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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## **SESSION: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

NANOPARTICLE OF SILVER NITRATE ( $Ag_2NO_3$ ) AND ORGANOPHOSPHATE ( $C_{10}H_{19}O_6PS_2$ ) FOR VECTOR CONTROL OF ANOPHELES LARVAE .....	1
<i>Mursid Raharjo, Agus Subagyo, Sulistiya</i>	
EFFECT OF GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH .....	9
<i>Akhmad Dwi Priyanto, Daniel Saputra, Fuad Abd. Rachman, Rico Januar Sitorus</i>	
FACTORS AFFECTING THE INFECTIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ON PRACTICE DISPOSAL WASTE AMONG HEALTH WORKERS IN BENGKULU HOSPITAL.....	15
<i>Afriyanto, Somsak Pitaksanurat, Rittirong Junggoth, Noor Alis Setiyadi</i>	
SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF WATER QUALITY IN AREA OF THE RIVERBANK OF MUSI RIVER IN PALEMBANG CITY .....	24
<i>Inoy Trisnaini, A. Fickry Faisya, Haerawati Idris</i>	
CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATE ON X COAL MINING IN KUTAI KARTANEGARA DISTRICT .....	35
<i>Hansen, Ratna Yuliawati, Deddy Alif Utama</i>	
LIVELIHOODS SYSTEM AND LEVEL OF VULNERABILITY OF RICE FARMER HOUSEHOLDS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT SWAMPY LOWLAND IN SUNGAI PINANG VILLAGE BANYUASIN REGENCY .....	42
<i>Elly Rosana, Thirtawati, Muhammad Arbi</i>	
RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS: FILARIASIS EVENTS IN SEMBAWA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA AT BANYUASIN DISTRICT IN 2019 .....	50
<i>Luthfia Resi Puspaningrum, Elvi Sunarsih</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION, AND THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLERS AGE 12–59 MONTHS IN THE SETTLEMENTS WETLANDS.....	56
<i>Imelda Gernauli Purba, Elvi Sunarsih, Inoy Trisnainy</i>	
ANALYSIS ON INCIDENTS OF HELMINTHIASIS BASED ON HOME SANITATION OF ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELUMA REGENCY .....	61
<i>Mario Sandro, Achmad Fickry Faisya, Rostika Flora, Mohammad Zulkarnain, Nur Alam Fajar, Samwilson Slamet</i>	
AMMONIA EXPOSURE AMONG CITIZEN LIVING SURROUNDING FERTILIZER FACTORY .....	69
<i>Achmad Fickry Faisya, Yustini Ardillah, Dini Arista Putri</i>	
ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDENTIAL SANITATION FACTORS TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RISK AMONG MUSI SIDE-RIVER HOUSEHOLD IN PALEMBANG,INDONESIA: A STUDY OF SLUM AREA .....	73
<i>Yustini Ardillah, Indah Purnama Sari, Yuanita Windusari</i>	

SPATIAL MODELING OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AS THE DISTRIBUTION DETERMINANT OF MALARIA CASES IN LAHAT REGENCY .....	78
<i>Elvi Sunarsih, Imelda Gernauli Purba, Suheryanto, Amrina Rosyada, Rahmatillah Razak, Dwi Septiawati</i>	
BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF WATER AND THE OCCURRENCE OF DIARRHEA IN HOUSEHOLD IN THE WORK AREA OF KARYA JAYA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN PALEMBANG .....	84
<i>Farida Kumalasari, Rico Januar Sitorus, A. Fickry Faisya</i>	
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS OF FOSTER CHILDREN IN ORPHANAGES PALEMBANG, INDONESIA.....	88
<i>Rico Januar Sitorus, Chairil Anwar, Novatria</i>	
RISK FACTORS FOR THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN LIVING IN MALARIA-ENDEMIC REGIONS.....	94
<i>Maraden Sirait, Rostika Flora, Chairil Anwar, Mohammad Zulkarnain, Nur Alam Fajar, Achmad Fickry Faisya</i>	
THE IMPACT OF HIGH TEMPERATURE TO THE OCCURRENCE OF URINE CRYSTALLIZATION AT CV ALUMINIUM MANDIRI PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATRA.....	104
<i>Meta Rosalina, Yuanita Windusari</i>	
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LIFESTYLE WITH HYPERTENSION IN COMMUNITIES IN HEALTHY AT WORKING AREA OF MERDEKA HEALTH CENTER, PALEMBANG CITY .....	110
<i>Dini Arista Putri, Amrina Rosyada, Yeni</i>	
STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE EXPOSURE DURING PREGNANCY TO RISK ENHANCEMENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT IN PALEMBANG CITY.....	113
<i>Dwi Septiawati, Inoy Trisnaini, Elvi Sunarsih, Mona Lestari, Minarti</i>	

