ABSTRAK

Rasparesi Gusviandry. Gambaran Higiene dan Sanitasi pada Mata Air Sikumbang serta Kualitas Air dari Sumber Hingga ke Konsumen. Dibimbing oleh **Dra. Lily Restusari, Apt, M.Farm** dan **Irma Susan Paramita, S.Gz, M.Kes**

Air merupakan kebutuhan dasar manusia yang kualitasnya dipengaruhi oleh kondisi higiene dan sanitasi sumber air, higiene penjamah, serta pengelolaan wadah selama distribusi hingga ke konsumen. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran higiene dan sanitasi Mata Air Sikumbang, higiene penjamah, pengelolaan wadah air, serta kualitas mikrobiologis air dari sumber hingga ke konsumen. Penelitian deskriptif observasional ini dilaksanakan pada April 2026 di Mata Air Sikumbang, Kabupaten Kampar, dengan sampel tiga titik sumber air dan tiga sampel air pada tingkat konsumen. Data higiene dan sanitasi diperoleh melalui observasi menggunakan *checklist*, sedangkan kualitas mikrobiologis diperiksa dengan metode *Most Probable Number* (MPN) untuk mendeteksi *Escherichia coli*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sanitasi lingkungan bervariasi pada setiap lokasi, higiene penjamah umumnya baik, dan sebagian besar wadah air telah dicuci sebelum digunakan meskipun belum seluruhnya memenuhi standar *food grade*. Sampel H1 dan H2 tidak mengandung *E. coli*, sedangkan sampel U1, U2, M1, dan M2 mengandung *E. coli* sehingga tidak memenuhi persyaratan berdasarkan Permenkes Nomor 2 Tahun 2023. Disimpulkan bahwa kualitas mikrobiologis air dipengaruhi oleh kondisi sanitasi lingkungan, sistem distribusi, dan pengelolaan wadah air.

Kata kunci: higiene, sanitasi, *Escherichia coli*, kualitas air, Mata Air Sikumbang.

ABSTRACT

Rasparesi Gusviandry. An Overview of Hygiene and Sanitation at the Sikumbang Spring and Water Quality from Source to Consumers. Supervised by **Dra. Lily Restusari, Apt., M.Farm.** and **Irma Susan Paramita, S.Gz., M.Kes.**

Water is a basic human need, and its quality is influenced by the hygiene and sanitation conditions of the water source, the hygiene of those handling it, and the management of containers during distribution to consumers. This study aims to determine the hygiene and sanitation conditions of the Sikumbang Spring, the hygiene of those handling the water, the management of water containers, and the microbiological quality of the water from the source to the consumer. This descriptive observational study was conducted in April 2026 at the Sikumbang Spring in Kampar Regency, with samples collected from three water source points and three water samples at the consumer level. Data on hygiene and sanitation were obtained through observations using a checklist, while microbiological quality was assessed using the Most Probable Number (MPN) method to detect Escherichia coli. The results showed that environmental sanitation varied across locations, handler hygiene was generally good, and most water containers were washed before use, although not all met food-grade standards. Samples H1 and H2 did not contain E. coli, whereas samples U1, U2, M1, and M2 contained E. coli and thus did not meet the requirements set forth in Ministry of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023. It was concluded that the microbiological quality of water is influenced by environmental sanitation conditions, the distribution system, and the management of water containers.

Keywords: hygiene, sanitation, Escherichia coli, water quality, Sikumbang Spring.