

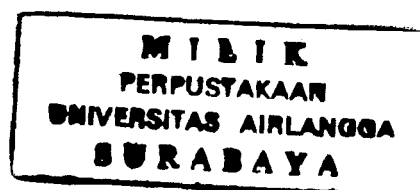
**Hayu Ningtyas, 2015. Uji Bakteriologis Sumber Air Petirtaan Candi Jalatunda Desa Seloliman, Kecamatan Trawas, Kabupaten Mojokerto, Jawa Timur. Skripsi ini di bawah bimbingan Drs. Agus Supriyanto M. Kes dan Drs. Salamun, M. Kes. Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi Universitas Airlangga Surabaya.**

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai MPN bakteri koliform, bakteri *E.coli*, nilai TPC, serta keberadaan bakteri *Salmonella sp* di sumber air petirtaan Candi Jalatunda. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian eksploratif dengan analisis secara deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel air dilakukan dengan menggunakan botol yang telah disterilkan. Sampel air diambil sekitar 250 ml. Prosedur metode bakteriologis menggunakan metode MPN koliform dan *E. coli* diantaranya uji pendugaan, uji penegasan, uji pelengkap, dan uji fisiologis, metode TPC menggunakan pour plate, serta uji bakteri *Salmonella sp* menggunakan isolasi bakteri dan uji identifikasi yang meliputi uji fisiologis dan uji karakteristik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 3 kali waktu sampling nilai MPN bakteri koliform 0 per 100 ml, nilai TPC tertinggi di lokasi B (pancuran pemandian perempuan) yaitu  $9,1 \times 10^9$  CFU/ml dan nilai terendah di lokasi A (pancuran atas) dan lokasi C (pancuran pemandian laki – laki) yaitu  $7,9 \times 10^9$  CFU/ml, serta ditemukan keberadaan bakteri patogen *Salmonella sp* di sumber air petirtaan Candi Jalatunda.

*Kata Kunci : sumber air, MPN, TPC, Salmonella sp*



**Hayu Ningtyas, 2015. Bacteriological Test Water Resources Temple Jalatunda Seloliman Village, District Trawas, Mojokerto, East Java. This Study was written under guided by Drs. Agus Supriyanto M. Kes and Drs. Salamun, M. Kes. Biology Departement, Science and Technology Faculty of Airlangga University, Surabaya.**

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to know the MPN value coliform bacteria, *E.coli* TPC, and the existence of *Salmonella sp* bacteria in water resources Temple Jalatunda. Sampling was conducted using ground water that has been sterilized bottle. Water samples is taken approximately 250 ml. This study was designed as an exploratory study that analyzed descriptive. The series of methods bacteriological using method coliform MPN and *E.coli* MPN has tested including presumptive test, confirmed test, completed test, and physiology test, TPC test using pour plate, and *Salmonella sp* bacteria test using bacteria isolation and identification test include physiology test and characteristic test. The results showed that out of 3 times the sampling rate of 0 MPN coliform bacteria per 100 ml. The value of the highest TPC in location B (shower baths women) at  $9,1 \times 10^9$  CFU/ml and the lowest value in location A (shower on top) anf location C (shower baths man) at  $7,9 \times 10^9$  CFU/ml. As well as the presence of pathogenic bacteria of *Salmonella sp* found in the water source Jalatunda temple.

Key Word : water source, MPN, TPC, *Salmonella sp*.

