



TYPE OF SUPERVISION OF LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN MANAGEMENT OF TEMPORARY STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE (LB3) IN THE TANAH BUMBU DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

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Abstract

The Environmental Office of Tanah Bumbu Regency conducts direct supervision routinely once a year in Industrial Estates and all business actors producing B3 waste in Tanah Bumbu Regency. However, the lack of awareness of business actors in complying with environmental laws and regulations, especially in waste management itself, there are still cases of pollution that occur. The purpose of this study was to analyze the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) at the Environmental Office of Tanah Bumbu Regency. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, namely data collected in the form of words, pictures, not numbers. The results show that during 2018-2019, the Kalimantan Regional PPLH, specifically for the Tanah Bumbu Regency area, 63 (sixty three) documents of application for permits for hazardous waste TPS and applications for permits consist of 32 (thirty two) applications for permits for hazardous waste TPS, 40 (forty) documents for application for liquid waste/SP and 6 (six) Land Application Permit/Lcpks documents. The composition of DLH employees based on gender consisted of 242 men or 73.55% and 87 women or 26.44%, as presented in table 2.1. While the composition of SKPD Employee Names is based on class level, namely group IV as many as 6 people or 1.83%, group III as many as 27 people or 8.20% and group II as many as 13 people or 3.95%, while for group I there is no DLH, and non civil servants as many as 283 people or 86.01%.

Keywords: Project Supervision, Hazardous and Toxic Waste, Environmental Services.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental health is the basic right of every human being and is one of the elements of welfare that must be realized in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian people as stipulated in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Tumber, 2019; Ginting et al., 2021). Humans and the environment are a unit that needs each other (Effendi et al., 2018). It's just that humans have special features because of that the human component is placed differently from other living things, namely humans are placed in two positions, namely on the one hand humans are part of the environment itself, on the other hand humans are also managers of that living environment (Wahid, 2018).

Various provinces throughout Indonesia always strive continuously to carry out development, which is marked by the expansion of development in various sectors (Hasan & Azis, 2018). The development of this development is always accompanied by an increase in industrial, trade and service activities so that these activities unknowingly have a negative impact on society (Hermawanto & Anggraini, 2020; Eddyono, 2021).

All activities will definitely produce waste in the form of waste, and the number of waste increases will definitely continue to increase from time to time (Simamora et al., 2006; Ridhuan, 2016). Pollution of water, air, soil and disposal of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) is a serious problem that must be faced by all of us, especially the people who live around the industrial area (Kurnia, 2017; Fitriyani, 2017). Several things can cause environmental problems due to waste management, for example the location of the factory close to residential areas, the poor quality of the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), the absence of a temporary storage place for B3 waste owned by companies/industry, and the lack of awareness by business actors about environment (Siahaan, 2004; Manik, 2018).

Among the waste generated by these industrial activities is hazardous and toxic waste or better known as B3 waste (Safa'ah, 2012; Malayadi, 2017; Larasari, 2022). Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) Waste defines that Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) are substances, energy, and/or other components which due to their nature, concentration, and/or amount, either directly or indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment, health, and the survival of humans and other living things (Siallagan, 2020; Sumitro, 2022; Anggraini et al., 2023).

In the implementation of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) management by several industries in the Industrial Area of Tanah Bumbu Regency, it turns out that there are still things that have not or are not even in accordance with environmental laws and regulations, so that it is feared that it could cause environmental pollution/damage to the people who live in the industrial area.

Based on Article 1 paragraph (3) Government Regulation Number 101 of 2014 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (hereinafter referred to as PP 101/2014) stipulates that, "Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) is the residue of a business and/or activity containing B3". Then Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) based on Article 1 paragraph (1) PP 101/2014 stipulates that "Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) are substances, energy, and/or other components which due to their nature, concentration and/or amount, either directly or indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment, health, and the survival of humans and other living things. So that the disposal of B3 waste directly into environmental media causes a very large negative impact and is cumulative in nature.

B3 waste management based on Article 1 paragraph (11) PP 101/2014 is an activity that includes reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, processing and/or landfilling. As an example of a case that occurs waste generated by several local businesses. This violates the provisions of Article 3 paragraph (1) PP 101/2014 which stipulates "everyone who produces B3 waste is obliged to manage the B3 waste produced.

Pollution of the environment has an impact on environmental and human health, economic losses, disruption of ecosystems, aesthetics and comfort (Rahman et al., 2015; Sompotan & Sianaga, 2022). Based on these bad impacts, it is very important to do, namely to protect the environment so that it is not polluted. In preventing environmental pollution due to improper management of B3 waste, there are bound to be obstacles or obstacles. Obstacles are factors or circumstances that hinder, limit or prevent the achievement of a goal/objective. According to Soerjono Soekanto, it is influenced by factors, namely: "legal factors, law enforcement factors, facilities or facilities factors and community factors.

