



Bottled **Water** Report

Ferrarelle

SPARKLING NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Ferrarelle

SPARKLING NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Bottled Water Report

The state of California requires the following information to be provided to bottled water consumers, upon request.

Imported and distributed by:
Ferrarelle USA Corp.
Shore pointe, One Selleck Street,
Norwalk, CT 06855
Phone: 866-999-8490
www.ferrarelle.org

Bottling plant and source
Ferrarelle in Riardo (Italy)
Bottled in Italy by Ferrarelle S.p.A.
Roma - ITALY
www.ferrarelle.it

■ Ferrarelle mineral water source is composed from thirteen authorized wells.

■ Treatment Processes: Adsorption by filtration.
Ferrarelle mineral water is filtered by natural manganiferous sand to remove its natural content in arsenic (about 5 ppb in source water before treatment).



BOTTLED WATER REPORT

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Ferrarelle: a sparkling Italian story

A MILLENNIAL HISTORY

The history of Ferrarelle mineral water – as it has been called since the 18th century – goes back millennia: the factors that affect its circulation, the subterranean strata over which flows, the rocks from which it springs are many thousands of years old.



THE ORIGINS

The Ferrarelle mineral water springs are in Campania, near Caserta, in the green countryside of Riardo. The area, which is of volcanic origin, is also known both as the Assano Valley and Bagni ('Baths').



From the origin to 18th century

UNDER THE ROMANS

The existence of baths (hot springs complexes) at the Riardo springs has been traced back to Roman times. The Latin writer Aulus Gellius, in his book *Noctes Atticae*, refers to the baths taken by the wife of a consul based in Teano. Vitruvius talks about them in his treatise on architecture, and counts the springs in the Teano area among the well-known acidulous waters at the time, able to dissolve calculus formation. Pliny the Elder also names the waters of Teano in his *Naturalis Historia*.

In Book XXXI, ch.5, he writes:

"In eadem Campaniae Regione Sinuessanae aqua sterilitatem foeminarum, et virorum insaniam abolere produntur. In Aenaria insula calculosis mederi, et quae vocatur acidula ab Theano Sidicino quattuor milia passuum: haec frigida".



THE SPOKESPEOPLE

There have been many spokespeople for Ferrarelle mineral water, whether intentional or not.

The most striking, however, is most definitely... Pliny!



THE CENTURY OF ENLIGHTENMENT

At the end of the 18th century, an entire chapter of a treatise on mineral water written by Nicola Adria, professor of Natural History at the University of Naples, is devoted to the “Water of Riardo”.

This water is included among the foremost “cold acidulous” waters, believed to have healing and restorative powers: “Just a slight agitation was sufficient for it to burst with great force from the glass carafe that contained it, in the same way that may be observed with bottles of the good wine from Champagne. And the number of bubbles that it produced and that formed such a beautiful arrangement on the sides of the carafe was incredible; these bubbles give the water an unusual transparency and clarity [...]”

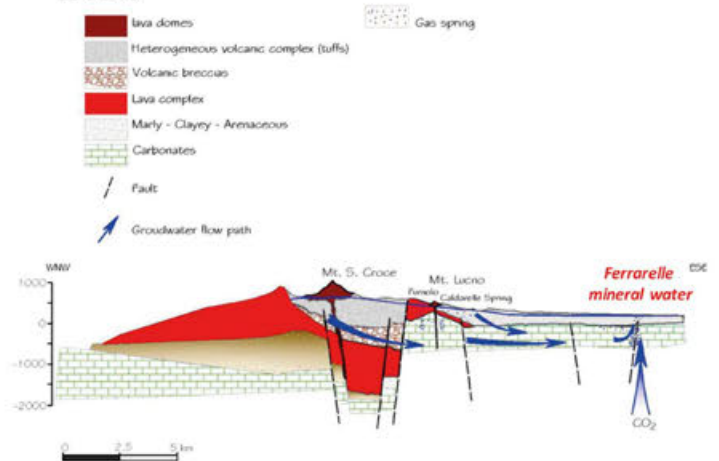


The origin of the name

There have been various hypotheses over the years regarding the origins of the name Ferrarelle. According to the 19th-century historian Michele Broccoli, the name Ferrarelle may be traced to the spring's vicinity to a small chapel, which later disappeared, probably called Santa Maria della Ferrara.

