

## Microbiological-chemical test results | Joonya Nappies

Tested Substances	Test Results	Why We Test
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;0.2 milligrams / kilogram</p>	PAHs are distributed widely in the atmosphere via combustion processes. They are known for their poisonous effect and in some forms considered carcinogenic and related to respiratory health concerns and cancer.
Formaldehyde	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;0.02 milligrams /square decimetre</p>	Formaldehyde is widely used to make many types of plastics and adhesives, disinfectants, pressed wood products, nail polish and formaldehyde-releasing preservatives in personal care products. Formaldehyde produced in very small, non-harmful amounts by our bodies that are harmless to us. Industrially it is produced in large quantities and serves as source material many chemical reactions. People exposed to formaldehyde may experience short-term health effects such as skin irritation and respiratory symptoms. In high concentrations it's considered toxic and carcinogenic.
Allergans	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;1 milligram / kilogram</p>	Fragrances are commonly used in disposable nappies to mask undesirable smells however a babies developing organs are highly sensitive to these harsh chemicals and allergens. Fragrances have the potential to cause inflammation, rash and respiratory issues. Manufacturers are not required to reveal the hidden chemicals used in fragrances as their specific aroma and formula are considered 'Trade Secrets'.
Phthalates	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;10 milligrams / kilogram for DINP and DIDP</p> <p>&lt;1 milligram / kilogram for DEHP, DnOP, DMP, DEP, BBP, DBP, DiBP, DEHA, DnHP</p>	Phthalates are plasticizers or substances added to plastics to increase their flexibility, transparency and durability. They are often added to lotions and shampoos and in some nappies phthalates may be used to create a waterproof outer liner. Phthalates are not tightly chemically bonded to the plastic and continuously released through leaching into liquids which absorb into the skin.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;10 milligram / kilogram</p>	PCBs are amongst a broader group of harmful persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that are toxic, persist in the environment and animals, bioaccumulate through the food chain and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. They have been used as coolants and lubricants in hydraulic fluids, additives in paint, carbonless copy paper, plasticisers and dye carriers. Australia banned the importation of PCBs in 1975. Symptoms experienced by people exposed to large amounts are skin conditions and damage to the liver.
Mercury	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;0.01 milligram / l</p>	Mercury is a silvery-white shiny heavy metal which has been used worldwide for many centuries for commercial and medicinal purposes. Mercury occurs not only anthropogenically but also naturally. It has toxic properties and severely affects the environment and humans, especially developing fetuses and infants. There is no known safe level of exposure. Mercury is a global pollutant, bio-accumulating, mainly through the aquatic food chain, resulting in a serious health hazard for children.

Tested Substances	Test Results	Why We Test
Organochlorine Pesticides and Pyrethroids	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;0.01 milligram / kilogram</p>	Organochlorine insecticides are synthetic organic compounds which contain chlorine and are mainly used as contact and oral poisons which act on the nervous system. Because of their persistence in and impact on the environment, organochlorines are no longer used to treat pests in or around buildings. Most organochlorines were deregistered for use in Australia in 1996.
Lead and Cadmium	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>Lead &lt;10 microgram / litre Cadmium &lt;5 microgram / litre</p>	Lead and cadmium are considered persistent, bioaccumulative toxics (PBTs)– which means they last a very long time in our bodies and environment and they accumulate in living organisms, so that their concentrations in body tissues continue to increase (bioaccumulate). Lead is often found in PVC plastic and vintage plastic toys and toxic to brain development. Cadmium. Similar to lead is often found in PVC plastic and vintage plastic toys. It's linked to cancer and lung, kidney, and bone damage.
Chromium	 <p>Undetectable and below the limit of quantification:</p> <p>&lt;0.004 milligram / square decimetre</p>	Chromium is used in the manufacture of cars, glass, pottery and linoleum. Exposure to too much chromium may cause lung and respiratory tract cancer as well as kidney diseases. In addition, overexposure to chromium may also cause gastrointestinal symptoms, such as diarrhea and vomiting, often with blood.

