Method Detection Limits (MDLs) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) set by the California Department of Health Services. These values are set by the agencies to reflect the minimum concentration of each substance that can be reliably quantified by applicable testing methods, and are also the minimum reporting thresholds applicable to the Consumer Confidence Reports produced by tap water suppliers.

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, the MCLs shown are the California MCLs set by the California Department of Health Services. California MCLs are identified with an (†).

FDA SOQ - 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.

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.

Quality First



Bottling for quality

Because of our standards for finding and managing our springs, all of our Poland Spring® spring water products begin with natural spring water. Water from all of our sources is tested as it comes into our plants. To ensure continued water quality from source to bottle, we further employ a comprehensive, multiple-barrier system, which complies with all state and federal regulations.

This approach involves carefully controlled filtration and disinfection processes in hygienically designed lines, supported by continuous monitoring and testing. We test our products throughout the bottling process and in hourly tests on finished products. We perform multiple checks hourly to guarantee the quality of our water. We screen for over 200 possible contaminants annually, even more than the FDA requires.

Visual scrutiny

At Poland Spring™ bottling plants, we think seeing is believing, so we perform continual on-the-spot visual checks of our bottling line. In addition, all bottles are marked with the time, date and plant code, so consumers can see for themselves that they are buying the freshest product possible.



Certified plant operators

Our success depends on the knowledge and strength of our people operating our plants. We require that all plant quality and operating managers study and pass an exam on bottled water manufacturing technology and quality, which is proctored by the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA).



Third-party inspections

We adhere to strict regulatory compliance by submitting to an independent factory audit sanctioned by the IBWA. This audit, performed by Bureau Veritas (BV), is performed annually at all Nestlé Waters plants. Bureau Veritas ensures that all our factories are compliant with ISO 22000 and/or FSSC 2200 standards, along with performing the IBWA required audits. Our plants consistently perform in the top 10% of all bottled water companies in the U.S.





Commitment to communication

All of our small-package labels feature a toll free number (1-800-477-7464) consumers can call with any quality concerns. This is an integral part of our closed-loop quality assurance process.

Regulation and oversight

The bottled water industry is one of the few industries that has its own standard of good manufacturing practices that go above and beyond most other food products. The industry is regulated by the [U.S. Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#), which regulates food industries and the pharmaceutical industry as well. FDA regulations for bottled water are at least as stringent as those imposed by the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) for tap water. Bottled water is generally required to be tested for the same parameters as tap water, but the standards are, in many cases, stricter than for tap water.

[Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water](#) and [Nestlé Waters North America's](#) internal requirements meet all local, state and federal bottled water regulations. The company's internal quality assurance program ensures that analyses required by applicable regulatory agencies become a part of its regular testing program. And as a Nestlé company, Nestlé Waters North America adheres to all requirements of Nestlé's internal quality standards. Further, the company voluntarily submits to a Bureau Veritas outside third-party inspection of all its bottling facilities. This audit ensures that the company meets the most stringent guidelines for sanitation and process control.

In addition, Nestlé Waters North America receives inspections from the [FDA](#), [OSHA](#) and its own Nestlé Waters-mandated audits. Nestlé Waters North America employs a [HACCP \(Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point\)](#) inspection plan at all factories. HACCP is recognized worldwide as the leading food safety program for the food and pharmaceutical industries.