Another version has the name deriving from the common habit of calling Ferrarelle “acqua ferrata” (“iron water”) because of its slightly astringent taste. A third hypothesis claims that the name Ferrarelle comes from the old names for the land where it is situated – Caldana – from the waters of Caudana or Caldarelle, an area of hot springs, as opposed to Freddarelle, the area of cold springs in the Riardo area.

LEGEND



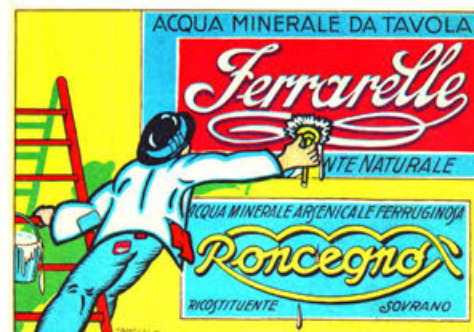
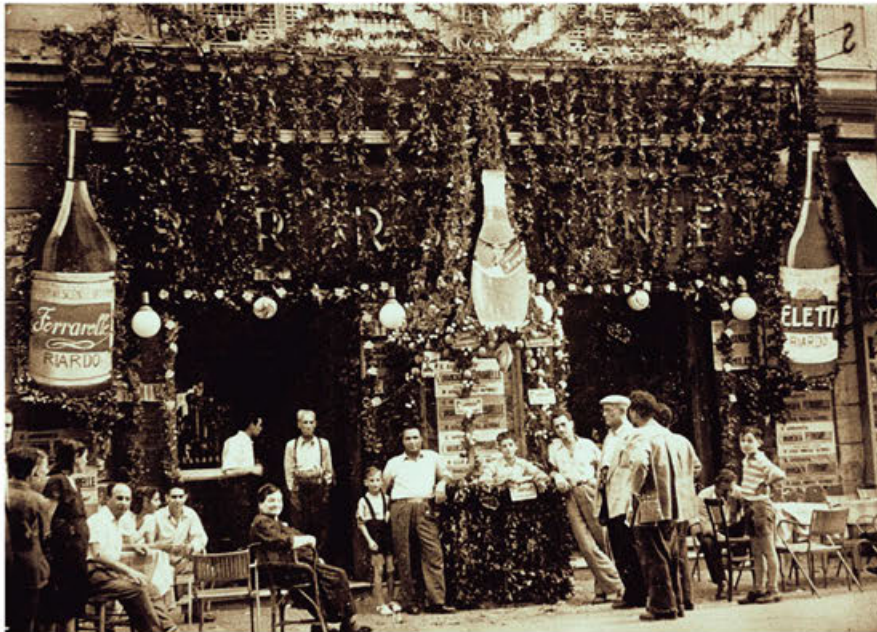
Schematic section of SE groundwater deep circulation and RMW recharge and mineralization. Stratigraphical data are acquired from Capelli et al., 1999.

THE INAUGURATION

The picture shows a poster advertising the inauguration of the "Ferrarelle hot springs resort in Riardo - owned by Dr. A. De Ponte", which took place on 11 July 1899.

The channeling of Ferrarelle mineral water begins in 1894 under Dr. De Ponte, the owner of the property.

In 1895, Prof. Agostino Ogliadoro Todaro, director of the Institute of General Chemistry at the University of Naples carries out the first chemical analysis of the water, the results of which have appeared on every bottle since



The health expo

Ferrarelle makes itself known to the general public with the National Health Expo in Naples in 1900.

The booth dedicated to it reveals not only the significant promotional effort behind a commercial launch, but also the intention to affirm the use of mineral water as a health tonic.

THE HOT SPRINGS RESORT

The hot springs resort, a thermal complex for baths and water treatments, never achieved national proportions, since the owners considered it was more strategically important to concentrate on the drinking water market. However, the advertising still continued to focus on the health-giving aspect in the first three decades of the 20th century, in magazines such as "Il Farmacista" (The Pharmacist) or "Bollettino chimico-farmaceutico" (The Chemical-pharmaceutical Bulletin).



The magic of the product

A MIRACLE OF NATURE... THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND

The natural sparkle and precious minerals that have made Ferrarelle famous throughout the world are the result of the course taken by the water.

It is a unique phenomenon created by nature alone.

