I'm not a bot

Water is a fundamental human requirement, and as the need of being hydrated has become more widely recognized, so has the demand for bottled water. The market for bottled water was estimated to be worth $217.6 billion globally in 2020 and is projected to grow to $334.5 billion by 2028, according to data by Allied Market data. This expansion suggests that making water bottle sales can be a successful business. A few crucial measures must be taken in order to launch a water bottle business. First, make sure you have the required permits and licenses by doing extensive research on your target market, rivals, and regulations. Next, choose your specialty and develop a distinctive brand identity. Find a trustworthy source or provider of high-quality water bottles as the third step. Finally, develop a marketing strategy to draw in clients and raise your brand's visibility. A water bottle company's profitability is influenced by a number of variables, including its location, pricing policy, and marketing initiatives. Generally speaking, water bottle businesses can be successful, particularly if they provide distinctive and environmentally friendly packaging options, such biodegradable bottles. Additionally, flavored or functional water options like alkaline or vitamin-infused water can increase the profitability of a water bottle business. The Coca-Cola brand Dasani is currently the best-selling bottled water in the US. Fiji Water, Nestle Pure Life, and Aquafina are a few other well-known brands. But this does not necessarily imply that these brands are the most lucrative for a small business owner. In niche markets, smaller, regional brands could enjoy greater client loyalty and greater profitability. Equipment, packaging, and marketing costs might be expensive up front when starting a water bottle business. Nevertheless, these expenses may differ based on the size of the company. According to Entrepreneur, a smaller organization could cost as little as $10,000 to $50,000 to start up, while a larger one could cost as much as $500,000. In conclusion, if done properly, selling water bottles can be a successful business enterprise. The secret is to do extensive research, identify a specific market niche, and provide top-notch goods at a reasonable cost. Although there are initial expenses, a successfully run water bottle business has the potential to be profitable in the long run. The bottled water industry is booming, with global demand soaring as consumers increasingly prioritize convenience, health, and clean drinking water. For entrepreneurs, this growing market presents an enticing opportunity to start a business that meets a fundamental human need. But the big question remains: Is bottling water really a profitable business venture?In this article, we'll explore the profitability of the bottled water business, breaking down the key factors that determine success, the role of equipment in maximizing returns, and the challenges to consider. Whether you're dreaming of launching a small-scale operation or a large production facility, understanding these elements will help you make an informed decision. Let's dive in!The bottled water market is one of the fastest-growing beverage segments globally, driven by rising health consciousness, urbanization, and concerns over tap water quality. According to industry reports, the global bottled water market is projected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of over 6% from 2023 to 2030, with emerging markets in Asia, Africa, and Latin America leading the charge.Consumers are not only buying bottled water for convenience but also seeking premium options like spring water, mineral water, and flavored varieties. For startups, this opens up opportunities to cater to niche markets, whether through retail sales of small bottles (200ml-2L) or bulk delivery of 5-gallon jugs for offices and homes.With such promising trends, the bottled water business offers significant potential—but profitability depends on how well you navigate the operational and strategic aspects of your venture.To determine whether bottling water is profitable, let's break down the key factors that influence your bottom line.Starting a bottled water business requires an upfront investment in equipment, factory setup, licensing, and marketing. The largest expense is typically the production equipment, which includes water treatment systems, filling machines, blow molding machines, labeling machines, and packing machines.The good news? Choosing cost-effective, reliable equipment can significantly reduce your initial outlay while ensuring long-term efficiency. For example, a complete drinking water production line tailored to your needs can streamline setup and minimize costly downtime.Ongoing expenses include raw water, energy, labor, packaging materials, and transportation. Efficient production lines can lower energy and labor costs, while high-quality water treatment systems ensure minimal waste and consistent output. For instance, reverse osmosis (RO) purifiers remove impurities effectively, ensuring your water meets regulatory standards without excessive operational costs.Profit margins in the bottled water industry vary depending on your target market. Small bottles (200ml-2L) sold in retail often have lower margins but higher volume, while 5-gallon jugs for bulk delivery can command higher margins, especially in B2B markets like offices and schools. Premium or niche products, such as mineral or flavored water, can further boost profitability by allowing higher price points.Your ability to scale production impacts long-term profitability. Starting with a small-scale operation (e.g., producing 200ml-2L bottles) allows you to test the market with lower risk, but choosing equipment that supports future expansion is crucial. Modular production lines, like those offered by experienced manufacturers, enable you to increase capacity as demand grows without replacing your entire setup.The equipment you choose is the backbone of your bottled water business, directly impacting both initial costs and operational efficiency. High-quality, reliable machinery ensures consistent production, reduces maintenance expenses, and enhances product quality—all of which contribute to profitability.Here's how key equipment plays a role:Water Treatment Systems: Clean, safe water is non-negotiable. Reverse osmosis (RO) systems ensure your water meets international quality standards, building consumer trust and minimizing waste.Filling Machines: Efficient filling machines, whether for small bottles or 5-gallon jugs, maximize output while reducing labor costs.Blow Molding Machines: Custom bottle designs help your brand stand out, and efficient blow molding machines reduce packaging costs by producing bottles on-site.Labeling and Packing Machines: Automated labeling and packing streamline the final stages of production, ensuring your products are market-ready with minimal manual intervention.At New Haiguang, we've spent over 20 years perfecting drinking water production lines to help startups succeed. With our equipment exported to over 60 countries and trusted by 500+ global clients, we offer not just machinery but also professional installation guidance and lifelong consulting services to ensure your business thrives. Curious about how our solutions work? Check out our product videos to see them in action.To illustrate profitability, let's consider two hypothetical scenarios:Scenario 1: Small-Scale Startup (200ml-2L Bottles)A new entrepreneur in an urban area launches a small-scale operation targeting local retail stores. By investing in a compact small bottle water production line, they produce 5,000 bottles daily, selling each at $0.30 with a production cost of $0.15 per bottle. This yields a daily profit of $750, or $22,500 monthly, covering initial equipment costs within a year while building a loyal customer base.Scenario 2: Mid-Scale Business (5-Gallon Jugs)A business in a growing city focuses on 5-gallon jugs for office and home delivery. Using a 5-gallon water filling machine, they produce 1,000 jugs daily, selling each at $5 with a production cost of $2.50 per jug. This results in a daily profit of $2,500, or $75,000 monthly, allowing rapid scaling and high ROI.In both cases, choosing efficient, durable equipment from a trusted manufacturer like New Haiguang ensures low maintenance costs and high output, directly boosting profitability.While the bottled water business offers strong profit potential, it's not without challenges. Here are some key considerations:Regulatory Compliance: Bottled water must meet strict quality and safety standards, requiring investment in reliable water treatment systems and regular testing.Competition: Saturated markets demand strong branding and quality to stand out. Custom bottle designs and premium water options can help differentiate your product.Environmental Concerns: Plastic waste is a growing concern. Adopting sustainable practices, such as using recyclable materials or offering refillable jugs, can enhance your brand's reputation and appeal to eco-conscious consumers.By anticipating these challenges and partnering with an experienced equipment provider, you can mitigate risks and position your business for success.So, is bottling water profitable? The answer is a resounding yes—but success depends on your strategy, market approach, and equipment choices. By understanding market trends, controlling costs, and investing in high-quality production lines, you can build a thriving bottled water business with strong returns.At New Haiguang, we're here to help you turn your vision into reality. With over 20 years of experience, exports to 60+ countries, and a full range of drinking water production lines, we provide the tools and support you need to succeed. Ready to take the next step? Contact us today for a consultation, or explore our homepage to learn more about how we can help you launch a profitable bottled water business. With the ever-increasing popularity of fitness and health consciousness, more and more people are turning to purchase bottled water as their beverage of choice. This has led to a boom in the bottled water industry, with companies such as Nestle, Coca Cola, and PepsiCo reaping in billions of dollars in profits each year. If you're thinking of getting in on this lucrative industry, you may be wondering how much profit you can make by selling bottled water. The answer, unfortunately, is not as simple as it seems. There are a number of factors that will affect your profitability, such as the type of water you're selling, the price point you're selling at, and the volume you're able to sell. Still, there's no doubt that selling bottled water can be a very profitable venture. With the right approach, you can easily make a healthy profit margin on each sale. So, if you're ready to quench the world's thirst for bottled water, read on to learn everything you need to know about making a profit in this booming industry.Bottled water consumption in the United States has skyrocketed in recent years. Bottled water appears to have an extremely high profit margin; you might believe that it is in the fifties or 200% range. Bottled water is being referred to as a new oil by some business experts because it offers a new revenue model. On average, a 20-ounce bottle of water costs around $1.50. For the fifth straight year, bottled water revenue in the United States increased. A bottled water company requires between $10,000 and $50,000 to get started.Water consumption in America has been growing rapidly in recent years. It is expected to grow at a compound annual rate of 5% until 2020. The bottled water industry is a profitable business. Success experts consider bottled water to be a "new oil" in the business world.Between 2014 and 2018, a total of 14 months were spent. In 2018, the United States' bottled water industry generated approximately 18 billion dollars in revenue. For the fifth straight year, U.S. bottled water revenues increased.I agree with you that investing in a bottled water business will still be profitable and lucrative in 2021. It is the process of making drinking water from plastic containers. The profitability of this business is determined by a variety of factors.How Much Profit Is Made On A Bottle Of Water?Credit: makemoneyyourway.comThere is no definitive answer to this question as it depends on a number of variables, such as the brand of water, the size of the bottle, the retailer, and the location. However, it is estimated that the profit margin on a bottle of water is typically between 10 and 20 percent.In 2018, the United States had a bottle water producer revenue of approximately 18 billion dollars. The profit margin for a case of soda is 60 to 100 percent, while the profit margin for a bottle or can is more than 200%. Investing in a bottled water business is still profitable and lucrative in 2021. How much does it cost to buy one bottle of water a day? Bottled water is the best substitute for expensive and environmentally friendly tap water. More is involved in the production, marketing, and transportation of bottled water than you might think. How long should bottled water be kept for drinking?This product's shelf life should be at least two years. Aquafina and Dasani have sold more than 1 billion bottles of water in the last decade alone, making them the world's largest bottled water brands. T. Boone Pickens owned more water rights than any other American, with access to an estimated 200,000 acre-feet of water per year from the Ogallala aquifer. The price of one gallon (3.8 liters) of tap water in the United States is approximately $0.005. Each serving of bottled water is priced at $9.47 (18), in comparison to the same amount of bottled water purchased from single-serving water bottles. If you look at all of the cases, bottled water bottles are always less expensive than a five-gallon jug. The manufacturing cost of one litre bottles is 11.50 rupees, while the manufacturing cost of one kg bottles is 20 to 24 rupees.This bottle can be sold for between 15 and 17 Rs, and you can make 30,000 to 40,000 per month if you sell it. The increased competition from Bottled Water Manufacturing companies is expected to result in lower prices. Bottled water manufacturing has the second largest share of the beverage market in the United States. Companies with market shares that are either well-known or developing business models and methods that could alter the status quo are usually the most influential in the industry. When compared to its competitors, the company's own performance can be used to calculate its market value. In 2012, more than 76 billion gallons of bottled water were consumed. One liter of bottled water takes about 1.39 liters of water to make.During production, a large amount of H_2O is released into the atmosphere. The global supply of oil is also being impacted by the production of bottled water. Bottle collectors play an important role in New York City's ecosystem. Even though Brooklyn is large (and thirsty), it is possible to purchase enough bottles for everyone by visiting stores or redemption machines early, giving you a head start on the wait. Bottled water can be obtained from surface water, underground water, seawater, civic water supplies, or any other consistent source of water. A packaged drinking water business or a mineral water business is both profitable. Find out how to register as a producer, as well as what rules apply to the process of producing and selling bottled drinking water.When you make one liter of soda, you pay a carbon dioxide cost of $0.28. If you buy the least expensive model and drink a few liters of soda per week, it will pay off in a year. Detailed business plans for mineral water projects are available in India. Before you get started with a business plan, you should first learn about the differences between packaged drinking water and mineral water plants. In this article, I will go over how to set up a bottled drinking water bottling plant. A bottled water plant's set-up costs around 15 lakhs rupees. The cost of producing 24333 crates of drinking water per month will be around 12 lakhs.In response to the Coronavirus outbreak, Detroit and other cities have taken measures to prevent water disruptions. Mary Grant, director of Food Watch's Public Water for All Campaign, criticized the move, calling it "unconscionable." Water is the most abundant resource in the world, but it can also be a profitable asset to invest in. A stock in a water stock is a stock that is related to the irrigation, utilities, water treatment, or other water-related industries. The bill, which was signed into law by President Obama, includes $55 billion in funding for the construction of clean drinking water.How Much Can You Make Selling Waters?Credit: YouTubeThere's no definitive answer to how much you can make selling waters, as it depends on a number of factors, including the type of water you're selling, how much you're selling it for, and how many people you're selling to. However, if you're selling bottled water for $1 each and you sell 10 bottles per day, you can expect to make $10 in sales each day.If you're in a high-traffic area, it's possible to transfer between 20 and 50 bottles per hour. In most cases, a bottle of wine will cost between $1 and $2. If you sell bottled water, you can expect to earn as much as $75 per hour, depending on the cost of your service. A convenience-sized bottle of water has a stunning 35% profit margin. Bottled water is now twice the price of carbonated beverages sold by the soft drink industry's behemoths. It is necessary to obtain a license and permit. Consider the needs of other street vendors and their customers first.It is critical to obtain a vendor's license from the state's treasury or comptroller's office before beginning business. Selling bottled water can earn you $1 per bottle. The seventh step is to invest the money you earned from additional water and ice purchases into your business. The 40-pack of Kirkland water at Costco is $4 and yields 10 cents per bottle. It is up to you how many bottles of water you should drink per day. A typical doctor recommends eight 8-ounce glasses of water per day, which equates to about 2 litres, or half a gallon, of water.Is Selling Water A Good Business?Credit: DreamstimeYes, selling water is definitely a good business! Not only is water a necessity for life, but it's also a product that people are always looking for. Whether they're looking for bottled water to take on the go, or they're looking for a way to filter their water at home, there's always a demand for water. And because of that, selling water is a great way to make a profit!Mineral or spring water is one of the many types of bottled water on the market. Water bottles are typically made of plastic or glass and can be carbonated or noncarbonated. A business bottled and sold water can provide five distinct advantages. Many governments are considering banning this type of water, in part due to the packaging materials used. If you have the right ingredients and start making bottled water right now, you will be able to succeed. This startup has potential to generate a large profit.The high profit margins for convenience-sized bottled water sales may appear to be a turn-off to some consumers, but entrepreneurs can still profit from the business. Quality control is an important part of this industry, and if done correctly, a water refilling business can be very profitable.How Much Money Can You Make Selling Water BottlesThere is no definitive answer to how much money one can make by selling water bottles. However, several factors such as the location, type of water bottle, and price point can all affect earnings. For example, selling water bottles at a busy tourist destination will likely yield more profits than selling them at a local park. Similarly, branded water bottles will typically sell for a higher price than generic ones, resulting in greater earnings. Ultimately, how much money can be made from selling water bottles depends on a variety of individual factors.This business model can generate anywhere from $10,000 to 100,000 per month in some water projects based on demand, population, and pricing structure. Water bottling plants are typically located in the United States and cost around $750,000 to set up. It is possible to run a profitable mobile phone repair business if the proper management is in place.Selling Water Bottles On The StreetSelling water bottles on the street can be a great way to make some extra money. It's a simple process – just set up a table or stand near a busy area, and make sure you have a lot of ice-cold water bottles to sell. People will be thirsting for a refreshing drink on a hot day, and you'll be able to make a nice profit. Just be sure to get a permit from your local authorities first.TikTok allows you to sell water bottles on the street, where some of your favorite videos are shot. There is no one-size-fits-all story. Several children were selling water bottles on the street, causing traffic delays and violating traffic laws. I'd like to watch a documentary on Netflix