10 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

Spring Water: 10 Steps to Quality Assurance

1 Source Selection and Monitoring

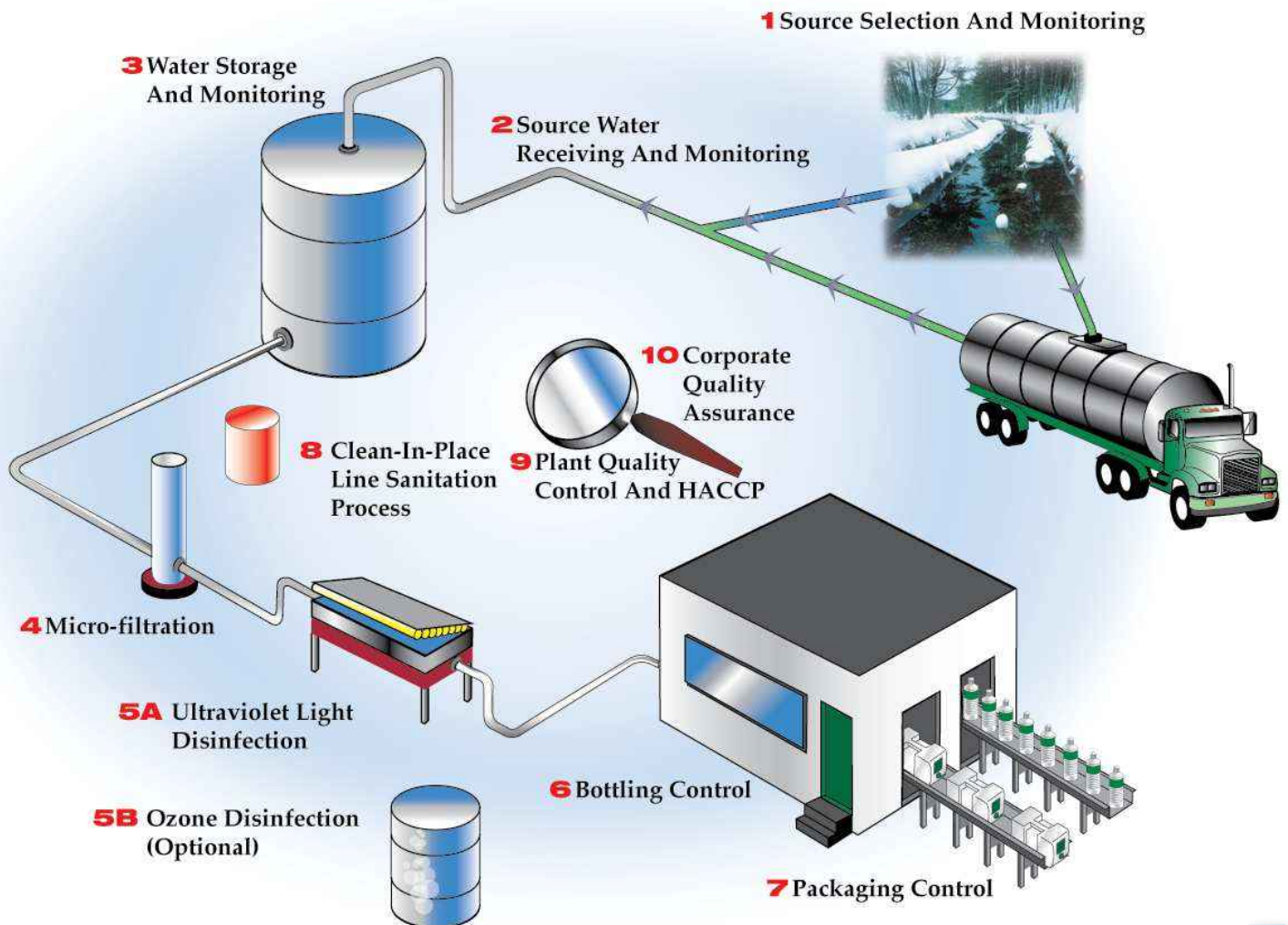
- Our spring water sources are natural springs, which come from aquifers.
- Spring selection is made on the basis of natural composition and freedom from contamination, availability and taste.
- In-house and trained, geologists and hydrogeologists, monitor springs regularly at the source.



- Only sustainable sources, which meet our stringent requirements for quality and environmental harmony, are utilized.
- Spring water is collected using state-of-the-art equipment to prevent chances of contamination and safeguard the water's natural characteristics.

2 Source Water Receiving and Monitoring

- Spring water is transported from the natural spring either by food-grade pipelines or through delivery in sanitary stainless steel tankers, direct to our plants.
- Trained Quality Assurance personnel at each plant take daily samples of incoming spring water and test for signs of contamination.
- Monitoring of the spring water collection and receiving process is performed regularly.
- One-micron filters remove sand or other particles, which may happen to be present.





10 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

3 Water Storage and Monitoring

- Spring water is temporarily held in food-grade storage tanks upon initial receipt at the plant.
- Here, the water is further tested for conformance to specifications.



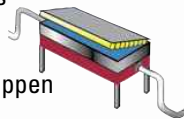
4 Micro-filtration

- Specialized two-stage advanced micro-filters, designed specifically for our process, filter the raw spring water.
- These filters are pharmaceutical grade and are designed to remove particles as small as 0.2 micron in diameter.



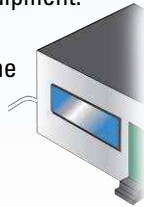
5 Ultraviolet Light/Ozone Disinfection

- **A.** This process follows micro-filtration and is designed to destroy bacteria which may happen to be present.
- **B.** The combined effects of micro-filtration and ultraviolet light/ozone disinfection provide added assurance of product safety.



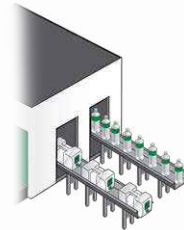
6 Bottling Control

- Bottling is conducted under very controlled conditions using state-of-the-art equipment.
- The spring water is monitored during the filling and capping process to prevent contamination from the environment.
- Each bottle is given a specific code that identifies the plant location, bottling line and time produced.
- Each plant maintains bottling specifications and control.



7 Packaging Control

- Packaging is conducted using the latest in modern equipment.
- Bottles, caps and labels are carefully controlled and monitored by lot.
- Most bottles are manufactured on-site for quality control.
- Packaging materials not meeting internal standards are rejected.



8 Clean-In-Place (C.I.P.) Sanitation Process

- Line sanitation practices include advanced internal pipe and equipment cleaning methods, called C.I.P.
- This automated cleaning process recirculates detergent and sanitizing solutions at the precise temperatures and time to ensure total control and maximum effectiveness of the line sanitation process.



9 Plant Quality Control and HACCP* Program

- Each plant has a fully staffed Quality Assurance Department and Laboratory that maintain the plant Quality Control processes.
- Water, packaging materials and plant processes are carefully monitored to ensure they meet company specifications and standards.

*Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point



10 Corporate Quality Assurance Program

- National Testing Laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art testing machinery and staffed with degreed, experienced personnel.
- Comparative analyses are performed on products in accordance with State and Federal regulatory standards.
- Independent from the plant Quality Control and Quality Assurance Departments, the Corporate Quality Assurance program sets company-wide standards, specifications and monitors plant quality programs.

