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Detection of *E. coli*/total coliforms and antibiotic resistance genes in drinking water collected from Pine Creek First Nation in Manitoba

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E.coli and total coliforms

- *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*): commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms
- **Total coliforms:** commonly found in e.g., water, soil and feces.
- > 100 Water Advisories are issued to First Nations reserves



Source: BIOCOTE team



Antibiotic resistance

Antibiotic resistance genes:

- the key of resistance
- e.g., produce proteins to inactivate antibiotics

Antibiotic resistance:

- bacteria is not (readily) killed by the antibiotics
- Increased hospital stays and/or mortality in humans



Objective

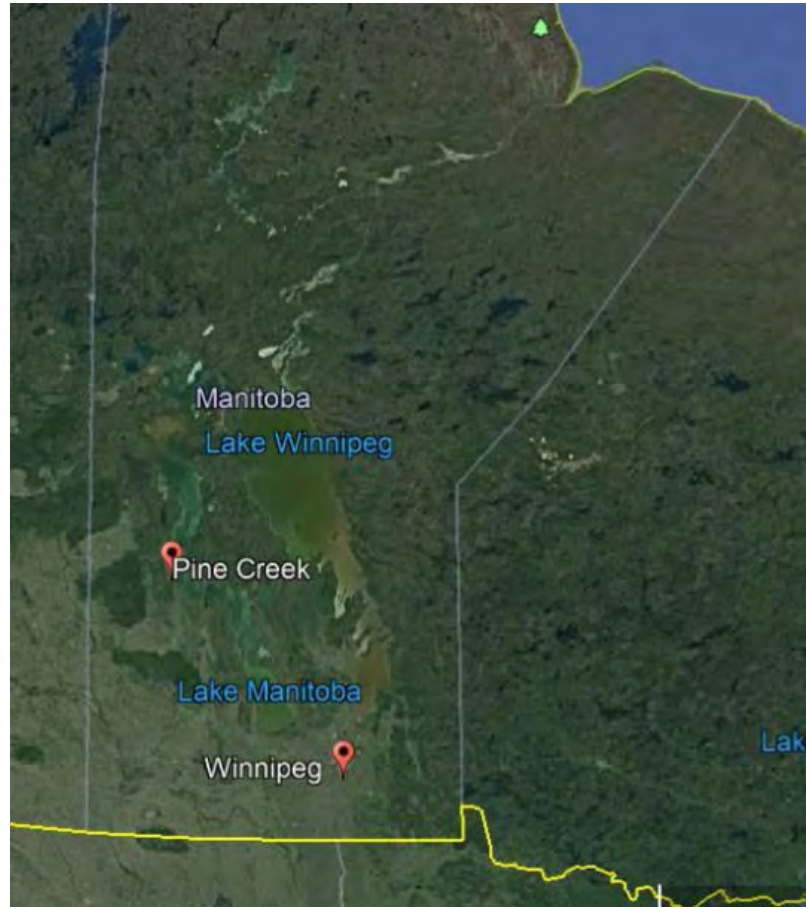
This project was designed to investigate drinking water quality in Pine Creek First Nation by detecting:

- ***E. coli*/total coliforms,**
- **Antibiotic resistance genes, and**
- **Free chlorine concentration**

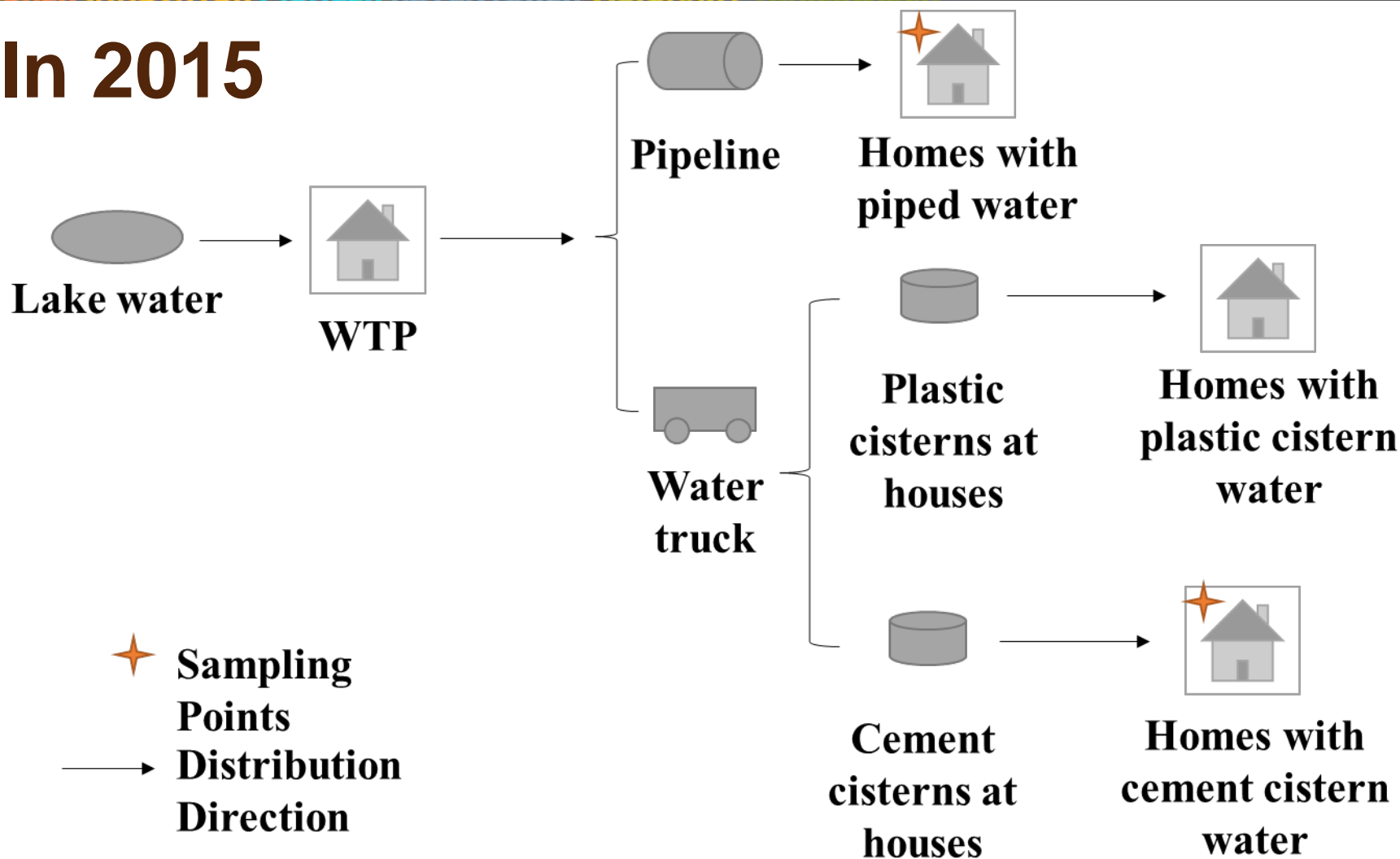


Study in 2015

- **West Region Tribal Council**
- **~ 400 km from Winnipeg**



In 2015



Free residual chlorine concentration and total coliform detection

Sampling time	Distribution system	Free residual chlorine range (mg L ⁻¹)	% <0.2 mg L ⁻¹ (HC guide)	% detection of total coliforms
03/15	Piped	0.04 – 1.28	38	50
	Cistern	0 – 0.07	100	90
05/15	Piped	0.01 – 3.4	57	57
	Cistern	0.02 – 0.38	78	78
10/15	Piped	0 – 0.82	50	12
	Cistern	0 – 0.31	86	43
Overall	Piped	0 – 3.4	48	39
	Cistern	0 – 0.40	88	73

(Health Canada total coliform guide – 0 CFU/100mL; free residual chlorine guide – 0.2 mg L⁻¹ in distributed water)



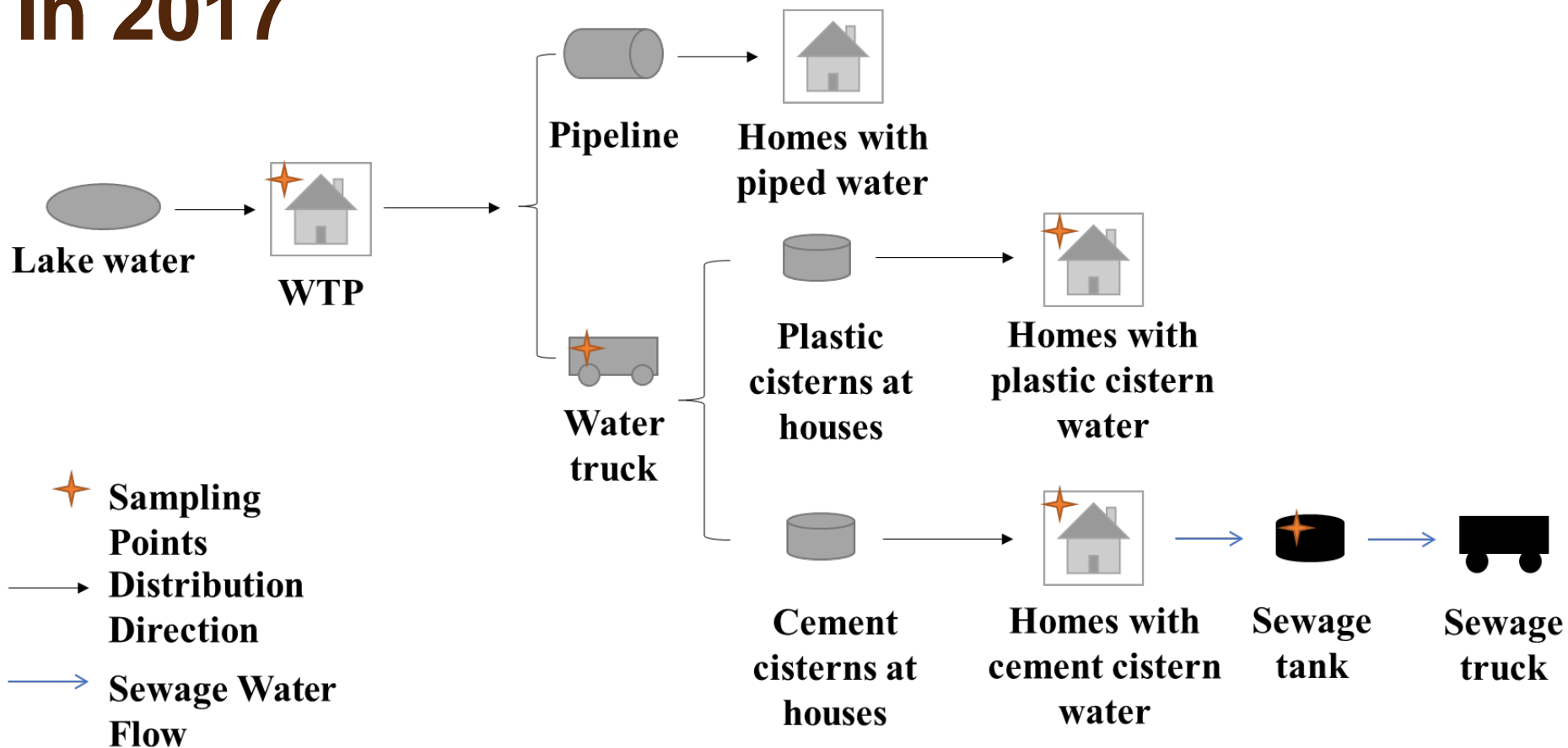
Study in 2017

- Focus on cisterns in Pine Creek
- Cisterns are under houses or underground, and some of them are cracked
- Concrete cisterns and plastics
- Usage time > recommendation
- About 8m to sewage tank

- Free chlorine, fecal bacteria and ARGs were detected



In 2017



Results: free chlorine residuals

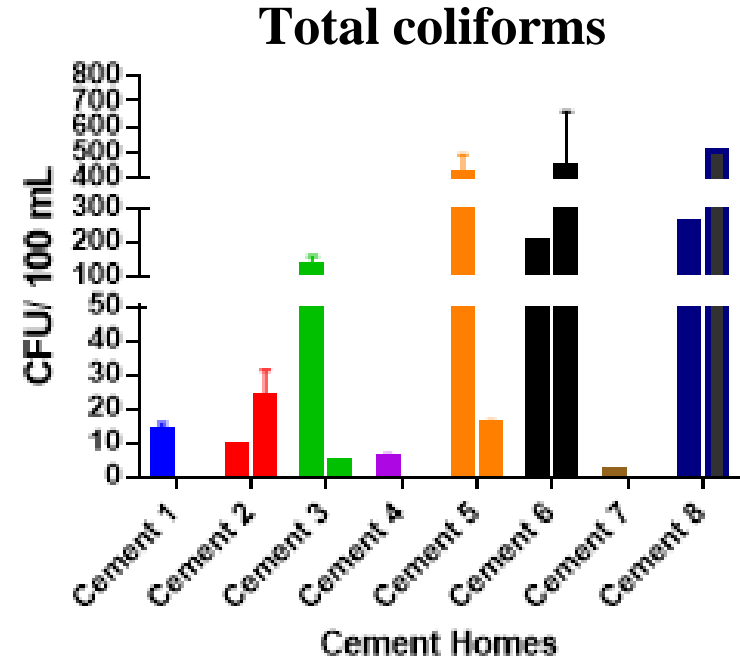
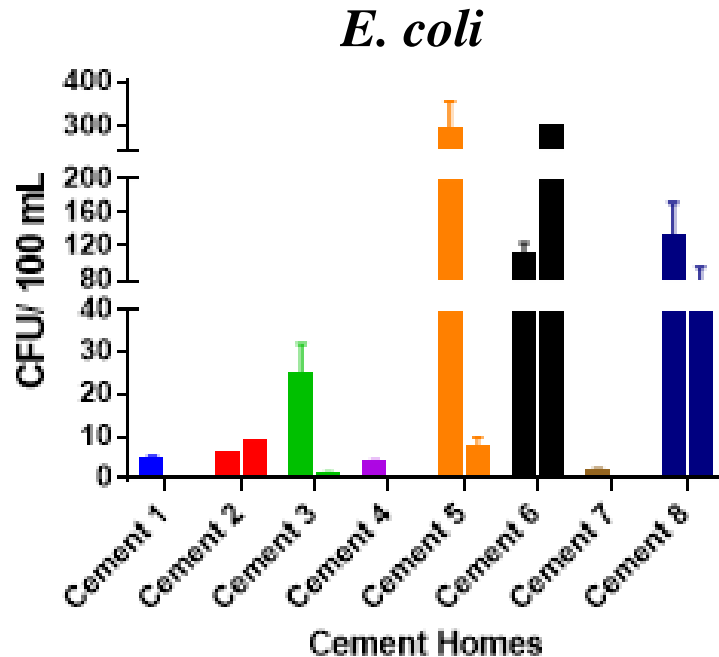
- Free chlorine concentrations in WTP were in the range 0.4 – 2.0 mg/ L
- Recommendation level: ≥ 0.2 mg/ L

First Nations	Trip	% of cement < 0.2 mg/ L	% of plastic < 0.2 mg/ L
Pine Creek	1	100	100
	2	75	86



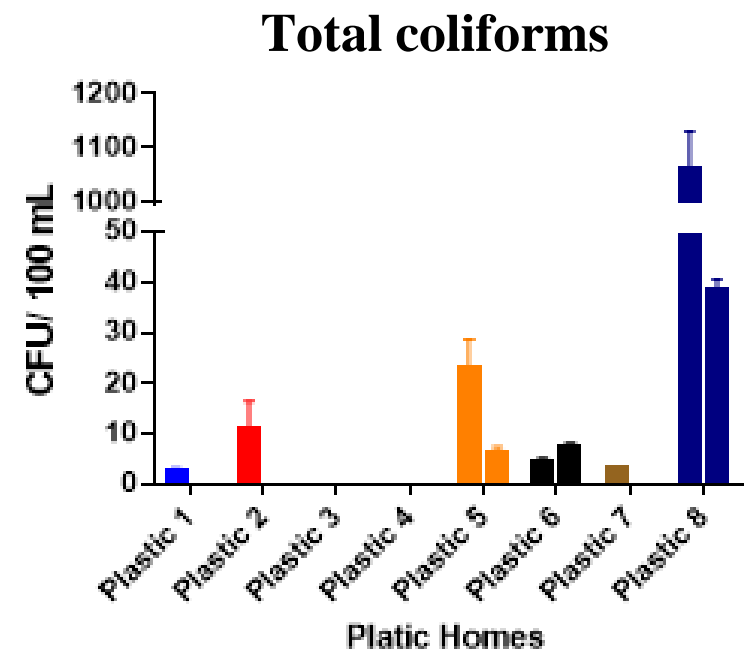
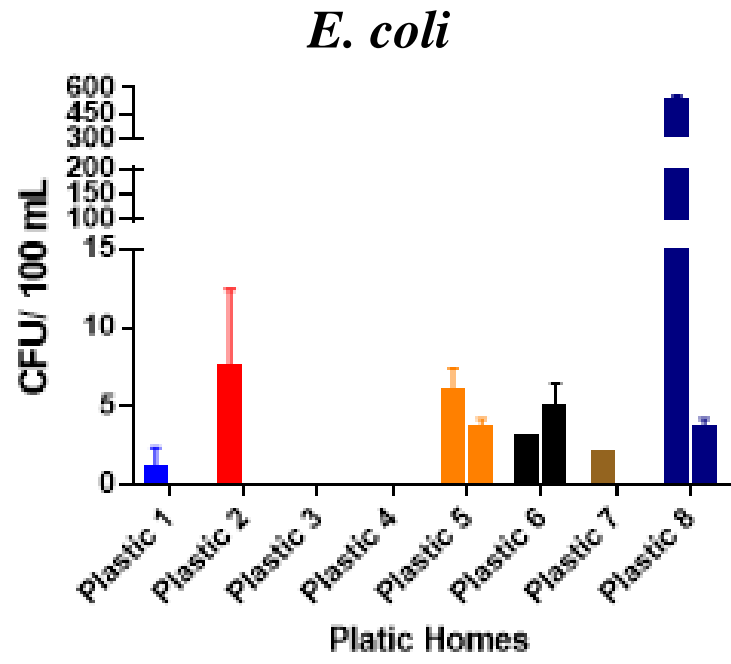
Results: *E. coli* and total coliforms

- Cement cistern samples



Results: *E. coli* and total coliforms

- Plastic cistern samples



Summary

- Free chlorine concentration in cistern water barely met the recommended level
- *E.coli*/total coliforms were tested positive in many cistern samples
- Some ARGs were frequently detected in a few samples
- Results illustrate that drinking water quality was poor in homes with cisterns in Pine Creek
- Changing cisterns is necessary for homes with both bacteria and antibiotic resistance genes presenting in drinking water



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