as well as a feature film. I'm genuinely curious as well. When Artgarfield0 caught wind of the water bottle vendor on the freeway, IRS detectives were called in to investigate. Raheen Jones repeatedly inserted a dollar bill with a string attached until she reached 60 water balloons. Talien bought water from the AAMA on the street of Basantapur with surprise.Can You Sell Empty Water BottlesThese programs are intended to benefit the environment, but you cannot earn money directly from them. You must sell your plastic bottles directly to a recycling center that accepts plastic bottles to earn money.Can You Sell Water Bottles On The Street In FloridaIn Florida, it is generally legal to sell water bottles on the street, as long as the seller has the proper permits. There may be some local ordinances that restrict street vending, so it is always best to check with the local authorities before setting up shop. Water bottle sales can be a great way to make some extra money, especially in hot weather.According to them, businesses are excessively watering down the aquifer, killing the state's rivers and springs. If private companies profit from Florida's water, they claim, Florida should at least be compensated. Joseph Little thinks it is a bad idea to give away something that belongs to us. In Florida, two bills have proposed different water bottling fees. Senator Annette Taddeo has proposed a 12.5 cent excise tax on every gallon of water pumped to bottling plants as a solution to the state's budget crisis. Why are we so reluctant to give them free water? According to a bill analyst, the bill will make it more difficult for small businesses to bottle water. According to Ulrik Boesen, water can be a renewable resource that returns to nature in the same way that oil and natural gas do. Nestlé has previously stated that a tax like Taddeo's would have a negative impact on its Florida operations.Do I Need A Permit To Sell Bottled WaterIn most cases, yes. You will need a permit to sell bottled water. The permit will ensure that you are following the proper procedures for bottling and selling water. It will also help to protect the quality of the water that you are selling.Permit To Sell Bottled Water In FloridaIn order to sell bottled water in the state of Florida, you must obtain a permit from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. This permit allows you to sell up to 20,000 gallons of bottled water per year. If you plan on selling more than this amount, you must obtain a different permit.Bottled Water SalesConsumption of bottled water in the United States increased by 4.7% in 2021. In 2021, American adults drank 47 gallons of bottled water per day, a 4.3% increase over 2010. According to BMC data, bottled water's retail dollar sales increased 11.4% in 2016 to reach $40.2 billion.The bottled water market is expected to reach a value of $500.7 billion by 2030. Bottled water is readily available in a variety of retail outlets such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and convenience stores, which has contributed significantly to its rapid growth. Sparkling water is expected to be the fastest-growing segment during the forecast period. As a result, the popularity of sparkling water among consumers has risen due to its fizzy and bubbly taste. The grocery store sector is expected to account for the largest share of total revenue in 2020. The Asia Pacific is expected to retain its dominance over the next few years, and the global bottled water market is expected to grow at a healthy rate. E-commerce is expected to grow as a result of the internet's increasing penetration and the growing number of users. A moderately fragmented market is made up of several local businesses. Is owning a bottled water company profitable? Yes, bottled water businesses are profitable, but the profit margins vary depending on the company. The main benefit of owning a bottled water company is that the product is not perishable, so it can be stored and sold for a higher price than other types of drinks. What is the markup on bottled water retail? › 6. Bottled water: 4000% markup. A $2 water bottle costs the manufacturer only about 5 cents to make. How much money do bottled water companies make? › Producer revenue of bottled water in the U.S. 2014-2018 In 2018, the producer revenue of bottled water in the United States amounted to approximately 18 billion U.S. dollars. How much does it cost to make a bottle of water? › The average plastic bottle of water costs $1.29. The water itself accounts for less than $0.00001 and the rest is a markup based on plastic bottle production, including packaging, marketing, and other factors to increase the price. Can I bottle my own water and sell it? › You will also need a license from the U.S. Food And Drug Administration (FDA). You will also need a permit from your state health department. Finally, you'll need a dedicated bottle supplier, a water source, and employees to run your plant. Is there a demand for bottled water? › The bottled water market saw 73% growth from 2010 to 2020, and consumption is on track to increase from around 350 billion litres in 2021 to 460 billion litres by 2030, according to the U.N. University's Institute for Water, Environment and Health. Who buys the most bottled water? › In the bottled water market in 2023, the United States generated the highest revenue at approximately 94 billion U.S. dollars. China and Germany followed in second and third place with around 73 and 21 billion U.S. dollars, respectively. In terms of consumption volume, China was the leading market. What is the profit margin on water? › The bottled water profit margin is about 15% for a case and about 35% for an individual bottle. Why do people pay so much for bottled water? › Why Bottled Water Is So Expensive. How much it's marked up depends on both the bottler and the water source. According to Reader's Digest, manufacturers with packaging and advertising expenses tend to pass those costs along to the consumer. Are water stores profitable? › It's become a profitable business for entrepreneurs, and a lot of consumers are choosing refilled water because they're turning away from tap water. Assuming quality control is upheld, a water refilling business can make quite a lot of money—even becoming a national distributor. Is water refilling profitable? › Is a Water Refilling Station Profitable? Yes, it is. But as with any business, its profitability will depend on several factors. Consider the demand, your competitors, your relationship with customers, and your knowledge of how to run a water refilling station business. How profitable are water companies? › Depending on where they play along the value chain, global water companies have different profiles of business profitability. Utilities have the highest average earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) at 28%, reflecting their need to reinvest heavily into capital-intensive businesses to maintain operations. 7Mind | Curse: "Trau dich, dich mal locker zu machen" Start or schedule a Google Meet video meeting - Computer Play Unlimited Wordle Detlef Bierbaum: Positions, Relations and Network Alternatives to Animal Testing KANGOO evolution Blue dCi 95 - 24 Kosten Für Lkw-Führerschein In Deutschland Mastering Uniswap Liquidity Pool for Crypto Beginners Modèle De Tableau Des Charges Et Budget Dans Excel - Le Cours Gratuit - Planification Metal Sample Code - Apple Developer Cake-Masters Flavoured Paste Irish Cream 120g 2+2=5: The Significance of a Mathematical Error - Unnamed Sheep Steiermark - wetter.ORF.at Fire Force Online: End Game Guide | Rank 25-50 - Item Level Gaming DailyMed - ACETAMINOPHEN 500 MG Navigate YouTube Studio - Computer don't piss on my leg and tell me it's raining What Are the Different Types of Crutches? 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Doom-Reihenfolge im Überblick: Chronologie & Story Author: Frankie Dare Last Updated: 2025-07-24T20:11:07+07:00 Views: 5787 Rating: 4.2 / 5 (73 voted) Reviews: 88% of readers found this page helpful Name: Frankie Dare Birthday: 2000-01-27 Address: Suite 313 45115 Caridad Freeway, Port Barabaraville, MS 66713 Phone: +3769542039359 Job: Sales Manager Hobby: Baton twirling, Stand-up comedy, Leather crafting, Rugby, tabletop games, Jigsaw puzzles, Air sports Introduction: My name is Frankie Dare, I am a funny, beautiful, proud, fair, pleasant, cheerful, enthusiastic person who loves writing and wants to share my knowledge and understanding with you. As the natural world continues to disappear at an unprecedented rate, a group of over 50 countries—which (as of 10 January 2021) together harbor 30% of global terrestrial biodiversity (using vertebrates as a proxy) and a quarter of the world's terrestrial carbon stores (biomass and soil), and 28% of ocean biodiversity priority areas and over… Read moreArctic Report Card: 15 years of observations document impact of changing polar climate NOAA's 15th Arctic Report Card catalogs for 2020 the numerous ways that climate change continues to disrupt the polar region, with second-highest air temperatures and second-lowest summer sea ice driving a cascade of impacts, including the loss of snow and extraordinary wildfires… Read moreClimate change continued its relentless march in 2020, which is on track to be one of the three warmest years on record. 2011-2020 will be the warmest decade on record, with the warmest six years all being since 2015, according to the World Meteorological Organization. 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An authoritative new report, Plastics, EDCs, & Health, from the Endocrine Society and the IPEN (International Pollutants Elimination Network), presents a summary of international research on the… Read moreLaboratory tests of talc-based cosmetics products, commissioned by the Environmental Working Group, found asbestos – a deadly human carcinogen for which there is no safe level of exposure – in almost 15 percent of samples. The analysis, published in the journal Environmental Health Insights, calls attention to the outdated methods used for screening this potential… Read moreThe High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (Ocean Panel) has put forward a new ocean action agenda, paired with bold commitments and new research. The 14 world leaders of the Ocean Panel committed to sustainably manage 100% of the ocean area under national jurisdiction by 2025, guided by Sustainable Ocean Plans. The countries… Read moreSeagrass meadows can be a powerful nature-based climate solution and help sustain communities hard-hit by stressors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, but these important ecosystems continue to decline. The importance of seagrasses is highlighted in a new report, Out of the Blue: The Value of Seagrasses to the Environment and to People, released by the… Read moreby Isabella Backman (Mongabay • A model simulating a device touted to clear plastic from the "Great Pacific garbage patch" shows that it would collect much less than 1 percent of the ocean's plastic pollution by 2150.• The study was the first to quantify the device's ability to remove marine debris.• A more comprehensive… Read moreA special issue of the Production Gap Report – from leading research organizations and the UN – finds that the COVID-19 recovery marks a potential turning point, where countries must change course to avoid locking in levels of coal, oil, and gas production far higher than consistent with a 1.5°C limit. Countries plan to increase… Read moreThe Goldman Environmental Foundation today announced six recipients of the 2020 Goldman Environmental Prize, the world's foremost award for grassroots environmental activists. Awarded annually to environmental heroes from each of the world's six inhabited continental regions, the Goldman Environmental Prize honors the achievements and leadership of grassroots environmental activists from around the world, inspiring all… Read morefrom EPA Alumni Association (www.epaalumni.org) Jeff Bezos announced last week that he will donate $791 million through his Earth Fund to 16 groups that are fighting climate change, by reducing carbon emissions, building green jobs and restoring wildlife. These are the initial grants "just the beginning of my $10 billion commitment to fund scientists, activists,… Read moreAir Pollution Contributes to Nearly 500,000 Infant Deaths Worldwide in 2019 6.7 Million Deaths Linked to Air Pollution Last Year: Now the 4th Highest Health Risk Globally Study Finds Little or No Progress in the Most Polluted Regions Over Past 10 Years The first-ever comprehensive analysis of air pollution's global impact on newborns finds that… Read moreA new study by Healthy Babies Bright Futures (HBBF), in partnership with Virginia Tech, tested tap water from 343 cities in 46 states and found that 79% of homes had detectable levels of lead in water. Moreover, 40% of homes had lead levels above American Academy of Pediatrics' recommended limit for children (1 ppb). Lead… Read moreThe World Wildlife Fund (WWF) had released a new report, Bending the Curve: The Restorative Power of Planet-Based Diets, exploring how a global shift toward PLANET-based diets, high in human-health benefits and low in environmental impacts, can restore nature and improve health. A supplement to this report, Why we need to shift to a Planet-Based… Read moreAbandoned fishing gear is the deadliest form of plastic debris for marine life and has already driven the vaquita porpoise and other marine mammals to the brink of extinction, yet even as this crisis continues to intensify, little attention is being paid to it by governments or industry, according to a new report from WWF.… Read moreIt has been a tumultuous year for the global energy system. The Covid-19 crisis has caused more disruption than any other event in recent history, leaving scars that will last for years to come. But whether this upheaval ultimately helps or hinders efforts to accelerate clean energy transitions and reach international energy and climate goals… Read moreCountries across the world are reliant on a range of services that are based around their natural ecosystems. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) include such necessities as food provision, water security and regulation of air quality that are vital to maintaining the health and stability of communities and economies. Over half (55%) of global GDP,… Read moreA UN report published to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on October 13, confirms how extreme weather events have come to dominate the disaster landscape in the 21st century. In the period 2000 to 2019, there were 7,348 major recorded disaster events claiming 1.23 million lives, affecting 4.2 billion people (many on… Read moreOn September 21, the same day as the UN General Assembly adopted its 75th declaration that recognizes the urgent need for Member States to act to protect our planet and build back better, more than 560 companies with combined revenue of US$ 4 trillion, including Walmart, Citigroup, Microsoft, JD.com, Hitachi, IKEA, Unilever, Axa, Mahindra Group… Read moreRoyal Botanic Gardens Kew's fourth State of the World's report takes a deep dive into the state of the world's plant and fungal kingdoms globally. The new data, the result of a huge and unprecedented international collaboration bringing together 210 scientists from 42 countries, show how we are currently using plants and fungi, what useful… Read moreToxic chemicals of concern that are widespread in common plastic products can hinder the momentum for a circular economy. A new report, coordinated by the Barcelona-based(1) Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP/RAC), serving both the Stockholm Convention and the Barcelona Convention, has been produced in collaboration with the International Pollutants Elimination Network… Read moreMore than 20 Heads of State and Government and 6 Ministers committed to a Leaders Pledge for Nature at the Nature for Life Hub. With signatories from 70 nations across five continents, including those represented at the event, the Leaders Pledge for Nature commits to ten urgent actions to put nature on a path to… Read morePrince William and The Royal Foundation have launched The Earthshot Prize – the most prestigious global prize for the environment in history. The Prize will incentivize change and help to repair our planet over the next ten years – a critical decade for the Earth. The launch comes after two years of work from The… Read moreCarbonCure Technologies, Pachama, Redwood Materials, Rivian, and Turntide Technologies receive investments to develop decarbonizing technologies and services that support Amazon's commitment to meeting The Climate Pledge The Climate Pledge is a commitment co-founded by Amazon and Global Optimism to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement 10 years early and achieve net-zero carbon by 2040… Read moreA new INTERPOL strategic report on global plastic waste management has found an alarming increase in illegal plastic pollution trade across the world since 2018. The report, entitled INTERPOL's strategical analysis on emerging criminal trends in the global plastic waste market since January 2018, indicates that there has been a considerable increase over the past… Read moreThe fifth edition of the UN's Global Biodiversity Outlook report, published by the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), provides an authoritative overview of the state of nature worldwide. The report notes the importance of biodiversity in addressing climate change, and long-term food security, and concludes that action to protect biodiversity is essential to prevent future… Read moreThe U.S. Plastics Pact, a collaborative led by The Recycling Partnership and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), was launched as part of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's global Plastics Pact network. The U.S. Plastics Pact is an ambitious initiative to unify diverse public-private stakeholders across the plastics value chain to rethink the way we design, use, and… Read moreClimate change has not stopped for COVID19. Greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are at record levels and continue to increase. Emissions are heading in the direction of pre-pandemic levels following a temporary decline caused by the lockdown and economic slowdown. The world is set to see its warmest five years on record – in… Read moreDriven by the urgency of the mounting and catastrophic environmental threats facing the Amazon, a group of 150 renowned scientists from eight Amazon countries, French Guiana and Global partners have formally launched a scientific initiative whose task is to deliver, for the first time, a scientific assessment of the state of the Amazon basin. The… Read moreIn recognition and celebration of the importance of bees to global biodiversity, the Earth Day Network, the Wilson Center, and the U.S. Department of State released a state-of-the-art mobile application which utilizes citizen science to collect data on bees and other insects around the world. Comprehensive data collection is urgently needed to help fill in… Read moreA recently released Greenpeace report, Deception by the Numbers, examines 52 projects touted by the American Chemistry Council (ACC) as "chemical" or "advanced" recycling, finding that many are either not viable or misleadingly promoted as recycling when they largely produce fuels and waxes. The report concludes that "chemical recycling" is not a solution to the… Read morePosted on 8/21/20 by Green Car Congress (Air pollution is the world's leading environmental risk factor, and causes more than nine million deaths per year. New research published in the Journal of Clinical Investigation shows air pollution may play a role in the development of cardiometabolic diseases, such as diabetes. Importantly, the effects were… Read moreFollowing French President Emmanuel Macron's statement in July in support of a crime of ecocide, the Belgian Ecolo-Groen parties have been quick to seize the moment to propose establishing the crime in Belgium and internationally. In consultation with French legal expert, veteran campaigner (and Stop Ecocide associate) Valérie Cabanes, the Greens have this week introduced… Read moreGlobal populations of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish have suffered an average two-thirds decline in less than half a century due in large part to the very same environmental destruction which is contributing to the emergence of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19, according to WWF's Living Planet Report 2020, released today. The Living Planet… Read moreFollowing the international community's increasing interest in clean air, and emphasizing the need to make further efforts to improve air quality to protect human health, the United Nations General Assembly has designated 7 September as the International Day of Clean Air for blue skies. Often, you can't see air pollution but it is everywhere. Air… Read moreParticulate air pollution continues to cut global life expectancy by nearly two years as progress in some