CLICK HERE
to view 11 Step
Sparkling
Water Process

CLICK HERE
to view 12 Step
Sparkling Flavored
Water Process

CLICK HERE
to view 13 Step
Distilled
Water Process



“Goes Where You Go”



Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water is sealed in tamper-evident plastic containers for shipment throughout New England and the Northeast. You can find it in most retail outlets. Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water is also delivered to homes and offices, so it is always handy on the job or for the family.

Pack Sizes – A Size to Satisfy Every Thirst

Consumers appreciate the many sizes in which Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring Water is available.

From our half-pint (8 oz.) and popular 700ml flip cap bottles to our convenient five-gallon bottles and dispensers for your kitchen or office, it's as easy as it is convenient to quench any-size thirst with Poland Spring® Brand products.



Our **natural spring water** single-serve sizes provide pure refreshment that's fast and convenient. It comes in the following package sizes:

- Half-pint (8 oz.), the ideal portable size for adults and children
- 12 oz. GO! SIZE bottle that's the perfect size to fit in your bag and quench your thirst
- 20 oz. vending bottle
- 0.5 Liter (16.9 oz.), our most popular size
- 700ml flip cap, for your active lifestyle
- 1 Liter (33.8 oz.), larger size for bigger, active thirsts
- 1.5 Liter (50.7 oz.), for all-day outings
- 3 Liter (101.4 oz.), convenient stackable bottles
- 2.5-Gallon, with finger-friendly spout

Most sizes are available individually, in packs or cases.



V A R I E T I E S • • •

Besides natural spring water, Poland Spring® Brand products are also available in distilled water. This product complies with the [U.S. Food & Drug Administration](#) standards.



Poland Spring® Brand Distilled Water begins with natural spring water. First, the water is passed through an activated carbon filter to remove any volatile organic chemicals, chlorine or any of the potentially unwanted by-products of chlorine such as trihalomethanes. Then, a water softening system uses an ion exchange process to reduce the hardness of the water just prior to the distillation process. Finally, the water passes through micron filtration and ultraviolet light, and is treated with low levels of ozone just before bottling.

Distilled Water packages are available in one-gallon bottles.



offers convenient and reliable delivery of a selection of top beverage brands for your home and business needs.

Our 3 and 5-Gallon bottles of **Poland Spring® Brand Natural Spring** is a great way to keep everyone refreshed and hydrated. You can also choose from convenient on-the-go-sizes, refreshing iced teas and lemonades and a variety of sparkling waters that will satisfy every mood and any occasion.

You'll be surprised how affordable it is to get high-quality beverages delivered on your terms and with One-Time orders whenever you like, you're under no obligation to make additional purchases.

Whatever your beverage needs, **ReadyRefresh™ by Nestlé** will tailor a delivery that's right for you. Visit [ReadyRefresh.com](#) to learn more or to place an order.

Poland Spring® Brand Sparkling Natural Spring Water has just 3 simple ingredients: Great-tasting spring water + Delicious fruit flavors + Invigorating bubbles. With no calories or artificial colors it's guilt-free enjoyment everyday. Available in these tongue-tickling flavors: Original, Strawberry, Lemon, Mandarin Orange, Raspberry Lime and Black Cherry making it a great alternative to sweetened beverages. Available in 1 Liter, .5 Liter and 12 oz. cans.



For More Information

Visit our website: [www.polandspring.com](#). Poland Spring welcomes consumer interest in its bottled water, packaging and distribution process. We maintain an active consumer inquiry center at this toll-free number **(800) 477-7464**. Give us a call!



Distilled Water: 13 Steps to Quality Assurance

13 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

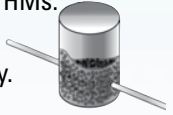
1 Source Receiving



- Water is carefully collected from the source, which may either be a well or municipal supply.
- Common method of receiving water is through stainless steel pipeline.
- Sample is taken from source weekly prior to internal processing.
- Microbiological and general chemistry testing performed on samples regularly.

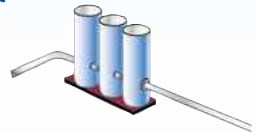
2 Activated Carbon Filtration

- Removal of chlorine and THMs.
- Filtration process monitored and tested daily.

