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### **BOTTLED WATER QUALITY REPORT**

At Ophora, we are proud of the quality of our products. Ophora water is purified drinking water that meets and exceeds the requirements set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as well as state and local regulatory requirements.

Independent certified laboratories perform extensive tests on the water source and finished bottled water product to ensure we exceed or are compliant with all bottled water requirements.

The facilities that purify and bottle Ophora Water procure water from Municipal Water Systems. With Ophora patented processes, including purification, remineralization and oxygenation, Ophora Water provides a consistent taste regardless of its source.

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. 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.*

### **Ophora Purification Process**

Ophora's bottled water production process begins with the intake of city line fill water. Subsequently, the water undergoes a dual-tank ion exchange water softening system to reduce hardness minerals, followed by a carbon/KDF conditioning tank to remove chlorine, chloramine, and heavy metals. Dual cartridge filtration, consisting of a 5-micron sediment filter and a carbon block filter, further eliminates particulate matter and residual organic compounds. The core purification stage involves dual reverse osmosis (RO) membranes, effectively removing a high percentage of dissolved solids and impurities. To further refine the water, dual post-deionization filters are employed, ensuring the removal of remaining ions. Finally, dual post-UV sterilization and ozone provide an additional layer of disinfection, eliminating any remaining microorganisms, thus producing highly purified water ready for potential mineralization and/or oxygenation.

### **TESTING AND ANALYSIS**

To demonstrate compliance with The United States Food and Drug Administration's bottled water standards, Ophora water conducts regular testing to ensure customers are receiving safe and purified water of the highest quality and to remain in full compliance with bottled water quality standards

A 2024 Sample Water Quality Analysis for Ophora Water is listed below:

Inorganic Compounds		
Substance	MCL* (mg/L)	Result
ALUMINIUM	0.010	0.02
ANTIMONY	0.001	ND
ARSENIC	0.001	ND
BARIUM	0.010	ND
BERYLLIUM	0.001	ND
CADMIUM	0.001	ND
CHLORIDE	0.100	0.4
CHROMIUM	0.005	ND
COPPER	0.005	ND
CYANIDE	0.005	ND
FLUORIDE	0.100	ND
IRON	0.050	ND
LEAD	0.001	ND
MANGANESE	0.001	ND
MERCURY	0.000	ND
NICKEL	0.001	ND
NITRATE-N	0.100	ND
NITRITE-N	0.100	ND
SELENIUM	0.005	ND
SILVER	0.010	ND
SULFATE	0.200	1.4
THALLIUM	0.001	ND
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	10.000	23
Total NITRATE+NITRITE as n	0.100	ND
ZINC	0.050	ND

Organic Compounds		
Substance	MCL* (mg/L)	Result
1,1 - DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.5	ND
1,1,1 - TRICHLOROETHANE	0.5	ND
1,1,2 - TRICHLOROETHANE	0.5	ND
1,2 - DIBROMOETHANE (EDB)	0.010	ND
1,2 - DICHLOROETHANE	0.5	ND
1,2 - DICHLOROPROPANE	0.5	ND
1,2,3 - TRICHLOROPROPANE	0.500	ND
1,2,4 - TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.5	ND
2,4 - D	0.100	ND
2,4,5 - TP (SILVEX)	0.200	ND
ALACHLOR	0.200	ND
ATRAZINE	0.100	ND
BENZENE	0.5	ND
BENZO(A)PYRENE	0.020	ND
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	0.5	ND
BROMOFORM	0.5	ND
CARBOFURAN	0.900	ND
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.5	ND
CHLORDANE	0.200	ND
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	0.5	ND
CHLOROFORM	0.5	0.8
CIS - 1,2 - DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.5	ND
DALAPON	1.000	ND
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-ADIPATE	0.600	ND
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-PHTHALATE	0.600	ND
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)	0.020	ND
DINOSEB	0.200	ND
ENDRIN	0.010	ND
ETHYLBENZENE	0.5	ND
HEPTACHLOR	0.040	ND
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE "B"	0.020	ND
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.100	ND
HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE	0.100	ND
LINDANE (BHC - GAMMA)	0.020	ND

Organic Compounds (cont'd)		
Substance	MCL* (mg/L)	Result
METHOXYCHLOR	0.100	ND
METHYLENE CHLORIDE (DICHLOROMETHANE)	0.5	ND
MONOCHLOROBENZENE	0.5	ND
O - DICHLOROBENZENE	0.5	ND
OXAMYL (VYDATE)	2.000	ND
P - DICHLOROBENZENE	0.5	ND
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	0.040	ND
PICLORAM	0.100	ND
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)	0.500	ND
SIMAZINE	0.070	ND
STYRENE	0.5	ND
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.5	ND
TOLUENE	0.5	ND
TOTAL RECOVERABLE PHENOLICS	0.001	ND
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE	0.5	0.8
TOXAPHENE	1.000	ND
TRANS - 1,2 - DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.5	ND
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	0.5	ND
VINYL CHLORIDE	0.5	ND
XYLENES (TOTAL)	0.5	ND

Disinfectants (DBPs)		
Substance	MCL* (mg/L)	Result
HAA(5)	1.000	ND
BROMATE	0.001	ND
CHLORINE DIOXIDE	0.100	ND
CHLORITE	0.010	ND
CHLORAMINES TOTAL	0.050	ND
FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL	0.050	ND

Radiologicals		
Substance	MCL* (mg/L)	Result
GROSS ALPHA	3.000	ND
GROSS BETA	4.000	ND
RADIUM 226	1.000	ND
RADIUM 228	1.000	ND
URANIUM	0.001	ND

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level is the maximum level of a contaminant allowed in public drinking water. The MCLs displayed are the federal MCLs set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as the U.S. Food Drug and Administration (FDA).

ND = Not detected at or above the Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL) as determined by procedures set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 40 CFR Part 135 Appendix B

## **STATEMENTS REQUIRED UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW**

### DEFINITIONS:

**Statement of quality:** The quality standards of bottled water provide the maximum legal limits for a variety of substances that are allowed in bottled water, along with their monitoring requirements. The substances include microbiological contaminants, pesticides, inorganic contaminants, organic contaminants, radiological contaminants, and others. The standards have been established by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), based on the public drinking water standards of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). CDPH adopts the FDA regulations pertinent to the quality standards of bottled water.

**Maximum contaminant level (MCL):** MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant allowed in public drinking water.

**Primary drinking water standards (PDWS):** PDWS are set to provide the maximum feasible protection to public health. The goal of setting PDWS is to identify MCLs, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, which prevent adverse health effects. PDWS are established as close to the public health goal (PHG) or the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) as is economically and technologically feasible.

**Public health goal (PHG):** PHG is 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.

**SOURCE WATER:** 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

**CONTAMINANTS IN WATER:** 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).

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 laws and regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies

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).

#### **INFORMATION ON PRODUCT RECALLS:**

If you would like to know whether a particular bottled water product has been recalled or is being recalled, please visit the FDA's website <http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>.