### **SESSION: HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM**

DEVELOPMENT OF A PALLIATIVE CLIENT SUPPORTING SCREENING SYSTEM IN A COMMUNITY BASED ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY .....	120
<i>Jaji, Jum Natosba, Fuji Rahmawati</i>	
GASTRIC ACID DETECTION DEVICE FOR CANCER PATIENTS.....	127
<i>Karolin Adhisty, Mutia Nadra Maulida, Nabilla Rizki Oktadini</i>	

### **SESSION: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTIC**

INJECTION DRUG ABUSE RISKY HIV INFECTION AMONG INDONESIAN PRISONERS (DATA ANALYSIS IBBS 2015).....	130
<i>Sri Utami, Rico Januar Sitorus</i>	
ANALYSIS OF NOISE FACTORS IN INCREASING BLOOD PRESSURE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN SEMARANG PONCOL TRAIN STATION .....	136
<i>Dwi Sutningsih, Prafista Filaely, Ari Udiyono, Emi Puji Nur Wijayanti</i>	
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBESITY AND DIABETES MELLITUS IN PEOPLE ABOVE 40 YEARS OLD IN INDONESIA: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY, ANALYSIS OF 2007 AND 2014 INDONESIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY DATA .....	150
<i>Dita Zami Kosupa, Feranita Utama</i>	

FROM DRAWINGS TO PUPPET SHOWS: CREATING A COLLECTIVE SPACE FOR HIV-POSITIVE WOMEN: LEARNING FROM FEMINIST-PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH.....	157
<i>Najmah, Sari Andajani, Sharyn Graham Davies</i>	
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON KNOWLEDGE AND ADOLESCENT ATTITUDE AT SMA N 1 KAYUAGUNG, OKI, SUMATERA SELATAN.....	168
<i>Rini Mutahar, Rini Anggraini, Dewie Suranti, Siti Raesa Rahmah, Poppy Tarigan</i>	
DETERMINANTS OF HEALTHY LATRINES OWNERSHIP IN WORKING AREA AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF SUAK TAPEH IN BANYUASIN REGENCY SOUTH SUMATRA 2019 .....	174
<i>Yunita Theresiana, Leni Triayana, Septa Clara</i>	
EFFECT OF LIMA DISCHARGE PLANNING MODEL ON DISCHARGE READINESS AMONG PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS .....	183
<i>Fitri Y. Eka Yulia, Andhini Dhona, Natosba Jum</i>	
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND UNDERWEIGHT ASSOCIATION IN CHILDREN AGED 6–59 MONTHS IN PALEMBANG, INDONESIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY .....	187
<i>Indah Purnama Sari, Yustini Ardillah, Anita Rahmiwati</i>	
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THIRD-TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN AND INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN MALARIA-ENDEMIC REGIONS IN BENGKULU CITY.....	192
<i>Rostika Flora, Misnaniarti, Fatmalia Febry, Suci Destriatania, Ditia Fitri Arinda, Anita Rahmiwati, Aguscik, Nurlaily, Ikhsan</i>	
THE EFFECT OF MUROTTAL ALQURAN THERAPY ON HEART RATE, RESPIRATION RATE, SATURATION OXYGEN OF PREMATURE INFANTS USING MECHANICAL VENTILATION IN THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT .....	198
<i>Nurhusna, Fadliyana Ekawaty, Andika Sulistiawan</i>	
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM RISK: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY.....	207
<i>Rahmatillah Razak, Asri Adisasmita</i>	
PREVALENCE OF UNMET NEEDS FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND IT’S REASONS FOR WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN OGAN ILIR.....	211
<i>Yeni, Fenny Etrawati, Feranita Utama</i>	
BURDENS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHRONIC DISEASE PATIENTS’ FAMILY CAREGIVERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.....	215
<i>Jum Natosba, Firnaliza Rizona, Zulian Effendy, Adelia Pradita</i>	
THE SELF-EFFICACY IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS.....	233
<i>Yosi Oktarina, Andika Sulistiawan</i>	
PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AND ITS RISK FACTORS AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS .....	237
<i>Feranita Utama, Anita Rahmiwati, Ditia Fitri Arinda</i>	
MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS OF HYPERTENSION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE IN MEDAN CITY .....	240
<i>Erna Mutiara, Syarifah, Lanova Dwi Arde</i>	

