Fluoride Test Results
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NUMBER OF TEST: 8

AVERAGE REDUCTION RESULT: 94%

Fighting Fluoridation: Fringe No More

By Howard Rich — Long considered the exclusive realm realm of conspiracy theorists or 1950s-era John Birch Society members, the case against compulsory fluoridation of municipal water supplies in America is gaining traction. Why?

Because the public health risks associated with this government-mandated chemical dump are becoming more widely accepted as evidence attesting to its dangers continues to emerge.

And it's not just libertarians who have become wise to this forced chemical intake, either. With every new study that's released doubts as to the safety — and efficacy — of fluoridated water grow more prevalent within the scientific community.

Governments began introducing fluoride into the nation's water supply in the 1940s with the stated goal of reducing tooth decay – despite clear and compelling evidence attesting to its dangers.

On September 14, 1943, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* released a report labeling fluorides as protoplasmic poisons capable of altering the permeability of cell membranes. The following year a report published in the *Journal of the American Dental Association* found fluoride in drinking water caused "developmental disturbances" in teeth, adding that "the potentialities for harm outweigh those for good."

Despite this evidence, Grand Rapids, Michigan became the first municipality to regulate water fluoridation in 1945 — and within four decades nearly two-thirds of the nation's population was receiving fluoridated water (whether they asked for it or not). Today 73.9 percent of Americans drink fluoridated water — according to the latest data from the Centers for Disease Control. In fact there are more fluoridated water drinkers in the United States than there are in the rest of the world's countries — combined.

According to the Fluoride Action Network, 23 human studies and 100 animal studies have linked fluorides to brain damage. There is also extensive research linking fluorides to bone cancer, reproductive gene mutations and a host of other health ailments.

(For an eye-opening recap of some of the biological effects of fluorides, click here).

Last October a new report from the Harvard School of Public Health revealed children living in areas with higher levels of water fluoridation have "significantly lower" IQ scores than children living in low fluoride areas.

"The results suggest that fluoride may be a developmental neurotoxicant that affects brain development at exposures much below those that can cause toxicity in adults," researchers concluded.

The study also found "increased levels of aluminum in brain tissue" among children living in high-fluoride areas as possibly contributing to these diminished levels of cognition.

"There are so many scientific studies showing the direct, toxic effects of fluoride on your body, it's truly remarkable that it's NOT considered a scientific consensus by now," Dr. Joseph Mercola wrote recently for *The Huffington Post*.

At this point though let's suspend disbelief – let's toss out decades of scientific studies and pretend as though water fluoridation were a completely risk-free proposition. Let's also suspend disbelief and pretend government has the right to medicate its citizens without their consent — and then force them to subsidize this coerced medication.

Even if fluoridation were demonstrably risk-free and consistent with constitutional principles (neither of which it is), it would remain totally unnecessary from a public health standpoint.

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) there is absolutely no evidence to support the theory that water fluoridation improves dental health. In fact the WHO research strongly suggests the opposite is true – as many countries which do not fluoridate their water supply (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Sweden, to name just few) have lower incidences of tooth decay than America. Not only that, according to the CDC 41 percent of American children aged 12-15 years experience dental fluorosis — which is the permanent erosion and staining of dental enamel brought about by excessive fluoride intake.

Yet despite this evidence the American Dental Association — in a direct contradiction of its own 1943 journal findings — claims "the benefits (of fluoridation) outweigh the risks."

Clearly that's not the case. Fluoridation is more than just an unnecessary expense and an unacceptable incursion on our individual liberty — it is an increasingly acknowledged health risk that has utterly failed to accomplish its intended objective. If governments across the country are serious about acting in the best interest of the "public health," then they must take immediate steps to end the fluoridation of our nation's water supply.

The author is chairman of Americans for Limited Government.

Black Press

Organization questioning use of fluoride in town of Lake Cowichan's drinking water

By Tyler Clarke - Cowichan News Leader Pictorial
Published: **June 15, 2010 10:00 AM**
Updated: **June 15, 2010 2:56 PM**

Lake Cowichan's drinking water may not be as healthy as the public thinks, Burnaby-based Health Action Network Society president Jane Shaak argues.

The fluoridation of the water, she said, must end.

"I'm sure a lot of people in Lake Cowichan don't know they're the only community on the island that has (fluoridated water)," she said.

Not only is Lake Cowichan the only place on Vancouver Island still adding fluoride to its drinking water, its citizens mak up some of the only 3.7 per cent of British Columbians with access to fluoridated water.

The Health Action Network Society has a goal of reducing that number to zero.

The World Health Organization document Fluoride in Drinking-water states: "Fluoride has beneficial effects on teeth at low concentrations in drinking-water, but excessive exposure to fluoride in drinking-water, or in combination with exposure to other sources, can give rise to a number of adverse effects."

Lake Cowichan superintendent of public works Nagi Rizk confirmed through an e-mail interview that the town samples its water daily and once a month a compounded sample is tested in a certified laboratory for optimal fluoride content.

"For whatever reason (fluoridation) was done in the past, but this has to change," Shaak said. By adding fluoride to the water supply the town is forcing a medication upon the public. "Why are municipalities medicating people? They're making these arbitrary decisions based on information of the past."

The fluoridation of the local water supply last came up in council meetings in 2002, when the council of the time approved of putting the fluoridation issue to a public vote.

Before this happened, submissions made by the Central Vancouver Island Health Region endorsing fluoridation came forward, and approval for the vote was withdrawn.

WaterTech Online.com

Study Links Fluoride to Pre-term Birth and Anemia in Pregnancy

9/3/2010 10:24:18 AM

New York - Sept 2 -- Fluoride avoidance reduced anemia in pregnant women, decreased pre-term births and enhanced babies birth-weight, concludes leading fluoride expert, AK Susheela and colleagues, in a study published in *Current Science* (May 2010). http://www.fluorideandfluorosis.com/Anemia/Current%20Science%20Reprint.pdf

Susheela's team explains that anemia in pregnancy, which can lead to maternal and infant mortality, continues to plague many countries despite nutritional counseling and maternal iron and folic acid supplementation. This is the first examination of fluoride as an additional risk factor for anemia and low-birth-weight babies.

Fluoride chemicals are added to 70% of US public water supplies.

Anemic pregnant women living in India, whose urine contained 1 mg/L fluoride or more, were separated into two groups. The experimental group avoided fluoride in water, food and other sources and ate a nutritious diet per instruction. The control group received no instructions. Both groups supplemented with iron and folic acid.

Results reveal that anemia was reduced and pre-term and low-birth-weight babies were considerably fewer in the fluoride-avoidance group as compared to the control. Two stillbirths occurred in the control group, none in the experimental group.

Susheela et al. writes, "Maternal and child under-nutrition and anemia is not necessarily due to insufficient food intake but because of the derangement of nutrient absorption due to damage caused to GI (gastrointestinal) mucosa by ingestion of undesired chemical substances, viz. fluoride through food, water and other sources."

Fluoride avoidance regenerated the intestinal lining which enhanced the absorption of nutrients as evidenced by the reduction in urinary fluoride followed by rise in hemoglobin levels, they report.
<!--[if !supportLineBreakNewLine]-->

Could the same thing be happening in the United States? State University of New York researchers found more premature births in fluoridated than non-fluoridated upstate New York communities, according to a presentation made at the 2009 American Public Health Association's annual meeting.

Previous published research shows fluoride caninterfere with the reproductive system (http://www.fluoridealert.org/health/repro).

Susheela writes in the journal *Fluoride*, "Where the use of fluoride has been promoted, women who are pregnant may find our protocol equally beneficial for preventing anemia and ensuring a normal, healthy birth outcome."

Current Science reports that adverse reactions of fluoride consumption are known to occur including
reducing red blood cells, reducing blood folic acid activity, inhibiting vitamin B12 production and the nonabsorption of nutrients for hemoglobin biosynthesis.

"Citizens must demand that water fluoridation be stopped," says attorney Paul Beeber, President, New York State Coalition Opposed to Fluoridation, Inc. "It's disturbing that public-health officials and organized dentistry continue to ignore the overwhelming evidence revealing fluoride to be non-nutritive, unnecessary and unsafe," says Beeber.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP
THE POWER OF INFORMATION

Health/Toxics: Fluoride

Fluoride, the ionic form of the element fluorine, has been added to community drinking water supplies since the 1940s to help prevent tooth decay. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, about 184 million Americans -- nearly 70 percent of the U.S. population -- drink fluoridated water.

