

PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

Words	994	Date	September 03,2019
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This study aims to find out the characteristics of water quality in the upstream of Bolango River Basin so that it can be utilized by Gorontalo people. The study took place in the upstream of Bolango River Basin of Gorontalo Province. River water samples were taken at five points, namely upstream of Bolango River, Bolango at Bunuo Village, upstream of Mongiilo River, middle part of Mongiilo River and estuary of Mongiilo River. Groundwater samples were taken from one location as a control, namely Kopi Village, in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province. Water quality was analyzed at the Research Center and Industry Standardization Laboratory of Manado. The examined parameters consisted of physical, chemical and biological aspects. Criteria for the characteristics of river water quality referred to the Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 Class II and Water Pollution Index referred to the Decision of Minister of Environment Number 115 of 2003. Groundwater quality referred to the Regulation of Minister of Health Number 32 of 2017. Data were analyzed using tables and graphs and then interpreted. The study results showed that the analysis of surface water quality for the upstream Bolango River and Bolango River (Bunuo Village) met the requirements of Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 Class II, except the BOD parameters. Based on Government Regulation 82 of 2001, BOD parameter should not exceed 3 mg/l. The results of the analysis indicated that the BOD concentration in the 5 rivers ranged between 3.5 - 8 mg/L. COD parameter ranged between 17-32 mg/l. It tended to be above the established quality standard. Based on the results, all river water in the Upstream of Bolango Watershed was contaminated by organic materials. Water was evaluated using Water pollution index method in accordance with the Decision of Minister of Environment Number 115 of 2003, so that the water quality of the upstream of Bolango River was in good condition. The water of Bolango River (Bunuo Village), upstream of Mongiilo River, middle part of Mongiilo River, and estuary of Mongiilo River was lightly polluted. The characteristics of shallow groundwater met the requirements of the quality standard stipulated by the Regulation of Minister of Health Number 32 of 2017. Research methods The study was conducted in the upstream of Bolango River basin of Gorontalo Province. River water samples were taken at five locations which are upstream of Bolango River, Bolango River in Bunuo Village, middle part of Mongiilo River, Mongiilo River and estuary of Mongiilo River. Groundwater samples were taken in one location as a control, namely Kopi Village, Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province as shown in Figure 1. Bolango River ecosystem is located in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province. Bone Bolango Regency is crossed by several river basins, one of which is Bolango River basin. Bolango River is one of the rivers that cross Bone Bolango Regency and Gorontalo City. This study was conducted on rivers in the upstream of Bolango River Basin. The rivers as samples were rivers that cross two sub districts, namely Bulango Ulu Sub district and Bulango Utara Sub district. Bolango River plays a strategic role as a source of irrigation water in Gorontalo City and most of the people live there depending on Bolango River. Many community activities use this river water for drinking water, fish farming and water resource for the domestic needs of the community. Water is very important for life. No living creatures can live without water. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve water from pollutants that can endanger living creatures. Water quality needs to be evaluated because Bolango River is widely used by the community as a source of drinking, and irrigation water to irrigate crops and plantations and for fisheries. Water quality monitoring aims to identify pollutant, causes of changes between ecological variable, and condition of certain place in general [1]. Water is a good solvent for various types of chemicals. Containing chemical compounds, rainwater can dissolve nutrients. It also washes pollutants well. If the conditions of the area on which water passes are very dirty, this dirt will be carried by rainwater into the river. This will certainly increase the level of water pollution. A research shows that the quality of water existing around Limboto Lake and the surrounding rivers has been polluted [2]. Problems in water resources management are very complex, including discharge fluctuations in the dry and rainy seasons, damage to land in the catchment area, erosion and sedimentation, increase in waste entering the river and restorability of rivers [3]. If these problems are not solved, the adequate availability and quality of water in all places will be increasingly difficult and expensive. The main problem in this area is, among others, high level of erosion [4]. Land degradation and frequent flooding in Bulango Ulu Sub district can change the quality of river water, both Bolango River and Mongiilo River. This will disturb the Gorontalo people as consumers of water. A high level of erosion will affect the height of solids suspended in the river. In addition, many people live along the Bolango River which will also increase the level of water pollution. According to Government Regulation Number 38 of 2011, there are several things that must be taken into consideration in managing rivers, one of which is river border. River border is a space on the left and right of the riverbed between the border line and the edge of bed and river embankment with a distance of 3m from the outer edge of the

embankment foot. In order to protect the river and prevent river pollution, the use of river boulder need to be restricted. The government has regulated that it is not allowed to be planted with plants other than grass and not allowed to be planted [5]. In reality, many people live along the river and do their daily activities. The water quality needs to be evaluated. This study aims to identify the characteristics of water quality in the upstream of Bolango River Basin so that it can be utilized by Gorontalo citizen.

