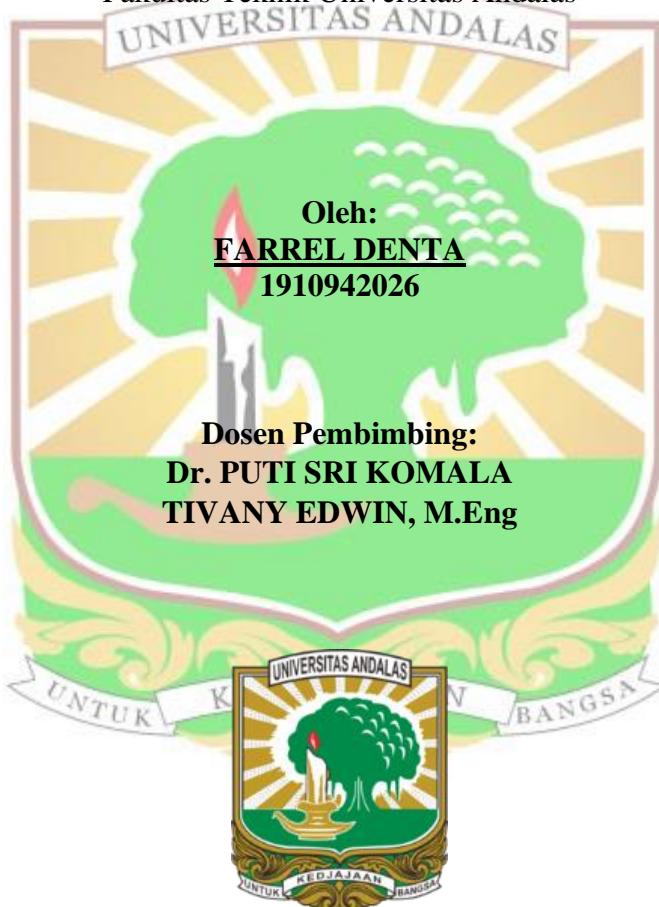


**ANALISIS KANDUNGAN LOGAM BERAT SECARA SPASIAL
DAN TEMPORAL SERTA PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP
INDEKS KUALITAS AIR DI DANAU MANINJAU PROVINSI
SUMATERA BARAT**

TUGAS AKHIR

Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk menyelesaikan
Program Strata-1 pada
Departemen Teknik Lingkungan
Fakultas Teknik Universitas Andalas



**DEPARTEMEN TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN
FAKULTAS TEKNIK - UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2024**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kualitas Danau Maninjau berdasarkan parameter logam secara spasial dan temporal serta mengobservasi pengaruh faktor lingkungan (curah hujan, suhu, pH, dan DO) terhadap konsentrasi logam. Pengambilan sampel air dan sedimen dilakukan pada 10 titik, mengacu pada SNI 6989.57:2008. Sampel air dianalisis menurut SNI 6989.82:2018, dibandingkan dengan PP No. 22 Tahun 2021 kelas II, sedangkan sedimen berdasarkan USEPA Method 3050B:1996. Analisis logam secara spasial dan temporal menggunakan uji analisis varians serta uji klaster menggunakan Hierarchical Cluster. Uji korelasi dilakukan terhadap logam dengan faktor lingkungan. Konsentrasi rata-rata logam di air: Cd (0,007 – 0,031 mg/L), Cu (0,006 – 0,039 mg/L), Pb (0,004 – 0,031 mg/L), Ni (0,025 – 0,072 mg/L); dan sedimen: Cd (2,00 – 6,56 mg/kg), Cu (2,49 – 10,00 mg/kg), Pb (1,76 – 8,31 mg/kg), Ni (7,40 – 16,64 mg/kg). Konsentrasi rata-rata logam di air hanya Pb dan Ni yang memenuhi baku mutu, sedangkan di sedimen seluruh logam memenuhi baku mutu. Status Indeks Kualitas Air (IKA) untuk logam berdasarkan STORET yaitu memenuhi hingga cemar berat, dengan kontribusi sebesar 0 – 15% dari seluruh pencemar ([-168] – [-248]). Secara temporal, terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap konsentrasi logam ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$), sedangkan secara spasial tidak. Faktor lingkungan yang memengaruhi logam adalah pH dan curah hujan. Korelasi pH adalah kuat negatif terhadap logam baik di air dan sedimen, sedangkan curah hujan sedang negatif hanya terhadap sedimen berdasarkan uji Rank Spearman. Hasil uji klaster, diperoleh sebanyak tiga klaster, dari yang terendah yaitu Klaster A (tengah, tanpa penduduk, outlet, lintang selatan), Klaster B (endemik, lintang timur, inlet, talao), dan Klaster C (padat penduduk dan KJA).

Kata kunci: Danau Maninjau, logam berat, spasial – temporal, Indeks Kualitas Air (IKA), faktor lingkungan.

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to analyze the spatial and temporal quality of Maninjau Lake based on metal parameters and to observe the influence of environmental factors (rainfall, temperature, pH, and DO) on metal concentrations. Water and sediment sampling was conducted at 10 points, referring to SNI 6989.57:2008. Water samples were analyzed according to SNI 6989.82:2018, compared to PP No. 22 Year 2021 class II, while sediments were based on USEPA Method 3050B:1996. Spatial and temporal analysis of metals using variance analysis test and also cluster test using Hierarchical Cluster. Correlation tests were conducted for metals with environmental factors. Average concentration of metals in water: Cd (0.007 - 0.031 mg/L), Cu (0.006 - 0.039 mg/L), Pb (0.004 - 0.031 mg/L), Ni (0.025 - 0.072 mg/L); and sediment: Cd (2.00 - 6.56 mg/kg), Cu (2.49 - 10.00 mg/kg), Pb (1.76- 8.31 mg/kg), Ni (7.40 - 16.64 mg/kg). The average concentration of metals in water only Pb and Ni meet the quality standards, while in sediment all metals meet the quality standards. The status of the Water Quality Index (WQI) for metals based on STORET is satisfactory to severely polluted, with a contribution of 0 - 15% of all pollutants ([-168] - [-248]). Temporally, there are significant differences in metal concentrations (p -value < 0.05), while spatially there are not. Environmental factors that affect metals are pH and rainfall. The correlation of pH is strong negative to metals in both water and sediment, while rainfall is moderate negative only to sediment based on Spearman Rank test. The results of the cluster test, obtained as many as three clusters, from the lowest, Cluster A (center, unpopulated, outlet, southern latitude), Cluster B (endemic, eastern latitude, inlet, talao), and Cluster C (heavily populated and KJA).

Keywords: Maninjau Lake, heavy metals, spatial – temporal, Water Quality Indeks (WQI), environmental factors.

