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The Level of Hazardous Waste Management Compliance Based on Government Regulation 101/2014 across Firms in Bandar Lampung

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Management of hazardous waste that does not meet the requirements can cause impacts on human health and also environmental pollution such as accidents when transporting in accordance with procedures, storage areas it is not accordance with requirements, the presence of leakage, Hazardous abuse, personnel neglect, symbol giving incompatible and others. To avoid these negative impacts, it is required for every person or activity / business that produces waste to manage Hazardous waste in accordance with government regulation 101 of 2014 concerning Hazardous Waste Management. This research was conducted in April - November 2018. In industrial companies that already have Hazardous Waste TPS licenses, government and private in Bandar Lampung City, became the research location and particularly in the field of Occupational Health and Safety (OHSAS) which manages Hazardous waste in the industry. The industries that were the objects of this study consisted of 2 industries managed by government and the private sector in Bandar Lampung City namely mining company and medical eye center. Data observation and information to evaluate compatibility waste management that has been regulated in regulation No. 101/2014. The results showed, analysis and evaluation can later be used as a basis for consideration or input to the company and the *Dinas Lingkungan Hidup* Bandar Lampung.

Keywords: Regulation, Environmental, Hazardous, and Toxic Waste.

1. INTRODUCTION

Development activities aimed at improving the welfare of the community's life are carried out including through development in the fields of industry, health services and tourism and education services. Development will produce goods and services that benefit community welfare, but on the other hand it will also produce waste [1]. Industrial activities must produce side products (residual) in the form of hazardous and toxic (Hazardous) waste. The existence of Hazardous waste if not managed properly will damage the environment and will affect human health. Waste is the residue of a business and activity.

Management that does not meet the requirements can be caused impact on human health and also increased environmental pollution level, such as accidents when transporting, use that is not in accordance with procedures, storage and storage areas that do not meet the requirements, leakage, Hazardous abuse, personnel negligence, symbol giving not suitable and others. [3] To avoid these negative impacts, it is required for every person / activity / business that produces Hazardous waste to manage Hazardous waste in accordance with regulation 101/2014 concerning Hazardous Waste Management.

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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Characteristics of Hazardous Waste

The types of hazardous waste according to the source include B3 waste from non-specific sources, hazardous waste from specific sources and hazardous waste from

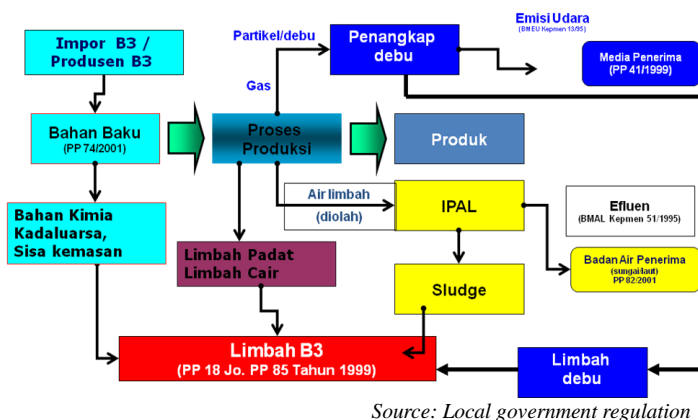
expired chemicals, spills, used containers and product discharges that do not meet specifications [2]. Hazardous waste from unspecified sources is hazardous waste which generally not comes main process, but from equipment maintenance, washing, corrosion prevention, scale dissolution, packaging and others while hazardous waste from specific activities is waste hazardous the remaining processes of an industry or activity that can be specifically determined based on scientific studies.

2.2 Waste Management Hazardous

Hazardous and toxic waste management of hospitals has been regulated in Government regulation No.101/2014 and LHK No.56/2015. Based on Government regulation No. 101/2014, reduction of hazardous and toxic waste can be done through material substitution process modification or use good environmental technologies. The Storage of waste toxic will be carried out by any person when producing hazardous and toxic waste. Not allowed to mix the hazardous and toxic waste with the other waste in storage. The storage of hazardous and toxic waste be furnished with hazardous and toxic waste management licenses for hazardous and toxic waste storage activities [3, 4]. The package of hazardous and toxic waste is carried out by using packaging materials which can be packed hazardous and toxic waste in accordance with characteristics of toxic waste with strong cover to prevent spills during storage, removal or transport and in good condition (not leaking, not rusty, or undamaged). The packaging of hazardous and toxic waste must be labeled.

2.3 Data and Location

This research was conducted in April - November 2018 industrial companies that already have Hazardous Waste TPS licenses. Corporation and private company in Bandar Lampung City, became the research location and particularly in the field of Occupational Health and Safety (OHSAS) which manages Hazardous waste in the industry. The industries that were the object of this study consisted of 2 industries managed by both corporation and the private sector in Bandar Lampung City namely mining company and medical eye center (see Figure 1).



Source: Local government regulation

Figure 1. Hazardous Waste Level

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Medical Eyes Hospital

In Hazardous waste management, the medical eyes hospital has a Temporary Storage Permit for Hazardous and Toxic Waste based on the government Decree at Bandar Lampung Number: 561 / III.10 / HK / 2017. Under this permit, the types of Hazardous waste are permitted to be stored are used oil, neon, batteries, and pharmaceutical waste with coordinate point LS: 50 38 '27 "and BT: 1050 27' 74" in front of the eye hospital. Hazardous Waste Package in this hospital have Hazardous Waste TPS is not labeled and symbol of Hazardous Waste. The Hazardous waste generated is not utilized, so it is only stored in the Hazardous Waste then transported and utilized by a third party. In the Hazardous Waste storage Permit owned by this hospital it is stated that the store Hazardous waste before being used for a maximum of 180 (one hundred eighty) days.

3.2 Mining Company

In Hazardous waste management, mining company has a Temporary Storage Permit for Hazardous and Toxic Waste based on the Decree of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 744 / III.20 / HK / 2014. Under this permit, the types of Hazardous waste that are permitted to be stored are used oil, contaminated waste, sludge oil, used toner / cartridge, used TL lights, used oil filters, used grease, electronic waste, expired chemicals, contaminated sawdust, battery used, used packaging Hazardous, wastewater treatment plant sludge.

4. CONCLUSION

Hazardous waste produced by each industry in Bandar Lampung City is used oil, used waste, used packaging by hazardous waste, used oil filters, used batteries, laboratory waste, used toner, infectious waste, fly ash and bottom ash, used grease, and sludge oil. There is no B3 waste treatment technology applied by the industry which is the object of research. The industry is only doing hazardous waste reduction.

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