
Consumer Legal Protection in Drinking Water Refill Depot

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords :

Legal Protection,
Consumers, Water Depot.

How To Cite :

Zulkifli., Talib, M. C.,
Tome,A. H. (2019). Acts of
Violence Against
Journalists in Gorontalo:
Problematika &
Countermeasures.
Estudiante Law Journal. Vol.
1 (3): 801-820

DOI :

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the application of product quality standards for refilling drinking water in the East City of Gorontalo City and to find out the form of legal protection for consumers in the use of drinking water depots. The researcher uses a type of normative research that includes legal principles, legal systematics and legal comparisons and is supported by empirical research through primary data sources, namely data based on information obtained directly at the research location. The results showed that the fulfillment of the Quality Standards for Drinking Water Depots in Gorontalo City was not fully appropriate, one of which was in fulfilling the certification issued by the local government in ensuring hygiene and sanitation at least once a year. The form of legal protection for consumers is carried out by the Health Service in supervising and applying administrative sanctions to the management of drinking water depots.

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INTRODUCTION

Human daily life cannot be separated from the natural resources given by Allah SWT, especially water. Water has a role and uses that is large enough for the survival of humans and creatures on earth. It is conceivable that if there were no water resources on this earth, it is certain that there would be no more life. ¹Water is an essential material in life. There is no living thing in this world that does not need and does not contain water. Living cells, both plant and animal, are mostly composed of water, such as in plant cells containing more than 75% or in animal cells containing more than 67%. Of the 40 million cubic miles of water that is on the surface and in the ground, it turns out that no more than 0.5% (0.2 million cubic miles) is directly usable for human benefit. Since 97% of the water source consists of seawater, 2.5% of freshly melted perennial snow can be used.²

Water is the source of human life and other living things, throughout history water has been an important factor in shaping the way of human life, technological development, and culture. If there is water, then surely there will be villages and towns. Many verses of the Qur'an and Hadith emphasize the importance of water as a source of human life. Allah says:

"And do the disbelievers not know that the heavens and the two were formerly one unit? Then We separated the two of them and from what, We made all living things. So why don't they also believe?" (Surat al-Anbiyaa:30).³

Water is an important environmental component of life. Living things on this earth cannot be separated from the need for water. Water is the main requirement for the process of life on earth, so there is no life if there is no water on earth. However, water can be a disaster if it is not available in the right conditions, both in quality and quantity. Relatively clean water is highly

¹Yogi Afrima Endri , Implementation of Supervision of Drinking Water Depots by the Padang City Health Office in Implementing Quality Standards for Refillable Drinking Water for Consumers in the City of Padang, 2015, Page 1

²Ni Luh Putu Manik Widiyanti , Qualitative analysis of coliform bacteria in refill drinking water depot in Singaraja city, Bali, Vol 3 No 1, April 2004

³Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, the Qur'an and its Translation (Semarang: Al-Qur'an Translator Organizing Foundation 1967), p.293.

coveted by humans, both for the p living, for industrial purposes, for municipal sanitation, as well as for agricultural purposes, and so on.⁴

Th, rapid advancement of technology today has led to a variety of new products that can meet consumer needs. Using good technology, pproducers can make products of various types, shapes, uses, causality so that the fulfillment of consumer needs can be fulfilled more broadly, completely, quickly, and reaches the largest section of society, but on the other hand, the use of technology allows the production of products that are not suitable. with the requirements of security and safety of use to causeharm to consumers.⁵This new chapter of the modern economy which is better known by the term digital economy CS provides a new offer to an easier and more efficient trading method for the public. Previously in the conventional trading method, in general the p, the process of buying and selling goods or services was carried out directly and must be an agreement between the buyer.⁶

One of the products made by the manufacturer is Packaged Drinking Water Products (hereinafter referred to as AMDK). AMDK is raw water that has been processed and packaged and is safe to drink. The production process is the treatment of raw water with several stages of the process until it becomes bottled water.⁷

This product is well received by consumers as an alternative solution to the difficulty of getting the water that is suitable for consumption. This drinking water product uses mountain water sources as its raw material. The presence of bottled water initially provided a solution for the people of the city regarding the need for safe drinking water. However, along with high market demand, the price of bottled water continues to soar, giving rise to a refill drinking water business called the Depot.⁸

