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Introducing Shakleebaby™ and Shakleekids™



**Introducing Shakleebaby™ - Always Safe. Always Gentle. Always Healthy.
Open Order 5/1**

Babies are the most precious gifts in the world. Keep yours happy and healthy with Shakleebaby. Safe, pure, and natural, our pediatrician tested baby care products are formulated to keep your little one's bottoms soft, itty-bitty toes clean, and growing body healthy.



Gentle Wash

Clean, fresh baby. This extra gentle wash is made with organic chamomile and lavender, pH balanced and sensitivity tested to shower even the most tender skin with love. 99% Natural; 76% Organic.

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Soothing Lotion

So soft. Organic sunflower seed oil and shea butter moisturize, and organic chamomile and lavender soothe. 99% Natural; 87% Organic.

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Diaper Rash Cream

Naturally soothing. Zinc Oxide protects baby's delicate skin from wetness, keeping skin healthy and dry, and helps heal diaper rash. Organic and natural oils keep skin hydrated and smooth while chamomile, aloe, and calendula extracts soothe. 99% Natural. 78% Organic.

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Massage Oil

Perfect for massaging baby or moisturizing after a bath. With organic sunflower oil, lavender, and chamomile to moisturize and smooth. 99% Natural, 99% Organic.

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Multivitamin & Multimineral Powder

One of the most comprehensive infant-toddler supplements available, it contains prebiotics to help promote a healthy immune system and bundles of vitamin D to support strong bones and teeth. Star-K Certified. *

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* These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



Introducing Shakleekids™ - Supersmart. Supersafe. Supernutritious.
Open Order 5/1

Behold the powers of Shakleekids Mighty Smart and Incredivites! These dietary supplements are made with supersafe ingredients that bring out the best in kids, like rad vision, smart noggins, and a rockin immune system. *



Incredivites™

Shakleekids Incredivites is the first kids chewable multivitamin in the U.S. with lactoferrin, a protein that helps busy bodies' immune systems stay supercharged. Packed with 23 essential nutrients, it's one of the most comprehensive supplements available - with 600IU of vitamin D to support strong bones and teeth, and 100% of the daily value for vitamins C and E per serving. *

#20002 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>

Note: Vita-Lea® Ocean Wonders™ will continue to be available.



Mighty Smart™

Shakleekids Mighty Smart is scientifically formulated with a power-packed blast of ultra-pure DHA. Essential for early brain development, this omega-3 fatty acid has been shown to support mighty memory, mad concentration, and fierce mind skills. Star-K Certified.

#20058 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>

BestWater® The Clear Path to Good Health™

Superior Quality Drinking Water to Support Optimum Hydration

The water you drink is one of the most critical nutrients for your overall health. A major component of virtually all of the body's tissues, organs and fluids, water plays an important role in a host of crucial bodily functions.

That's why health experts recommend drinking eight to ten 8-oz glasses of water every day to maintain optimum hydration. However, a recent study showed that the average person drinks less than five glasses per day.¹

In addition, some people may face greater challenges in maintaining optimum hydration, including athletes, the elderly, people on weight-loss diets, and those taking diuretic medications.

While acute dehydration in the normal, healthy person is unusual, researchers hypothesize that long-term, low-level dehydration may pose a significant health concern, and are investigating links between dehydration and a wide variety of chronic health problems.

To help make sure your body is getting enough of the highest quality drinking water, BestWater offers a choice of convenient and affordable home water treatment systems to meet your needs for taste improvement and contaminant reduction. Like all Shaklee products, the most advanced technology and rigorous quality control is your assurance that each BestWater product is the best in its category.

Water Is Life's Best Health Drink.™
Make Sure It's BestWater.®

Normal, Healthy Hydration

Unlike a camel, the human body cannot "store" the water it requires for metabolism. That's why it's essential that water must be taken in frequently. In fact, water is more vital to the body than food: it is estimated that adults of normal weight can live about 70 days without food, but

even in a moderate climate, they die within 10 days without water.²

Water is a component of every cell in the body. Muscle and organ cells have the highest concentration of water (up to 75%), while bone and fat contain only about 20% water. In all, water accounts for 50% to 60% of an adult's body weight.

