

DESCRIPTION

TITLE

5 MINERAL-CONTAINING COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING CHLORINE SMELL

FIELD

[0001]

10 The present invention relates to a mineral-containing composition that can be added to water to decrease the chlorine smell thereof. Furthermore, the present invention relates to a water the chlorine smell of which is decreased by the mineral-containing composition having such a function, and to a method of producing the water.

15 BACKGROUND

[0002]

Against a background of growing health-consciousness and taste-consciousness in recent years, the societal concern to seek safe and good-tasting water has been growing, and mineral
20 water contained in a container such as a PET bottle is a very popular drink all over the world. However, garbage of plastic containers such as PET bottles is posing a serious environmental problem, and accordingly, mineral water that can be served conveniently for household use or the like is under development to replace bottled mineral water. However, tap water contains chlorine for sterilization, and thus, the chlorine remaining in the water causes a chlorine smell,
25 impairing the flavor of the water markedly.

[0003]

What is under development is, for example, a potable water in the form of purified water supplemented with a high concentration of mineral or the like for the purpose of resupplying mineral components that are trace elements necessary for the physiological action of an
30 organism. For example, PTL 1 discloses a potable water containing a high concentration of magnesium, wherein the potable water is produced by mixing purified water with a liquid concentrate containing a large amount of magnesium. PTL 2 discloses a method of producing a drink, wherein mineral components including magnesium and calcium are added to water derived from deep-sea water. However, it is known that divalent metal ions give odd tastes such
35 as bitterness and acidity. Water, food, or drink that contains these minerals at high concentrations has the drawback of being difficult to ingest.

[0004]

Furthermore, PTL 3 discloses a method of producing mineral water characterized in that immersing natural ore such as granite porphyry, *tenju* stone, or tourmaline in water causes mineral components to be eluted, but the method has drawbacks in that the resulting mineral water contains undesired components such as vanadium that is regarded as harmful if ingested excessively, and in that the efficiency of extraction of minerals is not high. In addition, PTL 4 discloses a method of producing mineral water, wherein chicken dropping charcoal is heated with water for extraction, but chicken dropping charcoal is not suitable as a raw material for use in food applications.

PTL 5 discloses a method of producing mineral water, wherein bamboo charcoal is boiled for extraction, and in addition, PTL 6 discloses a method of producing alkaline water, wherein charcoal is boiled for extraction. However, these methods disclosed in the conventional technologies do not make it possible to extract mineral components efficiently to thereby give a mineral water containing desired mineral components.

Hitherto, there has been no known mineral-containing composition that can be added to water to decrease the chlorine smell thereof and thus improve the flavor thereof.

[CITATION LIST]

[PATENT LITERATURE]

[0005]

[PTL 1] JP2018-102137A

[PTL 2] JP2008-48742A

[PTL 3] JP2009-72723A

[PTL 4] JP06-31284A

[PTL 5] JP2005-334862A

[PTL 6] JP2001-259659A

[NON PATENT LITERATURE]

[0006]

[NPL 1] Abe, I. Production methods of activated carbon, *TANSO*, 2006, No. 225, 373–381

SUMMARY

[TECHNICAL PROBLEM]

[0007]

An object of the present invention is to provide a water that gives a decreased chlorine smell, and thus, gives an improved flavor.

[SOLUTION TO PROBLEM]

[0008]

The present inventors have just recently discovered the use of activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material, such as palm shell activated carbon, as a natural material from which a mineral can be eluted using pure water, have vigorously made a study on the extraction conditions, and as a result, have succeeded in easily and efficiently producing a liquid mineral extract containing an abundant amount of potassium that is a mineral component extremely important for humans. In addition, the present inventors have discovered that the liquid mineral extract and a liquid mineral concentrate given by concentrating the extract not only contain an abundant amount of potassium as a mineral component but also have a significantly small amount of divalent metal ions and chloride ions that give odd tastes such as bitterness and acidity. Furthermore, the present inventors have vigorously made a study on the components of a liquid mineral extract thus produced, and as a result, have made a surprising discovery that a mineral-containing composition having such a composition gives, to water having the composition added thereto, a significant buffer capacity in the pH range of from weak alkalinity to weak acidity, a mild and less odd flavor, and besides, a decrease in the chlorine smell itself.

[0009]

In other words, a main object of the present invention consists in the following.

[1] A mineral-containing composition for use in the decrease of a chlorine smell, comprising potassium ions the concentration of which is the highest of the metal ions present in the mineral-containing composition.

[2] The mineral-containing composition according to 1, further comprising chloride ions, calcium ions, magnesium ions, sodium ions, iron ions, zinc ions, silicon ions, and/or sulfate ions.

[3] The mineral-containing composition according to 1 or 2, wherein the amount of chloride ions contained in the mineral-containing composition is 50% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[4] The mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 3, wherein the amount of calcium ions contained in the mineral-containing composition is 2.0% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[5] The mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 4, wherein the amount of magnesium ions contained in the mineral-containing composition is 1.0% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[6] The mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 5, wherein the amount of sodium contained in the mineral-containing composition is 5 to 45% of the potassium ion concentration.

[7] The mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 6, comprising an activated carbon extract of a plant-derived raw material.

[8] The mineral-containing composition according to 7, wherein the plant-derived raw material is selected from the following: fruit shells of coconut palms, palms, almonds, walnuts, or plums; woods selected from sawdust, charcoal, resins, and lignin; sawdust ash; bamboos; food residues selected from bagasse, chaff, coffee beans, and molasses; and combinations of these raw materials.

[9] The mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 8, comprising at least one component selected from cyclodextrin, pulverized activated carbon, sodium L-ascorbate, and sodium erythorbate.

[10] A method of producing a water having a decreased chlorine smell, the method comprising a step of adding the mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 9 to a water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell.

[11] The method according to 10, wherein the mineral-containing composition is added to the water in such a manner that the potassium ion concentration of the water is 50 ppm to 100 ppm.

[12] A water having a decreased chlorine smell, comprising the mineral-containing composition according to any one of 1 to 9.

[13] The water according to 12, comprising potassium ions at 50 ppm to 100 ppm.

[14] The water according to 12 or 13, having a pH of 7.5 to 10.5.

[15] A method of producing an ice having a decreased chlorine smell, the method comprising a step of freezing the water according to any one of 12 to 14.

[ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION]

[0010]

The present invention makes it possible to easily provide a water that gives a decreased chlorine smell, and thus, gives an improved flavor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0011]

FIG. 1 graphs the following: the buffer capacity of each of the aqueous compositions containing different concentrations of added mineral concentrate extracts from palm shell activated carbon; and the buffer capacity of each of the controls (KOH and a commercially available alkaline ionized water).

FIG. 2 graphs the following: the buffer capacity of each of the aqueous compositions that contains an added mineral concentrate extract derived from palm shell activated carbon, and is

prepared to have a final potassium concentration of 100 ppm; and the buffer capacity of each of the controls (a purified water and a commercially available alkaline ionized water).

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

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[0012]

The present invention relates to a mineral-containing composition for use in the decrease of a chlorine smell, the mineral-containing composition comprising potassium ions the concentration of which is the highest of the metal ions present in the mineral-containing composition.

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[0013]

Tap water contains sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, liquid chlorine, and the like mixed therein for sterilization. The Waterworks Law of Japan provides that the residual chlorine shall be kept at 0.1 mg or more per liter ($= 3 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/l) at a faucet in each house. However, ammonia nitrogen contained in the raw water of the tap water reacts with residual chlorines such as hypochlorite (HClO) molecules to form inorganic chloramines (monochloramine, dichloramine, and trichloramine), which become the main cause of the chlorine smell, and impair the flavor of the water. In reference to this, the present inventors have just recently made a surprising discovery that a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention gives, to water containing the mineral-containing composition added thereto, a significant buffer capacity in the pH range of from weak alkalinity to weak acidity, and besides, decreases the chlorine smell of the water to improve the flavor thereof. It is conceivable that, since HClO in water at a pH of 7.5 or more is ionized to ClO^- , the water made weakly alkaline by addition of a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention is less likely to cause inorganic chloramines to be formed in the water, thus decreasing the generation of the chlorine smell. Such a surprising discovery has never been known hitherto.

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[0014]

Potassium is one of the minerals necessary for an organism, and the majority of the potassium in an organism is present in the cells. The potassium interacts with a large amount of sodium present in the extracellular fluid, and thus plays an important role in maintaining the osmotic pressure of the cell and holding water in the cell. Potassium, together with sodium, maintains the osmotic pressure of the cell, and besides, serves for functions such as the maintenance of acid-base equilibrium, the innervation, the regulation of the cardiac function and the muscular function, and the regulation of the enzymatic reaction in the cell. In addition, it is known that potassium inhibits the reabsorption of sodium in the kidney, facilitates the excretion into urine, and thus, has the effect of decreasing the blood pressure. As above-mentioned,

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potassium is a mineral component extremely important for humans, but an excessive amount of potassium ions give odd tastes such as bitterness and acidity. A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention can be prepared in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to water (the potassium concentration of the mineral-containing composition (ppm) / the dilution ratio) is, for example, 50 to 100 ppm, 50 to 95 ppm, 50 to 90 ppm, 50 to 85 ppm, 50 to 80 ppm, 50 to 75 ppm, 50 to 70 ppm, 50 to 65 ppm, 50 to 60 ppm, 50 to 55 ppm, 55 to 100 ppm, 55 to 95 ppm, 55 to 90 ppm, 55 to 85 ppm, 55 to 80 ppm, 55 to 75 ppm, 55 to 70 ppm, 55 to 65 ppm, 55 to 60 ppm, 60 to 100 ppm, 60 to 95 ppm, 60 to 90 ppm, 60 to 85 ppm, 60 to 80 ppm, 60 to 75 ppm, 60 to 70 ppm, 60 to 65 ppm, 65 to 100 ppm, 65 to 95 ppm, 65 to 90 ppm, 65 to 85 ppm, 65 to 80 ppm, 65 to 75 ppm, 65 to 70 ppm, 70 to 100 ppm, 70 to 95 ppm, 70 to 90 ppm, 70 to 85 ppm, 70 to 80 ppm, 70 to 75 ppm, 75 to 100 ppm, 75 to 95 ppm, 75 to 90 ppm, 75 to 85 ppm, 75 to 80 ppm, 80 to 100 ppm, 80 to 95 ppm, 80 to 90 ppm, 80 to 85 ppm, 85 to 100 ppm, 85 to 95 ppm, 85 to 90 ppm, 90 to 100 ppm, 90 to 95 ppm, or 95 to 100 ppm.

