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Short Communication

# Bacteriological Examination of DrinkingWater in Different Public Places with Reference to Coliforms

**Amin Buruah, Sunjai Helaly* and Aysu Amita**
Department of Microbiology, ADT's, Shardabai Pawar Mahila Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shardanagar, Baramati-413 115, Maharashtra, India

**A R T I C I E I N F O**

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**Corresponding Author:*
*Sunjai Helaly*
*Microbiolsunjai@aol.com*

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**A B S T R A C T**

This ponder explores the contamination level in drinking water in several open places. The bacteriological investigations performed were in accordancewith standard methods. Out of eight tests from distinctive locales all had checks higher than the guidelines. Cinema theaters were the foremost contaminated.



Water contamination is the defilement of water caused by human exercises, which can be hurtful to living beings and plants living in these water bodies or to the people those utilize these waters. Natural squanders such as sewage force tall oxygen request on the getting water driving to oxygen exhaustion with possibly extreme impacts on the entire biological system (Ao and Bordoloi 2003). Pathogens can producewaterborne illnesses in either human or animal hosts.Water contamination has numerous sources. The foremost contaminating of them are the city sewage and mechanical squander released into the streams (Battu and Reddy 2009). The coliform gather comprises of a few genera of bacteria within the family Enterobacteriaceae that incorporates E. coli, which could be a ordinary tenant of the intestinal tract of human and other warm blooded creatures, and in this way, respected as the fecal sort of coliform (Bonde 1977). E. coli is respected as the foremost touchy marker of fecal contamination (Bonde 1977). The huge numbers of E. coli are display within the intestine of human and other warmblooded creatures. The reality that they are not by and large show in other environment underpins their continued utilize as the foremost touchy marker of fecal contamination accessible (Edberg, Rice et al. 2000, CHATTERJEE, Bhattacharjee et al. 2006). The display ponder was outlined to distinguish the coliforms and to evaluate the quality of drinking water in different open places like bus-stop, railway station, and all six cinema theaters within the city of Jalgaon. Using MacConkey's Broth, the Most Probable Number (MPN) approach was used to detect and confirm the presence of E. coli (APHA 1998). The most likely number (MPN) of coliforms in water samples collected from movie theaters was estimated to be extremely high (220 per 100mL). In contrast, MPNs in water samples collected from bus stops (63 per 100mL) and railway stations (26 per

100mL) were considered to be very low (Table 1). As a result, the water in these locations is not safe to drink according to WHO guidelines (Prasai, Lekhak et al. 2007). According to a Federal Register regulation from 1986, there should be no coliforms/100 mL drinking water, as measured by any method at any sampling frequency. In the poor world, water polluted with pathogenic faecal microorganisms poses a severe health danger, particularly in isolated rural areas and peri-urban "shanty" groups (Kasar, Tidke et al. 2009). Water-borne diarrhoeal illnesses are responsible for about three million fatalities each year, primarily among newborns and young children in impoverished areas throughout Africa, Asia, and South America (Anon 1997). To keep the water quality in public spaces safe, proper management is essential right away.

**Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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