# Studi Timbulan dan Komposisi Sampah sebagai Dasar Evaluasi dan Rekomendasi Pengelolaan Sampah di Kantor Pemerintah Kota Depok = Study of Solid Waste Generation and Composition as Basic for Evaluation and Recommendations for Waste Management in the Government Office of Depok City

Ammar Fauzan Fathurrahman, author



---

Abstrak

Unit Pengolahan Sampah (UPS) adalah tempat dilaksanakan kegiatan pengumpulan, pemilahan, pengolahan, penggunaan ulang dan pendauran ulang skala kawasan. Salah satu Unit Pengelolaan Sampah di Depok berada di Balai Kota Kota Depok. Namun, kini kondisinya sudah tidak lagi berjalan optimal, menyisakan pemilahan sampah anorganik layak jual. Padahal Pemerintah Kota Depok melalui dokumen RPJMD menargetkan adanya peningkatan persentase sampah yang tereduksi melalui 3R, yakni dari 18% di tahun 2022 menjadi 19,5% di tahun 2024. Untuk itu, diperlukan penelitian yang dapat membantu pemerintah dalam mencapai target tersebut, yakni dengan memberikan rekomendasi terhadap hasil evaluasi sistem pengelolaan sampah. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah SNI 19-3964-1994 dengan pengukuran selama 8 hari, SNI 19-2452-2002 tentang Tata Cara Teknik Operasional Pengelolaan Sampah Perkotaan, dan Petunjuk Teknis TPS 3R Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata timbulan sampah yang berasal dari kantor sebesar 90,355 kg/hari dan 998 L/hari, dari taman dan jalan sebesar 79,975 kg/hari dan 185,094 L/hari , dari gedung parkir 5,9 kg/hari dan 9,03 L/hari. Komposisi sampah yang dihasilkan dari kantor terdiri dari sampah organik (31,21%), sampah kertas 24,24%, sampah plastik (23,97%), residu (19,19%), logam (0,08%), gelas kaca (1,09%) dan B3 (0,2%). Komposisi sampah taman terdiri dari organik (91,9%), plastik (7,42%), kertas (0,43%), dan residu (0,25%). Komposisi sampah gedung parkir terdiri dari organik (6,72%), plastik (14,01%), kertas (49,9%), residu (23,61%), gelas kaca (5,76%). Melalui rekomendasi terhadap aspek teknis operasional, limbah padat yang dihasilkan dapat secara teoritikal dikurangi sebesar 38% sampah kantor, 51% sampah taman dan 40% sampah gedung parkir. Meningkat dari sebelumnya yang hanya 7% sampah kantor, 3% sampah taman dan 21% sampah gedung parkir. Namun begitu, perlu adanya penelitian lebih lanjut untuk mengetahui seberapa efektif rekomendasi yang ada di dalam penelitian ini.
.....The Waste Processing Unit (UPS) is a place where activities such as waste collection, sorting, processing, reuse, and recycling on a regional scale are carried out. One of the Waste Management Units in Depok is located at the Depok City Hall. However, its condition has now deteriorated, leaving only the sorting of recyclable inorganic waste. Meanwhile, the Depok City Government, through the RPJMD document, aims to increase the percentage of waste reduced through the 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) from 18% in 2022 to 19.5% in 2024. Therefore, research is needed to help the government achieve this target by providing recommendations based on an evaluation of the waste management system.The methods used in this study include SNI 19-3964-1994 with measurements taken over 8 days, SNI 19-2452-2002 on Technical Operational Procedures for Urban Waste Management, and the 3R TPS Technical Guidelines from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. The results of the study indicate that the average waste generated from offices is 90.355 kg/day and 998 L/day, from parks and roads is 79.975

kg/day and 185.094 L/day, and from parking buildings is 5.9 kg/day and 9.03 L/day. The composition of waste generated from offices consists of organic waste (31.21%), paper waste (24.24%), plastic waste (23.97%), residual waste (19.19%), metal (0.08%), glass (1.09%), and hazardous waste (0.2%). The composition of waste from parks consists of organic waste (91.9%), plastic (7.42%), paper (0.43%), and residual waste (0.25%). The composition of waste from parking buildings consists of organic waste (6.72%), plastic (14.01%), paper (49.9%), residual waste (23.61%), and glass (5.76%). Through recommendations on technical operational aspects, the solid waste generated can theoretically be reduced by 38% from offices, 51% from parks, and 40% from parking buildings, an increase from the previous 7% for office waste, 3% for park waste, and 21% for parking building waste. However, further research is needed to determine the effectiveness of the recommendations provided in this study.