

INTISARI

Kegiatan pertambangan batubara di Indonesia umumnya dilakukan dengan sistem pertambangan terbuka (open pit). Prinsipnya yaitu kegiatan pertambangan batubara dapat menyebabkan penurunan kualitas lingkungan, salah satunya yaitu penurunan kualitas udara. Kualitas udara yang menurun diakibatkan dari adanya peningkatan partikulat dan gas di udara yang berasal dari emisi seluruh kegiatan pertambangan batubara. Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui kondisi sebaran partikulat dan mengetahui kualitas udara berdasarkan ISPU (Indeks Standar Pencemar Udara) serta memberikan arahan teknis pengendalian pencemaran udara sebagai arahan pengelolaan lingkungan pada penelitian ini.

Pengambilan sampel udara dengan parameter *Particulate Matter* 10 μm (PM₁₀) pada tiga titik yang dapat mewakili lokasi penelitian. Tiga titik tersebut berada di bagian utara, selatan, dan timur, dengan penggunaan lahan berupa area kerja karyawan yang bekerja di luar ruangan, yaitu *Pit Stop Wheel*, *Pit Stop Track*, dan *View Point*. Pengambilan sampel udara untuk waktu pengukurannya disesuaikan dengan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor P.14/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2020 Tentang Indeks Standar Pencemar Udara yaitu selama 24 jam dengan menggunakan alat High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS).

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 3 titik lokasi pengambilan sampel udara yang telah dilakukan selama 24 jam dengan baku mutu sebesar 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Lokasi 1 memiliki konsentrasi sebesar 13,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dengan nilai ISPU sebesar 31,75, lokasi 2 memiliki konsentrasi sebesar 13,83 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dengan nilai ISPU sebesar 31,915, dan lokasi 3 memiliki konsentrasi sebesar 10,55 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dengan nilai ISPU sebesar 30,275. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, kualitas udara berdasarkan ISPU di lokasi penelitian termasuk ke dalam kategori baik dengan status warna hijau. Arahan pengelolaan lingkungan yang direkomendasikan dengan mempertimbangkan tata ruang di lokasi penelitian antara lain penanaman tanaman yang mampu menyerap partikulat (pohon jati, pohon kerai payung, pohon sukun, dan pohon kersen), pemasangan speed table sebanyak 6 (enam) buah, rambu-rambu mengurangi kecepatan bagi unit yang beroperasi di lokasi penelitian sebanyak 7 (tujuh) buah, pemasangan *windproof net* dengan ketinggian 10 meter, dan dilakukan penyiraman jalan tambang dengan water truck yang berkapasitas 20.000 m^3 dalam satu water truck mampu menyiram sepanjang 8 km dengan intensitas penyiraman setiap dua (2) jam sekali.

Kata Kunci: PM₁₀; ISPU; Pertambangan Batubara, Pengendalian Pencemaran Udara

ABSTRACT

The activities of coal mining in Indonesia are generally carried out with an open system (open pit mining). Coal mining activities can basically lead to environmental degradation, including the decline in air quality. Air quality degradation is usually caused by the increase of particulates and gases in the air originating from emissions from all kinds of coal mining activities. This research is aimed at measuring the condition of the particulates distributions and determining the air quality based on ISPU (Air Pollution Standards Index) as well as providing technical directions for air pollution control as an action to do for environmental management.

Air with particulate matter parameters $10\ \mu\text{m}$ (PM_{10}) at three points was taken as a sample to represent the research objects from different places. The three points are in the north, south, and east, with land use in the form of work areas for employees who work outdoors, namely the Pit Stop Wheel, Pit Stop Track, and View Point. The measuring time for the data sampling was set up according to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia Number P.14/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2020. The Standard Index of Air Pollutants was 24 hours in length using the High Volume Air Sampler tool (HVAS).

The results indicate that the air sampling taken from 3 different locations and observed for 24 hours shows a quality standard of $75\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The air in location 1 had a concentration of $13.5\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with an ISPU value of 31.75, in location 2, the air had a concentration of $13.83\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with an ISPU value of 31,915, and the air in location 3 had a concentration of $10.55\ \text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with an ISPU value of 30.275. Drawing on these results, the air quality based on ISPU at the 3 research locations was in the good category marked with green colour status. The recommended environmental management directives taking into account the spatial layout of the research site include planting plants capable of absorbing particulates (teak trees, sunshade trees, breadfruit trees, and cherry trees), installation of 6 (six) speed tables, signs to reduce speed for units operating at the research location as many as 7 (seven) units, installation of a windproof net with a height of 10 meters, and watering of the mine road with a water truck with a capacity of $20,000\ \text{m}^3$ in one water truck capable of watering a length of 8 km with an intensity of watering every two hours.

Keywords: PM_{10} ; ISPU; Coal Mining; Air Pollution Control