Water refill depot is a form of company business that is located in various regions in Indonesia. According to Soekardono, the objectives of regional

⁴ Lina Warlina, *Water Pollution: Sources, Impacts and Countermeasures*, June 2009, Bandung, page 1

⁵Sidabalok, Janus. *Consumer Protection Law in Indonesia*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung: 2014, p 15

⁶Moha, MR, Sukarmi, and Afifah, K. (2020). "The Urgency of Registration of Electronic System Operators for E-commerce Business Actors". *Jambura Law Review, JALREV 2 (2): 101-119*

⁷Article 1 Numbers 1 and 3 Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade of the Republic

⁸JOM Faculty of Law Volume II Number 2 October 2015

companies (Article 5 of the Regional Company Law) are: "to accelerate the realization of a just and prosperous society by participating in:⁹

- a. Carry out regional development in particular and national economic development in general in the framework of a guided economy for,
- b. meet the needs of the people,
- c. Prioritizing industrialization as well as peace and pleasure in working within the company.

The importance of drinking water for the needs of the community, cannot be separated from the services of depots for refilling drinking water, in providing drinking water for consumers, depot owners must provide drinking water that is suitable for consumption meets health standards, and is complied with the provisions in-laws and regain-laws contained in consumer protection. According to Molengraff, the company is the whole action that is carried out continuously, acting out, to earn income, by trading or delivering goods or entering into trade agreements. Molengraff views the notion of a company from an economic point of view only because the purpose of earning income is done by trading goods, delivering goods, and trading agreements.¹⁰ Consumers are users of goods or services available in the community, for the benefit of themselves or their families or others who are not for re-trading.¹¹

Quality standards for drinking water have been stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Health (Kepmenkes) RI No. 907/Menkes/SK/VII/2002 concerning requirements and supervision of drinking water quality which has been replaced by Permenkes Number 492/Menkes/Per/IV/2010 concerning Requirements Drinking Water Quality which is written more concisely by placing details of the management of drinking water quality supervision with a separate Permenkes, namely Permenkes No. 736/Menkes/Per/IV/2010 concerning Procedures for Supervision of Drinking Water Quality. External monitoring of drinking water quality is supervision carried out by the District/City Health Office or by the KKP specifically for the KKP working area.¹²

⁹R, Soekarno. 2010 , Indonesian Commercial Law, Volume 1 (part 2) 7th Printing , CV Rajawali Pers Publisher, Jakarta, p.3

¹⁰Abdul Kadir Muhammad, *Indonesian Corporate Law* , PT Citra Aditya Bakti ; Bandung, 2010

¹¹Article 1 UUPK

¹²Article 4 paragraph (1) Permenkes No.492/Menkes/Per/IV/2010 concerning Water Quality Requirements

Refillable gallon water is indeed a safe drinking water choice for those who have difficulty getting clean water, especially for people living in urban areas where most of the well water quality is known to be poor. No wonder nowadays water refill outlets or depots are quite mushrooming in several places.

This refilled water is a choice of drinking water that is quite attractive to many people, especially the price offered is quite cheap compared to gallon water in stores or mini markets that come directly from the factory. But you know, even though many water refill depots claim that the water they sell has been sterilized and uses the latest filter technology, it doesn't mean that the water is free from germs or bacteria contamination. The reason is that there are three factors that drinking water from refill depots can be very dangerous for health. Such as the cleanliness of the cleaning equipment and drinking water filters used, the location of the depot, and the water source. It is known that the tools used by the refill depot greatly affect the cleanliness of the drinking water to be consumed, for example, we can see a gallon cleaning brush which is also used to clean other gallons. This of course will make the germs and bacteria from the previous gallon will be mixed if it is not cleaned or replaced often. Moreover, cleaning the gallons only uses water, which of course raises questions regarding the sterility of the drinking water depot.¹³

The community in meeting their needs, especially drinking water, relies heavily on refilling drinking water depots, this is because people think that it is better to refill drinking water than to boil water which for them is very time-consuming. Initially, many people chose to boil water, but gradually people turned to water depots which they considered more effective, easy, and practical.

In addition, the location of the water refill depot is no less influential on the cleanliness of the drinking water to be consumed. Such as the location of drinking water depots which tend to be on the side of the road which of course increases the risk of being exposed to pollution, dust, and various bacteria and germs easily, that the source of water used by the depot is not guaranteed to come from branded bottled water or comes from a trusted factory for cleanliness. and sterility.

