

## Sanitation of State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District In 2022

Ilham Rahamatullah<sup>1</sup>, Apriyani<sup>2</sup>, Anastasia Eris<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Faculty of Public Health, Widya Gama Mahakam University, Samarinda, Indonesia

---

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Elementary School  
Sanitation, Clean Water  
Supply, School latrine  
sanitation, Waste water  
drainage

Email :

[ilhamrahmatullah@uwgm.ac.id](mailto:ilhamrahmatullah@uwgm.ac.id)

[Apriyani@uwgm.ac.id](mailto:Apriyani@uwgm.ac.id)

[anasthasia.erisris@gmail.com](mailto:anasthasia.erisris@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Sanitation is part of environmental health science, which includes the ways and efforts of individuals or communities to control and control the external environment that is harmful to health and which can threaten human survival. Analyse clean water supply facilities, bathroom/wc sanitation facilities, and wastewater treatment facilities at Leleng Elementary School, Sekolaq Darat District. Qualitative research methods using a phenomenological approach The research subjects in this scientific paper consist of 1 main informant, 2 key informants, and 2 supporting informants. Results: Sanitation at SDN 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Garat Subdistrict, in the water supply facilities, still uses water transporters using a conductor, the school latrine sanitation facilities are classified as not meeting the standards, and wastewater sewers are found to not meet the requirements. Conclusion: The need to use clean water storage facilities and provide adequate lighting, such as installing lights on school latrines, can improve the quality of school sanitation at SDN 008 Leleng, Sekolaq District.

Copyright © 2023 Journal Eduhealth. All rights reserved is  
Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- Non Commercial  
4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The application of environmental sanitation is not only limited to the home environment, workplace/office but also to the school environment. School sanitation is very important because schools are places that have a strategic role, especially in educating and preparing human resources [1]. As the main place for educating and preparing human resources, schools are expected to be able to carry out their function as institutions to educate the life of the nation, so the school environment must be clean, comfortable and healthy.[2]

Most of the children's time is spent in the school environment because a safe, comfortable and healthy school environment is very necessary to support the teaching and learning process. Several indicators in environmental sanitation and school sanitation facilities need attention, including the provision of clean water, sanitation and cleanliness of toilets, wastewater disposal facilities, waste disposal facilities, and school efforts in vector control. [3]

Regarding facilities, schools must have complete sanitation facilities. Separate latrines for men and women with clean water available at all times, hand washing facilities with running water and available soap, rubbish bins and sewage channels [4]. Apart from that, you must also implement clean living habits such as washing your hands with soap regularly, defecating in the toilet, throwing away rubbish in the right place and drinking water that is fit for consumption.[5]

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 of 2009 concerning Providing Assistance for the Development of Healthy Schools, a healthy school is a school that is clean, green, shady, safe and comfortable, the students are healthy, active and fit, and have a clean and healthy lifestyle. One of the impacts resulting from the lack of access to good sanitation and clean and healthy living behavior is the emergence of diseases, such as diarrhea and worms in children, so that children cannot participate in school [6]. One way to deal with this problem is by implementing programs to improve the condition of drinking water, sanitation and clean and healthy living behaviour for students and school staff [7].

In Sekolaq Darat District there are 8 State Elementary Schools and school environmental health

*Sanitation of State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District In 2022. Ilham Rahmatullah, et.al*

sanitation infections have been checked by the Sekolaq Darat Health Center UPT. Based on existing data, SDN 001 Sekolaq Darat 68.5%, SDN D002 Sekolaq Darat 55.2%, SDN 003 Sekolaq Darat 78.9%, SDN 004 Srimulyo 71%, SDN 005 Sekolaq Muliaq 60.5%, SDN 006 Sekolaq Oday 100%, SDN 007 Sekolaq Oday/Royoq 71%, SDN 008 Leleng 34.2%. Based on the results of environmental health inspections in schools by UPT Puskesmas Sekolaq Darat on 18-13 October 2021, it was found that 4 schools were in the category of not meeting health requirements because the score obtained was 70%, which means 4 schools met health requirements. Where of the 8 schools, SDN 008 Leleng has the lowest score of the 7 existing elementary schools [8].