 Below the limit of quantification.
  Measurable and well below limits.
  Measurable and 50% below limits.
  Measurable and above the limits.

## TEST RESULTS EXPLAINED

We had the results deciphered by an independent Eurofins toxicologist and pleased to report that all substances tested do not exceed any health threshold and below the level of quantification.

- For chemical analysis, the result "0" does not exist. If the sign < comes before the test result, the substance is not quantifiable (undetected) in the sample tested.
- The limit of quantification is a method of analysis which determines the lowest concentration measurable by analytical instruments with satisfactory reliability.
- Example of formaldehyde <0.02 milligrams /square decimetre means that the quantification limit for this substance is <0.02 milligrams /square decimetre and means it has not been measured for formaldehyde
- The test code JJG0T Cold Water Extraction describes the sample preparation. 10 g was used for the tests and this 10 g sample had a surface of 2.7 dm<sup>2</sup> and we have put this 10 g sample in 250 ml water for the extraction.

## Analytical report AR-19-JR-016888-02

This report replaces report number: AR-19-JR-016888-01



### Sample Code 799-2019-00173770

<b>Reference</b>	Joonya Toddler 10-15kg
<b>Client sample code</b>	n/a
<b>Purchase order code</b>	n/a
<b>Lot-no.</b>	HBD8 22:13 2019 03.12.015
<b>Number of received Samples</b>	1
<b>Ordered by</b>	Richard Sexton
<b>Submitted by</b>	Richard Sexton
<b>Carrier</b>	FedEx
<b>Reception date</b>	27.06.2019
<b>Start/end of analyses</b>	03.07.2019 / 17.07.2019

## TEST RESULTS

### Physical-chemical Analysis

<b>JR11Q</b>	<b>Lead and cadmium (cold water extract) (#)</b>		
	Method: , ICP-MS		
	Lead (Pb)	<10	* µg/l
	Cadmium (Cd)	<5	* µg/l
<b>FIN1C</b>	<b>Microwave decomposition (#)</b>		
	Method: §64 LFGB K 84.00-29, , Digestion (microwave)		
	Microwave decomposition	Done	
<b>JR0WE</b>	<b>Mercury (Hg) (#)</b>		
	Method: EN ISO 17294-2 mod., , ICP-MS		
	Mercury (Hg)	<0.1	* mg/l
<b>JR13P</b>	<b>Chromium (cold water extract)</b>		
	Method: , ICP-MS		
	Chromium (Cr)	<0.004	* mg/dm <sup>2</sup>
<b>JR0AI</b>	<b>Formaldehyde (paper, cardboard, hygiene products) (#)</b>		
	Method: EN 1541, , Spectrophotometry		
	Formaldehyde	<0.02	* mg/dm <sup>2</sup>
<b>JR0C6</b>	<b>Phthalates in toys + DiBP (#)</b>		
	Method: PV 00694 2017-05, GC-MS		
	Phthalic acid, bis-2-ethylhexyl ester (DEHP)	<1	* mg/kg
	Phthalic acid, bis-butyl ester (DBP)	<1	* mg/kg
	Phthalic acid, benzylbutyl ester (BBP)	<1	* mg/kg

