

# Analisis risiko kesehatan lingkungan pajanan timbal pada masyarakat lingkungan di sekitar kawasan industri manis Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten = Environmental health risk analysis of lead exposure to the neighborhood community of manis Industrial Zone Tangerang District, Banten

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## Abstrak

Timbal (Pb) merupakan logam berat dengan nomor atom 82 dan massa atom 207,2. Timbal bersumber dari alam, industri, serta transportasi. Timbal dari industri berasal dari industri baterai, industri kimia, industri bahan bakar, dan industri peleburan aki bekas serta dari transportasi berasal dari bahan bakar kendaraan bermotor. Sumber-sumber logam timbal ini dapat menyebabkan pajanan timbal ke dalam lingkungan sehingga mengakibatkan terjadinya pencemaran udara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat risiko kesehatan (Risk Quotient) akibat pajanan timbal pada masyarakat lingkungan di sekitar Kawasan Industri Manis, Banten. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan April-Juli tahun 2019 menggunakan metode penelitian Analisis Risiko Kesehatan Lingkungan (ARKL). Metode penelitian ini untuk menghitung atau memprakirakan risiko pada kesehatan manusia. Nilai RQ dinyatakan berisiko jika  $RQ > 1$ . Nilai pengukuran timbal (Pb) didapat dari dua titik sampling uji udara ambien di sekitar Kawasan Industri Manis yaitu 1,58  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  pada titik 1 dan 0,23  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  pada titik 2. Nilai rata-rata pengukuran timbal (Pb) dari kedua titik adalah 0,905  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ . Hasil pengukuran tersebut masih dibawah Baku Mutu Udara Ambien yang ditetapkan dalam PP Nomor 41 Tahun 1999. Nilai jumlah asupan pada penelitian ini dihitung secara real time dan life span. Nilai jumlah asupan pajanan timbal (Pb) dengan durasi pajanan real time yaitu  $2,2038 \times 10^{-4}$  mg/kg/hari. Sedangkan nilai jumlah asupan dengan durasi pajanan life span adalah  $2,8746 \times 10^{-4}$  mg/kg/hari. Nilai tingkat risiko dihitung dengan membandingkan antara nilai asupan (intake) dengan nilai default RfC. Nilai RfC didapatkan dari IRIS US-EPA yaitu  $4,93 \times 10^{-4}$  mg/kg/hari. Nilai tingkat risiko dihitung berdasarkan beberapa durasi pajanan mencakup real time dan life span (1, 10, 23, 30, 60, dan 100 tahun). Nilai tingkat risiko (RQ) akibat pajanan timbal (Pb) yang didapatkan adalah 0,0388; 0,194; 0,447; 0,583; 1,166; dan 1,943.

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Lead (Pb) is a heavy metal with an atomic number of 82 and an atomic mass of 207.2. Lead is sourced from nature, industry, and transportation. Lead from industry comes from the battery industry, chemical industry, fuel industry, and used battery smelting industries as well as from transportation derived from motor vehicle fuel. These sources of lead metal can cause lead exposure into the environment resulting in air pollution. This study aims to determine the level of health risk (Risk Quotient) due to lead exposure to the neighborhood community of Manis Industrial Zone, Banten. This research was conducted in April-July 2019 using the method of research Environmental Health Risk Analysis (ARKL). This research method is to calculate or predict risks to human health. RQ value is stated as risk if  $RQ > 1$ . The measurement value of lead (Pb) was obtained from two ambient air tes sampling points around the Manis Industrial Zone was 1.58  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  at the first point and 0.23  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  at the second point. The average value of lead (Pb) measurement from both points is 0.905  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ . The results of these measurements are still below the

Ambient Air Quality Standard according to PP No. 41 Tahun 1999. The amount of intake in this study is calculated in real time and life span. The value of lead (Pb) exposure intake with real time exposure duration was  $2.2038 \times 10^{-4}$  mg/kg/day. While the value of the amount of intake with the duration of life span exposure is  $2.8746 \times 10^{-4}$  mg/kg/day. The value of the risk level is calculated by comparing the value of the intake with the default value of the RfC. The RfC value was obtained from IRIS US-EPA which was  $4.93 \times 10^{-4}$  mg/kg/day. Risk level values are calculated based on several exposures including real time and life span (1, 10, 23, 30, 60, and 100 years). The value of risk level (RQ) due to lead exposure (Pb) obtained is 0.0388; 0.194; 0.447; 0.583; 1.166; and 1.943.