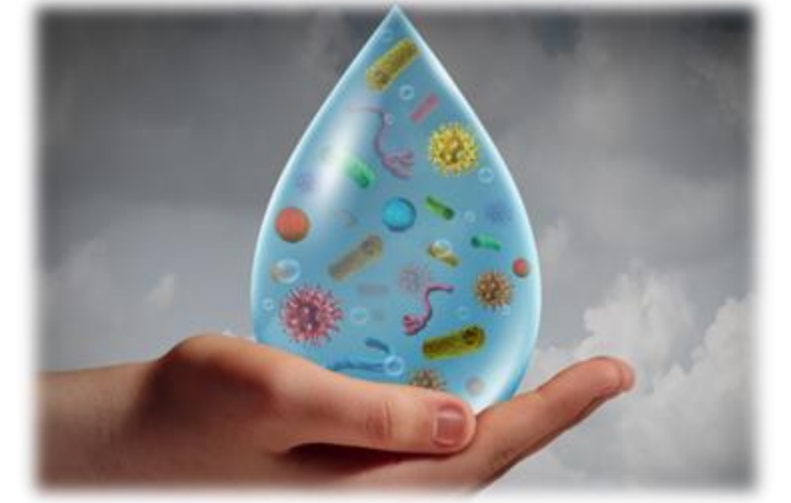
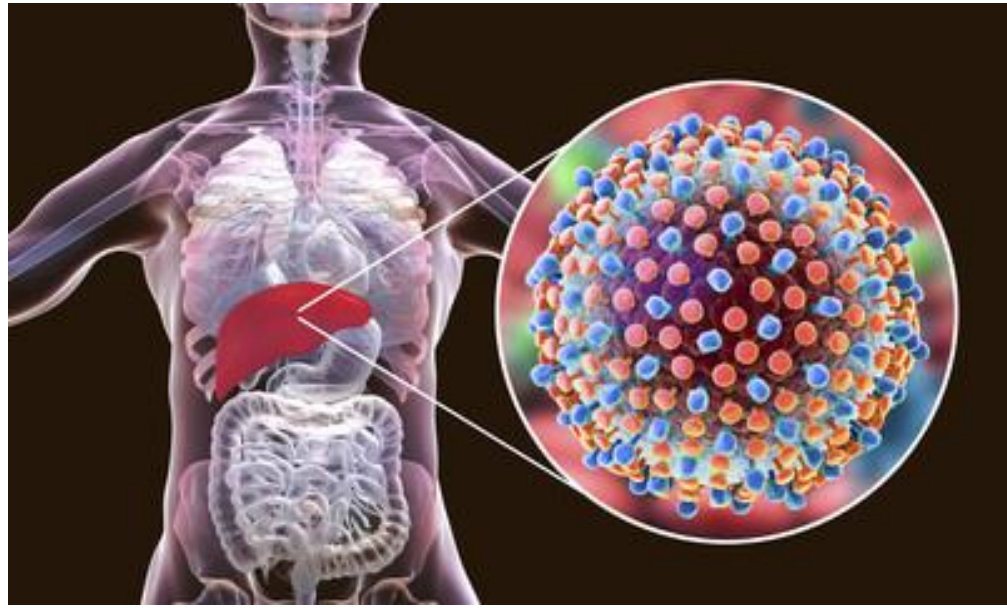


