

Original Research

Monitoring Water Quality Parameters in Egyptian Tap Water

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Abstract

Free-living amoebae can potentially cause infections in humans and animals. Contaminants in the water can affect water quality and, consequently, human health. A total of 68 tap water samples were collected during a one-year period to evaluate the quality of tap water in six districts in Fayoum Governorate according to free-living amoebae, bacteriological and physicochemical aspects. All parameters of water were tested according to the standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. Overall, the detection rate of free-living amoebae in tap water samples was 39.7% (27/68). Seasonally, the highest detection rates of free-living amoebae were recorded during the autumn months (52.9%), followed by spring (47.1%), summer (35.3%) and winter (23.5%). We found no correlation between free-living amoebae and water quality parameters except for temperature. In conclusion, surveillance of FLAs in water resources is an important task for controlling the transmission of these pathogens.

Keywords: water quality, physicochemical, microbiological, contamination, tap water

Introduction

Free-living amoebae (FLAs) are pathogenic and opportunistic unicellular, aerobic and eukaryotic protists protozoa that exist in environments such as soil, air and water [1-4], where they play a role as predators of bacteria, algae, viruses and fungi [5]. They have been isolated from process water systems such as cooling

towers, hospital water networks and drinking water and wastewater plants [6-8]. The main genera found in water are *Acanthamoeba* spp., *Vermamoeba* spp., *Balamuthia* spp., *Naegleria* spp. and *Vahlkampfia* spp. They are known to be pathogenic to humans [1, 6, 9]. *Acanthamoeba* species are the causative agent of amoebic keratitis (AK) [10-11], and granulomatous amoebic encephalitis (GAE) [12], while *Naegleria fowleri* and *Balamuthia mandrillaris* have been associated with amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) and GAE, respectively [1, 11].

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Free-living amoebae pose a potential health risk in water systems as they may be pathogenic and harbor potential pathogenic bacteria known as amoebae-resistant bacteria such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Vibrio cholerae* and *Legionella* species, including *Legionella pneumophila* and environmental *Mycobacterium* species [13]. Therefore, FLAs are reservoirs of various bacteria and other microorganisms, among which some are pathogenic, thus being of particular importance for human health [8, 14]. FLAs have been described as biological by-passes of water treatment because they can protect intracellular bacteria as well as improving their virulence and antimicrobial resistance [15]. Their prevalence in water networks is associated with biofilms [16], where they live together with other microorganisms. These biofilms serve as feeding grounds for the FLAs and provide protection to a certain degree, while the FLAs adhere to their surfaces. They play a role in the reduction of bacterial biomass and the regeneration of nutrients. Microbial growth within drinking water distribution system (DWDS) biofilms has been associated with corrosion of pipes, and the production of various elements in water and sediments in DWDS [17-19]. Drinking water distribution system sediments are mainly composed of iron, total organic carbon (TOC), phosphorous, manganese and aluminum [20-21]. Water quality and suitability for use are determined by its taste, odor, colour and concentration of organic and inorganic matter [22]. The potential sources of water contamination are geological conditions, industrial and agricultural activities and water treatment plants. These contaminants are further categorized as microorganisms, inorganics, organics and disinfectants [18]. The present study aims to test the presence of free-living amoebae in tap water during one year in Fayoum Governorate and to assess the relationship between the prevalence of free-living amoebae and water quality factors.

Methods

Water Sample Collection and Water Quality Measurements

A total of 68 tap water samples were collected during a one-year period from January 2015 to December 2015. Sample collections were carried out from the districts of Fayoum, Sennuris, Tamia, Yosef el-sedek, Ibsawai and Itsa, located in Fayoum Governorate, Egypt. Sampling and preservation procedures were done according to standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater [23]. All samples were kept in an ice box during transportation to the Central Laboratory of Fayoum Drinking Water and Sanitation Company (FDWASC) for immediate processing, and assayed within 24 h of collection.

Cultivation and Detection of Free-Living Amoebae

Collected water samples were separately concentrated using the membrane filtration technique. One liter of each water sample was filtered through a nitro-cellulose membrane filter (0.45 µm pore size and 47 mm in diameter) that was then removed before complete dryness. Each membrane was inverted on the surface of a non-nutrient agar plate coated with *Escherichia coli* and incubated at 35°C. The plates were observed daily for 14 days using an inverted microscope to detect the growth of FLAs trophozoites [24].

Bacteriological Analysis of Tap Water

Heterotrophic bacteria (total bacterial counts) were cultured on the heterotrophic plate count (HPC) agar base measured by the pour plate method at 35°C for 48±4 h (Methods 9215 B) [23]. Total coliform (T C) were measured by membrane filtration and a differential medium described in the standard method for the examination of water and wastewater (Methods 9222 B) [23]. Total coliform cultures were placed in m-Endo LES agar (Difco, USA) at 35±1°C for 24±2 h before counting.