Based on the researcher's initial survey, there are still several aspects of environmental health inspections regarding school sanitation at State Elementary School 008 Leleng that are still lacking, such as clean water supply facilities, school toilet facilities, and wastewater management facilities (SPAL) [9]. This can affect school sanitation facilities; therefore researchers are interested in conducting research on 3 aspects of school sanitation facilities, including clean water supply facilities, school latrine sanitation facilities, and wastewater channel management facilities (SPAL) [10].

Based on the background of the problem that has been stated above, the problem can be formulated, namely, what is the picture of school sanitation regarding clean water, school latrines, and wastewater drainage (SPAL) at SDN 008 Leleng in Sekolaq Darat District? So the aim obtained is to analyze the sanitation of school 008 Leleng in Sekolaq Darat District.

## 2. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research method using a phenomenological approach [11]. This research was conducted at 008 Leleng State Elementary School in Sekolaq Darat District. This research lasted for 30 days (1 month) on June 14 - July 14 2022.

Research subjects are informants who are sources of information who can provide data following the problem being studied. Informants in this study were divided into three categories, namely:

1. Main informants consisting of school cleaning staff
2. Key informants are the Kesling UPT School Health Center as the school environmental health sanitation infection inspection officer and the principal of SDN 008 Leleng
3. Supporting informants are teachers and students from SDN 008 Leleng

Types of research instruments: Observation sheets and observation guides and disclosure objectives Behavior, habits, skills. Data collection was carried out directly at the research location, namely State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District. The data collection process is carried out by

1. Observation
2. Interview
3. Documentation [12]

The data analysis used in this research is the qualitative data analysis method according to Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2018), which is as follows:

1. Data Collection (Data Collection)
2. Data Reduction (Data Reduction)
3. Data Display (Data Presentation)
4. Conclusion Drawing/verification[13]

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is the main part for the author to state the research results obtained. If there are sub-chapters then they are written as follows;

### Results of sanitation research at state elementary school 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District

#### 1) School Location

Researchers conducted interviews and took documentation of research results from school principals, janitors, teachers, students, and the head of the health centre's health care officer as stated by the following informant:

Quotation 1

*Sanitation of State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District In 2022. Ilham Rahmatullah, et.al*

*"That's according to the decree that came out and was inaugurated in 2008." (W.B.L.3)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the state elementary school 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District, is following the decision letter (Sk) of the West Kutai Regency Education Service. This school was inaugurated in 2008.

Quotation 2

*"For that reason, I always clean it every day, but because there is only 1 bathroom/toilet available, some of the students urinate in the forest, even though it is a bit dangerous, I am also always alert to monitor the children from the office for fear of something untoward happening." (W.C.A.7)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the location of the school latrine is at the end of the classroom, right near the local rubber forest. The latrine only has 1 latrine for use by students in grades 1-6 of elementary school, and the teachers at the school and its users are usually full, and some of the students are in good condition. queuing for the school latrine, some students urinate in the rubber forest next to the school, although they are still monitored by security officers and school cleaners, and some teachers, if their house is close to the school, some teachers use private latrines at their respective homes, if in a school latrine situation, there is a problem. full of the ratio of school toilets which only has 1 toilet in the school.



**Figure 1** location of schools and school latrines

### **Facilities for providing clean water at state elementary school 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District**

#### **1) The process of providing clean water**

Researchers conducted interviews and documented research results with school principals, janitors, teachers, students, and the head of health centre health workers to ask about the process of providing clean water at schools, as stated by the following informant.

Quotation 1

*"To provide the water itself, we at this school store it in the reservoirs that have been provided and to fill it, I usually fill the water every afternoon from the river by transporting it using a jiregen until the toilet bag is full so that the children can use it the next day when school starts."(W.C.A.3)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that in the process of providing water used for latrine needs and purposes in schools, the clean water used comes from groundwater after research by researchers because the location is close to flowing river water, but residents call it water from the river. And for the school community at the school, the availability of clean water for school latrines and washing hands is always transported from ground water sources which have been provided by the school cleaning staff every day, using a jiregen from the water source to the school using transport personnel every day before learning at school begins.

