**CHRISLAND UNIVERSITY**

**BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON WATER TANKS IN CHRISLAND UNIVERSITY**

**(OKOH PRECIOUS OMOZE)**

**ABSTRACT**

Diseases and infections which can be naturally transmitted through drinking contaminated water is a major concern worldwide as it can lead to severe water borne disease outbreak. Water tanks are often used to store potable drinking water. Because of the widespread scarcity of resources, there is a higher emphasis on water storage projects around the world right now, and because water is so important in daily living, water storage is necessary. But sometimes, water tanks are contaminated with harmful bacteria. This study was designed to isolate, identify and evaluate the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of *Enterobacteriaceae* from water tanks. Using standard microbiological procedures, bacteria were isolated from six (6) samples collected from different sites. A total of 49 bacteria isolates and 28 bacteria species. Result obtained from antibiotic susceptibility pattern according to CLSI guidelines revealed that all the bacteria isolates were all susceptible to S(Septrin), AM (Amoxacillin), CN (Gentamycin), PEF (Pefloxacin), S (Streptomycin), APX (Ampiclox), Z (Zinnacef), R (Rocephin), CPX (Ciprofloxacin), E (Erythromycin), CH (Chloranphenicol), SP (Sparfloxacin), AM (Amoxacillin), AU (Augmentin), CN (Gentamycin) and OFX (Tarivid). This study revealed that there was presence of coliforms in the water tanks where the sample was collected and this is potentially harmful to human health. It becomes important to educate people on the importance of personal hygiene and how to take proper care of water tanks in order to avoid water-borne diseases.