[0015]

A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may further comprise chloride ions, calcium ions, magnesium ions, sodium ions, iron ions, zinc ions, silicon ions, and/or sulfate ions besides potassium ions.

[0016]

Naturally-occurring water contains a given amount of chloride ions, and many of the ions are derived from natural soil or sea water. Chloride ions, if present at 250 to 400 mg/l or more, give a taste salty for a taste-sensitive person, and can impair the taste, and hence, the amount of chloride ions contained in a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention is preferably as small as possible. The amount of chloride ions contained in a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may be, for example, 50% or less, 49% or less, 48% or less, 47% or less, 46% or less, 45% or less, 44% or less, 43% or less, 42% or less, 41% or less, 40% or less, 39% or less, 38% or less, 37% or less, 36% or less, 35% or less, 34% or less, 33% or less, 32% or less, 31% or less, 30% or less, 29% or less, 28% or less, 27% or less, 26% or less, 25% or less, 24% or less, 23% or less, 22% or less, 21% or less, 20% or less, 19% or less, 18% or less, 17% or less, 16% or less, 15% or less, 14% or less, 13% or less, 12% or less, 11% or less, 10% or less, 9% or less, 8% or less, 7% or less, 6% or less, 5% or less, 4% or less, 3% or less, 2% or less, or 1% or less of the above-mentioned potassium ion concentration.

[0017]

It is known that calcium together with phosphorus, in the form of hydroxyapatite, is skeletogenous in an organism, and participates in muscle contraction. It is known that magnesium participates in osteogenesis, odontogenesis, many intracorporeal enzymatic reactions, and energy production in an organism. In addition, it is known that the amount of

calcium ions and magnesium ions contained in water influences the taste of the water. The index (hardness) as the total amount of calcium and magnesium contained in the minerals contained in water is smaller for what is termed soft water than a given level, and larger for what is termed hard water. In general, more of the mineral water produced domestically in Japan is soft water, and more of the mineral water produced in Europe is hard water. According to the criteria stipulated by WHO, the U.S. hardness (mg/l) in terms of calcium carbonate converted from the amount of these salts is 0 to 60 for what is termed soft water, 120 to 180 for what is termed hard water, and 180 or more for what is termed very hard water. In general, water having a suitable hardness (10 to 100 mg/l) is regarded as good-tasting. Water containing a higher amount of magnesium in particular is bitterer, and more difficult to drink. In addition, a higher hardness not only influences the taste of water, but also stimulates the stomach and intestines, causes diarrhea or the like, and hence, is not preferable. The amount of calcium ions contained in a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may be, for example, 2.0% or less, 1.9% or less, 1.8% or less, 1.7% or less, 1.6% or less, 1.5% or less, 1.4% or less, 1.3% or less, 1.2% or less, 1.1% or less, 1.0% or less, 0.9% or less, 0.8% or less, 0.7% or less, 0.6% or less, 0.5% or less, 0.4% or less, 0.3% or less, 0.2% or less, 0.1% or less, 0.09% or less, 0.08% or less, 0.07% or less, 0.06% or less, 0.05% or less, 0.04% or less, 0.03% or less, 0.02% or less, or 0.01% or less of the potassium ion concentration. In addition, the amount of magnesium ions contained in a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may be, for example, 1.0% or less, 0.9% or less, 0.8% or less, 0.7% or less, 0.6% or less, 0.5% or less, 0.4% or less, 0.3% or less, 0.2% or less, 0.1% or less, 0.09% or less, 0.08% or less, 0.07% or less, 0.06% or less, 0.05% or less, 0.04% or less, 0.03% or less, 0.02% or less, or 0.01% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[0018]

Sodium holds water in an organism, maintaining the amount of the extracellular fluid and the amount of the circulating blood, and regulating the blood pressure. It is known that the ingestion of a given amount of sodium ions is good for effective intracorporeal rehydration, and efficacious as the countermeasures particularly against heat stroke or the like. However, excessive ingestion of sodium increases the amount of such a liquid, and thus, will undesirably raise the blood pressure, and cause dropsy. In addition, a higher amount of sodium ions give a saltier taste and a slimier feeling, and impairs the refreshing taste of a drink in some cases. The amount of sodium contained in the mineral-containing composition may be, for example, 5 to 45%, 5 to 40%, 5 to 35%, 5 to 30%, 5 to 25%, 5 to 20%, 5 to 15%, 5 to 10%, 10 to 45%, 10 to 40%, 10 to 35%, 10 to 30%, 10 to 25%, 10 to 20%, 10 to 15%, 15 to 45%, 15 to 40%, 15 to 35%, 15 to 30%, 15 to 25%, 15 to 20%, 20 to 45%, 20 to 40%, 20 to 35%, 20 to 30%, 20 to 25%, 25 to 50%, 25 to 45%, 25 to 40%, 25 to 35%, 25 to 30%, 30 to 45%, 30 to 40%, 30 to 35%, 35 to 45%,

35 to 40%, or 40 to 45% of the potassium ion concentration.

[0019]

A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention can be produced from an activated carbon extract of a plant-derived raw material. Activated carbon is a porous substance composed largely of carbon and additionally of oxygen, hydrogen, calcium, and the like, has a large surface area per volume, and thus, has the property of adsorbing many substances, and hence, is widely produced industrially from the early twentieth century to now. In general, activated carbon is produced by generating (activating) the nm-level micropores inside a carbon material serving as a raw material. Methods of producing activated carbon is generally classified into the following: a gas activation method in which a raw material is carbonized, and then, the resulting product is activated at high temperature using an activation gas such as water vapor or carbon dioxide; and a chemical agent activation method in which a chemical agent such as zinc chloride or phosphoric acid is added to a raw material, and then, the resulting mixture is carbonized and activated at once under heating in an inert gas atmosphere (NPL 1). Activated carbon to be used in the present invention can be produced by one of the above-mentioned gas activation method and the chemical agent activation method, using a plant-derived raw material as a carbon material.

[0020]

A raw material for activated carbon to be used in the present invention is subject to no particular limitation as long as the raw material is plant-derived. Examples of such a raw material include: fruit shells (coconut palms, palms, almonds, walnuts, and plums); woods (sawdust, charcoal, resins, and lignin); sawdust ash (carbide of sawdust); bamboos; food residues (bagasse, chaff, coffee beans, and molasses); wastes (pulp mill waste liquids and construction and demolition wastes); and the like. Such a raw material is typically selected from palm shells, sawdust, bamboos, and combinations thereof, and is suitably palm shells. A palm shell means a hard part—called a shell—in a fruit of a coconut palm or a palm.

[0021]

The shape of activated carbon to be used in the present invention is subject to no particular limitation. Examples of the activated carbon include powdery activated carbon, particulate activated carbon (crushed carbon, granular carbon, and molded carbon), fibrous activated carbon, specially molded activated carbon, and the like.

[0022]

A step of extracting minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent is performed by bringing activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material in contact with an aqueous solvent, and eluting minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material. Such a step is subject to no particular limitation as long as the step makes it

possible to elute minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material. For example, such a step can be performed by immersing activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material in an aqueous solvent, or allowing an aqueous solvent to pass through a column packed with activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material. In cases where activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material is immersed in an aqueous solvent, the aqueous solvent may be stirred to increase the efficiency of extraction. To remove impurities from a liquid given by extracting minerals from the activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent, a method of producing a liquid mineral extract according to the present invention may further include a step of centrifuging the resulting liquid extract, a step of filtrating the liquid extract, and/or the like.

[0023]

An aqueous solvent to be used in a step of extracting minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent basically refers to an aqueous solvent other than an HCl solution. Such a solvent is typically a water solvent, and is particularly preferably pure water. Pure water means high-purity water containing no or few impurities such as salts, residual chlorine, insoluble microparticles, organic substances, and nonelectrolytic gas. Pure water encompasses RO water (water passed through a reverse osmosis membrane), deionized water (water from which ions have been removed with an ion exchange resin or the like), distilled water (water distilled with a distiller), and the like, which differ in the method of removing impurities. Pure water contains no mineral component, and hence, does not exhibit any effect of resupplying minerals.

[0024]

The extraction temperature is subject to no particular limitation as long as the temperature makes it possible to extract minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent. The step of extracting minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent can be performed at a temperature of 5°C or more, 10°C or more, 15°C or more, 20°C or more, 25°C or more, 30°C or more, 35°C or more, 40°C or more, 45°C or more, 50°C or more, 55°C or more, 60°C or more, 65°C or more, 70°C or more, 75°C or more, 80°C or more, 85°C or more, 90°C or more, or 95°C or more, and is performed, for example at a temperature of 5 to 95°C, 5 to 90°C, 5 to 85°C, 5 to 80°C, 5 to 75°C, 5 to 70°C, 5 to 65°C, 5 to 60°C, 5 to 55°C, 5 to 50°C, 5 to 45°C, 5 to 40°C, 5 to 35°C, 5 to 30°C, 5 to 25°C, 5 to 20°C, 5 to 15°C, 5 to 10°C, 10 to 95°C, 10 to 90°C, 10 to 85°C, 10 to 80°C, 10 to 75°C, 10 to 70°C, 10 to 65°C, 10 to 60°C, 10 to 55°C, 10 to 50°C, 10 to 45°C, 10 to 40°C, 10 to 35°C, 10 to 30°C, 10 to 25°C, 10 to 20°C, 10 to 15°C, 15 to 95°C, 15 to 90°C, 15 to 85°C, 15 to 80°C, 15 to 75°C, 15 to 70°C, 15 to 65°C, 15 to 60°C, 15 to 55°C, 15 to 50°C, 15 to 45°C, 15 to 40°C, 15 to 35°C, 15 to 30°C, 15 to 25°C, 15 to 20°C, 20 to 95°C, 20 to 90°C, 20 to 85°C, 20 to

