

Recycling rate dan recovery rate di Tempat Rekreasi serta alur perjalanan material daur ulang. Studi kasus: TPST Ancol, Jakarta Utara = Recycling rate and recovery rate at Amusement Park with flow of recycling waste. Case study: Material Recovery Facility Ancol, Jakarta

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Abstrak

Timbulan sampah di Tempat Rekreasi terus meningkat akibat pertambahan jumlah pengunjung wisata yang semakin meningkat setiap tahunnya. Ancol merupakan tempat rekreasi yang memiliki Tempat Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu TPST sebagai upaya mengurangi timbulan sampah. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui potensi daur ulang serta alur perjalanan material sampah daur ulang di TPST Ancol. Untuk pemerolehan data dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan pemilahan sampah sesuai SNI 19-3964-1994, wawancara serta survey lapangan. Dari pelaksanaan penelitian diperoleh recovery rate berdasarkan literatur US EPA, 1994 adalah 89,94 dan untuk nilai recycling rate berdasarkan literatur US EPA, 1994 adalah 5,89. Keuntungan ekonomi yang diperoleh setiap hari hanya adalah Rp 131.900,- namun tidak termasuk keuntungan kompos. Perjalanan material daur ulang sampah dimulai dari TPST Ancol, lapak besar, dan industri daur ulang. Residu sampah yang diperoleh di TPST Ancol terdiri dari popok bayi, pembalut, tekstil, styrofoam, plastik kemasan, tisu, debu, kayu, serta yakan kompos. Sedangkan upaya peningkatan daur ulang adalah dari segi kinerja TPST Ancol, pelaku daur ulang dan kualitas sampah yang dijual. Melalui nilai recycling rate eksisting menunjukkan TPST Ancol belum optimum mencapai nilai recycling rate yang seharusnya bisa diperoleh, sehingga pencapaian nilai ekonomi belum maksimum.

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Solid waste generation amusement park continues to increase due to the increasing number of visitors are increasing every year. Ancol is a recreation place that has owned Material Recovery Facility MRF as an effort to reduce solid waste generation. This research was conducted to find out recycling rate with recycling of recycle waste material at Ancol's MRF. To obtain data can be done by sorting waste according to SNI 19 3964 1994, interview and observation. From the research, the recovery rate based on US EPA literature, 1994 was 89,94, and for the recycling rate based on US EPA literature, 1994 was 20,17 although the recycling rate of recycled material sales reached 5,89. Economic profit earned per day is Rp 131.900, but excludes compost benefits. Flow of waste recycling materials, starting from Ancol's MRF, large stalls, and recycling industries. The waste residue obtained at the Ancol's MRF, consisting of baby diapers, bandages, textiles, styrofoam, plastic packaging, tissue, dust, wood, and compost sieve. While efforts to increase recycling is from the aspect of performance of Ancol TPST, recycling agents and quality of waste sold. Through the existing recycling rate, the Ancol TPST is not yet optimum to reach the recycling rate that should be obtained, so that the economic value is also not maximized.