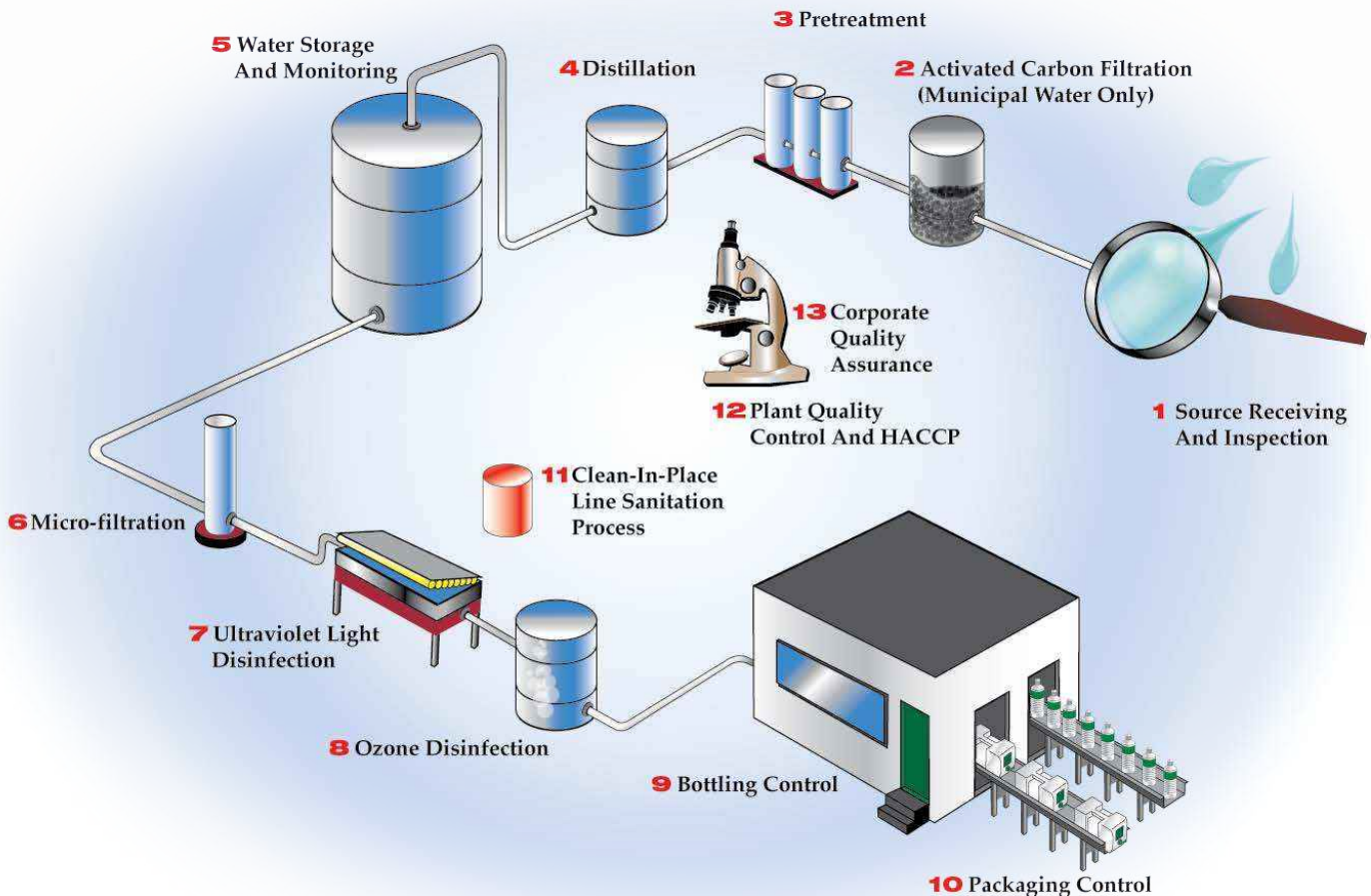


3 Pre-treatment

- Water softener used to reduce water hardness.



4 Distillation

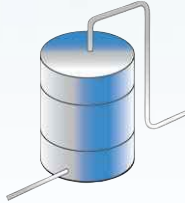




13 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

5 Water Storage and Monitoring

- Water is received into storage tanks.
- Storage environment and water carefully monitored daily.



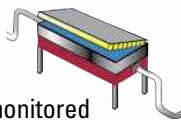
6 Micro-filtration

- Specialized two-stage advanced micro-filters, designed specifically for our process, filter the water.
- These filters are pharmaceutical grade and are designed to remove particles as small as 0.2 micron in diameter.
- Capable of removing microbiological contaminants.
- Filtration process monitored hourly and tested daily.



7 Ultraviolet Light Disinfection

- The combined effects of micro-filtration and ultraviolet light provide added assurance of product disinfection and safety.
- Process continually monitored by instrumentation and checked/monitored hourly.



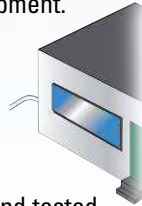
8 Ozone Disinfection

- Highly reactive form of oxygen used to disinfect water.
- Process is monitored on an hourly basis.



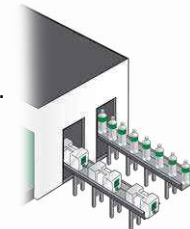
9 Bottling Control

- Bottling is conducted under very controlled conditions using state-of-the-art equipment.
- Each bottle is given a specific code that identifies the plant location, bottling line and time produced.
- Process monitored and tested continuously.
- Filling room and environment are of highest sanitary conditions.



10 Packaging Control

- Packaging is conducted using the latest in modern equipment.
- Packaging materials not meeting internal standards are rejected.
- Bottles, caps and labels are carefully controlled and monitored by lot.
- Most bottles are manufactured on-site for quality control.



11 Clean-In-Place (C.I.P.) Sanitation Process

- Line sanitation practices include advanced internal pipe and equipment cleaning methods, called C.I.P.
- This automated cleaning process recirculates detergent and sanitizing solutions at the precise temperatures and time to affect total control and maximum effectiveness of the line sanitation process.



12 Plant Quality Control and HACCP* Program

- Each plant has a fully staffed Quality Assurance Department and laboratory that maintain the plant Quality Control processes
- Water, packaging materials and plant processes are carefully monitored to ensure they meet company specifications and standards.

*Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point



13 Corporate Quality Assurance Program

- National Testing Laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art testing machinery and staffed with degreed, experienced personnel.
- Comparative analyses are performed on products in accordance with State and Federal regulatory standards.
- Independent from the plant Quality Control and Quality Assurance Departments, the Corporate Quality Assurance program sets company-wide standards, specifications and monitors plant quality programs

[CLICK HERE](#)
to view 10 Step
Spring
Water Process

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[BACK TO
QUALITY
REPORT](#)

Sparkling



Sparkling Spring Water: 11 Steps to Quality Assurance

11 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

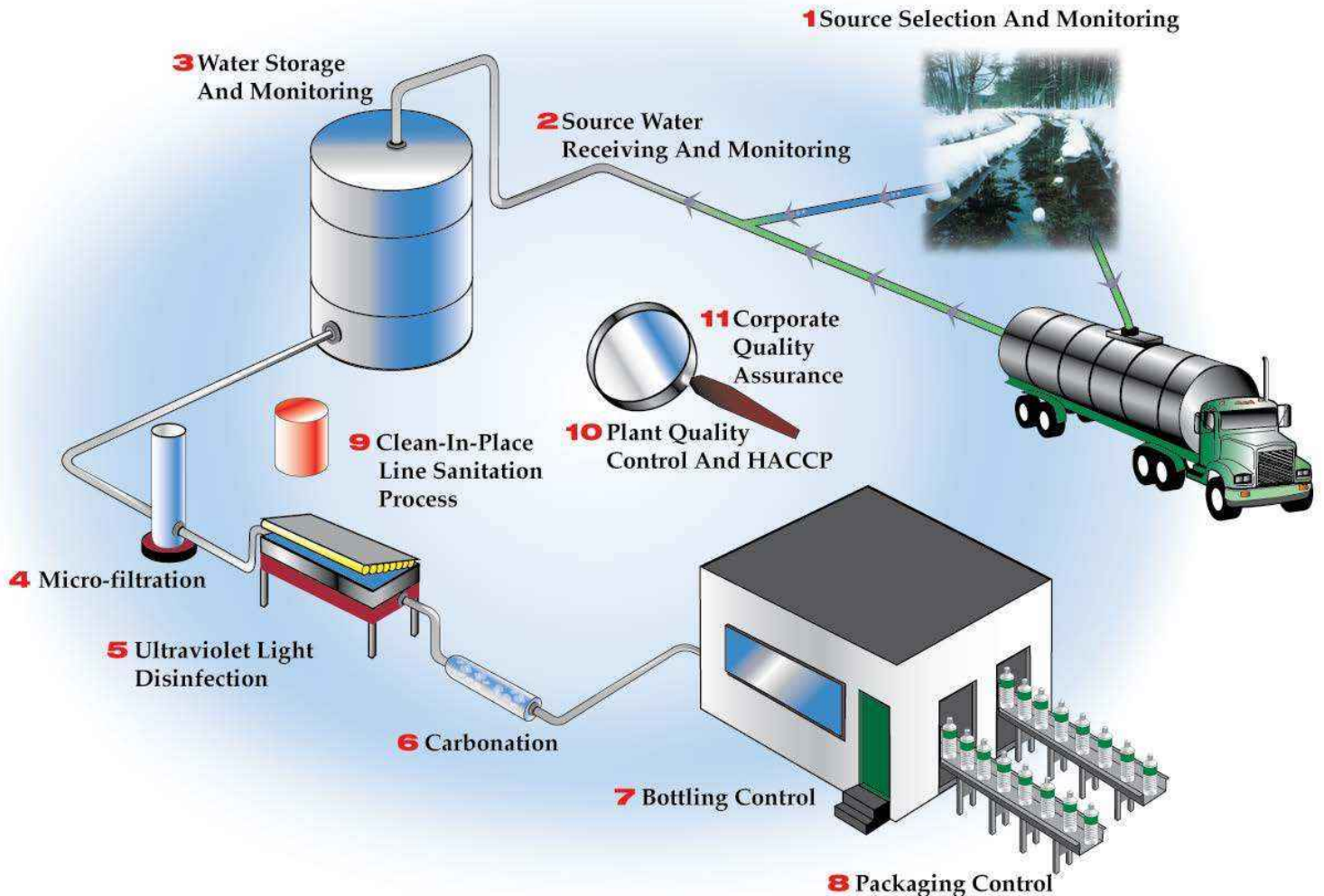
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Sparkling



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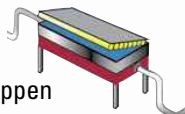
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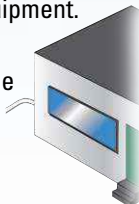
6 Carbonation

- The spring water is injected with carbon dioxide gas to add carbonation.



