SANUS LIFE®
INTERNATIONAL

TECHNICAL FILE

SANUSLIFE® INTERNATIONAL GmbH

Ewald Rieder, with many years of experience in the field of health and physical and mental performance products, became aware of the first water ionizers in 2003 and recognized their potential in the field of health. He makes contacts with famous people in the field, among others with the Russian inventor Vithold Bakhir. Finally, he meets the Swiss Urs Surbeck, an expert on water problems, who had studied and perfected the technology of the Russians.

It is 2006 when Ewald Rieder learns about an innovative and advanced ionizer produced in South Korea. A product that in just six months had recorded sales of 25,000 devices in the USA. So in autumn 2006 Ewald Rieder, together with his sister Verena and his long-time friends Florian Kerschbaumer and Günther Frei, founded SANUS**LIFE**® Srl, of which he is the administrator, and at the same time secured the rights for the exclusive water ionizer in Italy.

In the summer of 2009 Ewald Rieder signed an agreement with engineer Sang Whang, scientist, inventor and best-selling author. A modern company with many years of experience located in South Korea produces ionizers exclusively for SANUS**LIFE**®. Sang Whang's knowledge of the secret of how to "reverse aging" combined with the extraordinary filtration technology resulting from NASA research, an excellent manufacturer with many years of experience, and a fantastic sales system, have given SANUS**LIFE**® the key to a golden future! The result is impressive: While pollutants such as lead and arsenic are greatly reduced, all important alkaline minerals such as calcium and magnesium remain intact in the water. SANUS**LIFE**® thus achieves a very high quality standard in the field of water ionization technologies, paving the way for the worldwide distribution of the ionizer. In 2013 SANUS**LIFE**® in Italy will change its name to SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL GmbH. As the culmination of several years of research and development, SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL brings its electronic water ionizer, the ECAIA ionizer, to the market in 2014. The device is produced exclusively for the company. In the course of an extensive series of tests, the filter capacity of Filter 1 and Filter 2 of the ionizer is also measured simultaneously, which is on average 99% until the filter is exhausted. The proven filtration technology is also widely used in the mineral water ionizer. In terms of sales, SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL is increasingly focusing on online business. Alongside SANUSSTORE, SANUSBUSINESS and SANUSWORLD, the company's online community, the engine of the SANUS**LIFE**® world.

SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL's mission is to give people access to clean drinking water and to enhance their inner and outer beauty with exclusive products, to connect people with other people around the world, to offer people, through cooperation with other companies, other high quality products from all sectors at the best prices, together with the opportunity to gain financial freedom, to offer small and medium enterprises a valid solution for the sale of their products through direct marketing, in order to escape the price pressure exerted by distribution leaders.

In the coming years SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL intends to implement an extensive international expansion program. First and foremost, we want to make clean and healthy water accessible to everyone. Water can help many people to take care of their health.

A sophisticated network marketing concept makes it possible to reach large sections of the population and thus achieve rapid growth. In order to accomplish the Mission, SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL has set itself some goals: Product: only the best products produce the best results. Thanks to the cooperation with valid specialists, the highest product quality is achieved with a perfect price-performance ratio. Prospects for the future: SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL offers people the opportunity to stay healthy and improve their lifestyle. Planet: In order to continue to grow in the long term, you need good raw materials for the same time horizon. SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL firmly believes that people will continue to live in harmony with nature in the future.

The values of SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL are the key to success. Respect: Mutual respect is a sign of mutual appreciation and is therefore the right approach to building a winning collaboration. Quality: everyone wants to achieve the best. SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL offers everyone only the best products. Passion: water is the source of all forms of life. SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL loves water and loves a beautiful and healthy life to enjoy for a long time with your loved ones.

Collaboration: 1 +1 = 3. Synergies are the key to achieving more. And SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL strives to achieve more. People need other people - people help other people.

Within SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL was created the HACCP GROUP, a multidisciplinary team, which brings together complementary specialist skills from both inside and outside the company.

They are part of it:

- Ewald Rieder Founder and administrator (CEO)
- Verena Rieder Administrative management (COO)
- Florian Kerschbaumer Holistic Health, Key Management, Sales & Training Consultant
- Armin Ainhauser Dott. Mag. , Project Manager, International Marketing & Communication

Laboratory in charge of verification: So. Gest Environment Accreditation n. 0969 ACCREDIA, enrolled at n. 2017/PA/014 of the Sicily Region List of Laboratories that perform analysis in the self-control of food companies.

