

**KAJIAN KUALITAS AIRTANAH TERHADAP  
KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT DI KECAMATAN ILEAPE TIMUR KABUPATEN  
LEMBATA PROPINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR**

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Penelitian tentang Kualitas airtanah terhadap kesehatan masyarakat dilakukan di Kecamatan Ile ape Timur Kabupaten Lembata Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Secara geografis lokasi penelitian terletak diantara  $8^{\circ}14'0''$ LS -  $8^{\circ}20'0''$  LS dan  $123^{\circ}28'0''$  BT –  $123^{\circ}34'0''$  BT. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas airtanah dan pengaruhnya terhadap kesehatan masyarakat.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survey, analisis laboratorium dan kuisioner. Metode survey dilakukan untuk mengetahui kondisi wilayah penelitian; analisis laboratorium dilakukan untuk mengetahui kandungan nilai – nilai unsur yang terdapat dalam airtanah yang meliputi parameter fisik, kimia dan biologi; sedangkan kuisioner dilakukan untuk mengetahui tanggapan masyarakat mengenai dampak dari kualitas airtanah khususnya mengenai gangguan kesehatan masyarakat.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis diketahui kualitas airtanah di lokasi penelitian memiliki mutu yang buruk dengan nilai – 40. Kualitas air ini dipengaruhi oleh tingginya kadar Fluorida (F), Klorida (Cl) dan E.Coli. Unsur florida dan klorida berasal dari mineral batuan dan penggunaan lahan di lokasi penelitian. E. Coli yang tinggi dipengaruhi oleh keadaan lingkungan sekitar yang kurang mendukung. Dampak dari kualitas airtanah ini mengakibatkan timbulnya penyakit – penyakit bawaan air meliputi malaria, diare, kulit dan cacing serta pewarnaan pada email gigi (*mottling*).

Kata Kunci : Air, Kualitas air tanah, Penyakit, Kesehatan masyarakat.

**STUDY OF GROUNWATER QUALITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
IN THE DISTRICT OF EAST ILE APE OF LEMBATA REGENCY OF  
EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The research of groundwater quality of public health was conducted in the District of East Ile Ape of Lembata Regency of East Nusa Tenggara Province. Geographically the study site is located between  $8^{\circ}14'0''$  LS -  $8^{\circ}20'0''$  LS and  $123^{\circ}28'0''$  BT- $123^{\circ}34'0''$  BT. This study aims determine the quality of groundwater and it's impact on public health.

The method used in this study is the method of survey, laboratory analysis and questionnaires. Method survey conducted to determine the condition of the study area; laboratory analysis performed to determine to content of value of the elements contained in the groundwater which include physical, chemical, and biological parameters; while the questionnaire conducted to determine the response of the impact of groundwater quality particularly concerning public health.

Based on the analysis is known groundwater quality in the research area have poor quality with a value of -40. Water quality is affected by high levels of Fluoride (F), Chloride (Cl) and E.Coli. Fluoride and Chloride elements comes from the rocks and land use at the sites. High of E.Coli influenced by environment condition which is not supported. The impact of groundwater quality has led to the onset of the water borne diseases including malaria, diarrhea, skin and as well as staining on the tooth enamel (mottling).

Keyword: Water, Groundwater Quality, Diseases, Public Health.