## **SESSION: NUTRITIONIST**

STRENGTHENING PEER EDUCATOR ON MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF STUNTING IN OGAN KOMERING ILIR REGENCY .....	244
<i>Anita Rahmiwati, Feranita Utama, Indah Purnama Sari</i>	
THE DETERMINANT OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY INCIDENCE IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN OGAN KOMERING, ILIR REGENCY .....	251
<i>Fatmalina Febry, Fenny Etrawati, Ditia Fitri Arinda</i>	
EFFECT OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER ON ADOLESCENTS' DRINKING CONSUMPTION AND HYDRATION STATUS .....	262
<i>Ditia Fitri Arinda, Zaenal Muttaqien Sofro, Fatma Zuhrotun</i>	

## **SESSION: EPIDEMIOLOGY**

CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPONENTS OF GENDER DEVELOPMENT TO WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE COUPLES MORBIDITY IN REMOTE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY OF SUKU ANAK DALAM AT SUNGAI TERAP AREA AND NYOGAN OF JAMBI PROVINCE, INDONESIA .....	267
<i>Asparian, Evy Wisudariani</i>	
FAMILY AWARENESS OF CONGENITAL RUBELLA SYNDROME IN PALEMBANG, INDONESIA .....	276
<i>Amrina Rosyada, Dini Arista Putri, Rini Mutahar</i>	
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TOOTHBRUSHING AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK FACTORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW .....	281
<i>Sabrina Intan Zoraya, Abdillah Adipatria Budi Azhar</i>	

## **SESSION: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

IDENTIFICATION OF ROAD SAFETY HAZARDS IN THE ROADWAY OF PALEMBANG-INDRALAYA .....	288
<i>Desheila Andarini, Anita Camelia, Dwi Septiawati, Novrikasari</i>	
SAFETY ANALYSIS OF LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT IN PALEMBANG .....	293
<i>Novrikasari, Desheila Andarini, Mona Lestari, Poppy Fujianti, Sarah Aprilisa, Anita Camelia</i>	
ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE PLAJU PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PALEMBANG .....	305
<i>Muthia Felyanti, Novrikasari, A. Fickry Faisya</i>	
ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AGAINST MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN PLAJU HEALTH CENTER .....	309
<i>Putri Rizki Amalia Badri, Novrikasari, Rostika Flora</i>	
ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AGAINST STRESS LEVELS IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT PLAJU HEALTH CENTER .....	322
<i>Annisa Yusmutia, Novrikasari, Yuanita Windusari</i>	
RESPIRATORY HEALTH OF WORKERS EXPOSED TO WOOD DUST IN PULP INDUSTRY SUMATERA SELATAN .....	338
<i>Widyastuti Faser, Tan Malaka, Yuanita Windusari</i>	

RELIABILITY EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY REPOSE PLAN DESIGN IN BUILDINGS OF SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY 2019.....	344
<i>Anita Camelia, Fatmalina Febry, Sayang Ajeng Mardhiyah, Poppy Fujianti, Adji Randika, Anggun Ikha Maqpiroh</i>	

DEHYDRATION INDEX AND FATIGUE LEVEL OF WORKERS LABORING IN HEAT-EXPOSED ENVIRONMENTS.....	353
<i>Mohammad Zulkarnain, Rostika Flora, Achmad Fickry Faisya, Sri Martini, Agusdik</i>	

