

ABSTRAK

Limbah elektronik mengalami penambahan jumlah yang cukup signifikan setiap tahunnya di Indonesia. Pada tahun 2019, Indonesia menghasilkan 1,6 Mt limbah elektronik, yang menjadikan Indonesia termasuk dalam sepuluh negara penghasil limbah elektronik terbanyak di dunia. Limbah elektronik memiliki potensi ekonomi karena mengandung logam berharga, seperti emas, aluminium, dan tembaga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kategori dan timbulan limbah elektronik rumah tangga di Kota Pontianak dan menganalisis potensi ekonomi dari limbah elektronik tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survey dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 163 KK. Setiap responden didata jumlah dan perlakuan dari limbah elektronik yang dihasilkan serta dihitung timbulan limbah elektroniknya menggunakan metode consumption and use. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan kategori Small Equipment menjadi kategori limbah elektronik yang paling banyak dihasilkan yaitu sebesar 42 %, sedangkan Lamps sebesar 19%; Small IT 17%; Screens and Monitors 9%; Temperature Equipment 8%; dan Large Equipment 5%. Pada tahun 2021, rata-rata timbulan limbah elektronik yang dihasilkan Kota Pontianak dari sektor rumah tangga mencapai 476.887,83 kg/tahun dan memiliki potensi ekonomi dari nilai jual sebesar Rp2.995.500.246 yang dihitung nilainya berdasarkan harga pasaran komponen plastik, logam Al, Fe, Cu, dan kepingan PCB di pengepul barang bekas.

Kata Kunci: limbah elektronik, rumah tangga, timbulan, potensi ekonomi

ABSTRACT

Electronic waste has increased significantly every year in Indonesia. By 2019, it is estimated that Indonesia has generated 1.6 Mt of e-waste and with this amount, Indonesia is among the ten largest e-waste producing countries in the world. Electronic waste has economic potential because it contains valuable metals such as gold, Aluminium, and copper. This research aims to analyze the category and generation of household electronic waste in Pontianak City and also to analyze the economic potential of the electronic waste. This study uses a survey method with the number of respondents as many as 163 families. Each respondent was recorded on the amount and treatment of electronic waste generated and calculated the generation of electronic waste using the consumption and use method. The results of this study indicate that the Small Equipment is the category of electronic waste that generates the most, which is 42%, while Lamps is 19%; Small IT 17%; Screens and Monitors 9%; Temperature Equipment 8%; and 5% Large Equipment. In 2021, the average generation of electronic waste generated by the City of Pontianak from the household sector will reach 476.887,83 kg/year and has an economic potential of Rp. Rp2.995.576.177,68 whose value is calculated based on the market price of plastic components, metals Al, Fe, Cu, and PCB chips in used goods collectors.

Keywords: *electronic waste, household, amount of generation, economic potential*