About two-thirds of the body's water is contained within cells. The rest of the body's fluid is extracellular (surrounding the cells) and includes blood, lymph, brain and spinal fluids, and gastrointestinal tract fluids.

Water is essential to a wide variety of crucial body functions:

- Regulating body temperature (through the evaporation of sweat)
- Transporting nutrients and oxygen throughout the body (in blood)
- Elimination of cellular and body wastes
- Digestion and conversion of food into energy
- As a lubricant along mucous membranes and between moving parts
- Cushioning of joints and vital organs
- As the medium for all chemical reactions and a catalyst for many metabolic processes
- As a solvent that dissolves other substances in body fluids.

Water balance in the body is maintained when water intake equals water output. About 10% of the water the body needs is created by its own metabolic processes. Approximately 30% is extracted from foods. The 60% of the body's water that must come from intake of water and other fluids adds up to eight to ten 8-oz glasses every day.³

About 4% of the body's water is excreted in feces every day, while 60% is eliminated through the kidneys as

urine. Up to 28% of the body's water is typically lost through the skin and the lungs, while 8% is lost through sweat.⁴ However, more water is lost through sweat and respiration when the body is responding to exercise or other physical stress.

When more water is lost than is taken in, the result is dehydration. Dehydration can be acute (extreme water loss over a period of a few hours) or, in some cases, chronic (water loss that is never completely replaced).

What Dehydration Does

The primary consequence of dehydration is reduced blood volume. When blood volume is lowered, circulation is affected, and the delivery of oxygen to working muscles is reduced, resulting in fatigue. Research has shown that a 4% loss in body weight through dehydration can reduce blood volume by as much as 16% to 18%, but signs of fatigue can be seen with as little as a 1% to 2% loss in body weight.

Lowered blood volume means that less blood is circulated through the skin. This hinders heat loss and can further contribute to fatigue. When water intake is inadequate, an antidiuretic hormone causes the kidneys to increase the concentration of urine to conserve water. When dehydration is extreme and too much blood volume is lost, the body stops sweating to preserve the remaining blood volume. Without the ability to sweat, the body's core temperature can skyrocket, resulting in heatstroke.

Research has demonstrated the following negative effects of dehydration as measured by percentage of body weight lost:⁵

1% body weight lost — The threshold which normally triggers thirst. Heat regulation related to exercise begins to be impaired, leading to loss of physical work capacity.

2% body weight lost — Stronger thirst, vague discomfort, and loss of appetite.

3% body weight lost — Dry mouth, increasing concentration of blood, urine output decreases.

4% body weight lost — Loss of 20% to 30% of physical work capacity.

5% body weight lost — Difficulty in concentrating, headache, impatience, sleepiness.

6% body weight lost — Severe impairment of exercise-related body temperature regulation, increased respiratory rate leading to tingling and numbness of extremities.

7% body weight lost — Likely collapse if combined with heat and exercise.

Causes of Dehydration

Under normal conditions and for normal, healthy people, the body's natural thirst mechanism does a good job of signaling the body to drink enough fluid to maintain water balance.

However, under some physiological and psychological stress conditions, thirst ceases to be a reliable prompt. The result is called involuntary dehydration, and is a well-documented condition in which a dehydrated person will drink until no longer thirsty, but a water debt will remain.

Conditions That May Promote Involuntary Dehydration

Physical Exertion

Studies have shown that under conditions of hard physical work and/or high environmental temperature, where the demands for sweating are high, athletes and workers typically do not voluntarily take in enough fluids to keep pace with the water lost through sweat and other body losses.

One study demonstrated that even under temperate environmental conditions, healthy and fit young men performing hard physical work may have to evaporate a pint or more of sweat per hour to deal with the excessive metabolic heat produced by the physical exertion.⁶ In fact, researchers have noted that while most people are aware of the dangers of dehydration in hot environments, few people realize that dehydration is a serious concern whenever hard physical work is performed, even in mild climates. In fact, even in cold climates, profuse sweating can occur during hard physical labor.