80°C, 20 to 75°C, 20 to 70°C, 20 to 65°C, 20 to 60°C, 20 to 55°C, 20 to 50°C, 20 to 45°C, 20 to 40°C, 20 to 35°C, 20 to 30°C, 20 to 25°C, 25 to 95°C, 25 to 90°C, 25 to 85°C, 25 to 80°C, 25 to 75°C, 25 to 70°C, 25 to 65°C, 25 to 60°C, 25 to 55°C, 25 to 50°C, 25 to 45°C, 25 to 40°C, 25 to 35°C, 25 to 30°C, 30 to 95°C, 30 to 90°C, 30 to 85°C, 30 to 80°C, 30 to 75°C, 30 to 70°C, 30 to 65°C, 30 to 60°C, 30 to 55°C, 30 to 50°C, 30 to 45°C, 30 to 40°C, 30 to 35°C, 35 to 95°C, 35 to 90°C, 35 to 85°C, 35 to 80°C, 35 to 75°C, 35 to 70°C, 35 to 65°C, 35 to 60°C, 35 to 55°C, 35 to 50°C, 35 to 45°C, 35 to 40°C, 40 to 95°C, 40 to 90°C, 40 to 85°C, 40 to 80°C, 40 to 75°C, 40 to 70°C, 40 to 65°C, 40 to 60°C, 40 to 55°C, 40 to 50°C, 40 to 45°C, 45 to 95°C, 45 to 90°C, 45 to 85°C, 45 to 80°C, 45 to 75°C, 45 to 70°C, 45 to 65°C, 45 to 60°C, 45 to 55°C, 45 to 50°C, 50 to 95°C, 50 to 90°C, 50 to 85°C, 50 to 80°C, 50 to 75°C, 50 to 70°C, 50 to 65°C, 50 to 60°C, 50 to 55°C, 55 to 95°C, 55 to 90°C, 55 to 85°C, 55 to 80°C, 55 to 75°C, 55 to 70°C, 55 to 65°C, 55 to 60°C, 60 to 95°C, 60 to 90°C, 60 to 85°C, 60 to 80°C, 60 to 75°C, 60 to 70°C, 60 to 65°C, 65 to 95°C, 65 to 90°C, 65 to 85°C, 65 to 80°C, 65 to 75°C, 65 to 70°C, 70 to 95°C, 70 to 90°C, 70 to 85°C, 70 to 80°C, 70 to 75°C, 75 to 95°C, 75 to 90°C, 75 to 85°C, 75 to 80°C, 80 to 95°C, 80 to 90°C, 80 to 85°C, 85 to 95°C, 85 to 90°C, or 90 to 95°C.

[0025]

The extraction time is subject to no particular limitation as long as the time makes it possible to extract minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent. The step of extracting minerals from activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material using an aqueous solvent can be performed for 5 minutes or more, 10 minutes or more, 15 minutes or more, 20 minutes or more, 25 minutes or more, 30 minutes or more, 35 minutes or more, 40 minutes or more, 45 minutes or more, 50 minutes or more, 55 minutes or more, 60 minutes or more, 65 minutes or more, 70 minutes or more, 75 minutes or more, or 80 minutes or more, and is performed, for example, for 5 to 80 minutes, 5 to 75 minutes, 5 to 70 minutes, 5 to 65 minutes, 5 to 60 minutes, 5 to 55 minutes, 5 to 50 minutes, 5 to 45 minutes, 5 to 40 minutes, 5 to 35 minutes, 5 to 30 minutes, 5 to 25 minutes, 5 to 20 minutes, 5 to 15 minutes, 5 to 10 minutes, 10 to 80 minutes, 10 to 75 minutes, 10 to 70 minutes, 10 to 65 minutes, 10 to 60 minutes, 10 to 55 minutes, 10 to 50 minutes, 10 to 45 minutes, 10 to 40 minutes, 10 to 35 minutes, 10 to 30 minutes, 10 to 25 minutes, 10 to 20 minutes, 10 to 15 minutes, 15 to 80 minutes, 15 to 75 minutes, 15 to 70 minutes, 15 to 65 minutes, 15 to 60 minutes, 15 to 55 minutes, 15 to 50 minutes, 15 to 45 minutes, 15 to 40 minutes, 15 to 35 minutes, 15 to 30 minutes, 15 to 25 minutes, 15 to 20 minutes, 20 to 80 minutes, 20 to 75 minutes, 20 to 70 minutes, 20 to 65 minutes, 20 to 60 minutes, 20 to 55 minutes, 20 to 50 minutes, 20 to 45 minutes, 20 to 40 minutes, 20 to 35 minutes, 20 to 30 minutes, 20 to 25 minutes, 25 to 80 minutes, 25 to 75 minutes, 25 to 70 minutes, 25 to 65 minutes, 25 to 60 minutes, 25 to 55 minutes, 25 to 50 minutes, 25 to 45 minutes, 25 to 40 minutes, 25 to 35 minutes, 25 to 30

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[0026]

A liquid extract thus produced can be concentrated using a method known in the art. Examples of such a method include boiling concentration, vacuum concentration, freeze concentration, membrane concentration, ultrasonic humidification separation, and the like. Concentrating a liquid mineral extract makes it possible to obtain a liquid mineral concentrate composition containing a desired mineral such as high-concentration potassium almost without changing the composition of the liquid.

[0027]

A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention can be prepared by adding an alkaline potassium salt to an aqueous solvent, preferably pure water. Examples of alkaline potassium salts include potassium carbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, dipotassium hydrogenphosphate, and combinations thereof. In addition, an alkaline sodium salt or an alkaline calcium salt may be further added to a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention. Examples of alkaline sodium salts include sodium hydrogencarbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, disodium hydrogenphosphate, trisodium phosphate, and combinations thereof. Examples of alkaline calcium salts include calcium hydroxide.

[0028]

In addition, a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may further contain at least one component selected from cyclodextrin, pulverized activated carbon, sodium L-ascorbate, and sodium erythorbate to further increase the effect of decreasing the chlorine smell.

[0029]

The cyclodextrin can be selected from α -cyclodextrin, β -cyclodextrin, γ -cyclodextrin, and combinations thereof, and is preferably β -cyclodextrin. A mineral-containing composition

according to the present invention can be prepared in such a manner that the concentration of cyclodextrin added to water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell is, for example, 0.25 to 1.00 g/L, 0.25 to 0.95 g/L, 0.25 to 0.90 g/L, 0.25 to 0.85 g/L, 0.25 to 0.80 g/L, 0.25 to 0.75 g/L, 0.25 to 0.70 g/L, 0.25 to 0.65 g/L, 0.25 to 0.60 g/L, 0.25 to 0.55 g/L, 0.25 to 0.50 g/L, 0.25 to 0.45 g/L, 0.25 to 0.40 g/L, 0.25 to 0.35 g/L, 0.25 to 0.30 g/L, 0.30 to 1.00 g/L, 0.30 to 0.95 g/L, 0.30 to 0.90 g/L, 0.30 to 0.85 g/L, 0.30 to 0.80 g/L, 0.30 to 0.75 g/L, 0.30 to 0.70 g/L, 0.30 to 0.65 g/L, 0.30 to 0.60 g/L, 0.30 to 0.55 g/L, 0.30 to 0.50 g/L, 0.30 to 0.45 g/L, 0.30 to 0.40 g/L, 0.30 to 0.35 g/L, 0.35 to 1.00 g/L, 0.35 to 0.95 g/L, 0.35 to 0.90 g/L, 0.35 to 0.85 g/L, 0.35 to 0.80 g/L, 0.35 to 0.75 g/L, 0.35 to 0.70 g/L, 0.35 to 0.65 g/L, 0.35 to 0.60 g/L, 0.35 to 0.55 g/L, 0.35 to 0.50 g/L, 0.35 to 0.45 g/L, 0.35 to 0.40 g/L, 0.40 to 1.00 g/L, 0.40 to 0.95 g/L, 0.40 to 0.90 g/L, 0.40 to 0.85 g/L, 0.40 to 0.80 g/L, 0.40 to 0.75 g/L, 0.40 to 0.70 g/L, 0.40 to 0.65 g/L, 0.40 to 0.60 g/L, 0.40 to 0.55 g/L, 0.40 to 0.50 g/L, 0.40 to 0.45 g/L, 0.45 to 1.00 g/L, 0.45 to 0.95 g/L, 0.45 to 0.90 g/L, 0.45 to 0.85 g/L, 0.45 to 0.80 g/L, 0.45 to 0.75 g/L, 0.45 to 0.70 g/L, 0.45 to 0.65 g/L, 0.45 to 0.60 g/L, 0.45 to 0.55 g/L, 0.45 to 0.50 g/L, 0.50 to 1.00 g/L, 0.50 to 0.95 g/L, 0.50 to 0.90 g/L, 0.50 to 0.85 g/L, 0.50 to 0.80 g/L, 0.50 to 0.75 g/L, 0.50 to 0.70 g/L, 0.50 to 0.65 g/L, 0.50 to 0.60 g/L, 0.50 to 0.55 g/L, 0.55 to 1.00 g/L, 0.55 to 0.95 g/L, 0.55 to 0.90 g/L, 0.55 to 0.85 g/L, 0.55 to 0.80 g/L, 0.55 to 0.75 g/L, 0.55 to 0.70 g/L, 0.55 to 0.65 g/L, 0.55 to 0.60 g/L, 0.60 to 1.00 g/L, 0.60 to 0.95 g/L, 0.60 to 0.90 g/L, 0.60 to 0.85 g/L, 0.60 to 0.80 g/L, 0.60 to 0.75 g/L, 0.60 to 0.70 g/L, 0.60 to 0.65 g/L, 0.65 to 1.00 g/L, 0.65 to 0.95 g/L, 0.65 to 0.90 g/L, 0.65 to 0.85 g/L, 0.65 to 0.80 g/L, 0.65 to 0.75 g/L, 0.65 to 0.70 g/L, 0.70 to 1.00 g/L, 0.70 to 0.95 g/L, 0.70 to 0.90 g/L, 0.70 to 0.85 g/L, 0.70 to 0.80 g/L, 0.70 to 0.75 g/L, 0.75 to 1.00 g/L, 0.75 to 0.95 g/L, 0.75 to 0.90 g/L, 0.75 to 0.85 g/L, 0.75 to 0.80 g/L, 0.80 to 1.00 g/L, 0.80 to 0.95 g/L, 0.80 to 0.90 g/L, 0.80 to 0.85 g/L, 0.85 to 1.00 g/L, 0.85 to 0.95 g/L, 0.85 to 0.90 g/L, 0.90 to 1.00 g/L, 0.90 to 0.95 g/L, or 0.95 to 1.00 g/L.