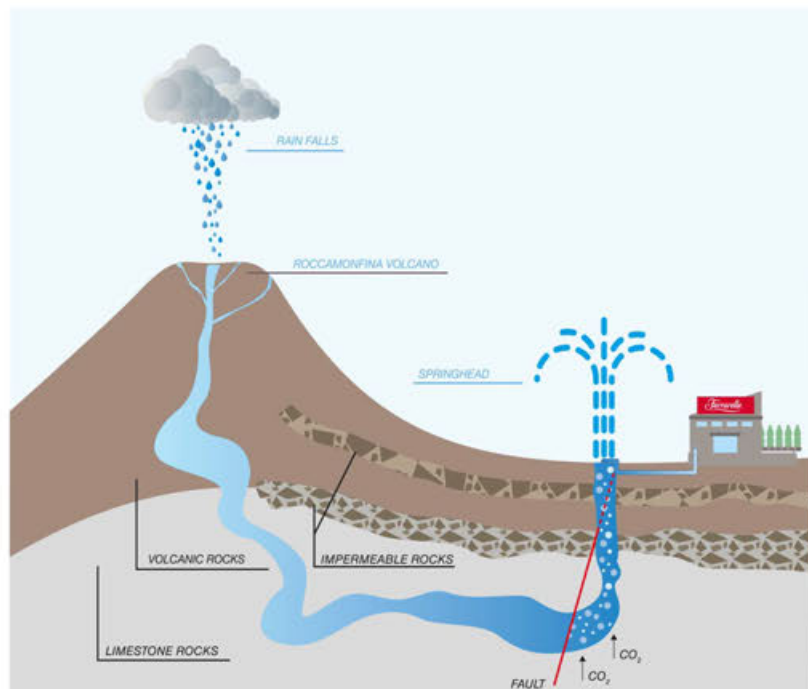
When it rains, the raindrops that fall on the extinct volcano Roccamonfina penetrate through to the subsoil. Thus begins the slow journey lasting a good ten years that leads to Ferrarelle sparkling natural mineral water.

The water flows inside the volcano where, inside the pyroclastic blanket of rock, it is purified and absorbs certain minerals, including magnesium, calcium, silica and bicarbonate.

Ferrarelle sees its origin 15 kilometers underground, right below an ancient extinct volcano, as the drops of rain find their way through the rocks and are purified and enriched with healthy minerals.

During its underground course the water finally meets with carbon dioxide which give it its natural sparkle.

The carbon dioxide rises up through the faults in the deepest parts of the calcareous basement where it is generated, and dissolves in the water.