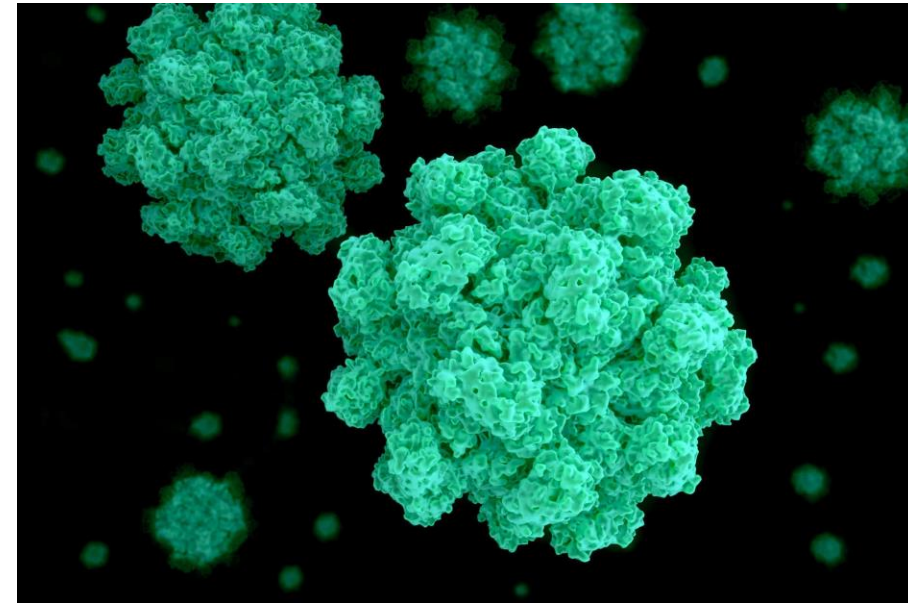
Lack of safe drinking water, deficiency of sanitation, deficiency of hygiene practices and environmental contamination leads to a huge health burden, short term and long term, causing problems for humans, animals and the environment.