One survey conducted by the Division of Occupational Health found that heavy equipment operators working in a warm (but not excessively hot) environment

dehydrated by five to seven pounds in an eight-hour shift even though cool drinking water was always available and conveniently placed.⁷

Other studies have shown that voluntary water intake during the first hour after a day of water restriction will replace only about 10% of the deficit.⁸

The consequences of inadequate water intake in hot environments are dramatic. An incident in the Sahara during the heat of summer indicates how rapidly disaster can strike. A group of seven young soldiers left camp one Sunday morning to do a few hours of gazelle hunting. They neglected to take along a water supply as they expected to be back by lunch time. The truck broke down. Thirty hours later when the first three men were found, all were prostrate, immobile, and comatose with severe dehydration. The other four were found at 36 hours but all were dead. From an account of the activities during this day and a half, it was obvious that the men started to lose the ability for rational action by the afternoon of the first day.

Advancing Age

Overall, our bodies “dry out” as we age. As a part of the normal aging process, the total percentage of body water drops from 75% at birth to as low as 43% at age 75. At the same time, other age-related physical changes may play a significant role in dehydration.

Evidence suggests that the ability to detect thirst decreases with normal aging. In one study, healthy young men and healthy elderly men were deprived of water and then given free access to water. Unlike the younger individuals, the elderly group noted no significant difference in thirst before and after deprivation and did not drink enough water to return their water balance to pre-deprivation levels.⁹

Changes in the ability of the kidneys to excrete or retain fluids that occur with aging can also affect fluid and electrolyte balance. And in experiments involving heat exposure and exercise, blood volume decreased more in the elderly than in younger subjects.¹⁰

The risk of dehydration is significant in nursing home patients, where the prevalence may be as high as 35%.¹¹ Dehydration also plays a significant role in the recently appreciated syndrome of failure to thrive in the elderly.¹²

Altered mental state increases the risk of dehydration in the elderly. Depressed seniors may lose interest in self-care and fail to maintain adequate fluid intake, while a person with dementia may forget to drink or be unable to communicate thirst. Physical restrictions may mean that seniors need assistance to reach water or to drink. The risk of dehydration also increased with the number of chronic diseases affecting an individual; medications may be part of the problem.¹³

Pregnancy

Physical changes that accompany pregnancy, including a raised base temperature and increased blood flow to the skin, can increase water loss and increase the mother’s vulnerability to dehydration. High blood volume, from pregnancy-related hypertension, can accelerate fluid loss from the bloodstream. Dehydration in the mother can also lead to lowered blood volume and electrolyte imbalances in the fetus.¹⁴

In addition, water requirements may increase in response to:

- Nursing, which requires water volume for milk
- High-fiber diets, which require more water to process the fiber
- Fever, which increases water lost by evaporation
- Weight-loss diets, because of the increase in nitrogenous waste that must be excreted in the urine
- Diarrhea, vomiting, excessive urination (i.e. uncontrolled diabetes), drainage tubes, hemorrhage, and severe burns.

Other factors which can contribute to a dehydrating environment:

- Air conditioning
- Indoor heating
- High altitude (such as airplane cabins).

Dehydration and Health Concerns

Kidney Stones

A study of outdoor quarry workers in Singapore (a tropical environment) showed that chronic dehydration is likely to be the most important risk factor for the increased risk of kidney stones.¹⁵ Other studies have indicated that urinary stone disease is more common in certain occupations, namely doctors, marathon runners, lifeguards, hot-metal

workers, British Naval officers, ship-board engineers, and cooks. A study of patients in a metabolic stone clinic has shown that chronic dehydration is a common cause of urinary stone disease and a hot environment was the cause of chronic dehydration in 62% of cases.¹⁶

Bladder Health

Laboratory studies have shown that frequent urination is linked to lower concentrations of potentially harmful compounds in the urinary system. A recent study examined the effect of high fluid intake on bladder health in men. Study participants with the highest fluid intake (about ten 8-oz. servings) experienced significantly better bladder health than the group with the lowest fluid intake (about five 8-oz. servings).¹⁷ Researchers now believe that drinking plenty of liquids supports bladder health by flushing out potentially harmful compounds.

Susceptibility to Toxic Chemicals

In laboratory studies, dehydration interfered with three physiological functions that protect the body from toxic chemicals, including clearing of the respiratory tract, availability of components of the body's immune system, and metabolism of chemicals by liver enzymes. The researchers who conducted this study hypothesize that dehydration may alter the susceptibility of man to toxic foreign chemicals.¹⁸

Why We May Not Drink Enough

Inadequate thirst mechanism (such as that experienced by athletes, workers, and the elderly) is currently the most thoroughly documented cause of involuntary dehydration. However, recent surveys suggest that other factors may also contribute to chronic low water intake.

Busy Lifestyles

A 1998 survey conducted by Yankelovich Partners, Inc., and The Bottled Water Association showed that while two of three adults know they should drink eight (or more) 8-oz. glasses of water a day for health, the average person actually drinks only 4.6 glasses. The reasons they don't drink more:

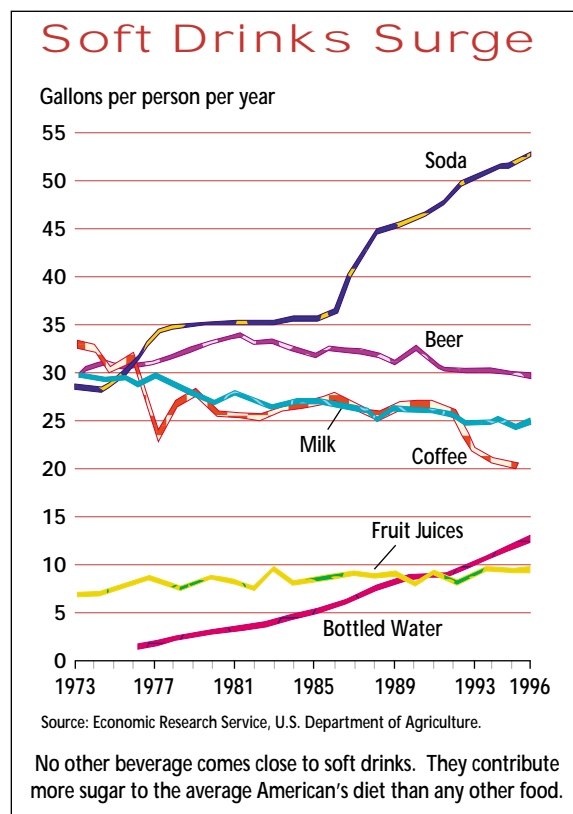
- Not enough time — 27%
- Don't feel thirsty — 11%
- Don't like the taste of water — 8%

- Forget to drink it — 7%
- Prefer other beverages — 6%
- Other — 8%.

In fact, only one in five Americans report drinking the recommended eight or more 8-oz. glasses of water per day.

Beverage Choices Displace Water

Another distinct challenge is posed by a marked increase in drinking beverages other than water, particularly soda pop. As the chart below shows, the average American now drinks approximately 54 gallons of soft drinks per year (that's 19 ounces a day), versus about 12 gallons of bottled water per year. The average teenage boy who drinks soda downs almost two cans a day. One in 10 drinks as much as 3.5 cans a day. Girls average about two-thirds as much soda as boys. Admittedly, these figures don't factor in the tap water consumed...but the statistics still reveal a significant trend toward replacing water with other beverages.¹⁹



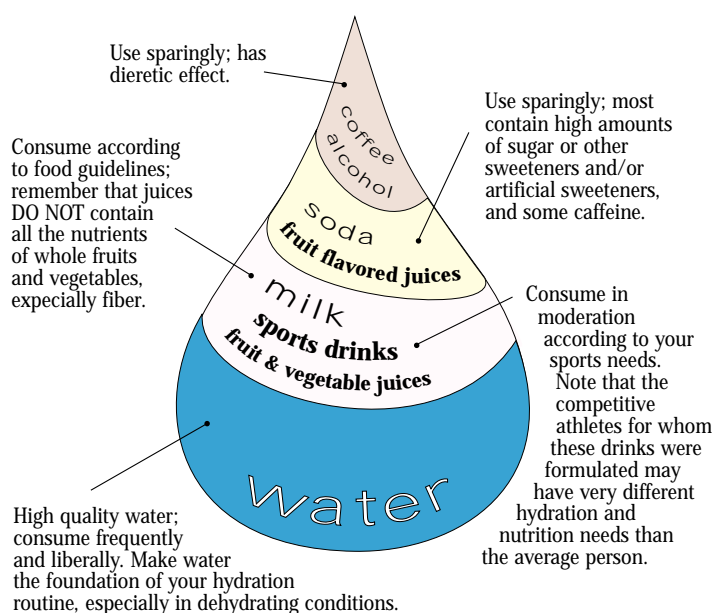
Although tap water consumption isn't reflected in this chart, the data strongly suggests that many people are drinking much more soda and other beverages than water.

