ANALYSIS OF BUILDING SANITATION AND CLEANING FACILITIES CASE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE COMPANY

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the sanitation conditions of buildings and cleaning facilities at an Environmental Services Company. In this research, the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) mapping of each attribute of the assessment of the sanitation condition was evaluated so that it can be seen which assessment attributes have low values and need to be assessed to get corrective action as a top priority. This research is descriptive quantitative research by collecting data through direct observation and distributing questionnaires to all employees of the Environmental Services Company. The results of 20 respondents were processed using the SPSS 16 application. The results showed that the sanitation conditions of the buildings and cleaning facilities at the Environmental Service Company did not meet the requirements. Priority mapping of the sanitation attributes of buildings and cleaning facilities using the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method can be seen in the Cartesian diagram. The result shows that from all 17 building sanitation attributes, there are 3 attributes in quadrant A. While 7 attributes are in quadrant B, 3 attributes are in quadrant C, and 3 attributes are in quadrant D. Of the 46 sanitation attributes for sanitation facilities, there are 8 attributes in quadrant A, 24 attributes in quadrant B, 13 attributes in quadrant C, and 1 attribute in quadrant D. Attributes that have low scores on building sanitation, namely the yard and roof of the building, while in sanitation of cleaning facilities, namely lockers in the changing room, trash cans, and sanitary napkins.

Keywords: *analysis of building sanitation, importance performance analysis, sanitation attribute*

Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), sanitation is an effort to control several physical environmental factors that affect humans, especially those that have a detrimental effect on physical development, health, and human endurance (Suryani, 2020). According to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment, what is meant by sanitation is a preventive health effort that focuses its activities on individual health efforts and personal business for human life.

The implementation of sanitation in the work environment is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment covering Workplace Buildings, Cleaning Facilities, Air Needs, and Household Management.

Sanitation must be applied to every workplace building. Workplace building is part of the

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workplace in the form of a building or other buildings, ancillary buildings, courtyards and roads, bridges, or other buildings that are part of the workplace and are located within the boundaries of the company yard. The application of sanitation in workplace buildings includes courtyards, buildings and underground buildings (Ministry of Manpower, 2018).

The Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method was first proposed by Martilla and James which Magal and Levenburg also introduced. In this method, respondents are asked to rate the importance of various relevant attributes and the level of company performance on each of these attributes. Then the average value of the importance of attributes and company performance will be analyzed in Importance Performance (Tarigan in Gea, 2020), (Asfary, 2018).

National private company which is selected as location in this study is an environmental service company. It conducts project of management consulting services, health and safety and environmental testing, and trading of laboratory instruments or equipment in the industrial hygiene, health, and occupational health sectors. This company was established since 2007 until now and operated in a building consisting of three floors, namely the 1st floor for public services, 2nd floor for laboratory testing activities, and 3rd floor for management and directors. There are 20 employees, namely 10 male employees and 10 female employees, who work in the company. Proper cleaning facilities are needed to create a clean and healthy work environment to support work activities. Based on the observations, it can be seen that cleaning facilities such as toilets are not separated between men and women, garbage disposal sites are not separated based on the type of waste, and there is no garbage disposal in the toilet. This condition does not meet the sanitation requirements for cleaning facilities as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment. The problem appears in the placement of toilets must be separated between men and women, garbage disposal sites must be separated by type, and there should be garbage disposal in the toilet. This can be a problem or a loss for employees who work in the company.

The feasibility of cleaning facilities in the workplace can be fulfilled by implementing sanitation, a preventive health effort to realize the environmental health of workers and customers who come to visit at work. In addition to the availability of proper hygiene facilities that meet standards, the implementation of sanitation in the workplace also includes buildings where employees work (Azizah et al., 2018), (Celesta & Fitriyah, 2016). Considering the location of the Environmental Services Company's building, which is adjacent to residential areas and a dense road with vehicles ranging from small to large, it has the potential to damage company buildings, which will cause losses to various parties. Therefore, it is necessary to implement building sanitation and hygiene facilities. Its implementation refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment.