Sources

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Water samples were taken using water sampler. Physical measurements were done in situ. The tools used to measure included: DO Meter, Thermometer and TDS Meter. Chemical measurements were conducted in the laboratory. Water quality was analyzed at the Research Center and Industry Standardization Laboratory of Manado. Chemical parameters were analyzed using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) and microbiological parameters were measured using the MPN method. The examined parameters consisted physical, chemical and biological aspects. Physical parameters included: temperature, TDS, TSS and Turbidity. Chemical parameters included: pH, COD, BOD, DO, Total Phosphate as P, nitrite, nitrate, ammoniac, arsenic, barium, boron, selenium, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, chloride, cyanide, fluoride, sulphate, free chlorine, sulphur as H₂S, oil and fat, detergents and phenol compounds as phenols. The measured microbiological parameter was total Coliforms. 2 Criteria for the characteristics of river water quality referred to the Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 Class II and Water Pollution Index Method referred to the Decision of Minister of Environment Number 115 of 2003. Groundwater quality referred to the Regulation of Minister of Health Number 32 of 2017. The water quality data obtained from the laboratory were analyzed descriptively by using tables and graphs, compared by water quality standard criteria, and interpreted. The status of water quality pollution level was calculated using the water pollution index method, analyzed by comparing it with the water pollution index criteria and shown in the table and interpreted. The Surface Water Quality Scale was calculated on five rivers and one shallow groundwater. The calculation of pollutant index in the upstream of Bolango River, Bolango River (Bunuo Village), the upstream of Mongiilo River, the middle part of Mongiilo River and estuary of Mongiilo River used the Water Pollution Index Method based on the Decision of Minister of Environment Number 115 of 2003. The initial step of the calculation commenced with calculating the C_i / L_{ij} value per parameter for parameters that did not have a range and the lower the parameter value, the better the quality of water. L_{ij} indicates the parameter concentration included in the quality standard according to the designation (j). The C_i value indicates the parameter concentration of water quality (i) which was obtained from the results of the analysis of water samples at a sampling location. Water pollution index for designation (j) is a function of C_i / L_{ij} . The values of water pollution index were calculated using the formula: Condition of surface water quality The surface water quality was taken at five locations (Figure 1): upstream of Bolango River, Bolango River (Bunuo Village), middle part of Mongiilo River, upstream of Mongiilo River and estuary of Mongiilo River. The results of surface water quality analysis are shown in Table 1. The results of surface water quality analysis for river water show that the water quality meets the requirements of Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 Class II, except BOD parameter. Based on Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001, BOD parameter should not exceed 3 mg/l. The results of the analysis show that the BOD concentration in the 5 rivers ranged between 3.5 - 8 mg/l. Based on these results, the ecosystem water of Bolango River upstream contains organic materials. The presence of organic materials can be resulted from domestic waste of the community along the river. In natural waters, decay of plants acts as a source of organic materials. Natural waters have the BOD value between 0.5 - 7.0 mg/l [1, 6]. Natural waters having BOD values of more than 10 mg/l are considered to have been polluted [1]. The results of chemical analysis for the upstream of Bolango River basin are still low compared to the study that the water quality of the Winongo River has been highly polluted [5]. Some parameters in Winongo River such as BOD, COD, Nitrate, Detergent, Phenol and coliforms are above the quality standard. There are characteristic differences between Winongo River and rivers in the upstream of Bolango River ecosystem. The level of pollution of Bolango River is low because the number of people living in the upstream of river basin is still lower than those in Winongo River border. Although people living in the upstream of Bolango River Basin defecate along Bolango River and Mongiilo River, the coliform parameter is still below the established quality standard. The results of the analysis on the Upstream of Mongiilo River, middle part of Mongiilo River and Estuary of Mongiilo River showed that the physical, chemical and organic and microbiological parameters were below the water quality standards based on the Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 Class II. Organic parameters such as BOD and for the 3 rivers ranged between 5-8 mg/l, which was above the required quality standards, i.e. not exceeding 3 mg/l. The COD parameter in the middle part of Mongiilo River was above the quality standard, i.e. 32 mg/l. The quality standard requirement for COD is 25 mg/l. This shows that the water quality of the middle part of Mongiilo River has been contaminated with organic materials. The presence of organic material can be due to the domestic waste of the community or due to the decay of plants which were dead and entering into the river. A study showed that Krueng Cut waters had COD values ranging between 10.25 - 18.82 which is lower than the COD concentration in

