

ABSTRACT

Poor sanitation and hygiene behaviors will have a significant adverse effects on the quality of the environmental and the quality of human resource's productivity of a nation in the future. One of sanitation's aspects is domestic wastewater those are blackwater (feces and urine) and graywater (used from washing kitchen equipment, clothes, and bathing). Blackwater on-site management in Sleman Regency is mostly use septic tank about 85,28%, although there is still contamination in the water resources. An evaluation of sanitation condition is needed in each districts in Sleman Regency one of them is Mlati District. Evaluation about from domestic wastewater aspect and analyze its effect on the Sanitary Risk Index. Evaluation about sanitation condition and Sanitary Risk Index analysis done by using Environmental Health Risk Assessment (EHRA) which included determining location, data collecting, and data analysis. The result of this research shows that all of the people in Mlati District have water closet. There are 69,2% unsafe condition of septic tanks and 28,6% activity of the disposal of mud deposit from septic tank cause contamination. There are 47,5% graywater disposal activity that caused pollution. Use unprotected water resources or has risk to get polluted about 67,5%. There are disease vectors such cockroaches and flies in 5% of the bathroom, 12,5% water closets are not fully functioning, and 6,6% Open Defecation Free (ODF) behavior occur. Sanitary Risk Index in Mlati District are 146,3 in Tirtoadi Village and 134,7 in Tirtoadi Village, Tligoadi Village, and Sendangadi which categorized in a very high risk in sanititation condition. Sinduadi Village has Sanitary Risk Index 92,8 and include in a low risk sanitary area category.

Keywords: *Healthy and Clean Behavior, Domestic Wastewater, EHRA, Sanitary Risk Index*

ABSTRAK

Sanitasi dan perilaku kebersihan yang buruk akan menimbulkan dampak buruk yang cukup signifikan terhadap kualitas lingkungan serta kualitas dan tingkat produktivitas sumber daya manusia suatu bangsa di masa depan. Salah satu aspek sanitasi yaitu air limbah domestik berupa blackwater (tinja dan urin) dan graywater (air bekas cuci peralatan dapur, cuci baju, dan mandi). Penanganan blackwater setempat di Kabupaten Sleman yang menggunakan tangki septik sebanyak 85,28%, meskipun demikian masih terdapat pencemaran pada sumber air. Diperlukan adanya evaluasi kondisi sanitasi di daerah Kabupaten Sleman salah satunya yaitu Kecamatan Mlati dari aspek air limbah domestik dan menganalisis pengaruhnya terhadap Indeks Risiko Sanitasi (IRS). Evaluasi kondisi sanitasi dan analisis IRS dilakukan menggunakan studi Analisis Kesehatan Terhadap Lingkungan atau Environmental Health Risk Assessment (EHRA) yang mencakup penentuan lokasi penelitian, pengumpulan data, dan analisis data. Hasil penelitian di Kecamatan Mlati menunjukkan bahwa semua penduduk memiliki jamban pribadi. Tangki septik yang dalam kondisi tidak aman sebanyak 69,2% dan kegiatan pengurasan isi tangki septik yang menyebabkan pencemaran sebesar 28,6%. Pembuangan graywater melalui Saluran Pembuangan Air Limbah (SPAL) yang menyebabkan pencemaran sebesar 47,5%. Penggunaan sumber air yang tidak terlindungi atau berisiko mengalami pencemaran sebesar 67,5%. Terdapat vektor penyakit berupa kecoa dan lalat di 5% ruangan MCK, 12,5% alat penggelontor jamban tidak berfungsi, dan terjadi 6,6% kegiatan Buang Air Besar Sembarang (BABS). IRS Kecamatan Mlati yaitu sebesar 146,3 pada Desa Tirtoadi serta 134,7 pada Desa Tligoadi, Desa Sendangadi, dan Desa Sumberadi yang dimana masuk ke dalam kategori area sanitasi berisiko sangat tinggi. Desa Sinduadi memiliki IRS sebesar 92,8 pada yang berada dalam kategori area sanitasi kurang berisiko.

Kata Kunci : PHBS, Air Limbah Domestik, EHRA, IRS