



KEMENTERIAN RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/BADAN RISET
DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
DEPUTI BIDANG PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
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Nomor : B/1796/E5.2/KI.02.00/2020
Sifat : Penting
Lampiran : 1 (satu) Berkas
Perihal : **Pemberitahuan Hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah
Periode III Tahun 2020**

Jakarta, 30 Desember 2020

Kepada Yth.

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2. Koordinator LL Dikti I s.d. XIV
3. Ketua Himpunan Profesi
4. Pengelola Jurnal Ilmiah
di seluruh Indonesia

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Sehubungan dengan hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode III Tahun 2020 dan telah diterbitkannya Surat Keputusan Menteri Riset dan Teknologi/Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional Nomor 200/M/KPT/2020, tanggal 23 Desember 2020, dengan hormat bersama ini kami sampaikan hasil akreditasi sebagaimana terlampir. Adapun ketentuan penerbitan sertifikat akreditasi sebagai berikut:

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Direktur Pengelolaan Kekayaan Intelektual

Prof. Dr. Heri Hermansyah, S.T., M.Eng
NIP. 197601181999031002

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Plt. Deputi Bidang Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan



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KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

**KEPUTUSAN MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

NOMOR 200/M/KPT/2020

**TENTANG
PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE III
TAHUN 2020**

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Peringkat Baru	No	Nama Jurnal	EISSN	Penerbit	Keterangan
	146	Jurnal Perlindungan Tanaman Indonesia	25484788	Departemen Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada bekerja sama dengan Perhimpunan Entomologi Indonesia (PEI) dan Perhimpunan Fitopatologi Indonesia (PFI)	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 24 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
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	149	Jurnal Profesi Medika : Jurnal Kedokteran dan Kesehatan	26211122	Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 3 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 14 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
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	152	Jurnal Respirologi Indonesia	26203162	Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia	Reakreditasi Turun Peringkat dari Peringkat 1 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 40 Nomor 3 Tahun 2020
	153	Jurnal Riset Kimia	24768960	Universitas Andalas	Akreditasi Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 10 Nomor 1 Tahun 2019

154 Jurnal ...

Peringkat Baru	No	Nama Jurnal	EISSN	Penerbit	Keterangan
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Jurnal Presipitasi: Media Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Teknik Lingkungan

e-ISSN: 2550-0023 p-ISSN: 1907-817X

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Published:	30-03-2022
Total Articles: (including Editorial)	19
Total Authors:	77
Total Countries:	2

Total affiliation countries (2) (#issueCountry)

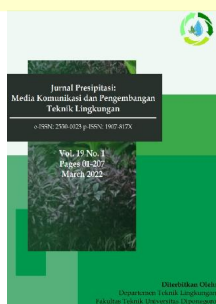
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Vol 19, No 1 (2022): March 2022



March 2022 Issue


<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/issue/view/3195/showToc>

Table of Contents

Review Article

Risk Factors Associated with Symptoms of Respiratory Disorders in Brick Industry Workers: Literature Review (<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/45539>)

Muhammad Fadli Ramadhansyah, Onny Setiani, Budiyo Budiyo

 0 (<https://badge.dimensions.ai/details/doi/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.1-10?domain=https://ejournal.undip.ac.id>)

| Language: **EN (#)** | DOI: [10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.1-10](https://doi.org/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.1-10) (<https://doi.org/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.1-10>)

Received: 1 Jan 2022; Revised: 1 Feb 2022; Accepted: 20 Feb 2022; Available online: 1 Mar 2022; Published: 30 Mar 2022.




(<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/45539/pdf>)

1-10

The Presence of Picnic Space in Domestic Environment when COVID-19 Condition as Improving the Quality of Space and Mental Health (<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/42857>)

Hermin Werdiningsih, Indriatjario Soemadyo, Arnis Rochma Harani

 0 (<https://badge.dimensions.ai/details/doi/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.99-107?domain=https://ejournal.undip.ac.id>)

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Received: 26 Dec 2021; Revised: 28 Jan 2022; Accepted: 20 Feb 2022; Available online: 1 Mar 2022; Published: 30 Mar 2022.