ECAIA ionizer S

Product Name		Water ionizer
Model		ECAIA ionizer S
Protection type and class		Type B luminaire, class 2
Voltage of power supply		AC220V / 50 Hz or 120V / AC for USA model
Water supply		Connection to the tap / fixing under the sink
Appliance	**Size**	32 X 38 X 15 (A X L X P) c m
	Weight	About 6.5 Kg
Water pressure		0.7 - 6.0 bar
Tolerated temperature		5°C ~ 30°C
Protection Devices		Built-in thermal sensors: 2 sensors (automatic shutdown)
Electrolysis	**Electrolysis Method**	Continuous electrolysis
	Capacity	1.5 l /min (with a water pressure of approx. 2 bar), both ionized and acidic water
	Levels	Alkaline/Acid 5 levels / 2 levels
	Cleaning	Self-cleaning (Duration: approx. 30 sec; rinse: approx. 0,2 l)
	Electrodes	7 platinum coated titanium electrodes
Filter	**Spare parts**	2 Special Filter
	Filter life	Filter 1: approx. 1,800 l , filter 2: 3,600 l Filter validity: max 6 months (filter n. 1= 10 l/g, filter n. 2= 20 l/g)
	Indicator	LCD life indicator
	Material	Nonwoven fabric, Granular activated carbon, Calcium sulphite, Sediment (Pre filter) and UF membrane filter (Optional)
Function		Production of alkaline ionized drinking water
License of Production		KFDA (Korean Food and Drug Administration) Production Registration No. 889
Product License		KFDA Product License No. 09-696

Type of treatment used by ECAIA ionizer S: Energized, Clean, Alkaline, Ionized, Antioxidant.

In the ECAIA ionizer S all elements of the ECAIA® philosophy are fully expressed.

First of all, the tap water is filtered, i.e. it is purified from harmful substances by passing through ECAIA Filter nr. 1 and then through ECAIA Filter nr. 2. The purified tap water then passes into the electrolysis chamber, where it is treated electrolytically. Seven special electrodes inside the ionization chamber separate the water in two parts: an alkaline part with an excess of electrons (alkaline active water, catholyte) and an acid part with an electron deficiency (acid oxidized water, anolite). Through electrolysis and consequent restructuring, water acquires particular characteristics, similar to body water. It becomes, among other things, alkaline, antioxidant and assumes a structure with very small clusters.

The ECAIA Filter No. 1 is designed to remove especially harmful heavy metals. At the inlet the water immediately passes through the sediment filter, thus starting the purification process. Here the coarsest material and rust staining is removed.

After that, the purification continues through a mixture of various types of granular activated carbon, created by SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL, which ensures the high performance of the filter. The special mixture modifies the heavy metals in the water in such a way that they are strongly attracted to the activated carbon, like a magnet. Just as a magnet attracts metals, so active carbon attracts harmful substances, but leaves the minerals important for health in the water. This is important, because otherwise the subsequent ionization could not be carried out optimally. SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL has acquired knowledge of this special filtration process over the years thanks to continuous contact with various experts in the field and has applied it in an optimized form, achieving a reduction of heavy metals by up to 99%.

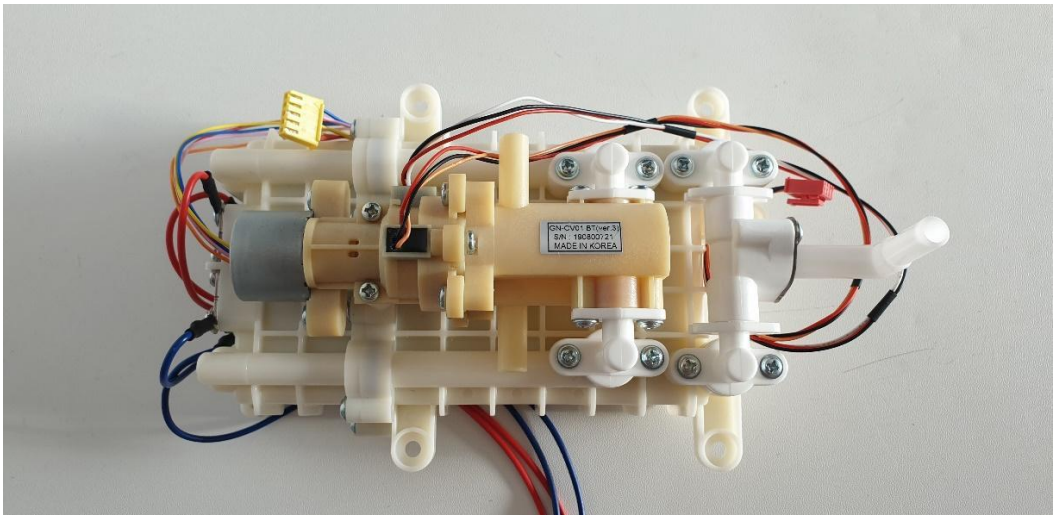
The ECAIA Filter No. 1 has a filtration capacity of 1,800 liters. After initial contact with water, it is recommended to replace the filter at least every 6 months, regardless of the amount of water filtered.

