

SILVER COLLOID

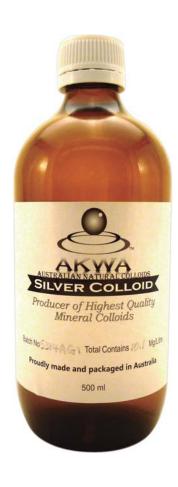
Silver

Silver concentrations in natural source waters are generally very low, less than 0.0002 mg/L. Traces of silver can be found in most foods and the daily dietary intake has been estimated at between 0.03 mg and 0.09 mg. Although it is not considered an essential trace element for the body, in fact, it is one of the strongest natural antibiotics known to man.

Experiment

Experiments was carried out to determine the inactivation capability of Akwa Silver Colloid to achieve a 99.99% kill rate:

- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Escherichia coli
- Staphyococcus aerus
- Legionella



Product Information

- Each batch of AKWA product was tested by a NATA accredited laboratory to ensure the product is of a consistently high standard.
- Store in a cool place. Do not freeze.
 Keep out of direct light. Keep away from magnetic fields and electrical current.

How to use

- Taken orally and hold under the tongue as long as possible before swallowing. This allows the ions and particles to be absorbed through the skin beneath the tongue.
- Spray it onto bandage \(\cdot \) cotton pad or gauze, helpful for cut or skin ailment \(\cdot \)
- Spray it onto the skin of dog/cat to prevent skin infection. Add it into drinking water for pet to prolong freshness of water.
- Used as an eye wash, as nose drops, or as ear drops.

lifetime no-effect level: 0.4mg/day

Base on Australian Drinking Water Guideline of NHMRC, the concentration of silver should not exceed 0.1 mg/L. Normally, an adult drinks $2 \sim 2.5$ Litres daily, total daily intake of silver from water is $0.2 \sim 0.25 \text{mg}$. If the concentration 11.30 mg/L itre shown on label, and was taken 20 CC, therefore $11.30 \times 0.02 = 0.23 \text{mg}$ would be taken.

^{*} Nothing will replace a good diet and regular exercise. This is information only, not intented to provide any medical advice.