Quotation 2

*Sanitation of State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District In 2022. Ilham Rahmatullah, et.al*

*"em, from a spring for the river and coincidentally it has been lab tested by the land school health center for the quality of the water. Thank God, it is safe and clean to be used to provide daily clean water by school residents or local residents." (W.C.A.4)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the existing water source comes directly from mountain groundwater and has been lab tested by the authorities or the regional health centre that it is suitable for use for drinking or other purposes.

Quotation 3

*"I think the provision of it is very tiring for the cleaning staff at this school because the source of clean water which is quite a distance from the school is not very good even though it is close, but yes, I applaud the hard work of the cleaning staff who are always faithful in preparing the main need, namely clean water for the needs of this school. ". (W.D.Y.3)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the process of providing clean water over a distance that is not too far can be said to be close, but the condition of the road is not very good and is a bit bad for road users. School cleaning staff still provide clean water at the school for use by the school community every day.

## 2) Availability of clean water at school

Researchers conducted interviews and took documentation of research results from school principals, janitors, teachers, students, and the head of health centre, health workers to ask about the availability of clean water at schools, as stated by the following informant.

Quotation 1

*"ee if that's the case sis for the water there is always sis even if it's a little bit".(W.E.F.6)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the process of providing clean water in schools is always available at all times in the storage bags that have been provided, but the amount of storage is very small if used for students and teachers and is still said to be very small or small for use by many people.

Quotation 2

*"Then we still use the water source from the river near this school too." (W.B.L.9)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the process of providing clean water in this school originates from groundwater close to the flowing river, but the location for the groundwater source is above the mountains using tools in the form of simple bamboo, while the river flow after the researchers researched is in the area next to the water source. land, but not including groundwater flow, still comes from the Mahakam River, whose flow area is close to the Mahakam River in the Melak sub-district area, which is closest to the school area, to make it easier for cleaning staff to collect water for daily use by school residents.

Quotation 3

*"We are thankful that there are still many springs that are suitable for drinking and for school toilets, which usually have school cleaners who handle it." (W.B.L.10)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that for clean water facilities, the water source used at this school is still suitable for use and meets the requirements for drinking and school toilet needs.

Quotation 4

*"If that's the case, we still don't have a special pipe from the river to this school to provide clean water. Every afternoon before going to school the next day he always takes water using a*

*Sanitation of State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District In 2022. Ilham Rahmatullah, et.al*

*direjen which is taken according to need, especially the toilet and hand washing place, which happens to be behind this school, for the river is around 200 meters from here.”(W.B.L.12)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that for the process or method of taking water from groundwater sources to schools, there is no special equipment that can be used other than carrying it every day from the water source to the school by the school cleaning staff so that the school's water needs are met. the.

Pictures of 2 ground water sources used for clean water sources



### **Latrine sanitation facilities at state school 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District**

#### **1) location and number of toilets in the school**

Researchers conducted interviews and took documentation of research results from principals, schools, janitors, teachers, students, and heads of community health centres to ask about school toilet sanitation facilities, as stated by the following informant.

Quotation 1

*““Yes, before I was the head of the school, I thought the location of the toilets was wrong, so if there is a budget next year, I will allocate it for toilets near the classrooms and I will make sure there are also those, especially for teachers and other staff.” (W.B.L.14)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the location of the toilets still does not meet school latrine standards by the previous principal is still in the stage of reorganizing the room and the location of the toilets the current principal who is still in the stage of waiting for a budget from the education office but efforts are still being made to add public toilets for students or teachers at the school with existing costs while waiting for a budget from the district education office.

Quotation 2

*“From the results of the inspection, it was found that there were several Kendals, namely that the sanitation facilities still did not meet the requirements, the number of toilets or bathrooms was not sufficient for the number of students, the number of rubbish bins was not yet available in each class and the facilities for washing hands with soap were not yet met. ” (W.A.D.2)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the number of toilet rooms in the school is still not sufficient for the number of students and teachers available because the number available is only 1 toilet used in the school.

Quotation 3

*““Hm, for that reason, the total number of teachers, staff and principals is 12 people, but for students from grades 1-6, there are 51 people and there is only 1 toilet in this school.” (W.C.A.6)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the number of toilets available is still less than the number of people using them, therefore there is still a great need for additions to the school, especially the construction of toilets.

