Abstract

Household solid waste from urban city is generally mixed with the hazardous components. This situation does not meet Act No. 18/2008 concerning Solid Waste Management, which regulates that waste generators must separate the hazardous waste components from other kinds of waste. Therefore, this research is focused on household hazardous management, using Jambangan District as the study area.

Solid waste samples were collected according to SNI 19-3964-1995 methods. Sampling program in Jambangan District was conducted by involving 100 households within 8 days. These solid waste samples were collected from three different sub-districts, namely Karah (samples), Jambangan (33 samples), and Kebonsari (34 samples).

Results of this research showed that the household hazardous solid waste generation in Jambangan District was 25.58 kg/day, which comprised flammable, toxic, and corrosive components. This research recommends that the management of household hazardous waste in Jambangan District should include separation on-site, storage and collection to a particular transfer station.

**Keywords:** Jambangan District, hazardous waste, household solid waste
“Halaman ini sengaja dikosongkan“