

# Identifikasi timbulan, komposisi dan karakteristik limbah padat pada warung makan tegal di wilayah kukusan teknik Kota Depok = Identification of solid waste generation composition and characteristic from tegal food stall at kukusan teknik Depok City

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## Abstrak

Warung Tegal warteg merupakan rumah makan tradisional yang menjamur di kota Depok Keberadaan warteg menyumbang limbah padat hasil memasak dan sisa makanan pengunjung. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui timbulan komposisi dan karakteristik limbah padat warteg serta potensi pengolahannya. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tiga warung Tegal di Kukusan Teknik Kota Depok yakni warteg Shinta Poci dan Fajar.

Dari penelitian diperoleh timbulan rata rata limbah padat ketiga warteg sebesar 0 509 liter orang hari atau 0 099 kg orang hari Angka ini di bawah timbulan kota metropolitan yaitu 2 2 5 liter orang hari atau 0 6 kg orang hari. Komposisi limbah padat didominasi oleh limbah padat organik sisa olahan dapur dan food waste dengan persentase rata rata 71.

Metode pengukuran dan komposisi limbah padat mengacu pada SNI 19 3694 1994. Dari uji laboratorium limbah padat ketiga warteg mempunyai rata rata kadar air 66 69 kadar volatil 70 91 dan kadar abu 29 09 Rasio rata rata C N ketiga warteg sebesar 20 11. Rasio rata rata BOD COD ketiga warteg bernilai 0 093. Metode pemeriksaan kadar air dengan SNI 03 1971 1990 Metode pemeriksaan C N dengan Kjeldahl. Metode kadar volatil dengan Standard 2540 E Metode kadar abu dengan ASTM E 830 87. Metode pemeriksaan BOD mengacu SNI 6989 2 2009.

Berdasarkan data komposisi dan karakteristiknya alternatif pengolahan yang dapat diterapkan pada limbah padat organik food waste warteg adalah dengan metode sosialisasi komposting pakan ternak dan anaerobic digestion.

Warung tegal is one of the most widely available traditional restaurants in Indonesia including in Depok. The existence of warung tegal warteg contributes solid waste from the cooking activities and also leftover food waste. This research is aimed to identify the characteristics compositions and produced solid waste from the warteg and to identify the potential treatment. The research was done on three warteg in Kukusan Teknik Depok which are Warteg Shinta Poci and Fajar.

From the research it is known that the produced solid waste from those warteg was 0 509 litre person day or 0 099 kg person day. This figure is lower than the metropolitan area produced waste which is 2 2 5 litre person day or 0 6 kg person day. Food waste and organic solid waste dominate the composition of the waste with 71 of the average composition.

Measurement methods and composition of solid waste refers to the SNI 19 3694 1994. Lab test results show that the solid waste contains 66 69 water content 70 91 volatile content and 29 09 ash content C N ratio of the waste is 20 11. The ratio of BOD COD is 0 093 Methods of C N ratio based on Kjeldahl. Method Volatile content based on Standard 2540 E. Ash content refers to ASTM E 830 87 method. Method of BOD COD ratio refers to SNI 6989 2 2009.

Based on the compositions and the characteristics applicable treatment alternatives for the waste are

socialization method composting livestock feed and anaerobic digestion.</i>