Aim The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of our spring water on urinary analytes and stone samples in (patient with) uric acid stone. Material and Methods Twenty patients with uric acid stones underwent a nutritional and metabolic evaluation at baseline and after a controlled diet including our spring water. Stone samples were also left in the usual water and in the spring water. The weights of stones were measured before and 7 days after incubation. Results In patients who drank spring water, there was a tendency for the mean urine pH to increase, the change was significant statistically. On the other hand, urine citrate excretion significantly also increased in these patients (p<0.005). The differences between initial and end-dry weights of stone examples were significant statistically (p<0.05). Conclusion The results of our pilot study may help us to reduce uric acid stone formation and recurrence with the alkaline spring waters.