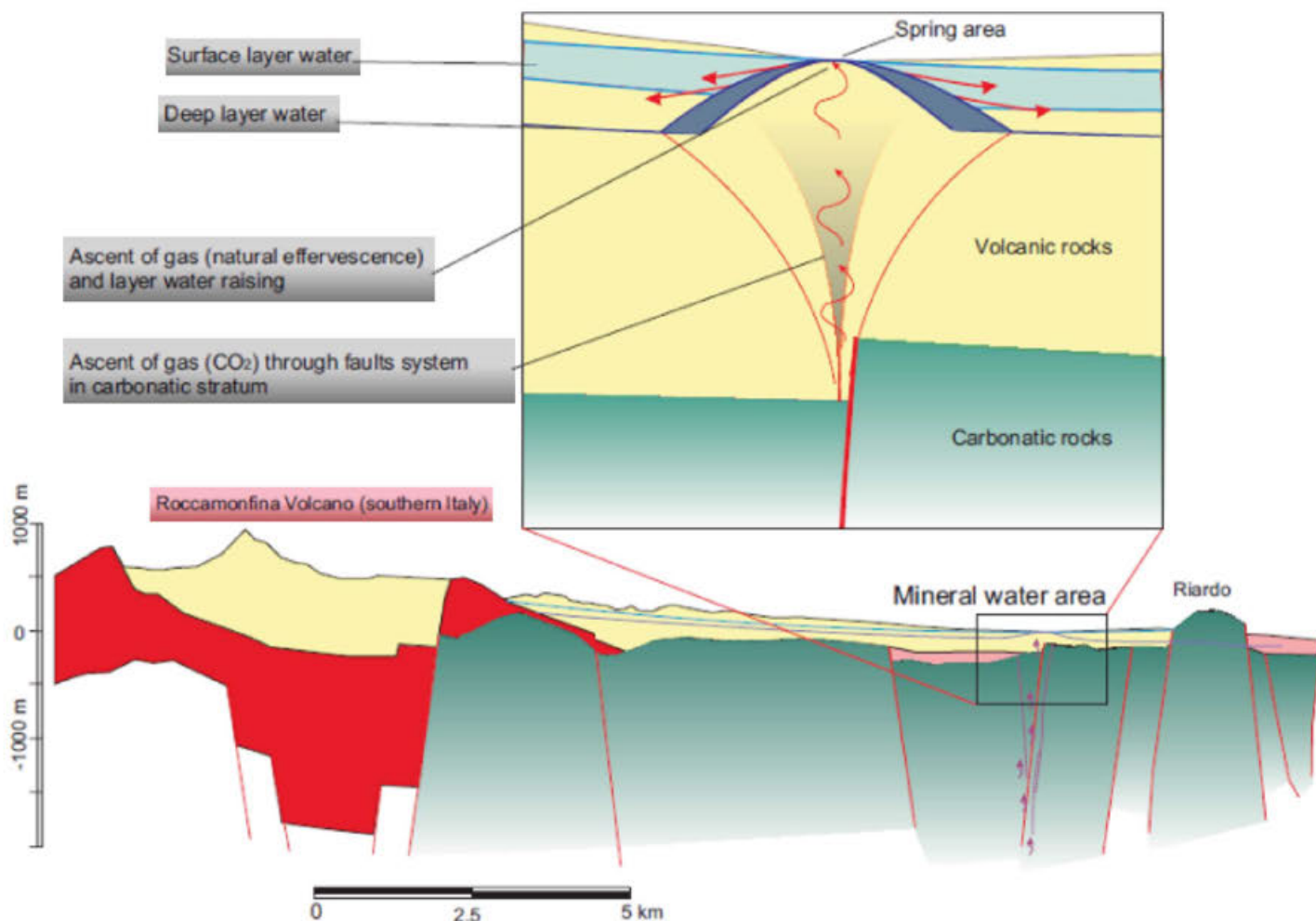


15 km
underground
path 30 years
long journey

After completing a journey which lasts a full 10 years, this exceptional water reaches the Riardo plane and springs forth naturally into the light of day, giving birth to Ferrarelle mineral water. All the carbon dioxide (CO₂) in Ferrarelle is a gift of nature.

The natural bubbles in Ferrarelle are finer and more numerous than in water with added CO₂, thus making it more delicate to the palate and giving it its characteristic taste.

Subject to a very strict quality control, Ferrarelle mineral water is tested 650 times per day and each of its bubbles also has all the natural richness of precious healthy minerals.



Proprieties and characteristics

Due to its chemical and physical features, Ferrarelle water, in according to UE law is defined as

“CARBONIC BICARBONATE-RICH AND CALCIUM-RICH MINERAL WATER”:

CARBONIC because of the spring's carbon dioxide content of
2.6 g per liter of water

BICARBONATE-RICH because of its bicarbonate content of
1.5 g per liter of water

CALCIUM-RICH of its calcium content of
0.4 g per liter of water



The volcanic terrain of the Riardo area enriches the water with some valuable healthy minerals, such as potassium and silica, while the sedimentary rocks contribute to its enrichment with calcium and magnesium. Minerals are well-known for their beneficial effects on our health.

Ferrarelle water contains a unique mix of healthy minerals: **MAGNESIUM, FLUORIDE, POTASSIUM, SILICA, BICARBONATE AND, ABOVE ALL, CALCIUM.**

This mineral is good for our bone structure: all of us need to take in at least **1 gram** a day and Ferrarelle mineral water contains **0.4 g per liter.**

AT THE DINNER TABLE!






Ferrarelle mineral water has a unique taste which is soft and fresh; its sparkle, so smooth on the palate, makes it just right from starters through to dessert, and for all menus.

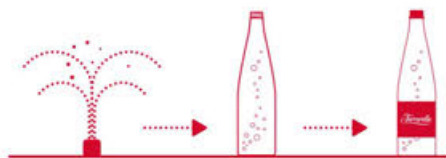
Because of its organoleptic qualities, it goes particularly well with cheese dishes, crêpes, ravioli with vegetable/cheese filling, and white meat with delicate sauces.