Based on the results of an interview with the informant Head of the B3 Waste Section at the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service on 12 August 2019, information was obtained that in the implementation of supervision, namely monitoring the management of the Temporary Storage Place (TPS) for B3 waste in Tanah Bumbu Regency, several things became obstacles between other:

- 1) The factor of incomplete members when monitoring is lacking. Where, in the implementation of supervision carried out by the B3 waste monitoring team, its presence is never complete in accordance with the Decree of the District Head of Tanah Bumbu Regency No 188.45/319/HK/2018 concerning Formation of a Team for the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) and Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3)) In Tanah Bumbu Regency in 2018 where in fact most monitoring activities were carried out by the DLHK of Tanah Bumbu Regency just looking at the Decision of the Wali of Tanah Bumbu Regency which has formed a B3 waste management team in Tanah Bumbu Regency. Relevant agencies that have been assigned to become members of the monitoring team in accordance with the Decree of the Mayor of Tanah Bumbu Regency rarely participate in monitoring.
- 2) The facilities and infrastructure factor is also an obstacle, namely the limited transportation equipment owned by DLHK because there are many monitoring implementations in other fields at DLHK that require transportation equipment, therefore it becomes an obstacle because there are often delays in coming to the checking place due to transportation equipment that is not specifically provided for carrying out inspections. monitoring of B3 waste management in Tanah Bumbu Regency.
- 3) Community factors (local entrepreneurs) who lack awareness in this case the business/activities that produce B3 waste to carry out B3 waste management which includes reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, processing and/or stockpiling in accordance with PP 101/2014. This can be seen from the many violations committed by business actors/activities even though they have been given a warning by the Government of Tanah Bumbu Regency.

The Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service is a government agency that has authority in terms of environmental management. Tanah Bumbu Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) Waste explains that in carrying out supervision, ministers, governors, regents/mayors designate Environmental Supervisors who are functional officials. Regional Environmental Monitoring

Officer, hereinafter abbreviated as PPLHD, is a Civil Servant (PNS) in a region who is given the task, authority, obligation and responsibility to carry out environmental monitoring activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Supervision carried out by the Environmental Service is still said to be not optimal and comprehensive, because environmental pollution/damage is still found in Tanah Bumbu Regency. B3) In an Industrial Area.

- 1) First, there is still a lack of intensity in the implementation of supervision carried out by the Environmental Service. The Environmental Office of Tanah Bumbu Regency conducts direct supervision routinely once a year in Industrial Estates and all business actors producing B3 waste in Tanah Bumbu Regency. This is due to the large number of companies or business activities that must be supervised and limited human resources. However, indirect supervision, namely in the form of reports on the management of B3 waste for every industry player, must be reported to the Environmental Service on a quarterly basis.
- 2) Lack of awareness of business actors in complying with environmental laws and regulations, especially in waste management itself, there are still cases of pollution that occur.
- 3) Socialization about the environment, waste management and procedures for public complaints carried out by the Environmental Service is routinely carried out every year, but this socialization is still not fully felt by the community. They do not know about the socialization carried out by the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service. around the Industrial area are the people who have the potential to be directly affected by the waste pollution.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in researching "Tips for Supervision of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (Lb3) at the Environmental Office of Tanah Bumbu Regency".

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, namely data collected in the form of words, pictures, not numbers. According to Bogdan and Taylor, as cited by Lexy J. Moleong, qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Meanwhile, descriptive research is a form of research aimed at describing or describing existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and human engineering. This does not mean that the qualitative approach does not use quantitative data at all, but the emphasis is not on testing hypotheses but on trying to answer research questions through formal and argumentative ways of thinking. In this study will also provide a real picture of how the situation in the field. In the form of this qualitative descriptive research, the researcher attempted to collect information regarding the implementation of supervision by the Environmental Service in the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in the Industrial Area of Tanah Bumbu Regency using the theory put forward by Joko Widodo (2018: 94). The variables of this theory include actors controlling the implementation of policies, monitoring operational standards, financial resources and equipment, control implementation schedules. researchers are trying to gather information regarding the implementation of the supervision of the Environmental Service in the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in the Industrial Area of Tanah Bumbu Regency using the theory put forward by Joko Widodo (2018: 94). The variables of this theory include actors controlling the implementation of policies, monitoring operational standards, financial

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The researcher's informants obtained directly and related to the object to be studied and of course could provide information related to the implementation of supervision by the Environmental Service in the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in the Industrial Area of Tanah Bumbu Regency. The research information that is the object of research is the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Control Division, the Regional Environmental Supervisory Officer (PPLHD), the Head of the Infrastructure Division in the B3 Waste Management Sector of PT. KIM, and Lokal Entrepreneurs in the Industrial Area of Tanah Bumbu Regency.

Data collection techniques are the most important thing to do in research, because this aims to obtain research data. In data collection techniques, researchers use multiple sources of evidence, which means researchers use different data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source without knowing data collection techniques, so researchers will not get the data as expected. Data obtained through interview techniques, observation and documentation.

