

**PEMURNIAN AIR BOZEM MOROKREMBANGAN SURABAYA  
MENGGUNAKAN LIMBAH KULIT PISANG KEPOK (*Musa paradisiaca* L. var.  
Kepok)**

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**ABSTRAK**

Bozem Morokrembagan adalah salah satu bozem yang digunakan sebagai pengendali banjir Kota Surabaya namun kualitas air menurun akibat masuknya bahan pencemar yang berasal dari limbah yang masuk ke dalam bozem. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kualitas air Bozem Morokrembagan dan pengolahan air menggunakan adsorben kulit pisang kepok yaitu biosorben dan karbon aktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biosorben teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  20% lebih efektif menurunkan kadar TDS 219 mg/L, TSS sebesar 6,73 mg/L, konduktivitas sebesar 1626 mg/L, dan BOD 1,1 mg/L. Biosorben teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  30% lebih efektif menurunkan koloni bakteri sebesar  $9,8 \times 10^7$  CFU/mL. Karbon aktif ( $T=180^\circ C$ ) teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  20% lebih efektif menurunkan kadar Fe sebesar 0,82 mg/L, Mn sebesar 1,03 mg/L dan Pb sebesar 3,23 mg/L serta menurunkan pH sebesar 4,1. Karbon aktif ( $T=180^\circ C$ ) teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  30% juga lebih efektif menurunkan kadar Fe 0,82 mg/L. Karbon aktif ( $T=220^\circ C$ ) teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  20% lebih efektif menurunkan salinitas sebesar 3 ppt dan menaikkan kadar DO sebesar 2,23 mg/L. Karbon aktif ( $T=220^\circ C$ ) teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  30% lebih efektif menurunkan kadar COD sebesar 435,75 mg/L. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa biosorben teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  20% dan  $H_2SO_4$  30%, karbon aktif ( $T=180^\circ C$ ) teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  20% dan  $H_2SO_4$  30% serta karbon aktif ( $T=220^\circ C$ ) teraktivasi  $H_2SO_4$  20% dan  $H_2SO_4$  30% dari kulit pisang kepok dapat diaplikasikan untuk meningkatkan kualitas air.

*Kata kunci : Biosorben, Karbon atif, Kualitas Air*

# **PURIFICATION OF BOZEM MOROKREMBANGAN SURABAYA WATER USING WASTE OF KEPOK BANANA PEEL (*Musa paradisiaca L. var. Kepok*)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Bozem Morokrembang is one of the bozem that used as a flood control in the City of Surabaya but has decreased water quality due to the entry of pollutant materials originating from the effluent that enters the Bozem Morokrembang. The research aim is to analyze the water quality of Bozem Morokrembang and water treatment to make it fit for consumption using adsorbent from kepok banana peel, namely biosorbent and activated carbon. The results showed that biosorbent activated by  $H_2SO_4$  20% was more effective in reducing TDS levels by 219 mg/L, TSS by 6,73 mg/L, conductivity by 1626 mg/L, and BOD by 1,1 mg/L. Biosorbent activated by  $H_2SO_4$  30% was more effective in reducing the number of bacteria by  $9,8 \times 10^7$  CFU/mL. Activated carbon ( $T=180$  °C) activated by  $H_2SO_4$  20% was more effective in reducing pH by 4,1, Fe levels by 0,82 mg/L, Mn levels by 1,03 mg/L and Pb levels by 3,23 mg/L. Activated carbon ( $T=180$  °C) activated by  $H_2SO_4$  30% gave an effect on Fe levels from 0,84 mg/L to 0,02 mg/L. Activated carbon ( $T=220$  °C) activated by  $H_2SO_4$  20% was more effective in reducing salinity by 3 ppt and increasing DO levels by 2,23 mg/L. Activated carbon ( $T=220$  °C) activated by  $H_2SO_4$  30% was more effective in reducing reduced COD levels from 435,75 mg/L. It can be concluded that biosorbents activated by  $H_2SO_4$  20% and  $H_2SO_4$  30%, activated carbon ( $T=180$  °C) activated by  $H_2SO_4$  20% and  $H_2SO_4$  30%, and activated carbon ( $T=220$  °C) activated by  $H_2SO_4$  20% and  $H_2SO_4$  30% from banana peel can be applied to improve water quality.

*Keywords:* Biosorbent, Activated Carbon, Lake Water Quality