

ABSTRACT

Backgrounds: Hazardous and toxic waste (B3) poses significant risks to both the environment and human health. B3 waste management at TPA Talang Gulo has not yet met the required standards, with waste stored in various locations without adequate facilities. This study aims to analyze the management of B3 waste at TPA Talang Gulo, Jambi City, focusing on input, process, and output aspects, and to formulate appropriate management strategies.

Methods: This research employed a qualitative case study approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Data analysis was assisted by NVivo software and triangulation methods. The FGD results were further analyzed using the SWOT matrix to formulate suitable B3 waste management strategies.

Results: Human resources are limited both in quantity and knowledge. Workers have not received specific training related to hazardous and toxic waste (B3). The waste storage facilities do not meet the required standards. A clear SOP has not been established. Although the planning is adequate, its implementation has not fully aligned with the plans. There is no dedicated organizational structure, and task allocation is carried out ad-hoc. Additionally, there is no formal collaboration for waste transportation, leading to accumulation.

Conclusion: The development of SOPs, improved worker training, facility upgrades, and the implementation of technology for tracking and monitoring B3 waste are necessary at TPA Talang Gulo.

Keywords: Human Resources, SOP, PPE, Facilities, Supervision

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Limbah B3 memiliki potensi bahaya tinggi bagi lingkungan dan kesehatan manusia. Pengelolaan limbah B3 di TPA Talang Gulo belum memenuhi standar, dengan limbah disimpan di berbagai tempat tanpa fasilitas yang memadai. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengelolaan limbah B3 di TPA Talang Gulo Kota Jambi dari aspek input, proses, dan output, serta merumuskan strategi pengelolaan yang sesuai.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan FGD. Analisis data dilakukan dengan bantuan software NVivo dan triangulasi metode. Hasil FGD dianalisis menggunakan matriks SWOT untuk merumuskan strategi pengelolaan limbah B3 yang tepat.

Hasil: Hasil wawancara mengungkapkan beberapa masalah kritis dalam pengelolaan limbah B3 di instansi terkait. Sumber daya manusia terbatas baik dari segi jumlah maupun pengetahuan. Pekerja belum menerima pelatihan khusus terkait limbah B3. Fasilitas penyimpanan limbah belum memenuhi standar. SOP yang jelas belum tersedia. Meskipun perencanaan cukup baik, pelaksanaannya belum sepenuhnya sesuai dengan rencana. Struktur organisasi khusus belum ada, dan pembagian tugas dilakukan secara ad-hoc. Selain itu, belum ada kerjasama resmi dalam pengangkutan limbah, yang menyebabkan terjadinya penumpukan.

Kesimpulan: Diperlukan pengembangan SOP, peningkatan pelatihan pekerja, perbaikan fasilitas, serta penerapan teknologi untuk pelacakan dan monitoring limbah B3 di TPA Talang Gulo.

Kata Kunci: Sumber Daya Manusia, SOP, APD, Fasilitas, Pengawasan