

ABSTRACT

Background : Public Health Centers in providing health services for the community with promotive and preventive efforts produce waste that can interfere with health and pollute the environment if it is not handled properly and in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of the study was to determine the process of liquid waste management which includes collection, processing and disposal at the Singkarak Health Center, Solok Regency.

Method : The type of research used was descriptive qualitative. The research subjects were Environmental Health Officers as key informants, Head of Environmental Health Installations, cleaning services and nurses as supporting informants. In addition to conducting interviews, data on liquid waste management were obtained from the observations of researchers using checklist sheets and observations of researchers in the field.

Results : The management of liquid waste at the Singkarak Health Center still lacks facilities and infrastructure such as the absence of a measuring device for wastewater discharge and the unavailability of an effluent control tank as an indicator that the waste treatment process is running well. Supervision, inspection and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure for liquid waste management are not carried out regularly. The results of the inspection of the quality of the liquid waste at the Singkarak Health Center have met the environmental quality standards in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number .P.68/Menlhk/Setjen/2016.

Suggestion : It is recommended that the puskesmas will monitor waste regularly, including inspection and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure related to waste management. In addition, the puskesmas should add a water discharge measuring device and add a control tub every 5 meters as an indicator that the waste treatment is running well.

Keywords : Management, Liquid Waste, Public Health Center

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Puskesmas dalam memberikan pelayanan kesehatan bagi masyarakat dengan upaya promotif dan preventif menghasilkan limbah yang dapat mengganggu kesehatan dan mencemari lingkungan jika tidak ditangani dengan baik dan sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui proses pengelolaan limbah cair yang dimulai dari sumber penghasil limbah, pengumpulan, pengolahan, pembuangan hingga pengujian kualitas air limbah di Puskesmas Singkarak, Kabupaten Solok.

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian adalah Petugas Kesehatan Lingkungan sebagai informan kunci, Kepala Instalasi Kesehatan Lingkungan, cleaning service dan perawat sebagai informan pendukung. Selain melakukan wawancara, data mengenai pengelolaan limbah cair diperoleh dari hasil observasi peneliti dengan menggunakan lembar checklist dan pengamatan peneliti di lapangan.

Hasil Penelitian : Pengelolaan limbah cair di Puskesmas Singkarak masih kekurangan sarana dan prasarana seperti tidak adanya alat pengukur debit air limbah dan tidak tersedianya bak kontrol sebagai indikator proses pengolahan limbah berjalan dengan baik. Pengawasan, pemeriksaan dan pemeliharaan sarana dan prasarana pengelolaan limbah cair tidak dilakukan secara teratur. Hasil pemeriksaan kualitas limbah cair di Puskesmas Singkarak sudah memenuhi baku mutu lingkungan sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia No.P.68/Menlhk/Setjen/2016.

Saran : Diharapkan pada puskesmas agar pengawasan dan pemantauan limbah dilakukan secara rutin termasuk pemeriksaan dan perawatan sarana dan prasarana terkait pengelolaan limbah. Selain itu agar puskesmas menambahkan alat pengukur debit air dan menambahkan bak kontrol setiap jarak 5 meter sebagai indikator pengolahan limbah berjalan dengan baik.

Kata Kunci : Pengelolaan, Limbah Cair, Puskesmas