The results of examination refer exclusively to the checked samples.  
 Duplicates - even in parts - must be authorized by the test laboratory in written form.  
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Phthalic acid, bis-iso-nonyl ester (DINP)	<10	* mg/kg
Phthalic acid, bis-iso-decyl ester (DIDP)	<10	* mg/kg
Phthalic acid, bis-n-octyl ester (DnOP)	<1	* mg/kg
Phthalic acid, bis-iso-butyl ester (DiBP)	<1	* mg/kg
<b>J6545 Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) (#)</b>		
Method: DIN EN ISO 15318, , GC-MS		
PCB 101	<0.01	* mg/kg
PCB 138	<0.01	* mg/kg
PCB 153	<0.01	* mg/kg
PCB 180	<0.01	* mg/kg
PCB 28	<0.01	* mg/kg
PCB 52	<0.01	* mg/kg
PCB IUPAC - Nr. 18	<0.01	* mg/kg
<b>JR0EC Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in products (#)</b>		
Method: AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK, , GC-MS		
Naphthalene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Acenaphthene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Fluorene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Phenanthrene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Anthracene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Fluoranthene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Pyrene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benz(a)anthracene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Chrysene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benzo-(k)-fluoranthene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benzo-(j)-fluoranthene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benzo(e)pyrene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	<0.1	* mg/kg
Sum 18 PAH	<0.2	mg/kg
<b>JJ606 Allergens according to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 (#)</b>		
Method: EN 16274 mod., , GC-MS		
Amyl cinnamal	<1	* mg/kg
Amylcinnamylalcohol	<1	* mg/kg
Benzylalcohol	<1	* mg/kg
Benzylsalicylate	<1	* mg/kg
Cinnamyl alcohol	<1	* mg/kg
Cinnamal	<1	* mg/kg
Citral	<1	* mg/kg
Coumarin	<1	* mg/kg
Eugenol	<1	* mg/kg
Geraniol	<1	* mg/kg
Hydroxycitronellal	<1	* mg/kg
Hydroxyisohexyl 3-Cyclohexene Carboxaldehyde	<1	* mg/kg
Isoeugenol	<1	* mg/kg
Anise Alcohol	<1	* mg/kg
Benzylbenzoate	<1	* mg/kg
Benzylcinnamate	<1	* mg/kg

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Eurofins CPT GmbH - Am Neuländer Gewerbepark 4 - D-21079 Hamburg

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Citronellol	<1	* mg/kg
Farnesol	<1	* mg/kg
Hexylcinnamal	<1	* mg/kg
Butylphenyl Methylpropional	<1	* mg/kg
Limonen	<1	* mg/kg
Linalool	<1	* mg/kg
Methyl 2-Octynoate	<1	* mg/kg
Alpha-Isomethyl Ionone	<1	* mg/kg
Evernia Prunastri Extract (qualitative)	negative	
Evernia Furfuracea Extract (qualitative)	negative	
<b>JJG0T Cold water extraction (#)</b>		
Method: EN 645, , Extraction		
realized	durchgeführt	
Total surface	2.7	dm <sup>2</sup>
sample size (1 dec.)	10.00	g
Volume	250	ml

**SP101 Organochlorine Pesticides and Pyrethroids (GC-ECD)**

Method: ASU L 00.00-34:2010-09, DFG-S19, GC-ECD

Subcontracted to a Eurofins laboratory accredited for this test.

Screened pesticides

Not Detected

\* = below indicated quantification level

#) = Eurofins Consumer Product Testing (Hamburg) is accredited for this test.

**JUDGEMENT**

The present product is a material or article pursuant to § 2 paragraph 6 no. 6 LFGB (German Food, Consumer Goods and Feed Code) in the version published on 3rd of June 2013 and the estimates based on law and implementing regulations, in particular the Consumer Goods Ordinance (Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung) in the version published on 23rd of Dezember 1997.

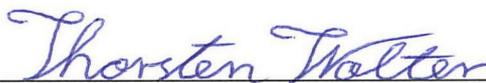
They are subject to the Law on provision of products on the market "Bereitstellung von Produkten auf dem Markt (Produktsicherheitsgesetz - ProdSG) vom 8. November 2011 (BGBl. I S. 2179)".

To assess also the Guidelines for the assessment of sanitary papers of the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) be consulted.

## summary:

Concerning the performed chemical and microbiological analyses, the sample complies with the legal requirements mentioned above.

Signature




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 Thorsten Wolter (Lebensmittelchemiker), Analytical Service Manager