ECAIA Filter No. 2 reduces harmful substances such as chlorine, volatile organic compounds (VOC), herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, hormones, drug residues and many others by up to 99%. In addition, an antibacterial treatment of granular activated carbon prevents the proliferation of bacteria within ECAIA Filter 1 and 2. A special hollow fiber membrane with 0.1 µ pores at the outlet of Filter No. 2 provides additional protection against germs and bacteria.

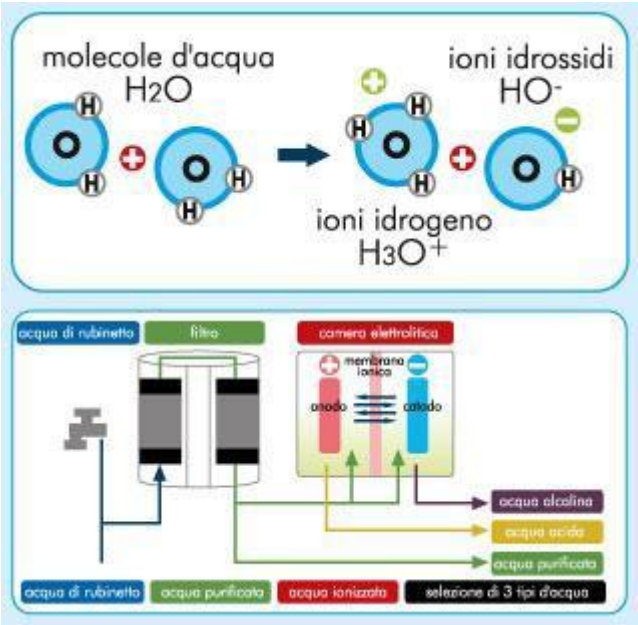
Since larger pollutants have already been filtered out by ECAIA Filter No. 1, the capacity of ECAIA Filter No. 2 is automatically increased. The ECAIA Filter No. 2 has a filtration capacity of 3,600 liters. After the first contact with water, it is recommended to replace the filter at least every 6 months, regardless of the amount of water filtered.

The ECAIA has an ionization chamber equipped with seven special titanium electrodes (purity: 99.99%), with a platinum coating. Titanium is glossy, white-metallic, light, compact, ductile, corrosion and high temperature resistant. It is therefore particularly suitable for applications requiring high corrosion resistance, strength and lightness. Platinum is a silvery transition metal, very strong and relatively soft. With a hardness of 4.3 (according to the Mohs scale) it is more stable than gold and is often used for precious stone frames. The quality of the electrodes is determined not only by the materials used, but above all by the technology used in the processing. A particularly complex process has been used for the electrodes of the ECAIA ionizer S: electroplating (also called electroplating). The object to be plated is coated with platinum uniformly on all sides. The longer the object remains in the bath, the greater the exposure to electric current, the greater the force with which the platinum layer is attracted. The electrodes in the ECAIA ionizer S are coated with a particularly thick platinum layer. This ensures that the electrodes remain protected for a long time and that pure titanium does not come into contact with water. This is a subtle but essential difference from conventional water ionizers. Although other manufacturers advertise the use of known and precious metal plates, generally the processing is not done by a galvanic process, on the contrary. Usually platinum is simply sprayed on the electrodes. The consequences are disastrous: over time, the platinum melts and so the electrode, made of pure, untreated titanium, comes into contact with drinking water. Another difference compared to current models is that the titanium plates in the ECAIA ionizer are not mesh printed so they can be easily cleaned of limescale if necessary.

