

GAMBARAN PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI RUMAH KOMPOS SUMYANG, KECAMATAN JOGONALAN, KABUPATEN KLATEN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Permasalahan sampah di Indonesia terus meningkat seiring pertumbuhan penduduk, ekonomi, dan pola konsumsi masyarakat. Pada tahun 2023, timbulan sampah nasional mencapai sekitar 43,4 juta ton per tahun, sedangkan di Kabupaten Klaten mencapai 237 ribu ton pada tahun 2023 dan meningkat menjadi 238,6 ribu ton pada tahun 2024. Rumah Kompos Sumyang merupakan salah satu fasilitas pengelolaan sampah organik berbasis masyarakat, namun masih menghadapi kendala berupa sampah yang datang dalam kondisi tercampur, keterbatasan kapasitas pengomposan, serta keterbatasan tenaga pengelola sehingga efektivitas pengelolaan belum optimal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengelolaan sampah di Rumah Kompos Sumyang yang meliputi kondisi sanitasi, pengukuran timbulan, pemilahan pengolahan sampah, penggunaan alat pelindung diri dan pembiayaan operasional.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, pengukuran timbulan sampah selama delapan hari sesuai SNI 3964:2025, serta dokumentasi. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif..

Hasil: Kondisi sanitasi secara umum cukup baik, namun kebersihan toilet dan fasilitas cuci tangan masih perlu ditingkatkan. Rata-rata timbulan sampah sebesar 1.415,38 kg/hari dengan total 11.323 kg selama delapan hari. Sampah didominasi oleh sampah organik dan residu, sedangkan sampah anorganik dipilah untuk dimanfaatkan kembali atau dijual kepada pengepul. Pengolahan sampah organik dilakukan dengan metode *open windrow*, namun kapasitas pengomposan masih terbatas. Penggunaan APD telah diterapkan, tetapi belum konsisten, sedangkan pembiayaan operasional bersumber dari iuran pelanggan, penjualan kompos, dan penjualan sampah anorganik.

Kesimpulan: Rumah Kompos Sumyang berperan penting dalam pengurangan sampah di wilayah tersebut. Peningkatan edukasi serta optimalisasi pengolahan sampah diharapkan mampu meningkatkan keberlanjutan dan manfaat ekonomi dari pengelolaan sampah berbasis masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Pengelolaan Sampah, Rumah Kompos, Timbulan Sampah, Pengomposan.

WASTE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW AT THE SUMYANG COMPOST HOUSE, JOGONALAN DISTRICT, KLATEN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Waste management has become an increasing challenge in Indonesia due to population growth, economic development, and changing consumption patterns. In 2023, Indonesia generated approximately 43.4 million tons of waste annually. In Klaten Regency, waste generation reached 237 thousand tons in 2023 and increased to 238.6 thousand tons in 2024. Sumyang Compost House is a community-based organic waste management facility that still faces challenges, including mixed waste collection, limited composting capacity, and insufficient human resources, reducing the effectiveness of waste management..

Objective: This study aimed to describe waste management at Sumyang Compost House, including environmental sanitation, waste generation, waste sorting and processing, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and operational financing..

Methods: This study employed a descriptive research design. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and waste generation measurements conducted for eight consecutive days based on SNI 3964:2025. The collected data were analyzed descriptively.

Results: Environmental sanitation was generally adequate, although improvements were needed in toilet cleanliness and handwashing facilities. The average waste generation was 1,415.38 kg/day, with a total of 11,323 kg during the observation period. Organic and residual waste were the dominant waste types, while inorganic waste was sorted for reuse or sale to recycling collectors. Organic waste was processed using the open windrow method, although composting capacity remained limited. PPE was available but not consistently used. Operational funding was obtained from customer service fees, compost sales, and recyclable waste sales.

Conclusion: Sumyang Compost House plays an important role in reducing waste generation in the surrounding area. Strengthening community education and optimizing waste processing are expected to improve the sustainability and economic benefits of community-based waste management.

Keywords: Waste Management, Compost House, Waste Generation, Composting.