the ecosystem of Bolango River (between 17 - 32 mg/l)[7]. Similarly, the BOD parameter in Krueng Cut River ranged between 2 - 5.6 mg/l, lower than the water quality in the Bolango River in which the BOD ranged between 3.5 to 8 mg/l. The government should pay a great deal of attention to such water quality, so that pollution will not increase along the river and shallow groundwater. Research showed that if not observed, the quality of groundwater will deteriorate [8]. Poor water quality may cause waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and typhoid, etc.

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Organic materials can take the form of carbohydrates, oils, fats and waxes, proteins, amino acids, detergents, soaps and pesticides. BOD only describes organic material that can be decomposed biologically (biodegradable). Organic materials are the result of decay of relatively dead plants and animals or the result of waste from domestic and industrial waste. The BOD value of waters is affected by temperature, plankton density, presence of microbes, and types and concentration of organic materials [1]. The contamination of organic materials can be indicated by the high parameters of BOD and COD as shown in Figure 2. The results of the COD analysis show the total amount of oxygen required to chemically oxidize organic materials, both which can be degraded biologically and which are difficult to be degraded biologically. The existence of organic material can come from nature or from household and industrial activities. The COD values in unpolluted waters are usually less than 20 mg/l [1]. The results of the analysis of physical parameters indicated that temperature, turbidity, TDS and TSS still met the specified quality standard requirements. TSS parameter ranged between 3-10 mg/l, which was below the quality standard set at 50 mg/l. This shows that the upstream of Bolango River ecosystem is still in natural conditions; there is no erosion that can increase TSS. This is strengthened by the values of low turbidity ranging between 0.8 - 2.09 mg/l. Suspended solids are positively correlated with turbidity. The higher the value of suspended solids resulted in higher value of turbidity [1]. Other chemical parameters such as phosphate as P, nitrite, nitrate, ammonia, arsenic, barium, boron, selenium, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, chloride, cyanide, fluoride, sulphate, free chlorine, Sulphur as H S, Oil and fat, detergent and phenol compounds as phenols still met the specified quality standards. Chemical and organic parameters such as cadmium, arsenic, selenium, boron, copper, lead, mercury, zinc and fluoride, although they could be detected, were still in natural conditions because river water flowed through such minerals. There was no factory activity that could increase these chemicals in water. The low inorganic parameters were also characterized by low values of TDS ranging between 85-200 mg/l, which was below the standard set at 1000 mg/l. Other organic chemical parameters such as detergents, oils and fats were detected in water because people threw domestic waste at Bolango River. They were detected but still below the standard set. Nitrate parameters ranged from 2.13 to 2.45 mg/l and phosphate was detected ranging between 0.02 - 0.05 mg/l. The results of nitrate analysis tended to be the consistent where nitrates in Karangsong waters ranged between 0.4148-2.4541 mg/l, and phosphate parameters ranged between 2 0.2253-0.6261 mg/l higher than those in the upperstream of Bulango River [9]. The presence of nitrates and phosphates in both waters is due to human activity. Coastal Karangsong Waters are influenced by household activities, industry, fishponds, ship traffic, and mangrove vegetation. The upstream of Bolango River is affected by household activities and people plantations. This happen because they grow crops using NPK fertilizer to fertilize plants. Fertilizers can seep into the soil and when the rain comes, the remains of the use of fertilizer can be carried away by runoff and goes into the BolangoRiver. People also use Bolango River as public toilets. This can be detected from total coli bacteria in the river. Although it is still below the quality standard, the increase in pollution along with the increase in population should put on the alert. Socialization should be given to the community so that they change their behaviour regarding the importance of environmental sanitation. A research conducted shows that the factor of lack of extension and socialization from the local government related to river water management causes low awareness and understanding of the people living in the area of KarangAnyar River banks related to river water management [10]. Low levels of education contribute to a lack of awareness of the importance of river water. Quality of shallow groundwater The analysis results of the quality of shallow groundwater taken from the well water of residents living in Kopi Village are shown in Table 2. Based on the analysis results as shown in Table 2, shallow groundwater met the requirements of the quality standards set by the Regulation of Minister of Health Number 32 of 2017. The Regulation of Minister of Health Number 32 of 2017 concerns environmental health quality standards for water media for sanitation and hygiene purposes. According to this Regulation, water for sanitation purpose is water that can be used for maintaining personal hygiene such as bathing and toothbrushes and for washing food, utensils and clothing. In addition, it can be used as raw water for drinking water. Based on the laboratory analysis, the quality of shallow groundwater in the study site was suitable for use as community sanitation water. The analysis results of groundwater in Kopi Village showed that the hardness value was 234.34 mg/l. This result was quite high although it was still below the established quality standard. The microbiological parameter was 49 MPN, which was close to the quality standard set at 50 MPN. Although it was still below the quality standard, it had to be controlled. One of the factors that affect the presence of total coliforms bacteria is due to contamination from the surrounding conditions and the presence

