

ABSTRAK

Air merupakan kebutuhan yang sangat penting bagi kehidupan manusia. Seiring pesatnya pembangunan gedung-gedung di perkotaan, kebutuhan air bersih akan selalu meningkat, sementara air bersih semakin langka, sehingga diperlukan adanya konservasi air dengan pemanenan air hujan yang akan digunakan untuk menyiram taman dan toilet. Pada gedung Dinas Kesehatan berada didekat wilayah perkampungan yang masih jarang adanya drainase dan gedung tepat berada didekat jalan raya sehingga apabila terjadi hujan, sebagian besar air akan melimpas ke jalan dan dapat menyebabkan genangan yang dapat menghambat jalannya kendaraan, untuk menyiram taman maupun kloset kantor masih menggunakan air PAM.

Berdasarkan pengukuran luas total tanah yaitu 12.126 m^2 , dengan luas atap yaitu 2.220 m^2 dan luas taman 800 m^2 yang disirami menggunakan air PAM. Jumlah pegawai di gedung tersebut adalah 131 orang dengan kamar mandi berjumlah 21 buah. Data hujan yang digunakan dari stasiun Banjardawa karena berjarak 5,5 km dari kantor. Dari data lapangan dapat dilakukan perhitungan ketersediaan dan kebutuhan air yang kemudian akan didapatkan kapasitas PAH, dapat dihitung keseimbangan air dengan neraca air.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis didapat ketersediaan air tertinggi $156,054 \text{ m}^3/\text{bulan}$ dan ketersediaan air tertinggi $466,089 \text{ m}^3/\text{bulan}$, didapat kapasitas tangki penampungan air hujan menggunakan ferro semen adalah 800 m^3 dengan ukuran $20 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}$ untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air taman dan toilet. Kemudian melakukan perhitungan neraca air yang hasilnya semua kebutuhan air terpenuhi.

Kata kunci : Air, Penampungan Air Hujan, Konservasi Air, Air Hujan

ABSTRACT

Water were very important needed for human life. Along with rapid development of buildings in urban areas, needed for clean water would always increased, while clean water was increasingly rare, than the needed for water conservation was harvesting rainwater would be used to water gardening and toilets. The building located near the village area where the drainage was still rare and it was near the highway, than if it was rain, most of the water would overflow into the road and could cause puddle that could slowed the vehicle, and the office still water gardening and toilet using PAM.

Based on the measurement total building area was 12.126 m², with roof area was 2,220 m² and garden area was 800 m². The number of employees in the building was 131 people with 21 bathrooms. Rain data was used from Banjardawa station because it was 5,5 km from the office. From the field data, it could be calculated the availability and needed of water, than it obtained the capacity of PAH, calculated the water balance with the balance sheet

Based on the resulted of the analysis, the highest water demand was 156,054 m³/month and the highest water availability was 466,089 m³/month, the capacity of the rainwater storage tank used ferro cement was 800 m³ with the dimension of tank 20 m x 10 m x 4 m to fulfill the needed of water gardening and toilets. Then calculating the water balance which resulted were all fulfilled the availability.

Keywords: Water, Rainwater shelter, Water Conservation, Rainwater