

ABSTRAK

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Judul : PRA-RANCANGAN PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI
KAWASAN PESISIR PANTAI PAMAYANGSARI
KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA

Salah satu permasalahan yang muncul di kawasan pesisir pantai Pamayangsari adalah meningkatnya timbulan sampah karena banyaknya pengunjung untuk sekedar berwisata dan kegiatan penangkapan ikan di pelabuhan. Selain berasal dari kegiatan komersial, lokasi ini juga mendapat sampah kiriman dari laut, dan pelabuhan. Pengelolaan sampah di kawasan pesisir Pamayangsari belum memadai. Tidak ada kegiatan pemilahan sampah, jumlah tempat sampah terbatas, terdapat indikasi sebanyak 57% responden membuang sampah ke laut, terlebih lagi laut dan pesisir tidak dibersihkan secara rutin. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan laju timbulan dan komposisi sampah, serta menentukan strategi penanganan sampah di kawasan pesisir pantai Pamayangsari. Sumber sampah pada penelitian ini adalah sampah komersial, area taman dan parkir, kiriman dari laut dan sungai, serta pelabuhan. Metode untuk menghitung timbulan dan komposisi sampah mengacu pada SNI 19-3964-1994. Pengambilan sampah di Sungai Buleleng dan pesisir dilakukan dengan metode transek. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan laju timbulan sampah rata-rata kawasan pesisir Pamayangsari adalah 65,03 kg/hari (0,35 m³/hari), dengan kontribusi sumber sampah kiriman laut dan sungai 37,01 %, komersial 32,46%, pelabuhan 19,95%, taman dan area parkir 10,57%. Komposisi sampah di wilayah studi meliputi plastik 48,31%, organik 21,08%,jaring jala/benang pancing 10,95%, karet 8,57%, Styrofoam 6,92%,botol kaca 4,17%. Estimasi biaya investasi penyediaan fasilitas pengelolaan sampah di kawasan pesisir Pamayangsari adalah Rp. 99.310.500,-, biaya operasional per bulan Rp 4.100.000,-, dan biaya pemeliharaan per tahun sebesar Rp 4.008.970,-.

Kata Kunci : Sampah, Pesisir, Pamayangsari

ABSTRACT

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One of the problems that arise in the coastal area of Pamayangsari is the increase in waste generation due to the large number of visitors for just sightseeing and fishing activities at the port. Apart from coming from commercial activities, this location also receives garbage from the sea and ports. Waste management in the coastal area of Pamayangsari is not adequate. There is no waste sorting activity, the number of trash bins is limited, there are indications that as many as 57% of respondents throw garbage into the sea, moreover the sea and coast are not cleaned regularly. Based on this, this study aims to determine the rate of generation and composition of waste, as well as determine strategies for handling waste in the coastal area of Pamayangsari. The sources of waste in this study are commercial waste, park and parking areas, shipments from the sea and rivers, and ports. The method for calculating waste generation and composition refers to SNI 19-3964-1994. Garbage collection in the Buleleng River and the coast is carried out using the transect method. The results showed that the average waste generation rate in the Pamayangsari coastal area was 65.03 kg/day (0.35 m³/day), with the contribution of marine and river shipping waste sources 37.01%, commercial 32.46%, port 19, 95%, parks and parking areas 10.57%. The composition of waste in the study area includes 48.31% plastic, 21.08% organic, 10.95% net/fishing line, 8.57% rubber, 6.92% Styrofoam, 4.17% glass bottles. The strategy for handling waste at the site includes the provision of trash bins according to the volume of waste and the criteria of SNI 19-2454-2002. The estimated investment cost of providing waste management facilities in the coastal area of Pamayangsari is Rp. 99,310,500-, operating costs per month Rp 4,100,000,-, and maintenance costs per year for Rp 4,008,970,-.

Keywords: Garbage, Coastal, Pamayangsari