[0030]

The pulverized activated carbon in a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may be, for example, the above-mentioned activated carbon of a plant-derived raw material. A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention can be prepared in such a manner that the concentration of pulverized activated carbon added to water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell is typically 0.1 to 15.0 mg/L, suitably 1.0 to 15.0 mg/L, and, for example, 1.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 7.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 6.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 5.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 4.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 3.0 mg/L, 1.0 to 2.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 7.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 6.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 5.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 4.0 mg/L, 2.0 to 3.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 10.0

mg/L, 3.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 7.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 6.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 5.0 mg/L, 3.0 to 4.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 7.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 6.0 mg/L, 4.0 to 5.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 7.0 mg/L, 5.0 to 6.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 6.0 to 7.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 7.0 to 8.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 8.0 to 9.0 mg/L, 9.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 9.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 9.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 9.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 9.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 9.0 to 10.0 mg/L, 10.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 10.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 10.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 10.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 10.0 to 11.0 mg/L, 11.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 11.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 11.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 11.0 to 12.0 mg/L, 12.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 12.0 to 14.0 mg/L, 12.0 to 13.0 mg/L, 13.0 to 15.0 mg/L, 13.0 to 14.0 mg/L, or 14.0 to 15.0 mg/L.

[0031]

A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention can be prepared in such a manner that the concentration of sodium L-ascorbate added to water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell is, for example, 10 to 50 mg/L, 10 to 45 mg/L, 10 to 40 mg/L, 10 to 30 mg/L, 10 to 35 mg/L, 10 to 30 mg/L, 10 to 25 mg/L, 10 to 20 mg/L, 10 to 15 mg/L, 15 to 50 mg/L, 15 to 45 mg/L, 15 to 40 mg/L, 15 to 30 mg/L, 15 to 35 mg/L, 15 to 30 mg/L, 15 to 25 mg/L, 15 to 20 mg/L, 20 to 50 mg/L, 20 to 45 mg/L, 20 to 40 mg/L, 20 to 30 mg/L, 20 to 35 mg/L, 20 to 30 mg/L, 20 to 25 mg/L, 25 to 50 mg/L, 25 to 45 mg/L, 25 to 40 mg/L, 25 to 30 mg/L, 25 to 35 mg/L, 25 to 30 mg/L, 30 to 50 mg/L, 30 to 45 mg/L, 30 to 40 mg/L, 30 to 30 mg/L, 30 to 35 mg/L, 35 to 50 mg/L, 35 to 45 mg/L, 35 to 40 mg/L, 40 to 50 mg/L, 40 to 45 mg/L, or 45 to 50 mg/L.

[0032]

A mineral-containing composition according to the present invention can be prepared in such a manner that the concentration of sodium erythorbate added to water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell is, for example, 10 to 50 mg/L, 10 to 45 mg/L, 10 to 40 mg/L, 10 to 30 mg/L, 10 to 35 mg/L, 10 to 30 mg/L, 10 to 25 mg/L, 10 to 20 mg/L, 10 to 15 mg/L, 15 to 50 mg/L, 15 to 45 mg/L, 15 to 40 mg/L, 15 to 30 mg/L, 15 to 35 mg/L, 15 to 30 mg/L, 15 to 25 mg/L, 15 to 20 mg/L, 20 to 50 mg/L, 20 to 45 mg/L, 20 to 40 mg/L, 20 to 30 mg/L, 20 to 35 mg/L, 20 to 30 mg/L, 20 to 25 mg/L, 25 to 50 mg/L, 25 to 45 mg/L, 25 to 40 mg/L, 25 to 30 mg/L, 25 to 35 mg/L, 25 to 30 mg/L, 30 to 50 mg/L, 30 to 45 mg/L, 30 to 40 mg/L, 30 to 30 mg/L, 30 to 35 mg/L, 35 to 50 mg/L, 35 to 45 mg/L, 35 to 40 mg/L, 40 to 50 mg/L, 40 to 45 mg/L, or 45 to 50 mg/L.

[0033]

A container for providing a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention is not limited to any particular form. Examples of the form include: metal containers (cans); resin containers such as of a dropping type, spray type, dropper type, or lotion bottle type; paper containers (including paper containers with a gable top); PET bottles; pouch containers; glass bottles; airless containers; portion containers; antiseptic-free (PF) eyedrop containers; stick packs; small pump containers; large pump containers; portion cup containers; inner package-containing bottles; single-use plastic containers; water-soluble film containers; and the like.

[0034]

Adding a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention to water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell, in such a manner that each mineral component is in the above-mentioned concentration range, makes it possible to produce water having a decreased chlorine smell. Allowing a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention to be automatically mixed with tap water or the like makes it possible to continuously provide water having a decreased chlorine smell and an improved flavor.

[0035]

Adding a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention to water makes it possible to produce weak alkaline water. For example, water containing a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention may typically have a pH of 7.5 to 10.5, 7.5 to 10.0, 7.5 to 9.5, 7.5 to 9.0, 7.5 to 8.5, 7.5 to 8.0, 8.0 to 10.5, 8.0 to 10.0, 8.0 to 9.5, 8.0 to 9.0, 8.0 to 8.5, 8.5 to 10.5, 8.5 to 10.0, 8.5 to 9.5, 8.5 to 9.0, 9.0 to 10.5, 9.0 to 10.0, 9.0 to 9.5, 9.5 to 10.5, 9.5 to 10.0, or 10.0 to 10.5, and suitably has a pH of 9.0 to 9.5, 9.0 to 9.4, 9.0 to 9.3, 9.0 to 9.2, 9.0 to 9.1, 9.1 to 9.5, 9.1 to 9.4, 9.1 to 9.3, 9.1 to 9.2, 9.2 to 9.5, 9.2 to 9.4, 9.2 to 9.3, 9.3 to 9.5, 9.3 to 9.4, or 9.4 to 9.5. In addition, water containing a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention has a buffer capacity, and preferably has a significant buffer capacity in the pH range of from weak alkalinity to weak acidity. For example, the water containing a mineral-containing composition according to the present invention has a buffer capacity of 1.5 or more, 1.6 or more, 1.7 or more, 1.8 or more, 1.9 or more, 2.0 or more, 2.1 or more, 2.2 or more, 2.3 or more, 2.4 or more, 2.5 or more, 2.6 or more, 2.7 or more, 2.8 or more, 2.9 or more, 3.0 or more, 3.5 or more, 4.0 or more, 4.5 or more, 5.0 or more, 5.5 or more, 6.0 or more, 6.5 or more, 7.0 or more, 7.5 or more, 8.0 or more, 8.5 or more, 9.0 or more, 9.5 or more, 10.0 or more, 10.5 or more, 11.0 or more, or 11.5 or more, for example, wherein the buffer capacity is defined as a ratio (B)/(A), assuming that the amount of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution with which 100 g of a sodium hydroxide solution adjusted to a pH of 9.2 is titrated from a pH of 9.2 to a pH of 3.0 is (A) mL, and that the amount of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution with which the water containing the mineral-containing composition according to the present

invention is titrated from a pH of 9.2 to a pH of 3.0 is (B) mL. Such pH characteristics are considered to be efficacious for decreasing the chlorine smell.

[0036]

Water produced in this manner contains substantially no organic substance. Examples of a typical index of the amount of organic substances contained in water include total organic carbon (TOC). TOC can be determined by allowing an organic form of carbon contained in a water sample to be oxidized into carbon dioxide, and measuring the amount of the carbon dioxide. The TOC of a mineral-containing aqueous composition according to the present invention may be, for example, 3.0 mg/l or less, 2.9 mg/l or less, 2.8 mg/l or less, 2.7 mg/l or less, 2.6 mg/l or less, 2.5 mg/l or less, 2.4 mg/l or less, 2.3 mg/l or less, 2.2 mg/l or less, 2.1 mg/l or less, 2.0 mg/l or less, 1.9 mg/l or less, 1.8 mg/l or less, 1.7 mg/l or less, 1.6 mg/l or less, or 1.5 mg/l or less.

[0037]

A water having a decreased chlorine smell according to the present invention may be drunk directly, or may be used as water for cooking rice, bean paste soup, or the like, used as water for exudation or extraction from tea leaves, barley tea leaves, coffee beans, or the like, used as dilution water for extract or powder of tea, coffee, fruit, or the like, or used as water for a drink such as whiskey. In addition, freezing such a water makes it possible to easily produce, in a house, ice having a flavor improved by a decrease in the chlorine smell.

[0038]

Below, the present invention will be described in further detail with reference to Examples. However, the present invention is not limited to the below-mentioned Examples, and can be carried out with a suitable change.

EXAMPLES

[0039]

<Example 1: production of liquid mineral extract from palm shell activated carbon>

Into a 1 L Erlenmeyer flask, 30 g of palm shell activated carbon ("TAIKO CW Type", not cleaned, manufactured by Futamura Chemical Co., Ltd.) and 400 g of distilled water heated to 90°C were introduced, and the resulting mixture was stirred with a stirring bar under heating at 90°C at 100 rpm for 15 minutes. The resulting suspension was filtrated with suction through a polyester mesh of 500 (25 μm), and the resulting filtrate was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. After the centrifugation, the resulting supernatant was filtrated with suction through a paper filter to give a liquid mineral extract.

[0040]

<Example 2: comparison of activated carbon>

A liquid mineral extract was produced by the same method as in Example 1 except that the palm shell activated carbon was changed to KURARAY COAL (registered trademark) GG (not cleaned, manufactured by Kuraray Co., Ltd.).

5 **[0041]**

<Examples 3 to 6: comparison of extraction time>

Liquid mineral extracts were produced by the same method as in Example 1 except that the extraction time was changed to 10, 20, 40, and 80 minutes.

[0042]

10 <Examples 7 to 9: comparison of distilled water amount and of extraction time>

Liquid mineral extracts were produced by the same method as in Example 1 except that the amount of distilled water was changed to 130, 200, and 400 g, and that the extraction time was changed to 5 minutes.

[0043]

15 <Examples 10 to 12: comparison of extraction temperature and of extraction time>

Liquid mineral extracts were produced by the same method as in Example 1 except that the extraction temperature was changed to 30, 60, and 90°C, and that the extraction time was changed to 5 minutes.

[0044]

20 The liquid mineral extracts produced in Examples 1 to 12 were analyzed in accordance with the following method.

<ICP analysis of metal>

25 An ICP atomic emission spectrometer iCAP6500Duo (manufactured by Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.) was used. A general-purpose liquid mixture XSTC-622B for ICP was diluted to prepare a 4-point calibration curve based on 0, 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0 mg/L. The sample was diluted with dilute nitric acid so as to fall within the range of the calibration curve, and subjected to ICP measurement.