Drink

¹³<https://newsmaker.tribunnews.com/2020/08/09/jangan-minum-air-galon-isi-ulang-tiap-hari-ternyata-danger-bagi-kesehatan-badan-ada-bakteri>

These three factors must of course be carefully considered, even though it seems trivial that drinking water is contaminated with bad bacteria such as e-coli bacteria or even salmonella.

Furthermore, according to the Extension Service in the American state of North Carolina, there are four types of contaminant-canned drinking water, including bacteria such as salmonella that causes diarrhea and dysentery, pesticides, inorganic compounds such as arsenic and lead, and radioactive elements such as radon. The presence of these contaminants can cause health problems, including digestive disorders, reproductive problems, and neurological disorders.

This is exacerbated when contaminated water is drunk by infants, young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with weak immune systems. This group of people are more likely to get sick after drinking contaminated water, the substance can cause early symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach cramps.

Many refill drinking water depots in Gorontalo City do not have a permit from the Gorontalo City Health Office. Of the 208 refill drinking water depots, 29 drinking water depots do not have a permit from the Gorontalo City Health Office. Apart from not having an official permit, dozens of refill drinking water depots also do not meet the hygienic requirements of treated water. "Besides that, the sanitation of the building is also not adequate, where the water treatment facilities and their supporting equipment are in one place and many filters (filters) are found to be in a mossy condition so that the level of cleanliness is doubtful.¹⁴

The existence of refill drinking water depots in Gorontalo City as described above, with various stages of processes such as water distillation, does not fully guarantee the quality of drinking water produced. This must be balanced with inspections from the Health Office or related agencies to check the quality and feasibility of drinking water regularly. The drinking water must be free from bacteriological contamination that affects the health aspects of consumers. Manufacturers of refill drinking water depots in Gorontalo City are 208 depots located in 10 sub-districts in Gorontalo City. Of the 208 refill drinking water depots, 89.4% or 186 refill drinking water depots have met the requirements and have received permission from the Gorontalo City Health Office.

¹⁴ Gorontalo City Health Office

This problem is the author's interest to review or analyze the rules regarding legal protection for consumers. The author tries to solve these problems so that there is certainty and protection of consumer rights to the quality of refill drinking water and to elevate the position of consumers, there is a need for supervision and legal certainty and in order to raise the dignity of consumers. Based on the description of the background above, the authors are interested in drawing a formulation of the problem, namely What is the form of legal protection for consumers in using depot drinking water?

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is empirical legal research through primary data sources, namely data based on information obtained directly at the research location from related parties both in the form of events, behavior obtained through interviews with competent parties and secondary data sources. , which is obtained from the results of a literature review or a review of various works of literature or library materials related to problems or research materials which are often referred to as legal materials.¹⁵

In this paper, the author examines the protection of consumers in consuming drinking water from refill depots in Gorontalo City. With this study, it is hoped that the reader can find out how consumer protection is for those who consume refilled depot drinking water in Gorontalo City.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Legal Protection for Consumers in the Use of Drinking Water Depot

In terms of objectives, the rule of law or legal norm is aimed at ideal of peaceful inter-personal life (*ht recht wil de Vrede*). The goal of peaceful coexistence is also associated with the formulation of the rule of law, namely realizing certainty, justice and usefulness.¹⁶

Consumers are a party whose position is weak when compared to business actors. Therefore we need a rule that can protect the interests of consumers so as not to be harmed or misused by business actors. Consumer protection is needed to save the bargaining power of consumers against business actors and

¹⁵Dungga, Weny., Tome, Abdul, Hamid. (2019). "Identification of Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Labor Inspection in Gorontalo Province." *Jambura Law Review*. UNG. Vol 1 No (1):

¹⁶ Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Regarding the Law*, p. 3

encourage their activities. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection guarantees legal certainty for all consumer needs as stated in Article 1 point (1).

Drinking water is classified as a high risk condition because it is consumed directly without being processed. Therefore, strict regulations and adequate supervision are needed so that the quality of drinking water consumed by the community is guaranteed. Because it is related to the interests of consumers, its existence cannot be separated from Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection which aims to provide legal protection to consumers.