This study aims to determine the sanitation conditions of buildings and cleaning facilities at an Environmental Services Company. In this research, the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) mapping of each attribute of the assessment of the sanitation condition was evaluated so that it can be seen which assessment attributes have low values and need to be assessed to get corrective action as a top priority.

Methodology

Research Type

The type of research used is quantitative research with a descriptive approach to describe the sanitation conditions of buildings and cleaning facilities and the results of the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) mapping of each attribute of the assessment of the sanitation condition, as well as the assessment attributes that have low values through direct observation, and distributing questionnaires.

Data collection technique

Data collection was carried out to obtain the information needed to achieve the research objectives. Primary data in this study were obtained by direct observation and distributing questionnaires to respondents. Data collection using questionnaires in this study was carried out by giving respondents a set of written statements to answer. There are 17 statements regarding the application of building sanitation and 46 statements regarding the application of sanitation for sanitation facilities. The statement items in the questionnaire are made based on the requirements for building sanitation and hygiene facilities that have been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment which can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Building Sanitation Requirements and Cleaning Facilities

No.	Requirement	Chapter	Clause	Statement Code
Building Sanitation				
1.	Building outdoor	27	(1)	A1-A4
2.	Building structure			
	a. Walls and ceilings	29		A5-A9
	b. Floor	30		A10-A14
	c. Roof	31		A15-A17
Sanitation Hygiene Facilities				
1.	Toilets and accessories	34	(1), (2), (3), (5)	B1-B26
		35	(1), (2)	
2.	Lockers and changing rooms	36	(2), (3), (4)	B27-B31
3.	Rubbish bin	37	(2)	B32-B41
		38	(1), (2), (3)	
4.	Hygiene equipment	37	(1)	B42-B46

The requirements that are not stated in detail in the regulation will be adopted from other regulations or expert opinions related to sanitation of hygiene facilities, such as requirements regarding the adequacy of clean water in toilets, garbage disposal in toilets, hand washing in toilets, intensity of lighting in the changing room, the availability of trash cans in each function room, and cleaning facilities available in the workplace. The sanitation requirements of these hygiene facilities can be seen in Table 2.

Secondary data in this study were obtained from Environmental Service Companies and literature studies such as previous studies in the form of journals and final assignments, as well as articles that are extensively relevant to building sanitation and cleaning facilities in the workplace.

Table 2. Sanitation Requirements for Hygiene Facilities

No.	Requirement	Regulation	Statement code
1.	The trash can in the toilet is equipped with a handsfree or a lid that moves with feet and is waterproof	Sunarsa & Darmawijaya (2014).	B21
2.	There is a hand washing area in the toilet equipped with soap and a faucet with clean water	Safitri (2020)	B25-B26
3.	There is 1 trash can in every function room such as toilet, workspace, waiting room and so on	Ministry of Public Works Regulation RI No. 14 Year 2017	B32
4.	There are cleaning equipment that is strong and durable, safe, easy to use and clean, and easy to maintain and repair	Surahman (2010)	B43-B46

Research Stages

The research carried out consisted of three stages, namely the preparation stage, the research implementation stage and the data processing stage. The preparation stage includes the preparation of materials and literature studies, scheduling and selecting research sites, as well as selecting data processing methods. The implementation phase of the research was carried out by collecting data through direct observation and distributing questionnaires to respondents to obtain data in the form of an overview of the sanitation conditions of buildings and cleaning facilities at the Environmental Services Company. The data processing stage is carried out using the SPSS 16 application and is presented in tabular form accompanied by a narration or explanation.

Research variable

The independent variables in this study were the workplace building including the yard and the building consisting of walls and ceilings, roofs and floors; and cleaning facilities including toilets and fittings, lockers and changing rooms, trash cans, and cleaning equipment. The dependent variable in this study is the sanitation condition of the workplace building and cleaning facilities.

