RINGKASAN

Universitas Jambi merupakan salah satu perguruan tinggi yang ada di Provinsi Jambi. Universitas Jambi salah satunya berada di Universitas Jambi Kampus Pinang Masak Mendalo. Kampus Pinang Masak Mendalo melakukan beragam kegiatan seperti perkuliahan, praktikum, dan administrasi yang berpotensi menghasilkan sampah. Salah satu pengelolaan sampah yang dapat dilakukan yaitu dengan cara pengurangan dan penanganan sampah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui timbulan sampah dan komposisi sampah di Universitas Jambi Kampus Pinang Masak Mendalo, dan upaya pengurangan dan penangan sampah dari sistem pengelolaan sampah berdasarkan timbulan dan komposisi sampah. Pengambilan sampel pada penelitian berdasarkan SNI 19-3964-1994 mengenai Metode Pengambilan dan Pengukuran Contoh Timbulan dan Komposisi Sampah Perkotaan yang dilakukan selama 8 hari.

Berdasarkan hasil sampling yang telah dilakukan, didapatkan data hasil penelitian pengukuran sampah terlihat bahwa rata-rata timbulan sampah Universitas Jambi Kampus Pinang Masak Mendalo sebesar 1023,239 Kg/hari. Sedangkan komposisi sampah yang dihasilkan pada area kampus terbesar dari sampah organik yaitu sebesar 66,94%, sampah plastik sebesar 15,74%, sampah kertas sebesar 13,78%, sampah sterofoam sebesar 1,43%, sampah kaca sebesar 0,78%, sampah karet sebesar 0,28%, sampah tekstil sebesar 0,40%, sampah kaleng sebesar 0,35%, dan sampah B3 sebesar 0,31%. Setelah dilakukannya penelitian, didapatkan beberapa strategi pengoptimalan pengelolaan sampah yang dapat dilakukan Universitas Jambi Kampus Pinang Masak Mendalo yaitu pengolahan sampah di Tempat Pembuangan Akhir ditambah dengan pembuatan Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu dan mendorong atau melaksanakan pengurangan sampah dari sumbernya serta mengoptimalkan pewadahan dan kendaraan angkut dari Universitas Jambi Kampus Pinang Masak Mendalo.

SUMMARY

Jambi University is one of the universities in Jambi Province. Jambi University, one of which is at Jambi University, Pinang Masak Mendalo Campus. The Pinang Masak Mendalo Campus carries out various activities such as lectures, practicums and administration which have the potential to produce waste. One way to manage waste is by reducing and handling waste. This research aims to determine waste generation and waste composition at Jambi University, Pinang Masak Mendalo Campus, and efforts to reduce and handle waste from the waste management system based on waste generation and composition. Sampling in the research was based on SNI 19-3964-1994 concerning Methods for Collecting and Measuring Samples of Urban Waste Generation and Composition which was carried out over 8 days.

Based on the results of the sampling that has been carried out, data obtained from waste measurement research shows that the average waste generation at Jambi University, Pinang Masak Mendalo Campus is 1023,239 Kg/day. Meanwhile, the largest composition of waste produced in the campus area is organic waste, namely 66.94%, plastic waste 15.74%, paper waste 13.78%, styrofoam waste 1.43%, glass waste 0.78%, rubber waste at 0.28%, textile waste at 0.40%, can waste at 0.35%, and B3 waste at 0.31%. After conducting research, several strategies for optimizing waste management that can be carried out at Jambi University, Pinang Masak Mendalo Campus, namely processing waste at the final disposal site, coupled with the creation of an Integrated Waste Processing Site and encouraging or implementing waste reduction at the source as well as optimizing containers and transport vehicles from Jambi University. Pinang Masak Mendalo Campus.