

CHARACTERISTICS EXAMINATION FOR WASTE GENERATION AT COMRECIAL AREA OF TOURISM SECTOR IN SERVICE AREA OF PD. KEBERSIHAN BANDUNG UTARA
(Case Study: Bandung City)

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Introduction

Solid waste is unwanted or unusable items, remains, or by products of human or animal activities, and have to be managed since they can be harmful for the environment. Solid waste management ideally has to be done since they are produced to minimize their negative impacts for the environment. However, some of them can be reused. Solid waste management from the sources is important to keep the quality of solid waste and have to be done properly. Solid waste reusing refers to reuse them for composting or recycling. The reusing process can decrease final disposal waste volume and increase income of people around the area.

According to data of PD Kebersihan Kota Bandung, waste generated from commercial sector increases up to 5,99% of total city waste generated (PD Kebersihan Kota Bandung, 2008). Waste generated from commercial activities is classified based on the composition and expressed in % weight or volume (SNI 19-2452-1991), most of them are plastic, organic, and paper are by product in significant number.

Comercial area of tourism sector in service area of PD. Kebersihan Bandung Utara is the most visited area of tourism in Bandung. Comercial activities has generated so many waste in this area which are deprave the environment. We have to find out the characteristics of the waste to make a good waste management.

Methodology

Methodology adopted in writing this final paper is by sampling data collecting field survey data combined with field observation and interviewing (**Figure 1**). Field survey with main aim to examine existing condition of field, includes of area preview, area usage, physical condition, economic social condition, and waste management system. Research location is choosen using a method which develop by Roni Kastaman dan Ade Moetangad Kramadibrata in they paper entitled PROSEDUR DAN LANGKAH-LANGKAH PENELITIAN in 2003. The quantity of sample that are suggested and desired according to this method are 30, included 16 hotels, 8 restaurants, and 6 Factory Outlets (FO).

Collecting primary data in field includes of measuring waste density using carangka which define of diameter and height in 8 days in every sample. Measured

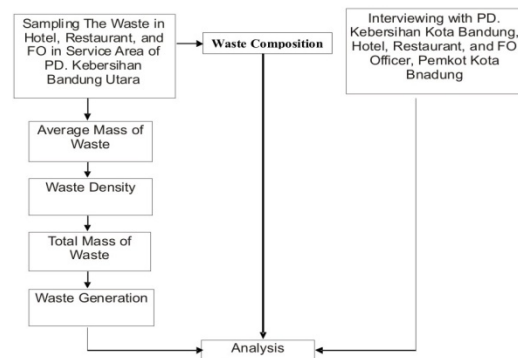


Figure 1. Methodology waste density are compared with literatur