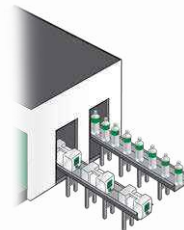
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**BACK TO
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Sparkling



Sparkling Flavored Spring Water: 12 Steps to Quality Assurance

12 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

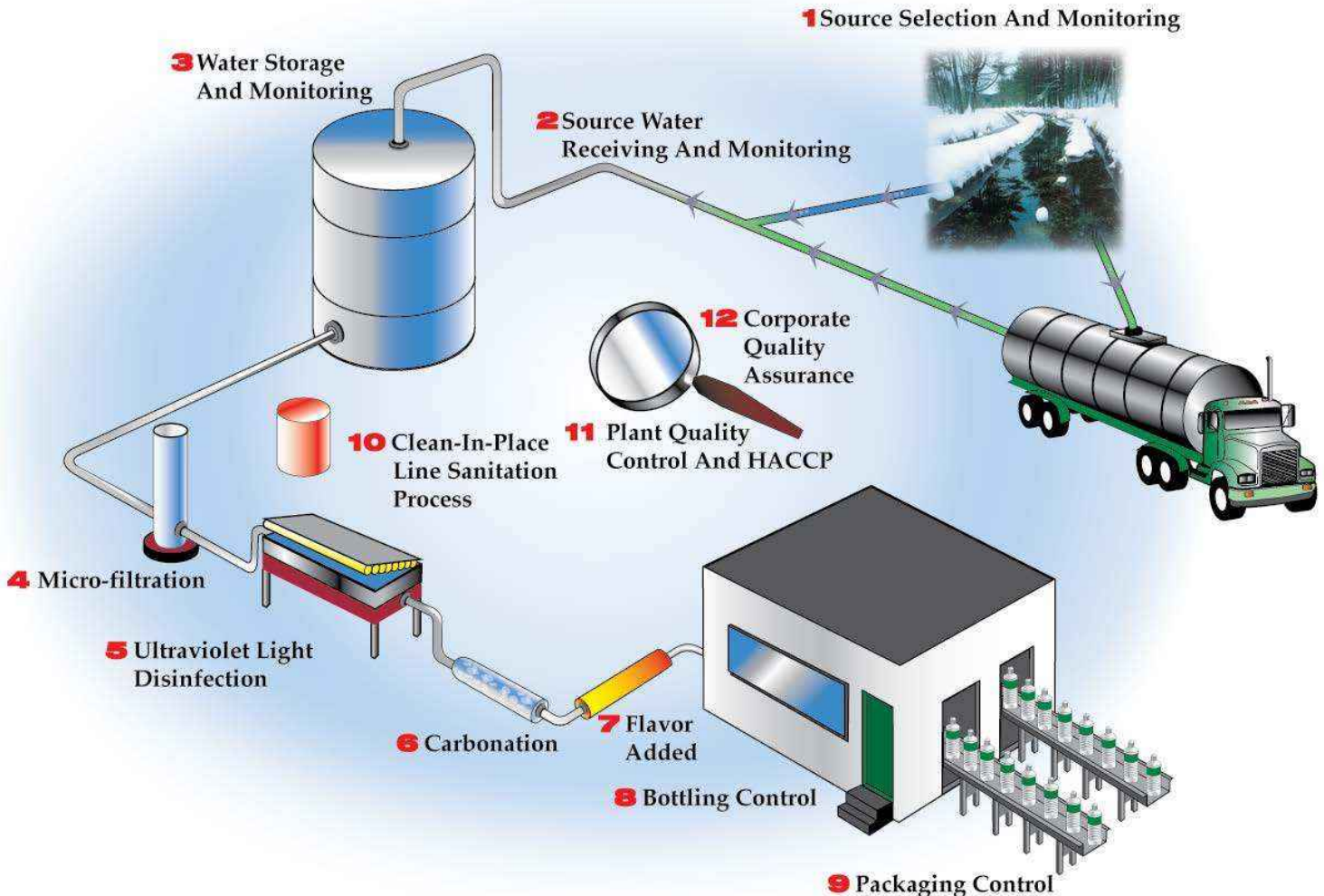
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- In-house and trained, geologists and hydrogeologists, monitor springs regularly at the source.
 - Only sustainable sources, which meet our stringent requirements for quality and environmental harmony, are utilized.
 - Spring Water is collected using state-of-the-art equipment to prevent chances of contamination and safeguard the water's natural characteristics.



2 Source Water Receiving and Monitoring

- Spring water is transported from the natural spring either by food-grade pipelines or through delivery in sanitary stainless steel tankers, direct to our plants.
- Trained Quality Assurance personnel at each plant take daily samples of incoming spring water and test for signs of contamination.
- Monitoring of the spring water collection and receiving process is performed regularly.
- One-micron filters remove sand or other particles, which may happen to be present.



Sparkling



12 STEPS TO QUALITY ASSURANCE

3 Water Storage and Monitoring

- Spring water is temporarily held in food-grade storage tanks upon initial receipt at the plant.
- Here, the water is further tested for conformance to specifications.



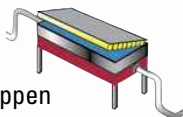
4 Micro-filtration

- Specialized two-stage advanced micro-filters, designed specifically for our process, filter the raw spring water.
- These filters are pharmaceutical grade and are designed to remove particles as small as 0.2 micron in diameter.



5 Ultraviolet Light/Ozone Disinfection

- This process follows micro-filtration and is designed to destroy bacteria which may happen to be present.



6 Carbonation

- The spring water is injected with carbon dioxide gas to add carbonation.



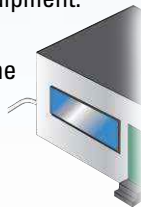
7 Flavor Added

- Natural fruit flavor added.



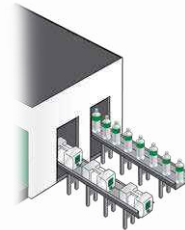
8 Bottling Control

- Bottling is conducted under very controlled conditions using state-of-the-art equipment.
- The spring water is monitored during the filling and capping process to prevent contamination from the environment.
- Each bottle is given a specific code that identifies the plant location, bottling line and time produced.
- Each plant maintains bottling specifications and control.