IT IS EXCELLENT WITH PIZZA.



ORGANOLEPTIC PROFILE OF FERRARELLE

-  Ferrarelle is bottled exactly as how it comes from its spring, completely natural.
-  Its origin gives the water a unique and particular organoleptic profile which is at times decisive and personal.
-  The taste of Ferrarelle is full, soft **and savory** with strains of softness and distinctive roundness.
-  Its effervescence is delicate and gentle, as not to disturb the palate, perfectly in equilibrium with its dissolved minerals.
-  The natural effervescence produces a rich and fine perlage, persistent as the ones in champagne.



Mineral Analysis

FERRARELLE NATURALLY SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

REPORT DATE: 2019 June 18

TESTING PERIOD: 2nd Quarter 2019

Water Analysis Report

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL FOUND	DETECTION LIMIT	FDA SOQ
INORGANIC MINERALS AND METALS			
CALCIUM	401	0.2	NR
SODIUM	50	2	NR
POTASSIUM	49	5	NR
MAGNESIUM	25	0.2	NR
BICARBONATE	1513	5	NR
CHLORIDE	16	2	NR
SULPHATE	4.8	0.5	250
NITRATE as Nitrogen	1	0.01	10
FLUORIDE	1.0	0.1	2.4
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)*	1315	5	NR
pH (UNITS)*	6.0	0.01	NR
COPPER	ND	0.001	1
ARSENIC	ND	0.001	0.01
LEAD	ND	0.0005	0.005
IRON	ND	0.02	NR
MANGANESE	ND	0.001	NR

NOTE: All units in milligrams/liter (mg/L) or Parts per Million (PPM)

ND* Not detected at or above the Detection limit

* Secondary Standard. Non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. In Ferrarelle naturally sparkling mineral water these values mean that the carbonation is natural and the gas is dissolved into the water before coming from the underground.

Ferrarelle quality

Ferrarelle Sparkling Natural Mineral Water is already naturally pure and sparkling. As it flows underground, protected from sources of pollution, Ferrarelle Mineral Water acquires its typical mineral salt composition and microbiological purity.

The tests on the water check on the "health" of the sources in order to verify its biologic and chemical pureness from its "birth" to its packaging. The company also constantly monitors the territory where the sources are located in order to maintain the right balance between the industrial work and the natural characteristics of the ground and the water resource. Furthermore, in a bottle of Ferrarelle Mineral Water you find only natural CO2 coming from Ferrarelle source.

To guarantee customer's a natural product of quality, Ferrarelle SpA have a comprehensive system that involve hygienically designed internal layout and workspace, supported by 615 analytical controls done every day on Ferrarelle water from source to bottle.



SELF-CONTROLS

On the bottling lines, the routine visual checks on the finish product are performed in order to **ensure** the product safety.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Ferrarelle meets rigorous international food safety standards that define quality, safety and operational criteria in order to fulfill the requirements relating to legal compliance and consumer safety.



BELOW THE MAIN CERTIFICATIONS:

National Sanitation Foundation (NSF):

In compliance to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), bottled water is a food product, not only drinking water; thus, bottled water products are subject to FDA regulation,

British Retail Consortium (BRC):

It develops and introduces Food Technical Standard used to evaluate manufacturers of retailers own brand food products.

International Food Standard (IFS):

In order to create a common food safety standard, German food retailers have developed a common audit standard, the International Food Standard, in order to ensure food safety and to monitor the quality level of producers of retailer branded food products.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO):

UNI EN ISO 9001:2000, which gives the requirements for quality management systems, UNI EN ISO 14001:2004, which gives the requirements for environmental management systems, UNI EN ISO 22005:2007 which defines the management requirements to trace finish products and related raw materials.



The quality chain

SIX MAIN ITEMS:

- 1 WATER SOURCES, STORAGES AND DISTRIBUTION
- 2 CO₂ SOURCES AND CARBONATION
- 3 BOTTLING CONTROL
- 4 CLEAN IN PLACE (CIP) AND CLEAN OUT PLACE (COP) SANITATION PROCESSES
- 5 PLANT QUALITY AND HACCP CONTROLS
- 6 CORPORATE QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

WATER SOURCES, STORAGES AND DISTRIBUTION

The sources of Ferrarelle Naturally Sparkling Mineral Water is located deep in the aquifer.

