

ANALISIS KUALITAS UDARA BERBASIS INDEKS STANDAR PENCEMARAN UDARA (ISPU) DI TERMINAL BARANANGSIANG KOTA BOGOR TAHUN 2020

Amelia Fazria

Abstrak

Di era modern, pusat-pusat industri, perkembangan pembangunan fisik kota, dan sarana transportasi telah menyebabkan perubahan kualitas udara. Kualitas udara yang buruk memiliki berbagai dampak negatif dimulai dari gejala klinis gangguan kesehatan yang terjadi akibat pencemaran udara, gangguan tersebut dikelompokkan antara lain menjadi gangguan saluran pernapasan, gangguan saluran pencernaan, gangguan sistem syaraf, gangguan terhadap kulit. Terminal bus menjadi salah satu lokasi dengan tingkat pencemaran udara yang tinggi. Hal ini disebabkan oleh aktivitas transportasi dalam terminal yang meningkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kualitas udara berbasis Indeks Standar Pencemaran Udara (ISPU) di Terminal Baranangsiang Bogor tahun 2020. Penelitian yang digunakan menggunakan desain deskriptif. Teknik pengambilan data kualitas udara merupakan data primer yang diperoleh dari pengukuran di lapangan. Data kualitas udara didapatkan dengan menggunakan *portable gas detector*, sedangkan data keluhan gangguan saluran pernapasan didapatkan melalui wawancara. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi Karbon Monoksida (CO), Nitrogen Dioksida (NO₂) dan Sulfur Dioksida (SO₂) di Terminal Baranangsiang masih berada di bawah baku mutu yang telah ditetapkan. Peneliti menyarankan pihak terminal bus sebaiknya bekerja sama dengan BPLHD untuk melakukan pemantauan kualitas udara ambien secara rutin dan berkala di area terminal.

Kata Kunci: Kualitas Udara, Terminal, Pengukuran

BASED AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS AIR POLLUTION STANDARD INDEX (ISPU) IN TERMINAL BARANANGSIANG CITY OF BOGOR IN 2020

Amelia Fazria

Abstrack

In the modern era, industrial centers, The physical development of cities and transportation facilities have caused changes in air quality. Poor air quality has various negative impacts, such as clinical symptoms of health problems that occur due to air pollution, these disorders are grouped, among others, into respiratory tract disorders, digestive tract disorders, nervous system disorders, disorders of the skin. A bus station is one of numerous locations with high levels of air pollution. This is due to the increasing transportation activity at the bus station. The purpose of this study was to analyze the air quality based on Air Pollution Standard Index (in Indonesian: *Indeks Standar Pencemaran Udara* or *ISPU*) at Baranangsiang Bus Station, Bogor City, in 2020. This study used a descriptive study design. Air quality data were monitored by using a portable gas detector, while respiratory tract disorder complaint data were collected from interviews. The results of the analysis found that the concentrations of Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) at the Baranangsiang Bus Station were below the established standards. It is suggested that the bus station authority should work closely with BPLHD to conduct routine and periodic monitoring of ambient air quality in the station.

Keywords: Air Quality, Terminals, Measurement

