

**ANALISIS MUTU AIR UNTUK PENGOLAHAN PANGAN SEBAGAI
BENTUK IMPLEMENTASI SDG 6 (AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI) DI
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA**

INTISARI

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Air bersih memainkan peran utama dalam proses pengolahan makanan, pembersihan alat makan, kondisi sanitasi dan higiene. Kontaminasi sumber air yang tidak memenuhi syarat dalam pengolahan makanan dapat berpengaruh terhadap kualitas dan keamanan produk serta sistem sanitasinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas baku mutu air, dengan contoh lokasi di kawasan UGM, identifikasi penyebab hasil baku mutu air, dan sebagai implementasi *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG) no. 6 (Air bersih dan sanitasi) berupa ketersediaan dan aksesibilitas air bersih dan penerapan teknologi tepat guna terkait.

Metode penelitian ini dengan mengambil sampel data baku mutu air secara *purposive sampling*. Sampel yang telah diperoleh lalu diuji nilai parameter pH, jumlah padatan terlarut (TDS), suhu, kekeruhan, oksigen terlarut (*Dissolved Oxygen*), dan salinitas yang kemudian dibandingkan dengan baku mutu yang sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan no. 2 tahun 2023, SNI 3553:2015 dan referensi standar lain yang berlaku. Diperoleh hasil bahwa nilai rerata masing-masing parameter, antara lain TDS 281,07 mg/L; Kekeruhan 3,17 NTU; Suhu 30,07°C; konduktivitas listrik 0,44 mS/cm; pH 7,28; Salinitas 0,21 ppt; dan oksigen terlarut 5,7 mg/L. Hasil penelitian ini juga berupa pemetaan dan analisis mengenai baku mutu air di kawasan UGM dan dampaknya serta solusi implementasi SDG 6.

Kata Kunci: *Air bersih, Kualitas air, Pengendalian mutu, Sanitasi, Tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan 6*

**WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR FOOD PROCESSING AS A FORM
OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG 6 (CLEAN WATER AND
SANITATION) IN GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY**

ABSTRACT

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Clean water plays a major role in food processing processes, cutlery cleaning, and sanitary and hygiene conditions. Contamination of unqualified water sources in food processing can affect the quality and safety of products and sanitation systems. This study aims to determine the quality of water quality standards, with examples of locations in the UGM area, identification of the causes of water quality standard results, and an implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) no. 6 (Clean water and sanitation) in the form of availability and accessibility of clean water and the application of appropriate technology related.

This research method is by sampling water quality standard data by purposive sampling. The samples that have been obtained are then tested for pH parameter values, the amount of dissolved solids (TDS), temperature, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and salinity then compared with quality standards by the Minister of Health Regulation no. 2 of 2023, Indonesia National Standard 3553:2015, and other applicable reference standards. The results were obtained that the average value of each parameter, including TDS 281.07 mg/L; Turbidity 3.17 NTU; Temperature 30.07°C; electrical conductivity 0.44 mS/cm; pH 7.28; Salinity 0.21 ppt; and dissolved oxygen 5.7 mg/L. The results of this study are also in the form of mapping and analysis of water quality standards in the UGM area and their impacts as well as SDG 6 implementation solutions.

Keywords: Clean water, Quality control, Sanitation, Sustainable Development Goals 6, Water Quality