Research Population and Sample

The population in this study were all employees of this company, totaling 20 people. Based on the population, the determination of the sample in this study used a non-probability sampling technique with a saturated sampling technique. The respondents of this study were all employees of the Environmental Services Company, totaling 20 people.

Data analysis

The data that has been collected using a questionnaire in this study in the form of answers from respondents based on a Likert scale which can be seen in Table 3. The data analysis used in this study is as follows:

a.Validity and Reliability Test

Validity test was conducted to test the validity of the questionnaire. According to Gea (2020), validity shows the extent to which a measuring instrument is accurate in carrying out the accuracy of the function of the measuring instrument. The validity test in this study was carried out using the SPSS 16 application with

the Bivariate Pearson correlation method (Pearson Moment Product). The validity of the questionnaire can be calculated using the Pearson Moment Product formula as follows:

$$r_{XY} = \frac{N\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{(N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)\,(N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}} \quad (1)$$

Where r_{XY} is Correlation coefficient between variables X and Y, N is Number of respondents, $\sum X$ is The total score of the statement items, $\sum Y$ is the total score of the statement items, $\sum X^2$ is the sum of the squared scores of the statement items, $\sum Y^2$ is the sum of the total statement squared scores.

The calculated r value was matched with the Pearson Moment Product r table at a significant level of 5%. The statement items in the questionnaire are declared valid if r count > r table is obtained.

The next stage after the validation test is to do a reliability test so that the questionnaire can be trusted. The reliability test in this study used the SPSS 16 application with the Cronbach's Alpha method. The reliability of the questionnaire can be calculated using the Cronbach's Alpha formula as follows:

$$r_{tt} = \left[\frac{k}{k-1}\right]\left[1 - \left[\frac{\sum \delta_b^2}{\sum \delta_t^2}\right]\right] \quad (2)$$

Where r_{tt} is Questionnaire reliability coefficient, K is Number of item variants, $\sum \delta_b^2$ is Number of valid statement items, $\sum \delta_t^2$ is Total score variance.

Table 3. Likert Scale

Questionnaire Response		Score
Result (Reality)	**Interest (Expectation)**	
1 = Strongly Agree (STS)	1 = Strongly Important (STP)	1
2 = Not Agree (TS)	2 = Not Important (TP)	2
3 = Quite Agree (CS)	3 = Quite Important (CP)	3
4 = Agree (S)	4 = Important (P)	4
5 = Strongly Agree (SS)	5 = Strongly Important (SP)	5

Table 4. Level of Reliability Based on Alpha Value (Gea, 2020)

Alpha Value	Reliability Level
0.00 - 0.20	Tidak Reliabel
0.20 - 0.40	Kurang Reliabel
0.40 - 0.60	Cukup Reliabel
0.60 - 0.80	Reliabel
0.80 - 1.00	Sangat Reliabel

b. Descriptive Quantitative Analysis

Descriptive quantitative analysis was conducted to describe and describe each research variable, both independent and dependent variables. The results of this descriptive quantitative will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution table and the percentage of each variable accompanied by a narration or explanation. Determination of the percentage of each variable using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{N}{n} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

Where P is Percentage, N is Total score obtained, N is Total Score.

c. Mapping Importance Performance Analysis (IPA)

There are two stages of data processing used in the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method, namely Cartesian diagram analysis and gap analysis.

The relationship between the assessment of the results (reality) and the assessment of the interests (expectations) of the respondents is depicted in the form of a Cartesian diagram which is divided into four quadrants and is limited by two lines that intersect perpendicular to the point (X ,Y), where (X is the average score). Respondents' average assessment of the availability and sanitary conditions of workplace buildings and cleaning facilities in the company (reality) and Y is the average score of the assessment of interests (expectations) that meet the respondent's satisfaction.

The average score of the assessment is calculated using the following formula:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum Xi}{n} \quad (4)$$

$$\overline{Y} = \frac{\sum Yi}{n} \quad (5)$$

Where $\overline{X}$ is Average score of assessment of results (performance), $\overline{Y}$ is Average score of assessment of importance (importance), n isTotal number of assessment attributes.