In addition to displacing water consumption in the first place, soft drinks add other complications to the hydration “big picture.”

- Many soft drinks contain caffeine, a diuretic. As a rule of thumb, sports nutrition experts recommend drinking one cup of water for every cup of coffee (or other caffeinated beverage) to offset the diuretic effect of caffeine.
- According to the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), soda pop is Americans’ single biggest source of refined sugars, providing the average person with one-third of all the sugar they consume. Soft drinks provide the average 12- to 19-year-old male with about 15 teaspoons of sugar a day; about 10 teaspoons per day for females. Experts in sports drink formulation know that concentrated drinks of over 10% sugar take longer to be absorbed and may cause gastrointestinal side effects.

Beverage Guide

With optimum hydration in mind, think of beverages the same way you think about foods!



Are YOU Drinking Enough?

- **Pinch yourself.** Well-hydrated skin should bounce back quickly. Pinch and release the skin on the back of your hand just over the middle knuckle. How long does it take for your skin to snap back?

NOTE: Skin turgor, or the elasticity of the skin, is used as part of medical assessments of the state of nutrition and hydration.²⁰ As a diagnostic tool, the skin on the back of the hand, lower arm, or abdomen is grasped between two fingers and pulled up to form a tent, then held for a few seconds and released. Although age affects skin elasticity, skin with normal hydration snaps back more rapidly than skin with decreased hydration, remaining elevated and returning slowly to its normal position. Medically noticeable decreased skin turgor is a later sign in dehydration and is associated with moderate to severe dehydration. The “pinch yourself” self-assessment described is not likely to reveal this level of dehydration, but is designed only to offer a relative picture of your personal level of hydration from day to day. Try it!

- **Count your glasses.** For normal activities under normal, temperate environmental conditions, you should drink eight to ten 8-oz. glasses of water a day, depending on your body weight. If you are exercising or spending time in hot or dry environments, you should try to drink more.
- **Drink when you’re thirsty.** In fact, drink BEFORE you’re thirsty! But at the very least, don’t ignore your body’s first signal that it needs water. Remember that strong thirst and dry mouth are signs that your body may be dehydrated by as much as 3%, which studies show can cause fatigue, decreased mental²¹ and physical performance, and pave the way for exhaustion and heatstroke.²²
- **Pay attention when you go to the bathroom.** How often are you urinating? How much? What color is it? According to the journal of Athletic Training, passing a light-colored urine of normal to above-normal volume within 60 minutes of exercise is a good indicator of adequate hydration.

Remember, water balance means that what goes in must come out. Unless you are sweating heavily due to a hot environment or intense exercise, your urine output should closely equal your fluid intake. Small amounts of dark-colored urine is often a sign of dehydration. (Note: certain foods and food supplements can give urine a darker color and stronger odor, even in well-hydrated individuals.)

- **Tally your substitutions.** How much of your daily fluid is in the form of drinks OTHER than water? Remember that the sugar and other solids in milk, juice, and soft drinks represents part of the volume, so an 8-oz. glass of milk gives you less H₂O than an 8-oz. glass of water. What's more, the caffeine in coffee, tea, and many sodas acts as a diuretic, speeding water OUT of your system prematurely. Alcohol and many citrus juices also have a diuretic effect.
- **Step on the scale.** Experts in occupational health suggest that a loss of body weight exceeding three to five pounds during a working day may indicate that an unacceptable degree of dehydration is occurring.²³
- **Look in the mirror.** Dehydration is fatiguing — and when you feel tired, you look tired. Remember the basics: water keeps your body functioning well and your skin reflects your overall health. If you're drinking enough water, your skin will naturally look its healthiest.