Quotation 4

*"For that reason, I always clean it every day, but because there is only 1 bathroom/toilet available, some of the students urinate in the forest, even though it is a bit dangerous, I am also always alert to monitor the children from the office for fear of something untoward happening." (W.C.A.7)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that because the availability of toilets in the school is still limited for the number of students or teachers, students often urinate in the forest near the school area which is not far from the existing toilets but are still supervised by cleaning staff so that unwanted things do not happen. Therefore, the school continues to make efforts, especially for school latrines, so that they are immediately added after seeing a situation like this for the good of students and other users.

Quote 5 (teacher support informant)

*"Yes, temporarily because there is no budget from the school so students and teachers are still using this toilet." (W.D.Y.6)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is only 1 toilet in the school which is used by all school members, including students, teachers and other staff.

## 2) Toilet facilities at school

The researcher conducted interviews and took documentation of the research results from the school principal, janitor, teachers, students and public health centre personnel to ask about the school toilet facilities at the school, as stated by the following informant.

Quotation 1

*"The facilities for buckets, tubs and water taps are still fully available."(W.A.D.6)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the facilities in the school latrines used in the school are still available and complete.

Quotation 2

*"In my opinion, yes, the toilet is still suitable for use. However, the toilet has a lot of graffiti by irresponsible people outside of the school community. Also, the water storage bag in the toilet is leaking. It is only collected using an ordinary bucket and for the cleaning equipment. The toilet itself is not enough to use, so I think it can still be used for now."(W.D.Y.5)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the existing school latrines are still said to be suitable for use because the facilities in the school latrines are complete, but their suitability and cleanliness are still not good if used for the public because the ladles are still dirty and crusty and the areas in the holding tanks inside the latrines have spider nests because the storage bag in the school toilet is made of concrete but it has been leaking for a long time so it was replaced with a storage bag in the form of a small reservoir but it is dirty and unclean, as well as for hand washing soap and other toilet cleaning facilities in this school. not yet provided in school latrines.

Quotation 3

*"Sis, your toilet has a lot of cobwebs, and there's a dipper for it, but it's dirty and also dark, if for example the door is closed without any light coming in, you usually get a bit scared." (W.E.F.7)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the existing school latrine facilities are only ladles and small water reservoirs in the school latrine and for lighting, they do not have light from ventilation or lighting because the electricity source in the school is still limited, such as the lighting schedule is only at night and during the day. There is no electric current flowing in the school during the day only on a certain schedule for electric current in that area.

### Wastewater drainage management facilities (SPAL)

#### 1) Has a wastewater drainage channel



**Figure 3** Existing facilities in the school toilet

The researcher conducted interviews and took documentation of the research results from the school principal, janitor, teachers, students and the head of the community health centre sanitation officer to ask about the management of wastewater channels (SPAL) in the school, as stated by the following informant.

Quotation 1

*"For spall there is no special channel, only a small channel and no reservoir, thus allowing waste water to pool around the back of the school."* (W.A.D.8)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that for the wastewater channels in the school, there is no special channel for collecting it so it can cause puddles around the school environment.

Quotation 2

*"doesn't have a special channel for the channel itself"* (W.D.Y.7)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the waste water channel for this school does not yet have a special channel.

Quotation 3

*"It usually only flows from behind this office to the Karet forest on the left there."* (W.D.Y.8)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the waste water channel does not have a special place, so the wastewater always flows within the school environment.

Quotation 4

*"actually it is necessary so that there are no puddles of water everywhere."* (W.D.Y.9)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is a need for a special channel for waste water drainage so that the water does not flow everywhere in the school environment.

Quotation 5

*"As you can see in front of you, the channel is like a small ditch. This has just been built in the teacher's room for each class. It still doesn't have a wastewater channel and even the one in the office is still said to be not good because it is always clogged by falling leaves and soil that*

*Sanitation of State Elementary School 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District In 2022. Ilham Rahmatullah, et.al*

*falls every day when it rains, hmm "Because of that, there is always a puddle of water in front because there is no proper channel to drain wastewater or water that spills from the roof if it rains." (W.C.A.9)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that for the wastewater channel itself, only a small ditch has been built and there is no special channel for the other rooms in the school and this has resulted in the channel being often blocked by foliage when it rains because the teacher's room is still surrounded by various rubber trees. is around the school.

