

**TEKNIK PENGOLAHAN LIMBAH CAIR VINASSE KANDUNGAN
SULFIDA, FOSFAT, DAN FE DARI PG-PS. MADUKISMO UNTUK
MENURUNKAN PENCEMARAN AIRTANAH DI DESA TIRTONIRMOLO,
KECAMATAN KASIHAN DAN DESA PENDOWOHARJO, KECAMATAN
SEWON, KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

**Oleh
Yuanita Laksi Savitri
114120040**

Intisari

Vinasse merupakan limbah dari produksi alkohol (spiritus) PG-PS. Madukismo yang dialirkan ke saluran irigasi. Kandungan bahan organik yang tinggi dalam limbah cair *vinasse* mampu meningkatkan produktivitas lahan pertanian, tetapi juga menurunkan kualitas airtanah. Air tanah di Desa Tirtonirmolo dan Desa Pendowoharjo menjadi keruh sehingga tidak dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan dan mengkaji kondisi aktual kualitas airtanah di lokasi penelitian, mengkaji karakteristik limbah cair *vinasse*, serta membuat desain teknik pengolahan yang tepat untuk limbah cair *vinasse* tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan adalah survey dan pemetaan, wawancara, matematis, serta laboratorium. Jumlah sampel airtanah yang diambil sebanyak 13 titik berdasarkan arah aliran airtanah. Pengujian kualitas airtanah dilakukan di laboratorium dengan parameter meliputi TSS, TDS, BOD, COD, Sulfida, Fosfat, dan Fe. Status mutu airtanah ditentukan dengan Metode Indeks Pencemaran (IP). Uji laboratorium juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui karakteristik limbah cair *vinasse*. Parameter yang digunakan meliputi TSS, TDS, BOD, COD, Sulfida, Fosfat, Fe, suhu, pH, debit limbah, dan N-total. Selanjutnya, kualitas air dan karakteristik limbah cair *vinasse* dianalisis secara deskriptif komparatif untuk mengetahui keterkaitannya sehingga dapat menentukan teknik pengolahan limbah cair *vinasse*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa airtanah di lokasi penelitian tercemar ringan dan tidak layak dikonsumsi. Kondisi ini sesuai dengan karakteristik limbah cair *vinasse* yang seluruh parameter ujinya melebihi baku mutu. Penurunan kualitas airtanah bebas dipengaruhi oleh jarak terhadap saluran irigasi teraliri limbah cair *vinasse* dan arah aliran airtanah. Teknik pengolahan yang diusulkan menggunakan *Batch Anaerobic Reactor*. Reaktor tersebut dapat menurunkan kadar BOD, COD, Fosfat, dan Fe. Tetapi, parameter TSS, TDS, dan Sulfida mengalami peningkatan. Effisiensi penyisihan tertinggi pada parameter Fe sebesar 97,1% dan terendah pada parameter TDS yaitu -100,1%.

Kata kunci: Limbah Cair *Vinasse*, Kualitas Airtanah, Cemar Ringan, *Batch Anaerobic Reactor*

**VINASSE WASTEWATER TREATMENT TECHNIQUE CONTAIN
SULFIDES, PHOSPHATES, AND FE FROM PG-PS. MADUKISMO TO
REDUCE POLLUTION OF GROUNDWATER IN TIRTONIRMOLO
VILLAGE, KASIHAN DISTRICT AND PENDOWOHARJO VILLAGE,
SEWON DISTRICT, BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF
YOGYAKARTA**

By
Yuanita Laksi Savitri
114120040

Abstract

Vinasse is wastewater from alcohol (rubbing alcohol) production of PG-PS. Madukismo that stream on irrigation canals. High organic contents in vinasse not only able to increase agricultural productivity, but also decrease the quality of groundwater. The groundwater in Tirtonirmolo and Pendowoharjo Village becomes turbid and it can not be used optimally. The objectives of this study are to map and assess the actual condition of groundwater quality on site, assess the characteristic of vinasse, and built the appropriate design for the vinasse treatment.

The methods used were survey and mapping, interview, mathematical, and laboratory. The number of samples were taken from 13 spots based on the groundwater flow. Groundwater quality were tested in laboratory with parameters include TSS, TDS, BOD, COD, Sulphide, Phospat, and Fe. Groundwater quality status determine by Pollution Index Method. Laboratory test were also conducted to determine the wastewater characteristic of vinasse. In terms of some parameters i.e TSS, TDS, BOD, COD, Sulphide, Phosphat, Fe, Ph, wastewater discharge, total of Nitrogen. Furthermore, the groundwater quality and vinasse characteristic were analyzed descriptively comparative to determine the relevance, so it can determine vinasse treatment technique.

The result showed that groundwater on study site were lightly polluted and it was not suitable for consumption. This condition is match with vinasse characteristic that were all of parameter exceeded quality standards. Groundwater quality degradation influenced by the distance of irrigation canals flowing vinasse and groundwater flow. The proposed treatment technique was Batch Anaerobic Reactor. This reactor can decrease the rate of BOD, COD, Phosphat, and Fe, but not TSS, TDS, and Sulphide. The highest removal efficiency on Fe is 97,1% and the lowest on TDS is -100,1 %.

Key words: *Vinasse, Groundwater Quality, Lightly Polluted, Batch Anaerobic Reactor*