Data analysis is an activity of grouping and making a sequence, manipulating and condensing data so that it is easy to make a description of everything studied. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. the data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative data analysis technique, namely by presenting data that begins with examining all the data and interpreting it with analysis in accordance with the author's reasoning ability to make research conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Verification Work Activities on B3 Waste Temporary Storage Sites (TPS)

B3 waste management activities, specifically related to the B3 waste management permit process carried out by the Kalimantan Regional PPLH, are based on the delegation of some of the authority from KLH. These activities include verifying the temporary storage area (TPS) of B3 waste. Verification activities are field research activities aimed at conducting technical and administrative feasibility studies on B3 waste TPS.

During 2018-2019, the Kalimantan Regional PPLH, specifically for the Tanah Bumbu Regency area, received 63 (sixty three) application documents for hazardous waste TPS permits and permit applications consisting of 32 (thirty two) requests for hazardous waste TPS permits, 40 (four) twenty) application documents for liquid waste/SP and 6 (six) documents for application for land application permits/Lcpks.

Resources Department of the Environment 2.2.1 Human Resources (HR)

The composition of positions in the organizational structure of the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service based on Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatuses of Tanah Bumbu Regency, mentioned above are: 1 (one) Echelon II person; 5 (five) Echelon III people consisting of 1 (one) secretary, 4 (four) heads of fields and 11 Echelon IV people consisting of 3 (three) subdivision heads, and 8 (eight) head of departments.

In carrying out its main daily tasks, the Environmental Service is also supported by the availability of 2 (two) functional environmental supervisors, 1 (one) first planning functional staff, 3 (three) environmental impact control functional staff and 1 (one) Skilled Archivist functional staff (according to the position map)

The composition of the number of Environmental Service employees with an undergraduate educational background is smaller than those without a degree, significantly due to the number of Cleaning Pramus at the UPTD Waste Management, but it is expected to contribute quite a bit in increasing the level of education. The composition of DLH employees based on gender consisted of 242 men or 73.55% and 87 women or 26.44%, as presented in table 2.1. While the composition of SKPD Employee Names is based on class level, namely group IV as many as 6 people or 1.83%, group III as many as 27 people or 8.20% and group II as many as 13 people or 3.95%, while for group I there is no DLH, and non civil servants as many as 283 people or 86.01%.

Supervision of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) at the Environmental Office of Tanah Bumbu Regency

Refinement of various policies, regulations and procedures for supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) strengthening of coordination, openness and integration, among others through improving the information system and the mechanism for drafting policies for the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of storage areas. While (TPS) Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) is included in the environmental development policy program, this is also in its implementation stage. To increase access to information and foster a sense of ownership and responsibility.

In addition to increasing openness and participation in the preparation of these policies, socialization activities of policies and laws and regulations are also carried out widely and reach all levels of society, both in the province and in Tanah Bumbu Regency. Due to its cross-sectoral, cross-agency and cross-institutional nature in Tanah Bumbu Regency, in the utilization of supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3), the most important thing is the implementation of coordination, integration, synchronization,

In this connection, the program for improving the supervision system for local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) is aimed at improving institutions which include policies and laws and regulations, simplification of mechanisms or procedures for implementation or services, increasing affordability, and improving the quality of human resources (Cahyandari & Pradana, 2022). Among the programs scattered in various sectors whose activities and results can be used directly to improve the implementation system, in particular are law enforcement and implementation programs, and employee development programs regarding supervisory techniques in accordance with applicable regulations.

The policies adopted basically contain activities to develop information and refine policies, simplify procedures, and strengthen various guidelines for supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage sites for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3), including their pouring into the form of statutory regulations. Appropriate invitations include those concerning environmental impacts. With these activities, people's access to information will be increased, legal compliance, increased efficiency and smoothness of services that will support the active participation of the community, in this case local entrepreneurs and

the business world under the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste materials. (LB3).

In order to support the system utilization and supervision of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) so that the implementation is carried out more efficiently and effectively and achieves various objectives, the system utilization and implementation of supervision shall be stipulated in a preventive way as well as sanctions if violation occurred. The main program in the framework of utilizing the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) at the Environmental Service of Tanah Bumbu Regency is through a system and its implementation which is described as follows.

1) Setting standards for supervision

Determining standards for the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) is intended to measure or benchmark to see the quality of the monitoring activity system with the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) with actually. By increasing the quality of the system and the implementation of this supervision, the realization of an efficient, effective, clean and responsible supervision system for Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Materials (LB3) is becoming more stable. In the program for the utilization of the system and the implementation of the supervision, activities are carried out, including (1) updating and preparing guidelines for supervision, (2) preparation of a master plan for supervision and an annual supervision work plan; and (3) strengthening the operational implementation of supervision.

Supervision standards or benchmarks for the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) are direct and related to evaluative methods so that they feel well controlled.

As stated by the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Control Division as a result of the interview that was held on June 5, 2023, as follows: "*..... in terms of preparing technical policy materials to provide tasks according to their potential, therefore the quality of work becomes an important part for employees in the field to set up Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Waste Hazardous and Toxic Materials (LB3) bureaucracy for the construction of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3) and land. However, we admit that it is still not possible at the Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3) until 100%, the obstacle encountered is that the results of the implementation of work have not been accompanied by supporting facilities and infrastructure, therefore the quality of work produced is still inadequate and the need for improvement cannot be fulfilled because the capacity of the work space to accommodate is insufficient, then implementation is carried out in 2 stages*".