#### **Effect of SPAL on sanitation**

Researchers conducted interviews and took documentation of research results from school principals, janitors, teachers, students, and the head of community health centre sanitation officers to ask about the influence of SPAL on sanitation in schools, as stated by the following informants:

##### Quotation 1

*"There is a problem, eh, when we told them they only showed us a small channel and it was still pooling behind the house so it had the potential to affect the sanitation behind the school." (W.A.D.9)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the effect of SPAL on sanitation facilities could potentially be bad for school sanitation which could disrupt the activities of school residents because there is a lot of standing water in the school environment.

##### Quotation 2

*"From the results of our inspection of the sling, we recommended it to the school and the school has already carried out the construction of the wastewater drainage channel. However, the size still does not meet the standards because it is still very small for the waste channel." (W.A.D.10)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the community health centre which monitors school sanitation said that an annual sewer inspection had been carried out and always advised SPALs to immediately make special disposal so that sanitation would not increase so that it complies with the standards that should be under the law which, however, is still ongoing. several things are hampered and only a small channel can be made in a certain room, for example, it is only in the teacher's room.

##### Quotation 3

*"ee for socialization we have done it "Ee every time we have a school visit we always socialize about school sanitation, but there are some schools that do not have all the sanitation facilities, which is mainly due to costs." (W.A.D.11)*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that every time the health centre makes mandatory visits to schools regarding school sanitation, there are still some schools whose sanitation does not meet the requirements for facilities or other sanitarian activities which are constrained by costs from the central or city district offices because the budget for each school is still hampered by progress for school sanitation.



**Figure 4** waste water drainage channel (SPAL) in the form of a small ditch

### School efforts to maintain school sanitation

Researchers conducted interviews and took documentation of research results from school principals, janitors, teachers, students, and the head of health centre health workers to ask about efforts to maintain school sanitation, as stated by the following informant.

Quotation 1

*"Oh, if we had done that, yes, even though not everyone attended the cooperation activities to clean the school environment, I as the head of this school was very grateful that there were still those who always participated in keeping this school clean with only 51 students in total."* (W.B.L.16)

Based on the quote above, it can be concluded that the school has carried out environmental cleanliness together with the parents and the entire school community with cooperation along with the situation of the school where only 51 people from grades 1 - 6 of elementary school are still enthusiastic about achieving sanitation criteria that meet statutory standards. school sanitation.

Quotation 2

*"If you do community service, it's done every Friday after gymnastics together."* (W.D.Y.11)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the school's efforts in mutual cooperation or joint community service are carried out every Friday together with all school members.

Quotation 3

*"Hmm, we make it a habit before entering class to wash our hands first and I always make sure the room where I teach is clean and has been swept so that every time the children enter, their shoes can be removed every time they enter the classroom and the children feel safe and calm looking at the classroom sauna. clean."* (W.D.Y.12)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that to maintain a clean and healthy environment before entering the classroom, always ensure that the room is clean and neatly arranged and the environment is clean.

Quotation 4

*"If that's the case, Sis already understands a little, Sis, and now you have to always wash your hands and keep yourself and your environment clean."* (W.E.F.11)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that students at this school already understand the importance of maintaining cleanliness to maintain and strive for better school sanitation.

Quotation 5

“ Yes, that's right, sis, because cleanliness is number 1, sis.” (W.E.F.12)

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that students at this school are very enthusiastic about maintaining a clean environment or classroom because the most important thing is that it is clean and comfortable when studying in the classroom or outside the classroom.



