

Analisis risiko lingkungan dan kesehatan akibat paparan merkuri pada pertambangan emas rakyat (kasus di Kecamatan Cibeber dan Kecamatan Bayah Kabupaten Lebak Banten = Environmental risk and health assessment of mercury exposure in artisanal gold mining (case in Cibeber and Bayah Sub District Lebak District Banten

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Abstrak

Indonesia memiliki pertambangan emas rakyat yang tersebar di seluruh nusantara, salah satunya berlokasi di Kabupaten Lebak, Banten. Pertambangan emas rakyat dilakukan dengan menggunakan merkuri melalui proses amalgamasi. Masih didapati pembuangan limbah merkuri dari pertambangan emas rakyat ke media lingkungan seperti tanah dan badan sungai, padahal limbah merkuri termasuk ke dalam limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3) yang tidak boleh dibuang langsung ke media lingkungan karena dapat menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi besar konsentrasi merkuri pada lingkungan di Kecamatan Cibeber dan Kecamatan Bayah, Kabupaten Lebak, Banten dan pengaruh pada kesehatan masyarakat yang kontak dengan merkuri.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan menggunakan metode analisis risiko kesehatan dan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Keberadaan merkuri di lokasi penelitian pada air, ikan, sayuran, dan tanah telah melebihi baku mutu, yaitu berturut-turut memiliki rata-rata sebesar 0,04695 mg/l, 0,5175 mg/kg, 0,173 mg/kg dan 0,165 mg/kg. Analisis perhitungan risiko kesehatan menunjukkan masyarakat sekitar pertambangan emas rakyat berpotensi menimbulkan gangguan kesehatan karena nilai $RQ > 1$ ($RQ = 18,5756$).

Indonesia has artisanal gold mining spreading throughout the archipelago, one of which is located in Lebak District of Banten Province. The artisanal gold mining usually use mercury in the amalgamation process. The latest fact showed that mercury used in artisanal gold minings has been directly discharged to the surrounding environment, polluting soil and rivers, whereas mercury is considered as one of the hazardous and toxic waste (B3) that cannot be directly discharged to the environment as it can cause several health problems. The purpose of this research is to identify mercury concentrations in the environment of Cibeber and Bayah Sub Districts, Lebak District, Banten Province and its effect to the health of community who is in contact with the disposed mercury.

This is an analytic descriptive research that uses a health risk assessment method and quantitative approach. This research reveals that mercury concentrations in samples of water, fish, vegetables, and soil taken from the surrounding environment in the research location have exceeded the quality standard which respectively average 0.04695 mg/l, 0.5175 mg/kg, 0.173 mg/kg, and 0.165 mg/kg,. The health risk assessment shows that community lives surrounding the gold mining has potency to suffer related health problems as the RQ rate is higher than 1 ($RQ = 18.5756$).