

Analysis Report Honey-Profiling™

Sample ID: PI2105140336

Information/Declaration provided by customer:

Type of Sample: Honey
 Type of Honey: Blossom
 Botanical Variety: undefined
 Geographical Origin: undefined

Disclaimer: this information will affect the applicability and validity of analyses and results.

Measuring Date: 18-May-2021 14:28:22
 Reporting Date: 19-May-2021 11:08:01, 9 pages, Version 2.0.8

Results Summary

Type of Analysis	Result	Status
Detection of Sugar Syrups	No	●
Codex Alimentarius and EU-Directive 2001/110/EC	Not compliant	●
Quantitative Analysis	Interpretation required	●
Non-Targeted Analysis		
Univariate Verification	Consistent	●
Multivariate Verification	Consistent	●

The data analysis is performed at Bruker BioSpin GmbH (Rheinstetten, Germany) according to testing method AA-72-03-08 (Honey-Profiling 2.0.8), released on 02-Mar-2021 (DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018 Accreditation Certificate D-PL-19229-01-00). All results solely refer to the tested sample as provided by the customer.

Detection of Sugar Syrups

(Analysis-ID: HO-2000-02/0167)

Following tests have been applied in order to detect sugar syrups:

Nr	Type	Description	Result	Value	Limit	Out
1	Intensity/Ratio	3.263 (absolute quantitative)	passed	657	<1279	-
2	Intensity/Ratio	5.077 (absolute quantitative)	passed	161	>39	-
3	Intensity/Ratio	3.636 (absolute quantitative)	passed	2976	<4674	-
4	Intensity/Ratio	4.262 (absolute quantitative)	passed	89	>29	-
5	Intensity/Ratio	4.195 (absolute quantitative)	passed	198	<1200	-
6	Intensity/Ratio	5.271 (absolute quantitative)	passed	32.3	>5.6	-
7	Intensity/Ratio	4.280 (absolute quantitative)	passed	65	>20	-
8	Intensity/Ratio	5.113/(3.270-3.310)	passed	0.013	<0.036	-
9	Intensity/Ratio	4.496/(3.270-3.310)	passed	0.048	>0.012	-
10	Intensity/Ratio	5.334/(5.270-5.300)	passed	0.07	<0.13	-
11	Intensity/Ratio	3.546/(5.270-5.300)	passed	1.05	>0.62	-
12	Intensity/Ratio	3.740/(5.270-5.300)	passed	2.7	>1.2	-
13	Intensity/Ratio	3.857/(5.200-5.260)	passed	0.0170	>0.0037	-
14	Intensity/Ratio	4.150 (absolute quantitative)	passed	389	>115	-
15	Intensity/Ratio	5.181 (absolute quantitative)	passed	66	>24	-
16	Intensity/Ratio	4.055/(5.030-5.070)	passed	2	<46	-
18	Intensity/Ratio	3.708/(5.030-5.070)	passed	219	<872	-
19	Intensity/Ratio	6.765/(5.250-5.270)	passed	0.015	<0.046	-
20	Intensity/Ratio	2.200/(5.305-5.315)	passed	0.392	>0.019	-
21	Intensity/Ratio	3.326/(3.270-3.310)	passed	0.117	>0.034	-
22	Intensity/Ratio	4.037/(3.270-3.310)	passed	1.24	>0.73	-
23	Intensity/Ratio	4.006/(5.270-5.300)	passed	1.03	>0.70	-
24	Intensity/Ratio	3.564/(5.270-5.300)	passed	17.8	>10.0	-
25	Intensity/Ratio	5.388/(5.370-5.400)	passed	0.18	>0.13	-
26	Intensity/Ratio	3.524/(4.075-4.110)	passed	0.063	<0.070	-
27	Intensity/Ratio	3.182/(4.075-4.110)	passed	0.0044	<0.0045	-
28	Intensity/Ratio	3.785/(4.075-4.110)	passed	0.055	>0.036	-
29	Intensity/Ratio	3.857/(4.075-4.110)	passed	0.0106	>0.0021	-
30	Intensity/Ratio	4.267/(4.970-4.990)	passed	1.7	<4.7	-
31	Intensity/Ratio	4.276/(4.970-4.990)	passed	0.3	<5.4	-
32	Intensity/Ratio	4.204/(5.090-5.110)	passed	1.1	<5.7	-
33	Intensity/Ratio	4.249 (absolute quantitative)	passed	90	<380	-
35	Intensity/Ratio	3.524/(5.250-5.270)	passed	37	<97	-
36	Intensity/Ratio	5.113/(5.250-5.270)	passed	0.10	<0.19	-
37	Intensity/Ratio	5.091/(5.090-5.110)	passed	0.32	<0.48	-
49	Quantification	Fructose/Glucose	passed	1.17	>0.85 and <1.95	-
50	Quantification	Fructose+Glucose	passed	66.0	>40	-
51	Quantification	Turanose	passed	1.62	>0.3	-
52	Quantification	DHA(D) and Mannose(M)	passed	5 / 0.000	D<30 or M<0.05	-
53	Quantification	Sucrose	passed	0.0	<15	-

