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Corrigendum to the paper: High levels of faecal contamination in drinking groundwater and recreational water due to poor sanitation, in the sub-rural neighbourhoods of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo by Kayembe et al., (2018)



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We apologize for the following minor and caption errors in [Kayembe et al. \(2018\)](#).

In the presenting version

We request to correct and edit the following sentence in section 2.5. “The PCR amplification was performed directly on the colonies picked from selective media plates (resuspended in 20 µL of sterile water)” using human-specific *Bacteroides* primers shown in table 3.

Corrected to

PCR assays to confirm the human-specific *Bacteroides* were performed as previously described by [Thevenon et al. \(2012\)](#); [Tshibanda et al. \(2014\)](#) and [Kilunga et al. \(2016\)](#) using humanspecific *Bacteroides* primers shown in table 3.

In the presenting version

We request to correct and edit in table 5. “PCR presence/absence assays for detection of humanspecific bacteroides in water samples from wells, river and hospital outlet pipe and sediment samples from river (Kokolo Canal).

Corrected to

PCR presence/absence assays for detection of *E. coli* and

Enterococcus in water samples from wells, rivers, hospital outlet pipes, and sediment samples from rivers (Kokolo Canal).

In the presenting version

In section 2.5, each PCR assays.

Corrected to

Each PCR assay.

In the presenting version

We request to correct and edit the plant count in section 2.6.

Corrected to

Plate count.

In the presenting version

We request to correct and add the decimal point for the last number in the column in table 3.568.

Corrected to

568.0.

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In the presenting version

The FIB values in sediment samples from KC recorded during the wet season ranged from $(1.1\text{--}33.2) \times 10^5$ and $(8.4\text{--}59.7) \times 10^5$ CFU 100 mL^{-1} for *E. coli* and ENT, respectively.

Corrected to

Unit changed from CFU 100 mL^{-1} to CFU 100 g^{-1} .

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