Result and Discussion

Building Sanitation Conditions and Cleaning Facilities

The condition of building sanitation and cleaning facilities in an Environmental Service Company can be described based on the results of the analysis of the answers of 20 respondents in this study so that it can be seen that the application of building sanitation and hygiene facilities in the company has fulfilled the requirements or not based on the regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 Year 2018 concerning Occupational Health and Safety in the Work Environment. Sanitation conditions of buildings and hygiene facilities are said to meet the requirements if all the requirements stated in the regulation have been met 100%.

Building Sanitation Condition

The results of the answers from 20 respondents describing the condition of building sanitation in the Environmental Service Company can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Building Sanitation Conditions in Environmental Service Companies

No.	Bangunan	Tingkat Presentase (%)					Sum
		Strongly Not Agree	Not Agree	Quite Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
1.	Outdoor yard	10	23.75	28.75	23.75	13.75	100
2.	Building						
	Wall and Ceiling	5	17.5	18.75	45	13.75	100
	Floor	1	8	27	28	36	100
	Roof	0	20	26.67	25	28,33	100
	Average	**4.00**	**17.31**	**25.29**	**30.44**	**22.96**	**100**

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the average assessment of 20 respondents on the condition of building sanitation at the Environmental Service Company who stated strongly disagreed was 4.00%, disagreed was 17.31%, quite agreed was 25.29%, agreed was 30.44%, and strongly agree with 22.96%. These results indicate that the sanitary conditions of the buildings in the Environmental Services Company do not meet the requirements according to the Regulation of

the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment. Sanitary Conditions for Hygiene Facilities The results of answers from 20 respondents describing the sanitary conditions of cleaning facilities in Environmental Service Companies can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Sanitation Condition of Cleaning Facilities in Environmental Service Companies

No.	Sanitation Facilities	Percentage Level (%)					Jumlah
		Strongly Not Agree	Not Agree	Quite Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
1.	Toilets and accessories	13.85	13.08	12.31	30.58	30.19	100
2.	Lockers and changing rooms	41.00	18.00	24.00	5.00	12.00	100
3.	Rubbish bin	21.50	22.50	12.50	23.50	20.00	100
4.	Hygiene equipment	0.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	48.00	100
	Average	**19.09**	**14.39**	**14.20**	**24.77**	**27.55**	**100**

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the average assessment of 20 respondents on the sanitary conditions of cleaning facilities at the Environmental Service Company who stated strongly disagreed was 19.09%, disagreed at 14.39%, quite agreed at 14.20%, agreed at 24.77%, and strongly agree with 27.55%. These results indicate that the sanitary conditions of the facilities at the Environmental Service Company do not meet the requirements according to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment.

Mapping Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) of Building Sanitation and Cleaning Facilities

The Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) carried out in this study consisted of two, namely Cartesian diagram analysis and gap analysis. Cartesian diagram analysis for priority mapping in this study was carried out using the SPSS 16 application so that an image of a Cartesian diagram was obtained which was divided into four quadrants, namely quadrant A (high priority), B (maintain achievement), C (low priority), and D (excessive). Gap analysis was conducted to determine the gap between the condition of building sanitation and hygiene facilities perceived by the respondents with the respondent's expectation of the level of importance of the sanitation in the Environmental Services Company so that the company can determine policies on attributes that have low values as priorities in their efforts to repairs to be made.

a. Building Sanitation Cartesian Diagram

Priority mapping analysis of building sanitation attributes in Environmental Services Company was carried out using the SPSS 16 application to obtain a Cartesian diagram which can be seen in Figure 1.

Based on the Cartesian diagram in Figure 1, it can be seen that there are 3 attributes in quadrant A, namely A2, A4, and A17. There are 7 attributes in quadrant B, namely attributes A3, A10, A11, A13, A14, A15, and A16. There are 3 attributes in quadrant C, i.e. attributes A7, A8, and A9. There are 3 attributes in quadrant D, namely attributes A5, A6, and A12.

