



Sampling Sampah Pasar di Kota Pontianak

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ABSTRAK

Pasar tradisional merupakan salah satu sumber utama timbulan sampah di perkotaan. Pasar Mawar menghasilkan limbah padat cukup besar setiap harinya yang berpotensi mencemari lingkungan jika tidak dikelola dengan baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui besarnya timbulan, jenis, dan komposisi sampah di Pasar Mawar. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di area Tempat Penampungan Sementara (TPS) dengan kantong 40 liter, kemudian dianalisis di laboratorium. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sampah organik mendominasi komposisi total, diikuti plastik, kertas, logam, kaca, dan residu lain. Temuan ini menunjukkan perlunya pengelolaan melalui pemanfaatan seperti kompos untuk mengurangi beban ke Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA).

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ABSTRACT

Traditional markets generate large amounts of solid waste that can cause pollution if not properly managed. Mawar Market produces significant daily waste requiring effective management. This study aimed to determine the waste generation rate, types, and composition at Mawar Market. Sampling was conducted at the Temporary Garbage Shelter using 40-liter bags and analyzed in the laboratory. Results showed that organic waste dominated the total composition, followed by plastic, paper, metal, glass, and other residues. These findings highlight the need for waste management through composting to reduce disposal loads at the Landfill.

1. PENDAHULUAN

Pasar tradisional merupakan salah satu sumber utama timbulan sampah di kawasan perkotaan. Aktivitas perdagangan dan konsumsi yang terjadi di pasar menghasilkan limbah padat dalam jumlah yang besar setiap harinya. terutama dari sisa bahan pangan dan kemasan berbahan plastik (Rahmawati dkk, 2021). Sampah yang tidak dapat dikelola dengan baik dapat menyebabkan pencemaran pada lingkungan yang dapat menimbulkan bau yang tidak sedap, serta dapat mengganggu kesehatan pada masyarakat (Setiawan & Nurhasanah, 2020).

Pengelolaan sampah pasar tradisional di Kota Pontianak masih menjadi suatu isu lingkungan yang diperlukan perhatian khusus. Pemerintah telah mencoba berbagai upaya pengelolaan oleh pemerintah daerah yang menghasilkan data. Data tersebut merupakan hal penting untuk menentukan strategi pengelolaan sampah yang efektif dan berkelanjutan, seperti penerapan pada sistem pengurangan dan pemanfaatan kembali sampah melalui kompos atau daur ulang (Prasetyo dkk, 2022).

Penelitian terdahulu mengenai sampah pasar di Indonesia hanya berfokus pada kuantifikasi total timbulan sampah tanpa mempertimbangkan variasi antar pasar, perbedaan waktu pada aktivitas pasar yang dilakukan. Penelitian di kota Pontianak yang menggunakan metode sampling tidak banyak sehingga data yang diperoleh dan karakteristik sampah tidak secara representatif.

Kebaruan pada penelitian ini terletak pada penerapan metode sampling di beberapa pasar utama kota Pontianak untuk menganalisis timbulan sampah, berat jenis sampah, komposisi sampah dan populasi lalat. Pendekatan ini dapat memperoleh data yang akurat dan spesifik. Percobaan ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh data timbulan sampah, berat jenis sampah, komposisi sampah dan populasi lalat dari sumber sampah utama pada pasar kota Pontianak.

1. METODE

Pengambilan sampel sampah pasar dilakukan pada 5–6 September 2025 pukul 14.40–18.00 WIB. Sampel sampah pasar yang digunakan berasal dari Pasar Mawar, Pasar Kemuning, Pasar Dahlia dan Pasar Flamboyan yang berada di Kota Pontianak.

Teknik pengambilan sampel sampah dilakukan dengan *grab sampling*. *Grab sampling* merupakan teknik pengambilan sampel yang diambil sesaat dalam waktu sesaat pada lokasi tertentu (Setiawan dkk, 2021)

2. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, diperoleh data karakteristik dari masing–masing wilayah pasar yang menjadi lokasi pengambilan sampel.