9 Packaging Control

- Packaging is conducted using the latest in modern equipment.
- Bottles, caps and labels are carefully controlled and monitored by lot.
- Most bottles are manufactured on-site for quality control.
- Packaging materials not meeting internal standards are rejected.



10 Clean-In-Place (C.I.P.) Sanitation Process

- Line sanitation practices include advanced internal pipe and equipment cleaning methods, called C.I.P.
- This automated cleaning process recirculates detergent and sanitizing solutions at the precise temperatures and time to ensure total control and maximum effectiveness of the line sanitation process.



11 Plant Quality Control and HACCP* Program

- Each plant has a fully staffed Quality Assurance Department and Laboratory that maintain the plant Quality Control processes.
- Water, packaging materials and plant processes are carefully monitored to ensure they meet company specifications and standards.

*Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point



12 Corporate Quality Assurance Program

- National Testing Laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art testing machinery and staffed with degreed, experienced personnel.
- Comparative analyses are performed on products in accordance with State and Federal regulatory standards.
- Independent from the plant Quality Control and Quality Assurance Departments, the Corporate Quality Assurance program sets company-wide standards, specifications and monitors plant quality programs.

[CLICK HERE](#)
to view 10 Step
Spring
Water Process

[CLICK HERE](#)
to view 11 Step
Sparkling
Water Process

[CLICK HERE](#)
to view 13 Step
Distilled
Water Process

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2016 Water Analysis Report

| Parameter | Minimum Reporting Limit | FDA SOQ / EPA MCL | Poland Spring Natural Spring Water | Poland Spring Sparkling Spring Water | Poland Spring Distilled Water |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Primary Inorganics | | | R E P O R T E D R E S U L T S | | |
| Antimony | 0.001 | 0.006 | ND | ND | ND |
| Arsenic | 0.002 | 0.01 | ND | ND | ND |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 0.2 | 7 | ND | ND | ND |
| Barium | 0.1 | 2 | ND | ND | ND |
| Beryllium | 0.001 | 0.004 | ND | ND | ND |
| Cadmium | 0.001 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chromium | 0.01 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Cyanide | 0.1 | 0.2 | ND | ND | ND |
| Fluoride | 0.1 | 2.0 (1.4 – 2.4) | ND-0.13 | ND | ND |
| Lead | 0.005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Mercury | 0.001 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Nickel | 0.01 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Nitrate as N | 0.4 | 10 | ND-1.1 | ND | ND |
| Nitrite as N | 0.4 | 1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Selenium | 0.005 | 0.05 | ND | ND | ND |
| Thallium | 0.001 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Secondary Inorganics | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃ | 2 | NR | 6.1-210 | ND | ND |
| Aluminum ♦ | 0.05 | 0.2 | ND | ND | ND |
| Boron | 0.1 | - | ND | ND | ND |
| Bromide | 0.002 | NR | 0.0025-0.024 | 0.015 | ND |
| Calcium | 1 | NR | 4-11 | 8.3 | ND |
| Chloride ♦ | 1 | 250 | ND-20 | 14 | ND |
| Copper | 0.05 | 1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Iron ♦ | 0.1 | 0.3 | ND | ND | ND |
| Magnesium | 0.5 | NR | 0.69-1.6 | 1.4 | ND |
| Manganese ♦ | 0.02 | 0.05 | ND | ND | ND |
| pH (pH Units) ♦ | NA | 6.5 – 8.5 | 6.5-7.9 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| Potassium | 1 | NR | ND-1.1 | ND | ND |
| Silver ♦ | 0.01 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Sodium | 1 | NR | 1.8-10 | 7.8 | ND |
| Specific Conductance @ 25C (umhos/cm) | 2 | NR | 45-130 | 120 | ND |
| Sulfate ♦ | 0.5 | 250 | ND-6.1 | 5.3 | ND |
| Total Dissolved Solids ♦ | 10 | 500 | 32-90 | 74 | ND |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 3 | NR | 13-34 | 26 | ND |
| Zinc ♦ | 0.05 | 5 | ND | ND | ND |

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

♦ EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services



2016 Water Analysis Report

| Parameter | Minimum Reporting Limit | FDA SOQ / EPA MCL | Poland Spring Natural Spring Water | Poland Spring Sparkling Spring Water | Poland Spring Distilled Water |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Physical | | | R E P O R T E D R E S U L T S | | |
| Apparent Color (ACU) | 3 | 15 | ND | ND | ND |
| Odor at 60 C (TON) | 1 | 3 | ND-2 | 3 | 2 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.05 | 5 | ND-0.13 | 0.095 | 0.052 |
| Microbiologicals | | | | | |
| Total Coliforms (Cfu/100 mL) | NA | Absent | ND | ND | ND |
| Radiologicals | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 3 | 15 | ND-4.8 | ND | ND |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) | 4 | 50.00† | ND | ND | ND |
| Radium-226 + Radium-228 (sum) (pCi/L) | NA | 5 | ND | ND | ND |
| Uranium | 0.001 | 0.03 | ND | ND | ND |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) | 0.0005 | 0.2 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.0005 | 0.001† | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA) | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane | 0.01 | 1.200† | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) | 0.0005 | 0.005† | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.0005 | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.0005 | 0.07 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB) | 0.0005 | 0.6 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene (p-DCB) | 0.0005 | 0.075 | ND | ND | ND |
| Benzene | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene) | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.0005 | 0.07 | ND | ND | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.0005 | 0.7 | ND | ND | ND |
| Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane) | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Methyl-tert-Butyl-ether (MTBE) | 0.003 | 0.013† | ND | ND | ND |
| Styrene | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Toluene | 0.0005 | 1 | ND | ND | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.0005 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (Telone II) | 0.0005 | 0.0005† | ND | ND | ND |
| Trichloroethene (TCE) | 0.0005 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 0.005 | 0.150† | ND | ND | ND |
| Vinyl chloride (VC) | 0.0005 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Xylene (Total) | 0.001 | 10 | ND | ND | ND |

