ABSTRACT

Slaughterhouses (RPH) was one of the largest producers of ammonia emissions in the atmosphere. Ammonia has a negative impact on public health and environmental quality. The purpose of this research was to analyze the relationship between the concentration of ammonia with health complaints of workers in slaughterhouse Pegirian Surabaya.

The research design in this research was an observational research with cross-sectional design that used descriptive data analysis. The population of this research was workers in slaughterhouse, technique, sanitation and IPAL that consisting of 35 peoples. The measurement of ammonia gas was calculated used spectrophotometer-Nessler method with wavelength 440 nm. The Air samples was taken at four points in the slaughterhouses Pegirian area. Health complaints workers identified by interviewing using a questionnaire.

The result of the research indicated that the concentration of ammonia highest in rph pegirian of 0.025972 ppm (waste water treatment facilities) and concentration ammonia lowest of 0.004364 ppm (place pork cuts). The concentration of ammonia in slaughterhouses Pegirian under the applicable quality standard (<25 ppm). Therefore, the complaint was that health workers could not be linked to the concentration of ammonia.

The conclusion of this research is this matter health as of workmen in a slaughtering house hasn’t connected by concentration of the ammonia gas because the concentration of ammonia gas was under under the applicable quality standard. A suggestion that is can be given is to increase menejemen handling waste a slaughtering house pegirian especially a depository rumen and waste water treatment facilities that become a source of ammonia gas largest polluter in the slaughterhouse.

Keyword: ammonia, slaughterhouses, health complaints