

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Penggunaan air kemasan dan air isi ulang sebagai sumber air minum dari 10,35% tahun 2009 menjadi 19,37% pada tahun 2010. Dari 420 jumlah Depot Air Minum (DAM) di Kabupaten Banyumas, 277 DAM (66%) telah melaksanakan pengawasan kualitas air secara internal, yang hasilnya 231 DAM (83,4%) memenuhi syarat dan 46 DAM atau (16,6%) lainnya tidak memenuhi persyaratan, parameter yang diperiksa hanya parameter mikrobiologi dan kimia.

**Metode :** Jenis penelitian observasional analitik, disain penelitian *cross sectional*, pemilihan sampel menggunakan metode *multi stage sampling*, jumlah sampel sebanyak 162. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sumber air, kualitas tandon, higiene lingkungan, perilaku higiene penjamah, ukuran filter, kualitas filter, penggunaan disinfektan dan penggunaan koagulan dengan kualitas mikrobiologis air minum isi ulang.

**Hasil :** Sebanyak 140 DAM (86,42%) memenuhi syarat mikrobiologis, 22 DAM lainnya (13,58%) tidak memenuhi syarat. Sumber air yang paling banyak digunakan adalah air sumur (53,09%), sedangkan sumber air dari PDAM dan mata air masing-masing digunakan sebanyak 33,95% dan 12,96%.

**Kesimpulan :** Tidak ada hubungan antara sumber air, kualitas tandon, higiene lingkungan, perilaku higiene penjamah, ukuran filter, kualitas filter, penggunaan disinfektan dan penggunaan koagulan dengan kualitas mikrobiologis air minum isi ulang.

**Kata Kunci:** Depot air minum, kualitas filter, kualitas mikrobiologis

## ABSTRACT

**Background** : The use of bottled water and refill the water as drinking water source from 10,35 % in 2009 to 19,37 % in 2010. Of the 420 in Banyumas drinking water depot (DWD), 277 of DWD (66%) have implemented internal monitoring water quality , the results of which 231 of DWD (83,4%) were eligible and 46 of DWD (16.6%) others do not meet the requirements, parameter which examined only microbiological and chemical parameters .

**Method** : This type of research is an analytic observational, cross-sectional study design, the selection of the sample using multi stage sampling method, the total sample of 162. The purpose of this study to determine the relationship between the water source, reservoir quality, environmental hygiene, hygiene behavioral handlers, filter size, filter quality, the use of disinfectants and the use of a coagulant with the microbiological quality of drinking water refill.

**Results** : A total of 140 DWD (86,42%) are eligible microbiological, 22 DWD (13,58%) are not eligible. The source of water is the most widely used are water wells (53,09%), while the source of water from the taps and springs are used respectively as much as 33,95% and 12,96%

**Conclusion** : There is no relationship between the water source, reservoir quality, environmental hygiene, hygiene behavioral handlers, the size of the filter, quality of the filter, the use of disinfectants and the use of a coagulant with the microbiological quality of drinking water refill.

**Key words** : Drinking water depot, filters quality, microbiological quality