Over-exposure to fluoride can be toxic, causing fluorosis (mottling and loss of tooth enamel) and skeletal fluorosis (joint pain and stiffness and bone fractures). Some studies point to a possible link between fluoride exposure and osteosarcoma, bone cancer.

The Environmental Working Group supports the use of fluoride in toothpaste, where there is strong evidence of its effectiveness. But EWG's analysis concludes that fluoridation of public water supplies should stop, because risks outweigh possible benefits, especially for infants and young children who consume more water than adults, relative to their size.

An August 2007 EWG analysis, Fluoride in Southern California Tap Water, warned that the Southern California's Metropolitan Water District plan to fluoridate drinking water would expose more than 64,000 children to unsafe fluoride levels. The numbers of children at risk will grow if the Environmental Protection Agency follows a 2006 recommendation by the influential National Research Council to lower the legal fluoride level in drinking water.

Scientists are exploring whether childhood exposure to fluoride may cause osteosarcoma, a rare bone cancer. In June 2005, EWG executive director Richard Wiles urged the National Toxicology Program to add fluoride in tap water to its biennial *Report on Carcinogens*. Wiles cited research by Dr. Elise B. Bassin, whose 2001 Harvard doctoral thesis reported that boys who drank fluoridated water were five times more likely to develop osteosarcoma than those who drank unfluoridated water.

A side controversy developed when EWG discovered that Bassin's doctoral advisor -- Dr. Chester Douglass of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine -- had omitted her striking results from his final report while conducting research on fluoride exposure and osteosarcoma on grants from the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences. Douglass's claim that no relationship between fluoride and cancer had been observed, coupled with his financial relationship with fluoride toothpaste manufacturer Colgate-Palmolive, led EWG to file ethics complaints with NIEHS and Harvard. Douglass was subsequently cleared of "intentionally" suppressing Bassin's findings.

In February 2008, EWG asked the Federal Trade Commission to stop *Nursery Water*, one of the nation's biggest infant bottled water companies, from advertising that its fluoridated water is safe for babies, in violation of Federal Food and Drug Administration rules and American Academy of Pediatrics guidance.

For more information, contact the Fluoride Action Network.

At EWG, our team of scientists, engineers, policy experts, lawyers and computer programmers pores over government data, legal documents, scientific studies and our own laboratory tests to expose threats to your health and the environment, and to find solutions. Our research brings to light unsettling facts that you have a right to know.

"Cancer-causing industrial chemicals are very difficult to control. In the case of fluoridation, the situation is quite different. Once that spigot is turned off, there would be—I believe—only a short time before we had 40,000 less cancer deaths a year."

—Dean Burk, Ph.D.

Fluoridation: A Burning Controversy

Dean Burk in an exclusive interview with Jim Sibbison

DEAN BURK IS A NATIONAL LEADER in the drive to stop artificial fluoridation of drinking water supplies. He also is an authority on the effects of fluoridation on people's health, having spent more than 50 years in cancer research. During thirty-five of those years, he was a high level researcher at the U.S. Public Health Service's National Cancer Institute in the Washington, D.C. area. He now heads the Dean Burk Foundation, Inc., in Washington, DC, which is devoted to research on health, nutrition and chronic and degenerative diseases, including cancer.

Bestways: **Dr. Burk, the anti-fluoridation forces have been trying for years to stop or slow down the fluoridation of drinking water in cities and towns across the country. Do you see any signs they might be succeeding in the long run?**

Dr. Burk: Yes. There are signs of this in the United States and around the world. The anti-fluoridation people will certainly reduce the extent of fluoridation and will probably stop it. One can't say when, except to say it will happen when the information showing the dangers of fluoridation is fully disseminated. Also, what is exceedingly important—when people around the world stop lying about this information.

Bestways: **Before going into the reasons for your optimism, it would be helpful for you to say how things stand now and provide a summary of the extent drinking water is fluoridated in countries around the world.**

Dr. Burk: Certainly. Australia and New Zealand lead the world in the fluoridation of drinking water. Roughly 75 percent of the population of those countries drink fluoridated water. Next comes the United States with 40 percent, followed by Canada with slightly less. In Great Britain only nine percent of the population are drinking fluoridated water. London's water, for example, is not fluoridated. On the Continent, no more than one percent drink fluoridated water, and in the Common Market countries—besides England—there is no fluoridation except in Ireland. One important reason for this, aside from the health aspects, is the cost.

Bestways: **Are there any countries outside the United States where an effort is being made to extend the fluoridation of water to more cities?**

Dr. Burk: Yes—particularly in Scotland. About four years ago, the eastern half of Scotland—where about half the people live—voted against fluoridation. About a year later, the people in the western half of Scotland voted in favor of fluoridation, by a council vote of about 43 to 42! That vote for fluoridation has now been challenged in a court in Edinburgh. A Mrs. McColl, on legal aid, is seeking an injunction to prevent the introduction of fluoridated drinking water in the western part of the country. If the court agrees to the injunction, it will affect not only all of Scotland, but probably all of Britain. An injunction would, in fact, have a tremendous influence all over the world.

Bestways: **In what way, Dr. Burk?**

Dr. Burk: The Edinburgh trial is the biggest trial ever held on fluoridated drinking water, particularly with respect to its scientific merit or dangers. It also is the most expensive trial ever held in Great Britain. It is expected to produce at least three million pages of transcribed testimony. I testified at the trial for 10 days in the fall of 1980 and for another 10 days in March of 1981. My testimony took up about 1500 pages of transcript. This is a rather unique trial, by the way, since all legal expenses of the people who don't want fluoridation eventually will be paid by Great Britain.

Bestways: **What will the Edinburgh trial mean to us in the United States?**

Dr. Burk: For one thing, the court will be reviewing a huge mass of scientific data.

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FLUORIDATION: A BURNING CONTROVERSY *Continued*

money derived from selling fluoride for the fluoridation of public drinking water. The second thing, which may be more important, is that the Public Health Service and its counterparts in Britain and Australia, and wherever fluoridation is practiced, are long committed to it and cannot face retraction.

Bestways: **Committed? Why can't they acknowledge they were wrong and stop fluoridating?**

Dr. Burk: Well, consider the situation. As far as I'm concerned, in the United States alone, more people have died in the last 30 years from cancer connected with fluoridation than all the military deaths in the entire history of the United States. Now, who wants to be held responsible for that? To answer your question briefly: it's money and reputation. In some respects the fluoridation situation is like the dispute 20 years ago over thalidomide, the drug associated with deformed babies, except that retraction in this case is virtually complete.

Bestways: **How are they comparable?**

Dr. Burk: The desire to sell thalidomide was inspired in part by money and advanced by many doctors and officials all over the world in the same way they still promote fluoridation after the evidence against it has become quite clear. However, proving the danger of thalidomide was much easier. You didn't have to wait so long. The connection was more direct and immediate. You will now find many officials supporting fluoridation with almost the same language as was used to favor thalidomide.

Bestways: **Let's now consider the fluoridationists' argument. The Public Health Service says fluoridated water reduces cavities by 60 percent. Do you accept that?**

Dr. Burk: If you mean by that people in general—wherever fluoridation is practiced—of course I don't. Neither does the Royal College of Physicians, according to their own literature. That figure of 60 percent is derived from insufficient data regarding small populations.

Bestways: **Well, does fluoridation provide any benefit at all in reducing tooth decay?**

Dr. Burk: I would say the most that can be given to the fluoridation argument—and this has been fully examined in the Edinburgh trial—is that up to the age of puberty there may be a temporary delay of about one tooth decay.

Bestways: **So you think there may possibly be some benefit?**

Dr. Burk: Possibly. But that possible small benefit has been grossly exaggerated. Even granting any benefit, however, I have yet to meet any dentists who would prefer dying of cancer from fluoridation to being buried with a perfect set of teeth. The harm due to cancer alone is vastly greater than the alleged benefit of fluoridation for teeth. It's ridiculous even to compare the two.

Bestways: **Looking back, what achievement for the anti-fluoridationist argument do you count around the top of the list?**

Dr. Burk: I would say one of them would certainly be the way fluoridation ended in Holland. I was over there in 1976 to attend a scientific meeting on fluoridation. I was told, "Don't be political." I said, I'll just present the facts on television.