Water Factors

Physicochemical parameters of water were assessed according to methods used by APHA (2012) [23]. Physical parameters of water were assessed on 68 tap water samples according to methods used by APHA (2012) [23]. Some physico-chemical parameters included turbidity, temperature, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS) and free residual chlorine. These parameters were measured in the field immediately.

Turbidity was measured using a Hach portable turbidimeter (Hach Instruments, USA) and the results were expressed in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Free residual chlorine for each sample was determined with the diethyl paraphenylene diamine indicator (DPD) chlorine test kit (La- Motte, Chestertown, MD, USA) and expressed in parts per million (ppm). pH was determined using a Metrohm mobile pH meter. Temperature, electrical conductivity (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS) were measured using a Hach sension 5 conductivity meter (Hach Instruments, USA). Total alkalinity, chlorides, total hardness, total organic carbon (TOC) and nitrates were measured according to standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater [23]. The analyses of six heavy metals, including iron (Fe), aluminum (Al), cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), lead (Pb) and manganese (Mn) were analyzed using ICP, which are approved by APHA (2012) [23].

Statistical Analysis

Data obtained were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 software for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Bivariate correlation and linear regression analysis was used to determine if any correlations (positive or negative) existed between any of the physical, chemical or bacteriological water quality parameters and the presence/absence of free-living amoebae. The values of $p < 0.05$ were considered as statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

The present work examined 68 water samples collected from different drinking water pipe lines of 6 districts (Fayoum, Sennuris, Tamia, Yosef el-sedek, Ibshawai and Itsa) within Fayoum Governorate. Overall, the detection rate of free-living amoebae in tap water samples was 39.7% (27/68) during the year (Fig. 1). Free-living amoebae that were found in all sampling districts might be due to its wide ecological distribution in the environment [3]. They have been frequently found in humans and have been isolated from drinking water plants [6, 25], hospital water networks [8, 26-27] and domestic water networks [2, 16, 28]. Several studies were conducted in Egypt and recorded FLAs in tap water: 4% in samples collected from different Egyptian governorates [29] and 60.4% in Giza governorate [16]. Variable rates were reported in several studies all over the world: 46.9% in Korea [30], 23% in Nicaragua [31], 22.79% in Brazil [32], 29.4% and 22% in Sivas, Turkey [2, 28], 89% in the United Kingdom [33] and 79% in the United States of America [5]. However, nearly similar results compared to our results were obtained on examination of household tap water samples in Eastern Spain (38.7%) [34]. Conflicting results on FLA contamination in tap water from different countries might be attributed to factors known to influence their presence, such as water source, water treatment method, geographic location, sample size and differences in water temperature [5]. Also, high

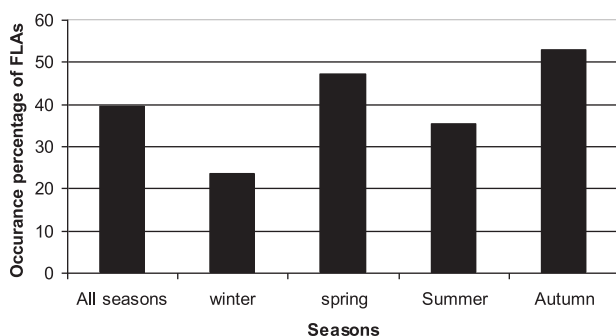


Fig. 1. Seasonal variations of free-living amoebae in tap water in Fayoum Governorate.

contamination of tap water with FLAs might lead to more biofilm formation along the piped water network and tap outlet. This is consistent with findings from a study that showed settlement of microorganisms on the inner surfaces of water pipes that would later become a source of secondary microbial contamination [16, 35]. Biofilm formation attracts more predatory FLAs, which engulf and feed on bacterial colonies [5, 12]. Therefore, high contamination of the piped water network with FLAs would definitely result in nosocomial infections due to the survival and persistence of these pathogens in the biofilms inside the storage tanks of hospitals [8, 26-27].

Tap water samples collected in the present study were positive for FLAs in all four seasons of sampling, and the results are presented as follows: the highest detection rates of free-living amoebae were recorded during the autumn months (52.9%) followed by spring (47.1%), summer (35.3%) and winter (23.5%) (Fig. 1). Other researchers in Egypt found that free-living amoebae predominated in tap water of Greater Cairo in winter (41.7%), followed by summer (25%), while they were evenly distributed in both spring and autumn 16.7% for each [36]. In another study in Egypt, the highest occurrence percentage of free-living amoebae in tap water samples was observed in summer (75%) and then decreased to be 66.7, 58.3 and 41.7% in autumn, spring and winter, respectively [16]. Similarly, the seasonal variations may play an important role the diversity of FLAs between the seasons. They also may be attributed to differences in water quality based on the differences in drinking water treatment plant processes and in the distribution system from which samples were collected [5].