Drink Up!

To make sure you're drinking enough water to maintain optimum hydration, you need strategies to help make drinking water part of your routine.

- Remember, thirst is a late indicator of dehydration. You may have already lost up to 1% of your body weight as fluid before you feel thirsty.
- Drink a glass of water before you eat a meal, and after. Water is essential to help move dietary fiber through the digestive tract. In addition, drinking water before a meal may help you feel fuller sooner...particularly useful when watching your weight!

- Drink a glass of water before you go to bed. Most people report adjusting to this water intake so it doesn't continue to send them running to the bathroom all night!
- Drink a glass of water when you get up in the morning. Your body can lose quite a bit of water even while sleeping...that's why you may wake up with a dry mouth.
- Pre-hydrate before strenuous exercise or outdoor activities, especially in warm weather.
- Continue to hydrate during athletic exercise or strenuous work. The American Dietetic Association recommends drinking one to three extra glasses of water for each hour you exercise.
- Choose Shaklee sports and nutrition supplements (Physique® Workout Maximizer Supplement, Shaklee Performance® Maximum Endurance Sports Drink, or Shaklee Fitness® Drink Mix) and drink them mixed with Shaklee BestWater! Enjoy better taste, as well as increased peace of mind.
- Drink the highest quality drinking water (Shaklee BestWater), and keep it cool. Most people report that water is more palatable when it is free of unpleasant taste or odor and is cooler than room temperature.
- Keep drinking water handy. Put insulated pitchers of pure, clean water near your desk, your bed, the TV, and in the bathroom (try drinking a glass every time you urinate to immediately replace your losses!). Keep a refillable sports bottle in the car and another in your purse, backpack, or briefcase. Bring your water to long business meetings and carry it when running errands.
- Make drinking plenty of water a priority!

What's Your Water Quality?

The tap water available to most Americans through municipal supply systems has been treated under the Safe Water Drinking Act. Most of the time, our water is just fine. But not all of the time.

When talking about contaminants, it's important to clarify that not all tap water contains contaminants, and the contaminants explained below aren't necessarily in your drinking water. But there is a broad range of potential contaminants which have the potential to occur in drinking water. These contaminants fall into three main groups:

Organic Chemicals — Disinfection Byproducts

Depending on the disinfection method used (chlorine, chloramines, bromine, or ozone) and the chemical composition of the treated water, it's possible for many different organic chemical byproducts to form in drinking water. The ones that are currently causing the most concern are called trihalomethanes, or THMs. These chemicals are formed when free chlorine combines with organic matter in water. The most common THM is chloroform.

Concerned about the potential health consequences of long-term exposure to water disinfection byproducts, the EPA has set a limit of 100 parts-per-billion (ppb) for total trihalomethanes in drinking water. Future regulations are expected to lower the allowable limit for trihalomethanes to 80 ppb.

Experts also worry about the effects tap water may have on children, who drink more water than adults relative to their body size and are therefore more vulnerable to waterborne contaminants. A 1997 study by the Harvard School of Public Health found a 10 percent increase in gastrointestinal emergency visits for children between the ages of three and 15 within four days after significant increases in water cloudiness — even though testing indicated that the water was well within safety standards.²⁴

A 1998 study showed that unusually high amounts of industrial chemicals, pesticides, and organochlorine compounds can be found in even the most remote mountains...areas that are typically thought of as "pristine." The researchers found that snowpack at more than 6,500 feet above sea level had 10 to 100 times more chemical contamination than snow at lower altitudes. This could be important for cities that draw their drinking water from high above sea level and are close to industrial and agricultural pollution sources.²⁵

Microbiological

In 1993 the municipal water supply of Milwaukee became contaminated with *cryptosporidium*, a parasitic, single-cell microorganism that lives in the intestines of animals. The Centers for Disease Control estimated that over 400,000 people suffered from gastrointestinal discomfort, and over 10,000 were hospitalized.²⁶ While this level of contamination is highly unusual, this history shows that it CAN happen. What's more, the struggle to control *cryptosporidium* and other bacteria has become even more complicated now that it's known that increasing chlorine levels poses its own problems.