The Dutch host in this case knew a great deal about fluoridation. One evening, on prime time, I addressed about 75 percent of the people of Holland, and a great many Parliament members were listening. It was billed as "Mass Murder by Fluoridation" (and it *is* a form of mass murder). Up to that moment nearly everyone was all set to make fluoridation mandatory in Holland. When the matter came up one month later in Parliament, it was dismissed. It was our data, of course, and the action of a few well-placed Dutch that accounted for this reversal.

Bestways: **Back to our own country, how does the situation look in Washington?**

Dr. Burk: Both the House and Senate have decided to issue no more direct grants to various cities for fluoridation. It must now be done under the new Reagan system of block grants, where recipients must decide whether they wish to pursue fluoridation. Now somebody in Washington can't pass out a lot of money with a stroke of his pen.

Bestways: **You believe, then, that cities and towns, individually, will place a low priority on fluoridation, and usually pass it up?**

Dr. Burk: That's right.

Bestways: **Then the momentum of fluoridation has been slowed?**

Dr. Burk: By 1970, the United States had hoped to have 100 percent fluoridation, but the movement has been halted in its tracks. There has been no great increase in fluoridation since that date. The momentum has been lost in other countries, too. The Canadian Province of Quebec, for example, supported a fine study on fluoridation. Because of this Quebec, which had about 14 percent fluoridation, has now begun to reduce it.

Bestways: **Nevertheless, some 40 percent of the people in this country continue to drink fluoridated water.**

Dr. Burk: Yes, they do. Even so, as these people become acquainted with the potential cancer mortality involved, I wonder what they will be thinking about as they drink that water. I venture to say it will be something much more important than the teeth of pre-adolescents, which can be fluoridated by various means other than the public's drinking water. It is imperative that some other disposal method for large amounts of industrially produced fluorides will have to be found to protect the public from consuming such poisoned water.

Bestways: **Thank you, Dr. Burk, for giving us your valued opinion on fluoridation.** □

What they aren't telling you: Compelling Evidence attesting to the Dangers of Fluoride

- According to *The World Health Organization*, "excessive exposure to fluoride in drinking water, or in combination with exposure to other sources, can give rise to a number of adverse effects".
- *Current Science* reports that adverse reactions of fluoride consumption are known to occur including:
  Reducing red blood cells
  Reducing blood folic acid activity
  Inhibiting vitamin B12 production
  The nonabsorption of nutrients for hemoglobin biosynthesis
- Studies link fluoride to anemia in pregnant women, pre-term births and low birth weight babies.
- Fluoride chemicals are added to 70% of US public water supplies.
- Research shows fluoride can interfere with the reproductive system.
- Over-exposure to fluoride can be toxic, causing fluorosis (mottling and loss of tooth enamel) and skeletal fluorosis (joint pain and stiffness and bone fractures).
- Studies point to a possible link between fluoride exposure and osteosarcoma, bone cancer.
- EWG's analysis concludes that fluoridation of public water supplies should stop, because risks outweigh possible benefits, especially for infants and young children who consume more water than adults, relative to their size.
- 2001 Harvard doctoral thesis reported that boys who drank fluoridated water were five times more likely to develop osteosarcoma than those who drank unfluoridated water.
- In February 2008, EWG asked the Federal Trade Commission to stop Nursery Water, one of the nation's biggest infant bottled water companies, from advertising that its fluoridated water is safe for babies, in violation of Federal Food and Drug Administration rules AND American Academy of Pediatrics guidance.
- September 14, 1943, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* released a report labeling fluorides as protoplasmic poisons capable of altering the permeability of cell membranes.
- Report published in the Journal of the *American Dental Association* found fluoride in drinking water caused "developmental disturbances" in teeth, adding that "the potentialities for harm outweigh those for good".
- According to the *Fluoride Action Network*, 23 human studies and 100 animal studies have linked fluorides to brain damage.
- Research links fluoride to bone cancer, reproductive gene mutations and a host of other health ailments.
- A report from *Harvard School of Public Health* revealed children living in areas with higher levels of water fluoridation have "significantly lower" IQ scores than children living in low fluoride areas. Results suggest that fluoride may be a developmental neurotoxicant that affects brain development at exposures much below those that can cause toxicity in adults. It also found "increased levels of aluminum in brain tissue" among children living in high fluoride areas as possibly contributing to these diminished levels of cognition.
- According to data from the *World Health Organization* (WHO) there is absolutely no evidence to support the theory that water fluoridation improves dental health.

Fluoride Test Results
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NUMBER OF TEST: 8

AVERAGE REDUCTION RESULT: 94%

Seychelle Environmental Technologies Portable Water Filter Testing Results

This testing information is based on an average of the four laboratories listed below. It should be understood that the results were obtained by using EPA, ANSI and NSF protocol and methodology. The individual tests are available upon request. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS- EPA METHOD 608, 524.2, 504, 505, 507, 515.1, 531.1, 624 from EPA publication EPA 600/4 –79 – 020, rev. 3/83, and ANSI/NSF Standard 53. Results are for Nov.-Dec. 2001 and 1996-97.

ORGANIC TESTING: Volatile Organic Compounds – Organochlorine Pesticides

Analyte	Prefilter Concentration	Units	% Reduction
Bromodichlormethane*	250	ug/l	>98.40
Bromoform*	250	ug/l	>99.44
Acetone	250	ug/l	>96.20
Benzene	250	ug/l	>98.84
Chloroform*	250	ug/l	>98.52
Chlorobenzene	250	ug/l	>99.20
Dibromochloromethane*	250	ug/l	>98.08
Carbon Terrachloride	250	ug/l	>99.56
1.2–1.3–1.4- Dichlorobenzenes	250	ug/l	>99.80
1.1-1.2- Dichloroethane	250	ug/l	>98.24
1.1-1.2-Dichloroehtylene	250	ug/l	>98.81
Ethylbenzene	250	ug/l	>99.52
Styrene	250	ug/l.	>99.72
MTBE	250	ug/l	>99.80
1.1,1-1.1.2- Trichlorothane	250	ug/l	>99.76
Trichloroethylene	250	ug/l	>99.20
Toluene	250	ug/l	>99.16
Total Xylenes	250	ug/l	>99.61
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	10	ug/l	>98.00
Heptachlor	10	ug/l	>90.90
Endrin	10	ug/l	>99.00
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	10	ug/l	>95.00
Dibromochloroprepane (DBCP)	10	ug/l	>98.00
Heptachlor -Epoxide	10	ug/l	>99.86
4.4-DDD and DDT	10	ug/l	>98.80
Methoxychlor	10	ug/l	>90.00
PCB's Arochlor- 1260	20	ug/l	>94.50

* Note: Compounds listed are Trihalomethanes

INORGANIC TESTING: MBAS analysis - Trace Metals - Turbidity - Radiological

Analyte	Prefilter Concentration	Units	% Reduction
Aluminum	2	mg/l	>90.00
Arsenic	200	mg/l	>88.90
Cadmium	200	mg/l	>99.50
Chlorine Residual	.60	mg/l	>95.00
Chromium 6	200	mg/l	>99.87
Copper	200	mg/l	>95.00
Fluoride	1	mg/l	>90.00
Lead	200	mg/l	>97.50
Mercury	25	mg/l	>99.60
Nitrate & Nitrite	19.165	mg/l	>88.43
Radon 222	540	pci/l	>99.00
Total Suspended Solids	486	mg/l	>99.00
Turbidity	20	NTU	>85.60

MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING

Cryptosporidium, Giardia	10°/L		>99.9
Virus	10°/L		>99.99
Bacteria			>99.9999

RADIOLOGICAL TESTING

Radon 222	540/L		>100.00
Cs-137			>100.00
Total Alpha Radium (226)			>100.00
Uranium			>100.00

1) National Testing Laboratories - 6555 Wilson Mills Road, Cleveland, OH 44143 1-800-458-3330
2) County of Los Angeles, Dept. of Agriculture - 11012 Garfield Ave, Southgate, CA 90280 562-940-8916
3) CLT Environmental Laboratories - 24416 S. Main Street, Carson, CA 90745 310-549-6636
4) BioVir Laboratories, Inc. 686 Stone Road, Benicia, CA 94510 1-800-GIARDIA
5) FGL Environmental 805-659-0910

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Department of Agricultural Commissioner/ Weights and Measures

Cato R. Fiksdal
Agricultural Commissioner/
Director of Weights and Measures

Environmental Toxicology Laboratory
11012 Garfield Avenue, Bldg. B
South Gate, California 90280
http://acwm.co.la.ca.us
Phone # (562) 940-6778
Fax # (562) 940-6785

Robert G. Atkins
Chief Deputy

California State DHS Certificate #1430
County Sanitation ID #10240

Report Date: October 14, 2003

Sample Description: Sports Bottle

Attention: Carl Palmer
Seychelle Environmental
33052-C Calle Aviador
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Date Received: September 11, 2003

Laboratory ID Number: MS-9876-03

FILTER PREPARATION PRIOR TO ANALYSES: The complete filtering unit was initially rinsed and drained with 1 gallon of deionized water.