of water seepage from bathrooms and toilets. A research conducted by Mahmud et al on shallow groundwater in Gorontalo City showed that the coliforms parameter ranged between 150 - 1100 MPN [11]. The high level of coliforms in this area was because the distance

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between toilets and wells was very close due to the high population in urban areas. Differences could occur because the location of groundwater extraction was not the same. In this study, samples were taken from the Upstream of Bolango Rivers basin, while the research conducted by Mahmud et al was conducted in the Estuary of Bolango River basin, which is categorized as an urban area [11]. Supervision of shallow ground water is very important. The higher the level of coliform bacteria contamination resulted in higher risk of the presence of other pathogenic bacteria that normally live in animal faeces. Pollution of coliforms bacteria not only occurs in shallow ground water, but also in refill water depot if using unclean water sources. Research indicated that refill water at depots in Manado City was contaminated with coliforms [12]. This shows a lack of supervision of drinking water in society. The results of calculations for the five rivers show that the upstream of Bolango River is in good condition. The other four rivers are lightly polluted. This happens because the upstream of the river has smaller population than the middle part or estuary of the river. This is understandable because the further downstream, the denser the population live along the river and the heavier the pollution will be. A research showed that Gelis River belonged to moderately polluted [14]. This condition is similar the status of water pollution in the Bolango River ecosystem. The results of a study showed that the index of sea water pollution in the North Coast of Tuban Regency was lightly and moderately polluted [15]. It is still lower than the upstream of Bolango River Basin because activities in the upstream of river basin are affected by the conditions of the local community and the absence of industrial activities, so that the chemical parameter in the Bolango River Basin is better than the North Coast of Tuban Regency in which the polluted conditions are due to community and industrial waste disposal. The water quality pollutant index for shallow groundwater in Kopi villages still met the requirements. This is because the distance of the community pollutant sources such as toilets, bathrooms and landfills are far from the location of sampled groundwater. A research conducted by Jaya showed that the farther the distance from the landfill location, the better the quality of shallow groundwater [16]. This is evidenced by the conditions in 1997 that polluted water at a distance of 80 m from the landfill, in 2008 at a distance of 375 m, and in 2014 at a distance of 1-400 m. The water quality of dug wells and drilled wells could meet quality standards at a distance of 750 - 5000 m from the landfill. A research conducted at Kayu Murni Village of Bualemo Regency showed that all shallow well water sampled was contaminated by E. coli [17]. This occurred due to water seepage from toilets and bathrooms. It is necessarily important to inform environmental sanitation, so that people understand about the process of contamination in shallow groundwater and its danger to public health. Conclusions The results showed that the analysis of surface water quality in the upstream of Bolango River ecosystem met the requirements of Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 Class II, except for the BOD and COD parameters. Based on Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001, BOD parameter should not exceed 3 mg/l. The results of the analysis showed that the BOD concentration in the 5 rivers ranged between 3.5 - 8 mg/l. COD parameter ranged between 17-32 mg /l. They tended to be above the established quality standard. Based on these results, the river water in the upstream of Bolango River Basin is contaminated by organic materials. Based on The Decree of Minister of Environment Number 115 of 2003 about Water Pollution Index, the quality of upstream of Bolango River is in good condition. The status of water in Bolango River (Bunuo Village), upstream of Mongiilo River, middle part of Mongiilo River, estuary of Mongiilo River is lightly polluted. The characteristics of shallow groundwater meet the requirements of the quality standard set by the Regulation of Minister of Health Number 32 of 2017.

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