

TITLE: Microbiological Analysis of Consumption Water in the Tracuateua Extractive Marine Reserve, Para-Brazil.

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Introduction: Water is one of the main substances ingested by humans, constituting an indispensable element to life. And in order to guarantee health and quality of life to the population, it is essential that the water be distributed in sufficient quantity and quality that meets the potability standard, being free of contamination, whether chemical, physical, radioactive or biological. However, it can serve as a vehicle for various pathogens agents of diarrhea and dysentery, among other diseases, due to water quality. It stands out that the microbiological standard of water can be evaluated through research of coliform bacteria (total and thermotolerant bacteria) and *Escherichia coli*, the latter being considered an important indicator of fecal contamination due to having as primary habitat the intestinal tract of man and homeothermic animals. **Objective:** In this way, considering the risks to human health associated with the presence of pathogens in water, this work aimed to evaluate the microbiological conditions of domestic drinking and consumption water in communities inhabiting the area of the Marine Extractive Reserve of Tracuateua - PA. **Methodology:** For the microbiological analysis, samples of tap water and drinking water were collected in households, schools and health units located in eleven communities located around reserve. And the procedure of analysis of the water samples was through the chromogenic substrate method defined. On the occasion of the visits, questionnaires were applied in the households in order to trace the socioeconomic profile of the population. **Results:** The socioeconomic profile showed that reserve residents in Tracuateua (PA) presented low educational level, family income around a minimum wage and poor sanitation conditions, including access to potable water. From the total of 67 water samples analyzed, the presence of total coliforms occurred in 100% of the samples; while *Escherichia coli* was confirmed in 67%. **Conclusion:** Finally, it can be observed in this study that drinking water was in unsatisfactory conditions, either because of the quality of the water provided by the collective alternative service and / or individual, or inadequate water handling in households, With little hygiene care and lack of cleaning of the containers and reservoirs, constituting a risk for the dissemination of waterborne diseases.

Keywords: Water, Potability, Reserve, Tracuateua, Para.

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