

Relation between Distances, Malodor Perceptions and Respiratory Problems in Cipayung Landfill

Rima Maulida Hidayati, Suyud Warno Utomo, Haryoto Kusnopranto

Abstract: *The waste which enters Cipayung landfill is 800 tons/day and the height of the waste heap reaches 30 meters. This study aims to investigate the perceptions of people living near the landfill regarding respiratory problems and malodor complaints which come from the landfill and to identify the relationship between home distance from landfill with malodor complaints and respiratory problems. This research uses primary data using a questionnaire consisting of 3 parts, including general characteristics of respondents, malodor perceptions, and respiratory problems. The sample is 100 people who live in Hamlet 07, Cipayung Urban Village. All respondents (100%) smell foul of the landfill, with the majority saying that the smell disturbs daily activities (70%) and causes unhealthy effects (75%). Majority of respondents (81%) had suffered respiratory problems during living near the landfill. And the most frequent symptom of respiratory problems in the last 2 weeks was coughing (25%). There are significancies of relation between distances and malodor perceptions (p -value 0.015), and relation between distances and respiratory problems (0.038) If malodor coming from the Cipayung landfill left untreated it will have more serious long-term effects. So it needs amelioration of processing system and other efforts by the stakeholders in order to decrease the risk of health and environment problems caused by H₂S from Cipayung Landfill.*

Keywords: *Community perception, Malodor, Respiratory problems, Hydrogen Sulfide*

I. INTRODUCTION

Globally there are around 7 million deaths caused by air pollution. World Health Organization (WHO) report in 2008 approximately 1.3 million deaths were related to ambient air pollution in globally. That number then rose almost 3 times to 3.7 million in 2012. Air pollution affects most organs and systems of the human body, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, digestive system, nervous system, and urinary system [1]. Air pollution can be formed from industrial activities or occurs naturally, one of that is the waste decomposition that produces hydrogen sulfide gas. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a noncolor, flammable, highly toxic gas and has a specific characteristic that smells like

rotten eggs. Humans can be exposed to H₂S mainly through inhalation and can be quickly absorbed by the lungs. Exposure to H₂S at low concentration can cause irritation of the throat and eyes, coughing, dizziness, and neurological symptoms such as incoordination, hallucinations, and reduced memory [2].

The respiratory tract and nervous system are the most sensitive organs when exposed to H₂S exposure. H₂S at high concentrations can cause someone to lose their ability to smell, so it is wrong to think that H₂S is no longer available even though it still exists. This can increase the risk of exposure to air levels which can cause serious health effects [2]. Most health effects are respiratory disorders. Complaints of breathing can be coughing, coughing up phlegm, breathing sounds/wheezing, shortness of breath, breathing sound/wheezing accompanied by shortness of breath, chest pain, flu and coughing with flu [3].

Landfills in the decomposition process can produce harmful gases that can caused health problems. One of the gases produced at the landfill is hydrogen sulfide [4]. Peoples living near the landfill are directly exposing to volatile H₂S compounds. Long-term exposure of H₂S is associated with potential health risks, such as irritation of respiratory system, cancer and damage to the central nervous system [5]. Cipayung Landfill which began operating in 1984, is located in Cipayung Village, Depok City. Cipayung Landfill is a waste collection place originating from 11 subdistricts in Depok City with an area of 10.8 hectares. The area of the Cipayung landfill is categorized as overload with the amount of garbage entering 800 tons per day and will continue to increase with the height of 30 meters of waste generated [6]. The air quality around Cipayung Landfill for H₂S parameters is 0.14 mg/m³ (converted to 0.1 ppm) which means it passes the odor threshold value based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 of 1996 which is 0.02 ppm [7]. Based on preliminary studies that have been conducted by researchers with direct observation and interviews with the people who live around the Cipayung Landfill, 15 out of 15 people who have lived more than 15 years mentioned having experienced respiratory complaints such as coughing, chest pain, and most often was sick throat due to the foul odor of landfill. Based on observations obtained smells like rotten eggs detected strong enough from a distance of 1 kilometer and smelled stronger when the wind blew.

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II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Data sources and Study Population

This study uses primary data derived from data collected using a questionnaire. The population in this study were all residents of hamlet 07, Cipayung Urban Village, which is the closest settlement to the landfill. Based on the sample size, 100 people became the study samples. The inclusion criteria determined are people aged ≥ 18 years based on anthropometric uniformity and duration of living close the landfill ≥ 9 years based on the results of H_2S measurements around the Cipayung Landfill in 2010 carried out by the Depok City Environment Agency.

