

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG
JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN

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**GAMBARAN PENGOLAHAN SAMPAH KULIT SINGKONG PADA
INDUSTRI TEPUNG TAPIOKA DI PT. TEGUH WIBAWA BHAKTI
PERSADA LAMPUNG UTARA TAHUN 2025**

xvi + 63 Halaman + 18 Gambar + 8 Tabel + 5 Lampiran

RINGKASAN

Salah satu industri tepung tapioka berskala besar di Kab. Lampung Utara yaitu PT. Teguh Wibawa Bhakti Persada menghasilkan limbah kulit singkong dalam jumlah besar setiap harinya, namun belum sepenuhnya dikelola secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengelolaan sampah kulit singkong pada industri tepung tapioka di PT. Teguh Wibawa Bhakti Persada Lampung Utara tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif, dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui observasi langsung, serta wawancara terhadap pihak pengelola limbah industri.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata produksi singkong mencapai 184,865 ton per hari, dan menghasilkan limbah kulit singkong sebesar 11,783 ton per hari. Dari jumlah tersebut, hanya sekitar 5 ton per hari yang dimanfaatkan oleh pihak ketiga untuk bahan pakan ternak, sedangkan sisanya sebanyak 6,783 ton per hari dibuang ke tempat penampungan akhir tanpa proses lanjutan, sehingga menimbulkan penumpukan sampah yang dapat mencemari lingkungan sekitar.

Tempat penampungan sementara berada di area terbuka dengan luas ± 50 m². Limbah dari proses produksi ditampung di area ini sebelum diangkut ke tempat pembuangan akhir. Pengangkutan dilakukan dua kali sehari menggunakan truk, namun masih sering terjadi pencemaran akibat jatuhnya limbah di sepanjang jalan. Sarana dan prasarana di PT. Teguh Wibawa Bhakti Persada sudah tersedia cukup baik, namun belum dilengkapi dengan sistem pengolahan akhir limbah. Sampah kulit singkong hanya dibiarkan menumpuk di tempat terbuka, yang mengganggu estetika dan menimbulkan bau tidak sedap, serta mencemari aliran sungai di sekitar pabrik.

Peneliti menyarankan perlunya peningkatan sistem pengelolaan limbah, serta pemanfaatan limbah kulit singkong menjadi produk bermanfaat seperti pakan ternak, pupuk organik, atau bahan baku plastik biodegradable. Edukasi kepada masyarakat dan peningkatan kedisiplinan dalam proses pengangkutan juga menjadi bagian penting dalam memperbaiki sistem pengelolaan limbah di industri ini.

Kata Kunci: Kulit Singkong, Pengolahan Limbah, Industri Tapioka.

Daftar Bacaan: 15 (2003–2023)

**POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH MINISTRY OF HEALTH
TANJUNGPURBA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**
Final Project Report, July 2025

DANDI REVIYAN HIDAYAT

**OVERVIEW OF CASSAVA PEEL WASTE TREATMENT AT THE TAPIOCA
FLOUR INDUSTRY IN PT. TEGUH WIBAWA BHAKTI PERSADA, NORTH
LAMPUNG IN 2025**

xvi + 63 pages + 18 pictures + 8 tables + 5 attachments

ABSTRACT

One of the large-scale tapioca flour industries in North Lampung Regency, namely PT. Teguh Wibawa Bhakti Persada, produces large amounts of cassava peel waste every day, but it has not been fully managed optimally.

This study aims to determine the description of cassava peel waste management in the tapioca flour industry at PT. Teguh Wibawa Bhakti Persada North Lampung in 2025. This study uses a descriptive approach, with data collection methods through direct observation, and interviews with industrial waste managers.

The results of the study showed that the average cassava production reached 184,865 tons per day, and produced cassava peel waste of 11,783 tons per day. Of this amount, only around 5 tons per day are used by third parties for animal feed, while the remaining 6,783 tons per day are disposed of in the final disposal site without further processing, resulting in an accumulation of waste that can pollute the surrounding environment.

The temporary shelter is located in an open area with an area of ± 50 m². Waste from the production process is collected in this area before being transported to the final disposal site. Transportation is carried out twice a day using trucks, but pollution often occurs due to waste falling along the road. Facilities and infrastructure at PT. Teguh Wibawa Bhakti Persada are already quite good, but are not yet equipped with a final waste processing system. Cassava peel waste is only left to pile up in the open, which interferes with aesthetics and causes an unpleasant odor, as well as polluting the river flow around the factory.

Researchers suggest the need to improve the waste management system, as well as the utilization of cassava peel waste into useful products such as animal feed, organic fertilizer, or biodegradable plastic raw materials. Public education and increasing discipline in the transportation process are also important parts of improving the waste management system in this industry.

Keywords: Cassava Peel, Waste Processing, Tapioca Industry.

References: 15 (2003–2023)