INTRODUCTION

Supplies of drinking water are liable to contamination with sewage or other excreted matter which may cause outbreaks of intestinal infections such as diarrheal diseases, typhoid fever and cholera ***(Senior, 1996).*** Health authorities rely on information obtained from frequent bacteriological tests, in safe guarding public water supplies ***(Tillett et al., 1988).***

Bacteriologist rely on tests that reveal the presence of commonesal bacteria of intestinal origin such as *coliform group, Streptococcus faecalis, Clostridium perfringens,* as their presence indicate that faecal matter has entered the supplies and that water is therefore liable to contamination with more dangerous organisms ***(Senior, 1996).***

Pathogenic bacteria that have been transmitted by water include: *Salmonellae, Shigeallae, and Vibrios.* These organisms are considered as dangerous intestinal pathogens as they cause serious enteric diseases, typhoid, dysentry and chloera respectively. These enteric pathogens usually present in water in much small number than bacterial indicator ***(Cheesbrough, 1989).***