This situation indicates that there are limitations in understanding the bureaucracy as a support for the implementation of technical policies for the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste materials (LB3). The Tanah Bumbu District Public Works Office also experienced other obstacles in preparing employee development policies regarding development area supervision techniques, as stated by the Head of Service supported by the results of an interview with the Regional Environmental Monitoring Officer (PPLHD) which was carried out on 05 June 2023 as follows This: "*..... very well aware of the capabilities of existing extension workers, it is felt necessary to conduct training for existing staff so that they can master their main tasks and functions*

properly, because in reality the bureaucracy in preparing guidelines the technical policy for the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) is still not satisfactory. In my opinion, this obstacle is due to the disciplines in which our staff come from various departments. As staff, we do not have scientific disciplines based on technical skills, so it is difficult to understand the supervisory bureaucracy”.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Head of Infrastructure for B3 Waste Management, PT. KIM June 5, 2023 explained: *"The reasons for the effectiveness of the implementation of supervision of the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste materials (LB3) are standards or benchmarks for supervision of the implementation of local entrepreneurs in managing temporary storage areas for hazardous and toxic materials (TPS). LB3) which has carried out supervision in Tanah Bumbu Regency has shown that there are regulations”.*

From this statement, it can be concluded that the implementation techniques carried out by the leaders who demanded the author's observations of the supervision carried out were still not optimal. This can be seen by the fact that the existing tasks have not been carried out and also explained about efforts towards work effectiveness. This effort will be more effective (more successful and useful) if it is accompanied by proper management supervision, in other words, this supervision is necessary to ensure that the work is carried out in a Temporary Storage Site (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) according to the plan.

Meanwhile, based on the results of interviews conducted with one of the local entrepreneurs in Tanah Bumbu Regency on June 5, 2023, it was explained: *“..... standards or benchmarks for supervision that we carry out on the implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) in Tanah Bumbu Regency can improve work implementation so that it can satisfy the people who use the transportation infrastructure. Besides that, supervision of the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) on an ongoing basis can improve work services.....”.*

From this statement it can be seen that it is concluded that the policies, provisions and laws and regulations that apply, this supervision is carried out with the intention of preventing errors and irregularities in the task so that all can be effective or effective. Leaders can increase the knowledge, experience and work skills of their employees such as being included in training, skills courses or special education both administrative and technical in nature and Leaders willing and not tired of giving direction and guidance. So that employees will be more capable and skilled in carrying out and completing the work they carry out well/

In its implementation, supervision must prioritize preventive actions, namely taking precautions so that irregularities do not occur, but if deviations often occur, repressive measures must be implemented, namely taking action to straighten and correct deviations so that the implementation of activities is always in accordance with what was planned. So basically Supervision is carried out not to find fault but is intended to prevent errors in the execution of work

The activity of updating and compiling guidelines for supervision is to anticipate and harmonize them with the rapid developments in the fields of science and technology, economy and institutions, especially those concerning systems, methods and procedures for implementing supervision.

The activity of compiling a master plan for supervision and an annual work plan for supervision is intended to coordinate the implementation of supervision of the regional development budget of Tanah Bumbu Regency and the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) between functional supervisory bodies so as to achieve integration in implementation. supervision. With the existence of the master plan, efforts are made to coordinate, integrate and synchronize functional supervision so that overlapping and repeated inspections can be avoided in the same period between functional supervisory apparatus, both at the province and in Tanah Bumbu Regency.

Strengthening the operational implementation of supervision is intended to increase the morality of local entrepreneurs and employees who handle supervision functionally, and support the implementation of work so that it can be carried out in an objective, orderly, smooth, full of integrity and productive manner. In the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) with the strengthening of the functional supervision system, improvements to the inherent monitoring facilities are also carried out in the form of institutional improvements and improvement of work discipline and culture for each element of the employee, including functional supervisory employees, so that as a whole government employees can function efficiently and effectively.

2) Observation of facts in the field regarding the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3)

The implementation of this program activity is intended to increase understanding so that it can be used as input as a basis for decision making regarding the meaning and significance of supervision in the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage sites for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) so that supervision can be carried out more smoothly, precise, and thorough. Activities within the framework of this program are also intended to foster the initiative and active role of supervision, especially by leaders, direct supervisors and the community, with the aim of supporting the smooth and accurate implementation of the supervision of the regional development budget of Tanah Bumbu Regency and the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage areas (TPS) Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3).

In his capacity as the Head of the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service, of course he wants employees who do not deviate from the work that is necessary, namely related to project problem solving services so that services are carried out according to norms that conflict with established regulations.

As stated by the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Control Division, the results of the interview which was held on 05 June 2023 are as follows: *".....in every arrangement of the committee that supervises the implementation of development, we always propose that they can cope with the increasing volume of work. Each proposal that we submit is based on the community's need for the transportation infrastructure from several proposals and incoming letters taking into account the pros and cons of the proposal so that their productivity is not hampered by the large amount of tasks that must be designed and completed. Not all aspirations from the community that we can accommodate, some will be sorted according to needs"*.

