

Perencanaan konsep pengelolaan sampah di kecamatan Ciputat Timur dan Pondok Aren, kota Tangerang Selatan = The concept planning of solid waste management in East Ciputat and Pondok Aren South Tangerang city

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini membahas mengenai timbulan dan komposisi sampah di dua Kecamatan di Kota Tangerang Selatan, yaitu Kecamatan Ciputat Timur dan Pondok Aren yang merupakan area padat penduduk dengan laju pertumbuhan penduduk yang cukup tinggi. Pengukuran timbulan mengacu kepada metode SNI 19-3964-1994 tentang metode pengambilan dan pengukuran contoh timbulan dan komposisi sampah perkotaan. Timbulan sampah pada kecamatan Ciputat Timur pada tahun 2012 adalah sebesar 123 ton/hari dan pada tahun 2032 mencapai 153 ton /hari. Sementara di kecamatan Pondok Aren timbulan sampah mencapai 206 ton/hari pada tahun 2012 dan pada tahun 2032 meningkat menjadi 307 ton/hari. Komposisi sampah pada kedua kecamatan masih didominasi oleh sampah jenis organik. Pada kecamatan Ciputat Timur sampah organik memiliki persentase sebesar 51%; sampah anorganik 49% dengan rata-rata sampah yang dapat didaur ulang sebesar 21%. Sementara kecamatan Pondok Aren memiliki persentase sampah organik sebesar 60%; sampah anorganik sebesar 40% dengan rata-rata sampah yang dapat didaur ulang sebesar 17,84%. Penelitian ini menghasilkan alternatif pengelolaan sampah di kedua kecamatan. Alternatif 1 menekankan kepada reduksi timbulan sampah sebelum sampah dibuang ke TPA. Alternatif 2 menekankan kepada pemrosesan sampah di TPA sehingga seluruh timbulan sampah tidak direduksi sebelum masuk TPA. Luas lahan TPA yang dibutuhkan untuk menampung sampah dari kedua kecamatan dalam rentang tahun 20 tahun pada alternatif 1 adalah 17,5 Ha. Sementara, pada alternatif 2 dibutuhkan 24,22 Ha.

ABSTRACT

This study discusses the waste generation and composition in two sub-district of South Tangerang City, East Ciputat and Pondok Aren as a high populated areas. The measurements methods of waste generation and composition refer to SNI 19-3964-1994. The amount of waste generation in East Ciputat in the year of 2012 is about 107.82 tons/day or 2227.3 m³/day dan in the year of 2032 reaches the amount of 131.21 tons/day or 27108.8 m³/day, whereas the amount of waste generation in Pondok Aren reaches the amount of 178.9 tons/day or 3404.5 m³/day in the year of 2012 and 279.53 tons/day or 5328.4 m³/day in the year of 2032. The waste composition in these two sub-districts is still dominated by organic waste. In East Ciputat the waste composition consists of 51% organic,

49% inorganic with 21% recyclable-potential waste. On the other hand, Pondok Aren has 60% organic, 40% inorganic with 17.84% recyclable-potential waste. The result of this study is the alternative of waste management concept that can be applied. The result also consist of waste management infrastructures such as collection vehicles, waste transport vehicles, waste -reducing facilities, and the area required to dump generated waste. The area required to accomodate the waste generation without the process of waste reducing is 24.22 Hectares. Whereas, the area required to accomodate the waste generation with the process of waste reducing is 17.5 Hectares., This study discusses the waste generation and composition in two sub-district of South Tangerang City, East Ciputat and Pondok Aren as a high populated areas. The measurements methods of waste generation and composition refer to SNI 19-3964-1994. The amount of waste generation in East Ciputat in the year of 2012 is about 107.82 tons/day or 2227.3 m³/day dan in the year of 2032 reaches the amount of 131.21 tons/day or 27108.8 m³/day, whereas the amount of waste generation in Pondok Aren reaches the amount of 178.9 tons/day or 3404.5 m³/day in the year of 2012 and 279.53 tons/day or 5328.4 m³/day in the year of 2032. The waste composition in these two sub-districts is still dominated by organic waste. In East Ciputat the waste composition consists of 51% organic, 49% inorganic with 21% recyclable-potential waste. On the other hand, Pondok Aren has 60% organic, 40% inorganic with 17.84% recyclable-potential waste. The result of this study is the alternative of waste management concept that can be applied. The result also consist of waste management infrastructures such as collection vehicles, waste transport vehicles, waste -reducing facilities, and the area required to dump generated waste. The area required to accomodate the waste generation without the process of waste reducing is 24.22 Hectares. Whereas, the area required to accomodate the waste generation with the process of waste reducing is 17.5 Hectares.]