POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGKARANG
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Ibnu Masrur

Ketersediaan Air Bersih dan Penyediaan Air Minum Rumah Tangga di Desa Muara Jaya Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sukadana Kabupaten Lampung Timur Tahun 2022

XVII + 103 halaman + 8 tabel + 7 grafik + + 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Air merupakan faktor yang sangat menentukan kualitas dari makanan atau minuman, karena air digunakan sebagai bahan baku untuk memasak, mencuci bahan-bahan makanan, mencuci alat-alat makanan dan minuman. Dalam sustainable development goal (SDGs) Air bersih dan Sanitasi sampai sekarang menjadi persoalan serius yang tak kunjung tuntas. Berdasarkan data WHO, dalam skala dunia terdapat 2,2 miliar orang yang tidak mendapatkan layanan air minum yang aman dikonsumsi. Penyediaan air bersih terdiri dari sumur gali, penampungan air hujan, sumur bor, mata air perlindungan, perpipaan, dan terminal air. Ketersediaan sarana ini jika tidak memenuhi syarat maka dapat memungkinkan terjadinya pencemaran, sehingga dapat menimbulkan penyakit-penyakit yang berhubungan dengan air seperti diare, kolera, cacingan, dan penyakit kulit. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu cakupan air minum layak sudah diangka 99,65 % tetapi kasus kejadian diare yang masih tinggi di desa Muara Jaya sebanyak 40 kasus, dan mengingat akan pentingnya menjaga kesehatan air bersih dan penyediaan air minum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui sarana air bersih yang digunakan oleh masyarakat, mengetahui tingkat resiko sarana air bersih tercemar, mengetahui pengolahan air minum, mengetahui ketersediaan wadah penampungan air siap minum, dan mengetahui cara pengelolaan wadah penampung air siap minum yang digunakan oleh masyarakat di desa Muara Jaya, Kecamatan Sukadana, Kabupaten Lampung Timur Tahun 2022.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan tujuan ingin mengetahui Ketersediaan Air Bersih dan Penyediaan Air Minum Rumah Tangga di Desa Muara Jaya Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sukadana Kabupaten Lampung Timur. Sistematika random sampling teknik yang digunakan dalam pemilihan sampel penelitian dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 93 sampel.

Hasil penelitian ini diketahui, sarana air bersih yang digunakan masyarakat untuk keperluan minum 75.3% sumur gali, 14.0% sumur bor, dan 10.8% air isi ulang. Untuk keperluan masak, mencuci, dan keperluan hygiene 83.9% sumur gali, dan 16.1% sumur bor. Tingkat resiko tercemar sarana air bersih sumur bor 4.3% tingkat resiko tinggi sedangkan pada sarana sumur gali 15.1% resiko tinggi, 89.2% air minum diolah sebelum diminum, 100% responden memiliki wadah penampungan air siap minum, dan 30.1% wadah penampung air siap minum disimpan ditempat yang mudah terkontaminasi. Kesimpulan sumur gali

merupakan sarana air bersih yang banyak digunakan masyarakat untuk minum, mandi, masak, mencuci, dan keperluan hygiene sebesar 75.3% dan 83.9%, tingkat resiko sarana air bersih tercemar 13 sarana sumur bor 4.3% resiko pencemaran tinggi, dan 70 sarana sumur gali, 15.1% resiko pencemaran tinggi, 89.2%) mengolah air bersih menjadi air siap minum sebelum dikonsumsi dengan cara direbus, (100%) memiliki wadah penampungan air minum, dan pengelolaan wadah penampung air siap minum sudah baik sebanyak (96.8%) selalu mencuci wadah penampung setiap air habis digunakan

Kata kunci : Air bersih, air minum, dan wadah penampungan
Daftar bacaan : 34 (2003 – 2021)

TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH
FINAL PROJECT REPORT, JUNE 2022

Ibnu Masrur

The Avaibility of Clean Water and Supply of Household Drinking Water in Muara Jaya Village of Health Center Work Area Sukadana in East Lampung District

XVII + 103 pages + 8 tables + 7 graphs + 6 attachments

ABSTRACT

Water is a factor that greatly determines the quality of food or drink, because water is used as a raw material for cooking, washing food ingredients, washing food and drink utensils. In the sustainable development goal (SDGs), clean water and sanitation have been a serious problem that has not been resolved until now. Based on WHO data, on a world scale there are 2.2 billion people who do not get safe drinking water services. The provision of clean water consists of dug wells, rainwater reservoirs, drilled wells, protected springs, pipelines, and water terminals. If the availability of this facility does not meet the requirements, it can allow contamination to occur, so that it can cause water-related diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, intestinal worms, and skin diseases. The formulation of the problem in this study is that the coverage of safe drinking water has been 99.65% but cases of diarrhea are still high in Muara Jaya village as many as 40 cases, and remembering the importance of maintaining clean water health and drinking water supply.

This study aims to determine the clean water facilities used by the community, to know the level of risk of polluted clean water facilities, to know the processing of drinking water, to know the availability of ready-to-drink water storage containers, and to know how to manage the ready-to-drink water containers used by the community in Muara Jaya village. , Sukadana District, East Lampung Regency in 2022.

This study uses a descriptive design with the aim of knowing the availability of clean water and the provision of household drinking water in Muara Jaya Village, Sukadana Health Center, East Lampung Regency. Systematic random sampling technique used in the selection of research samples with a total sample of 93 samples.

The results of this study are known, clean water facilities used by the community for drinking purposes are 75.3% dug wells, 14.0% drilled wells, and 10.8% refill water. For cooking, washing, and hygiene purposes 83.9% dug wells and 16.1% drilled wells. The level of risk of contamination by drilled clean water facilities is 4.3% high risk, while in dug well facilities 15.1% is high risk, 89.2% drinking water is treated before drinking, 100% of respondents have ready-to-drink water storage containers, and 30.1% ready-to-drink water containers are stored where it is easily contaminated. In conclusion, dug wells are clean water facilities that are widely used by the community for drinking, bathing, cooking,

washing, and hygiene purposes by 75.3% and 83.9%, the level of risk of polluted clean water facilities is 13 borehole facilities 4.3% high pollution risk, and 70 well facilities. dig, 15.1% high risk of pollution, 89.2%) process clean water into ready-to-drink water before being consumed by boiling, (100%) have drinking water storage containers, and the management of ready-to-drink water containers is good (96.8%) always wash container for every time the water is used up.

Keywords : Clean water, drinking water, and storage container
Reading list : 34 (2003 – 2022)