Result: There are no indications for the presence of sugar syrups.

Codex Alimentarius and EU-Directive 2001/110/EC:

Following parameters are required according to Codex Alimentarius and EU-Directive 2001/110/EC. The concentrations are obtained by direct quantification. Parameters labelled with * are calculated parameters.

Compound	Value	Unit	LOQ	Official Reference		
				min	max	Flag
glucose + fructose *	66.0	g/100g	20.0	60	-	●
sucrose	<LOQ	g/100g	0.5	-	15	●
5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF)	105	mg/kg	5	-	80	●

Following flags are used according to Codex Alimentarius and EU-Directive 2001/110/EC:

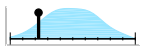

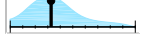







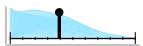

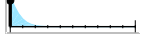

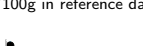








Compound	Flag	Concentration	Declaration	Interpretation
glucose + fructose	●	< 45 g/100g	All	Not compliant
		< 60 g/100g	Blossom	Not compliant for blossom honey
	●	≥ 60 g/100g	All	Compliant
	●	≥ 45 g/100g	Honeydew	Compliant for honeydew honey
sucrose	●	≥ 45 g/100g, < 60 g/100g	Unknown	Compliant for honeydew honey and blends of honeydew honey with blossom honey. Not compliant for blossom honey.
	●	> 15 g/100g	All	Not compliant
		10-15 g/100g	Acacia, Eucalyptus	Not compliant for false acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>), and red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i>)
	●	≤ 5 g/100g ≤ 10 g/100g	All Acacia, Eucalyptus	Compliant Compliant for false acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>), and red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i>)
HMF	●	≤ 15 g/100g 5-10 g/100g	Lavender All, except Acacia, Eucalyptus, Lavender	Compliant for <i>Lavandula</i> spp. If ≤ 15g/100g: compliant for lavender (<i>Lavandula</i> spp.) and borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>). If ≤ 10g/100g: compliant for false acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>), alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), Menzies Banksia (<i>Banksia menziesii</i>), French honeysuckle (<i>Hedysarum</i>), red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i>), leatherwood (<i>Eucryphia lucida</i> , <i>Eucryphia milliganii</i>) and Citrus spp
	●	> 80 mg/kg	All, except Industrial honey	Not compliant, except for baker's honey
HMF	●	≤ 40 mg/kg	All	Compliant
		> 80 mg/kg	Industrial honey	Compliant for baker's honey
	●	40-80 mg/kg	All	Not compliant, except for baker's honey and honeys of declared origin from regions with tropical climate and blends of these honeys

Quantitative Analysis

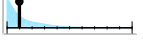




(Analysis-ID: HO-Q/1363)

In the following table the results of the quantitative analysis are given. The concentrations are obtained by direct quantification. Parameters labelled with * are calculated parameters. The reference range is derived from the *Blossom* samples in the Honey-Profiling Database. The reference range bases on 13212 samples.