Consumer protection law is the whole of the rules that contain the protection provided to consumers in social life. ¹⁷Protection of consumers is based on justice¹⁸

In fulfilling quality drinking water, people are looking for alternative water that is safe for consumption, therefore bottled drinking water (AMDK) is the answer to meeting the needs of quality drinking water. One of the reasons why bottled drinking water from mountain water is widely consumed is because it is easy to drink and practical. Allegedly, the price of bottled drinking water in various brands that continues to increase and is not balanced with the economic situation of the community, makes consumers look for new alternatives that are relatively cheaper. ¹⁹The Drinking Water Depot, hereinafter referred to as DAM, is the answer to a cheap alternative to drinking water. Refill drinking water is a substitute for bottled drinking water in meeting the need for clean drinking water.

Before the Depot was established, business actors had to fulfill the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 907/MENKES/SK/VII/2002 concerning requirements and supervision of drinking water quality. The refill drinking water depot has/must have a permit from the mayor's office in the form of a SITU (Surat Permit for Business Place) which is obtained from the economy section, the next stage is only to receive a recommendation for healthy drinking water from the Health Office

¹⁷AZ. Nasution, 2011, An Introduction to Consumer Protection Law, Jakarta: Diadit Media, p.37

¹⁸Ni Putu Ria Dewi Marheni, 2014, Legal Protection for Consumers Related to Inclusion of Disclaimers by Business Actors in Internet Sites (website), Masters in Law at Udayana University

¹⁹ Riksan Papatungan, supervision of the health office in the operation of refill drinking water depots in Pinolosian sub-district, Bolaang mongondow Selatan district

after the water sample is tested, the next step is to register it with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the form of TDP (Company Registration Certificate) to obtain and obtain a SIUP (Trade Business License), then the Depot can stand to make sales.

The health office has the authority to check all the equipment to set up a drinking water depot, if the drinking water depot does not have the equipment, such as an arrangement to the DSperindagtamben, the Health Office notifies the Disperindagtamben (coordinate) so that business actors immediately take care of the TDP and SIUP.

As stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2014 Chapter V, namely Guidance and Supervision as follows:

Article 20

- 1) The guidance and supervision of the implementation of this Ministerial Regulation is carried out in stages by the Minister, the Head of the Provincial Health Service, the Head of the Regency/City Health Service or the Head of the KKP.
- 2) The guidance and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is directed to:
 - a. prevent and reduce the emergence of health risks from drinking water produced by DAM; and
 - b. maintain and/or maintain the quality of Drinking Water produced by DAM in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- 3) The guidance and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) must utilize sanitary personnel who already have certificates as food Hygiene and Sanitation supervisors.
- 4) The guidance and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be through assistance, technical guidance, picking test, monitoring and evaluation.
- 5) In carrying out the guidance and supervision, professional organizations and/or DAM associations are involved.

Article 23

- 1) In the context of supervision, the Head of the Regency/City Health Service or the Head of the KKP may impose administrative sanctions on DAMs violating the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this Ministerial Regulation.

- 2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; and
 - c. revocation of Sanitary Hygiene Eligibility Certificate.
- 3) The Head of the Regency/City Health Service or the Head of the KKP may provide recommendations for the revocation of a business license to the official authorized to issue a business license. Detailed Description of Each Monitoring Object

1. The location is in an area that is free from environmental pollution, for example, close to a temporary garbage dump
2. The building is made of strong, safe, easy-to-clean and easy-to-maintain materials such as made of plastered bricks
3. The floor is waterproof, the surface is flat, smooth, not slippery, does not crack, does not absorb dust, and is easy to clean, and the slope is gentle enough for easy cleaning and there is no puddle of water
4. The walls are waterproof, the surface is flat, smooth, not slippery, does not crack, does not absorb dust, and is easy to clean, as well as bright and bright colors so as not to become a source of contamination
5. Roofs and ceilings must be strong, anti-rat, easy to clean, do not absorb dust, flat surface, and light in color, and have a height that is sufficient to allow adequate air exchange and is higher than the size of the water reservoir.
6. The layout consists of a processing room, storage, distribution/supply, and a visitor/consumer waiting room so that the depot room is neatly arranged and avoids placing unnecessary items.
7. Light measurement is carried out using a lightmeter in the following way:
 - a. Minimum number of measurement points is 10% of the room area
 - b. Measurement time is during the day
 - c. The measurement method is carried out according to the instructions / instructions for use before the tool is operated
 - d. Tool operation:
 - 1) Put the tools there where DAM management activities are carried out
 - 2) Measurements are carried out until they show a stable number

