



BA Sports Nutrition, LLC
17-20 Whitestone Expressway
Whitestone, NY 11357
(718) 357-7402

Subject: BODYARMOR SportWater Bottled Water Report as required by California SB 220.

Each facility that purifies and bottles BODYARMOR SportWater procures water from municipal water systems.

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. BODYARMOR SportWater 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.”

The BODYARMOR SportWater purification process includes these steps:

- 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 a proprietary electrolyte formula to assure consistent taste.
- 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.

“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, BODYARMOR SportWater provides a consistent taste regardless of its source.

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



The state of California requires that we provide the following terms as part of this report:

Definitions

Statement of Quality (SOQ) – 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 federal 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.”



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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.”