B. Measurements and Data Analysis

Measurements were made using a questionnaire divided into 3 parts, consisting of the characteristics of respondents (age, sex, length of stay, and distance of the house from the landfill as measured by researchers using the Google Maps), complaints of odor from the landfill, and respiratory complaints (questions regarding symptoms of respiratory problems refer to the American Thoracic Society). Descriptive statistics generated for the questionnaire, means, minimum-maximum and frequencies used to describe variables. Chi square test used for identify relation between distance from landfill with malodor complaints and respiratory problems.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. General Characteristic of People Living Close Landfill

Table I shows that majority of responden in this study were female. In terms of age group, the 18-45 years old range was the highest represented with 68% followed by >45 years (32%). Majority of duration of time living close the landfill was >20 years (61%). Most of the respondents live with a distance of <300 meters from the landfill which is 76%.

Tabel I. General Characteristic of Respondents

	Number	Percentage (%)	Min-Max	Mean
Gender				
Male	23	23	-	-
Female	77	77		
Total	100	100		
Age				
18-45 years	68	68	19-74 years	41.26 years
>45 years	32	32		
Total	100	100		
Duration of time living close the landfill				
9-20 years	39	39	9-74 years	28.62 years
>20 years	61	61		
Total	100	100		
Distances from landfill				
<300 meters	76	76	120-600 meters	275.0 meters
≥ 300 meters	24	24		
Total	100	100		

The existence of a landfill in an area can have an impact on the peoples who live around it [8]. Therefore, the

distance between the landfill site and the nearest residential area is a crucial thing. The majority of respondents in the study were respondents whose home distance from the landfill was less than 300 meters with the nearest distance of only 120 meters. This distance is not by the recommended distance between the landfill site and the residential area. Some recommended distance between the landfill site and the nearest residential area; 1) based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia the recommended distance is at least 1 km [9], 2) International Solid Waste Association the recommended minimum distance is 500 meters [10], 3) Standards and Regulations of British Columbia in Canada recommend a distance of at least 300 meters [11]. The recommended distance is a consideration for the exposure of the community to pollution caused by the landfill (leachate pollution, air pollution, odor, disease vector spread). Previous research found that residential houses with short distances (<124.94 meters) with landfill have higher air pollutant yields compared to those far away [12]. In line with the research result by Singga on scavengers at the Kupang Alak landfill found an association between the distance of the residence of the scavengers and health problems experienced by scavengers [13].

B. Malodor Perceptions in People Living Close Cipayung Landfill

Fig. 1 shows that the smell like rotten eggs (malodor) is most often smelled by people living close landfills during afternoon which is 56%.

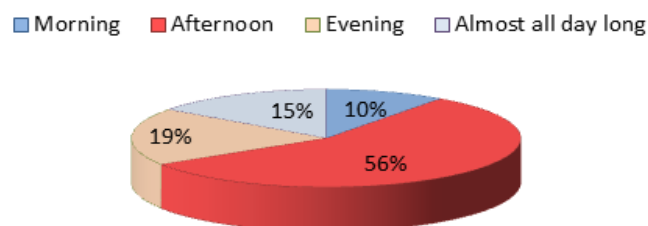


Fig. 1. When it smells like rotten eggs (H_2S)

Table II below shows the perception of people living close landfill to the stench that comes from the Cipayung landfill. Most respondents perceived that the smell like rotten eggs disrupts daily activities which are about 70%. And then, the majority of respondents complained that the smell like rotten eggs caused an unhealthy effect that is equal to 75%.

Table II. Perception of malodor (smells like rotten eggs) coming from the landfill

	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
The smell disturbs daily activities	70	70	30	30	100	100
The smell has an unhealthy effect	75	75	25	25	100	100

Cipayung landfill which has established for more than 35 years still operates with an open dumping system. Open dumping systems that are used can have bad impacts on both the environment and human health, including causing air contamination and odor pollutions [14]. This is worsened by the situation where the landfill waste heap passed the maximum capacity, which reached 30 meters from the ground.

Based on the study result, all respondents (100%) claimed to have smelled like rotten eggs originating from landfill. Even so, respondents who consider the odor to disturb with their daily activities are 70% and consider the odor to have an unhealthy effect on them by 75%. This is in line with previous research of people who live close to landfills. It is found that 75% strongly agree living close to a landfill raises concern for them, with the majority of reasons worrying, is due to health [15]. And then, previous research conducted by Sakawi et al. showed that 83.7% of respondents living close to landfill felt the bad odor had affected the tranquility and quality of life, also showed that the bad odor is disruptive to the everyday life of them [16].

C. Respiratory Problems in People Living Close Cipayung Landfill

Fig. 2 shows that almost all respondents stated that they had experienced respiratory problems during living near Cipayung Landfill (81%). Symptoms of respiratory problems that are often complained of in the last 2 weeks are cough by 25%, can be seen in Fig. 3.

