ABSTRACT

B3 WASTE MANAGEMENT LABUANG BAJI HOSPITAL, OF SOUTH SULAWESI

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In 2024, the medical waste management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) at the Regional General Hospital (RSUD) *of* Labuang Baji *in South Sulawesi generated a total of 18.7 tons of B3 medical waste,including the waste of infectious, pharmaceutical, and sharp items. Given the environmental and health risks posed by these wastes, theirmanagement must comply with government and Ministry of Health standards and regulations. The handling process includes packaging, storage, collection, and transportation, all conducted by licensed third parties using Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and incinerators that meet the required standards.*

This study employs a descriptive research design with a qualitative approach. Data collection methods include documentation, observation, and interviews. The data sources consist of both primary and secondary data. Data analysis follows the qualitative model comprising three main stages: (a) data reduction, (b) data presentation, and (c) conclusion drawing and verification.

The research findings indicate that the medical waste management of hazardous and toxic materials at RSUD Labuang Baji *has been carried out in accordance with established procedures and waste management mechanisms, with regular supervision in place. However, some deficiencies remain, such as rusted drums and incomplete labeling. It is recommended that the hospital implement regular maintenance and improvements to its packaging and labeling to meet standards, and consider developing in-house waste treatment facilities to reduce dependency on third parties and enhance control over B3 waste management — ultimately supporting environmental sustainability and public health safety.*

Keywords: *Medical Waste Management, Hazardous and Toxic Materials*

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