(<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/42857/pdf>)

99-107

Systematic Review: Noise Exposure Risks and Factors Associated with Hypertension Incidence in Workers (<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/45595>)

Intan Sekar Arumdani, Onny Setiani, Tri Joko

 0 (<https://badge.dimensions.ai/details/doi/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.158-167?domain=https://ejournal.undip.ac.id>)

| Language: **EN (#)** | DOI: [10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.158-167](https://doi.org/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.158-167) (<https://doi.org/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.158-167>)

Received: 1 Jan 2022; Revised: 23 Jan 2022; Accepted: 14 Feb 2022; Available online: 27 Feb 2022; Published: 30 Mar 2022.




(<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/45595/pdf>)

158-167

Organic Wood Dust Exposure as a Risk Factor for Lung Function Disorders in Workers : Systematic Review (<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/45726>)

Alfia Intan Berlian, Onny Setiani, Sulistiyani Sulistiyani

 0 (<https://badge.dimensions.ai/details/doi/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.168-178?domain=https://ejournal.undip.ac.id>)

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Received: 1 Jan 2022; Revised: 1 Feb 2022; Accepted: 21 Feb 2022; Available online: 1 Mar 2022; Published: 30 Mar 2022.




(<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/45726/pdf>)

168-178

Original Research Article

The Determinant of Environmental Disclosure in ASEAN Countries (<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/presipitasi/article/view/42964>)

Indah Fajarini Sri Wahyuningrum, Lisdiana Safitri, Shanty Oktavilia, Andryan Setyadharma

 0 (<https://badge.dimensions.ai/details/doi/10.14710/presipitasi.v19i1.24-33?domain=https://ejournal.undip.ac.id>)

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Received: 1 Dec 2021; Revised: 27 Jan 2022; Accepted: 14 Feb 2022; Available online: 1 Mar 2022; Published: 30 Mar 2022.



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24-33

*Research Article***Performance of Electrocoagulation Process for Microplastic Fibre Removal from Laundry Wastewater****Marita Wulandari¹, Intan Dwi Wahyu Setyorini¹, Anggie Melinda Handayani¹,
Ismi Khairunnissa Ariani¹, Ainun Zulfikar²**¹Department of Environmental Engineering, **Institut Teknologi Kalimantan**, Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. KM 15, Karang Joang, Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan 76127²Department of Material and Metallurgical Engineering, Institut Teknologi Kalimantan, Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. KM 15, Karang Joang, Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan 76127* Corresponding Author, email: maritawulandari@lecturer.itk.ac.id**Abstract**

Laundry wastewater contains not only detergent but also contains fabric fibres and threads. Microplastic fibres have been discovered as a potential source of microplastic fibres in synthetic clothing washed in the environment. To reduce microplastic concentration in wastewater, many approaches have been developed. Electrocoagulation is one of them. Using both synthetic microplastics and laundry wastewater samples, this study examined the performance of electrocoagulation methods to remove microplastics. The flocculation and deposition mechanisms remove microplastic fibre. This research was set up by using a reactor with a volume of 1 L, 60 V of voltage and 60 minutes of contact time. Electrical current of 5A and 10A was applied to remove microplastic fibres during electrocoagulation (EC). The removal efficiency of polyester fibre was 55-68 per cent for 60 minutes with a current of 5A and 42-85 per cent for 60 minutes with a current of 10A. Polyamide fibre removal efficiency in 60 minutes is 53 per cent to 74 per cent at 5A current and 57 per cent to 72 per cent at 10A current. According to this study, it can be concluded that EC can remove microplastic fibre from laundry effluent.

Keywords: Electrocoagulation; microplastics; removal**1. Introduction**

Plastics are derived from one polymer produced from various reactions that use petroleum or natural gas as the material (Cole et al., 2011). Plastic is also one of the materials used in almost every activities, material, clothing, food, and board because of its practicality and the nature of the material, which is flexible, sturdy, and lightweight to carry anywhere. However, plastic can threaten the environment, especially water bodies. The fishing industry contributes about 18 per cent of the marine plastic debris found in the ocean environment (Hinojosa and Thiel, 2009).