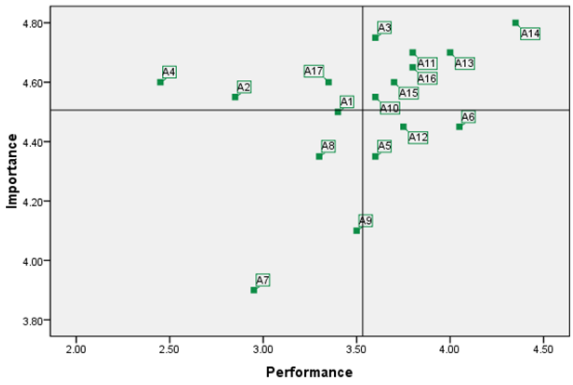

Figure 1. Cartesian diagram of building sanitation

Based on Table 7, it can be seen that the presence of attributes A4 and A17 in quadrant A indicates that some respondents gave low scores because the building yard is not large enough for the traffic of people and goods (A4) and the roof of the building is moldy (A17). Attribute A4 has the largest gap value, which is 2.15 so that it is in first place, attribute A2 is in second place with a gap value of -1.70, and A17 with the smallest gap value, which is -1.25 is in the last order to get improvement action in quadrant A which is a top priority.

The presence of attributes A3 and A14 in quadrant B indicates that the building yard is not muddy (A3) and the building floor is cleaned regularly once a day (A14). The attributes in quadrant B are considered to have been fulfilled by the respondents so that they must be maintained. The gap value of all attributes in quadrant B is relatively smaller than quadrant A, so there is no need for improvement but can be increased again.

The presence of attributes A8 and A9 in quadrant C indicates that some respondents give low scores because they are not easy to clean (A8) and are not cleaned at least once a year (A9). Attribute A8 has the largest gap value, which is -1.05 so that it is in the first place and A9 with the smallest gap value, which is -0.60 is in the last order to get corrective action in quadrant C which is a low priority compared to quadrant A.

The presence of attributes A5 and A6 in quadrant D indicates that the walls and ceilings of the building are dry or not damp (A5) and the walls and ceilings of the building are painted (A6). The attributes in quadrant D are considered good and even excessive for the respondents so that the company does not need to give excessive focus to the attributes in this quadrant. The gap values for all attributes in this quadrant are also smaller than in quadrant B, so there is no need for improvement.

Table 7. Attributes of Building Sanitation

No.	Statement Code	Quadrant	*Performance*	*Importance*	Gap	Note
1.	A4	A	2.45	4.60	-2.15	Highest gap
2.	A17		3.35	4.60	-1.25	Lowest gap
3.	A3	B	3.60	4.75	-1.15	Highest gap
4.	A14		4.35	4.80	-0.45	Lowest gap
5.	A8	C	3.30	4.35	-1.05	Highest gap
6.	A9		3.50	4.10	-0.60	Lowest gap
7.	A5	D	3.60	4.35	-0.75	Highest gap
8.	A6		4.05	4.45	-0.40	Lowest gap

b. Sanitation Cartesian Diagram of Hygiene Facilities

Priority mapping analysis of the sanitation attributes of cleaning facilities in Environmental Service Companies was carried out using the SPSS 16 application in order to obtain a Cartesian diagram which can be seen in Figure 2.