[0045]

<IC analysis of Cl^- and SO_4^{2-} >

30 An ion chromatograph system ICS-5000K (manufactured by Nippon Dionex K.K.) was used. The columns used were Dionex Ion Pac AG20 and Dionex Ion Pac AS20. As an eluent, an aqueous solution of 5 mmol/L potassium hydroxide was used for the section from 0 to 11 minutes, 13 mmol/L for the section from 13 to 18 minutes, and 45 mmol/L for the section from 20 to 30 minutes for elution at a flow rate of 0.25 mL/minute. A negative ion-containing
35 standard solution mixture 1 (containing seven species of ions including Cl^- at 20 mg/L and SO_4^{2-} at 100 mg/L, manufactured by Fujifilm Wako Pure Chemical Corporation) was diluted to

prepare a 5-point calibration curve based on 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, and 1.0 mg/L for Cl^- and a 5-point calibration curve based on 0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, and 5.0 mg/L for SO_4^{2-} . The sample was diluted so as to fall within the range of the calibration curve. The resulting sample in an amount of 25 μL was injected, and subjected to IC measurement.

[0046]

The results are tabulated in the Table below.

[Table 1]

Mineral concentration [mg/kg] The values below each mineral are the quantitative lower limits.

Example	Activated carbon		Liquid extract	Temperature	Stirring		Concentrated	pH	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Zn	Fe	Si	Cl	SO ₄ ²⁻
	Type	[g]	[g]	[°C]	[rpm]	[min]			0.01	0.1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.03
1	TAIKO CW	30	400	90	100	15	No	9.46	62.59	390.7	0.454	0.175	0.000	0.066	15.59	88.87	14.97
2	KURARAY COAL (registered trademark) GG	30	400	90	100	15	No	9.81	69.60	474.5	0.699	0.347	0.000	0.080	17.43	0.70	1.74
3	TAIKO CW	30	130	90	100	10	No	9.15	133.30	1008.0	0.222	0.212	0.002	0.070	44.83	106.9	8.38
4	TAIKO CW	30	130	90	100	20	No	9.04	138.30	1012.0	0.189	0.181	0.002	0.079	51.42	266.6	9.01
5	TAIKO CW	30	130	90	100	40	No	9.09	139.20	997.0	0.293	0.201	0.001	0.106	57.74	278.4	9.34
6	TAIKO CW	30	130	90	100	80	No	9.29	131.80	948.0	0.223	0.314	0.003	0.133	65.90	292.2	9.23
7	TAIKO CW	30	400	90	100	5	No	10.61	43.18	292.0	0.524	0.678	0.015	0.247	12.62	87.1	3.59
8	TAIKO CW	30	200	90	100	5	No	10.43	95.90	671.4	0.976	0.520	0.015	0.213	22.69	174.2	5.35
9	TAIKO CW	30	130	90	100	5	No	10.32	115.6	870.0	0.908	0.675	0.021	0.343	39.42	294.1	9.34
10	TAIKO CW	30	400	90	100	5	No	10.52	47.12	322.0	0.499	0.606	0.009	0.335	14.82	93.9	3.54
11	TAIKO CW	30	400	60	100	5	No	10.56	51.30	342.2	0.528	0.232	0.023	0.111	8.02	88.2	3.28
12	TAIKO CW	30	400	30	100	5	No	10.12	44.92	304.0	0.559	0.165	0.008	0.054	3.57	83.2	2.96

[0047]

Changing the activated carbon, the extraction time, the amount of the liquid extract with respect to the activated carbon, and the extraction temperature did not change the characteristics in that the potassium concentration was significantly high. In addition, with HCl used, a significant amount of chloride ions was extracted (data not shown), but the chloride ion concentration was low in any of the Examples. In this regard, no heavy metal (lead, cadmium, arsenic, water silver, or the like) was detected in any of the above-mentioned Examples (data not shown).

[0048]

<Example 13: production of liquid concentrate>

Into a 1 L Erlenmeyer flask, 174 g of palm shell activated carbon ("TAIKO CW Type", not cleaned, manufactured by Futamura Chemical Co., Ltd.) and 753 g of distilled water heated to 30°C were introduced, and the resulting mixture was stirred with a stirring bar under heating at 30°C at 100 rpm for 5 minutes. The resulting suspension was filtrated with suction through a polyester mesh of 500 (25 μ m), and the resulting filtrate was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. After the centrifugation, the resulting supernatant was filtrated with suction through a paper filter to give a liquid mineral extract. The same operation was performed another two times. The resulting three liquid mineral extracts were mixed, and concentrated 62-fold using an evaporator to give the below-mentioned mineral concentrate extract.

[0049]

The liquid mineral extract and the 62-fold-diluted mineral concentrate extract produced in Example 13 were analyzed in accordance with the above-mentioned method. The results are tabulated in the Table below.

[0050]

[Table 2]

Mineral concentration [mg/kg] The values below each mineral are the quantitative lower limits.

Example	Activated carbon		Liquid extract	Temperature	Stirring		Concentrated	pH	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Zn	Fe	Si	Cl	SO4 ²⁻
	Type	[g]	[g]	[°C]	[rpm]	[min]			0.01	0.1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.03
13	TAIKO CW	521	2259	30	100	5	No	9.77	129.4	958.6	0.232	0.309	0.003	0.020	7.50	245.3	7.41
							Yes	9.76	121.0	941.6	0.237	0.323	0.005	0.020	7.05	242.2	6.92

[0051]

Undergoing the concentrating conditions did not change the characteristics in that the potassium concentration was high, and that the sodium concentration and the chloride ion concentration were low.

[0052]

<Example 14: production of mineral concentrate extract from palm shell activated carbon>

Into a 1 L Erlenmeyer flask, 200 g of palm shell activated carbon ("TAIKO CW Type", not cleaned, manufactured by Futamura Chemical Co., Ltd.) and 1500 g of distilled water heated to 90°C were introduced, and the resulting mixture was stirred with a stirring bar under heating at 90°C at 100 rpm for 15 minutes. The resulting suspension was filtrated with suction through a polyester mesh of 500 (25 µm), and the resulting filtrate was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. After the centrifugation, the resulting supernatant was filtrated with suction through a paper filter to give a liquid mineral extract. The resulting liquid mineral extract was concentrated 14-fold using an evaporator to give the below-mentioned mineral concentrate extract.

[Table 3]

- Concentration of ions of mineral concentrate extract

Ion component	Concentration (mg/L)
Na	1,650
K	11,451
Mg	1
Ca	2
Fe	2
Zn	3
Cl ⁻	2,442
SO ₄ ²⁻	230

[0053]

<Example 15: buffer capacity evaluation-I>

(1) Production of evaluation sample

The mineral concentrate extract given as above-mentioned was added to ultrapure water (MilliQ water) in such a manner that the resulting water had the respective potassium concentrations as below-mentioned, whereby evaluation samples were produced.

[Table 4]

Amount of liquid extract	ml	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of extract added	ml	0.076	0.152	0.303	0.607	0.758	1.516	4.549
Total amount of liquid	ml	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
K concentration	mg/L	10	20	40	80	100	200	600

[0054]

(2) pH measurement

Besides the liquid extracts given as above-mentioned, the following samples were made ready for use in Comparative Example. To 100 ml of each sample, 0.1 N HCl was added 1 ml by 1 ml with stirring with a stirring bar, and the pH was measured.

- KOH

- 5 - Commercially available alkaline ionized water (Na: 8.0 mg/l, K: 1.6 mg/l, Ca: 13 mg/l, Mg: 6.4 mg/l, pH value: 8.8 to 9.4)

10 The buffer capacity was defined as a ratio (B)/(A), assuming that the amount of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution with which 100 g of a sodium hydroxide solution adjusted to a pH of 9.2 was titrated from a pH of 9.2 to a pH of 3.0 was (A) mL, and that the amount of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution with which the mineral-containing aqueous composition was titrated from a pH of 9.2 to a pH of 3.0 was (B) mL.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the water containing the added mineral concentrate extract derived from palm shell activated carbon proved to have an excellent buffer capacity.

[0055]

15 <Example 16: buffer capacity evaluation-II>

(1) Comparative Example and production of evaluation sample

20 As Comparative Examples, purified water (tap water treated with a water purifier manufactured by Waterstand Co., Ltd.) and the same commercially available alkaline ionized water as in Example 15 were made ready for use. In addition, the mineral concentrate extract given in Example 14 was added to purified water (the same as above-mentioned) in such a manner that the resulting water had a potassium concentration of 100 ppm, whereby an evaluation sample was produced.

(2) pH measurement

25 The buffer capacity of each of the samples given as above-mentioned was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 15. In other words, 0.1 N HCl was added 1 ml by 1 ml to 100 ml of each sample with stirring with a stirring bar, and the pH was measured.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the water that was purified tap water containing the added mineral concentrate extract derived from palm shell activated carbon proved to have an excellent buffer capacity, compared with the purified water and the alkaline ionized water.

[0056]

30 <Example 17: production of mineral concentrate extract from palm shell activated carbon>
= Pilot scale =

35 Pure water in an amount of 180 L was allowed to pass through 40 kg of palm shell activated carbon ("TAIKO", not cleaned with hydrochloric acid, manufactured by Futamura Chemical Co., Ltd.), and the resulting suspension was clarified with a mesh and by centrifugation to give a liquid mineral extract. The liquid mineral extract was concentrated 92-

fold under reduced pressure using a centrifugal thin-film vacuum evaporator, and the resulting liquid concentrate was clarified by centrifugation and through a paper filter. With this resulting liquid, a 1 L plastic pouch was packed, and the liquid was heat-treated at 85°C for 30 minutes to give a mineral concentrate extract. With the resulting mineral concentrate extract, the potassium ion concentration, sodium ion concentration, calcium ion concentration, and magnesium ion concentration were analyzed by ICP atomic emission spectroscopy, the chloride ion concentration was analyzed by ion chromatography, and the TOC was analyzed by total organic carbon measurement. In addition, the resulting mineral concentrate extract was stored under refrigeration for two weeks, and then, the degree of turbidity was evaluated by visual observation in accordance with the following five-step rating: “–” (exhibiting high transparency and having no recognizable suspended matter or precipitate); “+” (having a slight amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or precipitate); “++” (having a large amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate); “+++” (having an even larger amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate and exhibiting lost transparency); “++++” (having a large amount of suspended matter and deposited aggregate and exhibiting low transparency).