- e. The reading of the measurement results is carried out directly, if the unit of
- 8. Ventilation must be able to provide good air exchange space so that the temperature in the room is the same as the temperature outside the room
- 9. Humidity measurement is carried out with a hygrometer in the following way:
 - a. Minimum number of measurement points is 10% of the room area
 - b. Measurement time is carried out during the day
 - c. The measurement method is carried out according to the instructions / instructions for use before the tool is operated
 - d. Tool operation:
 - 1) Place the tool on the wall of the room or you can use a tripod
 - 2) Measurements are carried out until they show a stable number
 - e. The reading of the measurement results is carried out directly in the food candle, so it needs to be converted to lux where 1 lux = 10 FC
- 10. Access to sanitation facilities is that although drinking water depots do not have sanitation facilities such as bathrooms and latrines, there are sanitation facilities in the environment that can be used, both public and private.
- 11. Sewerage drains that flow smoothly / not clogged and well closed
- 12. The trash can is equipped with a lid so it doesn't become a source of pollution
- 13. The hand washing area is equipped with running water and sufficient amount of soap
- 14. Drinking water depots must be free from rats, flies and cockroaches, as they can contaminate and damage equipment
- 15. The equipment used is made of food grade materials, including raw water filling pipes, raw water reservoirs, suction and suction pumps, filters, microfilters, drinking water filling faucets, gallon washing/rinsing faucets, connecting faucets, and disinfection equipment, such as water tanks should be made of food grade materials, such as stainless steel or polyvinyl-carbonate and cleaned on a regular basis and does not contain harmful metal elements including lead (Pb), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), and cadmium (CD)

16. Lifetime is the life time of the micro filter, this lifetime is usually determined by the manufacturer (factory that makes) the micro filter.
17. Raw water storage tanks are not exposed to direct sunlight
18. Containers/ gallon bottles before filling must be cleaned by rinsing first with production water for at least 10 (ten) seconds and after filling with a clean lid.
19. Containers/ gallons that have been filled with drinking water must be given directly to consumers and should not be stored in the DAM for more than 1x24 hours to avoid possible contamination
20. The back washing system is a method of cleaning the filter tube by flowing high pressure water in reverse so that the dirt or residue that has been filtered can be removed. For DAMs that do not use a back washing system, they must have a routine replacement schedule for micro filter tubes
21. There are more than one micro filter with tiered sizes from large to small. Example 10 , 5 , 1 , 0.4 (μ = micron) so that the filtering of dirt/bacteria in raw water can run well.
22. Sterilization/disinfection equipment must be present in a drinking water depot, it can be Ultra Violet or Ozonization or other disinfection equipment or it can be more than one sterilization/ disinfection device that functions and is used correctly, for example if the capability of the equipment is 8 GPM (gallons per minute) means the depot filling faucet is used to fill a maximum of 1.5 gallon bottles per minute.
23. Bottle washing facility (gallon) is a bottle washing facility to clean bottles contained in the depot, by rotating the bottle/gallon simultaneously by spraying product water for 15 seconds. Before washing, the handler checks the physical condition of the outside of the bottle/gallon, whether there is a leak, whether the age of the bottle/gallon is still within safe limits, and so on.
The bottle/gallon age can be read at the bottom, which shows the month and year of manufacture. If it is more than 5 years old, it is advisable to replace the bottle/gallon with a new one. The handler is also obliged to check the bottle/gallon for any odor, if it is found that the bottle/gallon smells, it is immediately recommended to the customer to replace it with an odorless one and if there is an indication of dirt, the bottle/gallon can be brushed first with a brush machine equipped by rinsing with product water. The use of this brush machine must be careful and only about 30 seconds. This is to avoid scratching the inside of the bottle/gallon. Bottle flushing facility (gallon) is a bottle rinsing

facility to rinse the inside of the bottle. The water used for rinsing is drinking water (depot product water) by spraying product water for 10 seconds

