

**TEKNIK PENANGANAN TUMPAHAN MINYAK
BERDASARKAN INDEKS KEPEKAAN LINGKUNGAN DI PERAIRAN
PULAU PARI, KABUPATEN KEPULAUAN SERIBU,
PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Tumpahan minyak merupakan salah satu pencemaran yang berdampak serius bagi kawasan perairan maupun daratan. Pencemaran laut berdampak merubah lingkungan laut. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu: (1) Menganalisis intensitas potensi terjadinya tumpahan minyak, (2) Menganalisis arah persebaran tumpahan minyak, (3) Merumuskan tingkat kepekaan lingkungan terhadap tumpahan minyak berdasarkan IKL, (4) Menentukan strategi penanganan terhadap tumpahan minyak.

Tahap awal penelitian adalah studi literatur dan survei lokasi pengamatan. Titik pengamatan penelitian berdasarkan pertimbangan peta-peta tentatif. Parameter IKL (Indeks Kerentanan, Indeks Ekologi dan Indeks Sosial) yang telah didapatkan kemudian dihitung untuk mendapatkan tingkat kepekaan lingkungan daerah penelitian. Besarnya nilai kepekaan lingkungan pesisir diketahui berdasarkan hasil interpretasi, digitasi, pengamatan langsung di lapangan dan perhitungan. Faktor alami yang lebih dominan berpengaruh terhadap kondisi pesisir diperoleh dari hasil analisis kemudian dideskripsikan. Besarnya nilai IKL pesisir dijadikan dasar penentuan arahan dan teknik pengelolaan penanganan tumpahan minyak di Pulau Pari, Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat kepekaan lingkungan terbagi menjadi 2 kategori. Dua kategori ini adalah tingkat peka (zona IKL II) dan cukup peka (zona IKL III). Intensitas potensi terjadinya tumpahan minyak cukup tinggi, didukung dengan adanya kapal milik warga sebanyak 200 buah yang hampir setiap hari beroperasi. Arah persebaran tumpahan minyak condong kearah timur laut dan barat laut. Teknik penanganan yang sesuai menggunakan pendekatan teknik, pendekatan sosial ekonomi dan pendekatan institusi.

Kata Kunci: pulau, indeks kepekaan lingkungan, penanganan tumpahan minyak.

**OIL SPILL HANDLING TECHNIQUES
BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX IN COAST
PARI ISLAND, KEPULAUAN SERIBU REGENCY,
PROVINCE OF DKI JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Oil spill is one of the pollution which has a serious impact on the water and land area. Marine pollution has an impact on changing the marine environment. The purpose of this study is: (1) analyzing intensity potentials of oil spills, (2) Analyzing the direction of the spread of oil spills, (3) Formulate environmental sensitivity to oil spills based on ESI, (4) Determine strategies for handling oil spills.

The initial stage of the research is literature study and survey of observation locations. The research observation point is based on consideration of tentative maps. The ESI parameters (Vulnerability Index, Ecological Index and Social Index) that have been obtained are then calculated to obtain the sensitivity level of the research area. The magnitude of the sensitivity value of the coastal environment is known based on the results of interpretation, digitization, direct observation in the field and calculations. Natural factors that are more dominant influence on coastal conditions obtained from the results of the analysis are then described. The value of coastal ESI is used as the basis for determining direction and management techniques for handling oil spills in Pari Island, Kepulauan Seribu Regency.

The results showed that the level of environmental sensitivity was divided into 2 categories. These two categories are sensitive levels (ESI II zones) and quite sensitive (ESI III zones). The intensity of the potential for an oil spill is quite high, supported by the presence of 200 vessel owned by residents which almost every day operates. The direction of the spread of the oil spill tends towards the northeast and northwest. Appropriate handling techniques use technical approaches, socio-economic approaches and institutional approaches.

Keywords: island, environmental sensitivity index, oil spill handling.