Thanks to the valuable materials used and the coating obtained by galvanizing, the electrodes have the following characteristics: high efficiency due to low electrical resistance, excellent corrosion resistance, exceptional durability, stable electrical voltage transmission, no danger of pollution and low weight.



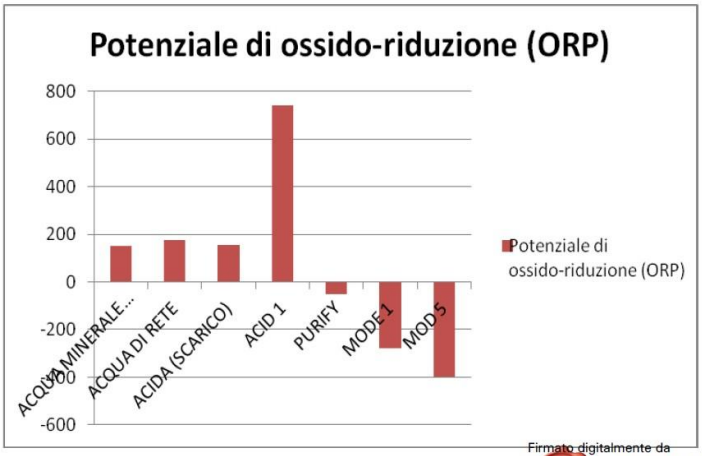
With electrolysis and the consequent "restructuring" of the water, it acquires special properties. In particular from the negative ionizer electrode electrons are released in the water: the electrons adhere to positively charged alkaline minerals (potassium, calcium, magnesium, etc.), so that they acquire negative charge. In this way the water is physically activated - hence the name "active water".



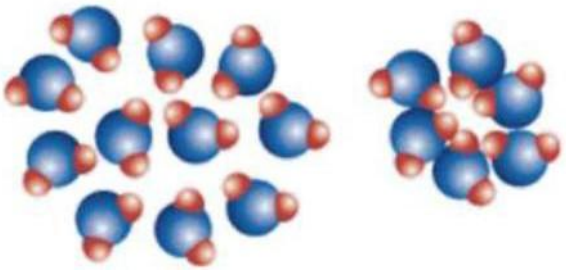
At the same time, negatively charged acidic minerals (chlorine, nitrate, sulfur, etc.) are pushed through the selective membrane into the other half of the ionization unit. In alkaline water OH- ions are formed and it is free of positively charged hydrogen (H+). A part of this positively charged hydrogen is released in the form of hydrogen gas bubbles in the glass, producing a slightly turbid-lacquid color that disappears in a short time.

Another part is attracted by alkaline minerals with excess electrons, and therefore negatively charged, and binds with them. The result is a cloud of electrons that wraps and connects alkaline minerals and hydrogen. So also hydrogen is negatively charged and activated giving origin to the so called active hydrogen. The active hydrogen is considered as the most effective antioxidant, since hydrogen has the smallest atom and can therefore carry a large number of electrons in the smallest possible space.

	ACQUA MINERALE "RUSCELLA"	ACQUA DI RETE	ACIDA (SCARICO)	ACID 1	PURIFY	MODE 1	MOD 5
Potenziale di ossido-riduzione (ORP)	+ 149,4	+ 174,2	+ 154,6	+ 739,2	- 52,3	- 277,2	- 399,6



In general, active alkaline water is used for drinking, while acid oxidized acidic water is used for disinfection and cleaning. Ionized water is therefore the product of a special electrolytic reaction, which takes place in a water ionizer, to be exact in the ionization chamber.



The smaller the cluster, the more liquid the water (for example, it boils faster) and the higher its solvent capacity, because water is active only on the surface of the cluster. The size of the cluster can be determined with an MRI scan. The higher the resonance frequency (Hz), the larger the cluster, and the lower the solvent capacity.

Due to the high pressure in the pipes, tap water usually has very large clusters (resonance frequency between 100-150 Hz). The mineral water 80-90Hz.

DOCUMENTAL EVALUATION

Each ECAIA ionizer S is supplied with the User's Manual that includes the user manual:

Indice

ECAIA ionizer S has obtained the electromagnetic compatibility mark in accordance with Directive 108/2004/EC and the low voltage compatibility mark in accordance with Directive 95/2006/EC.

