Kajian dampak fenol lumpur Sidoarjo pada keberlanjutan pemanfaatan air kali Porong (studi keberlanjutan pemanfaatan air untuk budidaya perikanan di Kecamatan Jabon, Kabupaten Sidoarjo) = The impact of phenol Sidoarjo mud on porong river water sustainability (study of water sustainability for aquaculture in Jabon District, Sidoarjo) / Anika Nabila

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Pembuangan Lumpur Sidoarjo yang mengandung konsentrasi fenol yang tinggi ke Kali Porong akan berdampak negatif pada ekosistem perairan Kali Porong dan ancaman bagi kelangsungan usaha budidaya perikanan di wilayah hilir. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengukur konsentrasi fenol di Kali Porong akibat pembuangan lumpur ke Kali Porong, menganalisis seberapa besar pengaruh konsentrasi fenol di Kali Porong pada konsentrasi fenol di tambak, dan mengkaji pengaruh pembuangan Lumpur Sidoarjo pada keberlanjutan pemanfaatan air di Kali Porong berdasarkan konsentrasi fenol. Pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif dan menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian, yaitu rata-rata konsentrasi fenol yang terukur di 10 titik sampling Kali Porong sebesar 20,25 g/l, melebihi baku mutu sungai kelas III berdasarkan PP No. 82 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Kualitas Air dan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air. Pengaruh konsentrasi fenol di Kali Porong pada konsentrasi fenol di tambak hasil perhitungan p-value >0,01, yang berarti tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara konsentrasi fenol di Kali Porong dan konsentrasi fenol di tambak. Pemanfaatan Kali Porong sebagai media budidaya dari aspek lingkungan telah tercemar fenol, dari aspek ekonomi mengalami penurunan hasil produksi, penurunan pendapatan petani tambak, dan menambah biaya operasional, serta menyebabkan petani tambak melakukan adaptasi dari aspek sosial. Kesimpulannya adalah air Kali Porong yang dimanfaatkan sebagai media budidaya perikanan memiliki konsentrasi fenol yang melebihi baku mutu, sehingga pemanfaatan air Kali Porong menjadi tidak berkelanjutan.
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ABSTRACT
The disposal of Sidoarjo mud which is containing high concentration of phenol into Kali Porong will have negative impact on aquatic ecosystem and it will be threat to sustainability of aquaculture in the downstream of Porong River. The purpose of this study are to measure the concentration of phenol in Kali Porong due to disposal of mud into the Kali Porong, analyze how many influence the concentration of phenol in Kali Porong on the concentration of phenol in the pond, and assess the effect of the disposal of the Sidoarjo Mud on the sustainable use of water in the Porong River based on the concentration of phenols. This research use quantitative research approach and quantitative methods. The results of the study, which are the average concentration of phenol were measured at 10 sampling points is 20,25 g l, exceeded the quality standard of class III river under PP. 82 of 2001 on the Management of Water Quality and Water Pollution Control. The results of calculations influence phenol concentration in Porong River to the concentration of phenol in the pond is p value 0,01, there is no significant relationship between phenol concentration in Porong River to the concentration of phenol in the pond. Utilization Porong as media cultivation in environmental aspect has

phenol polluted, the economic aspect has decreased production, fish farmers income, and increase operational costs, as well as affecting fish farmers to do the adaptation of the social aspect. The conclusion is Kali Porong water is used as a medium of aquaculture has a phenol concentration that exceeds quality standards, so that the use of water Porong River become not sustainable.