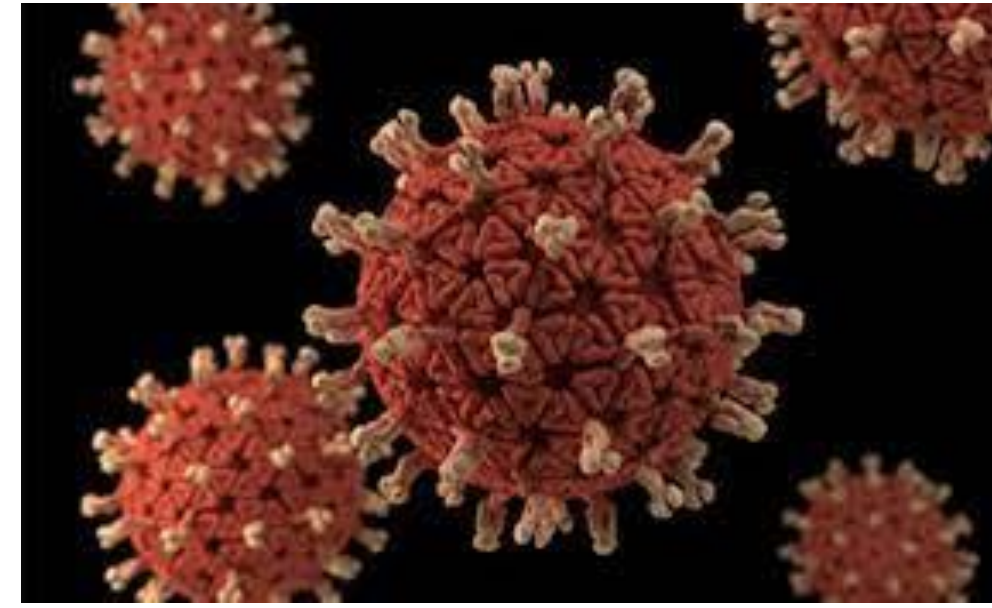
Viruses



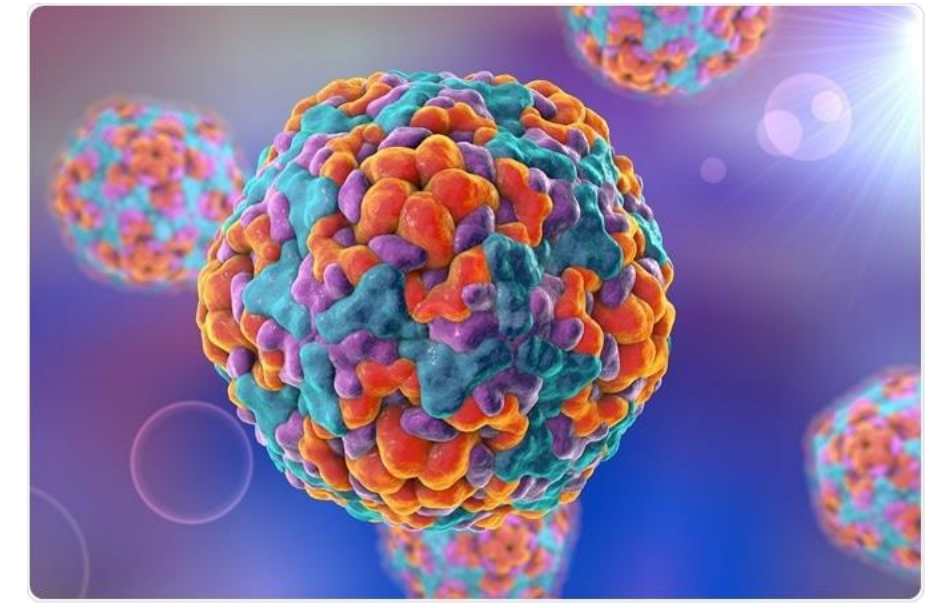
Hepatitis A & E
(Hepatitis)



Norovirus
(Norovirus infection)



Rotavirus
(Rotavirus infection)

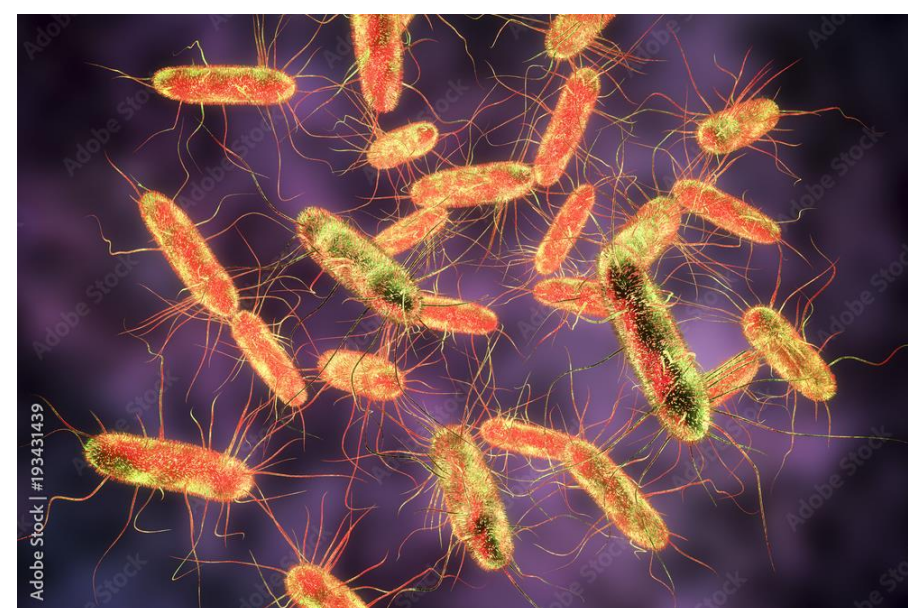


Coxsackie virus
(Enteroviral disease)