The mark of conformity bears the TÜV Rheinland mark, an accredited certification body. The equipment is in possession of the declaration of conformity to UNI EN 60204-1 (CEI 44-5), concerning treatment equipment with filtering system and drinking water supply equipment with built-in electrical system, definition that also includes ECAIA ionizer S.

CE The CE mark - European Community - guarantees the free transit and marketing of the product in the European common market. The CE Mark attests the conformity with the strict European requirements of electrical safety and quality of construction and materials.

SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL is the economic operator that markets in the European Union ECAIA ionizer S and the components (filters, metal parts or other) to be used for maintenance, whose obligations are defined by articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 of DM 7/2/2012 n. 25, to which we refer.

SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL as distributor, as identified in Article 103, paragraph 1, letters d) and e) of Legislative Decree no. 206/2005, is responsible for putting on the market equipment that, if used and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the user and maintenance manual, pursuant to Article 5, ensures, during the period of use, the declared performance and that the treated water complies with the requirements of Legislative Decree no. 31/2001 and subsequent amendments and additions.

All components comply with the requirements of DM 174/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITÀ

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

So.Gest Ambiente dichiara che l'apparecchiatura "***ECAIA ionizer S***"

*So.Gest Ambiente hereby declares that the equipment "**ECAIA ionizer S**"*

è conforme alle seguenti Direttive Europee

complies to the requirement of the following European Directives

REGULATION (EC) No 1935/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC

Il direttore tecnico è autorizzato alla costituzione del fascicolo tecnico.

The technical manager is authorized to manage the technical folder.

Il Legale Rappresentante

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Vista la normativa vigente

DM n.25 del 7 febbraio 2012

Disposizioni tecniche concernenti apparecchiature finalizzate al trattamento dell'acqua destinata al consumo umano

So.Gest Ambiente, come richiesto dall'Art. 3 del suddetto decreto

dichiara

che il Sistema di trattamento domestico dell'acqua potabile

ECAIA ionizer S

prodotto e/o commercializzato dalla società SANUSLIFE® INTERNATIONAL

le cui parti a contatto con acqua destinata al consumo umano sono conformi al DM n.174/2004

sono stati sottoposti a verifica prestazionale nelle condizioni di utilizzo indicate dal costruttore e assicurano che l'acqua trattata sia conforme ai requisiti stabiliti dal D.Lgs. n. 31 del 2 febbraio 2001 e s.m.a.

Il Legale Rappresentante
[illegible]

01/07/2020

TESTS CARRIED OUT

SANUS**LIFE**® INTERNATIONAL as distributor of ECAIA ionizer S, has adequately provided the necessary checks and inspections to verify compliance with the conditions set out in the Decree of April 6, 2004, n. 174 "Regulation on materials and objects that may be used in fixed installations for the collection, treatment, conveyance and distribution of water intended for human consumption".

In particular, all materials that come into contact with water intended for human consumption, as well as components and assembly products (elbows, shut-off valves, gaskets, etc.) of ECAIA ionizer S, are compatible with the characteristics of water intended for human consumption, as defined in Annex I of Legislative Decree No. 31 of 2001.

Moreover, it has been experimentally proven that over time, under normal or foreseeable conditions of use and installation, they do not alter the water in contact with them, neither giving it a harmful character to health, nor modifying unfavorably the organoleptic, physical, chemical and microbiological characteristics.

It has been verified that all components comply with Annex I of Decree 174/2004, in terms of materials that can be used for the production of products intended to come into contact with water intended for human consumption.

In the determination of overall migration, the simulant solvent used for the migration test was distilled water. The test conditions were those of static contact for 10 days at 40 °C. The tests were performed on new objects after washing in running water for 30 minutes and then rapid rinsing with distilled water. A surface/volume ratio was adopted as close as possible to the real or in any case included in the ratio 2 and 0.5. The liquid from the migration test, reunited if necessary, was evaporated to a very small volume, then decanted into a calibrated capsule, in which evaporation in a water bath was completed. The last traces of water were eliminated in the stove, at 105 °C up to a constant weight. After cooling in the dryer for 30 minutes and weighing (m), the global migration was calculated using the formula:

$$M = \frac{m}{a1} \times \frac{a2}{q} \times 1000$$

where M = result expressed in mg/kg;

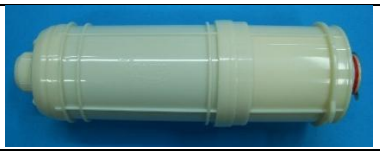
m = mass in mg of substance released from the sample as shown by migration tests;

al = dm2 surface area of the sample in contact during the migration test;

a2 = dm2 surface area of the material or object under actual conditions of use;

q = quantity in g of water in contact with the material or object under actual conditions of use.