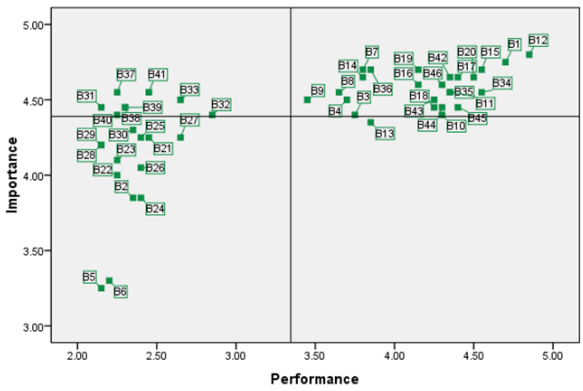

Figure 2. Sanitation Cartesian Diagram of Hygiene Facilities

Based on Table 8, it can be seen that the presence of attributes B31, B32 and B37 indicates that the clothes/locker storage area in the locker room for each employee whose safety is guaranteed is not available (B31), 1 trash bin is not available in each function room such as toilets, workspaces, waiting room and so on (B32), and there is no place to dispose of sanitary napkins in the women's toilet room (B37). Attributes B31 and B37 have the largest gap value, which is -2.30 so they are in the first place, while attributes B32 with the smallest gap value, which is -1.55 are in the last order to get corrective action in quadrant A which is the main priority.

The presence of attributes B9 and B43 in quadrant B indicates that there are no flies, mosquitoes or other insects in the toilet (B9) and the trash can is equipped with a cover (B34). The attributes in quadrant B are considered to have been fulfilled by the respondents so that they must be maintained. The gap value of all attributes in quadrant B is relatively smaller than quadrant A, so there is no need for improvement but can be increased again.

The presence of attributes B5, B6, B28 and B29 in quadrant C indicates that toilets for people with disabilities are not available (B5), toilet rooms for people with disabilities do not meet the requirements (B6), changing rooms are not available in the company (B28), and changing rooms clothing in the company is not separated between men and women (B29). Attributes B28 and B29 have the largest gap value, which is -2.05 so they are in the first place, while Attributes B5 and B6 with the smallest gap value, which is -1.10 are in the last order to get corrective action in quadrant C which is a low priority compared to quadrant A.

The presence of attribute B13 in quadrant D indicates that the toilet has sufficient lighting. Attribute A13 is considered good and even excessive for respondents so that the company does not need to give excessive focus to these attributes in this quadrant. The gap value of the B13 attribute in this quadrant is also smaller than the B quadrant, so there is no need for improvement.

Table 8. Sanitation Attributes of Cleaning Facilities

No.	Statement Code	Quadrant	*Performance*	*Importance*	Gap	Note
1.	B31	A	2.15	4.45	-2.30	Highest gap
2.	B37		2.25	4.55	-2.30	
3.	B32		2.85	4.40	-1.55	Lowest gap
4.	B9	B	3.45	4.50	-1.05	Highest gap
5.	B34		4.55	4.55	0.00	Lowest gap
6.	B28	C	2.15	4.20	-2.05	Highest gap
7.	B29		2.15	4.20	-2.05	
8.	B5		2.15	3.25	-1.10	Lowest gap
9.	B6		2.20	3.30	-1.10	
10.	B13	D	3.85	4.35	-0.50	

c. Sanitation Attributes of Buildings and Cleaning Facilities that Have Low Value

The sanitation attributes of buildings and cleaning facilities that have low scores and are the main priority for corrective action can be seen in the Cartesian diagram in quadrant A. The sanitation attributes of buildings in quadrant A, i.e. the condition of the building yard that is not neatly arranged (A2) and not wide enough for the traffic of people and goods (A4), as well as the condition of the roof of the building which is moldy (A17).

The Environmental Services Company has a yard measuring 12 m long and 5 m wide. The condition of the building yard that is not neatly arranged is caused by the large number of private vehicles belonging to employees who are parked together with company vehicles which are operated for sampling activities so that the traffic of people and goods is hampered because the building yard is not large enough. The Environmental Services Company building which stands on an area of 100 m^3 and is bordered by residential areas and the highway so that it is not possible to expand the land. However, the company can take corrective action by implementing a policy in the form of a prohibition for all employees to bring personal vehicles to the office. The condition of the moldy roof of the building can be overcome by finding the source of the fungus and cleaning it using an appropriate cleaning solution so as not to damage the roof of the building. Commonly used cleaning solutions are borax, vinegar, clothes bleach, baking soda and others. The roof of the building that has been free of mold is allowed to dry and can be painted after the fungus does not grow back. The existence of proper ventilation and air circulation can prevent the growth of mold on the roof of the building. In addition, adequate lighting in the room both naturally or with the help of additional lights can add heat and reduce mold growth.