countries counterbalances worsening air quality in others, according to the Air Quality Life Index (AQLI). The challenge of COVID-19 underscores more than any time in recent history how important it is to protect public health. Yet, as countries… Read moreTrashDash is the Keep America Beautiful® national initiative dedicated to promoting and eradicating trash in America through plogging. TrashDash inspires communities to actively conserve and enhance communities through ACTION. Plogging is the combination of picking up litter while jogging. Plogging was adopted by Keep America Beautiful because it incorporates the primary areas we address –… Read moreEarth Overshoot Day 2020 lands on August 22, more than three weeks later than in 2019, according to Global Footprint Network. The date reflects the 9.3% reduction of humanity's Ecological Footprint from January 1st to Earth Overshoot Day compared to the same period last year, which is a direct consequence of the coronavirus-induced lockdowns around… Read moreReport lays out viable pathway to 'Break the Plastic Wave' A new analysis by The Pew Charitable Trusts and SYSTEMIQ finds that without immediate and sustained action, the annual flow of plastic into the ocean could nearly triple by 2040. But the study also identifies solutions that could cut this volume by more than 80… Read more• Report finds putting nature first is good for business and economic resilience • Nature-positive solutions will create $10.1 trillion in business opportunity and millions of new jobs • COVID-19's impact is a stark reminder of our imbalance with the natural world, but the report shows opportunities for businesses and governments to build back better… Read moreGlobal Witness has revealed the highest number of land and environmental defenders murdered on record in a single year, with 212 people killed in 2019 for peacefully defending their homes and standing up to the destruction of nature. The NGO's annual report also shed a light on the urgent role land and environmental defenders play… Read moreAlex Thornton, The World Economic Forum • Miniature urban forests planted using a method invented by a Japanese botanist in the 1970s are growing in popularity. • Dense copses bursting with biodiversity can thrive in areas the size of a tennis court. • Known as 'Miyawaki' forests, the trees grow more quickly and absorb more… Read moreThe United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has announced the names of seven young climate leaders – between the ages of 18 and 28 years old – who will advise him regularly on accelerating global action and ambition to tackle the worsening climate crisis. The announcement marks a new effort by the United Nations to bring… Read moreLead poisoning is affecting children on a massive and previously unknown scale, according to a new report launched today by UNICEF and Pure Earth. The report, the first of its kind, says that around 1 in 3 children – up to 800 million globally – have blood lead levels at or above 5 micrograms per… Read moreThe annual mean global temperature is likely to be at least 1° Celsius above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900) in each of the coming five years (2020-2024) and there is a 20% chance that it will exceed 1.5°C in at least one year, according to new climate predictions issued by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Global… Read moreApple has unveiled its plan to become carbon neutral across its entire business, manufacturing supply chain, and product life cycle by 2030. The company is already carbon neutral today for its global corporate operations, and this new commitment means that by 2030, every Apple device sold will have net zero climate impact. "Businesses have a… Read more• COVID-19 is just one example of the rising trend of diseases – from Ebola to MERS to West Nile and Rift Valley fevers – caused by viruses that have jumped from animal hosts into the human population. • A new assessment offers ten recommendations, and identifies One Health as the optimal way to prevent… Read moreA record 53.6 million tonnes (Mt) of e-waste was produced globally in 2019, the weight of 350 cruise ships the size of the Queen Mary 2; $57 billion in gold and other components discarded – mostly dumped or burned A record 53.6 million metric tonnes (Mt) of electronic waste was generated worldwide in 2019, up… Read moreTo mark its 10-year anniversary, the Plastic Free July® challenge is calling on people to choose to refuse single-use plastic in a bid to help exceed last year's worldwide efforts and hit the global target of 1 billion kilos of waste avoidance. The Plastic Free July challenge helps millions of people take small, daily actions… Read moreFirst-of-its-kind report shows the global economy is better off with more nature protected In the most comprehensive report to date on the economic implications of protecting nature, over 100 economists and scientists find that the global economy would benefit from the establishment of far more protected areas on land and at sea than exist today.… Read moreLast week Bayer announced a series of agreements that will substantially resolve major outstanding Monsanto litigation, including U.S. Roundup™ product liability litigation, dicamba drift litigation and PCB water litigation. The main feature is the U.S. Roundup™ resolution that will bring closure to approximately 75% of the current Roundup™ litigation involving approximately 125,000 filed and unfiled… Read moreReSource: Plastic's inaugural report – Transparent 2020 – provides a clear view into action and accountability needed to fix the broken plastic system World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has released a report pinpointing new insights and concrete actions to address a critical issue facing marine ecosystems: global plastic pollution. In partnership with ReSource: Plastic Principal Members… Read moreMonarch butterfly on swamp milkweed in Michigan. Photo by Jim Hudgins/USFWS. Efforts to stem the decline of monarch butterflies took a giant leap forward today with the completion of a historic agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the University of Illinois-Chicago. The agreement encourages transportation and energy partners to participate in… Read moreAmazon has announced The Climate Pledge Fund to support the development of sustainable technologies and services that will enable Amazon and other companies to meet The Climate Pledge—a commitment to be net zero carbon by 2040. This dedicated venture investment program—with an initial $2 billion in funding—will back visionary companies whose products and services will… Read moreDenmark emerges at the top of the 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) according to researchers at Yale and Columbia universities who produce this biennial scorecard of national results on a range of sustainability issues. In commenting on the rankings, Yale professor Dan Esty, who directs the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policythat co-produces the… Read moreSixteen children, including Greta Thunberg, are urging a UN committee to admit their claim against five big-emitting countries, arguing that the governments are legally obliged to protect them from direct, imminent and foreseeable risk to their health and well-being. The children's filing with the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, submitted by the… Read moreAnalysis of thousands of vertebrate species reveals that extinction rates are likely much faster than previously thought. The researchers call for immediate global action, such as a ban on the wildlife trade, to slow the sixth mass extinction BY LINDSAY FILGASStanford Woods Institute for the Environment In 2015, Stanford biologist Paul Ehrlich co-authored a study… Read moreWorldwide per capita fish consumption has reached a new record of 20.5 kilograms per year and is poised to increase further in the decade ahead, underscoring its critical role in global food and nutrition security. Sustainable aquaculture development and effective fisheries management are critical to maintain these trends, according to a new report from the… Read moreWorld Oceans Day has been celebrating the ocean on June 8th every year since 2002. And while Covid-19 and social distancing are changing how we recognize our blue planet this year, the need for action is perhaps more important than ever. For 2020, World Oceans Day is growing the global movement to call on world… Read moreby Valentina Stackl The report, Oil in the Cloud: How Tech Companies are Helping Big Oil Profit from Climate Destruction, shows how Silicon Valley is helping Big Oil make the climate crisis worse. A new Greenpeace USA report shows how Silicon Valley is helping Big Oil make the climate crisis worse. The report, Oil in… Read moreWorld Environment Day is the most renowned day for environmental action. Since 1974, it has been celebrated every year on 5 June; engaging governments, businesses, celebrities and citizens to focus their efforts on a pressing environmental issue. In 2020, the theme is biodiversity–a concern that is both urgent and existential. Recent events, from bushfires in… Read moreAn above-normal 2020 Atlantic hurricane season is expected, according to forecasters with NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, a division of the National Weather Service. The outlook predicts a 60% chance of an above-normal season, a 30% chance of a near-normal season and only a 10% chance of a below-normal season. The Atlantic hurricane season runs from… Read moreby EarthTalk® No one is happy about the havoc the Coronavirus has wreaked, but one bright side has been the reduction in carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions that occurred. Global CO_2 emissions during April 2020—while the world was largely locked down—were 17 percent lower than the same time a year earlier, according to researchers from… Read moreClimate change will affect the availability, quality and quantity of water needed for basic human needs, thus undermining enjoyment of the basic rights to safe drinking water and sanitation for billions of people, warns the latest UN World Water Development Report. The authors call on States to make more concrete commitments to address the challenge.… Read moreIn response to the COVID-19 crisis, an unprecedented coalition has come together to launch "Earth School," which provides free, high-quality educational content to help students, parents and teachers around the world who are currently at home. Initiated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and TED-Ed, Earth School takes students on a 30-day "Adventure" through… Read moreOn May 13, a team of seasoned political strategists, content creators, digital organizers, activists, and communications operatives are launching Climate Power 2020 — a campaign dedicated to changing the politics of climate in 2020. This year is a defining moment in our country's history, and the stakes couldn't be any higher. The next administration and… Read more15th annual Endangered Species Day offers educational opportunities On May 15th, 2020, America will celebrate endangered species success stories, including the protection and recovery of the American bald eagle, gray wolf, humpback whale, green sea turtle, American alligator, peregrine falcon and other species. Started in 2006 by the United States Congress, Endangered Species Day is… Read moreThe Covid-19 pandemic represents the biggest shock to the global energy system in more than seven decades, with the drop in demand this year set to dwarf the impact of the 2008 financial crisis and result in a record annual decline in carbon emissions of almost 8%. 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Despite this, a new report from the American Lung Association finds nearly half… Read moreEnvironmental Protection Network Details Trump Administration Actions to Undermine 50 Years of Environmental and Public Health Progress As we mark the 50 th anniversary of Earth Day, we are at another historic moment as the world faces environmental and public health challenges barely imagined 50 years ago. Sadly, in less than four years, the Trump… Read moreTranscript as delivered of remarks by David Beasley, UN World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director at the April 21, 2020, virtual session of the UN Security Council on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Protecting Civilians Affected by Conflict-Induced Hunger Forgive me for speaking bluntly, but I'd like to lay out for you very… Read moreApril 22, 2020 marks 50 years of Earth Day. The first Earth Day sparked the passage in the U.S. of the Clean Air, Clean Water and Endangered Species Acts, and the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency. The urgency has never been greater, and the stakes have never been higher – we are now in… Read moreAmid the recent coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic, Earth Day Network, the global organizer of Earth Day, will mark the 50th anniversary of Earth Day with the first Digital Earth Day, a global digital mobilization on April 22 to address the most urgent threats to people and the planet. "At Earth Day Network, the health and… Read moreSustained efforts to contain East Africa's worst invasion of desert locusts in decades are forging ahead, despite limits on the flow of personnel and equipment stemming from the global COVID-19 pandemic – the UN food agency. The infestation remains alarming, particularly in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia where it poses an unprecedented threat to food security… Read moreThis World Health Day (April 7), as the world grapples with the worst public health emergency in recent memory, over 90 percent of respondents surveyed in Southeast Asia and Hong Kong support a government-led closure of illegal and unregulated wildlife markets, according to new research for World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The recent outbreak of COVID-19… Read moreby: Earth Talk Coronavirus has killed thousands of people and sickened hundreds of thousands (if not millions) more around the world. It has also caused mass hysteria and public health officials are bracing for the worst. 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The World Health Organization reports that an animal… Read moreby: Liz Kimbrough and Mongabay • The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been characterized by the World Health Organization as a pandemic. As the virus spreads, so too does misinformation about its origins. • Rumors that COVID-19 was manufactured in a lab or that we know with full certainty which animal host passed the… Read moreOn Saturday, 28 March at 8:30 p.m. local time, Earth Hour, one of the largest global grassroots movements for the environment, will bring people together around the world to show their commitment to the planet. With global biodiversity declining at an unprecedented and alarming rate, up to one million species threatened with extinction and the… Read moreWorld Water Day, on 22 March every year, is about focusing attention on the importance of water. This year's theme, 'Water and Climate Change', explores how water and climate change are inextricably linked. 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Air pollution increases the incidence of… Read moreAs climate and commercial threats intensify, WHO-UNICEF-Lancet Commission presses for radical rethink on child health No single country is adequately protecting children's health, their environment and their futures, finds a landmark report released today by a Commission of over 40 child and adolescent health experts from around the world. The Commission was convened by… Read moreBy Brian Donegan (weather.com) • Earth had its warmest January on record in 2020. • Temperature departures in January were the highest ever recorded in any month without an El Niño. • Record warmth was found in parts of Scandinavia, Asia and Central and South America. January 2020 was Earth's warmest January in 141… Read moreNew Detections of 'Forever Chemicals' in New York, D.C., Other Major Cities By: Sydney Evans, David Andrews, Ph.D., Tasha Stoiber, Ph.D., and Olga Naidenko, Ph.D. Environmental Working Group www.ewg.org New laboratory tests commissioned by EWG have for the first time found the toxic fluorinated chemicals known as PFAS in the drinking water of dozens… Read more• Severe threats to our climate account for all of the Global Risks Report's top long-term risks, with "economic confrontations" and "domestic political polarization" recognized as significant short-term risks in 2020 • It warns that geopolitical turbulence and the retreat from multilateralism threatens everyone's ability to tackle shared, critical global risks • Without urgent attention… Read moreAnnual update charts ongoing impact of changing conditions on environment, communities NOAA's 14th Arctic Report Card recounts the numerous geophysical and biological changes that occurred in the northern polar region during 2019, with near-record high air and ocean temperatures and melting of the Greenland ice sheet, low sea-ice extents, and shifts in the distribution… Read moreThe latest science tells us that about 25% of our assessed plant and animal species are threatened by human actions, with a million species facing extinction, many within decades Businesses are more dependent on nature than previously thought, with approximately $44 trillion of economic value generation moderately or highly dependent on nature Construction, agriculture, and… Read moreAlthough more than three quarters of consumers would like to shop more from retailers with strong environmental values, only 39% would be willing to pay more for ethical brands, according to a new report. The report is the second in a series on Understanding and Influencing the Customer Journey for Fashion from law firm Penningtons… Read moreProtecting areas of particular importance for biodiversity The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity has released its 'zero draft' text proposal for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Featured in the text is a target to protect at least 30% of the planet — land and sea — by 2030. The draft text is a proposed… Read moreThe year 2019 concludes a decade of exceptional global heat, retreating ice and record sea levels driven by greenhouse gases from human activities. Average temperatures for the five-year (2015-2019) and ten-year (2010-2019) periods are almost certain to be the highest on record. 2019 is on course to be the second or third warmest year on… Read moreThe loss of oxygen from the world's ocean is increasingly threatening fish species and disrupting ecosystems, a new IUCN report warns. Ocean oxygen loss, driven by climate change and nutrient pollution, is a growing menace to fisheries and species such as tuna, marlin and sharks, according to the report released today at the UN Climate… Read moreLevels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have reached another new record high, according to the World Meteorological Organization. This continuing long-term trend means that future generations will be confronted with increasingly severe impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, more extreme weather, water stress, sea level rise and disruption to marine and land… Read moreOn current unconditional pledges, the world is heading for a 3.2°C temperature rise Technologies and policy knowledge exist to cut emissions, but transformations must begin now G20 nations account for 78 per cent of all emissions, but 15 G20 members have not committed to a timeline for net-zero emissions On the eve of a year… Read moreThe new Production Gap Report — produced by SEI, IISD, ODI, CICERO, Climate Analytics and the UN Environment Programme — shows that the world is on track to produce 120% more fossil fuels than can be burned under 1.5°C warming. The world is awash in fossil fuels. From the vast reservoirs of oil and gas… Read moreThe Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Break Free From Plastic movement have published the international English edition of the Plastic Atlas. The Plastic Atlas contains more than 49 detailed infographics covering a broad range of topics regarding the plastic pollution crisis looking along the entire value chain of plastic. The atlas highlights the scale of… Read moreCoca-Cola, Nestlé, and PepsiCo are the top 3