[0057]

<Example 18: production of mineral concentrate extract from palm shell activated carbon>
= Laboratory small scale =

To 200 g of palm shell activated carbon (Granular SHIRASAGI, not cleaned with hydrochloric acid, manufactured by Osaka Gas Chemicals Co., Ltd.), 910 g of distilled water was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred with a stirring bar under heating at 30°C at 100 rpm for 20 minutes. The resulting suspension was filtrated with suction through a paper filter (an ADVANTEC quantitative paper filter No. 5C, 55 mm in diameter, manufactured by Toyo Roshi Kaisha, Ltd.), and the resulting filtrate was further filtrated with suction through a paper filter (MERCK Omnipore PTFE Membrane, 5.0 µm, 47 mm in diameter) to give a liquid mineral extract. This operation was repeated a plurality of times until a sufficient amount of the liquid mineral extract was given, and the whole liquid mineral extract was mixed, and then concentrated 50-fold under reduced pressure using a rotary evaporator. The resulting liquid concentrate was filtrated through a paper filter (an ADVANTEC 25ASO20AN, 0.2 µm, manufactured by Toyo Roshi Kaisha, Ltd.) to give a mineral concentrate extract. Hydrochloric acid was added to this liquid mineral concentrate, the pH of which was thus adjusted to approximately 9.5, and 10 mL of the resulting mixture was dispensed into a vial, and stored under refrigeration for 2 days. Then, the mixture was filtrated under cooling through a paper filter (an ADVANTEC 25ASO20AN, 0.2 µm, manufactured by Toyo Roshi Kaisha, Ltd.), and the resulting filtrate was heat-treated at 80°C for 30 minutes to give a mineral concentrate extract. With the resulting mineral concentrate extract, the potassium ion concentration, sodium

ion concentration, calcium ion concentration, and magnesium ion concentration were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES), and the chloride ion concentration and the sulfate ion concentration were analyzed by ion chromatography (IC). In addition, the resulting mineral concentrate extract was stored under refrigeration for two weeks, and then, the degree of turbidity was evaluated by visual observation in accordance with the following five-step rating: “–” (exhibiting high transparency and having no recognizable suspended matter or precipitate); “+” (having a slight amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or precipitate); “++” (having a large amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate); “+++” (having an even larger amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate and exhibiting lost transparency); “++++” (having a large amount of suspended matter and deposited aggregate and exhibiting low transparency).

[0058]

<Example 19: production of mineral concentrate extract from palm shell activated carbon>
= Laboratory large scale =

To 800 g of palm shell activated carbon (Granular SHIRASAGI, not cleaned with hydrochloric acid, manufactured by Osaka Gas Chemicals Co., Ltd.), 3660 g of distilled water was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred under heating at 30°C for 15 minutes. The resulting suspension was filtrated with suction through a paper filter (an ADVANTEC A080A090C, manufactured by Toyo Roshi Kaisha, Ltd.) to give a liquid mineral extract. This operation was repeated a plurality of times until a sufficient amount of the liquid mineral extract was given, and the whole liquid mineral extract was mixed, and then concentrated 60-fold under reduced pressure using a rotary evaporator. The resulting liquid concentrate was filtrated through a paper filter (an ADVANTEC A080A090C, manufactured by Toyo Roshi Kaisha, Ltd.) to give a mineral concentrate extract. The resulting mixture in an amount of 10 mL was dispensed into a vial, and stored under refrigeration for 2 days. Then, the mixture was filtrated under cooling through a paper filter (an ADVANTEC A080A090C, manufactured by Toyo Roshi Kaisha, Ltd.). Hydrochloric acid was added to the resulting filtrate, the pH of which was thus adjusted to approximately 9.5. The resulting mixture was diluted with pure water so as to have a potassium ion concentration of approximately 100000 ppm. This resulting mixture was heat-treated at 80°C for 30 minutes to give a mineral concentrate extract. With the resulting mineral concentrate extract, the potassium ion concentration, sodium ion concentration, calcium ion concentration, magnesium ion concentration, and sulfate ion concentration were analyzed by ion chromatography (IC), the chloride ion concentration was analyzed by ion chromatography, and the TOC was analyzed by total organic carbon measurement. In addition, the resulting mineral concentrate extract was stored under refrigeration for two weeks, and then, the degree of turbidity was evaluated by visual observation in accordance with the following five-step rating:

“—” (exhibiting high transparency and having no recognizable suspended matter or precipitate); “+” (having a slight amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or precipitate); “++” (having a large amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate); “+++” (having an even larger amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate and exhibiting lost transparency); “++++” (having a large amount of suspended matter and deposited aggregate and exhibiting low transparency).

[0059]

<Example 20: production of mineral concentrate extract from palm shell activated carbon>
= Pilot scale =

Into a 2500L conical tank, 360 kg of palm shell activated carbon (“Granular SHIRASAGI”, not cleaned, manufactured by Osaka Gas Chemicals Co., Ltd.) and 1620 kg of 35°C pure water were introduced, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. The resulting suspension was clarified with a shaking sieve, by centrifugation, and by filtration through a paper filter to give a liquid mineral extract. The liquid mineral extract was concentrated 60-fold under reduced pressure using a centrifugal thin-film vacuum evaporator, and the resulting liquid concentrate was filtrated through a paper filter to give a mineral concentrate extract. A drum was packed with the extract, stored under refrigeration for 2 days, and then filtrated under cooling through a paper filter. Hydrochloric acid was added to the resulting filtrate, the pH of which was thus adjusted to approximately 9.5. The resulting mixture was diluted with pure water so as to have a potassium ion concentration of approximately 100000 ppm. This resulting mixture was heat-treated at 130°C for 30 seconds to give a mineral concentrate extract. With the resulting mineral concentrate extract, the potassium ion concentration, sodium ion concentration, calcium ion concentration, magnesium ion concentration, and sulfate ion concentration were analyzed by ion chromatography (IC), the chloride ion concentration was analyzed by ion chromatography, and the TOC was analyzed by combustion oxidation-infrared TOC analysis. In addition, the resulting mineral concentrate extract was stored under refrigeration for two weeks, and then, the degree of turbidity was evaluated by visual observation in accordance with the following five-step rating: “—” (exhibiting high transparency and having no recognizable suspended matter or precipitate); “+” (having a slight amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or precipitate); “++” (having a large amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate); “+++” (having an even larger amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate and exhibiting lost transparency); “++++” (having a large amount of suspended matter and deposited aggregate and exhibiting low transparency). Furthermore, the NTU turbidity was measured using a turbidimeter (2100AN TURBISIMETRER, manufactured by Hach Company).

[0060]

The results of Examples 17 to 20 are tabulated in Table 5. In terms of the components of the mineral extract, a mineral extract having a potassium concentration of 60994 ppm, a chloride ion concentration of 3030 ppm, and a pH of 11.1 was given in Example 17, a mineral extract having a potassium concentration of 87500 ppm, a chloride ion concentration of 32890 ppm, and a pH of 9.50 was given in Example 18, a mineral extract having a potassium concentration of 100000 ppm, a chloride ion concentration of 13132 ppm, and a pH of 9.51 was given in Example 19, and a mineral extract having a potassium concentration of 111747 ppm, a chloride ion concentration of 8545 ppm, and a pH of 9.48 was given in Example 20. In addition, in terms of turbidity, Example 17 was rated “++++” (having a large amount of suspended matter and deposited aggregate and exhibiting low transparency), and on the other hand, all of Example 18, Example 19, and Example 20, which underwent storage under refrigeration and filtration under cooling, were rated “++” (having a large amount of recognizable suspended matter and/or aggregate). In particular, Example 18, in which a pH adjustment was made before storage under refrigeration and filtration under cooling, was rated “—” (exhibiting high transparency and having no recognizable suspended matter or precipitate). This has proved that the storage under refrigeration and the filtration under cooling are desirable in order to give a mineral extract having high transparency, and a pH adjustment, if made, is desirably made before the storage under refrigeration and the filtration under cooling.

[Table 5]

	pH before adjustment	pH after adjustment	Na (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Mg (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	SO ₄ (ppm)	TOC (ppm)	Turbidity	Turbidity (visual observation)
Example 17	11.1		5,627	60,994	20	5	3,030	not measured	186	not measured	+++
Example 18	9.95	9.5	7,100	87,500	830	44	32,890	1,481	not measured	not measured	—
Example 19	9.86	9.51	9,000	100,000	190	185	13,132	90	210	not measured	+
Example 20	9.58	9.48	9,531	111,747	99	66	8,545	0	140	47.1	++

[0061]

<Example 21: organoleptic evaluation of water - influence of potassium concentration>

As water, purified water (tap water treated using a water purifier) and tap water were made ready for use. An organoleptic evaluation was performed using each kind of water to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 104000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 17 was added in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was as below-mentioned.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was $\times$ for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was $\circ$ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was $\odot$ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 6]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)	50	60	70	80	90	100
Tap water	$\circ$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$
Purified water	$\circ$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$

[0062]

The purified water and the tap water that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm. In particular, the tap water verified a significant decrease in the chlorine smell in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, compared with the water yet to contain the added mineral concentrate extract.

[0063]

<Example 22: organoleptic evaluation of water - influence of pH>

As water, purified water (tap water treated using a water purifier) and tap water were made ready for use. A mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 53375 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 17 was supplemented with hydrochloric acid to have a pH adjusted (to 11.2, 10.2, 9.2 and 8.1), and then added to water in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was as below-mentioned. Then, the resulting water underwent an organoleptic evaluation.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by five trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 7]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)		50	100	200	300	450
Tap water	pH 11.2	○	△	×	×	×
	pH 10.2	○	○	○	△	×
	pH 9.2	◎	◎	◎	○	△
	pH 8.1	○	○	○	○	△
Purified water	pH 11.2	○	○	△	×	×
	pH 10.2	○	○	○	△	△
	pH 9.2	◎	◎	○	○	△
	pH 8.1	○	○	○	△	△

[0064]

With the mineral water containing the added mineral concentrate extract and having a pH adjusted to 8.1 to 11.2, particularly 8.1 to 10.2, the fragrance and flavor were significantly improved in a wide potassium concentration range. In addition, the tap water verified a significant decrease in the chlorine smell at any of the pH values in the potassium concentration range of 50 ppm or more, compared with the water yet to contain the added mineral concentrate extract. From the pH values and the potassium concentrations, a pH-potassium concentration range for good fragrance and flavor was obtained. Also with the purified water, a pH-potassium concentration range for good fragrance and flavor was obtained from the pH values and the potassium concentrations.