INORGANIC TESTING

Description of methods for arsenic, total chromium, and chromium VI concentration: A 500 ml of 200 ug/L arsenic, total chromium, and chromium VI were transferred to filter unit MS-9876-03, and were filtered through the filter and analyzed. Procedures for arsenic & total chromium were performed on 09/17/03 and chromium VI was performed on 10/09/03.

Description of method for Fluoride concentration: A 500 ml of 2 mg/l fluoride was transferred to filter unit MS-9876-03, and was filtered through the filter and analyzed. Procedure of fluoride was performed on 10/06/03.

MS #	Analyte	Method Used[1]	Pre-Filtered Concentration	Units	Post-Filtration Result	% Reduction	Reporting Limit	Date Analyzed
9876/03	Chromium 6	218.6	200	ug/L	0.38	99.81	0.25	10/09/03
9876/03	Arsenic	200.8	200	ug/L	16.4	91.80	5	09/17/03
9876/03	Fluoride	300	2	mg/l	0.29	85.50	0.1	10/06/03

Submitted By:

10/16/03

Wai Leung, Supervising Toxicologist Date

10/16/2003

Dr. Wasfy Shindy, Deputy Director Date

tm

Protecting Consumers and the Environment Since 1881

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Department of
Agricultural Commissioner/
Weights and Measures

Kurt E. Floren
Agricultural Commissioner/
Director of Weights and Measures

Environmental Toxicology Bureau
11012 Garfield Avenue, Bldg. B
South Gate, California 90280
http://acwm.co.la.ca.us
Phone # (562) 940-6778

California State DHS Certificate #1430
County Sanitation ID #10240

Robert G. Atkins
Chief Deputy

Report Date: April 7, 2006

Sample Description: Water Filtration Pitchers

Attention: Carl Palmer
Seychelle Technology
32921 Calle Perfecto
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Date Received: February 4, 2006

Laboratory ID Number: MS-1905-06 and MS-1906-06

FILTER PREPARATION PRIOR TO ANALYSES: The complete filtering unit was initially rinsed and drained with 1 liter of deionized water.

INORGANIC TESTING

Description of Methods:

Nitrite, nitrate, & fluoride: A 500 ml of 1 mg/L fluoride, 2 mg/l nitrite and 20 mg/l nitrate were transferred to filter unit MS-1905-06 and MS-1906-06, filtered through the filter and analyzed. Procedures was performed on 3/21/06.

MBAS Analyses: A 500-ml of 300 ug/L aliquot was passed through the filter and analyzed. Procedure was performed on 3/10/06.

Trace Metals: 500 ml of 200 μg/l each of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, cadmium, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, molybdenum, vanadium, mercury, antimony, selenium, thallium and 500 μg/l of barium was transferred to filter unit MS-1905-06 and MS-1906-06, filtered through the filter, and analyzed. Procedure was performed on 3/21/06.

Mercury: 1 liter of 25 μg/l mercury in water was transferred to MS-1905-06 and MS-1906-06, filter through the filter and analyzed on 3/31/06.

Turbidity: 500ml water with turbidity value of 4.50 NTU was passed through the filters and analyzed. Procedure performed on 3/10/06.

Chromium VI: 500 ml water with 200 μg/l chromium VI was filtered through filter unit MS-1905-06 and MS-1096-06, and the filtrate was analyzed on 2/21/06.

Total Residual Chlorine: 500ml aliquot of 0.80 mg/l chlorine was passed through the filters and analyzed on 3/10/06.

Seychelle Technology/Palmer
MS-1905-06 thru MS-1906-06

MS #	Analyte	Method Used[1]	Pre-Filtered Concentration	Units	Post-Filtration Result	% Reduction	Reporting Limit	Date Analyzed
1905/06	Nitrate	SM 4110	20	mg/l	18.6	65	0.5	3/21/06
1905/06	Nitrite	SM 4110	2	mg/l	<0.1	>95	0.1	3/21/06
1905/06	Fluoride	SM 4110	1	mg/l	<0.1	>90	0.1	3/21/06
1905/06	Arsenic	200.8	200	µg/l	<2	>99	2	3/21/06
1905/06	MBAS	425.1	300	µg/l	<10	>96.67	10	3/10/06
1905/06	Chromium	200.8	200	µg/l	117	41.50	10	3/21/06
1905/06	Copper	200.8	200	µg/l	39.2	80.40	10	3/21/06
1905/06	Nickel	200.8	200	µg/l	152	24.00	10	3/21/06
1905/06	Cadmium	200.8	200	µg/l	128	36.00	1	3/21/06
1905/06	Cobalt	200.8	200	µg/l	154	23.00	10	3/21/06
1905/06	Zinc	200.8	200	µg/l	183	8.50	50	3/21/06
1905/06	Lead	200.8	200	µg/l	<5	>97.50	5	3/21/06
1905/06	Molybdenum	200.8	200	µg/l	<20	>90.00	20	3/21/06
1905/06	Vanadium	200.8	200	µg/l	<25	>87.50	25	3/21/06
1905/06	Antimony	200.8	200	µg/l	<5	>97.50	5	3/21/06
1905/06	Selenium	200.8	200	µg/l	<5	>97.50	5	3/21/06
1905/06	Thallium	200.8	200	µg/l	<1	>99.50	1	3/21/06
1905/06	Barium	200.8	500	µg/l	233	53.40	100	3/21/06
1905/06	Chromium VI	218.6, IC	200	µg/l	7.76	96.12	0.25	2/21/06
1905/06	Mercury	245.1	25	µg/l	<0.5	>98.00	0.5	3/31/06
1905/06	Total Residual Chlorine	330.5	0.80	mg/l	<0.1	>87.50	0.1	3/10/06
1905/06	Turbidity	180.1	4.5	NTU	0.12	97.33	0.1	3/10/06
1906/06	Nitrate	SM 4110	20	mg/L	13.2	34	0.5	3/21/06
1906/06	Nitrite	SM 4110	2	mg/l	<0.1	>95	0.1	3/21/06
1906/06	Fluoride	SM 4110	1	mg/l	<0.1	>90	0.1	3/21/06
1906/06	Arsenic	200.8	200	µg/l	<2	>99	2	3/21/06
1906/06	MBAS	425.1	300	µg/l	<10	>96.67	10	3/10/06

Anions by IC, EPA Method 300.0

Method: EPA 300.0 Batch: W5I0925 Prepared: 09/17/15 11:20

Analyte	Result	% Reduction	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed
Nitrate as N	4700	97.6	110	ug/l	1	09/17/15 18:24
Nitrite as N	1900	92.0	150	ug/l	1	09/17/15 18:24
Fluoride, Total	0.94	89.36	0.10	mg/l	1	09/17/15 18:24

Accreditations:

NELAC #4047-002 (National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference)
ORELAP (Oregon Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program)
ELAP #1132 (Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program – A program managed by the State of California, Department of Health Services for accreditation of environmental testing laboratories)
NEVADA #CA211
HAWAII
LACSD #10143 (County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County)

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the Chain of Custody document. The Test Laboratories certifies that the test results meet all NELAC requirements unless noted in the case narrative. This analytical report is confidential and is only intended for the use of the Test Laboratories and its client. This report contains the Chain of Custody document, which is an integral part of it, and can only be reproduced in full with the authorization of the Test Laboratories.

Dear Carl Palmer:

Enclosed are the results of analyses for the samples received 08/07/15 09:25 with the Chain of Custody document. The Samples were received in good condition, at C. All analysis met the method criteria except as noted below or in the report with data qualifiers.