**Figure 5** Environment of SDN 008 Leleng Kec. Land School

## Discussion

### School location

The operational area of the Sekolaq Darat Health Center UPT is JL. Immanuel rt. 03 Leleng Village, Sekolaq Darat District, West Kutai Regency, where SD Negeri 008 Leleng is located. Since the Decree on the Establishment of the School was issued in 2008, it has had state status and received a C grade for the curriculum used. For internet access, we still use the elementary school curriculum starting in 2013. Internet access is not yet available. The land area is 1,775 M, with 6 classrooms, 2 teachers' rooms and the principal's office. This school is still managed by UPT. Puskesmas Sekolaq Darat for health services. The nearest schools are SD Muhammadiyah 2.73 km, SDN 004 Melak 2.57 km, and SDN 005 Sekolaq Muliaq 2.26 km.

### Clean Water Supply Facilities

Equipment used to provide clean water must know the actual source of the water. The water source itself comes from groundwater sources for drinking water needs, latrine needs, and other basic needs for clean water sources, according to the findings of interviews and observations carried out during the research [14]. The Mahakam tributary which flows from the Mahakam River in Melak District is close to a groundwater source which has an artificial boundary wall, and the water in it is brownish. Therefore, because the area is too small, local schools still use mountain groundwater close to the Mahakam River and this is used by residents or school residents at SDN 008 Leleng. This groundwater has been around for a long time and is used by residents or school residents. Since there is no designated water supply in the region, residents often obtain drinking water from underground sources. The Mahakam River is still used by residents for bathing, washing clothes and cleaning motorbikes[15].

Clean water is water used for daily needs that meets health criteria and can be drunk after being cooked, according to Pitojo and Purwantoyo in 2003 published in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 416/Menkes/Per/IX/ 1990. Setting clean water standards is a challenge because there are so many variables associated with water use and water sources. However, there is agreement that the definition of clean water is not based on the purity of the water, but rather on its normal condition.

Based on evidence collected from water quality laboratory testing at SDN 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District, the water meets health standards for physical examination. Ph was identified as a parameter with values below the quality threshold by chemical analysis, and the findings of microbiological analysis were under health standards.

When researchers spoke with several informants, they said that schools still use transporters that use small conductors, which is the root of the problem. They said that the procedure for providing clean water from water sources to the community was still very difficult because there was no cash for

special equipment. The school cleaning staff always bring water from the mountainous groundwater source behind the school, which is 200 kilometres away, to ensure there is always access to clean water at the school. As a result, schools stop continue to use small conductors as carriers every day. used for drinking, washing hands, or in the restroom at school.

#### **School toilet sanitation facilities**

Equipment used to provide clean water must know the actual source of the water. The water source itself comes from groundwater sources for drinking water needs, latrine needs, and other basic needs for clean water sources, according to the findings of interviews and observations carried out during the research [16]. The Mahakam tributary, whose flow originates from the Mahakam River in Melak District and is located close to the artificial boundary wall of the groundwater source. The water in the Mahakam tributary is brownish. Because the area is too small, local schools continue to use mountain groundwater for drinking water and other needs, which is located not far from the Mahakam River. Groundwater has been around for a long time and is used by residents or residents of the school where the researchers studied, namely SDN 008 Leleng. Residents still use water from the Mahakam River in the area for bathing, washing clothes and cycling because the area does not have a special water depot. Groundwater sources are often used for drinking water.

Clean water is water used for daily needs that meets health criteria and can be drunk after being cooked, according to Pitojo and Purwantoyo in 2003 published in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 416/Menkes/Per/IX/ 1990. Setting clean water standards is a challenge because there are so many variables associated with water use and water sources. However, there is agreement that the definition of clean water is not based on the purity of the water, but rather on its normal condition [17]. The water at SDN 008 Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District, passed health standards for physical examination, according to the results of the quality laboratory examination. Ph was found to be a parameter in chemical analysis that had values below the quality level, even though the findings in microbiological tests met health criteria.

When researchers spoke with several informants, they said that schools still use transporters that use small conductors, which is the root of the problem. They said that the procedure for providing clean water from water sources to the community was still very difficult because there was no cash for special equipment. School cleaning staff always bring water from the mountainous groundwater source behind the school, which is 200 kilometres away, to ensure there is always access to clean water at the school. As a result, school stops continue to use small conductors as carriers every day. used for drinking, washing hands, or in the restroom at school.

