Title: ANALYSIS OF WELL WATER MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY DEEP IN SUPPLY OF COMMERCIAL RERIUTABA CITY – CEARÁ

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Summary:

The drinking water can be obtained from various sources. One of them is the underground wells of small depths, which is used in a common way in which the population has no access to public water supply. The quality of the water consumed directly influences on people's health, conserve water consumption, identify possible causes of contamination and the presence of protective factors from wells or sources of the same is very important. The use of groundwater is an effective and viable economically for the population. These waters generally have a high quality as they are filtered and purified by percolation. This research had as objective to evaluate the microbiological quality of a deep pit of a town of Reriutaba - CE, through the method of multiple tubes. For this study water samples were collected from a pit Reriutaba – CE municipality, in the period May to July 2014 on a monthly basis, totaling 03 samples. The samples were submitted will Determining the Most Probable Number (MPN) of total and fecal coliforms. The results of the measurement of values of the Most Probable Number (MPN) of Total Coliforms (CT) and coliforms thermotolerant (CT) from the 03 evaluated samples it was found that 100 % of the samples were contaminated according to the Ministry of Health. In the biochemical test bacteria were identified as klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter and Citrobacter frundll. The high rate of contamination is associated with improper sealing of the well and be close to sources of contamination, such as pits and areas occupied by grazing animals, where there is a greater risk of penetration of impurities occur and allegedly function in disease outbreaks possibility of bacterial contamination.

Keywords: Microbiological quality, health, water