

2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference and Expo on

# Water Microbiology & Novel Technologies

August 28-30, 2017 Philadelphia, USA

## Drinking water improvements

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Water quality guidelines can be used to identify constituents of concern in water, to determine the levels upto which the constituents of water must be treated for drinking purposes. The aim of this paper is to improve the water quality to be valid for domestic purposes through minimizing the health risks associated with either direct or indirect use of water. 43 samples were used which represented different types of drinking water. The water samples were selected according to the specific objectives of the study. Heavy metals were measured by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS); Buck Scientific Company, USA. The study on domestic pollution concerning mainly on assessing microbiological contamination. The results revealed that there were several areas polluted chemically by some heavy metals (Ni, Cd, Pb, Mn and Fe) and microbiologically by *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Amoeba*, Egg of Nematodes and total count of bacteria. We concluded and recommended that water treatment could look for better membranes with both higher permeability and tighter cut-off. Removal of some chemical constituents must be done and sewage system projects must be implemented in all towns and villages.

## Biography

Dr. Raafat Abdeldayem is currently working in Mansoura University, Egypt

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