

# **RISK ANALYSIS OF NO<sub>2</sub> AND SO<sub>2</sub> GAS EXPOSURE IN TOFU HOME INDUSTRY WORKERS IN TROPODO VILLAGE SIDOARJO DISTRICT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The tofu industry in Tropodo Village used raw wood materials and a mixture of plastic waste in the combustion process. This resulted in an incomplete combustion process that produced air pollutants such as NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>, which could pose a risk to tofu home industry workers. The study's main objective was to analyze the risk of NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gas exposure to tofu industry workers in Tropodo Village, Sidoarjo Regency. This type of research was descriptive, using the Environmental Health Risk Analysis method with a cross-sectional time design. The sampling technique used was total sampling with all 43 workers. Air sampling was conducted in four locations in the tofu home industry, each taking as many as 2 sample points. Environmental Health Risk Analysis was used to calculate NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gas intake values and determine each worker's risk level (RQ). The average measurement results of NO<sub>2</sub> gas amounted to 103.24 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, and SO<sub>2</sub> amounted to 13.426 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. These results were still below the threshold value determined by the Minister of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023. The RQ values of NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gases showed that RQ ≤ 1 for 43 workers. The researcher's findings showed that NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gases were in the safe category or were not at risk to the health of tofu home industry workers. However, as a preventive measure, rolling/shifts in the work system, using safety equipment, installing exhaust and air filters, and using environmentally friendly fuels such as wood pellets should have been done.

**Keyword:** NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, Tofu Home Industry, Environmental Health Risk Analysis.

# **ANALISIS RISIKO PAJANAN GAS NO<sub>2</sub> DAN SO<sub>2</sub> PADA PEKERJA HOME INDUSTRY TAHU DI DESA TROPODO KABUPATEN SIDOARJO**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Industri tahu di Desa Tropodo pada proses pembakarannya menggunakan bahan baku kayu dan campuran sampah plastik dengan hasil proses pembakaran yang tidak sempurna sehingga menghasilkan polutan pencemar udara seperti NO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>2</sub> yang dapat berisiko pada pekerja *home industry* tahu. Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis risiko pajanan gas NO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>2</sub> terhadap pekerja industri tahu di Desa Tropodo Kabupaten Sidoarjo.

Jenis penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif menggunakan metode Analisis Risiko Kesehatan Lingkungan dengan desain waktu cross sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah total sampling dengan seluruh pekerja 43 orang. Pengambilan sampel udara terdapat pada 4 lokasi home industry tahu dengan setiap lokasinya dilakukan pengambilan sebanyak 2 titik sampel. Analisis Risiko Kesehatan Lingkungan digunakan untuk menghitung nilai asupan gas NO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>2</sub> serta menentukan tingkat risiko (RQ) tiap pekerja.

Hasil pengukuran rata-rata gas NO<sub>2</sub> sebesar 103, 24 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, dan SO<sub>2</sub> sebesar 13,426 µg/m<sup>3</sup> hasil tersebut masih dibawah nilai ambang batas yang telah ditentukan oleh Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No. 2 Tahun 2023. Nilai RQ gas NO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>2</sub> menunjukkan bahwa RQ ≤ 1 terhadap 43 pekerja. Berdasarkan hasil temuan peneliti ini menunjukkan gas NO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>2</sub> dalam kategori aman atau tidak berisiko terhadap kesehatan pekerja *home industry* tahu. Namun sebagai tindakan pencegahan sebaiknya dilakukan rolling/shift pada sistem kerja, penggunaan alat *safety*, pemasangan *exhaust* dan filter udara serta menggunakan bahan bakar yang lebih ramah terhadap lingkungan seperti *wood pellet*.

**Kata Kunci:** NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, Pencemaran Udara, Analisis Risiko Kesehatan Lingkungan, *Home Industry* Tahu