DEVELOPMENT OF SCREENING FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS IN ADOLESCENTS BASED ON ANDROID SERVICES.....	358
<i>Zulian Effendi, Sri Maryatum, Herliawati</i>	

**SESSION: HEALTH PROMOTION**

BREASTFEEDING EDUCATION: ITS EFFECT ON CADRES KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING.....	362
<i>Putri Widita Muharyani, Antarini Idriansari, Mutia Nadra Maulida, Dina Aprimilda</i>	

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT BOYS IN INDONESIA.....	368
<i>Harneda Noviva, Tri Yunis Miko Wahyono</i>	

RELATIONSHIPS OF SELF-EFFICACY, OUTCOME EXPECTATION, CAREER INTENTION AND CAREER EXPLORATION IN NUTRITION SCIENCE STUDENT'S CAREER CHOICE.....	377
<i>Fidyah Pratiwi, Rizma Adlia Syakurah, Indah Yuliana, Reynold Siburian</i>	

ADOLESCENT NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CIGARETTES CONTENT.....	385
<i>Fenny Etrawati, Yeni, Widya Lionita</i>	

**SESSION: HEALTH REPRODUCTION**

FACTORS RELATED TO AGE OF MENOPAUSE IN ELDERLY MOTHERS IN CIMANGGIS COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER DEPOK.....	389
<i>Nurmalia Ermi, Sudijanto Kamsa</i>	

**SESSION: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

FOREST AND WETLAND FIRE IN OGAN ILIR REGENCY.....	394
<i>Mona Lestari, Novrikas, Poppy Fujianti, Nyayu Zaskia Fatturahma</i>	

ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS CAUSES OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.....	397
<i>Agristianda Esa Claresta, Desheila Andarini</i>	

ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION AND LOSSES WITH DOW'S FIRE AND EXPLOSION INDEX OF PRIMARY REFORMER 101-B IN PT PUPUK SRIWIDJAJA PALEMBANG.....	407
<i>Simanjuntak Widya Linawati, Imelda Gernauli Purba</i>	

**SESSION: HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

EVALUATION OF IRON TABLET PROGRAM AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRL ..... 414  
*M. Rifki Naufaldi, Haerawati Idris*

THE DETERMINANT OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE MEMBERSHIP IN OGAN  
KOMERING ILIR DISTRICT ..... 424  
*Dian Safriantini, Haerawati Idris, Asmaripa Ainy*

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VILLAGE MIDWIVES PERFORMANCE IN ANTENATAL  
CARE SERVICES, OGAN ILIR REGENCY 2019..... 429  
*Iwan Stia Budi, Ella Amalia, Afriyan Firdaus*

EVALUATION OF CHRONIC DISEASES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PROLANIS) ..... 433  
*D. Fitriana Sari Firdaus, Haerawati Idris*

EFFICIENCY OF OUTPATIENT SERVICE AT THREE HEALTH CENTERS IN  
PALEMBANG CITY, INDONESIA ..... 441  
*Asmaripa Ainy, Iwan Stia Budi, Dian Safriantini*

CORRELATION BETWEEN TIMING OF HEPATITIS B IMMUNOGLOBULIN TO THE  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION PREVENTION PROGRAM ..... 447  
*Tonggo Margareta Butarbutar, Misnaniarti, Rostika Flora*

**SESSION: HEALTH POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION**

OBSTACLES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HEALTHY INDONESIA PROGRAM  
WITH FAMILY APPROACH (PIS-PK) ..... 452  
*Fitri Afrianti, Pujiyanto*

**SESSION: HEALTH SCIENCE**

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICE PACK TO REDUCE PAIN IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN  
WITH VENOUS FUNCTIONING ..... 462  
*Fadliyana Ekawaty, Yosi Oktarina*

**SESSION: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH,**

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SMART PALLIATIVE BED TO MEASURE A PATIENT'S  
WEIGHT ..... 468  
*Khoirul Latifin, Sigit Purwanto, Dian Wahyuni*