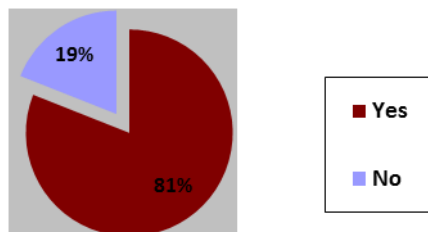


Fig. 2. Have experienced respiratory problems (shortness of breath, chest pain, coughing, coughing with phlegm) during living close the Cipayung Landfill

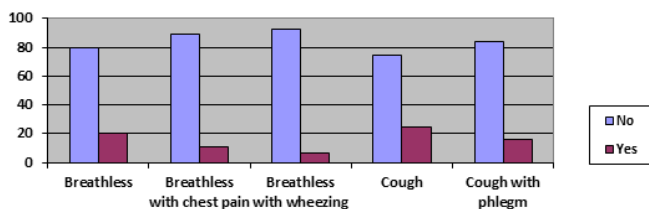


Fig. 3. Respiratory problems that have been experienced in the last 2 weeks by peoples who live close the Cipayung landfill

One of the impacts arising from the presence of landfill is the production of air pollutants or gases, one of which is Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S). H₂S quickly enters the body through inhalation and the health effects that often detect are respiratory problem [2]. Based on this study result, it was found that the majority of respondents (81%) stated that they had experienced breathing problems while living near the Cipayung landfill with symptoms including shortness of

breath, coughing, coughing with phlegm, shortness of breath accompanied by chest pain, and breathing sounds.

D. Relation Between Distances from Landfill and Malodor Perceptions

Table III below show the result of relation between distance of respondent house from landfill with perception of bad odor cause unhealthy effect. From 100 total respondents, there are 52 (52%) respondents who were <300 meters from the landfill stated that bad odor had an unhealthy effect on them. Based on X² Square test, the p-value is 0.015, which means that there is an association between the distance from the landfill and respondent perception about bad odor cause an unhealthy effect (CI 0.02-1.11).

Table III. Crosstabulation between distances from landfill and malodor perception

Distances from landfill	Bad Odor Cause Unhealthy Effect		Total	Significance
	Yes n (%)	No n (%)		
< 300 meters	52 (52%)	24 (24%)	76 (76%)	0.015
≥ 300 meters	23 (23%)	1 (1%)	24 (24%)	
Total	75 (75%)	25 (25%)	100 (100%)	

Odor complaints may also be associated with Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) that produced from waste material in landfill. H₂S at low concentrations can made irritation of eye and respiratory tract mucous membranes. High concentrations of H₂S can cause more serious health problems such as depression of the central nervous system, loss of consciousness and respiratory paralysis [17]. Previous study of Njoku found that majority of respondents (78%) lived nearer to the landfill site (100-500 meters) showed high contamination of air quality from bad odors that come from the landfill [18]. Health problems reported by respondents living closer to the landfill (irritation of the eye, flu, and body weakness). The same survey results by Sakawi et al. showed that 80.5% of respondents who living near the landfill stated bad odor coming from the landfill associated with their health effects [16].

E. Relation Between Distances from Landfill and Respiratory Problems

Table IV show the result study about relation between distances from landfill and respiratory problems. There are 58% of respondents who were <300 meters from landfill, have suffered respiratory problems. Based on data analysis, the p-value is 0.038, which means that there is an association between the distance from the landfill and respiratory problems (CI 0.01-0.74). Reported from the previous study show that the residents who live close to the landfill experience breathing disorder while living near the landfill [18]. Then the results of a cohort study also showed an association between living close to a landfill and damage to the respiratory system, and symptoms of respiratory disorders among

residents living near landfills [19]. And then, a previous study by Putri conducted on workers at the Super Depo Sutorejo landfill showed that 76.2% of workers had experienced respiratory complaints while working at the landfill [20].

Table IV Crosstabulation between distances from landfill with respiratory problems

Distances from landfill	Respiratory Problems		Total	Significance
	Have Suffered n (%)	Never n (%)		
< 300 meters	58 (58%)	18 (18%)	76 (76%)	0.038
≥ 300 meters	23 (23%)	1 (1%)	24 (24%)	
Total	71 (71%)	19 (25%)	100 (100%)	

IV. CONCLUSION

This study is an important and early effort to understand the issues related to respiratory problems and malodor that emanate from Cipayung landfill. The results of this study that have been carried out show that the smell like rotten eggs, namely H₂S from the waste generation in the Cipayung Landfill, causes an unhealthy impact and disrupts their daily activities. Besides that, the bad odor also causes respiratory complaints in the population who live near the landfill. With this research, it is expected that the responsible stakeholders can make a comprehensive effort, including repairs, supervision and monitoring to reduce the health and environmental impacts caused by H₂S originating from the landfill.

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