

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURANG
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN

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Hubungan Kondisi Sumur Gali Dengan Kualitas Fisik Air Di Desa Pancabakti Kecamatan
Tegineneng Kabupaten Pesawaran Tahun 2021

xv+63 halaman, 8 Tabel, 6 Gambar

ABSTRAK

Sumur gali adalah salah satu macam sumur dan paling banyak digunakan masyarakat Indonesia khususnya masyarakat di Desa Pancabakti Kecamatan Tegineneng Kabupaten Pesawaran. Dibutuhkan sumur gali yang baik agar kualitas air di dalamnya tetap terjaga. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan kondisi sumur gali dengan kualitas fisik air di Desa Pancabakti Kecamatan Tegineneng Kabupaten Pesawaran Tahun 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Pancabakti Kecamatan Tegineneng Kabupaten Pesawaran pada tanggal 19 April 2021 s/d 27 April 2021 populasi kasus penelitian ini berjumlah 68 sumur gali. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil analisis bivariat diketahui adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara konstruksi sumur gali dengan kualitas fisik air dimana diperoleh $P\text{-value} = 0,040 < \alpha (0,05)$ dengan OR (CI : 95%) : 3,636, ada hubungan yang bermakna antar saluran pembuangan air limbah (SPAL) dengan kualitas fisik air dimana diperoleh $P\text{-value} = 0,025 < \alpha (0,05)$ dengan OR (CI : 95%) : 3,909, tidak ada hubungan antara jarak sumur gali dengan sumber pencemar terhadap kualitas fisik air dimana $P\text{-value} = 0,867 > \alpha (0,05)$ dengan OR (CI : 95%) : 1,111.

Disarankan bagi masyarakat agar memperhatikan konstruksi sumur gali yang meliputi dinding sumur yang dibuat harus kedap air, tidak retak, memiliki kedalaman minimal 3 m, bibir sumur dibuat dengan ketinggian minimal 70-75 cm, tidak retak, kedap air, lantai sumur memiliki lebar minimal 1,5 m, kedap air, tidak licin. Saluran Pembuangan Air Limbah (SPAL) dibuat kedap air, tertutup, dan memiliki jarak minimal 10 m, jarak sumur dengan sumber pencemar harus memiliki jarak minimal 10 m. hal ini dilakukan guna tetap menjaga kualitas air sumur.

Kata kunci : Sumur gali, kualitas fisik air, konstruksi sumur, saluran pembuangan air limbah, jarak sumur dengan sumber pencemar.

Daftar Bacaan : 17 (2000-2019)

TANJUNGPURANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION APPLIED STUDY PROGRAM

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The Relationship between Dug Well Conditions and Physical Water Quality in Pancabakti Village, Tegineneng District, Pesawaran Regency in 2021

xv+63 pages, 8 Tables, 6 Pictures

ABSTRACT

Dug wells are one of the types of wells and are most widely used by Indonesian people, especially people in Pancabakti Village, Tegineneng District, Pesawaran Regency. It takes a good dug well so that the quality of the water in it is maintained. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between dug well conditions and the physical quality of water in Pancabakti Village, Tegineneng District, Pesawaran Regency in 2021. This study used descriptive. This research was conducted in Pancabakti Village, Tegineneng District, Pesawaran Regency on April 19, 2021 to April 27, 2021, the population of this research case amounted to 68 dug wells. Analysis of the data used is the Chi Square test.

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the construction of dug wells and the physical quality of the water, where $P\text{-value} = 0.040 < (0.05)$ with OR (CI: 95%) : 3.636, there was a significant relationship between wastewater sewers. (SPAL) with the physical quality of water where the obtained $P\text{-value} = 0.025 < (0.05)$ with OR (CI: 95%) : 3.909, there is no relationship between the distance of dug wells and pollutant sources on the physical quality of water where the $P\text{-value} = 0.867 > (0.05)$ with OR (CI : 95%) : 1.111.

It is recommended for the public to pay attention to the construction of dug wells which include the walls of the wells that are made to be waterproof, not cracked, have a minimum depth of 3 m, the lip of the well is made with a minimum height of 70-75 cm, not cracked, watertight, the floor of the well has a minimum width of 1,5 m, waterproof, non-slip. The Waste Water Disposal Channel (SPAL) is made watertight, closed, and has a minimum distance of 10 m, the distance from the well to the pollutant source must have a minimum distance of 10 m. This is done in order to maintain the quality of the well water.

Keywords: dug wells, physical quality of water, well construction, sewerage drains, distance between wells and pollutant sources.

Reading List : 17 (2000-2019)