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2016 Water Analysis Report

| Parameter | Minimum Reporting Limit | FDA SOQ / EPA MCL | Poland Spring Natural Spring Water | Poland Spring Sparkling Spring Water | Poland Spring Distilled Water |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chlorinated Acid Herbicides | | | R E P O R T E D R E S U L T S | | |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.001 | 0.05 | ND | ND | ND |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid(2,4-D) | 0.01 | 0.07 | ND | ND | ND |
| Bentazon | 0.002 | 0.018† | ND | ND | ND |
| Dalapon | 0.01 | 0.2 | ND | ND | ND |
| Dinoseb | 0.002 | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.0002 | 0.001 | ND | ND | ND |
| Picloram | 0.001 | 0.5 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chlorinated Pesticides | | | | | |
| Alachlor | 0.001 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chlordane | 0.0001 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Endrin | 0.0001 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.00001 | 0.0004 | ND | ND | ND |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 0.00001 | 0.0002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Lindane | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Methoxychlor | 0.01 | 0.04 | ND | ND | ND |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Toxaphene | 0.001 | 0.003 | ND | ND | ND |
| Miscellaneous Herbicides | | | | | |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN) (ng/L) | 0.005 | .003 x 0.010 - 0.0C | ND | ND | ND |
| Diquat | 0.004 | 0.02 | ND | ND | ND |
| Endothall | 0.045 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND |
| Glyphosate | 0.025 | 0.7 | ND | ND | ND |
| Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (Acid/Base/Neutral extractables) | | | | | |
| Atrazine | 0.0005 | 0.003 | ND | ND | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | ND | ND | ND |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 0.003 | 0.006 | ND | ND | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 0.005 | 0.4 | ND | ND | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.0005 | 0.001 | ND | ND | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.001 | 0.05 | ND | ND | ND |
| Molinate | 0.002 | 0.020† | ND | ND | ND |
| Simazine | 0.001 | 0.004 | ND | ND | ND |
| Thiobencarb | 0.001 | 0.070† | ND | ND | ND |
| Carbamates (Pesticides) | | | | | |
| Aldicarb | 0.003 | 0.003 | ND | ND | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfone | 0.004 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |
| Aldicarb sulfoxide | 0.003 | 0.004 | ND | ND | ND |
| Carbofuran | 0.005 | 0.04 | ND | ND | ND |
| Oxamyl | 0.02 | 0.2 | ND | ND | ND |

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◆ EPA Secondary Standard - non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water

† Set by California Dept. of Health Services



2016 Water Analysis Report

| Parameter | Minimum Reporting Limit | FDA SOQ / EPA MCL | Poland Spring Natural Spring Water | Poland Spring Sparkling Spring Water | Poland Spring Distilled Water |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| REPORTED RESULTS | | | | | |
| Microextractables | | | | | |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 0.00001 | 0.0002 | ND | ND | ND |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | 0.00002 | 5e-005 | ND | ND | ND |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | |
| Bromate | 0.001 | 0.01 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chlorite | 0.02 | 1 | ND | ND | ND |
| D/DBP Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 0.002 | 0.06 | ND | ND | ND |
| Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.) | 0.001 | 0.08 | ND | ND | ND |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | |
| Chloramines | 0.1 | 4 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 0.24 | 0.8 | ND | ND | ND |
| Chlorine Residual, Total | 0.1 | 4 | ND | ND | ND |
| Other Contaminants | | | | | |
| Perchlorate | 0.001 | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND |

All units in (mg/l) or Parts per Million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.

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† Set by California Dept. of Health Services

MRL - Minimum Reporting Limit. Where available, MRLs reflect the Method Detection Limits (MDLs) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) set by the California Department of Health Services. These values are set by the agencies to reflect the minimum concentration of each substance that can be reliably quantified by applicable testing methods, and are also the minimum reporting thresholds applicable to the Consumer Confidence Reports produced by tap water suppliers.

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, the MCLs shown are the California MCLs set by the California Department of Health Services. California MCLs are identified with an (†).

FDA SOQ - 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.

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.

Poland Spring® Natural Spring Water sources: Poland Spring, Poland Spring, ME; Clear Spring, Hollis, ME; Evergreen Spring, Fryeburg, ME; Spruce Spring, Pierce Pond Township, ME; Garden Spring, Poland, ME; Bradbury Spring, Kingfield, ME; White Cedar Spring, Dallas Plt, ME and/or Cold Spring, Denmark, ME.

Distilled water sources: may either be a well or municipal supply.

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