24. Filling facility is a means of filling drinking water products into bottles (gallons) contained in a closed room.
25. Each gallon bottle that has been filled is immediately given a new and clean cap, but not by the method of installing a seal (wrapping) and wiping/cleaning the container from the outside using a clean cloth/rag.
26. DAM handlers are healthy and free from infectious diseases such as water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, etc
27. DAM handlers are not carriers of disease germs, namely carriers of water diseases such as hepatitis and proven by rectal swab examination
28. DAM handlers are hygienic in serving consumers, such as not smoking and scratching body parts.
29. Always wash your hands with soap and running water every time you serve consumers to prevent contamination
30. Use clean and tidy work clothes to prevent pollution and aesthetics
31. Conduct regular health checks at least 2 (two) times a year as a screening for water-borne diseases
32. The operator/person in charge/owner must have a certificate of having attended a drinking water depot sanitation hygiene course as a condition for applying for a DAM health eligibility certificate. A certificate of having taken a drinking water depot hygiene sanitation course can be obtained from the organizer or agency that carries out the drinking water depot sanitation hygiene course, such as the Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Office, Regency/City or drinking water depot association.
33. Raw materials used as drinking water production materials must meet the requirements for clean water quality according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 416/Menkes/Per/IX/1990 concerning Health Requirements and Clean Water Quality Supervision.
34. A tank car water transportation permit is issued by the relevant agency, for example the Mining Service or other services/raw water supply guarantee. The water transportation company must provide raw water lab test results to DAM every 3 months.
35. Water tank vehicles are made of materials that cannot release toxic substances into the water/must be food-grade to prevent water pollution by chemicals such as Zn (zinc), Pb (lead), Cu (copper) or other substances that can endanger health .

36. Written evidence can be in the form of a receipt for purchasing raw water from a water transportation company/water source certificate
37. Transportation that exceeds 12 hours allows the development of microorganisms that are harmful to health, when inspected the water in the tank must contain residual chlorine in accordance with statutory regulations
38. The quality of drinking water produced must comply with quality standards or drinking water quality requirements according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 492/Menkes/Per/IV/2010 concerning Drinking Water Quality Requirements.

Drinking water, drinking water quality monitoring activities carried out by the District/City Health Office include:

- a. Field observations or sanitation inspections.
Field observations or sanitation inspections are carried out on piped drinking water and bottled drinking water, which are carried out in all drinking water treatment units, starting from raw water sources, processing installations for packaged drinking water packaging processes, and distribution networks, as well as piped drinking water connections.
- b. Sampling
The amount, frequency, and sampling points of drinking water must be carried out as needed, provided that the provision of bottled and/or refilled drinking water is as follows:
 - 1) Bacteriological quality check
 - 2) Chemical quality check
 - 3) Drinking water quality check
 - 4) Laboratory test results
 - 5) Drinking water sampling and inspection
 - 6) Checked water quality parameters
 - 7) The results of water quality monitoring must be reported periodically by the Head of the local Health Service to the local Regency/City Government on a regular basis, at least once every 3 (three) months.

More and more people are turning to refill drinking water, causing many entrepreneurs to open DAM (Drinking Water Depot) businesses. The existence of DAM is increasing in line with the dynamics of the community's need for quality and safe drinking water for consumption.

DAM is indeed an option and is starting to be in demand by the people of Gorontalo City.

If you violate the provisions contained in Kepmenperindag No. 651 of 2004 regulates the Technical Requirements for Drinking Water Depots and their Trade, so administrative actions can be given in the form of:

- 1) Verbal warning.
- 2) Written warning.
- 3) Temporary suspension of activities.
- 4) Revocation of business license

CLOSING

Conclusion

Forms of Legal Protection for Consumers in the Use of Drinking Water Depots
I draw the conclusion that the Health Service has the authority to check all the equipment to establish a drinking water depot, if the drinking water depot does not have the equipment such as processing with the Disperindagtamben, the Health Service will notify the Disperindagtamben (coordinate) so that business actors immediately to take care of TDP and SIUP.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, it can be drawn some suggestions, namely:

1. In an effort to increase the role and supervision of the Health Service, it is hoped that the relevant authorities concerned will further improve supervision and guidance on the management of refill drinking water, so that the increase can be efficient and successful.
2. For a region, it must have a Regional Regulation (PERDA) relating to the protection of refill drinking water depots, but in Gorontalo City, it does not yet have a Regional Regulation (PERDA), this will be a gap for entrepreneurs to refill drinking water depots and will not be controlled by the government. . Regional Regulation (PERDA) is a legal instrument that is given to Regional Governments in administering Regional Government.

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