From the several statements above, it can be concluded that in response to follow-up supervision faced in recent years, they have tried their best even though it is recognized that it

has not been 100% a Temporary Storage Site (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) in accordance with the main tasks and function.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Regional Environmental Monitoring Officer (PPLHD) on 05 June 2023 it was explained: *".....As the Environmental Service of Tanah Bumbu Regency, the supervision carried out on the effectiveness of the implementation of supervision on the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) also depends on the means of supervision of the supervision of local entrepreneurs. In the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3), Temporary Storage Sites for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3) can monitor every work implementation, so employees can improve service quality. can always supervise directly directly"*.

This was also confirmed by the Head of the Infrastructure Sector for B3 Waste Management PT. KIM June 5, 2023 explained that: *"Yes, there is. Supervision is routinely carried out, but because we are regulated by the budget, that is why there is a certain schedule, namely per quarter, that is the schedule for inspection activities, but that does not mean that the inspection is covered focusing on that quarter. because indeed we supervise according to the mandate of Law No. 32. So the activity schedule is adjusted according to the building budget every year, but if there is no actual supervision without a schedule, we may step down because if the supervision is allowed, we will also be subject to Law No. 32 Article 65 paragraph 6 namely that local companies are being omitted here, which whenever we supervise violations continue to occur"*.

Based on the results of the interview above, it is explained that supervision is carried out routinely which is regulated by a budget that has a certain schedule, namely quarterly as a schedule for inspection activities, but that does not mean that inspections are carried out focusing on that quarter because direct supervision in the field is carried out according to the rules so that inspections are sometimes carried out suddenly. The government's role is not complete if it is not balanced with the programs created. In this case, there is an IPLC and the government supervises, monitors, and carries out unannounced inspections of companies. Such as IPLC is a liquid waste disposal permit aimed at business or industrial activities that use water sources as a place for liquid waste disposal from the results of their business activities.

In line with that, one of the Local Administrators in Tanah Bumbu Regency on June 5, 2023 explained: also stated that: *"The sudden inspection carried out by the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service played an important role in carrying out direct inspections related to this problem. Therefore, we, as entrepreneurs, must carry out detailed and careful checks on local companies, whether the procedures for running a business comply with the rules or standards set by the government. With the aim that the plans that have been prepared are carried out properly so as to achieve the goals that have been previously set, the inspection that we carry out hopefully will have a good impact on the surrounding community so that their environment is not polluted and they have a healthy life"*.

From this statement it can be seen that it is clear that such a situation can make and influence the successful implementation of the supervisory duties carried out by the National Public Works Agency of Tanah Bumbu Regency so that it can be efficient (effective). However, due to the limited time of the leadership, of course in this case using an indirect monitoring system, namely through reports submitted by employees or subordinates who have been assigned. Meanwhile, to avoid reports that are less objective or not in accordance with the actual reality.

In connection with this program, there are a number of activities, including employee development on supervisory extension supervision techniques and employee development on administrative quality control techniques and supervisory reporting. Employee development activities on supervisory extension supervision techniques are intended to disseminate understanding and awareness of supervision so that initiatives grow and the active role of government employees and the community in supervising the regional development budget of Tanah Bumbu Regency and the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3). This activity also includes the development of employees in the extension module supervision techniques, training of supervisory extension workers, as well as the implementation of supervisory counseling,

Employee development activities on administrative quality control techniques and supervisory reporting are intended to increase the reliability of recording, reporting and accountability, including evidence and documentation, in accordance with applicable accounting and supervisory norms (Santoso, 2016). Other activities within the framework of this program are improving the administration of the regional development budget for Tanah Bumbu Regency and implementing local entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3). This is intended to streamline the regional development management of Tanah Bumbu Regency over the implementation of supervision of local entrepreneurs in the reliable management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (LB3) so that they can be used for decision making, procurement, receipt, storage, utilization or issuance, maintenance, and write-off and destruction or sale and gift. Improving the administration of the Tanah Bumbu Regency regional development budget and implementing local entrepreneurs in managing Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) also includes efforts to improve the orderly implementation of cash hospitalization or reconciliation, inventory, confirmation, completion and storage of ownership documents,

3) Comparison of facts from observations of the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage sites (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3)

Comparison of facts from observations of the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage areas (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) is an observational practice that looks at the weaknesses or deficiencies of the facts being assessed (Pinontoan et al., 2019; Putriani, 2022). In addition to the weakness of the program in the framework of empowering the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3), it also concerns field implementers such as education, training and supervision counseling programs; employee development program on supervisory information monitoring techniques.

