

Deer Park Water Analysis



2018 Water Analysis Report

Parameter	Reporting Limit	FDA/ISO/1 EPA MCL	Deer Park® Spring Water	Deer Park® Dietified Water	Deer Park® Sparkling Water
Primary Inorganics					
Antimony	0.001	0.006	ND	ND	ND
Arsenic	0.002	0.01	ND	ND	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	0.2	7	ND	ND	ND
Barium	0.1	2	ND	ND	ND
Beryllium	0.001	0.004	ND	ND	ND
Cadmium	0.001	0.005	ND	ND	ND
Chromium	0.01	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Cyanide	0.1	0.2	ND	ND	ND
Fluoride	0.1	2.0 (1.4 - 2.4)	ND-0.16	ND	ND
Lead	0.005	0.005	ND	ND	ND
Mercury	0.001	0.002	ND	ND	ND
Nickel	0.01	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate as N	0.4	10	ND-1.1	ND	0.51
Nitrite as N	0.4	1	ND	ND	ND
Selenium	0.005	0.05	ND	ND	ND
Thallium	0.001	0.002	ND	ND	ND
Secondary Inorganics					
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	2	NR	7.1-130	ND	9.2
Aluminum ♦	0.05	0.2	ND	ND	ND
Boron	0.1	-	ND	ND	ND
Bromide	0.002	NR	0.01-0.016	ND	0.009
Calcium	1	NR	5.4-44	ND	11
Chloride ♦	1	250	1.2-17	ND	11
Copper	0.05	1	ND	ND	ND
Iron ♦	0.1	0.3	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	0.5	NR	1.1-9.3	ND	2.1
Manganese ♦	0.02	0.05	ND	ND	ND
pH (pH Units) ♦		6.5 - 8.5	6.5-8.1	5.9	4.8
Potassium	1	NR	ND	ND	ND
Silver ♦	0.01	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Sodium	1	NR	1.3-9.3	ND	7.6
Specific Conductance @ 25°C (µmhos/cm)	2	NR	58-230	ND	140
Sulfate ♦	0.5	250	2.1-41	ND	5.7
Total Dissolved Solids ♦	10	500	36-180	ND	76
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	3	NR	18-150	ND	36
Zinc ♦	0.05	5	ND	ND	ND

Deer Park water analysis is a critical examination of the water quality sourced from Deer Park, a brand synonymous with natural spring water. This analysis encompasses various aspects, including the mineral composition, safety standards, environmental impact, and consumer perceptions. In recent years, the demand for bottled water has surged, leading to an increased focus on the quality of water sourced from different locations. This article delves into the intricacies of Deer Park water analysis, exploring its significance and the factors that contribute to its reputation as a trusted source of hydration.

Understanding the Source of Deer Park Water

Deer Park water is derived from natural springs in the Appalachian Mountains, primarily within the state of Pennsylvania. The water is known for its refreshing taste and mineral content, which can vary based on geological factors.

Geological and Hydrological Factors

1. Geological Composition: The Appalachian region is characterized by diverse rock formations, including limestone and granite, which influence the mineral content of the water.
2. Hydrological Cycle: Rainwater seeps through the soil and rock layers, naturally filtering impurities and enriching the water with essential minerals.
3. Spring Locations: Deer Park water is sourced from multiple springs, each contributing to the overall quality and flavor profile.

Key Components of Water Quality Analysis

Water quality is assessed using various parameters, including chemical, physical, and microbiological tests. Each of these components plays a vital role in determining the safety and palatability of Deer Park water.