Sugars:

Compound	Value	Unit	LOQ	Reference Range	Flag
glucose + fructose *	66.0	g/100g	20.0	60.9  83.5	
fructose / glucose *	1.17	-	-	0.93  1.66	
fructose	35.6	g/100g	10.0	33.5  47.6	
glucose	30.4	g/100g	10.0	24.9  40.7	
sucrose	<LOQ	g/100g	0.5	<0.5  5.6	
turanose	1.6	g/100g	0.2	0.4  2.9	
maltose	1.8	g/100g	0.5	<0.5  3.8	
melezitose	<LOQ	g/100g	1.0	<1.0  1.7	
maltotriose	<LOQ	g/100g	1.0	<1.0 g/100g in reference dataset	
gentiobiose	<LOQ	g/100g	0.3	<0.3  0.4	
raffinose	0.1	g/100g	0.1	0.1  0.6	
mannose	<LOQ	g/100g	0.05	<0.05  0.07	


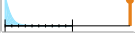





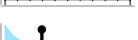

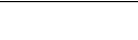
Acids:

Compound	Value	Unit	LOQ	Reference Range	Flag
citric acid	102	mg/kg	50	<50  579	
malic acid	<LOQ	mg/kg	100	<100  569	
quinic acid	<LOQ	mg/kg	300	<300 mg/kg in reference dataset	






Amino Acids:

Compound	Value	Unit	LOQ	Reference Range	Flag
alanine	44	mg/kg	5	<5  73	●
aspartic acid	<LOQ	mg/kg	150	<150  216	●
glutamine	<LOQ	mg/kg	200	<200  293	●
leucine	116	mg/kg	40	<40  132	●
proline	353	mg/kg	150	192  1059	●
valine	16	mg/kg	10	<10  51	●
tyrosine	141	mg/kg	50	<50  841	●
phenylalanine	627	mg/kg	100	<100  1483	●

Indicators for Fermentation, Processing and Origin:

Compound	Value	Unit	LOQ	Reference Range	Flag
2,3-butanediol	42	mg/kg	20	<20  122	●
5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF)	105	mg/kg	5	<5  59	●
acetic acid	67	mg/kg	10	<10  86	●
acetoin	<LOQ	mg/kg	20	<20  68	●
ethanol	756	mg/kg	5	<5  295	●
lactic acid	99	mg/kg	10	<10  357	●
formic acid	7	mg/kg	5	<5  369	●
fumaric acid	7	mg/kg	5	<5  13	●
pyruvic acid	18	mg/kg	10	<10  38	●
succinic acid	62	mg/kg	5	<5  214	●

Markers:

Compound	Value	Unit	LOQ	Reference Range	Flag
3-phenyllactic acid	<LOQ	mg/kg	300	<300  791	●
dihydroxyacetone (DHA)	<LOQ	mg/kg	20	<20  633	●
methylglyoxal (MGO)	<LOQ	mg/kg	30	<30  309	●
kynurenic acid	<LOQ	mg/kg	60	<60  122	●
shikimic acid	<LOQ	mg/kg	80	<80  261	●