**Author Index**

## Concentration of Total Suspended Particulate on X Coal Mining in Kutai Kartanegara District

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**Abstract**—The quality of inhaled air is determined by the amount of pollutant gases and by particulates in the air. Particulate especially total suspended particulate (TSP) contains heavy metal elements that can have serious health effects. Among all the processes that produce particulates, the coal mining process is one of the most dangerous because it produces dust which is included in the type of fibrogenic and very toxic. The purpose of this study was to determine the concentration of total suspended particulate (TSP) at the X coal mining in Kutai Kartanegara. This research was quantitative descriptive type. The population were the ambient air around the “X coal mining area”. The samples were the ambient air measured at six sampling point namely "Jetty", "WD 7", "Pit West", "Stockpile", "Desa Bakaran", and "RT 09". The results revealed the sampling point "WEST PIT" had the highest concentration of TSP that was 414  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for measurements in January whereas for measurements in June was 325  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . In January measurement, the TSP concentration was around 78.26%, whereas in June the TSP concentration was around 72.30% compared to the TSP threshold limit value based on government regulations which was 90  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for 1-hour measurement. Monitoring of ambient air quality around the mine site especially in coal mining still needs to be done but must be supported by additional efforts such as routine health checks for workers at the mine site thus it can anticipate the onset of occupational diseases and other health complaints due to particulate exposure.

**Keywords:** coal, mining, total suspended particulate

### I. INTRODUCTION

The quality of air inhaled by humans is determined by the amount of pollutant gases and the presence of particulates in the air<sup>[1]</sup>. At present, air quality in every country including developing countries deteriorates due to population growth, increasing number of vehicles and industries<sup>[2]</sup>. These problems as results of development progress and usually followed by an increase in demand for energy<sup>[3]</sup>. Differences in energy sources result in differences in the type and level of pollution. Currently the cheapest energy source is produced from coal. Coal is a type of mining product which provides 29.6% of the world's energy resources. However, the presence of mines whose production processes are mostly carried out on the surface is considered to be one of the main causes of increased pollution because it produces large amounts of pollutant materials such as dust, carbon monoxide, and other substances that are hazardous and pose a threat to the environment<sup>[4]</sup>.<sup>5]</sup> The coal mining process will produce coal dust which is included in the type of fibrogenic, this is very poisonous and able to damage the lungs, one of which is pneumoconiosis. Some activities responsible for this increase are drilling, blasting, smoke removal from engine activities and coal combustion processes<sup>[6]</sup>. Although technological advances have been able to reduce the total burden of air pollution associated with anthropogenic activities including mining, much more needs to be done to overcome these increasing health risks<sup>[7]</sup>.

Among all pollutants scattered in the air, particulate matter is one material that is closely related to environmental factors and health aspects from various points of view. One of these aspects is that particulates contain many hazardous substances which can be inhaled by humans and enter the respiratory system resulting in serious

health effects including cardiovascular disease<sup>[8-10]</sup>. Particulates which have a diameter of 0.1 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$  or called total suspended particulate (TSP) contain a number of dangerous heavy metals that are carried through the air, some of these metals are strong triggers of carcinogenesis, teratogenesis, and mutagenesis in a number of living things including humans<sup>[11-13]</sup>. It is also evident that high concentrations of these particulates cause high early mortality<sup>[14]</sup>.

A number of studies have reported that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of suspended particulate can cause an increase in hospital visits, high incidence of respiratory diseases, cancer, and deaths from cardiovascular disease<sup>[15]</sup>. Some other effects due to particulates include a decrease in visibility, this is because the particulate absorbs and breaks down the light entering the atmosphere<sup>[16]</sup>. In China, the condition of visibility has become an important issue for the public and the scientific community. In China, the condition of visibility has become an important issue for the public and the scientific community. This can be seen from the increase in Shanghai mortality due to accidents caused by decreased visibility<sup>[17]</sup>. Other studies have revealed that heavy metal accumulation contained in inhaled particulates can cause cancer, nerve damage, and decreased immunity<sup>[18]</sup>.

