

KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS AIR MINUM DEPOT AIR MINUM (DAM) BERDASARKAN SANITASI TEMPAT, PERALATAN DAN KEPATUHAN PENJAMAH TERHADAP STANDAR OPERASIONAL PROSEDUR (SOP)

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Depot air minum (DAM) sebagai penyedia air minum, wajib memenuhi standar baku mutu sesuai peraturan. Berdasarkan uji petik terdapat 34,2% air minum DAM positif mengandung total coliform, kemungkinan cemaran didapat dari sanitasi tempat, peralatan dan kepatuhan penjamah terhadap Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP). **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi tempat, peralatan dan kepatuhan penjamah terhadap SOP dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum DAM di Kecamatan Pemalang. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional, variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah sanitasi tempat, peralatan dan kepatuhan penjamah terhadap SOP, sedangkan variabel terikat adalah kualitas bakteriologis air minum DAM. Sampel sebesar 43 dengan teknik pengambilan sampel simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan pemeriksaan laboratorium ada tidaknya total coliform pada air minum DAM. Analisis data dengan menampilkan analisis univariat dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi, grafik fan tabel silang, analisis bivariat dengan chi-square. **Hasil:** 32,6% sanitasi tempat DAM tidak memenuhi syarat, 2% peralatan DAM tidak memenuhi syarat, 65% penjamah DAM tidak patuh terhadap Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP), 60% kualitas bakteriologis air minum DAM tidak memenuhi syarat. **Simpulan:** Ada hubungan antara sanitasi tempat dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum DAM ($p=0.000$), ada hubungan kepatuhan penjamah terhadap SOP dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum DAM ($p=0.000$), tetapi tidak ada hubungan antara peralatan DAM dengan kualitas bakteriologis air minum DAM ($p=1.000$). **Kata kunci:** kualitas bakteriologis air minum, Sanitasi, peralatan, SOP.

ABSTRACT

Background: Water depots as drinking water provider are obliged to fulfill the quality standard according to the rule. Based on quote test, there was 34,2% water depots which positive with coliform total, potential pollution from surrounding sanitation, equipment and also the agent's conformity to the SOP. **Objectives:** This research was aimed to find out the correlation between drinking water for water depots in Pemalang District. **Methods:** It was observational analytic research with cross sectional approach. Sanitation, equipment and also the agent's conformity to the SOP were the independent variable, and bacteriological quality of the water as the dependent variable of the research. 43 water depots were taken as sample using simple random sampling technique. In collecting the data, the researcher went through observation, interview, and laboratory test to find the total coliform content in the drinking water. The data analysis was presented by univariate analysis in a form of frequency distribution table, charts, cross table, and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. **Result:** 32,6 % sanitation of the water depots didn't meet requirement, 2% water depots equipment didn't meet requirement, 65,1% agents were ignorance to the SOP and 60% bacteriological quality of the drinking water under the requirement. **Conclusion:** there was Correlation between sanitation with bacteriological quality of drinking water from the water depots ($p=0.000$), and also the agent's conformity to the SOP toward bacteriological quality of the drinking water ($p=0.000$), but there was no correlation between water depot equipment toward bacteriological quality of the drinking water ($p=0.000$). **Keywords:** Bacteriological quality of drinking water, Sanitation, Equipment, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).