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Analytical report

AR-21-TT-000586-01

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Your contact:
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Herr Henrique Braun
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6340 Baar

Eurofins Sample No. **107-2020-50085912**
Sample description **Premium Still**
520ml

Amount of packages or samples	520ml	Reception date	09.12.2020
Start of analysis	09.12.2020	Storage duration	0 days
Temperature at reception	11°C ± 2°C		

Test	Result	Method
Coliforms 37°C	Not Detected /100 ml	ISO 9308-1
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	Not Detected /100 ml	ISO 16266 mod.
*°Intestinal enterococci	Not Detected /100 ml	ISO 7899-2
pH	8.59	SOP GCh 55
*Nitrate (as NO3)	< 1.0 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 (D20): 2009-07
*Chloride (Cl)	< 1.0 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 (D20): 2009-07
*Fluoride	< 0.2 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 (D20): 2009-07
*Sulphates	< 1.0 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 (D20): 2009-07
*Bromine (Br)	< 1 µg/l	EN ISO 17294m:2016
*Calcium (Ca)	1.1 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Iron (Fe)	< 0.005 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Potassium (K)	< 0.1 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Copper (Cu)	< 0.001 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Sodium (Na)	2.3 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Magnesium (Mg)	0.3 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Zinc (Zn)	< 0.01 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Arsenic (As)	< 0.001 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Lead (Pb)	< 0.001 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01
*Cadmium (Cd)	< 0.0001 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 17294-2 (E29): 2017-01

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Test	Result	Method
*Mercury (Hg)	< 0.0001 mg/l	DIN EN ISO 12846 (E12): 2012-08
*Total dissolved Solids	< 50 mg/l	DIN EN 15216: 2008-01
*Alkalinity total	0.20 mmol/l	DIN EN ISO 9963-1: 1996-02
Microplastics 0,2µm-5000µm (8 polymers):		
*°Polyamide 6 (PA6)	<1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polycarbonate (PC)	<0.1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polyethylene (PE)	<1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polyethylene terephtalate (PET)	<0.1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polymethyl metacrylate (PMMA)	<1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polypropylene (PP)	<0.1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polystyrene (PS)	<0.1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	<0.1 µg/l	Internal method
*°Sum of quantified polymers	<3.5 µg/l	Internal method

This is only a translation from the german original.

* This analysis has been performed by an accredited Eurofins-laboratory. The place of execution will be disclosed on request.
*° This analysis has been performed by an accredited Eurofins-laboratory. The test is not accredited. The place of execution will be disclosed on request.

COMPARISON TEST RESULT WITH STANDARDS

Elements	**AERIS2AQUA** Eurofins Lab (mg/L) Test Result	**EPA** https://www.epa.gov/ (mg/L) Maximum Limit	**Swiss Standard** https://www.admin.ch (mg/L) Maximum Limit	**Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the Maximum Limit (unless specified as short-term)**
Arsenic	< 0.001	0	0.01	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.
Bromine	< 0.001	0.2	Not available	Increased risk of cancer.
Cadmium	< 0.0001	0.005	0.003	Kidney damage.
Calcium	1.1	60	Not available	No negative effects.
Chloride	< 1	250	0.2	Excessive intake of drinking-water containing sodium chloride at concentrations above 2.5 g/litre has been reported to produce hypertension.
Coliforms	Zero	Zero	Not available	Coliforms are not one kind of bacteria, but many, and they can make you sick if ingested from drinking water.
Copper	< 0.001	1.3	1	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage.
Fluoride	< 0.2	4.0	1.5	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); Children may get mottled teeth.
Intestinal enterococci	Zero	Not available	Not available	Intestinal Enterococci are bacteria that can be used as a marker to indicate fecal contamination of Potable Water.
Iron	< 0.0005	< 0.3	0.2	Iron in water is not a health hazard by itself but it may increase the hazard of pathogenic organisms.
Lead	< 0.001	zero	0.01	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities.
Magnesium	0.3	1~30	25	People with kidney disease, may suffer from hypertension, confusion, muscle weakness, and coma.
Microplastics	0.0035	Not available	Not available	Microplastic particles can accumulate polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), other chemicals that are linked to harmful health effects, including various cancers, a weakened immune system, reproductive problems and more.
Mercury	< 0.0001	0.002	0.001	Kidney damage
Nitrate	< 1	10	40	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Potassium	< 0.2	10	Not available	Higher than normal potassium concentrations in the blood (hyperkalemia) and ensuing health effects are unlikely because potassium is rapidly excreted in the absence of pre-existing kidney damage.
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	Zero	Not available	Not available	The biofilms that Pseudomonas aeruginosa form could harbour more dangerous bacteria, such as coliform organisms and E. coli.
Sodium	2.3	30	200	People with heart disease or hypertension should reduce sodium intake to lower the blood pressure.
Sulphates	< 1	250	Not available	Children, transients and the elderly are such populations because of the potentially high risk of dehydration from diarrhoea that may be caused by high levels of sulfate in drinking-water.
Zinc	< 0.01	5	5	Drinking water containing high levels of zinc can lead to stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting.