

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the bacteriological quality of the raw water supplies for the city of Baghdad and to check on the suitability of the existing conventional water supply plants for the appropriate treatment of the raw water supplies with its varying bacteriological quality. The assessment of the suitability of existing plants is based on recommendations set forth by the WHO and some American water authorities.

The included bacteriological data in the study are plate count, total coliform bacteria and fecal coliform bacteria of the raw water supplies from the eight existing intakes for a period of 29 months starting from January, 1992 and ending in June, 1994 were used in the analysis.

It is found that the bacteriological quality of the raw water supplies of all eight intakes needed special treatment throughout or part of the year.

Other findings are reported herein concerning the bacteriological state of the raw water supplies from the river Tigris.