Nowadays, a particular concern is the occurrence of smaller pieces of plastic debris, referred to as microplastics. Activities carried out in the plastics and cosmetics industry are sources of microplastics in water bodies (Lumban Tobing et al., 2020). Microplastics are manufactured for particular applications, such as industrial scrubbers or personal cleaning products such as toothpaste. Microplastics have a size of > 1 mm but not more than 5 mm (Gouin et al., 2015; Van Cauwenberghe et al., 2013), which makes them not readily visible to the naked eye with the aid of a microscope.

Review Article

The Presence of Picnic Space in Domestic Environment when COVID-19 Condition as Improving the Quality of Space and Mental Health

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Abstract

The condition of the COVID-19 pandemic since 2020 has shaped changes in daily life, where the use of the living environment has become one of the things that have changed. Activities usually carried out outside the living environment now must be covered in it. In this paper, the domestic environment is understood as where private daily domestic activities usually occur. This paper aims to expand the understanding of picnic space in the domestic environment. Seeing how the picnic space is present in the domestic area has the potential to expand the understanding of space in architecture related to spatial quality. Investigates the relationship between activity and space as the basis for understanding the quality of space in a domestic environment. This paper uses a qualitative method to reveal the various activities and explores how the quality of space in the domestic environment has changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data was collected through direct observation, photos, interviews, and further analysis. The study finds that the domestic environment can appear as a picnic space with a relationship between humans and objects or an environment that supports happiness and improves mental health. The emergence of picnic space in the domestic environment occurs through three processes: the relationship between the supporting object, actor, and place, blurring the boundary of virtual and physical, and the relationship between object and atmosphere. The finding can enrich the field of architecture, especially in interpreting space, boundaries, and their relation to the mental health of its users.

Keywords: Domestic environment; picnic space; spatial quality; COVID-19; formation process

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic condition forces us to be able to adjust our daily activities in the new system. These circumstances are forcing governments, companies, academics, professionals, and workers to find new ways for all societies to function while controlling the spread of disease and inventing vaccines (Maturana et al., 2021). As part of preventing transmission, social distancing has been issued by various countries worldwide. Social distancing can reduce virus transmission by increasing physical distance or reducing the frequency of congregations in socially dense community settings, such as schools or workplaces (Ahmed et al., 2018). People are advised to stay at home to avoid coronavirus (Hinkel, 2020). The existence of activity limits triggers us to rethink and reposition the knowledge about spatiality (Atmodiwirjo & Yatmo, 2020). Activities usually in outdoor or public areas

Research Article

The Determinant of Environmental Disclosure in ASEAN Countries

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of firm size, industry type, profitability, firm age, environmental performance, institutional ownership, and gender diversity on environmental disclosure. The quantity of environmental disclosure is measured using disclosure scoring by giving “1” for items disclosed and “0” for items that are not disclosed. The population used in this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and Kuala Lumpur, Stock. Exchange (KLSE) in the year 2019. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling which resulted in 74 companies. The analytical technique used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics version 25. The results of this study indicate that company size, company age, and environmental performance have a significant positive effect on environmental disclosure. The type of industry, profitability, institutional ownership, and gender diversity does not affect environmental disclosure. Based on the study results, it can be concluded that companies that are large in size and mature in age and equipped with ownership of ISO 14001 certification can contribute to making more comprehensive environmental disclosures.

Keywords: Environmental disclosure; Indonesia; Malaysia

1. Introduction

The environment issue is still the top topic in the WEF Annual Meeting held in Switzerland on 22nd – 25th January 2019 (Parker, 2019). Indonesia and Malaysia are developing countries in Southeast Asia with high pollution levels (IQAir, 2019). On the other hand, both countries have a low level of environmental disclosure compared to other disclosures. Indonesia has an environmental disclosure level of 31.4 out of 100, while Malaysia has 36.3 out of 100 (IQAir, 2019). The survey conducted by the Air Quality Index (2019) shows Indonesia and Malaysia have pollution levels of 51.7 µg/m³ and 19.4 µg/m³. The pollution exceeds the maximum limit set by the World Health Organization is 10 µg/m³. According to Greenpeace (2019), air quality in Indonesia has been at the level of PM 2.5 concentration, the same as in Kuala Lumpur.

Indonesia and Malaysia are developing countries that cannot be separated from the problem of environmental pollution. The majority of environmental pollution is caused by air quality and even corporate operational activities (Bahri and Cahyani, 2017). Companies that often cause environmental