The water temperature was different among the seasons when samples were collected, ranging from as low as 15.1°C in winter to as high as 26.4°C in autumn. Linear correlation analysis showed an inverse correlation between the presence of free-living amoebae with temperature ($p < 0.05$). This means that FLA growth decreased as temperature rose. These findings are in agreement with previous studies [37].

Free chlorine residual concentrations were detected at different sampling points during the study period and ranged between 0.25 and 2 ppm. The final step in treatment carried out on water resources is disinfection to maintain residual chlorine in the distribution system, chlorine and its derivatives are used as disinfectants due to their low relative cost, ease of use and appropriate functionality to eliminate microbiological regrowth in drinking water distribution networks [38]. Isolation of amoebae from chlorinated samples in our study shows that some amoebal cells can survive drinking water even after chlorination. The survival of amoebae to chlorination is because of amoebal cyst walls containing cellulose, which form a physical barrier against chlorine [14, 39]. Amoebal cysts can survive chlorine concentrations as high as 100 mg/L for 10 minutes. Therefore, the currently applied dose of free chlorine

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of physical parameters of analyzed tap water samples.

Parameters		Autumn	Summer	Spring	Winter	All seasons
Turbidity (NTU)	Mean	0.88	0.92	0.75	0.94	0.87
	SD	0.61	0.79	0.29	0.38	0.52
	Range	0.35 - 2.25	0.3 - 1.65	0.3 - 1.3	0.4 - 1.8	2.25 - 0.3
E.C ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Mean	582	489	467	671	552
	SD	140	73	81	112	101
	Range	445 - 930	374 - 560	273 - 625	524 - 875	273 - 930
pH	Mean	7.43	7.25	7.28	7.64	7.40
	SD	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.16
	Range	7.2 - 7.94	6.91 - 7.71	7.11 - 7.63	7.26 - 7.75	6.91 - 7.94
Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Mean	24.2	24.0	24.6	19.6	23.1
	SD	1.4	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.5
	Range	21 - 26.4	21.9 - 26	23 - 25.7	15.1 - 24.1	15.1 - 26.4
TDS (ppm)	Mean	320	264	259	390	308
	SD	76	44	45	59	56
	Range	245 - 512	206 - 320	147 - 345	285 - 501	147 - 512

residual may not result in the inactivation of amoebal cysts [40- 41].

The pH range was not seasonally dependent and varied mostly by region rather than by season. The mean pH values for autumn, winter, spring and summer were 7.43, 7.64, 7.28 and 7.25, respectively. However, among the different sampling points the pH varied from 6.91 to 7.94 (Table 1). pH of tap water close to neutrality [42] showed that free-living amoebae were able to grow in vitro at a pH range of 5.6-8.4 [43-44].

The highest electrical conductivity was recorded in the winter (mean 671 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$), followed by autumn (mean 582 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). The average electrical conductivity was 467 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ and 489 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ for both the spring and summer, respectively. It was noticed that the TDS values were 390, 259, 264 and 320 in winter, spring, summer and autumn, respectively (Table 1). Chlorides and total hardness had reached its peak in winter and then decreased gradually during spring and summer. Then the values start to increase again during autumn. The highest means of chlorides and total hardness were observed in winter and reached 65.96 and 185.1, respectively. The mean values of total alkalinity were 133.9, 127.1, 122.3 and 138.7 in winter, spring, summer and autumn, respectively. The highest concentration mean of nitrate was detected in the autumn (mean = 2.81), followed by winter (mean=2.65), then decreased gradually during spring (mean= 2.09), while the lowest value (mean 1.65) was noticed in summer. Although the TOC means were not seasonally dependent, among the different sampling points the TOC varied from 2.33 to 5.26. In the current study, most water samples were rich in TOC and nitrate, indicating the presence

of free-living amoebae, thus providing nutrition and encouraging growth as a source of organic carbon and nitrogen (Table 2). The high prevalence of FLAs could be due to contamination of the water by the formation of more organic matter, which may provide an ideal environment for FLA growth. This increases the build-up of bacteria, consequently increasing the number of free-living amoebae. This concurs with previous findings that there are more amoebae when there is a build-up of more organic matter in soil and water because the organic fraction contains organic molecules needed for microbial development [45-46].

