

Take Back the Tap:

The Big Business Hustle of Bottled Water

People may believe the myth that bottled water is purer and healthier than tap water, largely because of the bottled water industry's ubiquitous and crafty marketing tactics — including targeting vulnerable and lower-income consumers.¹ Today, many people buy water in plastic bottles rather than drinking from the tap or a fountain. But people may not know that the federal government requires more rigorous safety monitoring of municipal tap water than it does of bottled water.²

The public relations push touting the purity and health benefits of bottled water hides a colossal environmental footprint. It took upwards of 82 million barrels of oil to manufacture the 4 billion pounds of plastic used to make the plastic water bottles sold in the United States in 2016.³⁴ Most of these bottles ended up in landfills, as litter or incinerated. And bottled water companies profit by pumping out our groundwater, depleting local water supplies and ecosystems.

The Big Business of Bottled Water

After declining during the Great Recession, bottled water sales and consumption increased from 2010 to 2016⁵ — including rapid growth in cheaper, private-label water (store brands).⁶ The top beverage companies in the United States are now using bottled water as a profit center, and as a replacement for lagging soft drink sales.⁷ In 2016, bottled water sales surpassed soft drinks for the first time as the largest U.S. beverage category by volume.⁸

By 2016, bottled water sales in the United States reached nearly 40 gallons of bottled water per person.⁹ In 2016, the U.S. bottled water industry sold nearly 8 billion bottles, generating \$14.7 billion in revenue.¹⁰ Most of these bottled water sales and profits line the pockets of the biggest companies like Nestlé, Coca-Cola (Dasani brand) and

PepsiCo (Aquafina), which sold more than half of all U.S. bottled water in 2016.¹¹

Bottled Water Costs More Than Gasoline

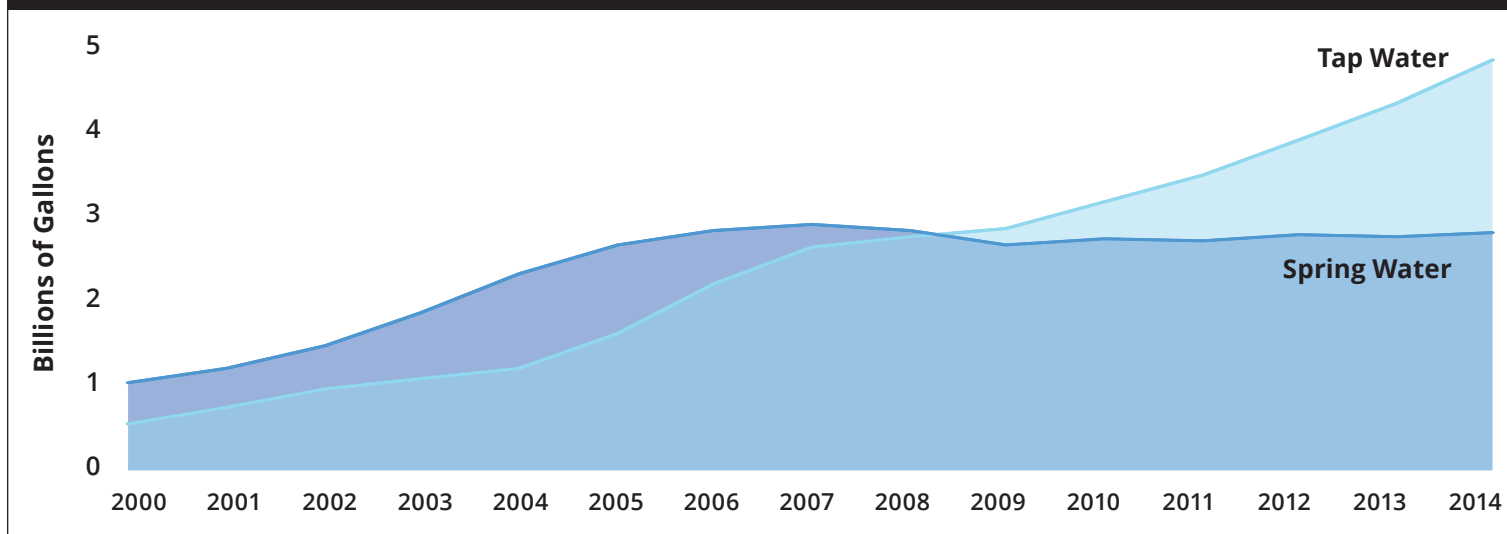
Bottled water was once marketed as natural spring water, but today it is mostly filtered municipal tap water. The bottled water industry has promoted the purity of its products to sell tap water under vague labels that sidestep questions about the origin of the water. In just five years, the share of bottled water from municipal tap water rose from just over half (51.8 percent) in 2009 to nearly two-thirds (nearly 64 percent) in 2014 (see Fig. 1 on page 2).¹²