In Indonesia, especially in East Kalimantan, based on data from the East Kalimantan Environmental Protection Agency, several parameters such as  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ , TSP, and Pb still meet quality standards in accordance with regulation. However, based on the results monitoring activities for some time in two cities (Samarinda and Balikpapan) carried out by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment, showed that specifically for the TSP parameters tended to increase almost three times compared to the TSP parameters in the City of Balikpapan<sup>[19]</sup>. In addition, based on data in 2017 in Samarinda City, the highest number of mining business permits is in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, which is 625 mining business licenses out of a total of 1404. The details are as follows: 366 mining business licenses terminated, 7 evaluated, 89 in process, 159 permission received, 1 permission revoked<sup>[20]</sup>.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### A. Studi area overview

This research was conducted at Mine X in the Sanga-Sanga sub-district area of Kutai Kartanegara. The determination of research location is based on the high potential of air pollution because Mine X manages coal as the main source of income. Measurements were carried out twice, in January and June 2019 in six locations namely "Jetty", "WD 7", "Pit West", "Stockpile", "Desa Bakaran", and "RT 09".

### B. Sampling and analysis methods

This research is an analytic observational type with cross sectional approach. The population in this study is ambient air around the mine site. While the sample is ambient air measured at six sampling points. The time span for conducting the research is January - June 2019.

Data collection was carried out through measurement of the concentration of TSP at the study site. This field sampling is a type of active sampling conducted in accordance with the sampling stages listed in the Indonesian National Standard number 7119-3:2017 concerning the Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) test for ambient air with gravimetric methods, using filter media with High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS).

In principle, HVAS will suck ambient air using an HVAS filter (paper filter) with the help of a high flow rate vacuum pump. Then, the number of particles collected was analyzed using the gravimetric method. The filter paper in the HVAS device used in this study was a micro fiberglass filter with porosity  $<0.3 \mu\text{m}$  with particulate collection efficiency of 95% with a diameter of  $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ . The duration of sampling was included in the short-term sampling because it is measured for 1-hour.

Measurements were carried out twice, in January and June 2019 at all 6 sampling locations. For more accurate results, each location was determined by 5 sampling points. 4 points based on the cardinal direction and 1 point in the middle of the location. Measurements were made once, during peak hour production thus the total sampling points were 60 points. The collected TSP concentration data from each sampling point then compared with the air quality standard according

to government regulations number 41 of 1999 with TSP threshold limit value was  $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for 1-hour measurement.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Results

Total suspended particulate concentrations obtained from the measurement of ambient air samples for 1 hour at the study site. Based on the data in picture 1, among all measurement points, both at the first stage (January) and the second stage (June), the "PIT WEST" sampling point has the highest TSP concentration level of  $414 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for measurements in January and  $325 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for measurements in June. The lowest TSP concentrations among all measurement points were found at the "JETTY" sampling site with a concentration level of  $9.52 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at the first stage measurement (January) and  $7.42 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at the second stage of measurement (June).

The average value of TSP concentrations for all sampling point in the first stage (January) was  $95.98 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , while in the second stage measurement (June) that is  $83.22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . When compared with the first stage measurement, there was a decrease of 13.29% in the second stage measurement.

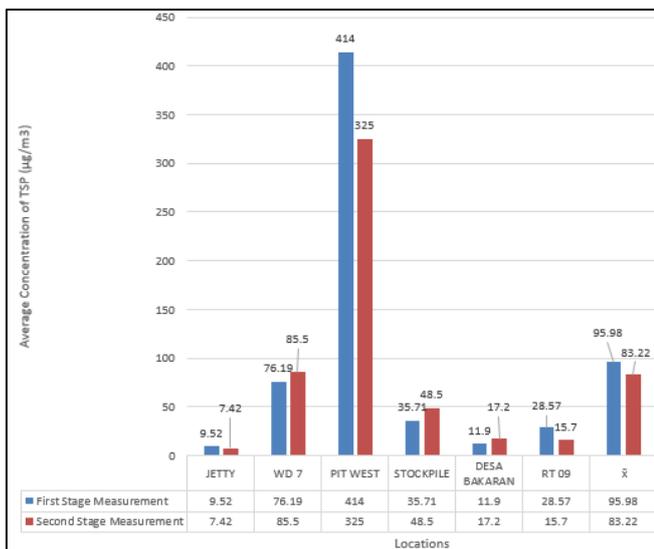


Fig. 1. Average Concentration of Total Suspended Particulate in All Sampling Points