In normal, healthy people, the effects of *cryptosporidium* infection range from gastrointestinal discomfort to flu-like symptoms. But exposure to *cryptosporidium* can be very serious for people with weakened immune systems. In fact, the EPA recommends that at least 5 million people consider avoiding tap water completely: those who are infected with HIV, cancer patients on chemotherapy drugs, and organ-transplant recipients taking immunosuppressive drugs.²⁷

Inorganics — Lead and Copper

In 1993, the EPA released a study showing that over 800 U.S. cities serving 30 million people had drinking water supplies containing unhealthy levels of lead.²⁸ Lead contamination usually occurs where lead pipe is used to transport the water to residences, or where other metal pipe such as copper is fitted together with a solder that contains lead. Copper can also be leached out of copper plumbing. Brass fixtures, such as hot and cold faucets at the sink, can also contribute to the lead content of tap water. Researchers from the University of North Carolina Environmental Quality Institute recently studied the lead contamination potential of 165 residential water meters from across California that were pulled out of service for their study. The meters ranged from four to over 40 years old. This carefully conducted laboratory experiment proved that these commonly used meters (regardless of how long they were in service) can produce and deliver a significant "slug" of leached lead to the residential plumbing system almost any time that water is used in the household. The range of lead added to the water measured after a 10-minute dwell period was from less

than 1ppb (part per billion) to over 19ppb, and after allowing the same meters to sit idle for 16 hours, they measured from 3ppb to over 40ppb.²⁹

Mercury

Twenty thousand tons of mercury are released into the environment each year, and some of that mercury winds up in our water supply.³⁰ In fact, according to a recent study done in Michigan by the National Wildlife Federation, mercury levels in that state's rainfall far exceed what the Environmental Protection Agency considers to be safe. This is certainly a concern for pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants — those at greatest risk³¹ — but it's something we all need to be aware of.

If you're concerned about the quality of your drinking water, you're not alone. A 1999 Roper survey showed that 65% of Americans are now taking steps to either treat the water they drink or are drinking bottled water in the home. However, bottled water may not provide a reliable solution. Recently, the National Resources Defense Council tested 103 brands of bottled water and found that 33% of them either exceeded bacteria guidelines or state standards for contaminants in at least one sample of the brand.³²


To find out about the quality of your drinking water, you can check the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site www.epa.gov. By typing in your ZIP code, you can get a list of facilities in your area that are releasing pollutants, and see how near these disposal locations are to places you frequent, such as the lake where your family swims. You can also see how your town's watershed (the geographical area that your water comes from) rates on a scale from one to five (from better water quality to serious problems). This may indicate the degree of challenges that your municipal water supplier is facing in delivering tap water to your home.

Be aware, however, that contamination problems aren't always easily or quickly resolved. The BEST way to guarantee the quality of your water is to choose a home water treatment system.

Shaklee BestWater® Products

Shaklee scientists have developed a number of effective, world-class products that use different technologies to provide you with personal control over your water quality.

NSF International: Independent Certification

 Look for the NSF certification mark as proof of quality. Each BestWater product that bears the mark is certified by NSF International (formerly the National Sanitation Foundation) — an internationally recognized nonprofit testing and certification organization — and proven to deliver on all performance claims on the label.

Not all NSF references are equal. First, some products are “tested to NSF standards.” This means that a laboratory tested the product using NSF test procedures. Full NSF certification includes:

- An evaluation of materials used in construction to verify that nothing harmful is added to the water.
- Performance testing to full ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standards.
- Review of product literature to verify performance is stated fairly and is not misleading.
- Verification that a quality control program is in place at the manufacturing site.

Unparalleled Customer Service:

Personal and professional

When you call the toll-free BestWater Hotline at 1.800.544.8860, dedicated technicians who have been thoroughly trained will personally answer your BestWater questions. And should your unit ever need service, the BestWater Repair Center will promptly take care of any issues.

BestWater®

The Clear Path to Good Health™

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