ABSTRAK

Penelitian air danau perumahan RS Sriwijaya sangat penting diperhatikan karena merupakan lokasi pemanfaatan sumber daya untuk kebutuhan rumah tangga seperti mencuci baju, mencuci piring, mencari ikan ataupun mandi dan juga menjadi penampung aliran drainase dari perumahan RS Sriwijaya karena itu penelitian ini penting untuk dilakukan. Dikarenakan drainase mengalir ke danau sehingga air danau dominan tercemar limbah domestik maka itulah dilakukan pengujian kualitas air di Danau RS Sriwijaya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan hasil uji kualitas air Danau Sekarjaya yang tersambung pada drainase sebelum dan sesudah menggunakan saringan pasir lambat, Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di lokasi yaitu, di pinggir danau, pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara memasukan air ke dalam botol 1 liter menggunakan drigen. Pengambilan air dilakukan pada siang hari di titik lokasi danau. Metode pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan mengacu pada SNI 6989.59:2008 tentang air. Analisis dilakukan dengan dua tahap. Tahap pertama beberapa parameter yang telah dipilih di analisis setelah melakukan saringan pasir lambat di laboratorium Fakultas Teknik dan Komputer Unbara, Tahap kedua parameter yang sama dianalisis di laboratorium dinas lingkungan hidup baturaja. Kemudian hasilnya dibandingkan dengan standar baku mutu air bersih sesuai dengan Peraturan Gubernur Sumatera Selatan Nomor 16 tahun 2005 Tentang Peruntukan Air dan Baku Mutu Air Sungai. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dari parameter kimia yaitu pH.COD,BOD, nitrat, nitrit, ammonia, DO kualitas air danau Sekarjaya RS Sriwijaya yang diteliti berdasarkan Pergub Sumsel No 16 Tahun 2005. Secara keseluruhan parameter masih berada di bawah ambang batas baku mutu yang telah ditetapkan tertera di dalam Pergub Sumsel No 16 Tahun 2005 Peruntukan Air Dan Baku Mutu Air Sungai.

Kata kunci : Air bersih, baku mutu, downflow

ABSTRACT

Research on the water of the Sriwijaya Hospital residential lake is very important to pay attention to because it is a location for the use of resources for household needs such as washing clothes, washing dishes, looking for fish or bathing and also being a reservoir for drainage flows from Sriwijaya Hospital housing, so this research is important to be carried out. Because drainage flows into the lake so that the lake water is predominantly polluted with domestic waste, that is why water quality testing was carried out at Lake Sriwijaya Hospital. The purpose of this study is to obtain the results of the water quality test of Lake Sekarjaya which is connected to drainage before and after using a slow sand filter, Sampling is carried out at the location, namely, on the edge of the lake, sampling is carried out by putting water in a 1 liter bottle using a drigen. Water intake is carried out during the day at the point where the lake is located. The sampling method is carried out by referring to SNI 6989.59:2008 concerning water. The analysis was carried out in two stages. The first stage of several parameters that have been selected is analyzed after conducting a slow sand filter in the laboratory of the Faculty of Engineering and Computer Unbara, the second stage of the same parameters is analyzed in the laboratory of the Baturaja environmental agency. Then the results are compared with clean water quality standards in accordance with the Governor of South Sumatra Regulation Number 16 of 2005 concerning Water Designation and River Water Quality Standards. Based on the results of research from chemical parameters, namely temperature. pH,COD,BOD,nitrate,nitrite, ammonnia, DO, of the water quality of Sekarjaya Lake Sriwijaya Hospital which was researched based on South Sumatra Governor's Regulation No. 16 of 2005. Overall, the parameters are still below the quality standard threshold that has been set out in the South Sumatra Governor's Regulation No. 16 of 2005 on Water Allocation and River Water Quality Standards.

Keywords: Clean water, quality Standards, downflow