The determination of the specific migration was carried out in order to check the suitability of the finished object. The determination was carried out with specific analytical methods on the transfer liquid obtained according to the contact methods indicated in the specific migration analytical methods.

Flexible Steel Hose	***Stainless steel***	
Electrolysis chamber	***ABS***	
Inlet Tubing Hose	***PE (Polyethylene)***	
Contral Valve	***POM (Polyacetal)***	
Nipples and elbows	***POM (Polyacetal), PP (Polypropylene)***	 
Diverter Valve and adaptor	***Brass***	 
1st filter housing	***ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Sytrene) PET (Polyethylene terephthalate) PP (Polypropylene)***	
1st & 2nd filter Granular Activated carbon	***Coconut cell***	
2nd filter housing	***ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Sytrene) PES(Polyether sulfone) Hollow fiber module CASE3 ½ H20, granular SLM/10-20mesh***	

ECAIA ionizer S has been subjected to three different **efficiency tests** with particular attention to the D.lgs. 31/2001 as amended and D.M. 25/2012.

The **first efficiency test** was carried out by analyzing, in and out of the plant, the main chemical and microbiological parameters of the normal water coming from the aqueduct.

The **second efficiency test** consisted in the analysis of some chemical and microbiological parameters using a test water, in which inorganic and organic substances were added in concentrations far higher than those normally allowed by law.

Immediately before and after treatment within the ECAIA ionizer S the following parameters are determined: **Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons** (pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene), **Aromatic Organic Compounds** (Benzene), **Phosphorus Pesticides** (azinphos ethyl, azinphos methyl, bromofos, chlorfenvinphos E, chlorfenvinphos Z, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos methyl, demeton o, demeton s methyl, diazinon, dimethoate, heptenophos), **Organohalogenated compounds** (chloroform, bromoform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, trichloroethylene), **Hormones** (17α-ethinylestradiol, extrone, β-estradiol, bisphenol A, 4-octylphenol, nonylphenol), **Pesticides** (alacor, aldrin, atrazine, α-hexachlorocyclohexane, β-hexachlorocyclohexane, γ-hexachlorocyclohexane, chlordane, DDD,DDT,DDE, dieldrin, endrin), **Uranium**, **Selenium, Vanadium**, **Antimony**.

The **third efficiency test** was conducted by analyzing at 1%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the declared treatment capacity, in and out of the plant, some chemical and microbiological parameters, using a test water, in which inorganic and organic substances were added. The latter test was decisive as theoretical data for the identification of the purification capacity over time.

ECAIA ionizer S, previously conditioned with tap drinking water during the first week of the test, underwent a series of treatment cycles with test water using alternatively test water and drinking water.

The test water for the microbiology test contained a homogeneous suspension at known concentrations of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Intestinal Enterococci, Escherichia coli and Coliforms at 37 °C. The test water contained sulfates, nitrates, chlorine, lead and cadmium at known concentrations.

Between one treatment and the next, drinking water from the mains is run at a temperature of 25°C ± 2°C.

CONCLUSIONS

With the **efficiency tests,** carried out by analyzing the main chemical and microbiological parameters of the normal water coming from the aqueduct at the inlet and outlet of ECAIA ionizer S, it was found that the water treatment system is able, in every tested condition, to report the values of the analyzed parameters, within the limits provided by the reference standard (D.Lgs.31/01).

It is important to make considerations on the following analytical data:

a) In the first test ALL parameters are improved after treatment with ECAIA ionizer S.

b) In the second test, a purification efficiency of more than 99% was found for the tested parameters (the results were all below the detection limit of the method).

c) The third test has shown that the purification efficiency remains unchanged and continues to be 99% even when the amount of water required for filter replacement has been reached.

