

ABSTRACT

METHOD OF WASTE WATER TREATMENT AT ANIMAL CUTTING HOUSE GIWANGAN, YOGYAKARTA

**By :
Amristio
08510131025**

Meat is a staple ingredient that supplies the needs of proteins needed by humans. The needs of meat in Indonesia continues to grow in line with population growth. Establishment Animal Cutting House (ACH) is one of the government's efforts to meet the needs of meat in Indonesia. Animal slaughter and cleaning activities conducted at ACH will produce remains solid and liquid wastes which, if not carried out the processing of such waste, especially waste water would pollute the waters as a liquid waste disposal sites ACH. The liquid waste results from ACH activity contain a number of organic materials might be harmful to aquatic biota can even cause death.

The location of the data to compile this report is ACH Giwangan, Yogyakarta. The main data sources obtained from the field and other supporting data comes from books and internet media. In preparing this report, data analysis conducted on the volume, content, and methods of processing efficiency of wastewater treatment at ACH Giwangan for later comparison with the quality standards of existing waste water.

The results of the analysis conducted, the data obtained for the volume of waste water per head of animals slaughtered amounted to 1.503 m³. Wastewater generated from activities at ACH Giwangan contains five important parameters, namely BOD, COD, TSS, pH and ammonia. The efficiency of wastewater treatment performed by WWTP unit produces levels decreased by 90.65% for BOD, 89.36% for COD, 86.54% to 33.09% for TSS and ammonia. Methods of wastewater treatment at ACH Giwangan done in two stages, namely processing physically and biologically. Physical processing is done by stage filtration and separation of fat, while the biological processing done by WWTP units using aerobic methods. In general, the levels of waste water parameters ACH Giwangan still within normal limits, except ammonia levels exceed the quality standards for wastewater ACH activity either by MOE (2006) as well as DIY Governor Regulation (2010).

Key words: Waste, Waste water treatment, ACH.