

## ABSTRACT

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### “INFLUENCE OF SO<sub>2</sub> AND NH<sub>3</sub> GAS LEVELS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AROUND BENOVO FINAL DISPOSAL SITE, SURABAYA CITY”

xiii+ 61 Pages+ 15 Tables+ 10 Appendices

The pile of organic and inorganic waste on Benowo Final Disposal Site (TPA) in Surabaya City reaches 1,600 – 1,700 tons/day undergoing a process of degradation or decomposition of solid waste, causing unpleasant odors and toxic gases. Some of the gases that arise are Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), and Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S). The presence of these gases can cause disturbances to public health. The purpose of this study is a measure, identify and determine the effect of gas levels of SO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> on public health around the Benowo Final Disposal Site, Surabaya City.

This type of the research is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach. This study used primary data collection methods in the form of measurements and interviews of respondents using *proportional random sampling*. Data analysis by comparing based on East Java Governor Regulation No. 10 of 2009 about Ambient Air Quality Standards.

The averages result of this research gas levels of Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) at points 1,2 and 3 were 98.95 g/Nm<sup>3</sup> respectively; 186.29 g/Nm<sup>3</sup>; and 39.87 g/Nm<sup>3</sup> and also the averages of NH<sub>3</sub> gas at points 1,2 and 3 is 23.92 g/Nm<sup>3</sup>; 60.44 g/Nm<sup>3</sup>; and 24.21 g/Nm<sup>3</sup>. From 25 respondents who live around the Benowo Final Disposal Site do not feel health complaints due to the gas that arises, but other factors.

The sum up of this study is the levels of Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) gas has qualified from the requirements set by the East Java Governor Regulation No. 10 of 2009. The physical factors of the air that affect the presence of pollution are in accordance with the direction and speed of the wind, humidity also has the qualified from the requirements., and the temperature hasn't qualified from the requirements of SNI T-14-1993-03. Instance and public has gave some information about result of the research for prevention

**Keywords** : Final Disposal Site (TPA), Sulfur Dioxide Gas (SO<sub>2</sub>), Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) Gas, Public Health

**Reading List** : 22 Books and Journals (1999-2019)

## ABSTRAK

Rifka Anggraeni

### “PENGARUH KADAR GAS SO<sub>2</sub> DAN NH<sub>3</sub> TERHADAP KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT DI SEKITAR TEMPAT PEMBUANGAN AKHIR BENOWO KOTA SURABAYA”

xiii+ 61 Halaman+ 15 Tabel+ 10 Lampiran

Tumpukan sampah organik dan anorganik yang ada di Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) Benowo Kota Surabaya mencapai 1.600 – 1.700 ton/hari mengalami proses degradasi atau pembusukan sampah sehingga menimbulkan bau yang tidak sedap, dan gas beracun. Beberapa gas yang timbul adalah gas Metan (CH<sub>4</sub>), Sulfur Dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>), Amonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), dan Hidrogen Sulfida (H<sub>2</sub>S). Adanya gas-gas tersebut dapat menimbulkan gangguan terhadap kesehatan masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengukur, mengidentifikasi dan mengetahui pengaruh kadar gas SO<sub>2</sub> dan NH<sub>3</sub> terhadap kesehatan masyarakat di sekitar TPA Benowo Kota Surabaya.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengumpulan data primer berupa pengukuran dan wawancara menggunakan *proportional random sampling*. Analisa data dengan membandingkan berdasarkan Peraturan Gubernur Jatim No.10 Tahun 2009 tentang Baku Mutu Udara Ambien.

Hasil rerata penelitian pengukuran kadar gas Sulfur Dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>) dan Amonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) pada titik 1,2 dan 3 masing – masing adalah 98,95 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> ; 186,29 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> ; dan 39,87 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> serta rerata gas NH<sub>3</sub> pada titik 1,2 dan 3 masing – masing adalah 23,92 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> ; 60,44 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> ; dan 24,21 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup>. Dari 25 responden masyarakat yang tinggal di sekitar TPA Benowo tidak mengalami keluhan kesehatan akibat gas yang timbul, melainkan faktor lain.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah kadar gas Sulfur Dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>) dan Amonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) memenuhi syarat yang ditetapkan oleh Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur No.10 Tahun 2009. Faktor fisik udara yang mempengaruhi adanya pencemaran yakni arah dan kecepatan angin, kelembaban memenuhi syarat, dan temperatur tidak memenuhi syarat SNI T-14-1993-03. Instansi dan masyarakat diberikan informasi mengenai hasil pengukuran tersebut agar dilakukan pencegahan.

Kata Kunci : *Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA), Gas Sulfur Dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>), Gas Amonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Kesehatan Masyarakat*

Daftar Bacaan : 22 Buku dan Jurnal (1999-2019)