most identified companies in global brand audits for the second year in a row, according to a new report “BRANDED Volume II: Identifying the World’s Top Corporate Plastic Polluters.” Four hundred and eighty-four cleanups in over 50 countries and 6 continents, organised by the Break Free From… Read moreThird edition of “Feeding Ourselves Thirsty” report reveals improved scores in water management practices from industry giants such as Mars, Incorporated and Unilever, but finds insufficient corporate action overall in an increasingly water-stressed world. Major food companies need to adopt far stronger practices to reduce their demands and impacts on limited water resources, according to… Read moreThe installation of solar PV systems on homes, commercial buildings and industrial facilities is set to take off over the next five years, transforming the way electricity is generated and consumed, according to the International Energy Agency’s latest renewable energy market forecast. These applications – known collectively as distributed PV – are the focus of… Read moreNine out of 10 people around the world are breathing dirty air.(1) Not only does this lead to early death and increased disease, it impacts our economies and reduces opportunities for our citizens to thrive. It is the poorest and most vulnerable communities in our cities that are most at risk. Breathing clean air is… Read moreAccording to the World Health Organization, antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest threats to global health, food security, and development today. A growing number of infections—such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea, and salmonellosis—are becoming harder to treat as the antibiotics used to treat them become less effective. Antibiotic resistance leads to longer hospital stays, higher… Read moreThe latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report highlights the urgency of prioritizing timely, ambitious and coordinated action to address unprecedented and enduring changes in the ocean and cryosphere. The report reveals the benefits of ambitious and effective adaptation for sustainable development and, conversely, the escalating costs and risks of delayed action. The… Read moreThe tell-tale signs and impacts of climate change – such as sea level rise, ice loss and extreme weather – increased during 2015-2019, which is set to be the warmest five-year period on record, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). 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While previous studies have shown a clear connection of air pollutants with some heart and lung diseases, the new… Read moreAhead of the UN Climate Action Summit, companies commit to set 1.5°C climate targets aligned with a net-zero future, challenging Governments to match their ambition. Twenty-eight companies with a total market capitalization of $1.3 trillion are stepping up to set a new level of climate ambition in response to a call-to-action campaign ahead of the… Read moreGlobal Footprint Network promotes real-world solutions that #MoveTheDate, accelerating the transition to one-planet prosperity On July 29, humanity will have used nature’s resource budget for the entire year, according to Global Footprint Network, an international sustainability organization that has pioneered the Ecological Footprint. It is Earth Overshoot Day. 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Billions of people around the world are continuing to suffer from poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene, according to a new report by UNICEF and the World… Read moreDespite significant progress in recent years, the world is falling short of meeting the global energy targets set in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2030. Ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 remains possible but will require more sustained efforts, particularly to reach some of the world’s poorest… Read moreThe World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has officially evaluated temperature record extremes of 54.0 °C at two locations, one in Mitribah, Kuwait, on 21 July 2016 and a second in Turbat, Pakistan, on 28 May 2017. In its most intensive evaluation ever undertaken, the WMO Archive of Weather and Climate Extremes, has verified the Mitribah observation… Read moreThe Forum of International Respiratory Societies (FIRS) warns that air pollution exposure affects many organs beyond the lungs, posing a great risk to health. Outdoor fine particulate matter exposure is the fifth leading risk factor for death in the world, accounting for 4.2 million deaths and 103 million disability-adjusted life years lost according to the… Read moreCelebrated every year on June 5, World Environment Day is the United Nations’ biggest annual event for positive environmental action to encourage worldwide awareness of the need to protect our planet. Since the first World Environment Day in 1974, the event has grown to become a global platform for positive public outreach on the environment… Read moreStudy Recommends Solutions, Including Phasing Out Single-Use Plastics In 2019 alone, the production and incineration of plastic will add more than 850 million metric tons of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere—equal to the pollution from 189 new 500-megawatt coal-fired power plants, according to a new report, Plastic & Climate: The Hidden Costs of a Plastic… Read moreAlarming levels of some of the most toxic chemicals, including brominated dioxins and brominated flame retardants, were found in consumer products made of recycled plastics sold in Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, the EU, India, Japan and Nigeria. Dioxins were measured in children’s toys and hair accessories at levels comparable to those found in hazardous wastes,… Read moreA definitive new global synthesis of the state of nature, ecosystems and nature’s contributions to people — the first such report since the landmark Millennium Ecosystem Assessment published in 2005, and the first ever that is inter-governmental — will be presented to representatives of 132 Governments for consideration of approval in May 2019. Prepared by… Read moreDuring its 30th anniversary year, award recognizes activists from Chile, North Macedonia, Liberia, Mongolia, Cook Islands, and the USA San Francisco Prize ceremony to include former Vice President Al Gore The Goldman Environmental Foundation today announced six recipients of the 2019 Goldman Environmental Prize, the world’s foremost award for grassroots environmental activists. 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A corresponding study establishes science-based conservation targets for the entire planet The private sector has continued to come together to mobilize… Read moreExposure to Air Pollution Shortens Life of a Child Born Today by over 20 Months China Beginning to Make Progress, But South Asia’s Air Pollution, Health Impacts Continue to Worsen Worldwide Air Pollution Greater Health Risk Factor Than Malnutrition or Lack of Exercise, and Just Behind Smoking Exposure to outdoor and indoor air pollution could,… Read moreThe physical signs and socio-economic impacts of climate change are accelerating as record greenhouse gas concentrations drive global temperatures towards increasingly dangerous levels, according to a new report from the World Meteorological Organization. The WMO Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2018, its 25th anniversary edition, highlights record sea level rise, as… Read moreEach year upwards of 500 million people in 174 countries celebrate Earth Day, the largest secular holiday in the world. Earth Day is a great reminder for everyone otherwise just going about their daily lives that we should all be doing more to protect ecosystems, fight climate change and live greener lifestyles. According to Earth… Read moreKale, on List for First Time in a Decade, Ranks 3rd on Dirty Dozen™ Kale has higher pesticide residues than nearly all other produce found on supermarket shelves, according to the Environmental Working Group’s 2019 Dirty Dozen™. 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The… Read moreUnder pressure from high-emitting, oil-producing countries, the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) failed to advance a proposal to examine the risks of geoengineering technologies and to consider the need for a stricter governance framework. While many countries at the fourth UNEA meeting in Nairobi this week defended a precautionary approach that would build upon the… Read moreThe global fight against plastic pollution comes into sharp focus at the Fourth UN Environment Assembly this month in Nairobi, Kenya, with the launch of three reports each addressing different aspects of, and solutions for, the growing impact of plastics on the world’s marine environments. 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The initiative is designed to change the… Read moreThe findings come from the first assessment of how long it could take groundwater to react to the impacts of climate change in different parts of the world. The regions most “sensitive” to changes in climate include humid and wet areas, such as the Amazon, Indonesia and parts of central Africa, the research shows. In… Read moreEnvironmental risks continue to dominate the World Economic Forum’s annual Global Risks Perception Survey, accounting for three of the top five risks by likelihood and four by impact. Extreme weather topped the list, but there is mounting concern about environmental policy failure, with failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation being the second major risk in… Read moreAn alliance of global companies from the plastics and consumer goods value chain today launched a new organization to advance solutions to eliminate plastic waste in the environment, especially in the ocean. 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Based on the latest available energy data, energy-related CO_2 emissions in North America, the European Union and other advanced economies in Asia Pacific grew, as higher oil and gas… Read moreThe Republic of Korea, Singapore and Malta come out on top of biennial survey of growth in the wealth of nations, the preliminary findings of which were presented by UN Environment and partners on November 26 in Paris. The Inclusive Wealth Report 2018, the full findings of which will be released in coming weeks, shows… Read moreA new study, “Toxic Soup: Dioxins in Plastic Toys”, shows alarming levels of very toxic brominated dioxins in eight toys and one hair clip made of recycled plastic stemming from electronic waste. Dioxin content in toys from Czechia, Germany, France, Portugal, Argentina, India and Nigeria was comparable to the levels found in previous studies in… Read moreThe IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C, released in October 2018, was unequivocal: urgent global action at an unprecedented scale and speed are needed if the world is going to avert catastrophic climate change. With only 12 years left to keep global temperature rise below 1.5% of pre-industrial levels, the… Read moreThe latest Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion reveals a healing ozone layer, global warming reduction potential, and options for more ambitious climate action. The quadrennial review from the Scientific Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol will be presented here at the 30th Meeting of the Parties to this historic accord. Its findings confirm first and… Read moreTo confront the growing global conservation crisis, the Wyss Foundation announced today it is launching an unprecedented $1 billion campaign to help rapidly expand the proportion of the Earth’s lands and oceans that are conserved so current and future generations can drink clean water, breathe clean air, and experience the wonders of the natural world…. Read more• The Living Planet Index indicates that global populations of vertebrate species have, on average, declined in size by 60 per cent in just over 40 years. • The biggest drivers of current biodiversity loss are overexploitation and agriculture, both linked to continually increasing human consumption. • Runaway human consumption is severely undermining nature’s ability… Read moreEvery day around 93% of the world’s children under the age of 15 years (1.8 billion children) breathe air that is so polluted it puts their health and development at serious risk. Tragically, many of them die: WHO estimates that in 2016, 600,000 children died from acute lower respiratory infections caused by polluted air. A… Read moreA Global Commitment to eradicate plastic waste and pollution at the source has been signed by 250 organisations including many of the world’s largest packaging producers, brands, retailers and recyclers, as well as governments and NGOs. The New Plastics Economy Global Commitment is led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, in collaboration with UN Environment, and… Read moreLeading Scientists Call for EPA to Ban All Organophosphate Pesticides and Urge Comprehensive Steps to Protect Children   On October 24 leading toxics experts released a scientific paper in the journal PLOS Medicine warning of the dangers widely-used agricultural pesticides pose to children’s health and development. 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Lead poisoning is preventable, yet the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation has estimated that, based on 2016 data, lead exposure accounted for 540 000 deaths and 13.9 million years… Read moreOver 90% of sampled salt brands globally were found to contain microplastics, with the highest number coming from salt sourced in Asia, according to a new study co-designed by Kim, Seung-Kyu, Professor at Incheon University and Greenpeace East Asia.[1] The study, which has been published in Environmental Science & Technology, a peer-reviewed scientific journal, analyzed… Read moreLimiting global warming to 1.5ºC would require rapid, far reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society, the IPCC said in a new assessment. With clear benefits to people and natural ecosystems, limiting global warming to 1.5ºC compared to2ºC coul d go hand in hand with ensuring a more sustainable and equitable society, the… Read morePlastic in the ocean is a big problem that first came to widespread public attention in the late 1980s when mariners began sharing reports of what turned out to be a 1.6 million square kilometer garbage patch (that’s about three times the size of France) floating in the middle of the North Pacific about halfway… Read moreThe Breast Cancer Prevention Partners (BCPP) has released a landmark report — Right to Know: Exposing Toxic Fragrance Chemicals in Beauty, Personal Care and Cleaning Products. The report exposes the presence of harmful fragrance chemicals linked to cancer, hormone disruption, reproductive harm, and respiratory toxicity that did not appear on the label. “BCPP’s report reveals… Read moreSix of the world’s most outstanding environmental changemakers will be recognized today with a Champions of the Earth Award, the UN’s highest environmental honor. This years’ laureates are recognized for a combination of bold, innovative, and tireless efforts to tackle some of the most urgent environmental issues of our times. The winners of the 2018… Read moreOn August 1 humanity used nature’s resource budget for the entire year, according to Global Footprint Network, an international research organization. This date is called Earth Overshoot Day—the date when humanity’s annual demand on nature exceeds what Earth’s ecosystems can renew in that year. In other words, humanity is currently using nature 1.7 times faster… Read moreA new study suggests that Earth’s ongoing mass extinction episode is more severe than generally perceived. Rather than focusing on the complete extinction of entire species, researchers analysed the losses and declines of populations in a sample of 27 600 vertebrate species. Population declines and losses are often a prelude to species extinctions. Researchers also… Read moreFollowing are UN Secretary-General António Guterres’ remarks on climate change, in New York on September 10: Dear friends of planet Earth, thank you for coming to the United Nations Headquarters today. I have asked you here to sound the alarm. Climate change is the defining issue of our time — and we are at a… Read moreCaption: Data from NASA shows a decrease in the seasonal ozone hole above Antarctica over the last decade thanks to the phase-out of CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals as called for under 1987’s landmark Montreal Protocol. Credit: Katy Mersmann/NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center.   Global warming is certainly a hot subject in the news right… Read moreFinding may lead to a precision medicine approach in environmental health Asthma patients, with a specific genetic profile, exhibit more intense symptoms following exposure to traffic pollution, according to researchers at the National Institutes of Health and collaborators. The study appeared online in Scientific Reports. The research team, made up of scientists from the National… Read moreAs floods and droughts ravage communities and countries worldwide, a WWF report published today highlights the capacity of healthy rivers to help mitigate these natural disasters but warns that all these ‘hidden’ benefits of rivers could be lost if they continue to be undervalued and overlooked. The Valuing Rivers report, released on the opening day… Read moreStudy shows forest conservation is a powerful tool to improve nutrition in developing nations   A first-of-its-kind global study shows that children in 27 developing countries have better nutrition–when they live near forests. 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In the joint announcement, Ton Emans, President… Read moreMajor declines in populations of bees in North America and beyond is a big problem for farmers who depend on this free natural pollinator to help fertilize their crops that end up as food on our tables. According to the non-profit Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), $15 billion a year in U.S. crops—including apples, berries,… Read moreEnvironmental leaders, activists and advocates gathered at the Vatican on July 5 with Pope Francis to kick off a two-day Vatican-organized conference with a sense of urgency and unity. Together they hope to emerge with a momentum for greater action and a shared vision for protecting our planet. Inspired by the third anniversary of the… Read moreWhile some gadget-makers are already prioritizing greener sourcing and operations, others have a long way to go. 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Given rising public concern over plastic pollution, governments should act urgently to encourage more and better… Read moreWorld Environment Day is celebrated annually on June 5th. • India is the global host of WED 2018, with celebrations across the country and events scheduled around the world. • This year’s theme is “Beat Plastic Pollution: If you can’t reuse it, refuse it”. With World Environment Day 2018 just over 10 days away, communities… Read moreThe growing use of air conditioners in homes and offices around the world will be one of the top drivers of global electricity demand over the next three decades, according to new analysis by the International Energy Agency that stresses the urgent need for policy action to improve cooling efficiency. 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Today Dame Ellen MacArthur announces the industry… Read moreAnalysis highlights expanding landscape of clean energy investment opportunities As global clean energy transition takes hold and the market matures, a new Ceres report released today finds that the “Clean Trillion” – the goal of an additional $1 trillion investment in clean energy per year through 2050 – is eminently feasible. The report, In Sight… Read moreNew report finds most schemes failing to achieve any protection for the environment. Many certification schemes which supposedly help consumers make environmentally friendly decisions are actually standing in the way of greater sustainability and should undergo serious reform, according to a new report. The findings come in new research from the Changing Markets Foundation, which… Read moreAir pollution levels remain dangerously high in many parts of the world. New data from WHO shows that 9 out of 10 people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants. 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The company also… Read moreEarth Day Network, the organization that leads Earth Day worldwide on April 22, has announced that Earth Day 2018 will focus on mobilizing the world to End Plastic Pollution, including creating support for a global effort to eliminate single use plastics along with uniform regulation for the disposal of plastics. EDN will educate millions of… Read moreOrganizations from the United Nations system, most active in addressing the global e-waste challenge, signed a Letter of Intent paving the way for coordination and collaboration on United Nations system-wide support for e-waste management. The signatories organizations included: UN Environment, the International Telecommunication Union, United Nations University, International Labour Organization, the Basel and Stockholm Convention,… Read moreNew research at the State University of New York at Fredonia into bottled water is garnering international attention. The research — led by Dr. Sherri Mason, a professor of chemistry and chair of the Department of Geology and Environmental Sciences at Fredonia — found microscopic particles of plastic (microplastics) in nearly all major brands of… Read moreGlobal energy demand rose by 2.1% in 2017, more than twice the previous year’s rate, boosted by strong global economic growth, with oil, gas and coal meeting most of the increase in demand for energy, and renewables seeing impressive gains. Over 70% of global energy demand growth was met by oil, natural gas and coal,… Read moreEarth Hour, World Wildlife Fund’s (WWF) landmark movement, is set to once again unite millions of people around the world to show their commitment to the planet. 