#### B. Discussion

##### 1. Factors affecting the concentration of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)

Our results showed that the average TSP pollutant concentration for each sampling point in the first stage measurement is higher than the measurement in the second stage. This means that there has been a decrease in the concentration of TSP at the location of the study area. For each point, the decrease in the concentration of TSP pollutants ranged from 21.5% - 45.04%. However, specifically for the "Pit West" sampling point, the concentration of TSP in both the first and the second stages of measurement has exceeded the threshold limit value. In the first stage measurement, the TSP concentration was higher around 78.26% while in the second stage was higher around 72.30% when compared to the TSP threshold limit value based on the national ambient air quality standard of  $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for 1-hour measurement. Even in several locations such as "WD 7", "Stockpile", and "Desa Bakaran", the concentration of TSP pollutants in the second stage of measurement increased when compared to the first stage measurement. Although, if compared with the air quality standard, the TSP concentration at those locations were still within safe limits. The increase in TSP concentrations ranged from 10.88% - 30.81%. This can occur due to several factors such as size, shape, density and meteorological conditions. From all of these factors, direction and speed of wind along with meteorological conditions are considered to be the main cause of the spread of particulates from one place to another<sup>[21]</sup>.

The lack of environmental monitoring efforts carried out by mining companies is also one form of threat to the mining environment associated with open coal mining activities, such as processing and transporting coal from the mining location<sup>[22]</sup>. Each of these activities, enter into certain types of processing. Different types of processing will produce different types of particulates. The top layer removal is the first stage in the formation of particulates in surface mines. At this stage, the material on the surface of the stone/soil layers is removed, resulting in 7% of the total particulates in the mining process. The second stage is drilling, because it lasts for a long time, at this stage the largest number of particulates is produced compared to other stages<sup>[23]</sup>. The third stage is the blasting, at this stage the mining area is blown up so that the rock fragments are easily removed by the excavator.

Although it lasted a short time, the number of particulates produced was quite large. These two stages produce 73% of the total particulate matter in the mining process. The fourth stage is extraction, the stage of removing coal from the soil layer that has been dug before. This stage produces 3% of the total particulates in the mining process. The last stage is the transportation and transfer of material, at this stage the particulates are produced from the process of moving lumps of land to the coal processing equipment and the interaction between the transport vehicles and the road resulting in 17% of all particulates in the mining process<sup>[24, 25]</sup>.

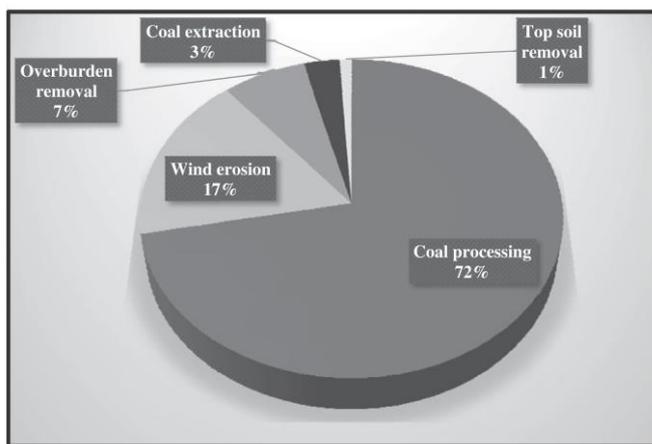


Fig. 2. The mining operations and their corresponding contributions to the formation of PM

## 2. Environmental health aspects of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) exposure

Several studies related to the effect of Total Suspended Particulate on the environment and health have been carried out in various parts of the world. The effects of dust exposure on agriculture and the ecological aspects of an area are determined by the concentration of dust particles in ambient air, the amount of pollutant distribution, deposition rate, and the presence of chemical particles. These factors can influence the chemical elements of the soil and penetration into the body of the plant, causing metabolic disorders<sup>[26]</sup>. While the health effects of dust exposure on mining workers from surface mining activities generally include nasal congestion, sneezing, coughing, asthma, silicosis, asbestosis, inflammation of the respiratory tissue, bauxite fibrosis and siderosis<sup>[27, 28]</sup>.