Tap water costs a fraction of the price of bottled water. A gallon of municipal tap water costs half a penny.¹³ This includes the cost to pump, treat and send water to the faucet.¹⁴ But at about \$1.50 per single-serve container, a gallon of bottled water would cost almost \$9.50 — 2,000 times more expensive than tap water (and four times as expensive as gasoline!).¹⁵

Bottled Water Is Not Better Water

Contrary to the industry's marketing, bottled water is not necessarily a purer, safer, healthier alternative to tap water.¹⁶ The federal government requires more rigorous safety monitoring of municipal tap water than it does of

Fig. 1 • U.S. Retail Bottled Water by Source



SOURCE: Beverage Marketing Corporation data.

bottled water.¹⁷ Bottled water is usually no safer than tap water, and, in many cases, it can be less safe.¹⁸ Between 2002 and 2017, the Food and Drug Administration issued 35 bottled water recalls — averaging more than 2 annually — due to contamination from dangerous substances, such as bromate and arsenic (which may increase cancer risks), as well as the presence of *E. coli*, mold, pieces of plastic and milk allergens.¹⁹

Marketing Hype Targets Women, People of Color and Immigrants

Companies are promoting bottled water as a healthy alternative to sugary beverages.²⁰ This is paired with not-so-subtle suggestions that bottled water is superior to tap water. A Beverage Marketing Corporation executive stated that, “[bottled] water is both a tap water replacement and a refreshment beverage.... It was really one of the very first beverages to start to be consumed for health reasons.”²¹

Bottled water companies have honed their marketing to target lower-income groups, people of color and immigrant communities in the United States — especially Latina mothers, children and women generally.²²

Latino and African-American parents were more likely to buy bottled water than white parents, and they are dishing out more money on bottled water primarily because of perceived health benefits.²³ The industry also specifically targets Latino immigrants — despite admitting

that tap water is much cheaper and usually safer — in part by exploiting bottled water as part of the immigrant “heritage” of coming from places with less access to clean drinking water.²⁴ Nestlé aggressively promotes its Pure Life brand to its target audience of recent Latin-American immigrants, particularly mothers.²⁵

The Dirty Environmental Footprint of Bottled Water

Water bottlers threaten the environment near their bottling facilities: they deplete community water supplies either by pumping groundwater or by taking municipal water at a significant discount. Bottlers’ groundwater pumping operations can harm the local environment as well as natural resources that communities rely on for drinking water, farming, recreation and other uses.²⁶ Government officials have reported that large-scale groundwater extraction, such as for water bottling plants, can reduce the availability of local groundwater and surface water supplies to the detriment of the natural resources that depend on them.²⁷

The plastic bottles mostly end up as litter and in landfills. In 2016, 4 billion pounds of plastic was used for bottled water production — enough to more than fill the Empire State Building.²⁸ In 2015, the majority of plastic water bottles — an estimated 70 percent — were not recycled; these bottles ended up in landfills, as litter or incinerated, amounting to over 4 billion pounds of waste.²⁹