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The session will hear… Read moreOne of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s highest priorities is our role in ensuring the safety of the foods that Americans consume. We base our regulatory decisions on robust science so consumers can feel confident about the foods they eat. The FDA looks at all available scientific evidence when reviewing the safety of foods… Read more• With the launch of the initial phase of its national emissions trading system (ETS), China has overtaken the EU as the world’s largest carbon market, covering more than three gigatons of CO_2e. 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As the global population becomes more health-conscious, the demand for bottled water is expected to continue rising, making it an attractive business opportunity for entrepreneurs. However, the profitability of a bottled water business depends on various factors, including the target market, production costs, marketing strategies, and regulatory compliance. In this article, we will delve into the world of bottled water businesses and explore the key factors that determine their profitability. Market Demand and Trends The bottled water market has experienced steady growth over the years, driven by increasing consumer awareness of the importance of hydration and the health benefits of drinking water. According to recent market research, the global bottled water market is projected to reach $215.12 billion by 2025, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.1% from 2020 to 2025. This growth is driven by factors such as increasing demand for healthy beverages, growing awareness of the importance of hydration, and rising incomes in emerging economies. Target Market Segmentation To succeed in the bottled water business, it is essential to identify and target specific market segments. The bottled water market can be segmented into several categories, including: Still water, sparkling water, flavored water, and alkaline water. Each segment has its unique characteristics, and understanding the preferences and needs of each segment is crucial for developing effective marketing strategies. Demographic and Psychographic Factors Demographic factors such as age, income, and education level play a significant role in determining consumer preferences for bottled water. For example, younger consumers tend to prefer flavored and sparkling water, while older consumers prefer still water. Psychographic factors such as lifestyle, values, and attitudes also influence consumer behavior, with health-conscious consumers seeking out bottled water with specific health benefits. Production Costs and Pricing Strategies The production costs of bottled water vary depending on factors such as the source of the water, packaging materials, and transportation costs. The cost of producing bottled water can range from $0.05 to $0.50 per liter, depending on the production volume and efficiency of the manufacturing process. Pricing strategies also play a crucial role in determining the profitability of a bottled water business. Competitive pricing is essential to attract and retain customers, while premium pricing can be used to differentiate products and increase revenue. Cost Structure The cost structure of a bottled water business includes several components, including: The cost of raw materials, such as water and packaging materials The cost of labor and overheads, such as manufacturing and transportation costs The cost of marketing and advertising, such as promotional campaigns and sponsorships The cost of regulatory compliance, such as permits and licenses Understanding the cost structure is essential for developing effective pricing strategies and managing production costs. Economies of Scale Economies of scale can play a significant role in reducing production costs and increasing profitability. As the production volume increases, the cost per unit decreases, making it possible to offer competitive pricing and increase market share. However, achieving economies of scale requires significant investment in manufacturing capacity, logistics, and distribution networks. Marketing and Distribution Strategies Effective marketing and distribution strategies are crucial for the success of a bottled water business. Building a strong brand identity is essential for differentiating products and attracting customers. Developing a robust distribution network is also critical for ensuring that products are available in the right places, at the right time, and in the right quantities. Digital Marketing Digital marketing plays a significant role in promoting bottled water products and engaging with customers. Social media marketing can be used to build brand awareness, promote products, and interact with customers. Influencer marketing can also be used to promote products and reach new audiences. Partnerships and Collaborations Partnerships and collaborations can be used to expand distribution networks, increase brand visibility, and improve supply chain efficiency. Strategic partnerships with retailers, distributors, and suppliers can help to reduce costs, improve logistics, and increase market share. Regulatory Compliance and Sustainability Regulatory compliance and sustainability are critical factors in the bottled water industry. Ensuring compliance with regulations such as food safety standards, labeling requirements, and environmental regulations is essential for avoiding fines, penalties, and reputational damage. Implementing sustainable practices such as reducing waste, conserving water, and using eco-friendly packaging materials can help to minimize environmental impact and improve brand reputation. Environmental Impact The bottled water industry has faced criticism for its environmental impact, including plastic waste, water extraction, and carbon emissions. Implementing sustainable practices such as using biodegradable packaging materials, reducing water waste, and offsetting carbon emissions can help to minimize environmental impact and improve brand reputation. Corporate Social Responsibility Corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives can be used to promote sustainability, support local communities, and improve brand reputation. Implementing CSR initiatives such as charitable donations, volunteer programs, and community engagement can help to build trust, improve brand loyalty, and increase customer retention. In conclusion, a bottled water business can be profitable if it is well-planned, well-executed, and well-managed. Understanding the market demand and trends, managing production costs and pricing strategies, developing effective marketing and distribution strategies, and ensuring regulatory compliance and sustainability are critical factors in determining the profitability of a bottled water business. By focusing on customer needs, building a strong brand identity, and implementing sustainable practices, a bottled water business can succeed in a competitive market and achieve long-term profitability. To summarize the key points, the following table highlights the main factors that contribute to the profitability of a bottled water business: Factor Description Market Demand Understanding consumer preferences and trends Production Costs Managing costs, such as raw materials, labor, and overheads Pricing Strategies Competitive pricing, premium pricing, and revenue management Marketing and Distribution Building a strong brand identity, developing a robust distribution network, and promoting products Regulatory Compliance Ensuring compliance with regulations, such as food safety standards and environmental regulations Sustainability Implementing sustainable practices, such as reducing waste, conserving water, and using eco-friendly packaging materials By considering these factors and developing a comprehensive business plan, entrepreneurs can establish a successful and profitable bottled water business that meets the needs of customers while minimizing its impact on the environment. What are the initial investments required to start a bottled water business? The initial investments required to start a bottled water business can vary depending on several factors, such as the size of the operation, the source of the water, and the type of equipment needed. However, some of the common initial investments include the cost of purchasing or leasing a water source, such as a spring or a well, and the cost of building or renting a facility to house the bottling equipment. Additionally, the business will need to invest in bottling equipment, packaging materials, and transportation vehicles. The cost of the initial investments can range from a few hundred thousand dollars to several million dollars, depending on the scope of the operation. For example, a small-scale bottled water business that uses an existing water source and leases a facility may require an initial investment of around $200,000 to $500,000. On the other hand, a large-scale operation that requires the purchase of a water source and the construction of a new facility may require an initial investment of $1 million to $5 million or more. It’s essential to conduct thorough market research and create a detailed business plan to determine the exact initial investments required to start a bottled water business. What are the ongoing expenses associated with a bottled water business? The ongoing expenses associated with a bottled water business can be significant and may include the cost of water extraction, treatment, and testing, as well as the cost of packaging materials, labor, and transportation. Additionally, the business will need to pay for marketing and advertising expenses to promote the brand and attract new customers. The cost of regulatory compliance, such as obtaining permits and licenses, and the cost of maintaining and upgrading equipment, are also ongoing expenses that need to be considered. The ongoing expenses can vary depending on the size and scope of the operation, as well as the target market and competition. For example, a bottled water business that uses a natural spring as its water source may have lower water extraction costs compared to a business that uses a municipal water supply. Similarly, a business that uses eco-friendly packaging materials may have higher packaging costs compared to a business that uses traditional packaging materials. It’s essential to carefully manage the ongoing expenses to ensure the profitability and sustainability of the bottled water business. What are the key factors that determine the profitability of a bottled water business? The key factors that determine the profitability of a bottled water business include the cost of production, the selling price of the bottled water, and the volume of sales. The business needs to ensure that the selling price is high enough to cover the cost of production, including the cost of water extraction, treatment, and packaging, as well as labor and transportation costs. Additionally, the business needs to achieve a sufficient volume of sales to spread the fixed costs, such as the cost of equipment and facilities, over a large enough number of units. The market demand and competition also play a crucial role in determining the profitability of a bottled water business. A business that operates in a market with high demand and limited competition may be able to charge a premium price for its bottled water, resulting in higher profit margins. On the other hand, a business that operates in a market with low demand and intense competition may need to reduce its prices to remain competitive, resulting in lower profit margins. It’s essential to conduct thorough market research and analyze the competition to determine the optimal pricing strategy and sales volume required to achieve profitability. How does the quality of the water source impact the profitability of a bottled water business? The quality of the water source can have a significant impact on the profitability of a bottled water business. A high-quality water source, such as a natural spring or a well, can provide a unique selling point and enable the business to charge a premium price for its bottled water. On the other hand, a low-quality water source, such as a municipal water supply, may require additional treatment and processing, which can increase the cost of production and reduce the profit

margins. The quality of the water source can also impact the regulatory compliance costs and the risk of contamination. A business that uses a high-quality water source may have lower regulatory compliance costs and a lower risk of contamination, which can reduce the ongoing expenses and improve the profitability of the business. Additionally, a business that uses a high-quality water source may be able to achieve certification, such as FDA or NSF certification, which can enhance the brand reputation and increase customer loyalty. It’s essential to carefully evaluate the quality of the water source and its potential impact on the profitability of the bottled water business. What are the marketing and sales strategies that can help a bottled water business to succeed? The marketing and sales strategies that can help a bottled water business to succeed include building a strong brand identity, creating a unique value proposition, and developing a effective distribution network. The business needs to create a brand that resonates with its target market and differentiates itself from the competition. This can be achieved through effective packaging design, labeling, and advertising. Additionally, the business needs to develop a unique value proposition, such as a unique water source or a eco-friendly packaging, to attract and retain customers. The business also needs to develop a effective distribution network to get its bottled water to the target market. This can include partnerships with retailers, wholesalers, and distributors, as well as the development of an e-commerce platform to sell bottled water directly to customers. Social media marketing and online advertising can also be effective ways to promote the brand and attract new customers. It’s essential to carefully evaluate the marketing and sales strategies and adjust them as needed to ensure the success and profitability of the bottled water business. How does the competition in the bottled water market impact the profitability of a bottled water business? The competition in the bottled water market can have a significant impact on the profitability of a bottled water business. A market with intense competition may require the business to reduce its prices to remain competitive, resulting in lower profit margins. On the other hand, a market with limited competition may enable the business to charge a premium price for its bottled water, resulting in higher profit margins. The business needs to carefully evaluate the competition and develop a unique value proposition to differentiate itself from the competition. The business also needs to monitor the market trends and adjust its pricing strategy and sales volume accordingly. For example, a business that operates in a market with seasonal demand may need to adjust its pricing strategy and sales volume to reflect the changes in demand. Additionally, the business may need to invest in marketing and advertising to increase brand awareness and attract new customers in a competitive market. It’s essential to conduct thorough market research and analyze the competition to determine the optimal pricing strategy and sales volume required to achieve profitability in a competitive market. What are the regulatory requirements that a bottled water business needs to comply with? A bottled water business needs to comply with various regulatory requirements, including FDA regulations, EPA regulations, and state and local regulations. The business needs to ensure that its bottled water meets the FDA’s standards for bottled water, which include requirements for water quality, labeling, and packaging. The business also needs to comply with EPA regulations, such as the Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires the business to test its water for certain contaminants and to report the results to the EPA. The business may also need to obtain permits and licenses from state and local authorities, such as a permit to extract water from a well or a license to operate a bottling facility. The business needs to carefully evaluate the regulatory requirements and ensure compliance to avoid fines, penalties, and reputational damage. Additionally, the business may need to invest in quality control measures, such as water testing and inspection, to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to maintain a high level of quality and safety. It’s essential to consult with regulatory experts and attorneys to ensure compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. 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We are able to ship in record breaking time without bank breaking costs.All shipping fees are FOB Commerce CA 90040. For orders shipped within California, an additional CRV $0.05 per bottle is needed.Pricing is based on the amount of cases ordered; the more cases you order, the lower price per case.Request a QuoteFrom a manufacturing standpoint - we set up our machines for each label and project we run whether we are processing 1 bottle or 1 million bottles. It is most cost and time effective for both parties involved to run as many bottles as possible at once. This helps your cost as the consumer to go down exponentially.Having your brand logo on a water bottle can drive your name and information to potential customers. Spend minimal money with maximum payout - as your guests, customers and clients bring your name and logo with them into the world, there is infinite exposure to be had. Whether you use them as gift bags for customers in your office, offer them as complimentary items in a hotel room or pass them out when clients leave your business; there are infinite possibilities for the use of custom bottled water.To request more information on our production and manufacturing or ask questions and voice concerns, simply fill out the contact form.Thank you for your inquiry, we will reach out in 24 to 48 hours. You can also call us at (310) 479-8332. Stay hydrated.Oops! Something went wrong while submitting the form. (Video) HOW PROFITABLE IS MINERAL WATER BUSINESS? Is there profit in selling water? Bottled water is one of the most profitable items you can sell, yet a growing number of fine-dining restaurants are dropping it from their menus. (Video) How To Start Water Bottles Business |Self Employment Ideas | Most Profitable Business| Money Factory Who buys the most bottled water? The United States (U.S.) is the largest consumer market for bottled water in the world. The U.S. consumption of bottled water in 2008 was estimated to be 8.6 billion gallons, or 27.6 gallons per person [2]. (Video) Plastic Bottle Manufacturing Business | PET Bottle Business | Profitable Business | How to ?? Who sells the most bottled water? What is the number one selling bottled water? Aquafina and Dasani are the best selling bottled water brands in the world — both exceeding USD 1 billion in sales annually. (Video) the $16 Billion Dollar water bottle Industry (Jaden and Will Smith) Are bottled water sales declining? IRI data shows bottled water was down 5.4% in dollar sales and 11.1% in unit sales in 2020 compared to a year ago. (Video) Asia's richest man leads this bottled water company How do you make money with bottled water? How to make money from water - YouTube (Video) Bottled Water Business With Low Investment || How to Start How to Sell Reusable Water Bottles with Printful 2021 - YouTube (Video) How to Start a Bottled Water Business - Mineral Water Plant Business Idea (Young Entrepreneurs Forum) What is the target market for water bottles? The target market for the reusable water bottle market is the aware and concerned young population, which takes a keen interest in the current conditions of the world and dedicatedly takes actions to bring about a positive change in the environment. What is the target market for water? According to a new report titled “Bottled Water in the U.S.” by the market research firm, the majority of these consumers tend to be younger than the adult population as a whole. Consumers in the 35- to 44-year-old age group exhibit the highest likelihood of frequent bottled water consumption, it states in the report. What country drink the most water? Overall, the world is using 9,087 billion cubic meters of water per year. China, India and the U.S. consumed the highest annual totals: 1,207 billion, 1,182 billion and 1,053 billion cubic meters, respectively, followed by Brazil at 482 billion. What brand of water makes the most money? Aquafina is the top selling brands of bottled water in the US. In the previous year, Aquafina has produced about 2.52 billion US dollars in sales. What is the number one selling water? Also started in 1999, Aquafina is the top-selling brand of bottled water in the United States. And, because of its environmental-friendly bottle, it is one of the top bottled water brands on Earth. What is the number 1 bottled water? 