Comparison of the observed facts with supervisory standards on work responsibilities relating to the activities of carrying out supervision of the construction of bridges and Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) in Tanah Bumbu Regency makes it easy to see that responsibility for work is not entirely easy find out where the problem is

There is dissatisfaction with the comparison of observed facts with supervisory standards for work responsibilities due to the reluctance of related parties to carry out supervision together so that the reports submitted are less relevant. As stated by the Head of Environmental Pollution and Control on 05 June 2023 as follows: "*.....the deadline for completion of each report and proposal from the active field staff is usually 3-5 working days, this may change due to dependence on*

the time the supervision is carried out which is sent which often results in delays in completion . But the problem is with the limited skills they have, sometimes the incoming letters are coordinated with fields related to the Project Section which have not been resolved properly".

It can be concluded that judging from the level of supervision of the implementation project for Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) by the National Public Works Agency of Tanah Bumbu Regency, the standards or benchmarks for supervision of the implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3), observation of facts in the field as a means of supervision to detect deviations or irregularities, as well as actively supervise the project implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3) on an ongoing basis both internally and externally at Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) are on average good. This shows that with the level of supervision of the project implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3) you can see the existence of supervision in carrying out work so that the work assigned can be more easily controlled.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Regional Environmental Monitoring Officer (PPLHD) on 05 June 2023 it was explained: *".....The reason for implementing supervision of the implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) can anticipate the responsibilities that must be carried out by employees who provide services so that they can take active actions so that you can see the results of the work you are responsible for. Supervision of the implementation of local entrepreneurs in managing the Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) which in Tanah Bumbu Regency is able to direct employees to see the responsibilities they have to carry out"*

From this statement, it can be concluded that the project leader uses a direct supervision system for his responsibility as the main stakeholder of the project, because it is not uncommon or there are still reports submitted by subordinates that may not be objective, in the sense that they are not in accordance with the actual reality. This happens due to the attitude of the superiors who are not strict with their subordinates when they report things that are ugliness or incompetence in a job so that subordinates tend to only report what is good, with the aim of not getting angry again with the leadership.

According to information obtained from the Head of Infrastructure for B3 Waste Management, PT. KIM June 5, 2023 through interviews with researchers, stated: *"We as the environmental service (DLH) have inspected the location or directly observed that it was suspected of being polluted by the PT. KIM, after we received complaints from the public regarding environmental pollution produced by local entrepreneurs. Therefore, we made observations and took action against the factory of PT. KIM. And then we don't go further"*.

The results of the interviews said that the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service worked together with members of the legislature to test the quality of PT. KIM, DLH also conducted laboratory tests to determine the neutrality of the waste. The Department of Environment (DLH) conducts a re-examination at the factory site so that there are no conflicts within the company regarding the handling of the waste. In this case, the role of all parties, both the community and the company, is required.

Observation of facts in the field regarding the scope of supervision is intended to increase the insight and quality of work of human resources (employees) as material for supervisory knowledge, including professionalism, expertise, skills, and mental stability of supervisory officials so that they are able to carry out supervision, interpret the results of supervision, and formulate action steps exactly what is needed. Improving the quality of human resources through education and training programs is also associated with efforts to increase productivity and career development of supervisory employees.

In order to socialize and institutionalize supervision both for state employees and the public, counseling activities are carried out regarding various systems and forms of supervision. Thus, knowledge about various types of supervision and understanding of the meaning and benefits of supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) is increasingly widespread, so that the transparency of state employees and the community's participation in monitoring activities of local entrepreneurs in The management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) has increased.

Various activities within the framework of this program are intended to increase the availability and quality of necessary supervisory information and to integrate it with the need to adjust policies, planning, supervision, monitoring and reporting. In the context of employee development regarding information system supervision techniques, the use of information technology is also strengthened so that the implementation of supervision can be carried out efficiently and effectively and the results of supervision can be conveyed more quickly and with increasing quality, so that the necessary follow-up steps can be carried out more quickly and precisely as well.

4) Reporting to the leadership on the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3)

Reporting to the leadership on the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) is a corrective action through employee development on technical guidelines for supervision of the construction of environmental impacts in the form of a quality management system for construction activities of temporary storage areas (TPS) Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) including environmental impact rehabilitation. Based on a review of the existing and current technical standards and guidelines for the construction of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Materials (LB3) as well as the results in the field when conducting field surveys on environmental impact work that is being carried out, employee development is carried out on supervisory techniques this technical guide.

Report on the objectivity of supervision activities to the Head of National Agency for the implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) related to the fact that is seen as a measure to obtain factual data due to activities in Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) is collected every day.

To provide good supervision, it should provide convenience in providing information and existing procedural mechanisms. From the results of field research and based on statements from the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Control Division during an interview that was held on June 5, 2023, the following: *".....the general public and our employees are trying our best to provide services by providing good infrastructure. Mechanisms and procedures are carried out in*

accordance with existing needs, but the constraints on our technical capabilities sometimes make them disappointed with the construction that is often damaged".

From some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that in the implementation of supervision which reports on the objectivity of supervision activities to the Head of the National Agency for the implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) has not yet fully taken up Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Material Waste Dangerous and Toxic (LB3) well.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Regional Environmental Monitoring Officer (PPLHD) on June 5, 2023 it was explained: *"..... Supervision of the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) is carried out objectively regarding every work that must be supported by the smooth running of the Tanah Bumbu Regency regional development program, the availability of transportation facilities such as environmental impacts is a it is important to be able to launch cooperative relations and the flow of transportation from people who carry out activities to connect one region to another....."*

There is dissatisfaction with the correction of each work because there are still reports that should be carried out in accordance with the provisions in force.