The water is captured from the source, by food-grade pipelines, and sent to the plant where it is subjected to a process of removing undesirable minerals such as iron and arsenic through a natural sand filtration.

Then the water is temporarily stored, in food-grade tanks directly connected to the bottling lines, in order to avoid.

Sources, pipelines, treatment devices and storage tanks are regularly monitored in order to prevent chances of contamination, to maintain the water's natural characteristics and ensure the compliance to specification.

CO₂ SOURCES AND CARBONATION

To reinforce the carbonation level in bottled Ferrarelle Mineral Water, the natural Carbon Dioxide gas is captured from the same Ferrarelle source, sent to the plant in order to increase the level in the bottled water from 2.5 g/L to 5 g/L in the bottling line for the carbonation process.



BOTTLING CONTROL

The bottling process takes place in a protected ambience and under controlled conditions to prevent environmental contamination.

Ferrarelle SpA uses only new bottles, which are subject to washing and disinfection phases; automatic inspection process is involved to guarantee that the bottles are perfectly to contain food.

The automatic inspection process is regularly monitored to ensure their proper functioning.

Each bottle is marked by a code that identifies bottling line, date and time of production to ensure a product traceability.



CLEAN IN PLACE (CIP) AND CLEAN OUT PLACE (COP) SANITATION PROCESSES

Bottling line hygiene practices include periodically internal and external automatic facilities cleaning processes.

The C.I.P. process means re-circulates detergent and sanitizing solution prepared to ensure maximum effectiveness of the line sanitation process.

The C.O.P. is an automatic process that provide that allows cleaning and disinfecting outside the equipment into contact with water or with the bottles.

PLANT QUALITY AND HACCP CONTROLS

The Quality Assurance Department and the Laboratory have a skilled staffed that maintain control the plant Quality control processes.

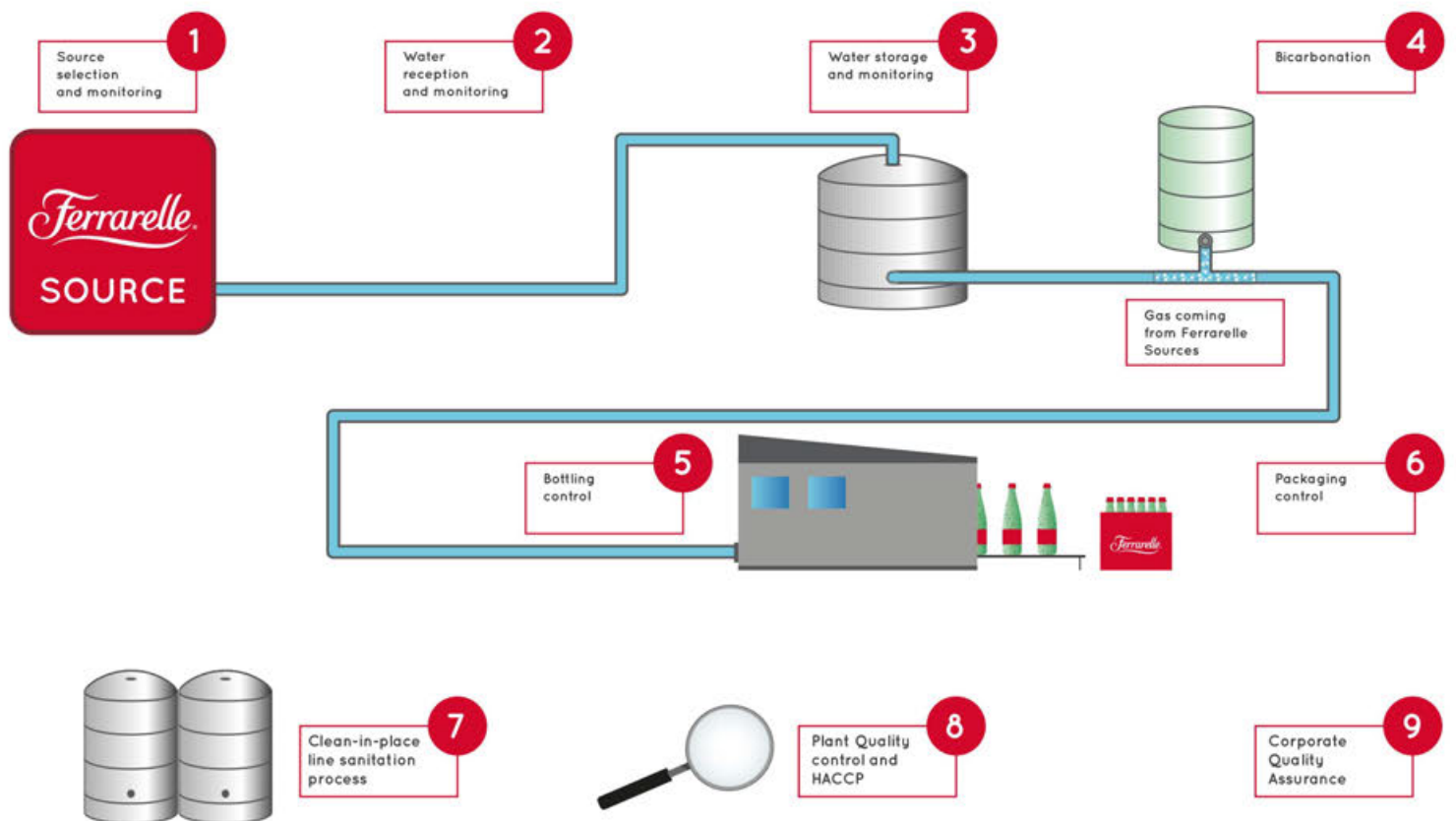
Laboratory is equipped with advanced devices able to perform accurate analysis and expert staff graduate.