WECK LABORATORIES, INC.

Certificate of Analysis

FINAL REPORT

Work Orders:	8E24076
Project:	Seychelle / Blanket
Attn:	Carl Palmer
Client:	Seychelle Water Filtration Products 22 Journey Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

Report Date:	7/24/2018
Received Date:	5/24/2018
Turnaround Time:	Normal
Phones:	(949) 234-1999
Fax:	(949) 234-1998
P.O. #:	
Billing Code:	

DoD-ELAP #L2457 • ELAP-CA #1132 • EPA-UCMR #CA00211 • Guam-EPA #17-008R • HW-DOH # • ISO 17025 #L2457.01 • LACSD #10143 • NELAP-CA #04229CA • NELAP-OR #4047 • NJ-DEP #CA015

This is a complete final report. The information in this report applies to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain-of-custody document. Weck Laboratories certifies that the test results meet all requirements of TNI unless noted by qualifiers or written in the Case Narrative. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Dear Carl Palmer,

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received 5/24/18 with the Chain-of-Custody document. The samples were received in good condition, at 21.5 °C. All analyses met the method criteria except as noted in the case narrative or in the report with data qualifiers.

Reviewed by:

Chris Samatmanakit
Project Manager

14859 Clark Avenue,City of Industry CA, 91745 | Phone: (626) 336-2139 | Fax: (626) 336-2634
www.wecklabs.com

Seychelle Water Filtration Products
22 Journey
Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

Project Number: Seychelle / Blanket

Project Manager: Carl Palmer

Reported:
07/24/2018 09:44

Sample Results

(Continued)

Sample: Post-Single Filter Pitcher
8E24076-02 (Water)

Sampled: 07/05/18 13:00 by Joe Chau

Analyte		Result	MRL	Units	Dil	Analyzed	Qualifier
Anions by IC, EPA Method 300.0							
Method: EPA 300.0	Batch ID: W8G0265	Instr: LC12	Prepared: 07/05/18 14:00			Analyst: jan	
Fluoride, Total		0.14	0.10	mg/l	1	07/06/18 06:37	98.6%
Nitrate as N		260	110	ug/l	1	07/06/18 06:37	97.7%
Nitrite as N		1600	150	ug/l	1	07/06/18 06:37	85.45%
Conventional Chemistry/Physical Parameters by APHA/EPA/ASTM Methods							
Method: SM 4500Cl-G	Batch ID: W8G0255	Instr: UVVIS04	Prepared: 07/05/18 12:42			Analyst: ajk	
Chlorine Residual, Free		ND	0.050	mg/l	1	07/05/18 16:47	
Metals by EPA 200 Series Methods							
Method: EPA 200.8	Batch ID: W8G0398	Instr: ICPMS05	Prepared: 07/09/18 10:21			Analyst: jea	
Antimony, Total		100	2.5	ug/l	5	07/09/18 13:50	60%
Arsenic, Total		8.3	0.40	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	96.8%
Barium, Total		2.8	0.50	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	98.8%
Cadmium, Total		0.47	0.10	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	99.8%
Chromium, Total		2.4	0.20	ug/l	1	07/09/18 16:45	95.1%
Cobalt, Total		0.20	0.10	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	99.9%
Copper, Total		0.52	0.50	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	99.7%
Lead, Total		0.24	0.20	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	99.9%
Molybdenum, Total		58	0.10	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	75.8%
Nickel, Total		ND	0.80	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	
Selenium, Total		55	0.40	ug/l	1	07/09/18 16:45	
Thallium, Total		ND	0.20	ug/l	1	07/09/18 14:02	
Vanadium, Total		7.6	0.50	ug/l	1	07/09/18 16:45	84.1%
Method: EPA 245.1	Batch ID: W8G0479	Instr: HG03	Prepared: 07/10/18 11:06			Analyst: gza	
Mercury, Total		ND	0.050	ug/l	1	07/11/18 11:37	
Volatile Organic Compounds by P&T and GC/MS							
Method: EPA 524.2	Batch ID: W8G0346	Instr: GCMS12	Prepared: 07/06/18 15:00			Analyst: enf	
Bromodichloromethane		ND	0.50	ug/l	1	07/07/18 00:36	
Bromoform		ND	0.50	ug/l	1	07/07/18 00:36	
Chloroform		6.5	0.50	ug/l	1	07/07/18 00:36	65.8%
Dibromochloromethane		ND	0.50	ug/l	1	07/07/18 00:36	
THMs, Total		6.5	0.50	ug/l	1	07/07/18 00:36	91.9%
Surrogate(s)							
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4		*89% Conc: 8.90*	*70-130*			*07/07/18 00:36*	
4-Bromofluorobenzene		*92% Conc: 9.17*	*70-130*			*07/07/18 00:36*	

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HONG KONG

Since 1963

THE HONG KONG STANDARDS AND TESTING CENTRE LTD

NO. HC25249/312 Date: 1996-07-24

TEST RESULT(S):

Contaminant In Water	Influent Concentration	Effluent Concentration	Percentage Reduction
Chlorine Reduction	6.00	< 0.05	> 99.17 %
Bacterial Reduction	5×10^4/100 ml	0/100 ml	100.00 %
Turbidity Reduction	15.50 NTU	0.10 NTU	99.36 %
Cation Reduction			
a) Iron	5.00	< 0.10	> 98.00 %
b) Lead	0.19	< 0.01	> 94.74 %
c) Aluminium	1.10	< 0.02	> 98.18 %
d) Arsenic	0.20	< 0.01	> 95.00 %
Anion Reduction			
a) Fluoride Reduction	9.90	0.44	95.56 %
b) Nitrite Reduction	8.38	< 0.01	> 99.88 %
c) Nitrate Reduction	7.70	< 1.00	> 98.01 %
pH Neutralization Test			
a) Acidity	3.33	6.47	------
b) Alkalinity	10.17	6.55	------

* All concentration units are mg/L unless otherwise stated.
< = less than
> = more than

******* End of Document *******

INSTITUT STANDARD DAN PENYELIDIKAN PERINDUSTRIAN MALAYSIA
Persiaran Dato' Menteri, Seksyen 2, Peti Surat 7035, 40911 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

SIRIM

BILANGAN LAPORAN: sirim 532/2/14 klt. 3	
LAPORAN INI MENGANDUNGI: 4 Muka	MUKA SURAT: 4
Laporan ini adalah merupakan Laporan Ujian dan ianya BUKAN Sijil Pengesahan Kualiti dan BUKAN JUGA Sijil Kelulusan. Laporan ini HANYA melaporil sampel-sampel yang dikemukakan kepada SIRIM.	

Tarikh : 3.7.91

No. Kerja: 0362

No. Pesanan : ~~91-M.215~~

Keputusan-keputusan Ujian:-

No.	Ujian	Sebelum penurasan	Selepas penurasan	Maximum Permitted*
1.	pH at 25°C	7.9	7.6	6.5 to 8.5
2.	Colour, Hazen unit	15	Less than 5	15
3.	Turbidity, NTU	27.5	Less than 1	5
4.	Chlorine (Free, as Cl), mg/l	1.7	Less than 0.1	0.1
5.	Fluoride (as F), mg/l	5.5	0.5	1.5
6.	Nitrate (as N), mg/l	20.3	2.5	10
7.	Arsenic (as As), mg/l	0.34	Less than 0.01	0.05
8.	Aluminium (as Al), mg/l	1.2	0.07	0.2
9.	Iron (as Fe), mg/l	1.8	Less than 0.01	0.3
10.	Lead (as Pb), mg/l	0.47	Less than 0.01	0.05
11.	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l	8.5	8.5	-
12.	Magnesium (as Mg), mg/l	0.5	0.6	-
13.	Potassium (as K), mg/l	2.8	2.7	-
14.	Sodium (as Na), mg/l	3.7	2.9	200

91%

* Extracted from Malaysian Food Regulation 1985, Twenty-Fifth Schedule for Standard For Water.

LAI SENG CHIANG
Pegawai Pengujian
Unit Pengujian Saintifik
SIRIM

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

LABORATORIES COMPLEX, FEROZEPUR ROAD, LAHORE-54600

ANALYTICAL /TEST REPORT

REF. CEPS/TS/276/04 -- 2 -- DATED: 15-12-2004

Test	Results	Units	WHO Standards
Total solids	286.0	--	--
fluoride	0.45	mg/l	0.5
Chromium	Not detected	--	--
Arsenic	"	--	--
Phosphate	0.74	--	--

Remarks: From chemical and physical point of view the given turbine water sample is fit for drinking purposes.