#### **Waste water channel management facilities (SPAL)**

The findings of the investigation carried out at the time of the interview revealed that problems often arise even though the sewers at this school do not have a specific route. For example, the disposal is only in the school office which is in the form of a small ditch, and even then it still flows when it rains because the ditch is always overgrown with leaves. As a result, it is said that the sewage system at this school is still inadequate, and rain is always a problem there.

A good SPAL is a SPAL that can overcome problems caused by inadequate facilities. SPAL that meets the following health requirements. Wells, rivers, lakes and other water sources must not be polluted by SPAL. It must be covered tightly with a board so that the SPAL that is made does not become a nest for mosquitoes, flies or centipedes. SPAL does not affect aesthetics and cannot cause accidents, especially in children

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

State Elementary School 008 Leleng is located on JL. Immanuel RT 03 Kampung Leleng, Sekolaq Darat District, West Kutai Regency which is the working area of the UPT. The facilities for providing clean water at the school for the water source are included in meeting the standards regarding drinking water quality requirements, but for the process of providing clean water from the source to the school there are still obstacles and still using transportation workers in the form of small trucks to meet the water availability at the school. It can be concluded that the school toilet sanitation facilities do exist but are not clean, and the lighting does not have lamps or lighting from ventilation for the ratio of the number of toilets and the number of users is still lacking because there is only 1

school toilet which is intended for students and school employees. The wastewater management facility at the school only has a small ditch in the teacher's room and usually the water from this canal flows around the school area and can cause puddles of water that are dangerous for the school.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] "Ministry of Education and Culture Guidelines for the Development of Primary School Sanitation," 2018.
- [2] A. Soebagio, "Educational Management," 2000, [Online]. Available: PT Ardadizya, Jakarta
- [3] F. Agustina, P. Rindit, and F. Febry, "Hygiene and sanitation among traditional snack food traders in elementary school environments in Demang Lebar Daun Subdistrict, Palembang, 2009," 2009.
- [4] "Permenkes RI No. 1429 of 2006. Concerning Guidelines for Implementing School Environmental Health," 2006.
- [5] A. D, "Study of the Environment of Public Elementary Schools in Sungai Beremas District, West Pasaman Regency," 2013.
- [6] D. Vanda Yuni, "Analysis of Management of Food Management Places (TPM) in Bulik District, Lamandau Regency," 2019.
- [7] A. Kamaludin, M. Iqbal, and R. A. Alfian, "Complete Guide to Clean Water Inspection," 2021.
- [8] A. Khairunisa, "Quartz Sand and Activated Charcoal as Filtration Media to Reduce Iron (Fe) Content in Dug Well Water in Tempursari Hamlet," 2019.
- [9] D. Sayati, "Factors that Influence the Use of Healthy Latrines in the Working Area of Puskesmas 23 Ilir Palembang in 2018," 2018.
- [10] H. D. Putri, "The Importance of Maintaining Hygiene and Sanitation in the Environment," 2013.
- [11] Hardani, "Qualitative & Quantitative Research Methodology," 2020.
- [12] N. Harahap, "Qualitative Research," 2020.
- [13] A. Zuchri, "Qualitative Research Methods," 2021.
- [14] D. T. Selatan, "Sanitary conditions in three state elementary schools in the South Tangerang area," pp. 30–36, 2013.
- [15] N. Veridiana and P. Sumolang, "The relationship between knowledge, behavior and environmental sanitation with the number of worm infections in elementary school children in the city of Palu," 2014.
- [16] K. Anam, S. Mardoyo, and F. Rokhmalia, "EVALUATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE PURABAYA TERMINAL, SURABAYA CITY, 2017," *GEMA Environmental. Health.*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 28–34, 2017, doi: 10.36568/kesling.v15i3.693.
- [17] F. E. B. Setyawan, "Health Financing System," vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 57–70, 2018, [Online]. Available:  
[https://scholar.google.co.id/scholar?q=jurnal+about+pembayaran+kesehatan&hl=en&as\\_sdt=0&as\\_vis=1&oi=scholar#d=gs\\_qabs&u=%23p%3DUM-ZuYJqiXQJ](https://scholar.google.co.id/scholar?q=jurnal+about+pembayaran+kesehatan&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar#d=gs_qabs&u=%23p%3DUM-ZuYJqiXQJ)