Table 1. Komposisi Sampah

Komposisi	Pasar Mawar	Pasar Kemuning	Pasar Dahlia	Pasar Flamboyan
Kertas	18%	3%	1,5%	6%

Sayur dan Buah	44%	77%-	93%	78%
Plastik	27%	7%	4%	16%
Sisa Makanan	2%	0,97%	-	-
Sampah Lainnya	2%	1,5%	1%	-
Limbah B3	1,6%	-	-	-

Table 2. Berat Jenis Sampah

Pasar Mawar	Pasar Kemuning	Pasar Dahlia	Pasar Flamboyan
0,94	0,62	1,14	1,02
2%	0,97%	-	-
2%	1,5%	1%	-
1,6%	-	-	-

Table 3. Timbulan Sampah

Pasar Mawar	Pasar Kemuning	Pasar Dahlia	Pasar Flamboyan
130,22	114,51	129,05	178,61

Table 4. Populasi Lalat

Pasar Mawar	Pasar Kemuning	Pasar Dahlia	Pasar Flamboyan
28	27	45	69
2%	0,97%	-	-
2%	1,5%	1%	-
1,6%	-	-	-

before the Level 2 heading should be 10 pt instead of 20 pt. Example: “3.1 Paper Title”.

Level 3: Times New Roman, 10 pt, not bold, only the first letter of the first word capitalized, with spacing of 10 pt before and 10 pt after the heading. However, if a Level 3 heading directly follows a Level 2 heading, the spacing between them should be 10 pt instead of 20 pt. Example: “3.2.1 Name”.

No further heading levels are allowed after Level 3. If additional subheadings are required, they should be placed at the beginning of a paragraph, underlined, and followed by a period. Example:

Heating Tube. This device is used as an electrical resistor to provide heat to its input. A DC voltage is applied to...

3.1 Paper Title

The article title should be written in capitalized form, where each main word begins with a capital letter, while minor words follow standard capitalization rules. Example: “Guidelines for Preparing an Envirotek Journal Article”. Do not capitalize prepositions, articles, or conjunctions unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence or paragraph. Avoid writing long equations with subscripts, although short equations used to identify elements are acceptable. (Example., “Nd–Fe–B”).

2.2 Author Information

3.2.1 Name

Authors are required to provide their full names. Middle names, if any, may be abbreviated.

3.2.2 Affiliation

Different affiliations must be listed on separate lines. Do not insert punctuation marks at the end of each affiliation. If all authors share the same affiliation, it should be written only once.

3.2.3 Superscripts

Use numeric superscripts, e.g. “^{1, 2, 3, 4 ...}” after the author’s name and before the affiliation. Superscripts are not needed if all authors share the same affiliation.

2.3 Mathematics/Formulas

3.3.1 Equation

(1) Tool: It is recommended/allowed to use MathType (<http://www.mathtype.com>) for editing equations. Microsoft Equation Editor is also permitted. (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or* MathType Equation). “Float over text” can’t be selected.

(2) Formatting: equations must be 10 pt in size, with 10 pt spacing above and below, left-aligned, and without indentation.

(3) Numbering: ensure that the placement and numbering are consistent and follow the required format. Equation references must correspond to the given example (1). Equations should be right-aligned, as shown in the example.:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

3.3.2 Nomenclature, Units and Numbers

Decimal numbers must be written using a period in the text, tables, and figures. The scientific names of the studied organic materials or organisms must be provided. Scientific names of species (including varieties, subspecies, and others) must be italicized, except where the text is already italicized, in which case they should appear in regular font. At first mention, the full scientific name (genus, species, species authority), as well as strain or cultivar, must be written in full. In subsequent mentions, the genus name may be abbreviated and the species authority omitted. However, the genus name must always be written in full if abbreviation could cause confusion for the reader. Chemical nomenclature must follow the IUPAC–IUB guidelines..

Units of measurement must follow the International System of Units (SI) and be written with their abbreviations, such as g, mg, mL, µm, and so on. Negative exponents (e.g., m⁻², L⁻¹, h⁻¹) are recommended, except in special cases such as “per tube” or “per day.” Mathematical symbols and unit symbols (e.g., µ, °, ·, ≥, ≤, =, <, >, +, −, etc.) must be inserted using the Symbols menu in Microsoft Word, not by typing their keyboard equivalents such as m, 0, p, o, x, >=,

<=, =, <, >, +, −, etc. Numbers and units must be separated by a single space (e.g., 15 mL), except for numbers with the percent symbol (e.g., 75%).