The implementation process is crucial, but by still referring to the existing laws and regulations, all problems can be overcome, as stated by the Head of the Infrastructure Sector for B3 Waste Management PT. KIM results of the interview that was held on June 5, 2023 are as follows: *"..... every existing correction is based on principle approval from the Head of Service and also based on suggestions from each competent work unit. The existing building formations are the formations needed by the community so that many are not suitable to be included in order to avoid existing projects also referring to existing budgetary sources, so that many cannot be accommodated due to limited funds"*.

From the several statements above, it can be concluded that the corrections to the implementation of the supervision of the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) have already taken place properly. Even though it is admitted that it is still not optimal because it is hit by limited budget funds.

Unlike what was stated by one of the Local Administrators in Tanah Bumbu Regency on June 5, 2023 it was explained: also stated that: *"The supervision carried out by the environmental agency and officers at the glass tea company does not periodically or routinely monitor waste and reports produced by the Tanah Bumbu district Environmental Agency must be objective, because there is no follow-up action on the pollution and a lack of supervision in the management of factory waste. PT. KIMt which is located which results in excessive environmental pollution, including the river around the community"*.

From the four statements it can be concluded that to support the effectiveness of the implementation of work involving supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) vertically carried out by the government through technical operations delegated to the Project Supervisor. The aim of the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service is to be able to carry out supervision which is considered effective when the project is implemented or has been implemented.

Implementation guidelines are based on technical guidelines and monitoring mechanisms needed in the implementation of development including the rehabilitation of environmental

impacts and mostly refer to the District Head's Decree, especially the main tasks and functions of the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service. while technically in the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) by the Environmental Pollution Control and Control Sector, which is adjusted and made a Technical Guideline for Project Supervision for the construction of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) specifically for environmental impact work as well as implementation guidelines that have just been made as follows: (1) This design review guide is in accordance with the scope of activities. A design review guide will be made in the form of an Implementation Guide (PP) covering detailed field data collection guidelines to support design reviews, compile technical calculations, make design drawings in accordance with standard operating procedures for technical planning due to changes in the field, (2) Guidance on Supervision, supervision and technical reporting of environmental impact work discrepancies. Non-conformance report is a report or note made by the Supervision Consultant and Service User staff in the field to be submitted to the Service User regarding the non-conformity of a work item in the field both regarding quality/quality, volume/quantity, as well as appearance. make design drawings in accordance with standard operating procedures for technical planning as a result of changes in the field, (2) Guidelines for Supervision, supervision and technical reporting of environmental impact work discrepancies. Non-conformance report is a report or note made by the Supervision Consultant and Service User staff in the field to be submitted to the Service User regarding the non-conformity of a work item in the field both regarding quality/quality, volume/quantity, as well as appearance. make design drawings in accordance with standard operating procedures for technical planning as a result of changes in the field, (2) Guidelines for Supervision, supervision and technical reporting of environmental impact work discrepancies. Non-conformance report is a report or note made by the Supervision Consultant and Service User staff in the field to be submitted to the Service User regarding the non-conformity of a work item in the field both regarding quality/quality, volume/quantity, as well as appearance.

The procedures for implementing the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the management of temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3) in Tanah Bumbu Regency include (1) before work verification is approved, the Regional Environmental Supervisory Officer (PPLHD) evaluates the work in the industrial sector, (2)) Every time there is a discrepancy in the work, it is recorded as a job evaluation, (3) The evaluation is submitted to the Local Administrator for approval of repairs, plans and duration of repairs, (4) The results of the approval are submitted to the Service User. In accordance with the scope of activities, technical guidelines are made in the form of Implementation Guidelines (PP) as follows: (!

To ensure the implementation of the work is in accordance with the quality, cost, volume and time plans that have been stipulated in the construction service contract, it is necessary to have a team who will serve as supervisors whose role is to assist the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service Work Unit in carrying out technical supervision on location of ongoing activity. The supervisory team referred to, is a technical supervision/supervision work consulting service provider in Tanah Bumbu Regency, is to assist the Work Unit (Satker)

The Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service in carrying out technical supervision of construction work activities in the field carried out by the construction work Provider, due to the limited manpower of the Work Unit concerned, both in terms of quantity and qualifications. Minimizing the technical constraints that are often faced by providers of construction work in the field in implementing designs that meet the specifications requirements. Provide certainty and guarantee to the Service User that the work carried out by the Provider of construction work is in accordance with the specifications and technical requirements stated in the contract

documents. Assist in completing design revisions, if there are differences between the existing design and conditions in the field.

Environmental impact technical supervision is supervising environmental impact work so that the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) is efficient and effective and in accordance with the design and specifications used as the basis for supervision of work in the field to obtain results of construction work that meet the requirements listed within specifications (accurate quality), and carried out in a cost-effective and timely manner (Ardhani, 2019). The target of the technical supervision work for the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) is to achieve the results of the above work in accordance with the contents of the contract document, so that the performance of the Temporary Storage Site for Hazardous and Toxic Materials (LB3) handled is expected to provide its services until the end of the plan.

