A sample Abstract

Metals Disinfection of E. coli in Synthetic Groundwater

Joshua N. Edokpay^{1,2*}, Rekha Singh², John O. Odiyo¹ and James A. Smith²

**Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Venda, Private Bag X5050, Thohoyandou 0950, South Africa *Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Virginia, VA 22904, USA

Email of corresponding Author: Joshua.Edokpayi@univen.ac.za

ABSTRACT

Sustainable access to clean and safe drinking water remains a global challenge as large numbers of people still consume water that is not safe. Diarrhea; a preventable waterborne disease remains the major cause of death among children under the age of 5 in most developing countries of the world. Several technologies have been invented to provide point-of-use water treatment. The cost of these technologies often limits the application. This study seeks to evaluate the use of several metals at concentrations below the World Health Organization recommended guideline values in drinking water as disinfectants for point-of-use water treatment. The factoricidal activity of Ag, Cu, Co, Ni and Zn against a non-pathogenic strain of *E. coli* in synthetic ground water was evaluated. Different concentration of silver varying from 20-80 μ g/L were tested for disinfection effeave. Samples were taken at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 18 and 24-hour time points. Similarly, copper concentrations were varied in the range of 200-800 μ g/L. Samples were withdrawn at 0, 4,6,8,12,18 and 24 hours to count viable bacteria using the IDEXX technique. Results showed that 80 μ g/L of Ag gives 4log-8.5log reduction of *E. coli* between 2 to 24 hours. While, 800 μ g/L of Cu showed 1log-7log reduction of *E. coli* between 24-72 hours. A very high concentration (2800 μ g/L) of Zn showed 1log-5.2log reduction of *E. coli* between 24-72 hours. Whereas, Co and Ni did het show any significant disinfection of *E. coli* even after 72 hours.

Keywords: Disinfection, *E. coli*, metals, synthetic groundwater.

202