1. Fiji. Since 1996, Fiji has offered clean, rainforest water to 60 countries. Sourced from an ancient artesian aquifer surrounded by dormant volcanoes, its purity is simply due to the fact that it's naturally filtered by volcanic rock. Why is there a demand for bottled water? Bottled water consumption has increased in the past two years as the number of production companies has increased, while outbreaks of the waterborne disease cholera, as well as COVID-19, have driven the need for safe drinking water. Why are people buying more bottled water? The demand for bottled water has increased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has confirmed that the COVID-19 virus has not been detected in the public water supply, and Americans can continue to use and drink tap water safely. What percentage of people buy bottled water? The same Harris Poll mentioned above also found 94 percent of Americans buy bottled water, and 91 percent want it available where other drinks are sold. Bottled water: 4000% markup A $2 water bottle costs the manufacturer only about 5 cents to make. How do businesses promote water? 5 ways to use promotional water bottles to market your brandPersonalize your water bottles for select customers. ... Give the promotional water bottles away at charity runs. ... Give the bottles out as limited freebies. ... Give the bottles to the local sports team. ... Use the water bottles as social media giveaways. Is mineral water plant profitable in India? Starting a water treatment plant or a mineral water plant business can be extremely lucrative. The return on investment and the consumption of mineral water is expected to rise even more in the coming years. How much does it cost to make 1 plastic water bottle? The water itself accounts for less than $0.00001 and the rest is a markup based on plastic bottle production, including packaging, marketing, and other factors to increase the price. What is the wholesale price of bottled water? According to the Beverage Marketing Corporation (BMC), the average wholesale price per gallon of domestic non-sparkling bottled water was $1.17 in 2020. How can I sell water bottles? How to Sell Reusable Water Bottles with Printful 2021 - YouTube Who is the target market for bottled water? Consumers in the 35- to 44-year-old age group exhibit the highest likelihood of frequent bottled water consumption, it states in the report. These consumers also are interested in staying physically fit and also are more likely to drink thirst-quencher or activity drinks, it states. How can I increase bottled water sales? Retailers can enhance their packaged beverage sales during the morning daypart by encouraging customers to purchase a bottled water with their breakfast items or coffee through signage and co-merchandising promotions. How much do water bottle companies make per year? Producer revenue of bottled water in the U.S. In 2018, the producer revenue of bottled water in the United States amounted to approximately 18 billion U.S. dollars. For the fifth consecutive year, U.S. revenue of bottled water showed a continued upward trend. What is the profit margin for 1 Litre of Bisleri water? The selling price per unit can be around Rs. 5.85 (approx). Thus, the profit margin for one-litre bottle comes to Rs. 1.56 (Approx). Here is the list of the top 16 profitable businesses in India that don't cost you an arm and a leg.Interior Design and Decoration. This one is for the creative souls! ... Pharmaceutical Businesses. ... Organic Farming. ... Labour Contractor. ... Cloud Kitchen. ... Fashion Accessories. ... Photography. ... Exclusive Plant Nurseries. What are the 5 biggest bank in the world? 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Doom-Reihenfolge im Überblick: Chronologie & Story Author: Nicola Considine CPA Last Updated: 06/07/2025 Views: 6331 Rating: 4.9 / 5 (69 voted) Reviews: 84% of readers found this page helpful Name: Nicola Considine CPA Birthday: 1993-02-26 Address: 3809 Clinton Inlet, East Aleisha, UT 46318-2392 Phone: +2681424145499 Job: Government Technician Hobby: Calligraphy, Lego building, Worldbuilding, Shooting, Bird watching, Shopping, Cooking Introduction: My name is Nicola Considine CPA, I am a determined, witty, powerful, brainy, open, smiling, proud person who loves writing and wants to share my knowledge and understanding with you. Please note that the data provided in this article are estimates and may vary depending on various factors, and should not be considered as perfect or definitive.Trying to understand the pros and cons of starting a bottled water business?Here are all of the pros and cons of selling bottled water online: Learn more about starting a bottled water business:Where to start?-> How much does it cost to start a bottled water business? Need inspiration?Other resources Pros Of A Bottled Water Business Cons Of A Bottled Water Business 163 Million Dollar Solopreneur Business IdeasDownload the report and join our email newsletter packed with business ideas and money-making opportunities, backed by real-life case studies.

with higher costs. Recycled PET can be more expensive than virgin PET, and plant-based plastics are still relatively new and costly to produce. However, as demand for sustainable packaging increases and technology improves, the costs are expected to decrease over time. Consumer Perception and Willingness to Pay Consumers are increasingly aware of the environmental impact of bottled water and are often willing to pay a premium for brands that use sustainable packaging or support environmental initiatives. This willingness to pay can help offset the higher costs associated with sustainability and maintain profit margins. Brands that can effectively communicate their sustainability efforts and build trust with consumers are likely to be more successful in the long run. In conclusion, the profit margin on bottled water is a complex issue influenced by a variety of factors, including production costs, branding, distribution, and consumer perception. While the industry has historically enjoyed high profit margins, increasing competition, environmental concerns, and the rise of sustainable alternatives are creating new challenges. Companies that can adapt to these changes by improving efficiency, embracing sustainability, and building strong brands are likely to thrive in the future. The future of the bottled water market relies on balancing profitability with environmental responsibility and meeting the evolving needs and expectations of consumers. What factors contribute to the high-profit margins often seen in the bottled water industry? The bottled water industry benefits from a perception of enhanced purity and convenience, which allows companies to charge significantly more than the cost of production. The cost of sourcing water, often from municipal supplies or natural springs, is relatively low. Branding, marketing, and distribution are the primary drivers of cost, but these expenses are effectively offset by the premium consumers are willing to pay for bottled water compared to readily available tap water. Furthermore, packaging plays a crucial role in perceived value. Sophisticated bottle designs, attractive labels, and endorsements contribute to a higher market value. Distribution channels, ranging from supermarkets to vending machines, ensure widespread availability, further boosting sales volume and overall profitability. Limited overhead in terms of raw materials and labor, coupled with a strong brand image, allow for substantial profit margins in this competitive market. How does the source of water (e.g., spring water vs. purified water) impact the cost and profitability for bottled water companies? The source of water significantly affects the cost and, consequently, the profitability of bottled water companies. Spring water, sourced directly from natural springs, often requires minimal treatment but may involve costs related to land access, environmental regulations, and transportation from remote locations. Purified water, which usually starts as municipal tap water and undergoes rigorous filtration processes, can be more readily available but incurs significant expenses related to the treatment technology and energy consumption. While spring water might have higher initial sourcing costs due to location dependencies, its perceived purity and natural origin often justify a higher price point for consumers, ultimately increasing profitability. Conversely, purified water, despite its lower sourcing costs, may face pricing challenges due to the perception of being less “natural” and requires companies to invest in branding to differentiate it from readily available tap water, impacting marketing budgets. What are the main costs associated with producing and distributing bottled water? The production and distribution of bottled water involve several key cost components. The first involves water sourcing, whether it’s extraction from natural springs or purification of municipal water, each with its distinct associated costs for water rights or advanced filtration technology. Packaging, particularly the cost of producing plastic bottles, labels, and caps, represents a significant expense, alongside costs associated with manufacturing and quality control to ensure product safety and standards compliance. Distribution constitutes another major cost center, encompassing transportation from bottling facilities to retail outlets, warehousing expenses, and marketing investments to maintain brand visibility. Labor costs, covering all stages from production to sales, along with general administrative overhead, further contribute to the overall financial equation. Effective management of these multifaceted costs is crucial for maintaining healthy profit margins in the bottled water market. How does branding and marketing contribute to the perceived value of bottled water and its higher price point? Branding and marketing are instrumental in shaping the perception of bottled water, transforming a readily available resource into a premium product. Effective branding creates an image of purity, health, and lifestyle association, convincing consumers to pay a premium for bottled water compared to tap water. Marketing campaigns often highlight the supposed benefits of the specific water source or the rigorous purification processes, enhancing its perceived value. Strategic marketing tactics, such as celebrity endorsements, sponsorships, and targeted advertising, further reinforce brand recognition and desirability. Moreover, packaging plays a crucial role in branding, using aesthetically pleasing bottle designs and labels to communicate quality and exclusivity. This concerted effort to cultivate a strong brand image is what ultimately allows bottled water companies to command higher prices and sustain significant profit margins. What are the environmental concerns associated with bottled water, and how do these concerns potentially impact the industry’s profitability? The bottled water industry faces significant environmental concerns, primarily due to the widespread use of plastic bottles. The production of these bottles consumes substantial amounts of fossil fuels, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. The disposal of plastic bottles also poses a serious problem, as a large percentage end up in landfills or pollute oceans, leading to ecological damage and harming wildlife. These environmental concerns can impact the industry’s profitability through various channels. Growing consumer awareness of these issues can lead to a decline in demand for bottled water as people opt for more sustainable alternatives. Increased regulation, such as taxes on plastic bottles or stricter recycling requirements, can also raise costs for bottled water companies. Ultimately, the industry may need to invest in sustainable packaging and responsible waste management to mitigate these concerns and maintain long-term profitability. How do consumer preferences and trends influence the bottled water market and the profitability of different brands? Consumer preferences and trends play a pivotal role in shaping the bottled water market, directly impacting the profitability of various brands. Shifting demand towards specific types of bottled water, such as flavored water, enhanced water with added vitamins, or sparkling water, can create opportunities for brands that successfully cater to these trends. Brands that innovate and introduce new product offerings that align with evolving consumer tastes often experience higher sales and improved profitability. Furthermore, growing consumer awareness of health and wellness has fueled demand for bottled water with specific functional benefits or perceived health advantages, such as alkaline water or electrolyte-infused water. Brands that effectively market these benefits can command premium prices and capture a larger share of the market. Conversely, brands that fail to adapt to changing consumer preferences risk losing market share and experiencing decreased profitability. What is the role of regulations and government policies in shaping the bottled water industry and its profit margins? Regulations and government policies exert a significant influence on the bottled water industry, affecting production costs, product standards, and overall profitability. Stringent regulations concerning water source protection, quality control, and labeling requirements can increase compliance costs for bottled water companies. Regulations regarding plastic bottle recycling and waste management also impact the industry, as companies may need to invest in sustainable packaging or contribute to recycling programs. Furthermore, government policies related to water pricing and resource management can affect the cost of sourcing water for bottled water production. Taxes or levies on bottled water, intended to discourage consumption or generate revenue for environmental initiatives, can directly impact profit margins. Conversely, government support for water infrastructure and research can indirectly benefit the industry by ensuring a reliable and safe water supply. The dynamic interplay between regulations, policies, and industry practices ultimately shapes the competitive landscape and profitability of the bottled water market. It's difficult to imagine a world without bottled water. The convenience of bottled water is unmatched. Let's not even mention the benefits of staying hydrated throughout the day even when you are on the go. It all began when the Romans devised a way of piping water from its source to places where it was needed. Since then, bottled water has gone on to originate from different levels of production and places, coming from natural sources such as springs and man-made ones like water plants and purifying stations.Although piping water was revolutionary, there were some limitations. For instance, it didn't address the need to transport water for personal use or the need to collect and save rainwater. This led to the invention of small and large water vessels which later evolved into bottled water.TIMELINE OF BOTTLED WATERBottled water dates back to the 17th century. Here's a detailed timeline of the history of bottled water:1622The Holy Well Bottling Plant in the United Kingdom was the first bottling water plant in the world. It is widely believed that the selling of bottled water began in the plant in 1622. The practice soon spread to other areas in Europe. Many mineral springs in Europe began bottling and selling water. The main reason for this was the perceived medicinal value (healing and therapeutic health benefits) of spring water. Bottled water was sold for its medicinal value as well as a medical remedy in many pharmacies in Europe until the 1900s. Simply put, it was in this period that set the course of bottled water as a popular and essential method of drinking.1700In the beginning of the 18th century, Europe began acknowledging the health benefits of water from many other areas as people started traveling extensively. The presence of natural springs in many areas outside Europe triggered this occurrence. 1767The first commercially individual bottled water was invented and made available in 1767 in America. It was distributed and sold by Jackson's Spa in Boston. Water bottling was a means to share the popular and beneficial water with more people.1783In Geneva, Switzerland, bottled water enjoyed a significant milestone when Johann Jacob Schweppe discovered a way to carbonate water. This discovery gave water a fizzy quality that matched that of mineral water. 1800In 1809, Joseph Hawkins got the patent for carbonated water in America kick-starting the popularity of carbonated water in the US market. Coupled with lowering cost of glass and advancing bottling techniques, the American bottled water industry began experiencing fast and significant growth.1856In the year 1856 alone, 7 million+ bottles of water were sold at Saratoga Springs in New York, one of the most famous bottled water sources at the time. A pint of water was feting up to $1.75. Increasing typhoid and cholera outbreaks led many Americans to depend on bottled water as a safer and healthier option given the water also had medicinal properties from its natural sources. Bottled water was also popular as an image and status symbol (perceived as clean and stylish). 1908When water disinfection methods like chlorination were discovered as effective cures for the typhoid epidemic, bottled water started losing popularity. Chlorination (which was first practiced in New Jersey) made tap water safer. The widespread use of chlorine to make municipal water systems safer made tap water healthier. Bottled water started going "out of style" in the early 20th century. 1947Plastic bottles were first used commercially in 1947. However, the bottles still remained relatively expensive and impossible for some people to use and afford. It wasn’t until the early 1950s when high-density polyethylene was introduced.1973Bottled water regained some long lost glory in the 1970s thanks to serious marketing campaigns—the most notable being the Perrier $5 million marketing campaign in America meant to popularize imported water. The campaign gave bottled water a renewed allure of health and image in 1977. The 1970s (1973) also saw the first plastic bottles capable of holding carbonated beverages patented. The polyethylene terephthalate made an important milestone in keeping bottled water "alive". The bottles were cheaper making bottled water more accessible to the masses. Nathaniel Wyeth, a DuPont engineer, is widely considered to be the inventor of the technology behind water bottles. He patented Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles, the first plastic bottle to be able to withstand the pressure of carbonated liquids. When the question of “Who invented the water bottle?” gets thrown around, historians usually point to Mr. Wyeth as an answer.EARLY 2000By the year 2000, tap water was fully engaged in a war with bottled water. Beverage companies were playing on consumers' fears of contamination and illness from tap sources. One of the key players in this war was Brita Filters which further alleges the fact that toilet and tap water came from the same source. 2011-2012There were significant developments in 2011 triggered by the EPA. Due to rising environmental pollution concerns caused by plastic bottles over the years, the EPA introduced regulations to curb the menace. Notable regulations over the years include; reducing the weight of a PET plastic water bottle from 47.7g (in the year 2000) to 9.89 grams currently.HOW BOTTLED WATER IS USED TODAY The global bottled water market has surpassed the $200 billion mark and is expected to be valued at $350 billion by 2021 if the 10% year-on-year growth is sustained. It's not surprising that the Asia Pacific region accounts for 42% of the world’s bottled water consumption. The region is home to the most populated countries globally which also tend to face poor access to clean drinking water. Majority of the bottled water market globally still consumes bottled water for health reasons, i.e. clean water as well as access to added minerals and vitamins beneficial to the body. Some consumers also enjoy trying new tastes and flavors emerging every day. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. By Molly ConnellSlowly the month of Plastic-free July is over, which is an annual challenge since 2011 in order to increase awareness of the consequences of plastic pollution and to reduce or eliminate plastic waste. Reduce is a key word because many think that as long as we collect our garbage separated into recyclables and non-recyclables, we’re aren’t doing much harm to the environment, but this isn’t what we should strive for.The U.S. is 6th on the global ranking of bottled water consumption per capita. We drink about 36.5 gallons of bottled water each year. Multiplying that by population the number is shocking: Americans drink over 11 billion gallons of bottled water each year.This means a huge problem for the environment. Unfortunately, in the U.S., only 30% of plastic bottles are recycled and while thin number could be increased, recycling is not a permanent solution. In the case of plastic bottles, the plastic is almost always down cycled, meaning it isn’t made into new bottles but remade into product requiring lower grade plastic. So this means, almost all plastic water bottles require the production of new plastic.Plastic is a very interesting material: it is cheap, easy to form and although it is made from petroleum which originates from once living organisms, through certain processes it becomes unrecognizable by organisms, making plastic non-biodegradable. Once plastic is produced, it’s not going to disappear through a natural process. Although plastic might change forms by breaking into smaller pieces, it will always be present and it has already entered the food chain of animals and slowly it is making its way into our food chain as well.The EPA published a “waste hierarchy” which explains why reusing and reducing waste is the more sustainable choice. It’s essential to minimize our impact and therefore to minimize the use of single-use plastics.When it comes to bottled water, the change is easy. All we need to do it use reusable water bottles and drink tap water! If you’re not fond of your tap water there are options such as filtering your water, but it’s up to you. Making this “sacrifice” is worth it when you’re aware of the hidden costs of bottled water.Bottled Water Infographic , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,643 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australian captain The Second Test of the 1948 Ashes series was one of five Tests in The Ashes cricket series between Australia and England. The match was played at Lord's in London between 24 and 29 June 1948. Australia won the match by 409 runs to take a 2–0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australian captain Don Bradman (pictured) won the toss and elected to bat. Australia scored 350 in their first innings. England finished their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the Australian paceman Ray Lindwall took 5/70. Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News Building Hippocampus Red (Taylor Swift album) Archive By email More featured articles About Ophicleide ... that the ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass bands in the 19th century before being replaced by the euphonium? ... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elendé placed first in the qualifiers and placed last in the final? ... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that Robert Baker Park in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death? ... that Kathleen O'Melia's conversion to the Catholic Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources? ... that a 1995 demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor? ... that it took a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that the reconstructed ancestral language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ozzy Osbourne Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Hạ Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 – Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland. 1910 – Ottoman forces captured the city of Shkodër, ending the Albanian revolt of 1910 (depicted). 1920 – Franco-Syrian War: At the Battle of Maysalun forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo conference. 1923 – The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 – Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda Fitzgerald (b. 1900)Nayib Bukele (b. 1981)Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 24 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor angelfish shows a marked difference between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles have a dark blue body, which is marked with concentric curving lines, alternating between pale blue and white, while adults are striped with blue and yellow horizontal stripes, a light blue face with a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□ N nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s Years 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 vte September 14: Mexico City, capital of Mexico, is captured by U.S. troops led by General Winfield Scott. May 8: Earthquake in Japan kills 8,600 people. 1847 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1847 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1847MDCCCXLVIIAb urbe condita2600Armenian calendar1296ԹՎ ՌՄՂԶAssyrian calendar6597Bahá'í calendar3–4Balinese saka calendar1768–1769Bengali calendar1253–1254Berber calendar2797British Regnal year10 Vict. 1 – 11 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2391Burmese calendar1209Byzantine calendar7355–7356Chinese calendar丙午年 (Fire Horse)4544 or 4337 — to —丁未年 (Fire Goat)4545 or 4338Coptic calendar1563–1564Discordian calendar3013Ethiopian calendar1839–1840Hebrew calendar5607–5608Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1903–1904 - Shaka Samvat1768–1769 - Kali Yuga4947–4948Holocene calendar11847Igbo calendar847–848Iranian calendar1225–1226Islamic calendar1263–1264Japanese calendarKōka 4(弘化４年)Javanese calendar1774–1775Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4180Minguo calendar65 before ROC民前65年Nanakshahi calendar379Thai solar calendar2389–2390Tibetan calendar□□□□□□□□□□□□(male Fire-Horse)1973 or 1592 or 820 — to —□□□□□□□□□□□□(female Fire-Sheep)1974 or 1593 or 821 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1847. 1847 (MDCCCXLVII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1847th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 847th year of the 2nd millennium, the 47th year of the 19th century, and the 8th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1847, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 4 – Samuel Colt sells his first revolver pistol to the U.S. government. January 13 – The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican–American War in California. January 16 – John C. Frémont is appointed Governor of the new California Territory. January 17 – St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at Columbia University, New York City. January 30 – Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 – A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by cannibalism. February 22 – Mexican–American War: Battle of Buena Vista – 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000 Mexican troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day. February 25 – State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March 1 The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 – The 30th United States Congress is sworn into office. March 9 – Mexican–American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 – Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy. March 29 – Mexican–American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege. March – The first known publication of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 – The world's first municipally-funded civic public park, Birkenhead Park in Birkenhead on Merseyside, England, is opened.[2] April 15 – The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India. April 16 – New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand's North Island, triggering the Wanganui Campaign (which continues until July 23). April 25 – The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May 7 – In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8 The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan. Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 31 – Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May – The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London. June 1 – The first congress of the Communist League is held in London. June 9 – Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4] June 26 – The first passenger railway wholly within modern-day Denmark opens, from Copenhagen to Roskilde.[5] June – E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 – The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. July 24 – After 17 months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. July 26 – The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 – The Cumberland School of Law is founded at Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee. At the end of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the United States. August 12 – Mexican–American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico. August 20 – Mexican–American War – Battle of Churubusco: U.S. troops defeat Mexican forces. August – Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate school in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892). September 14 – Mexican–American War: U.S. general Winfield Scott enters Mexico City, marking the end of organized Mexican resistance. September 30 – The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the world). October 12 – German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 19 – Charlotte Brontë publishes Jane Eyre under the pen name of Currer Bell in England. October 31 – Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, New York. October – The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3–29 – Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4–8 – James Young Simpson discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 10 – The first brew of Carlsberg beer is finished in Copenhagen. November 17 – The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali tribe. The chief of the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side. December 14 – Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë publish Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England. December 20 – British Royal Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 – Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 års fattigvårdförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded. January 5 – Oku Yasukata, Japanese field marshal, leading figure in the early Imperial Japanese Army (d. 1930) January 7 – Caspar F. Goodrich, American admiral (d. 1925) January 24 – Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 – Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1928) February 3 – Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 4 – Remus von Woyrsch, German field marshal (d. 1920) February 5 – João Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 8 – Hugh Price Hughes, Methodist social reformer, first Superintendent of the West London Mission (d. 1902) February 11 – Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor (d. 1931) February 13 – Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 – Robert Fuchs, Austrian composer (d. 1927) February 16 – Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917) February 17 – Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) March 1 – Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1937) Cayetano Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1920) March 3 – Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian inventor (d. 1922) March 4 – Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1904) March 11 – Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 – Castro Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871) March 18 – William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1914) March 23 – Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1888) March 27 Otto Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899) April 2 – Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor (d. 1911) April 10 – Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 – Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1905) April 27 – Emma Irene Åström, Finnish teacher, Finland's first female university graduate (d. 1934) May 7 – Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1929) May 14 – Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926) Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United States (d. 1907) June 10 – Gina Krog, Norwegian suffragist (d. 1916) June 11 – Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929) June 16 – Luella Dowd Smith, American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 – Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 – Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1925) July 13 – Damian Sawczak, Ukrainian judge (d. 1912) July 19 – Alexander Meyrick Broadley, British historian (d. 1916) July 20 Lord William Beresford, Irish army officer, Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1900) Max Liebermann, German painter, printmaker (d. 1935) July 25 – Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1888) August 3 – John Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Canadian politician, Governor General (d. 1934) August 5 – Andrey Selivanov, Russian general and politician (d. 1917) August 21 – Hale Johnson, American temperance movement leader (d. 1902) September 3 – Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1911) September 5 Jesse James, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 – John I. Beggs, American businessman (d. 1925) September 22 – Enrique Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922) September 23 – Anandamohan Bose, Indian politician, academic and social reformer (d. 1906) September 30 – Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925) Maria Pia of Savoy Thomas F. Porter October 1 – Annie Besant, English women's rights activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10] October 2 – Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1926) Maurice Bailloud, French general (d. 1921) October 14 – Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904) October 15 – Ralph Albert Blakelock, American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 – Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 17 – Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 19 – Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1898) October 20 – Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 22 – Koos de la Rey, Boer general (d. 1914) October 30 Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896) Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 – Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930) November 2 – Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 6 – Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916) November 7 – Lotta Crabtree, American stage actress (d. 1924) November 8 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1912) November 17 – Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11] November 26 – Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1928) November 30 – Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 – Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1907) December 9 – George Grossmith, English comic writer and performer (d. 1912) December 17 Émile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1923) December 18 – Augusta Holmès, French composer (d. 1903) December 21 – John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 – Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 – John Peter Altgeld, American politician, 20th Governor of Illinois (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 – Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 – Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824) February 5 – Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795) March 9 – Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 – Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12] April 21 – Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 – Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 – Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1805) May 15 – Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 – Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd President of Ecuador (b. 1783) May 29 – Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (b. 1766) June 11 – Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1845) June 11 – Sir John Franklin, British explorer (b. 1786) Felix Mendelssohn July 7 – Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752) July 16 – Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist (b. 1776) September 4 – František Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769) September 13 – Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767) October 2 – Vasil Aprilov, Bulgarian educator, merchant and writer (b. 1789)[13] October 22 Henriette Herz, German salonnière (b. 1764) Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795) November 4 – Felix Mendelssohn, German composer (b. 1809) November 18 – Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1802) December 14 Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central American politician (b. 1787) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist and parachutist (b. 1775) ^ The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283. ^ "The History of Birkenhead Park". 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Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nuʻuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of continental Europe: 1780–1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to

18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1895 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1840 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th_century" Understanding bottled water profit margins is crucial for businesses in the industry to maximize their financial success. This article aims to provide an informative and technical analysis of the factors that influence profit margins, including production costs, distribution strategies, market trends, and regulatory considerations. By exploring these key aspects, businesses can gain valuable insights and make informed decisions to optimize their profitability in the bottled water market. Profit Margin in the Bottled Water Industry The profitability of the bottled water business is a topic of interest for entrepreneurs and investors alike. Understanding the profit margin in this industry is crucial for making informed decisions and maximizing returns. According to industry reports and market research, the profit margin on packaged drinking water can vary but is generally considered to be lucrative. While specific figures may vary depending on factors such as production costs, packaging expenses, and marketing investments, it is estimated that the profit margin ranges from 35% to 40% for convenience-sized bottles[^4^]. Profit Margin in the Bottled Water Industry Factors Influencing Profit Margins in Water Bottling Several factors play a significant role in determining the profit margins in the bottled water business. These include: Production Efficiency: Efficient manufacturing processes and optimized supply chain management can help reduce production costs, thereby increasing profit margins. Packaging Costs: The choice of packaging materials, design, and branding impact both the production costs and consumers' perception of value, affecting the profit margin[^4^]. Marketing and Distribution: Effective marketing strategies and efficient distribution channels can contribute to increased sales volume and market penetration, positively impacting profitability. Market Competition: The level of competition in the bottled water industry affects pricing and market share, which in turn influences profit margins. Opportunities for Growth and Profitability Despite being a mature industry, the bottled water business still presents opportunities for growth and profitability. Factors contributing to these opportunities include: Increasing Consumer Demand: Growing health consciousness and the preference for convenient and packaged beverages drive the demand for bottled water globally[^6^]. Premiumization and Innovation: Offering unique product offerings, such as flavored water, functional water, and enhanced hydration solutions, can attract customers and command higher price points. Sustainability Initiatives: Embracing sustainable practices and eco-friendly packaging options can appeal to conscious consumers and create a competitive edge in the market. Exploring Market Trends for Profit Potential To maximize profitability in the bottled water business, it is essential to keep an eye on market trends and consumer preferences. Some key trends to consider include: Rising Demand for Functional Beverages: Consumers are increasingly seeking beverages that offer health benefits, such as electrolyte-infused water or vitamin-enhanced drinks. E-commerce Growth: The online retail channel is witnessing significant growth, providing opportunities for direct-to-consumer sales and expanding market