Evaluasi Pengelolaan Timbulan dan Komposisi Sampah di Tempat Pembuangan Akhir Cipayung Terdampak Pandemi Covid-19 = Evaluation of the Solid Waste Generation and Composition Management at Cipayung Landfills Affected by Pandemic Covid-19

Raden Mochammad Buchori Akhsan Purnaman, author

Abstrak

Seiring berkembangnya penduduk dan teknologi mendorong perubahan besar pada jumlah timbulan sampah yang masuk ke Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA). Dipengaruhi juga oleh pandemi covid-19 yang berlangsung dari tahun 2020 hingga saat ini, penggunaan fasilitas protokol kesehatan seperti masker, memperparah besar timbulan sampah. TPA pada Kecamatan Cipayung merupakan contoh yang terdampak akibat masalah tersebut. Peningkatan limbah masker mengalami kenaikan volume 30 sampai 50 persen dari sebelumnya pada tahun 2020 hanya sebesar 1600 ton limbah infeksius yang berasal dari masker. Timbulan keseluruhan sampah di TPA Cipayung perhari sudah mencapai 1200 m3 /hari di tahun 2021, kondisi ini mengakibatkan TPA overload dan akan direncanakan untuk ditutup. Oleh sebab itu, penelitian ini dilakukan dalam rangka menganalisis dan mengevaluasi komposisi, timbulan, serta kinerja pengelolaan sampah yang berada di TPA Cipayung terdampak pandemi Covid-19. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan berdasarkan SNI-19-3964-1994 tentang Metode Pengambilan dan Pengukuran Timbulan dan Komposisi Sampah Perkotaan, observasi kondisi eksisting pada TPA Cipayung serta wawancara kepada petugas TPA. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, rata-rata volume timbulan sampah yang masuk ke TPA Cipayung sebesar 1031,2 m3 /hari, dengan komposisi yang didominasi sampah organik sebesar 42,02% dan sampah plastik sebesar 26%. Sisa komposisi sampah lainnya terdiri dari sampah B3 berupa baterai, obat dan wadah bekas kosmetik sebesar 9,26 %, sampah kertas sebesar 8,01%, ranting dan kayu sebesar 4,88%, sampah infeksius yang didominasi sampah masker sebesar 4,77%, sampah kain sebesar 3,38%, karet/kulit sebesar 2,27%, kaca sebesar, 1,88%, dan logam 1,19%. Terdapat faktor yang mendorong peningkatan jumlah timbulan yang masuk ke dalam TPA dari aspek peningkatan jumlah penduduk, kegiatan ekonomi, serta aktivitas yang mendorong kuantitas sampah dari rumah tangga meningkat karena keadaan pandemi covid-19.
.....The amount of waste generated that enters the final disposal site (TPA) changes dramatically as the population grows and technological advances. Also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that has lasted from 2020 to the present, the use of health protocol facilities such as masks, exacerbates the amount of waste generated. Landfill in Cipayung District is an example that is affected by this problem. Garbage generation at the Cipayung landfill per day has reached 1200 m3/day. This condition has resulted in the landfill being overloaded and it is planned to close it. Therefore, this study was conducted in order to analyze and evaluate the composition, generation, and performance of waste management at the Cipayung TPA affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The data collection method used was based on SNI-19-3964-1994 regarding Methods of Collection and Measurement of Urban Waste Generation and Materials, observations of the existing conditions at the Cipayung landfill, and interviews with landfill officers. Based on the results of the study, the average volume of waste that enters the landfill is 1031.2 m3/day, with a composition dominated by organic waste (42.02%) and plastic waste (26%). The remaining composition of other waste consists of B3 waste in the form of batteries, drugs, and used cosmetic containers by 9.26%, paper waste by

8.01%, twigs and wood by 4.88%, infectious waste dominated by mask waste by 4.77%, cloth waste by 3.38%, rubber/leather by 2.27%, glass by 1.88%, and metal by 1.19%. There are factors that encourage an increase in the amount of generation that goes into the landfill from the aspect of increasing population, economic activity, and activities that support the quantity of waste from households increasing due to the COVID-19 pandemic.