Validation of the implementation of activities must consider the following provisions: (1) In accordance with the established criteria for review and approval of the process. Re-validate the implementation of activities if the results do not match the established criteria, after repairs or improvements have been made. In addition, each work unit/activity implementing unit must be able to identify the results of each activity stage from the beginning to the end of the activity and identify the status of the activity results. The purpose of identification is to ensure that the results of activities can be analyzed if there is a discrepancy in the process and results of activities. Records of identification results must always be maintained under supervision of records/proof of work. To ensure that maintenance of work results at the time of delivery remains the same as at the time of production, maintenance must be carried out until the time of delivery. In the process of submitting work results, each work unit must require and implement a process for maintaining work results and those that become part of the work results so that quality is maintained. (2) Monitoring and supervision of Activities Monitoring and supervision of Activities is an evaluation process that must be carried out to determine the performance of the results of the implementation of activities, so that results can be measured or assessed from the products of service providers. Monitoring is part of controlling the quality of work results, so that all submitted activity results can meet the requirements of the job acceptance criteria. Things that must be considered in carrying out monitoring include: (a) The person in charge for each stage of activity must determine the appropriate method for monitoring and measuring the work results of each stage of work. (b) Monitoring and measurement is carried out by verifying that the requirements have been fulfilled. (c) Each monitoring and measurement is carried out at an appropriate stage based on the planned arrangements. (d) Records of evidence of monitoring and measurement of activity results must be maintained in the supervision of records/proof of work. (b) Monitoring and measurement is carried out by verifying that the requirements have been fulfilled. (c) Each monitoring and measurement is carried out at an appropriate stage based on the planned arrangements. (d) Records of evidence of monitoring and measurement of activity results must be maintained in the supervision of records/proof of work.

In addition, each work unit must determine, collect and analyze appropriate and sufficient data to demonstrate suitability and effectiveness. Data analysis aims to evaluate where continuous improvement can be implemented and the analysis should be based on data generated from monitoring and measurement activities or from other relevant sources.

In addition, the Public Works Department also oversees the activities of employees at the Project Superintendent. The implementation of supervision begins with the Annual Supervision Work Program (PKPT) which includes inspection objects for each project implementer.

Along with the efficient use of the implementation of internal supervision, external supervision is also carried out by constitutional oversight institutions, namely Bepeka and the DPR, as well as community oversight which has increased.

Supervision by Bepeka and the DPR has become sharper, more intensive, more critical, and has had a positive impact. Likewise, surveillance carried out by the community has led to efforts to find the truth in order to find weaknesses or irregularities committed by government officials. Community supervision is very beneficial because complaints or complaints from the public are also useful in supporting the improvement of inherent supervision and functional supervision.

Increased supervision is also carried out by intensifying the implementation of follow-up on the results of supervision by responsible leaders/superiors. Follow-up on the results of the supervision is grouped into preventive follow-up in the form of institutional improvement, management and staffing to improve the smooth implementation of general government tasks and the implementation of local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3). as well as preventing waste, leakage and irregularities; and repressive follow-up in the form of taking action against acts of corruption, abuse of authority, leakage and waste and other abuses.

Such prosecution is carried out in the form of administrative actions against employees, civil actions or lawsuits against employees and/or third parties, criminal charges against employees and/or third parties through the Attorney General's Office or the police. supervision so that supervision is increasingly accepted as part of activities in the overall cycle of government management and implementation of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (LB3) and the results of supervision are used to increase supervision and efficiency and effectiveness of work implementation; the quality of supervision and recommendations is increasing so as to increase the success rate of the necessary follow-up.

With various efforts to develop employees regarding supervision and utilization techniques in the field of implementation and supervision that are open to increasing community participation, a more stable system of implementation and supervision of Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Material Waste (LB3) has been realized. and has succeeded in supporting the supervision of local entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) in the Long and Medium Term Development Strategic Plan of Tanah Bumbu Regency 2011 - 2015

With the results achieved during the Tanah Bumbu Regency Long and Medium Term Development Strategic Plan for 2011 - 2015, the condition of the implementation and supervision system for local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) at the start of PJP II was much better. better compared to the situation at the beginning of the Long and Medium Term Development Strategic Plan for Tanah Bumbu Regency 2011 - 2015. However, that doesn't mean there aren't problems, and it doesn't mean that the hopes of achieving higher results can easily be achieved. The problems of implementing and supervising local entrepreneurs in the management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) that will be faced in the coming years will be quite complex.

CONCLUSSION

Local Entrepreneurs in the Management of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) carried out by the Tanah Bumbu Regency Environmental Service have, in principle, been carried out to the fullest, however, it cannot be said to be successful effectively due to the existence of Temporary Storage Sites (TPS). Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) which does not meet the needs of the community, this is because the Temporary Storage Site (TPS) for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (LB3) that is used does not cover the entire project.

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