



Questions & Answers

Coliform Bacteria and Drinking Water

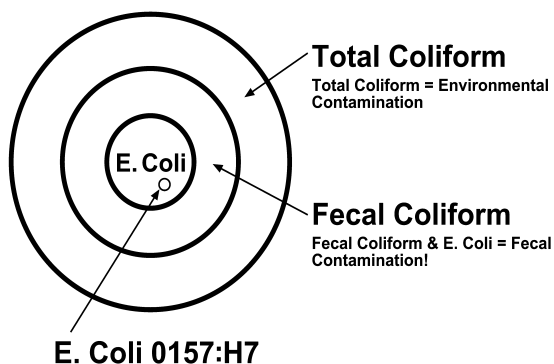
Public water systems must deliver safe and reliable drinking water to their customers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If the water supply becomes contaminated, consumers can get seriously ill. Fortunately, public water systems take many steps to make sure drinking water is safe. One of the most important steps is regular testing for coliform bacteria.

What are coliform bacteria?

Coliform bacteria are present in the environment and feces of all warm-blooded animals and humans. Coliform bacteria are unlikely to cause illness. However, their presence in drinking water indicates that disease-causing organisms (pathogens) could be in the water system. Most pathogens that can contaminate water supplies come from the feces of humans or animals. Testing drinking water for all possible pathogens is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. It is easy and inexpensive to test for coliform bacteria. If testing detects coliform bacteria in a water sample, water systems search for the source of contamination and restore safe drinking water.

There are three groups of coliform bacteria. Each is an indicator of drinking water quality and each has a different level of risk. Total coliform is a large collection of different kinds of bacteria. Fecal coliform are types of total coliform that exist in feces. *E. coli* is a subgroup of fecal coliform. Labs test drinking water samples for total coliform. If total coliform is present, the lab also tests the sample for fecal coliform or *E. coli*, depending on the lab testing method.

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Total coliform bacteria are common in the environment (soil or vegetation) and are generally harmless. If a lab detects only total coliform bacteria in drinking water, the source is probably environmental and fecal contamination is unlikely. However, if environmental contamination can enter the system, pathogens could get in too. It is important to find and resolve the source of the contamination.

Fecal coliform bacteria are a subgroup of total coliform bacteria. They exist in the intestines and feces of people and animals. The presence of fecal coliform in a drinking water sample often indicates recent fecal contamination. That means there is a greater risk that pathogens are present.



HELPING TO ENSURE SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

E. coli is a subgroup of the fecal coliform group. Most *E. coli* bacteria are harmless and exist in the intestines of people and warm-blooded animals. However, some strains can cause illness. The presence of *E. coli* in a drinking water sample usually indicates recent fecal contamination. That means there is a greater risk that pathogens are present.

Note: *E. coli* outbreaks receive a lot of media coverage. A specific strain of *E. coli* bacteria known as *E. coli O157:H7* causes most of those outbreaks. When a drinking water sample is reported as “*E. coli* present,” it does not mean that *O157:H7* is present. However, it does indicate recent fecal contamination. Boiling or disinfecting contaminated drinking water destroys all forms of *E. coli*, including *O157:H7*.

What if coliform bacteria are found in my water?

When coliform bacteria are found, water systems investigate to find out how the contamination got into the water. They collect additional water samples and often inspect the entire system. Collecting additional samples helps determine whether an actual problem exists. If the lab detects bacteria in any of the additional samples, the initial findings are “confirmed.”

What if total coliform bacteria are confirmed in my water?

If a lab confirms total coliform bacteria in your drinking water, your water system will investigate to find out how the contamination got into the water. After identifying the source of contamination, the system can usually resolve the problem with system repairs, flushing, and adding chlorine for a short period. We help water systems resolve problems. When a lab confirms total coliform bacteria in drinking water, we require the water system to notify its customers within 30 days. We recommend that the system distribute this notice as soon as possible. The notice will tell you what the system is doing to correct the problem, when the problem will likely be resolved, and what you may need to do until then.

What if fecal coliform bacteria or *E. coli* are confirmed in my water?

Confirmation of fecal coliform bacteria or *E. coli* in a water system indicates recent fecal contamination, which may pose an immediate health risk to anyone who consumes the water. The water system will issue a “health advisory” within 24 hours to alert all water users of a health risk associated with the water supply. The advisory usually recommends using boiled or bottled water for drinking, preparing food, and brushing teeth. It also outlines the steps underway to correct the problem and explains when the system expects to resolve the problem.

Responding to health emergencies is our highest priority. We will inspect the system as soon as possible to help the water system resolve the problem. More water samples will be collected to find and eliminate potential contamination sources, and a system not normally disinfected most likely will be chlorinated and flushed. The health advisory will remain in effect until the situation is resolved and the water is safe to drink.

For more information

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