Bacteria



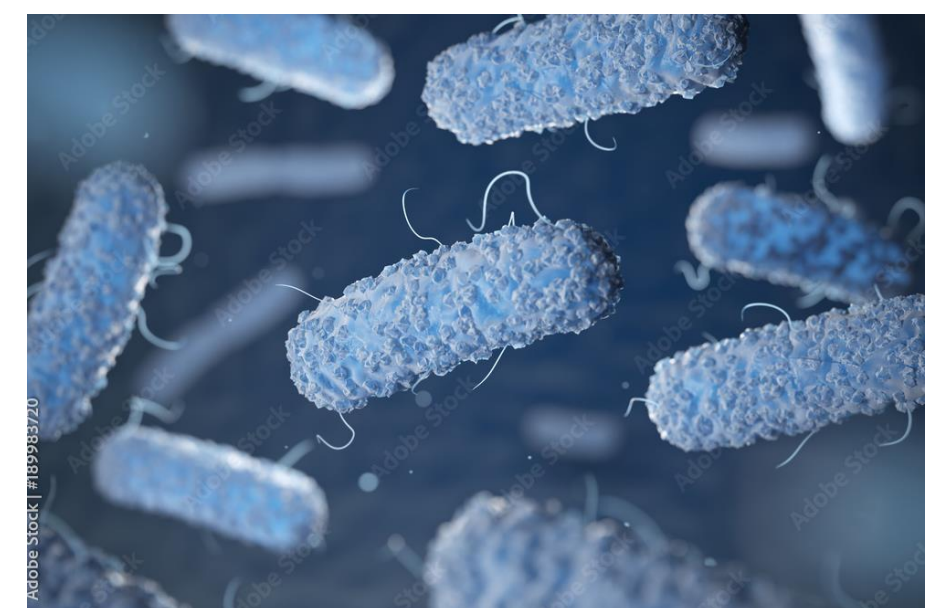
Vibrio cholerae
(Cholera)



Salmonella typhi
(Typhoid fever)

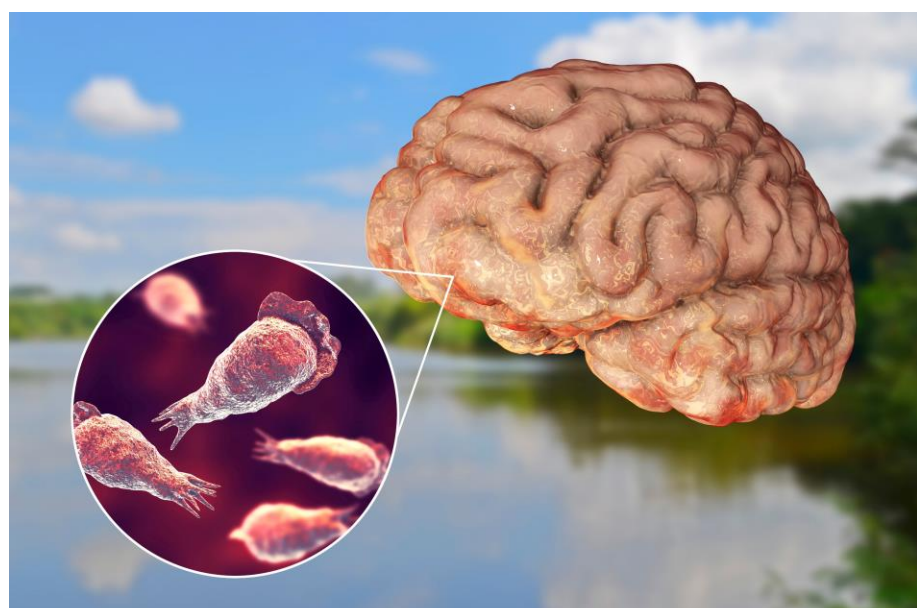


Campylobacter jejuni
(Campylobacteriosis)



Legionella spp.
(Legionnaires' disease)