[0065]

<Example 23: improvement effect on taste of drink in ice>

As water, purified water (tap water treated using a water purifier), tap water, and commercially available mineral water (natural water) were made ready for use. To each kind of water, a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 53375 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 17 was added in such a manner that the concentration of

potassium added to the water was as below-mentioned. The resulting water in an amount of 10 ml was placed in a cup, and frozen overnight. Five minutes after the resulting ice was taken out, an organoleptic evaluation of the flavor of the ice was performed.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 8]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)	50	100	300	500
Tap water	○	◎	△	△
Purified water	○	◎	△	△
Natural water	○	◎	△	×

The ice itself produced with each of the purified water, the tap water, and the commercially available mineral water (natural water) that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm.

[0066]

The ice given as above-mentioned was added to 360 μl of whiskey having an alcohol concentration of 40%, and the resulting whiskey underwent an organoleptic evaluation of the flavor (tastiness and fragrance).

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

for 3.1 or more.

[Table 9]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)		50	100	300	500
Tastiness	Whiskey + tap water ice	○	○	×	×
	Whiskey + purified water ice	○	○	×	×
	Whiskey + natural water ice	○	○	△	△
Fragrance	Whiskey + tap water ice	○	○	△	△
	Whiskey + purified water ice	○	○	△	△
	Whiskey + natural water ice	○	◎	△	△

5 The whiskey with the added ice produced with each of the purified water, the tap water, and the commercially available mineral water (natural water) that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract had a significantly improved whiskey flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, compared with the ice containing no added mineral concentrate extract.

10 **[0067]**

The ice given as above-mentioned was added to 1400 µl of Japanese distilled spirit having an alcohol concentration of 25%, and the resulting Japanese distilled spirit underwent an organoleptic evaluation of the flavor (tastiness and fragrance).

15 The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; 20 and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was △ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 10]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)		50	100	300	500
Tastiness	Japanese distilled spirit + tap water ice	○	○	△	△
	Japanese distilled spirit + purified water ice	○	○	△	×
	Japanese distilled spirit + natural water ice	○	○	△	×
Fragrance	Japanese distilled spirit + tap water ice	○	○	△	△
	Japanese distilled spirit + purified water ice	○	○	△	×
	Japanese distilled spirit + natural water ice	○	○	△	×

The Japanese distilled spirit with the added ice produced with each of the purified water, the tap water, and the commercially available mineral water (natural water) that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract had a significantly improved Japanese distilled spirit flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, compared with the ice containing no added mineral concentrate extract.

[0068]

The ice given as above-mentioned was added to 1400 µl of lemon sour, and the resulting lemon sour underwent an organoleptic evaluation of the flavor (tastiness and fragrance).

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was △ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 11]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)		50	100	300	500
Tastiness	Lemon sour + tap water ice	○	○	○	△
	Lemon sour + purified water ice	○	○	○	△
	Lemon sour + natural water ice	○	○	○	△
Fragrance	Lemon sour + tap water ice	○	○	○	○
	Lemon sour + purified water ice	○	○	○	○
	Lemon sour + natural water ice	○	○	○	○

The lemon sour with the added ice produced with each of the purified water, the tap water, and the commercially available mineral water (natural water) that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract had a significantly improved lemon sour flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 500 ppm, compared with the ice containing no added mineral concentrate extract.

[0069]

The ice produced with the tap water verified a significant decrease in the chlorine smell in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, compared with the water containing no added mineral concentrate extract.

[0070]

<Example 24: organoleptic evaluation of extract drink>

As water, purified water (tap water treated using a water purifier), tap water, and commercially available mineral water (natural water) were made ready for use. To each kind of water, a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 53375 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 17 was added in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was as below-mentioned. The resulting water was boiled, and used as extraction water (100 ml) for coffee and green tea.

Coffee beans made in Brazil were weighed in an amount of 10 g out into each cup and milled. On the coffee beans milled, the above-mentioned boiled extract water was poured to extract coffee. The resulting coffee was left to stand for 4 minutes, and underwent an organoleptic evaluation of the liquid coffee extract.

An organoleptic evaluation was performed using the following four kinds of coffee; without milk and sugar; with milk (milk added at 500 μ l per 15 ml); with sugar (granulated sugar added at 50 ml per 3 g); and with milk and sugar (granulated sugar added at 166 μ l and milk added at 50 ml, per 3 g). Four trained evaluation panelists preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists before the evaluation. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was $\times$ for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was $\circ$ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was $\odot$ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 12]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)		50	100	300	500
Without milk and sugar	Tap water	○	△	△	△
	Purified water	○	△	△	△
	Natural water	○	○	△	△
With milk	Tap water	○	○	△	×
	purified water	○	○	△	△
	Natural water	○	△	△	×
With sugar	Tap water	○	○	○	△
	Purified water	○	○	○	○
	Natural water	○	○	○	△
With milk and sugar	Tap water	○	○	△	△
	Purified water	○	○	○	△
	Natural water	○	○	○	△

The coffee extracted using each of purified water, tap water, and commercially available mineral water (natural water) that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract and was used as an extraction solvent had a significantly improved coffee flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 300 ppm, compared with the coffee extracted using the extraction solvent containing no added mineral concentrate extract.

[0071]

Green tea leaves were weighed in an amount of 2 g out into each cup. On the tea leaves, the above-mentioned boiled extract water was poured to extract green tea. The resulting green tea was left to stand for 3 minutes, and underwent an organoleptic evaluation of the liquid green tea extract.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was △ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 13]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)	50	100	300	500
Tap water	◎	○	△	×
Purified water	○	△	△	×
Natural water	○	△	△	×

The green tea extracted using each of purified water, tap water, and commercially available mineral water (natural water) that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract and was used as an extraction solvent had a significantly improved tea flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, compared with the green tea extracted using the extraction solvent containing no added mineral concentrate extract.

[0072]

<Example 25: organoleptic evaluation of different kinds of drinks>

An organoleptic evaluation was performed using different kinds of drinks to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 96900 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 17 was added in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the drink was as below-mentioned.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was △ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 14-1]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)	50	100	300	450	600
Beer (ALC. 5.5%)	○	○	○	△	△
Citrus alcoholic drink (ALC. 9%)	○	○	○	△	△
Nonalcoholic beer (ALC. 0%)	○	○	○	△	△
Whiskey (ALC. 7%)	○	○	○	△	△
Milky alcoholic drink (ALC. 3%)	◎	○	○	○	○
Fruit (peach) alcoholic drink (ALC. 3%)	○	○	○	△	△
Lemon alcoholic drink (ALC. 9%)	○	◎	○	○	△
Lemon alcoholic drink (ALC. 7%)	◎	○	○	○	△

The Table above verifies that the alcoholic drink verified containing the added mineral concentrate extract had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 600 ppm, particularly from 50 to 100 ppm. In addition, the nonalcoholic beer had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 300 ppm.

[Table 14-2]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)	50	100	300	450
Cola drink	○	○	△	△
Lemon carbonated drink	○	○	△	△
Orange juice drink	○	○	○	△
Green tea drink	○	○	△	△
Barley tea drink	○	△	△	△
Black coffee drink	○	○	○	△
Black tee drink with milk	○	○	○	△

The mineral concentrate extract was added to different kinds of drinks. The cola drink or lemon carbonated drink had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, the orange juice drink had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 300 ppm, the green tea drink or barley tea drink had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 100 ppm, the black coffee drink had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 300 ppm, and the black tea drink with milk had a significantly improved flavor in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 300 ppm.

[0073]

<Example 26: evaluation of foam quality of carbonated drink>

As water, purified water (tap water treated using a water purifier) and tap water were made ready for use. To each kind of water, a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 104000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 17 was added and adjusted in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was as below-mentioned. Then, the resulting water was carbonated using a soda siphon set to an equal gas pressure of $2.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, and the resulting drink carbonated was used as a sample. The foam quality (the “fineness of the foam”, the “swallowability of the drink carbonated”, and the “crispness of the aftertaste”) of each sample was evaluated.

The evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added mineral concentrate extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but

very poor; 1 point = changed but poor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and good; and 4 points = changed and very good) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ⊙ for 3.1 or more.

[Table 15]

K concentration (mg/L = ppm)		50	100	300
Tap water	Fineness of foam	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Swallowability of drink carbonated	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Crispness of aftertaste	⊙	⊙	⊙
Purified water	Fineness of foam	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Swallowability of drink carbonated	○	⊙	⊙
	Crispness of aftertaste	⊙	⊙	⊙

The purified water and the tap water that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract and was carbonated had a significantly improved foam quality in the potassium concentration range of from 50 to 300 ppm.

[0074]

<Example 27: production and organoleptic evaluation of pseudo-extract>

An extract having a potassium salt mixed therein was produced as a pseudo-extract of a mineral concentrate extract. Specifically, 40.9 mg/L potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3) (pure water) and 196.8 mg/L potassium hydrogencarbonate ($KHCO_3$) (pure water) were mixed to give a pseudo-extract 1 solution having a potassium concentration of 100000 ppm and a pH of 9.41. In addition, 1.265 mg/L sodium hydroxide (NaOH) (pure water) was prepared as a pseudo-extract having the same pH to give a pseudo-extract 2 having a pH of 9.45.

Each extract underwent an organoleptic evaluation immediately after the extract was produced. Then, organoleptic evaluations were performed in a storage test using the extract stored at 5°C for 1 month and the extract stored at 45°C for 1 month.

As water, purified water (tap water treated using a water purifier) and tap water were made ready for use. An organoleptic evaluation was performed using each kind of water to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 88000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 20 was added in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was 100 ppm. In the same manner, the pseudo-extract 1 was diluted 1000-fold so as to have a potassium concentration of 100 ppm, and the pseudo-extract 2 was diluted 1000-fold in the same manner as the pseudo-extract 1. Both were used as organoleptic samples.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In

the evaluation, water containing no added extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more. Assuming that the chlorine smell of the tap water drunk as a control caused a decrease ratio of 0% when the smell passed through the nostril, a decrease in the chlorine smell of the other tap water compared with the control was rated as follows:

- no decrease felt in the chlorine smell: (remaining 0%);
- a slight decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 1% to 25%;
- some degree of decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 26% to 50%;
- a considerable decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 51 to 75%;
- a large decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 76 to 99%; and
- completely lost chlorine smell felt: 100%.