EN

FILTRATION ECAIA ionizer S: CLEAN

ECAIA ionizer S Filter No. 1: purifies water by removing heavy metals (aluminum, arsenic, lead, copper, boron, cadmium, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel, iron, uranium, selenium, vanadium, antimony).

If these substances get into the body, they are not eliminated but are mainly deposited in the connective tissue, organs and brain, thus causing even very serious diseases. ECAIA ionizer S Filter No. 1 reduces these pollutants by an average of 99%.

ECAIA ionizer S Filter No. 2: purifies water by eliminating polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), harmful chemicals (chlorine, sulfates, nitrates), aromatic organic compounds, phosphorus pesticides, organohalogenated compounds, hormones, pesticides but also bacteria.

These are substances (except bacteria) that, evaporating due to the effect of sunlight, are released into the atmosphere and reach the most remote corners of our planet in the form of rain. These substances are very resistant and degrade very slowly, so they can be detected for years in groundwater. The elimination of these poisons from drinking water is a very complex and expensive process, generally not feasible for individual municipalities. ECAIA ionizer S Filter No. 2 is able to eliminate almost completely (about 99 %) these pollutants as well as bacteria.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EU provisions

EC Directive No 34 of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

EC Directive n° 37 of 22 June 1998 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery.

EC Directive No 48 of 20 July 1998 amending Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

EC Directive 83 of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

Council Recommendation of 12 July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields from 0 to 300 GHz (1999/519/EC).

EC Regulation No. 178 of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, instructing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.

EC Regulation No. 852 of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules.

EC Regulation No 1935/2004 of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC.

EC Directive No 108 of 15 December 2004 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility and repealing Directive 89/336/EEC.

EC Directive No 42 of 17 May 2006 on machinery and amending Directive 95/16/EC (recast).

EC Directive No 95 of 12 December 2006 on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits.

Regulation EC 22 December 2006, No 2023 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

Regulation EC No 764/2008 of 9 July 2008 laying down procedures relating to the application of certain national technical rules to products lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Decision No 3052/95/EC.

EC Regulation No. 10 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

National provisions

Legislative Decree no. 109 of 27 January 1992 on "Implementation of Directive 89/395/EEC and Directive 89/396/EEC on the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs".

Legislative Decree February 2, 2001, n. 31 "Implementation of Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption".

Law 22 February 2001, n. 36 "Framework law on protection from exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields".

Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers (DPCM) July 8, 2003 "Setting of exposure limits, attention values and quality objectives for the protection of the public from exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields generated at frequencies between 100 kHz and 300 GHz".

Legislative Decree 23 June 2003, n. 181 "Implementation of Directive 2000/13/EC on the labelling, presentation and advertising of food products".

Ministerial Decree June 6, 2004, n. 174 "Regulation on materials and objects that can be used in fixed installations for the collection, treatment, conveyance and distribution of water for human consumption".

Legislative Decree 6 September 2005, n. 206 "Consumer Code, pursuant to Article 7 of Law 29 July 2003, n. 229".

Legislative Decree no. 152 of April 3, 2006, "Environmental regulations".

Legislative Decree November 6, 2007, No 193 "Implementation of Directive 2004/41/EC on food safety controls and enforcement of Community regulations in the same field.

Legislative Decree no. 37 of 22 January 2008 "Regulation concerning the implementation of Article 11-quaterdecies, paragraph 13, letter a) of Law no. 248 of 2 December 2005, reorganizing the provisions on the installation of systems inside buildings".

Legislative Decree no. 81 of April 9, 2008 "Consolidated Law on health and safety at work, implementation of Article 1 of Law no. 123 of August 3, 2007, on the protection of health and safety in the workplace".

Decree of the President of the Republic of 7 September 2010, n. 160 "Regulation for the simplification and reorganization of the discipline of the one-stop shop for productive activities, pursuant to article 38, paragraph 3, of Decree-Law n. 112 of 25 June 2008, converted, with amendments, by Law n. 133 of 6 August 2008".

Ministerial Decree February 7, 2012, n. 25 "Technical provisions concerning equipment for the treatment of water intended for human consumption".

Autonomous Province of BOLZANO D.P.P. n. 18 of 12-5-2003.

Technical standards

Standard UNI 8884:1988 Characteristics and water treatment of cooling and humidification circuits.

UNI 8065:1989 Standard UNI 8065:1989 Water treatment of heating systems for civil use.

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