In addition, dust with a metal composition will be very dangerous to health because it produces a type of reactive oxygen on the surface of the lungs that can injure the lungs. Particulates specifically derived from coal mines also have an impact on the respiratory system and can cause respiratory diseases for example pneumoconiosis<sup>[29]</sup>. Pneumoconiosis is a disease that often occurs in coal mine workers caused by inhaling dust, causing sedimentation in the lungs<sup>[30, 31]</sup>. The body's inability to remove the accumulation causes inflammation, fibrosis, and in the worst cases becomes necrosis<sup>[32]</sup>. Some types of coal such as peat, lignite, bituminous, and anthracite also have different rates of pneumoconiosis for mine workers<sup>[33-35]</sup>. Other studies have shown variations in the impact caused by particulate matter exposure resulting from coal mining on human health in terms of gender, age group and distance of mining locations<sup>[36]</sup>.

Children and women have a higher level of vulnerability when compared to men due to differences in biological and physiological characteristics of the body. In addition, the miners working time also shows an increased level of vulnerability to exposure to dust and other hazardous materials<sup>[37, 38]</sup>. In addition to health impacts, the potential for early death is very likely to occur if a worker inhales too many particulates from coal mining. Research in China reveals that burning from coal that produces PAHs is a major source of increased early death in the country<sup>[39]</sup>. Other studies have revealed that in addition to causing eye irritation, TSP also has the potential to cause death in humans<sup>[28]</sup>.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Among all measurement points, both at the first stage (January) and the second stage (June), the "PIT WEST" sampling point has the highest TSP concentration level of 414  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for measurements in January and 325  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for measurements in June. This means, the concentration of TSP in both the first and the second stages of measurement has exceeded the threshold limit value. In the first stage measurement, the TSP concentration was higher around 78.26% while in the second stage was higher around 72.30% when compared to the TSP threshold limit value based on the national ambient

air quality standard of  $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for 1-hour measurement.

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# Certificate

presented to

**Ratna Yuliawati, S.KM., M. Kes(epid)**

in contribution as

**ORAL PRESENTER**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Sriwijaya International Conference on Public Health (SICPH) 2019  
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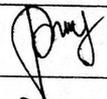
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Room 1

No	Nama	Judul	Tanda tangan
1.	Mursid Raharjo	NANOPARTICLE OF SILVER NITRATE (AG <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> ) AND ORGANOPHOSPHATE (C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>6</sub> PS <sub>2</sub> ) FOR VECTOR CONTROL OF ANOPHELES LARVAE	
2.	Akhmad Dwi Priyanto,	EFFECT OF GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	
3.	Afriyanto	FACTORS AFFECTING THE INFECTIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ON PRACTICE DISPOSAL WASTE AMONG HEALTH WORKERS IN BENGKULU HOSPITAL	
4.	Inoy Trisnaini,	SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF WATER QUALITY IN AREA OF THE RIVERBANK OF MUSI RIVER IN PALEMBANG CITY	
5.	Ratna Yulawati	CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATE ON X COAL MINING IN KUTAI KARTANEGARA DISTRICT	
6.	Elly Rosana	LIVELIHOODS SYSTEM AND LEVEL OF VULNERABILITY OF RICE FARMER HOUSEHOLDS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT SWAMPY LOWLAND IN SUNGAI PINANG VILLAGE BANYUASIN REGENCY	
7.	Luthfia Resi Puspaningrum	RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS: FILARIASIS EVENTS IN SEMBAWA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA AT BANYUASIN DISTRICT IN 2019	
8.	Imelda Gernauli Purba,	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION, AND THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLERS AGE 12-59 MONTHS IN THE SETTLEMENTS WETLANDS	
9.	Mario Sandro	ANALYSIS ON INCIDENTS OF HELMINTHIASIS BASED ON HOME SANITATION OF ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELUMA REGENCY	
10.	Achmad Fickry Faisya	AMMONIA EXPOSURE AMONG CITIZEN LIVING SURROUNDING FERTILIZER FACTORY	