This analytical/test report is based solely on the particular sample(s) supplied by the party and should not be reproduced in part.
The report is valid for 120 days from the date of issue.
Sampling has not been performed by the PCSIR Labs. And the PCSIR does not accept the responsibility that the sample(s) supplied is/are truly representative sample(s) of any batch or stock or entire production.
While the PCSIR agrees to take every reasonable precaution to ensure validity of its test results, it assumes no liability for the accuracy thereof beyond the amount of the fee charged for the analysis/test.
The party shall assume full responsibility for the ethical use of the results in the analysis/test reports and the laboratory shall be held free from any and all claims which may result from the use of such data by the party or others.
After completion of the report the sample will be preserved for one month until negotiated otherwise.
The contents of this report cannot be, in any manner, used for the publicity of the product or any advertisement.

Report prepared by:

Farah Deeba

Signature
Name

15.12.04

Principal Scientific Officer &
Head,
Centre for Environmental
Protection Studies
PCSIR Labs. Complex, Lahore.

Countersignature

14.12.04

Director General

S. # 58
Dt 15.12.04
Sig

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Seoul, 07201, Korea
Tel: +82-2-2637-1234 Fax:+82-2-2631-8767

시 험 성 적 서

TEST REPORT ON EXTRACTION TESTING OF WATER PURIFIER

Report No. : CO-170003
Manufacture Company : Aquagold Co., Ltd.
Applicant Name : Kim Youngjoo
Purpose : Quality Review
Representative : Kim Youngjoo
Applicant Address : 501, 12, Jangdari-ro 271beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Products Name : Seychelle Simplicity Water Purifier
Purification Type : Others system (Squeeze bottle)
Request Date : Jan. 10, 2017
Model Name : 20 oz sport Bottle
Production Date : Jan. 2017
Test Completion Date : Jan. 26, 2017

Test Item	Unit	Standard	Result	Test Item	Unit	Standard	Result
Taste	-	Tasteless	Tasteless	Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate	mg/L	below 0.05	-
Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Permanganate Consumption value($KMnO_4$)	mg/L	below 1.0	ND
Color	degree	below 0.5	below 0.1	Phenols	mg/L	below 0.0005	ND
Turbidity	NTU	below 0.2	below 0.02	Carbon tetrachloride	mg/L	below 0.0002	ND
Cadmium(Cd)	mg/L	below 0.0005	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.0004	ND
Selenium(Se)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.003	ND
Lead(Pb)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.0006	ND
Arsenic(As)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	Trichlorethylene	mg/L	below 0.003	ND
Zinc(Zn)	mg/L	below 0.3	ND	Benzene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Iron(Fe)	mg/L	below 0.03	-	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Copper(Cu)	mg/L	below 0.1	ND	Dichloromethane	mg/L	below 0.002	ND
Sodium(Na)	mg/L	below 20	-	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.004	ND
Manganese(Mn)	mg/L	below 0.03	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Hexavalent chromium(Cr^{6+})	mg/L	below 0.005	ND	Epichlorohydrin	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Mercury(Hg)	mg/L	below 0.0001	ND	Vinyl acetate	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Cyanide(CN^-)	mg/L	below 0.001	-	Styrene	mg/L	below 0.002	ND
Antimony	mg/L	below 0.004	ND	1,2-Butadiene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Nickel(Ni)	mg/L	below 0.04	ND	1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Aluminum(Al)	mg/L	below 0.04	ND	N, N-Dimethylaniline	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Boron(B)	mg/L	below 0.1	-	2,4-Toluene diamine	mg/L	below 0.002	-
Silver(Ag)	mg/L	below 0.01	-	2,6-Toluene diamine	mg/L	below 0.001	-
Nitrate Nitrogen(NO_3-N)	mg/L	below 1	-	Formaldehyde	mg/L	below 0.1	-
Nitrite Nitrogen(NO_2-N)	mg/L	below 1	-	Toluene	mg/L	below 0.07	ND
Fluoride(F^-)	mg/L	below 0.15	-	Xylenes	mg/L	below 0.05	ND
Chloride(Cl^-)	mg/L	below 25	-	Bisphenol A	mg/L	below 0.01	-
Evaporation residue	mg/L	below 50	-				
Decision (Criteria exceeded item)			Pass (none)				

This test report is Approved for the product named above.

Jan. 26, 2017

KOREA ENVIRONMENT & WATER WORKS INSTITUTE

Korea Environment & Water Works Institute

To : CHIEF DIRECTOR, KOREA WATER PURIFIER INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE

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시 험 성 적 서

TEST REPORT ON EXTRACTION TESTING OF WATER PURIFIER

Report No.	: CO-170002	Purpose	: Quality Review
Manufacture Company	: Aquagold Co., Ltd.	Representative	: Kim Youngjoo
Applicant Name	: Kim Youngjoo	Applicant Address	: 501, 12, Jangdari-ro 271beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Products Name	: Seychelle Simplicity Water Purifier	Model Name	: Canteen
Purification Type	: Others System (Squeeze bottle)	Production Date	: Jan. 2017
Request Date	: Jan. 10, 2017	Test Completion Date	: Jan. 26, 2017

Test Item	Unit	Standard	Result	Test Item	Unit	Standard	Result
Taste	–	Tasteless	Tasteless	Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate	mg/L	below 0.05	–
Odor	–	Odorless	Odorless	Permanganate Consumption value($KMnO_4$)	mg/L	below 1.0	ND
Color	degree	below 0.5	below 0.1	Phenols	mg/L	below 0.0005	ND
Turbidity	NTU	below 0.2	below 0.02	Carbon tetrachloride	mg/L	below 0.0002	ND
Cadmium(Cd)	mg/L	below 0.0005	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.0004	ND
Selenium(Se)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.003	ND
Lead(Pb)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.0006	ND
Arsenic(As)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	Trichlorethylene	mg/L	below 0.003	ND
Zinc(Zn)	mg/L	below 0.3	ND	Benzene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Iron(Fe)	mg/L	below 0.03	–	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Copper(Cu)	mg/L	below 0.1	ND	Dichloromethane	mg/L	below 0.002	ND
Sodium(Na)	mg/L	below 20	–	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.004	ND
Manganese(Mn)	mg/L	below 0.03	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Hexavalent chromium(Cr^{6+})	mg/L	below 0.005	ND	Epichlorohydrin	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Mercury(Hg)	mg/L	below 0.0001	ND	Vinyl acetate	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Cyanide(CN^-)	mg/L	below 0.001	–	Styrene	mg/L	below 0.002	ND
Antimony	mg/L	below 0.004	ND	1,2-Butadiene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Nickel(Ni)	mg/L	below 0.04	ND	1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Aluminum(Al)	mg/L	below 0.04	ND	N, N-Dimethylaniline	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Boron(B)	mg/L	below 0.1	–	2,4-Toluene diamine	mg/L	below 0.002	–
Silver(Ag)	mg/L	below 0.01	–	2,6-Toluene diamine	mg/L	below 0.001	–
Nitrate Nitrogen(NO_3-N)	mg/L	below 1	–	Formaldehyde	mg/L	below 0.1	–
Nitrite Nitrogen(NO_2-N)	mg/L	below 1	–	Toluene	mg/L	below 0.07	ND
Fluoride(F^-)	mg/L	below 0.15	–	Xylenes	mg/L	below 0.05	ND
Chloride(Cl^-)	mg/L	below 25	–	Bisphenol A	mg/L	below 0.01	–
Evaporation residue	mg/L	below 50	–				
Decision (Criteria exceeded item)			Pass (none)				

This test report is Approved for the product named above.