2.4 Table and Figure

3.4.1 General

(1) Provide each table with a concise and descriptive title, and each figure with a caption. Figure captions should be placed below the figure, while table titles should appear above the table. Do not embed captions within the figure itself or place them inside “text boxes” linked to the figure. Captions must not be placed outside the figure boundaries.

(2) Center all table titles and figure captions in Times New Roman, 10 pt; capitalize only the first word

(3) Cite tables and figures in the text as Table 1 or Figure 1 (not Tab. 1 or Fig. 1). Place them in the order cited, at the top or bottom of the page, near their first reference.

(4) Leave 10 pt spacing between a table and its title or a figure and its caption, and between tables/figures and the following text.

3.4.2 Table

Berikut adalah hasil penelitian dari sampling sampah pasar di kota Pontianak dalam bentuk tabel.

If a table spans multiple pages, either repeat the table number and title on the next page or continue across consecutive pages without repeating the title.

Table 1. Komposisi Sampah

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
Table size	can be	edited

Notes: Use Times New Roman, 8 pt. Number multiple notes as “1, 2, 3 ...” separated by a period or semicolon. Align the notes with the table’s left and right edges, and ensure they do not exceed the page margins..

3.4.3 Figure

Ensure captions are on the same page as the figure/table and are concise. End caption sentences with a period. Center figures and captions. All text, numbers, shapes, and symbols must be legible at 120% zoom. Use a consistent font type, e.g., Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, or Symbol.

Large figures may span both columns. Any figure that covers more than one column must be proportionally positioned. All figures and graphs are acceptable. Please pay special attention to spacing within the figures/graphs:

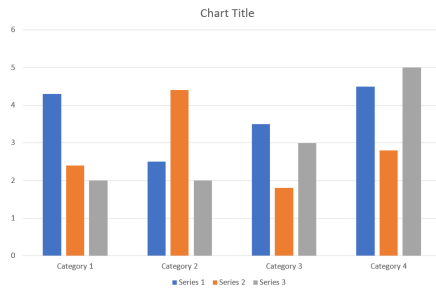


Figure 1. Height of Rice in the Paddy Field

3. CONCLUSION

The Conclusion section is mandatory. It must include the main findings of the study and provide a clear explanation of their significance and relevance. Limitations of the paper and recommendations for future research may also be included..

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Acknowledgments section is unnumbered and placed after the Conclusion. Use a single heading even if multiple acknowledgments are included. Avoid sentences such as “One of us would like to thank ...” Instead, write, for example: “This work was supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant Nos. xxxx, yyyy).”

REFERENCES

All references must be cited in the text. Use the author’s last name and year in parentheses: (Soetrisno, 2002). For two

authors, use both names with ‘&’: (Reynolds & Richards, 1996). For more than two authors, use the first author followed by ‘et al.’: (Hayami et al., 2008).

The reference list should be arranged alphabetically by the last name of the first author, using reference management software such as Mendeley, EndNote, or similar, following the **American Psychological Association (APA) 7th format edition**.

Each article must include a **minimum of twenty (20) references**, with at least 70% coming from scientific articles published within **the last ten (10) years**.

Authors may follow the provided examples for preparing the reference list:

- Vogels, A. G. C., Crone, M. R., Hoekstra, F., & Reijneveld, S. A. (2009). Comparing three short questionnaires to detect psychosocial dysfunction among primary school children: a randomized method. *BMC Public Health*, 9, 489. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-9-489>
- Dwee, D., Dion, H. B., & Brown, I. S. (2012). *Information behaviour concept: A basic introduction*. University of Life Press.
- Balakrishnan, R. (2006, March 25-26). *Why aren't we using 3d user interfaces, and will we ever?* [Paper presentation]. IEEE Symposium on 3D User Interfaces, Alexandria, VA. <https://doi.org/10.1109/VR.2006.148>.
- Neo, M. C. (2000). *The role of education as a process of human release from various problems of life* [Unpublished M.Appl.Psy. thesis]. University of Life.
- Australia. Department of Health and Aged Care. (2000). *National youth suicide prevention strategy*. <http://www.health.gov.au/hsdd/mentalhe/sp/nysps/about.htm>