



Zdravstvena ispravnost vode za piće u domaćinstvima koja imaju sopstvene bunare u opštini Požarevac za period 2018–2022

Health Property of Drinking Water in Households That Have Their Own Wells in the Municipality of Požarevac for the Period 2018–2022

Teodora Đurić

Zavod za javno zdravlje Požarevac

Institute of Public Health Požarevac

Apstrakt

Uvod: Zdravstveno bezbedna voda za piće predstavlja osnovu zdravog života i jedan je od prioriteta primarne zdravstvene zaštite. Bezbednost podrazumeva mikrobiološki, fizičko-hemijski i radiološki ispravnu vodu, po Pravilniku o higijenskoj ispravnosti vode za piće, *Službeni list SRJ* br. 42/98. i 44/99. i *Sl. glasnik RS* 28/2019, i dovoljne količine vode i njenu kontinuiranu isporuku. Poslednjih godina u poljoprivrednim krajevima i u naseljima bez kanalizacije imamo ubrzano zagađivanje podzemnih voda. Ova zagađenja mogu ozbiljno oštetiti zdravlje ljudi. Do zagađenja podzemnih voda dolazi zbog: prekomerne upotrebe veštačkih i prirodnih đubriva, izgradnje propusnih septičkih jama, pretvaranja starih bunara u septičke jame, zbog nehigijenskog odlaganja smeća i nehigijenskog ispuštanja otpadnih voda i zbog prekomerne upotrebe pesticida. Načini vodosnabdevanja stanovništva su: centralno vodovodsko snabdevanje, gradski i seoski vodovodi, snabdevanje iz lokalnih vodnih objekata-javne česme i individualno snabdevanje iz sopstvenih bunara u seoskim naseljima koja nisu priključena na gradski ili seoski vodovodi. Kvalitet vode za piće u individualnim bunarima u seoskim naseljima po zakonu ne podleže nikakvoj zakonskoj kontroli.

Cilj rada je da detaljno prikaže i analizira kvalitet vode za piće u individualnim bunarima u seoskim naseljima na području opštine Požarevac, da se uoče najčešći razlozi neispravnosti vode za piće u individualnim bunarima u seoskim naseljima i da se obavesti stanovništvo o kvalitetu vode koju pije.

Metoda rada: U 17 seoskih naselja na teritoriji grada Požarevca, koja nemaju centralno vodosnabdevanje, za period 2018–2022. uzorkovano je i pregledano u laboratorijama Zavoda za javno zdravlje Požarevac 1700 uzoraka vode za piće, od toga je neispravno 1247 uzoraka (73,35%). Radila se osnovna analiza vode.

Rezultati ispitivanja: U većini naselja voda je higijenski neispravna u velikom procentu. Najčešći uzrok neispravnosti je povišena vrednost nitrata i mikrobiološka neispravnost zbog prisustva bakterija fekalnog porekla.

Predlog mera: Dugoročno obezbeđenje dovoljnih količina zdravstveno ispravne vode za piće svim stanovnicima je centralno, vodovodsko snabdevanje.

Abstract

Introduction: Health-safe drinking water is the basis of a healthy life and is one of the priorities of primary health care. Safety means microbiologically, physiochemically, and radiologically correct water, according to the Rulebook on the Hygienic Correctness of Drinking Water Official Gazette of the FRY no. 42/98 and 44/99 and Sl. RS Gazette 28/2019 and sufficient quantities of water and its continuous delivery. In recent years, in agricultural areas and in settlements without sewerage, we have accelerated groundwater pollution. These pollutions can seriously damage human health. Groundwater pollution occurs due to: excessive use of artificial and natural fertilizers, construction of leaky septic tanks, conversion of old wells into septic tanks, unsanitary disposal of garbage and unsanitary discharge of wastewater, and excessive use of pesticides. Ways of water supply to the population are central water supply city and village water supply systems, supply from local water facilities - public fountains, and individual supply from own wells in rural settlements that are not connected to city or village water supply systems. By law, the quality of drinking water in individual wells in rural settlements is not subject to any legal control.

The aim of the paper is to show in detail and analyze the quality of drinking water in individual wells in rural settlements in the Požarevac municipality, to identify the most common reasons for the malfunctioning of drinking water in individual wells in rural settlements, and to inform the population what kind of water they drink.

Methods: In 17 rural settlements on the territory of the city of Požarevac, which do not have a central water supply, for the period 2018–2022. 1,700 samples of drinking water were sampled and examined in the laboratories of the Požarevac Institute of Public Health, of which 1,247 samples (73.35%) were defective. A basic water analysis was done.

Results: In most settlements, the water is hygienically incorrect in a large percentage. The most common cause of failure is due to elevated nitrate values and microbiological failure due to the presence of bacteria of fecal origin.

Proposed measures: The long-term provision of sufficient amounts of healthy drinking water for all residents is a central water supply.