Jan. 26, 2017

KOREA ENVIRONMENT & WATER WORKS INSTITUTE

Korea Environment & Water Works Institute

To : CHIEF DIRECTOR, KOREA WATER PURIFIER INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE

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시 험 성 적 서

TEST REPORT ON EXTRACTION TESTING OF WATER PURIFIER

Report No. : CO-170001
Manufacture Company : Aquagold Co., Ltd.
Applicant Name : Kim Youngjoo

Purpose : Quality Review
Representative : Kim Youngjoo
Applicant Address : 501, 12, Jangdari-ro 271beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

Products Name : Seychelle Water Purifier
Purification Type : Natural Purifying System
Request Date : Jan. 10, 2017

Model Name : Small Water Pitcher
Production Date : Jan. 2017
Test Completion Date : Jan. 26, 2017

Test Item	Unit	Standard	Result	Test Item	Unit	Standard	Result
Taste	–	Tasteless	Tasteless	Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate	mg/L	below 0.05	–
Odor	–	Odorless	Odorless	Permanganate Consumption value($KMnO_4$)	mg/L	below 1.0	ND
Color	degree	below 0.5	below 0.1	Phenols	mg/L	below 0.0005	ND
Turbidity	NTU	below 0.2	below 0.02	Carbon tetrachloride	mg/L	below 0.0002	ND
Cadmium(Cd)	mg/L	below 0.0005	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.0004	ND
Selenium(Se)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.003	ND
Lead(Pb)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.0006	ND
Arsenic(As)	mg/L	below 0.001	ND	Trichlorethylene	mg/L	below 0.003	ND
Zinc(Zn)	mg/L	below 0.3	ND	Benzene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Iron(Fe)	mg/L	below 0.03	–	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Copper(Cu)	mg/L	below 0.1	ND	Dichloromethane	mg/L	below 0.002	ND
Sodium(Na)	mg/L	below 20	–	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.004	ND
Manganese(Mn)	mg/L	below 0.03	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Hexavalent chromium(Cr^{6+})	mg/L	below 0.005	ND	Epichlorohydrin	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Mercury(Hg)	mg/L	below 0.0001	ND	Vinyl acetate	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Cyanide(CN^-)	mg/L	below 0.001	–	Styrene	mg/L	below 0.002	ND
Antimony	mg/L	below 0.004	ND	1,2-Butadiene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Nickel(Ni)	mg/L	below 0.04	ND	1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	below 0.001	ND
Aluminum(Al)	mg/L	below 0.04	ND	N, N-Dimethylaniline	mg/L	below 0.01	ND
Boron(B)	mg/L	below 0.1	–	2,4-Toluene diamine	mg/L	below 0.002	–
Silver(Ag)	mg/L	below 0.01	–	2,6-Toluene diamine	mg/L	below 0.001	–
Nitrate Nitrogen(NO_3-N)	mg/L	below 1	–	Formaldehyde	mg/L	below 0.1	–
Nitrite Nitrogen(NO_2-N)	mg/L	below 1	–	Toluene	mg/L	below 0.07	ND
Fluoride(F^-)	mg/L	below 0.15	–	Xylenes	mg/L	below 0.05	ND
Chloride(Cl^-)	mg/L	below 25	–	Bisphenol A	mg/L	below 0.01	–
Evaporation residue	mg/L	below 50	–				
Decision (Criteria exceeded item)			Pass (none)				

This test report is Approved for the product named above.

Jan. 26, 2017

KOREA ENVIRONMENT & WATER WORKS INSTITUTE

Korea Environment & Water Works Institute

To : CHIEF DIRECTOR, KOREA WATER PURIFIER INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE

GLOBAL SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
206, MADAPATHA, PILIYANDALA, SRI LANKA.
TEL : +94 11 2707940 FAX : +94 11 2706097
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TEST REPORT

Ref No. 125/C/OCT/2016

Ref No. 124/C/OCT/2016

Ref No. 126/C/OCT/2016

Ref No: 103/M/OCT/2016

Ref No: 102/M/OCT/2016

2016.11.04

Laugfs Eco Sri (Pvt) Ltd.,
No. 101, Maya Avenue,
Colombo 06.

C.....Continuation sheet

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER
Ref No. 125/C/OCT/2016

CLIENT'S REFERENCE	:	Laugfs Eco Sri (Pvt) Ltd., No. 101, Maya Avenue, Colombo 06.
SPECIMEN	:	Water
NATURE OF SAMPLE	:	Finish Product - 01
COLLECTED BY	:	Global Scientific Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd. Mr. D.H. Aldeniya - Laboratory Technician
DATE OF COLLECTION	:	2016.10.28
DATE OF RECEIPT	:	2016.10.28
TEST METHOD & PRINCIPLES	:	Sri Lanka Standard Specification for potable water SLS 614 : 2013 & Standard methods for examination of water and waste water APHA 21stedition.

.....Continuation sheet

Ref No: 125/C/OCT/2016

TEST RESULTS:

Test	SRI LANKA STANDARDS Requirement (Maximum)	Test Results	Units	Method of Test
Colour	15	Less than 05	HAZEN	APHA 2120 B
Taste	Unobjectionable			
Odour	Unobjectionable			
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 at 25 ^{0}C		APHA 4500 - H^+B
Turbidity	2	<1	NTU	APHA 2130 B
Total Dissolved Solids	500	160	mg/L	APHA 2540 - C
Total Hardness	250	112	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	APHA 2340 - C
Total Alkalinity	200	80	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	APHA 2320 B
Total Iron	0.3	<0.05	mg/L as Fe	APHA 3500 - Fe B
Free Ammonia	0.06	<0.01	mg/L NH_3	SLS 614:2013 Appendix A
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.15	<0.01	mg/L NH_3	SLS 614:2013 Appendix A
Chloride	250	34	mg/L as Cl	APHA 4500-Cl^- B
Sulphate	250	11	mg/L as SO_4	APHA 4500-SO_4^{2-} E
Fluoride	1.0	<0.05	mg/L as F	APHA 4500-F^- C
Total Phosphates	2.0	<0.05	mg/L as PO_4	APHA 4500-PC
Free Residual Chlorine	1	<0.05	mg/L as Cl_2	APHA 4500-Cl G
Aluminum	0.2	<0.05	mg/L as Al	APHA 3113 B

Note: Sri Lanka Standards mentioned above are for potable water supplies.

COMMENTS : The specimen of water tested meets the physical and basic chemical requirements as per Sri Lanka Standard Specification for potable water (SLS 614 : 2013).

DATES OF PERFORMANCE : 2016.10.28 to 2016.11.04

.....

T.W.L.S. Wasalasooriya
(Laboratory Manager)

T.W.L.S.WASALASOORIYA
B.Sc.(Sp) Hons,M.Sc,M.I.Biol(SL)
Laboratory Manager

G.....Continuation sheet

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER
Ref No. 124/C/OCT/2016

CLIENT'S REFERENCE	:	Laugfs Eco Sri (Pvt) Ltd., No. 101, Maya Avenue, Colombo 06.
SPECIMEN	:	Water
NATURE OF SAMPLE	:	Raw water - 01
COLLECTED BY	:	Global Scientific Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd. Mr. D.H. Aldeniya - Laboratory Technician
DATE OF COLLECTION	:	2016.10.28
DATE OF RECEIPT	:	2016.10.28
TEST METHOD & PRINCIPLES	:	Sri Lanka Standard Specification for potable water SLS 614 : 2013 & Standard methods for examination of water and waste water APHA 21stedition.

.....Continuation sheet

Ref No: 124/C/OCT/2016

TEST RESULTS:

Test	SRI LANKA STANDARDS	Test Results	Units	Method of Test
	Requirement (Maximum)			
Colour	15	Less than 05	HAZEN	APHA 2120 B
Taste	Unobjectionable			
Odour	Unobjectionable			
pH	6.5 to 8.5	5.7 at 25 ^{0}C		APHA 4500 - H^+B
Turbidity	2	<1	NTU	APHA 2130 B
Total Dissolved Solids	500	40	mg/L	APHA 2540 - C
Total Hardness	250	24	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	APHA 2340 - C
Total Alkalinity	200	20	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	APHA 2320 B
Total Iron	0.3	<0.05	mg/L as Fe	APHA 3500 - Fe B
Free Ammonia	0.06	<0.01	mg/L NH_3	SLS 614:2013 Appendix A
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.15	<0.01	mg/L NH_3	SLS 614:2013 Appendix A
Chloride	250	11	mg/L as Cl	APHA 4500-Cl^- B
Sulphate	250	6	mg/L as SO_4	APHA 4500-SO_4^{2-} E
Fluoride	1.0	<0.05	mg/L as F	APHA 4500-F^- C
Total Phosphates	2.0	<0.05	mg/L as PO_4	APHA 4500-PC
Nitrate	50	<1	mg/L as N	APHA 4500-NO_3^- E
Nitrite	3	<0.005	mg/L as N	APHA 4500-NO_2^- B
Free Residual Chlorine	1	<0.05	mg/L as Cl_2	APHA 4500-Cl G
Aluminum	0.2	<0.05	mg/L as Al	APHA 3113 B

Note: Sri Lanka Standards mentioned above are for potable water supplies.