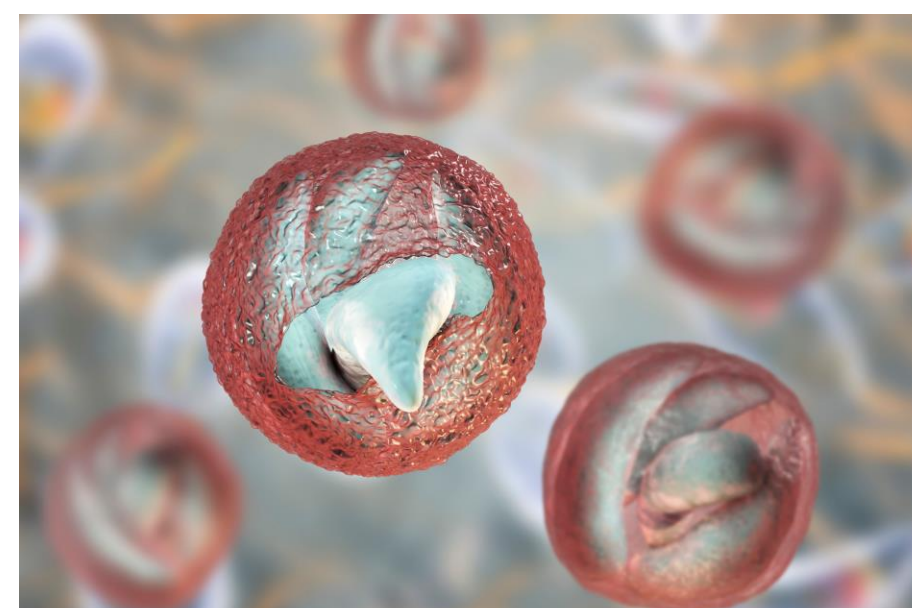
Parasites



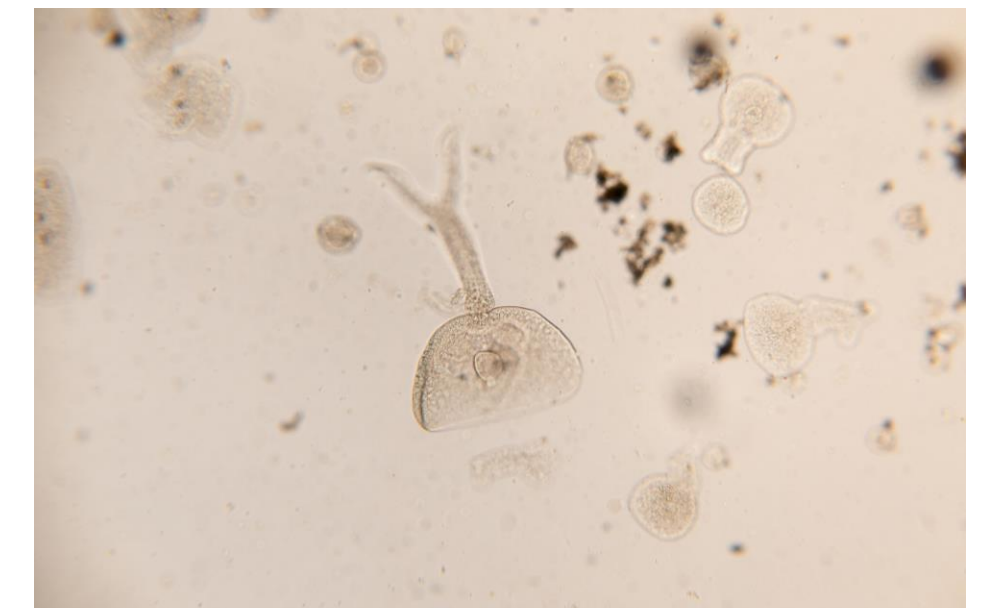
Naegleria fowleri
(Amebic meningoencephalitis)



Giardia lamblia
(Giardiasis)



Cryptosporidium parvum
(Cryptosporidiosis)