As for the sanitation attributes of the cleaning facilities that need corrective action in quadrant A, namely the unavailability of clothes storage/lockers in the locker room for each employee whose safety is guaranteed (B31), the unavailability of 1 trash can in each function room whose condition is meet the requirements (B32-B33), and the unavailability of sanitary napkins in the women's toilet room whose conditions meet the requirements (B37-B41).

The availability of sufficient number of lockers in the workplace is beneficial for employees as a place to store work clothes so that they will not be confused with one another to ensure the cleanliness and health of employees. In addition, lockers are used to place employees' valuables so that their safety can be guaranteed. There are 1 unit of clothes storage/lockers at the Environmental Services Company with 12 doors and are located on the 1st floor because the company does not have a changing room. The number of lockers in the company has not met the needs of 20 employees. Employees' need for locker availability is more important than changing rooms. Therefore, the company needs to increase the number of lockers in the workplace first and then provide a changing room for employees.

Trash cans in every function room are also considered very important for employees. There are only 4 units in the company, namely 2 units in the building yard, 1 unit in the laboratory, and 1 unit in the management room. The trash cans are not separated and are labeled for organic, non-organic, and hazardous materials. The availability of trash cans in each function room can increase employee time efficiency. Segregation of waste from the source can increase the percentage of recycled waste and prevent the accumulation of waste which is the main cause of disease in the workplace. Therefore, companies need to increase the number of separate and labeled trash bins for

organic, non-organic and hazardous materials in the workplace.

Cleanliness facilities that also need to be provided by the company apart from clothes storage/lockers and trash bins are sanitary napkins in the women's toilet room. The sanitary napkin disposal area provided must be made of liquid-resistant material, equipped with a cover, clearly labeled, and cleaned daily. Sanitary waste must be disposed of separately from other waste so as not to spoil the view and disturb the health of employees and the environment.

Corrective actions taken by the company in implementing building sanitation and cleaning facilities based on the regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment, such as clothes storage/lockers in the locker room, 1 trash can in each function space, and sanitary napkin disposal in the women's toilet room can ensure the health and safety of employees so that their work productivity also increases. Thus, the profits to be obtained by the company will also increase.

Conclusion

The results of the average assessment of 20 respondents on the sanitation condition of buildings in the Environmental Services Company who stated strongly disagreed at 4.00% and disagreed by 17.31%, while the average assessment of 20 respondents on the sanitation conditions of the cleaning facilities in the Company Environmental Services which stated strongly disagreed by 19.09%, disagreed by 14.39%. This shows that there are still requirements that have not been met in the application of building sanitation and hygiene facilities at Environmental Service Companies in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment.

In prioritizing the sanitation attributes of buildings and cleaning facilities using the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method, it can be seen in the Cartesian diagram. Based on the Cartesian diagram of building sanitation, it can be seen that there are 3 attributes in quadrant A, 7 attributes in quadrant B, 3 attributes in quadrant C, and 3 attributes in quadrant D. Based on the Cartesian diagram of sanitation facilities, it can be seen that there are 8 attributes in quadrant A, 24 attributes in quadrant B, 13 attributes in quadrant C, and 1 attribute in quadrant D.

Attributes of building sanitation and cleaning facilities that have low scores and are the main priority for corrective action can be seen in the Cartesian diagram in quadrant A. Attributes of assessment that have low values on building sanitation, namely the courtyard and roof of the building, while in sanitation, hygiene facilities, namely lockers in the changing room, trash cans and sanitary napkins.

For companies that have been used as locations in this research, it is recommended that they take corrective action on the sanitation attributes of buildings and cleaning facilities that have low values according to the order of priority so that all building sanitation requirements and hygiene facilities can be fulfilled according to the regulations of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Occupational Safety and Health in the Work Environment.

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