Chemical Composition

The chemical analysis of Deer Park water focuses on the presence of minerals and contaminants. Key aspects include:

- Minerals: Common minerals found in Deer Park water include:
 - Calcium
 - Magnesium
 - Potassium
 - Sodium
 - Bicarbonate
- Contaminants: Testing for harmful substances is crucial. Common contaminants include:
 - Heavy metals (lead, mercury)
 - Pesticides
 - Chlorine and chlorination by-products

Physical Characteristics

Physical characteristics provide insight into the water's overall quality and appeal. Important factors include:

- Turbidity: This measures the clarity of water. Lower turbidity levels indicate cleaner water.
- Color: Clear water is preferred, and any discoloration can signify contamination.
- Taste and Odor: Sensory evaluations are essential, as any off-taste or smell can deter consumers.

Microbiological Testing

Microbiological tests are critical in ensuring the safety of bottled water. Key tests involve:

- Bacterial Presence: Testing for coliform bacteria, E. coli, and other pathogens.
- Viruses and Protozoa: Ensuring that no harmful microorganisms are present.

Safety Standards and Regulations

The safety of Deer Park water is governed by various regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Regulatory Framework

1. EPA Standards: The EPA outlines permissible limits for contaminants in drinking water, which bottled water companies must adhere to.
2. FDA Regulations: The FDA regulates bottled water as a food product, ensuring that it meets safety standards similar to those of municipal water supplies.
3. State Regulations: Each state may have additional regulations that affect sourcing and bottling practices.

Quality Assurance Procedures

Deer Park implements strict quality assurance measures, including:

- Regular Testing: Routine testing for chemical and microbiological

contaminants.

- Source Protection: Maintaining the integrity of the spring source to prevent contamination.
- Traceability: Keeping records of water quality tests and sourcing history.

Environmental Impact of Bottled Water

While Deer Park water is celebrated for its quality, the environmental implications of bottled water production cannot be overlooked.

Water Resource Management

1. Sustainable Sourcing: Deer Park has initiatives in place to ensure sustainable water extraction, minimizing the impact on local ecosystems.
2. Water Conservation: Efforts to educate consumers on water conservation practices, encouraging responsible use.

Plastic Waste Concerns

The production of plastic bottles contributes to environmental pollution. Key initiatives include:

- Recycling Programs: Encouraging consumers to recycle bottles to reduce plastic waste.
- Alternative Packaging: Exploring biodegradable or eco-friendly packaging options.

Consumer Perceptions and Trends

The popularity of Deer Park water is also influenced by consumer perceptions and market trends.

Health Consciousness

1. Increased Demand for Bottled Water: The shift towards healthier beverage choices has led to an increase in bottled water consumption.
2. Perception of Purity: Many consumers associate bottled spring water with purity and health benefits.

Marketing and Brand Loyalty

1. Brand Positioning: Deer Park has positioned itself as a premium bottled water brand, emphasizing its natural spring sourcing.
2. Consumer Loyalty Programs: Engaging customers through loyalty programs to enhance brand loyalty.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Deer Park water analysis reveals a multifaceted approach to understanding the quality, safety, and environmental implications of bottled spring water. Through rigorous testing, adherence to safety standards, and a commitment to sustainability, Deer Park has established itself as a trusted choice for consumers seeking natural hydration. As awareness of water quality and environmental concerns continues to grow, the importance of such analyses will remain vital in ensuring that brands like Deer Park can meet consumer expectations while protecting our natural resources. The future of bottled water will likely hinge on balancing quality, safety, and environmental stewardship, making comprehensive water analyses essential in this evolving landscape.

Frequently Asked Questions

What parameters are typically analyzed in Deer Park water quality reports?

Common parameters include pH levels, total dissolved solids, chlorine levels, heavy metals, and microbial contamination.

How often is water from Deer Park tested for contaminants?

Water from Deer Park is typically tested on a regular basis, often quarterly, to ensure compliance with health and safety regulations.

What health concerns are associated with poor water quality in Deer Park?

Health concerns may include gastrointestinal illnesses, exposure to harmful chemicals, and potential long-term effects from heavy metals.

How can consumers access Deer Park water quality

Discover how Deer Park water analysis ensures safe drinking water and environmental health. Learn more about testing methods and results in our detailed guide!

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