[Table 16]

		Immediately after production			Stored at 5°C for 1 month			Stored at 45°C for 1 month		
		Pseudo-extract 1	Pseudo-extract 2	Mineral concentrate extract	Pseudo-extract 1	Pseudo-extract 2	Mineral concentrate extract	Pseudo-extract 1	Pseudo-extract 2	Mineral concentrate extract
Tap water	Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	24.0	8.0	70.0	40.0	28.8	58.8	38.8	30.0	57.5
	Organoleptic evaluation	◎	○	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	○	◎
Purified water	Organoleptic evaluation	○	△	◎	○	△	◎	○	○	○

The purified water and the tap water that each contained the added mineral concentrate extract became mild, and had a significantly improved flavor. In particular, the tap water was significantly decreased in the chlorine smell. In addition, it was verified that the pseudo-extract containing potassium ions had a function related to an improvement in flavor and a decrease in the chlorine smell, although not so much as the mineral concentrate extract. The same was verified also in the cases of storage at 5°C and 45°C for 1 month each.

[0075]

<Example 28: effect of cyclodextrin on decrease in chlorine smell of tap water>

As water, tap water was made ready for use, and α -, β -, and γ -cyclodextrins were each added to the water so as to be adjusted to 0.25 g/L, 0.5 g/L, 0.75 g/L, and 1 g/L. An organoleptic evaluation was performed using the following: the water to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 88000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 20 was further added in such a manner that the potassium concentration was 80 ppm; and the resulting water to which a β -cyclodextrin was further added at each of the above-mentioned concentrations.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by six to seven trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added cyclodextrin and no added extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was $\times$ for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was $\circ$ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was $\odot$ for 3.1 or more. Assuming that the chlorine smell of the tap water drunk as a control caused a decrease ratio of 0% when the smell passed through the nostril, a decrease in the chlorine smell of the other water compared with the control was rated as follows:

- no decrease felt in the chlorine smell: (remaining 0%);
- a slight decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 1% to 25%;
- some degree of decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 26% to 50%;
- a considerable decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 51 to 75%;
- a large decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 76 to 99%; and
- completely lost chlorine smell felt: 100%.

[Table 17]

	Without mineral concentrate extract				With mineral concentrate extract			
Amount of α -cyclodextrin added (g/L)	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
Organoleptic evaluation	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	-
Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	0.0	6.7	21.7	30.0	-	-	-	-
Amount of β -cyclodextrin added (g/L)	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
Organoleptic evaluation	○	○	○	○	○	○	◎	○
Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	7.5	20.0	40.0	42.5	63.8	73.0	78.6	86.3
Amount of γ -cyclodextrin added (g/L)	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
Organoleptic evaluation	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	-
Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	1.7	3.3	13.3	26.7	-	-	-	-

Adding a cyclodextrin together with the mineral concentrate extract verified a marked decrease in the chlorine smell.

[0076]

<Example 29: effect of activated carbon on decrease in chlorine smell of tap water>

As water, tap water was made ready for use, and pulverized activated carbon was added to the water so as to be adjusted to 0.14 mg/L, 1.4 mg/L, 14 mg/L, and 140 mg/L. The pulverized activated carbon used was a fraction that was given by pulverizing palm shell activated carbon (Granular SHIRASAGI, manufactured by Osaka Gas Chemicals Co., Ltd.) using a pulverizer, and was allowed to pass through a mesh of 500. An organoleptic evaluation was performed using the following: water to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 88000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 20 was added in such a manner that the potassium concentration was 80 ppm; water to which the pulverized activated carbon was added at each of the above-mentioned concentrations; and water to which the pulverized activated carbon at each of the above-mentioned concentrations and the mineral concentrate extract were added.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no activated carbon and no added extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more. Assuming that the chlorine smell of the tap water drunk as a control caused a decrease ratio of 0% when the smell passed through the nostril, a decrease in the chlorine smell of the other water compared with the control was rated as follows:

- no decrease felt in the chlorine smell: (remaining 0%);
- a slight decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 1% to 25%;
- some degree of decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 26% to 50%;
- a considerable decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 51 to 75%;
- a large decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 76 to 99%; and
- completely lost chlorine smell felt: 100%.

[Table 18]

		Mineral concentrate extract	Pulverized activated carbon				Mineral concentrate extract + Pulverized activated carbon			
Amount of Pulverized activated carbon added (mg/L)		0	0.14	1.4	14	140	0.14	1.4	14	140
Tap water	Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	67.5	25.0	66.3	85.0	-	68.8	83.8	96.3	-
	Organoleptic evaluation	◎	○	○	○	△	◎	◎	○	△
Purified water	Organoleptic evaluation	◎	○	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	○

Adding pulverized activated carbon together with the mineral concentrate extract verified a marked decrease in the chlorine smell.

[0077]

<Example 30: effect of sodium L-ascorbate on decrease in chlorine smell of tap water>

As water, tap water was made ready for use. An organoleptic evaluation was performed using the following: water to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 88000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 20 was added in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was 80 ppm; and the resulting water to which sodium L-ascorbate was further added so as to be adjusted to 10 mg/L, 15 mg/L, 20 mg/L, 25 mg/L, 30 mg/L, and 50 mg/L.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by five trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more. Assuming that the chlorine smell of the tap water drunk as a control caused a decrease ratio of 0% when the smell passed through the nostril, a decrease in the chlorine smell of the other water compared with the control was rated as follows:

- no decrease felt in the chlorine smell: (remaining 0%);
- a slight decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 1% to 25%;
- some degree of decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 26% to 50%;
- a considerable decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 51 to 75%;
- a large decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 76 to 99%; and
- completely lost chlorine smell felt: 100%.

[Table 19]

Amount of Na L-ascorbate added (mg/L)	Mineral concentrate extract + L-ascorbate						
	0	10	15	20	25	30	50
Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	66.3	66.3	67.5	71.3	78.3	78.3	73.8
Organoleptic evaluation	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○

Adding sodium L-ascorbate together with the mineral concentrate extract verified a marked decrease in the chlorine smell.

[0078]

<Example 31: effect of mixture of sodium L-ascorbate and sodium erythorbate on decrease in chlorine smell of tap water>

As water, tap water was made ready for use. An organoleptic evaluation was performed using the following: water to which a mineral concentrate extract (having a potassium concentration of 88000 ppm) given in the same manner as in Example 20 was added in such a manner that the concentration of potassium added to the water was 80 ppm; the resulting water to which sodium L-ascorbate was further added so as to be adjusted to 25 mg/L; the same resulting water except that sodium erythorbate was further added so as to be adjusted to 25 mg/L; and the same resulting water except that a mixture of 12.5 mg/L sodium L-ascorbate and 12.5 mg/L sodium erythorbate was added.

The organoleptic evaluation was performed by four trained evaluation panelists, who preliminarily compared and adjusted the evaluation criteria among the evaluation panelists. In the evaluation, water containing no added extract was used as a control. The scores given by the panelists on the basis of the following four-step evaluation scoring (0 point = changed but having very poor fragrance and flavor; 1 point = changed but having poor fragrance and flavor; 2 points = not changed; 3 points = changed and having good fragrance and flavor; and 4 points = changed and having very good fragrance and flavor) were totaled, and the average of the points was calculated. The rating was × for the average value of 1 or less, the rating was Δ for 1.1 or more and 2 or less, the rating was ○ for 2.1 or more and 3 or less, and the rating was ◎ for 3.1 or more. Assuming that the chlorine smell of the tap water drunk as a control caused a decrease ratio of 0% when the smell passed through the nostril, a decrease in the chlorine smell of the other water compared with the control was rated as follows:

- no decrease felt in the chlorine smell: (remaining 0%);
- a slight decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 1% to 25%;
- some degree of decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 26% to 50%;
- a considerable decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 51 to 75%;
- a large decrease felt in the chlorine smell: 76 to 99%; and
- completely lost chlorine smell felt: 100%.

[Table 20]

	Mineral concentrate extract	Mineral concentrate extract + Na L-ascorbate	Mineral concentrate extract + Na erythorbate	Mineral concentrate extract + Na L-ascorbate + Na erythorbate
Ratio of decrease in chlorine smell (%)	57.5	70.0	75.0	77.0
Organoleptic evaluation	◎	◎	◎	◎

Adding sodium erythorbate together with the mineral concentrate extract verified a marked decrease in the chlorine smell. In addition, adding the combination of sodium L-ascorbate and sodium erythorbate verified a further decrease.

CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

5 A mineral-containing composition for use in the decrease of a chlorine smell, comprising potassium ions the concentration of which is the highest of the metal ions present in the mineral-containing composition.

[Claim 2]

10 The mineral-containing composition according to claim 1, further comprising chloride ions, calcium ions, magnesium ions, sodium ions, iron ions, zinc ions, silicon ions, and/or sulfate ions.

[Claim 3]

15 The mineral-containing composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the amount of chloride ions contained in the mineral-containing composition is 50% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[Claim 4]

20 The mineral-containing composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the amount of calcium ions contained in the mineral-containing composition is 2.0% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[Claim 5]

25 The mineral-containing composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the amount of magnesium ions contained in the mineral-containing composition is 1.0% or less of the potassium ion concentration.

[Claim 6]

30 The mineral-containing composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the amount of sodium contained in the mineral-containing composition is 5 to 45% of the potassium ion concentration.

[Claim 7]

35 The mineral-containing composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6, comprising an activated carbon extract of a plant-derived raw material.

[Claim 8]

The mineral-containing composition according to claim 7, wherein the plant-derived raw material is selected from the following: fruit shells of coconut palms, palms, almonds, walnuts, or plums; woods selected from sawdust, charcoal, resins, and lignin; sawdust ash; bamboos; food
5 residues selected from bagasse, chaff, coffee beans, and molasses; and combinations of these raw materials.

[Claim 9]

The mineral-containing composition according to any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising at
10 least one component selected from cyclodextrin, pulverized activated carbon, sodium L-ascorbate, and sodium erythorbate.

[Claim 10]

A method of producing a water having a decreased chlorine smell, the method
15 comprising a step of adding the mineral-containing composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 to a water intended to have a decreased chlorine smell.

[Claim 11]

The method according to claim 10, wherein the mineral-containing composition is added
20 to the water in such a manner that the potassium ion concentration of the water is 50 ppm to 100 ppm.

[Claim 12]

A water having a decreased chlorine smell, comprising the mineral-containing
25 composition according to any one of claim 1 to 9.

[Claim 13]

The water according to claim 12, comprising potassium ions at 50 ppm to 100 ppm.

[Claim 14]

The water according to claim 12 or 13, having a pH of 7.5 to 10.5.

[Claim 15]

A method of producing an ice having a decreased chlorine smell, the method comprising
35 a step of freezing the water according to any one of claims 12 to 14.