

Bottled water

[Science](#), [Physics](#)



Bottled Water Bottled Water Safe drinking water has become vital for living a healthy life. Whether it comes from the tap or bottle, health should be everyone's prime concern. This is why bottled water is commonly believed to be healthier with a better taste and mineral content than tap water.

The escalating consumption of bottled water is further backed by the aforementioned perception along with the widespread awareness of risks associated with contaminated water and waterborne diseases. Hence, every year 10% increment is seen in the consumption of bottled water. (Hu et al 2011)

Beyond the realm of health concerns, which are satisfied by using bottled water, what actually needs to be justified is the price we pay for it, both environmentally and economically. Even though the water purification procedures are expensive, and they destroy certain minerals during the treatment, they still ensure water purity. Alongside this, the recyclable bottles help in environmental conservation rather than further polluting the environment.

Comparatively, tap water is prone to be contaminated by hazardous pollutants from underground seepage and water pollution. But it is important to understand that the lack of few minerals is better than drinking contaminated water and endangering lives.

As a result, both tap and bottled water are under scrutiny about their purity and mineral content. This has become an ongoing debate to justify which one of the either two is a better, viable option. As the argument above tends to support the cleanliness of bottled-water, the prime concern of everyone should be to protect their lives without compromising it at the hands of

impure drinking water.

References

Hu, Zhihua., Morton, L. W., & Mahler, R. L. (2011). Bottled Water: United States Consumers and Their Perceptions of Water Quality. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 8, 565-578.