COMMENTS : The specimen of water tested meets the physical and basic chemical requirements except pH as per Sri Lanka Standard Specification for potable water (SLS 614 : 2013).

DATES OF PERFORMANCE : 2016.10.28 to 2016.11.04

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T.W.L.S. Wasalasooriya
(Laboratory Manager)

T.W.L.S.WASALASOORIYA
(Sp) Hons,M.Sc,M.I.Biol(SL)
Laboratory Manager

.....Continuation sheet

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER
Ref No. 126/C/OCT/2016

CLIENT'S REFERENCE	:	Laugfs Eco Sri (Pvt) Ltd., No. 101, Maya Avenue, Colombo 06.
SPECIMEN	:	Water
NATURE OF SAMPLE	:	Raw water - 02
COLLECTED BY	:	Global Scientific Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd. Mr. D.H. Aldeniya - Laboratory Technician
DATE OF COLLECTION	:	2016.10.28
DATE OF RECEIPT	:	2016.10.28
TEST METHOD & PRINCIPLES	:	Sri Lanka Standard Specification for potable water SLS 614 : 2013 & Standard methods for examination of water and waste water APHA 21stedition.

Ref No: 126/C/OCT/2016

TEST RESULTS:

Test	SRI LANKA STANDARDS Requirement (Maximum)	Test Results	Units	Method of Test
Colour	15	Less than 05	HAZEN	APHA 2120 B
Taste	Unobjectionable			
Odour	Unobjectionable			
pH	6.5 to 8.5	3.5 at 25 ^{0}C		APHA 4500 - H^+B
Turbidity	2	34	NTU	APHA 2130 B
Total Dissolved Solids	500	320	mg/L	APHA 2540 - C
Total Hardness	250	110	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	APHA 2340 - C
Total Alkalinity	200	20	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	APHA 2320 B
Total Iron	0.3	<0.05	mg/L as Fe	APHA 3500 - Fe B
Free Ammonia	0.06	<0.01	mg/L NH_3	SLS 614:2013 Appendix A
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.15	<0.01	mg/L NH_3	SLS 614:2013 Appendix A
Chloride	250	182	mg/L as Cl	APHA 4500-Cl^- B
Sulphate	250	53	mg/L as SO_4	APHA 4500-SO_4^{2-} E
Fluoride	1.0	<0.05	mg/L as F	APHA 4500-F^- C
Total Phosphates	2.0	1.2	mg/L as PO_4	APHA 4500-PC
Free Residual Chlorine	1	<0.05	mg/L as Cl_2	APHA 4500-Cl G
Aluminum	0.2	<0.05	mg/L as Al	APHA 3113 B

Note: Sri Lanka Standards mentioned above are for potable water supplies.

COMMENTS : The specimen of water tested meets the physical and basic chemical requirements except pH and turbidity as per Sri Lanka Standard Specification for potable water (SLS 614 : 2013).

DATES OF PERFORMANCE : 2016.10.28 to 2016.11.04

.....

T.W.L.S. Wasalasooriya
(Laboratory Manager)

T.W.L.S.WASALASOORIYA
B.Sc.(Sp) Hons,M.Sc,M.I.Biol(SL)
Laboratory Manager

KT3 – 08924MT6

PHIẾU KẾT QUẢ THỬ NGHIỆM
TEST REPORT

09/09/2016

1. Tên mẫu / *Name of sample* : **MẪU NƯỚC LỌC QUA MÁY LỌC NƯỚC BELLAVIEWATER PURE 2 DRINK.**
Thời gian lấy mẫu/ *Sampling time:* 10^{h}15 – Ngày 06/09/2016.

2. Mô tả mẫu / *Description* : Theo yêu cầu của khách hàng, sử dụng nguồn nước thủy cục của Trung Tâm Kỹ Thuật Tiêu Chuẩn Đo Lường Chất Lượng 3 lọc qua Máy lọc nước BELLAVIEWATER PURE 2 DRINK – nước qua lọc trong, không màu chứa trong bình nhựa x 5 L.
As customer request, use tap water at Quality Assurance And Testing Centre 3 filtered through water filter BELLAVIEWATER PURE 2 DRINK – water through filter was colorless, clear and contained in plastic bottle, about 5 L.
Máy lọc nước BELLAVIEWATER PURE 2 DRINK.
(Xem hình trang 04/04).
Water filtration BELLAVIEWATER PURE 2 DRINK.
(See picture page 04/04).

3. Số lượng mẫu / *Quantity* : 01

4. Ngày nhận mẫu / *Date of receiving* : 06/09/2016

5. Thời gian thử nghiệm / *Testing time* : 06/09/2016– 09/09/2016

6. Nơi gửi mẫu / *Customer* : **CÔNG TY TNHH PHẦN MỀM V3 KIM LONG**
10/1 Sông Thao, Quận Tân Bình, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh

7. Kết quả thử nghiệm / *Test results* : Xem trang 02 và 03/04/ *See page 02 and 03/04*

TRƯỞNG PHÒNG TN MÔI TRƯỜNG
HEAD OF ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LAB

Phan Thành Trung

PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
VICE DIRECTOR

TRUNG TÂM KỸ THUẬT TIÊU CHUẨN ĐO LƯỜNG CHẤT LƯỢNG 3

Lương Thanh Uyên

	Tên chỉ tiêu *Specification*		Phương pháp thử *Test method*	(A)	Giới hạn phát hiện *Limit of detection*	Kết quả thử nghiệm *Test result*
7.1	Hàm lượng nitrit (NO_2^-) *Nitrite content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (4110 B)	3,0	0,02	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.2	Hàm lượng nitrat (NO_3^-), *Nitrate content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (4110 B)	50	-	Nhỏ hơn 1,5 *Less than*
7.3	Hàm lượng clo dư (Cl_2), *Chlorine content*	mg/L	HACH Method 8021	5,0	-	0,1
7.4	Hàm lượng florua (F^-), *Fluoride content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (4110 B)	1,5	0,2	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.5	Hàm lượng cyanua (CN^-), *Cyanide content*	mg/L	HACH Method 8027	0,07	0,05	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.6	Hàm lượng bo (B), *Boron content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,5	0,05	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.7	Hàm lượng bari (Ba), *Barium content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,7	0,05	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.8	Hàm lượng mangan (Mn), *Manganese content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,4	0,02	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.9	Hàm lượng đồng (Cu), *Copper content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	2,0	0,05	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.10	Hàm lượng cadimi (Cd), *Cadmium content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,003	0,002	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.11	Hàm lượng niken (Ni), *Nikel content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,07	0,02	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.12	Hàm lượng chì (Pb) *Lead content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,01	0,01	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.13	Hàm lượng crôm (Cr), *Chromium content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,05	0,01	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.14	Hàm lượng selene (Se), *Selenium content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3114 C)	0,01	0,003	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.15	Hàm lượng molybden (Mo), *Molybdenum content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3120 B)	0,07	0,02	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.16	Hàm lượng antimon (Sb), *Antimoni content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3114 C)	0,02	0,003	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.17	Hàm lượng thủy ngân (Hg), *Mercury content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3112 B)	0,006	0,001	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.18	Hàm lượng asen (As), *Arsenic content*	mg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (3114 C)	0,01	0,001	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.19	Hoạt độ phóng xạ α tổng, *Gross α- radioactivity*	Bq/L	QTTN/ KT3 072 : 2011	0,5	0,1	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.20	Hoạt độ phóng xạ β tổng, *Gross β- radioactivity*	Bq/L	QTTN/ KT3 072 : 2011	1,0	1,0	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.21	Hàm lượng bromat (BrO_3^-), *Bromate content*	µg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (4110 D)	10	4,0	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.22	Hàm lượng clorat (ClO_3^-), *Clorate content*	µg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (4110 D)	700	10	Không phát hiện *Not detected*
7.23	Hàm lượng clorit (ClO_2^-), *Clorite content*	µg/L	SMEWW(*) 2012 (4110 D)	700	10	Không phát hiện *Not detected*