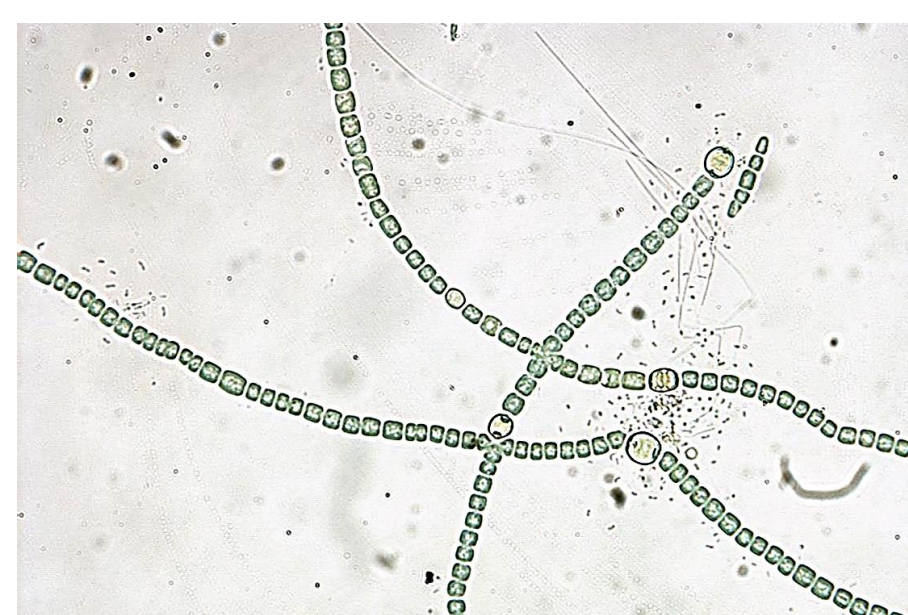
Cercariae
(Swimmer's itch)

Toxins

Harmful microbial overgrowth: a variety of algae, cyanobacteria, dinoflagellates and fungi can produce potent toxins that can be very harmful to humans, animals, the food chain and the ecosystem at large.



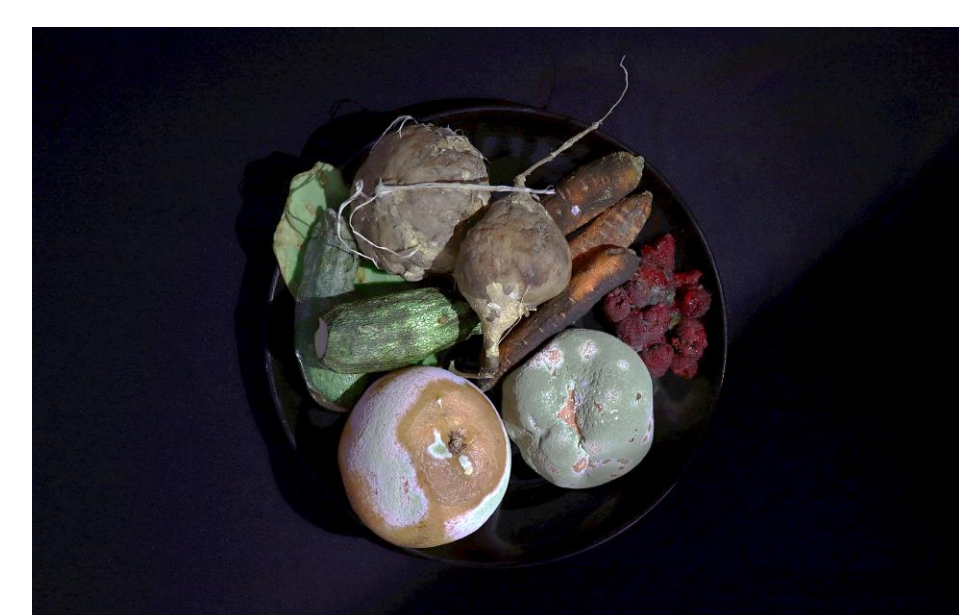
Algae



Cyanobacteria



Dinoflagellates



Mycotoxins

Other environmental toxins can include arsenic, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DTT), dioxins, toxins from fecal waste, fertilizers, heavy metals, herbicides, microplastics, mycotoxins, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA, Teflon), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, pharmaceutical products, nitrates, phosphates, plastics, radioactive substances and more.

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For more information on waterborne diseases and toxins visit the CDC or WHO.