reach. Customization and Personalization: Tailoring products to meet specific consumer preferences, such as flavored water options or personalized labels, can attract a loyal customer base. Assessing the Growth Potential in the Bottled Water Industry in 2024 As we step into 2024, the bottled water industry continues to exhibit promising growth potential. With increasing global consumption and evolving consumer preferences, entrepreneurs and investors can seize opportunities to tap into this lucrative market. Conducting thorough market research and staying updated with industry trends will be crucial for capitalizing on the growth potential and ensuring long-term profitability in the bottled water business. Critical Considerations for Setting up a Profitable Bottling Plant Establishing a thriving bottled water business requires meticulous planning and attention to critical considerations. By understanding key factors that contribute to profitability, entrepreneurs can make informed decisions to ensure success in this industry. According to industry data, setting up a bottling plant involves significant upfront investment, ranging from $500,000 to over $1 million[^1^]. However, the potential for profitability is substantial due to the increasing demand for bottled water globally. Developing a Business Plan for Bottled Water Production Developing a comprehensive business plan is crucial for the success of a bottled water production venture. The plan should include: Market Analysis: Evaluating the target market size, competition, and consumer preferences to identify market opportunities and develop effective marketing strategies. Financial Projections: Conduct detailed economic forecasts, including projected revenue, production costs, operational expenses, and anticipated profit margins. Production Capacity: Determining the desired production volume and ensuring that the bottling plant can meet the demand efficiently. Sales and Distribution Channels: Identifying potential distribution channels and creating a sales strategy to maximize market reach and profitability. Securing a Reliable Water Supply for the Bottling Process A reliable and safe water supply is essential for bottled water production. Entrepreneurs must consider: Source Selection: Identifying a sustainable and clean water source, such as natural springs or treated municipal water, depending on local regulations and market preferences. Water Treatment: Implementing appropriate water treatment processes, such as filtration, purification, and disinfection, to ensure the quality and safety of the bottled water. Regulatory Compliance: Adhering to local and national regulations regarding water sourcing, treatment, and production processes to maintain quality standards and consumer trust. Utilizing Adequate Packaging and Branding to Enhance Profitability Packaging and branding play a crucial role in differentiating a bottled water brand and enhancing profitability. Consider the following: Packaging Materials: Choosing high-quality, BPA-free plastic or environmentally friendly alternatives that maintain the water's freshness and appeal to eco-conscious consumers. Labeling and Design: Develop an attractive and informative label design that communicates the brand's attributes, water source, and certifications, creating a solid brand identity. Price Positioning: Carefully price the bottled water to align with the targeted market segment while considering production costs, packaging expenses, and desired profit margins. Understanding the Demand for Bottled Water and Consumer Preferences To thrive in the bottled water industry, entrepreneurs need to understand the growing demand for bottled water and consumer preferences. Consider the following insights: Market Research: Conduct thorough market research to identify target demographics, consumer preferences, and trends in the bottled water sector. Product Differentiation: Offering unique features, such as flavored water variants, functional enhancements, or premium packaging, to cater to specific consumer preferences and create a competitive advantage. Sustainable Practices: Embracing sustainable practices, such as using recyclable materials, minimizing carbon footprint, and supporting environmental initiatives to appeal to eco-conscious consumers. Understanding the Demand for Bottled Water and Consumer Preferences By carefully considering these factors and implementing effective strategies, entrepreneurs can establish a thriving and profitable bottled water business. What are the Challenges and Opportunities in the Bottled Water Industry? The bottled water industry faces a range of challenges and opportunities that require careful consideration for businesses operating in this sector. By understanding these factors, industry professionals can navigate the landscape and make strategic decisions to ensure long-term success. Addressing Environmental and Sustainability Concerns One of the primary challenges faced by the bottled water industry is addressing environmental and sustainability concerns. As consumers become more conscious of the environmental impact of plastic waste, businesses need to adopt sustainable practices. This includes exploring eco-friendly packaging alternatives, promoting recycling initiatives, and implementing responsible water sourcing and treatment methods. Minimizing Production Costs while Maintaining Profitability Maintaining profitability while minimizing production costs is a constant challenge for bottled water businesses. Companies must seek cost-efficient manufacturing processes, optimize supply chain management, and explore bulk purchasing options. Additionally, implementing energy-efficient technologies and reducing water usage can contribute to lowering production costs and improving overall profitability. Exploring the Potential Impact of Market Competition Market competition poses both challenges and opportunities for businesses in the bottled water industry. With numerous brands vying for market share, companies must differentiate themselves through product quality, effective marketing strategies, and strong brand positioning. Staying updated on competitor activities, consumer trends, and emerging market segments can help businesses identify opportunities for growth and maintain a competitive edge. Adapting to Changing Consumer Behaviors and Preferences Consumer behaviors and preferences are dynamic and continuously evolving, which presents challenges and opportunities for bottled water businesses. It is crucial to stay informed about shifts in consumer demands, such as the growing preference for functional beverages, flavored water options, or personalized packaging. Adapting products and marketing strategies to align with changing consumer preferences can open doors to new market segments and enhance brand loyalty. Assessing the Global Market for Bottled Water and Growth Opportunities Assessing the global market for bottled water is essential for identifying growth opportunities. Factors such as increasing urbanization, rising disposable incomes, and changing lifestyles contribute to the growing demand for bottled water worldwide. Businesses should analyze market trends, regional preferences, and regulatory landscapes in different countries to identify potential growth markets. Exploring untapped regions and expanding distribution networks can help businesses seize opportunities for expansion and increase market share. By proactively addressing challenges and capitalizing on opportunities, businesses in the bottled water industry can navigate the dynamic landscape and position themselves for long-term success. How do you Maximize Profit Margins in the Bottled Water Business? Maximizing profit margins in the bottled water business requires a strategic approach and careful attention to various factors. By implementing efficient processes, optimizing operations, utilizing innovative technologies, and addressing challenges in procurement and supply chain management, businesses can enhance profitability in this competitive industry. Implementing Efficient Water Treatment and Purification Processes Efficient water treatment and purification processes are essential for ensuring the quality and safety of bottled water while minimizing costs. By identifying and implementing advanced filtration, purification, and disinfection methods, businesses can streamline the production process, reduce wastage, and maintain compliance with regulatory standards. Optimizing Production and Distribution for Cost-Effective Operations Optimizing production and distribution processes is crucial for cost-effective operations and maximizing profit margins. By analyzing production workflows, identifying bottlenecks, and implementing lean manufacturing principles, businesses can improve efficiency, reduce overhead costs, and increase output. Additionally, optimizing distribution channels, such as leveraging technology for route optimization and exploring strategic partnerships, can minimize transportation costs and ensure timely delivery. Utilizing Innovative Technologies for Bottling and Packaging Incorporating innovative technologies into bottling and packaging operations can help reduce costs and enhance profitability. Automated filling and labeling machines, for instance, can increase production rates, reduce labor costs, and minimize errors. Additionally, investing in sustainable packaging materials and designs can not only meet consumer preferences but also optimize costs by reducing packaging waste and transportation expenses. Understanding the Role of Marketing and Branding in Driving Profits Effective marketing and branding strategies are instrumental in driving profits in the bottled water business. By conducting market research, understanding consumer preferences, and developing targeted marketing campaigns, companies can create brand loyalty and attract new customers. Furthermore, emphasizing unique selling propositions, such as premium quality, eco-friendly packaging, or health-enhancing features, can justify higher price points and increase profit margins. Addressing Challenges Related to Procurement and Supply Chain Management Challenges related to procurement and supply chain management can impact profit margins in the bottled water business. By establishing strong relationships with suppliers, negotiating favorable pricing and terms, and implementing efficient inventory management systems, businesses can mitigate risks, reduce costs, and ensure a reliable supply of raw materials. Streamlining logistics and distribution processes can also minimize transportation costs and optimize inventory turnover. In conclusion, maximizing profit margins in the bottled water business requires a comprehensive approach that focuses on efficient water treatment processes, optimization of production and distribution operations, utilization of innovative technologies, effective marketing and branding strategies, and addressing challenges in procurement and supply chain management. By implementing these strategies, businesses can enhance profitability and maintain a competitive edge in this dynamic industry. Challenges Related to Procurement and Supply Chain Management – What are the Trends and Future Outlook for the Bottled Water Industry? The bottled water industry is constantly evolving, driven by changing consumer preferences, emerging market trends, and regulatory developments. Understanding these trends and future outlook is crucial for businesses in this industry to stay ahead of the curve and capitalize on growth opportunities. Exploring Emerging Consumer Preferences and Market Trends Consumer preferences in the bottled water industry are continually evolving. Health-conscious consumers are increasingly seeking functional and flavored water options, such as vitamin-infused, mineral-enhanced, or alkaline water. Additionally, there is a growing demand for sustainable packaging and environmentally friendly practices, reflecting consumers' increasing awareness of environmental concerns. Businesses should closely monitor and adapt to these emerging trends to cater to consumer preferences and gain a competitive edge. Assessing the Potential Impact of Regulatory Changes on the Industry Regulatory changes can significantly impact the bottled water industry. Governments worldwide are increasingly implementing regulations to ensure water quality, labeling transparency, and sustainable practices. Businesses need to stay informed about these regulatory developments and comply with the changing requirements to maintain consumer trust and mitigate risks. Evaluating the Growth Potential of Flavored and Specialty Bottled Water Flavored and specialty bottled water presents a significant growth opportunity in the industry. With the rising demand for unique and refreshing beverages, consumers are embracing flavored water options like fruit-infused or sparkling water. Specialty water products, such as premium artisanal or natural spring water, also appeal to discerning consumers. Businesses can explore innovative flavor profiles and unique offerings to tap into this growing market segment. Understanding the Role of Sustainability and Environmental Concerns in the Industry Sustainability and environmental concerns are increasingly influential factors in the bottled water industry. Consumers are actively seeking eco-friendly packaging options and supporting brands that prioritize ecological stewardship. Businesses can adopt sustainable practices, such as using recycled packaging materials, minimizing carbon footprint, and supporting water conservation initiatives, to align with consumer values and enhance their brand reputation. Analyzing the Profitability of Alternative Bottled Beverage Options While bottled water remains a dominant segment, the industry is witnessing a rise in alternative bottled beverage options. These include functional beverages like energy drinks, ready-to-drink teas, and enhanced waters. Understanding the profitability and market potential of these alternative options can help businesses diversify their product portfolio and cater to a broader range of consumer preferences. In conclusion, the bottled water industry is experiencing various trends and future outlook factors that businesses should consider to stay competitive and maximize growth. By exploring emerging consumer preferences, assessing regulatory changes, evaluating flavored and specialty water options, prioritizing sustainability, and analyzing profitability in alternative bottled beverages, companies can position themselves for success in this dynamic industry. Frequently Asked Questions _ Q: What is the average profit margin for bottled water? A: The typical profit margin for bottled water can range roughly between 38-50%. Factors such as production expenses, distribution methods, and the level of competition in the market can cause some fluctuation in this figure. Q: How can business owners make their bottled water business profitable? A: Profitability in the bottled water business can be achieved by focusing on production efficiency, optimizing distribution networks, and employing effective marketing approaches to increase sales and enhance brand visibility. Q: What factors contribute to the environmental impact of bottled water production? A: Aspects like water usage during production, the generation of plastic waste from packaging, emission of greenhouse gases during transportation, and the overall carbon footprint of the production and distribution cycle significantly influence the environmental impact of bottled water production. Q: How does the bottled water market compare to tap water in terms of sales and market share? A: Globally, the bottled water market is expanding and gaining market share against tap water. This growth is propelled by consumer preference for convenience, portability, and the perception of bottled water being a safer, more trustworthy source of drinking water. Q: What are some strategies for business owners to grow their bottled water business? A: To grow their bottled water business, owners might consider expanding product lines to include flavored or enhanced waters, targeting specific consumer demographics, adopting sustainable production practices, and forming partnerships with retailers and distribution channels to widen market reach. Q: What are the considerations in creating a production plan for bottled water? A: When formulating a production plan for bottled water, factors to consider include determining production capacity, sourcing purified water of high quality, investing in filling and packaging machinery, complying with regulatory standards, and implementing quality control measures throughout the production process. Q: Is starting a bottled water business still a profitable business idea? A: Starting a bottled water business can still prove profitable, particularly when focusing on niche market segments, offering unique value propositions such as health benefits or eco-friendly packaging, and managing production costs effectively to maintain competitive pricing. Q: What are the key factors that contribute to the growth of the bottled water industry? A: Factors driving the growth of the bottled water industry include shifting consumer preferences towards healthier beverage choices, growing awareness about the importance of hydration, advancements in packaging technologies, and the expansion of distribution networks into new markets. Q: How do the profit margins of plain bottled water compare to flavored or enhanced bottled water? A: Generally, the profit margins of plain bottled water are higher compared to flavored or enhanced variants due to the extra costs associated with flavoring, additives, and promotional efforts required for the latter. Q: What role do business strategies play in the success of a bottled water business? A: Critical business strategies like market positioning, brand differentiation, pricing strategies, optimizing distribution channels, and sustainability initiatives are pivotal to the success and sustainability of a bottled water business in a competitive market landscape. References _ Title: "What Is the Profit Margin on Packaged Drinking Water?" Source: Medium – Bottling India Summary: This article discusses the profitability of the packaged drinking water business and provides insights into profit margins, startup costs, and potential revenue in the industry. Title: "What's the profit margin on a bottle of water?" Source: Quora Summary: This Quora post sheds light on the industry standard profit margin for convenience-sized bottles of water after considering production, packaging, and advertising costs. Title: "Bottled Water Economics" Source: Google Answers Summary: This post provides information about profit margins for bottled water, revealing that they can range from 50 to 200 percent, with the average profit margin being around the normal range. Title: "3 Steps To Marginally Maximize Profit In Water Bottling Plant" Source: iBottling Summary: This article outlines three steps to maximize profit margins in a water bottling plant, emphasizing the importance of strategic planning and proper business operations. Title: "How lucrative is the bottled water business?" Source: LinkedIn Summary: This LinkedIn post discusses the profitability of the bottled water business, highlighting factors that affect profit, such as production volume and market demand. Title: "5 Steps to Calculate Mineral Water Plant Profit Margin" Source: Mineral Water Project Information Summary: This article provides a step-by-step guide on calculating profit margins for a mineral water plant, offering insights into factors like production costs, pricing strategy, and market analysis. Title: "Understanding the profit margin of mineral water plant at a small scale" Source: Issuu Summary: This document delves into the profit margin analysis of a small-scale mineral water plant, stating that the average profit margin typically falls between 25% and 30%. Title: "The Success of Bottled Water: The Hidden Costs Hurt Us" Source: ScholarWorks Summary: This research paper examines the hidden costs associated with bottled water, including quality tests, environmental impact tests, and responsible bottle disposal, which can affect overall profitability. Title: "How to Start a Bottled Water Business: A Comprehensive Guide" Source: Small Business Trends Summary: This comprehensive guide explores various aspects of starting a bottled water business, including cost analysis, profit margins, marketing strategies, and regulatory considerations. Title: "Bottled Water Industry Analysis 2021 – Cost & Trends" Source: FranchiseHelp Summary: This industry analysis report provides insights into the bottled water industry, including market trends, cost factors, profit potential, and growth projections, offering a comprehensive overview of the market landscape. Please note that while these sources provide valuable information on the topic of understanding bottled water profit margins, it's always recommended to evaluate sources for accuracy and relevance based on individual research needs.

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