CORPORATE QUALITY

It is independent from the plant management and it is reported to Company general manager; it define the Quality Standards and Specifications and monitors plant Quality Department in order to ensure their proper application.

Ferrarelle SpA provides in USA a **TOLL-FREE NUMBER (866-999-8490)**, on all package labels, to which consumers can call for any information concerning the quality and characteristics of the water.



Packaging and size



1.0 L



0.75 L



0.50 L



0.33 L



Water Analysis Report

FERRARELLE NATURALLY SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

REPORT DATE: 2019 March 19

TESTING PERIOD: 1st Quarter 2019

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL FOUND	DETECTION LIMIT	FDA SOQ
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INORGANIC CHEMICALS

ANTIMONY	0.0003	0.0002	0.006
ARSENIC	0.001	0.001	0.01
BARIUM	0.09	0.001	2
BERYLLIUM	0.0008	0.0002	0.004
CADMIUM	ND	0.0002	0.005
CHROMIUM	0.001	0.001	0.1
CYANYDE	ND	0.005	0.2
FLUORIDE	1.3	0.1	2.4
LEAD	ND	0.0005	0.005
MERCURY	ND	0.0002	0.002
NICKEL	0.005	0.0005	0.1
NITRATE-N	ND	0.01	10
NITRITE-N	ND	0.004	1
TOTAL NITRATE + NITRITE	ND	0.02	10
SELENIUM	ND	0.001	0.05
THALLIUM	ND	0.0002	0.002

SECONDARY INORGANIC PARAMETERS

ALLUMINIUM	ND	0.01	0.2
CHLORIDE	18	2	NR
COPPER	ND	0.001	1
IRON	ND	0.02	NR
MANGANESE	0.074	0.001	NR
SILVER	ND	0.001	0.1
SULPHATE	2.7	0.5	250
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	1300	5	NR
ZINC	ND	0.01	NR

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL FOUND	DETECTION LIMIT	FDA SOQ
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VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ND	0.0005	0.2
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	ND	0.0005	0.05
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	ND	0.0005	0.007
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	ND	0.0005	0.07
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ND	0.0005	0.005
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	ND	0.0005	0.005
BENZENE	ND	0.0005	0.005
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ND	0.0005	0.005
cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	ND	0.0005	0.07
trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	ND	0.0005	0.1
ETHYLBENZENE	ND	0.0005	0.7
METHYLENE CHLORIDE (Dichloromrthane)	ND	0.0005	0.005
METHYL TERTIARY BUTY ETHER (MTBE)	ND	0.0005	NR
MONOCHLOROBENZENE	ND	0.0005	0.1
o-DICHLOROBENZENE	ND	0.0005	0.6
p-DICHLOROBENZENE	ND	0.0005	NR
STYRENE	ND	0.0005	0.1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	ND	0.0005	0.005

NOTE: All units in milligrams/liter (mg/L) or Parts per Million (PPM)

ND= Not detected at or above the Detection limit.