The detection rate of Heterotrophic bacteria and total coliform bacteria in tap water samples in four seasons are summarized in Fig. 2. The detection of Heterotrophic bacteria and total coliform bacteria were further analyzed with respect to detection rates by four sampling seasons, and the results are presented as

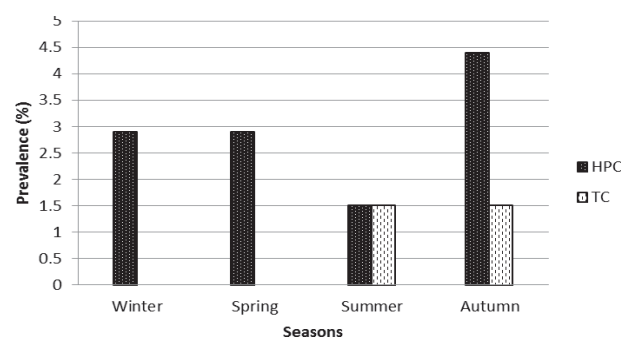


Fig. 2. Seasonal variations of HPC and TC bacteria in tap water in Fayoum Governorate.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of chemical parameters of analyzed tap water samples.

Parameters		Autumn	Summer	Spring	Winter	All seasons
Res. Chlorine (ppm)	Mean	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
	SD	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Range	0.8 - 1.5	0.25 - 1.8	1 - 1.7	0.8 - 2	0.25 - 2
Chlorides	Mean	52.04	39.17	39.72	65.96	49.22
	SD	17.26	12.80	14.67	16.36	15.27
	Range	30.46 - 92.27	22.42 - 59.19	13.93 - 66.81	39.39 - 96.5	13.93 - 96.5
Nitrate as No ₃ (ppm)	Mean	2.81	1.65	2.09	2.65	2.30
	SD	1.70	0.69	0.96	1.05	1.10
	Range	0.79 - 6.43	0.49 - 3.31	0.41 - 3.61	1.49 - 5.38	0.41 - 6.43
Total alkalinity (ppm)	Mean	138.7	122.3	127.1	133.9	129.1
	SD	6.0	9.4	19.0	6.9	6.9
	Range	130.2 - 147.4	111.4 - 144.6	111.6 - 130	123 - 145	111.4 - 147.4
Total hardness (ppm)	Mean	174.4	149.9	146.4	185.1	163.9
	SD	26.8	14.7	15.7	17.1	18.6
	Range	139 - 239.6	129.4 - 172.8	113.2 - 174.4	150.6 - 206.8	113.2 - 239.6
TOC (ppm)	Mean	3.29	3.09	3.30	3.54	3.30
	SD	0.72	0.30	0.42	0.50	0.48
	Range	2.71 - 5.26	2.61 - 3.46	2.34 - 3.85	2.91 - 4.68	2.34 - 5.26
Aluminum (ppm)	Mean	0.185	0.184	0.154	0.167	0.172
	SD	0.092	0.135	0.112	0.086	0.106
	Range	0.069 - 0.392	0.06 - 0.528	0.018 - 0.273	0.018 - 0.366	0.018 - 0.392
Iron (Fe) (ppm)	Mean	0.052	0.115	0.072	0.120	0.089
	SD	0.031	0.245	0.038	0.073	0.097
	Range	0.024 - 0.079	1.06-0.024	0.024 - 0.126	0.079 - 0.272	0.024 - 0.272

follows: the detection rates of Heterotrophic bacteria were 4.4%, 2.9%, 1.5% and 2.9% in autumn, spring, summer and winter, respectively. Moreover, the temporal distributions of total coliform bacteria were similar in autumn and spring (1.5%), while there was no detection of total coliform bacteria in other seasons. Moreover, there was also no significant correlation between the occurrences of free-living amoebae with bacteriological parameters. The present study showed that the highest numbers of amoeba isolations were obtained with the highest occurrence of total bacteria.

As regards the values of aluminum (Al), iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn), most of their values were in the normal range and few odd results were detected. The lowest occurrence of iron was recorded in autumn months (Table 2). A high concentration of iron has been shown to have a lethal effect on many microorganisms [47-49].

Cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu) and lead (Pb) were below the detection limits of the used techniques,

suggesting that they are absent or present in very low amounts in the water. No significant correlations were found between the occurrence of free-living amoebae and physical (except temperature) chemicals, including heavy metals.

Conclusion

This evidence shows the need for surveillance of FLAs in water resources for controlling the transmission of these potentially/frank pathogens. Several tap water samples in Fayoum Governorate do not comply with the Egyptian standards for drinking water, and that represents an important public health problem for the affected population because of the FLA risk. The increasing prevalence of FLAs in water means that there is increased density of prey organisms (bacteria). This can be an indicator of poor environmental and domestic tap water quality.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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