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**WATER QUALITY
IN UiTM CAMPUS SHAH ALAM**

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ABSTRACT

The quality of water, whether it is used for drinking or recreational purposes, is significant for developed countries worldwide. The first problem with water is obvious. That is the source of water must be found. Secondly, when accessible water is found it must be suitable for human consumption. New approaches to meet these water need will not be easy to implement: economic and institutional structures still encourage the wasting of water. Finding a water source is the first problem. The other problem is finding a source of water that is safe to drink.

Water quality is important. It can have a major impact on health, both through outbreaks of waterborne disease and contributions to the background rates of disease. Water quality standards are important to protect public health in term for drinking, cleaning and recreation.

In this text, water quality refers to those characteristics or range of characteristics that make water appealing and useful. Keep in mind that useful also means nonharmful or nondisruptive to either ecology or the human condition within the very broad spectrum of possible uses of water. For example, the absences of odours, turbidity, or colour art-desirable

immediate qualities. There are imperceptible qualities that are also important such as the chemical qualities. The fact is the presence of materials, such as toxic metals (e.g. mercury and lead), excessive nitrogen and phosphorous, or dissolved organic material, may not be readily perceived in the sense, but may exert substantial negative impacts on the health of a stream and on human health. The ultimate impact of these imperceptible qualities of water (chemicals) on the user may be nothing more than loss of aesthetic values. On the other hand, water containing chemicals could also lead to a reduction in biological health or to an outright degradation of human health.

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