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL FOUND	DETECTION LIMIT	FDA SOQ
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VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (Cont'd.)

TOLUENE	ND	0.0005	1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	ND	0.0005	0.005
VINYL CHLORIDE	ND	0.0005	0.002
XYLENES (TOTAL)	ND	0.001	NR
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	ND	0.0005	NR
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	ND	0.0005	NR
CHLOROFORM	ND	0.0005	NR
BROMOFORM	ND	0.0005	NR
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	ND	0.0005	0.08

SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

BENZO(A)PYRENE	ND	0.0001	0.0002
DI(2-ETHYHEXYL)ADIPATE	ND	0.002	0.4
DI(2-ETHYHEXYL)PHTHALATE	ND	0.002	0.006
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	ND	0.0001	0.001
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	ND	0.0001	0.05
TOTAL RECOVERABLE PHENOLICS	ND	0.0005	0.001

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL FOUND	DETECTION LIMIT	FDA SOQ
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	0.0002	0.05
2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)	ND	0.0001	0.07
ALACHLOR	ND	0.0001	0.002
ALDICARB	ND	0.001	NR
ALDICARB SULFONE	ND	0.001	NR
ALDICARB SULFOXIDE	ND	0.001	NR
ATRAZINE	ND	0.0002	0.003
CARBOFURAN	ND	0.001	0.04
CHLORDANE	ND	0.0001	0.002
DALAPON	ND	0.001	0.2
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)	ND	0.0001	0.0002
DINOSEB	ND	0.0002	0.007
DIOXIN (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	ND	1X10 ⁻⁸	3X10 ⁻⁸
DIQUAT	ND	0.0004	0.02
ENDOTHALL	ND	0.009	0.1
ENDRIN	ND	0.0001	0.002
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	ND	0.00001	0.00005
GLYPHOSATE	ND	0.006	0.7
HEPTACHLOR	ND	0.0001	0.0004
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	ND	0.0001	0.0002
LINDANE	ND	0.0001	0.0002
METHOXYCHLOR	ND	0.0001	0.04
OXAMYL (vydate)	ND	0.001	0.2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	ND	0.00004	0.001
PICLORAM	ND	0.001	0.5
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)	ND	0.0001	0.0005
SIMAZINE	ND	0.0002	0.004
TOXAPHENE	ND	0.0001	0.003

NOTE: All units in milligrams/liter (mg/L) or Parts per Million (PPM)

ND= Not detected at or above the Detection limit.

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL FOUND	DETECTION LIMIT	FDA SOQ
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WATER PROPERTIES

COLOR	ND	5 COLOR UNIT	NR
TURBIDITY	0.2	0.1 NTU	5 NTU
pH	6.18	0.01 SU	NR
ODOR	1	1 T.O.N.	NR
CHLORINE	ND	0.05	4

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

GROSS ALPHA	4	3 pCi/L	15 pCi/L
GROSS BETA	22	4 pCi/L	50 pCi/L

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

TOTAL COLIFORM / 100mL	ABSENT	PRESENT	ABSENT
HETEROTROPHIC PLATE COUNT / 1mL	< 1	1 CFU	NO STANDARD
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM / 500mL	ABSENT	PRESENCE	NO STANDARD
GIARDIA LAMBLIA / 500mL	ABSENT	PRESENCE	NO STANDARD

NOTE: All units in milligrams/liter (mg/L) or Parts per Million (PPM)

ND- Not detected at or above the Detection limit.

Terms

“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.

This product has been thoroughly tested in accordance with federal and California law.

This bottled water is a food product and can not be sold unless it meets the standards established by the U.S Food and Drug Administration and the California Department of Public Health.

STATEMENTS REQUIRED UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW

"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, person 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 of Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and the other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(1-800-426-4791)**."

FDA website for recalls:

<http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html>

"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 cosmetic 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,

- 4 agricultural application, and septic systems.

Microbial organisms that may come from wild, 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.

Ferrarelle

Since 1893

Ferrarelle

SPARKLING NATURAL MINERAL WATER



**BOTTLED DIRECTLY
AT THE SOURCE**

Since 1893

Ferrarelle

SPARKLING NATURAL MINERAL WATER