Guidelines for Interpretation

- Mannose is a mono saccharide not typical for honey but that is regularly found in industrial syrups. In rare cases, however, the presence of mannose cannot be excluded for certain geographic and/or botanical origins, e.g. for honey containing also honeydew. For blossom honey, a concentration of mannose exceeding 0.05 g/100g could indicate addition of syrup or types of industrial processing which are not suitable for honey. Expert interpretation is suggested in case the presence of mannose.
- Dihydroxyacetone and/or methylglyoxal are only typical for Manuka honeys from Ozeania. Occurrence exceeding 30 mg/kg in other types of honey is not typical and could indicate addition of syrup or types of industrial processing which are not suitable for honey; expert interpretation is needed in such cases.
- For monofloral Manuka honey, the concentration of 3-phenyllactic acid should exceed 400 mg/kg.
- Low concentration values of proline (less than 180 mg/kg) could indicate addition of syrup or usage of unripe honey.
- Concentration of ethanol exceeding 400 mg/kg indicates fermentation.
- The presence of kynurenic acid is common for chestnut honey.
- The presence of gentiobiose is common for Linden Tree honey.
- The presence of shikimic acid is common for honeydew.
- The presence of quinic acid is common for honeydew.

Non-Targeted Verification Analysis

Univariate Verification

(Analysis-ID: HO-2102-01/0031)

Applied Model: Blossom

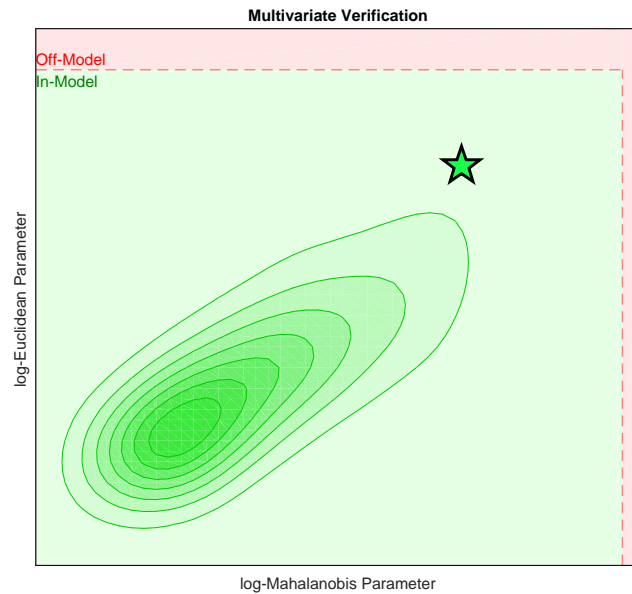
Result: No deviation was detected in univariate verification (In-Model).

Multivariate Verification

(Analysis-ID: HO-2102-01/0031)

Applied Model: Blossom

Result: No deviation was detected in multivariate verification (In-Model).



General Remarks

Analysis of declared Information

The test applied is a classification analysis with the aim to check the consistency of the declared meta-information of the sample (geographical origin or botanical variety). The consistency with a group is expressed as posterior probability in the range from 0% to 100%. A posterior probability exceeding 50% is being regarded as consistent with the respective group. The underlying statistical models are based on Linear Discriminant Analysis for dimension reduction followed by a Linear (or Quadratic) Discriminant Analysis for final classification.

Within the discrimination space figure, the ellipsoids are representing the modeling samples and the star represents the actual sample under investigation.

Expert interpretation is necessary before deducing any conclusions.

Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative values are compared to the reference honey database (visualised by distribution). Deviations to the reference distributions do not necessarily indicate an adulteration. Fermentation or specific botanical varieties can also create deviations. Therefore, expert interpretation is necessary before deducing any conclusions.

Non-Targeted Verification Analysis

Verification models are non-targeted analyses comparing the whole NMR-Profile of a specific sample with one corresponding group of reference spectra (database). All spectra data points are taken into account irrespective of whether the signals are caused by already identified molecules or not.

There are different possible reasons for any deviation from the group of reference spectra. If there are detected deviations, this does not automatically mean, that the sample is adulterated. Expert interpretation is necessary before deducing any conclusions.

In the univariate analysis, the NMR spectrum is checked for any unusual low or high signal intensities for a given sample, while taking into account the natural variability of a respective reference group. Multivariate models also take into account the relation between different signals in the NMR spectrum.