

**Table 4**

**Major Brands Available in Tokyo — May 1988**

<b>Brand</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Price (yen)</b>
Canadian Rocky	Canada	340 ml (can)	120
Bourassa	Canada	1 500 ml	280
Quebec	Canada	1 500 ml	300
Canadian Blue	Canada	3 800 ml (4 units)	1 600
Perrier	France	700 ml	380
Perrier	France	330 ml	230
Perrier	France	200 ml	180
Evian	France	1 500 ml	300
Vittel	France	1 500 ml	200
Volvio	France	1 500 ml	270
Mountain Valley	United States	29 fl. oz	300
Strathmore	Scotland	1 500 ml	300
Swiss Alpine	Switzerland	1 000 ml	380
Bismark	Germany	1 000 ml	350
San Pellegrino	Italy	900 ml	350
Ramlosa	Sweden	680 ml	400
Norwater	Norway	1 500 ml	250
Fuji	Japan	1 000 ml	190
Fuji	Japan	780 ml	100
Rokko	Japan	1 000 ml	200
Rokko	Japan	2 000 ml	300

## 10 Japanese Standards for Bottled Water Standards

### Basic Specifications

Before it can be imported, bottled water must be inspected and approved by the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare. The following basic specification must be met to pass inspection:

- The water must not be turbid.
- The water must have no sedimentation.
- Arsenic, lead and cadmium must not be detected in the water. (Detectable limits: arsenic – below 0.2 ppm, lead – below 0.4 ppm and cadmium – below 0.1 ppm.)
- The tin content in the water must be under 150 ppm.
- The water must be coliform negative.

The basic manufacturing standards for bottled mineral and other water are:

- Potable water must be used.
- The water must be pasteurized at a temperature of more than 85°C (the center-depth temperature) for longer than 30 minutes or by another method with equal or higher effectiveness in destroying any micro-organisms which might be present in the unprocessed water. An automatic filler must be used to fill the containers and the containers of water must then be pasteurized with equipment that has an automatic thermometer. A record of pasteurization must be kept for six months.