PENGARUH JARAK SUMUR GALI DENGAN *SEPTIC TANK* TERHADAP KANDUNGAN BAKTERI *COLIFORM* PADA AIR SUMUR GALI
(Studi di Kelurahan Citrodiwangsan, Kecamatan Lumajang, Kabupaten Lumajang)

The Influence of Distance between Dug Well and Septic Tank on the Amount of Coliform Bacteria on Dug Well in Citrodiwangsan village, District of Lumajang, Regency of Lumajang

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ABSTRACT

The existence of coliform bacteria on water sources can indicate that the water has been contaminated by material of human waste. This research is aimed at identifying the influence of construction of drug water well, construction of septic tank, and distance between drug water well and septic tank on the amount of coliform bacteria of water of dug well by using analytical survey method. The number of samples involved were 92 dug wells. Data obtained were analyzed by using linear regression test of significance level (α) of 5%. The research findings showed probability value of 0.001 for dug well construction, 0.000 for septic tank construction and 0.000 for distance between dug well and septic tank. Since the probability value of each variable was less than significance level (α) of 5%, dug well construction, septic tank construction and distance between dug well and septic tank significantly influenced the amount of coliform bacteria of dug well water.

Keywords*: dug well, septic tank, distance, the coliform bacteria*

PENDAHULUAN

Air merupakan senyawa kimia yang sangat penting bagi kehidupan makhluk hidup di bumi ini. Fungsi air bagi kehidupan tidak dapat digantikan oleh senyawa lain (Mulia, 2005:57). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan air memegang peranan penting dalam setiap aktivitas manusia (Slamet, 2007:84-85). Di antara kegunaan tersebut, yang sangat penting adalah kebutuhan untuk minum karena itu air harus mempunyai persyaratan khusus agar tidak menimbulkan penyakit bagi manusia (Notoatmodjo, 2003:152).

Mengingat pentingnya peranan air, sangat diperlukan adanya sumber air yang dapat menyediakan air yang baik dari segi kuantitas dan kualitasnya. Di Indonesia umumnya sumber air bersih berasal dari air permukaan (*surface water*), air tanah (*ground water*), dan air hujan (Mulia, 2005:58). Sumur merupakan sumber utama penyediaan air bersih bagi

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