Much of this plastic waste ends up in our oceans and surface waters. Between 1960 and 2015, about 18 trillion pounds of plastic was produced globally, and 79 percent of it (about 14 trillion pounds) accumulated in landfills or the natural environment, including in our oceans.³⁰ In the Pacific Ocean, a “plastic soup” dubbed the Great Pacific Garbage Patch circulates among four ocean currents — it is the world’s largest dump.³¹ This plastics pollution damages ocean ecosystems and marine life.³²

Plastics, Energy and Fracking

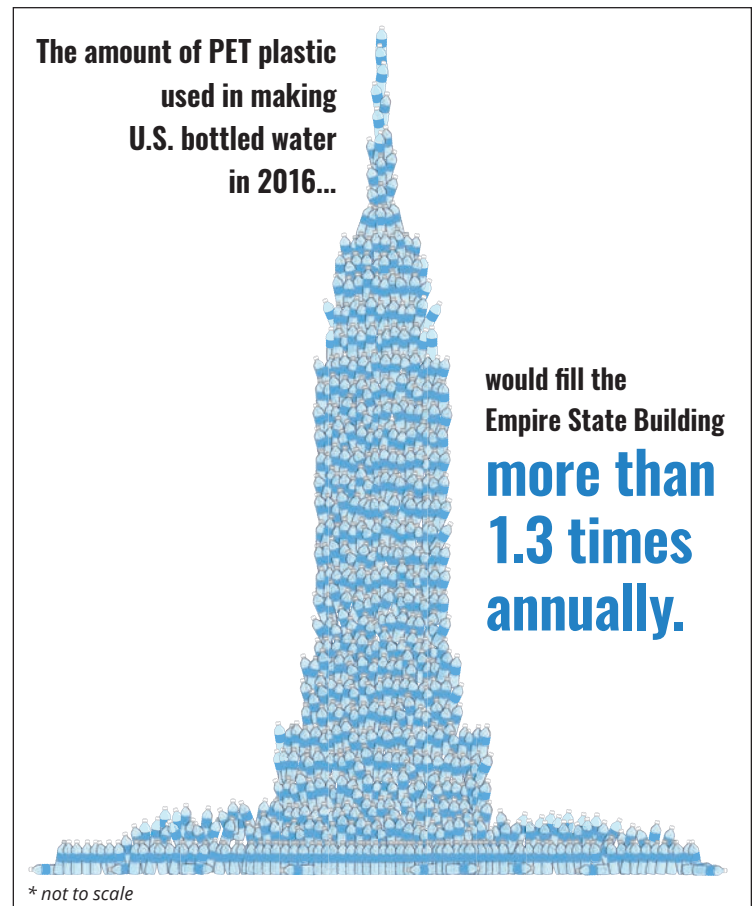
It takes a lot of energy and fossil fuels — mostly from fracked gas — to make billions of pounds of plastic water bottles annually.³³ Bottled water is 1,100 to 2,000 times as energy intensive as the treatment and distribution of tap water.³⁴ The 2016 U.S. bottled water consumption used the energy input equivalent of about 64 million barrels of oil.³⁵ That’s equivalent to the annual greenhouse gas emissions from nearly 2.5 million passenger cars — nearly 11.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions.³⁶

Take Back the Tap

Federal, state and local governments need to protect the quality and integrity of our water sources so that everyone has access to safe, affordable tap water that they trust. Our public drinking water systems desperately need federal investment, but federal funding for water and sewer systems is decreasing. Reliance on bottled water may make people less inclined to support public investment in municipal water systems.³⁷

While there has been growing recognition of the need for investment in the United States’ aging water infrastructure, how we will finance it is less clear. Plans that rely on

privatization including public-private partnerships, such as those advanced by the Trump administration, are not acceptable. Private control of our water systems will lead to rate hikes, job loss, lack of accountability and poor service. Congress must dedicate long-term public funding for fixing our drinking water and wastewater infrastructure so that communities across the United States can keep or make their tap water clean, safe and affordable.



SOURCE: Food & Water Watch calculation from Gleick and Cooley, U.S. EPA, U.S. EIA, Beverage Marketing Corporation, Empire State Building and plastics industry data.

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