

The Role of the Environmental Service in the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) in Karangligar Village

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Abstract

Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste in Karangligar Village is an important issue in maintaining environmental sustainability. Law Number 32 of 2009 regulates the obligation to manage B3 waste, but practices in the field still face various challenges. This study uses an empirical legal approach by collecting primary data through interviews, as well as secondary data from legal documents and related literature. The results of the study indicate that the Role of the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) in Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Article 53 Paragraph (1) Environmental supervisory officers are authorized to monitor, request information, make copies of documents and/or make necessary notes, enter certain places, take pictures, make audio-visual recordings, take samples, check equipment, check installations and/or transportation equipment, and/or stop certain violations. The steps taken by the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) in handling the case of the disposal of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste in Karangligar Village are in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations, as stipulated in Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2012. These steps include location identification, mapping, sampling, and environmental restoration efforts.

Keywords: Role, Management, B3 Waste.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues are a very big concern and must receive better attention from both the private sector and the government. In Law Number 32 of 2009 Chapter 10 Article 68 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, it is explained that everyone who carries out business and/or activities is obliged to maintain the sustainability of environmental functions and comply with the provisions on environmental quality books or environmental damage standards (Novita, 2022).

Indonesia with existing environmental laws from Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning the Unity of Basic Provisions for the Environment (UULH) which was later amended by Law Number 23 concerning Environmental Management (UUPPLH) which recognizes two forms of environmental problems, namely environmental pollution and environmental destruction as in Article 1 Point (2) of Law Number 23 of 1997, namely the entry or introduction of living

creatures, substances, energy and/or other components into the environment through activities, so that its quality decreases to a certain level which causes the environment to no longer function in accordance with its intended use (Ukas dan Arman, 2019).

In relation to environmental damage due to human factors, Article 87 has a basic principle, namely "the polluter pays or polluter pays principle" which is explained in Article 87 paragraph (1) of the UUPPLH which states, "every person responsible for a business and/or activity who carries out an unlawful act in the form of pollution and/or environmental damage which causes losses to other people or the environment is obliged to pay compensation and/or carry out certain actions." (Haryadi, 2022).

Based on Article 1 point (3) of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 18 of 1999 concerning the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3), B3 waste management is "A series of activities that include reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, management and stockpiling of B3 waste".

Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) is one of the crucial instruments in environmental management in Indonesia, which is strictly regulated by applicable laws and regulations. AMDAL is needed to identify, predict, and evaluate the impact of an activity or project on the environment before the activity is implemented. Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH) is the main legal basis for the implementation of AMDAL in Indonesia. Article 27 of UUPPLH explicitly mandates that every activity that has the potential to cause a significant impact on the environment must be accompanied by an AMDAL. Government Regulation No. 27 concerning Environmental Permits is a more detailed legal umbrella regarding the procedures for environmental permits in Indonesia. This regulation describes in more detail the requirements and procedures for implementing AMDAL as an integral part of environmental permits. Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Documents is a legal instrument that provides direction and guidelines for the preparation of environmental documents in Indonesia (Ikhlasih, 2024).

Regarding waste disposal, Article 20 paragraph (1) and (2) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Management, states that: "Without a permit decision, everyone is prohibited from disposing of waste into the environmental media." "Everyone is prohibited from disposing of waste originating from outside the territory of Indonesia into the Indonesian environmental media." Looking at the provisions of Article 20 paragraph (1) and (2) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009, it is clear that Indonesia has made efforts to protect the environment from B3 waste by stating that its territory is not used as a place to dispose of waste from any country (Prasetyo, 2018).

The sanctions that are regulated if Article 59 of the UUPPLH is not implemented are regulated in Article 76 of the UUPPLH, namely Paragraph (1) "The Minister, governor or regent/mayor shall apply administrative sanctions to those responsible for businesses and/or activities if during their supervision violations of environmental permits are found, Paragraph (2) "Administrative sanctions consist of written warnings, government coercion, freezing of environmental permits, revocation of environmental permits (Aziz, 2018).

Several areas in West Java, medical waste management has not yet been implemented as regulated in the UUPPLH. One of them is Karawang Regency, this is evidenced by the discovery of medical waste mixed with domestic waste in the residential area of Karangligar Village, this has led to allegations of violations of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, specifically Articles 103, 104, and 109. In an interview with Mr. Permadi Utama from the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH), the Environmental Monitoring and Control (PPLH) team said that in this case it came from a hospital in Karawang Regency. Based on applicable provisions, medical waste from hospitals is classified as Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste. Waste must be handed over to a

third party that has a medical waste management permit. Mr. Permadi Utama from the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH), the Environmental Monitoring and Control Team (PPLH) also said that the case of medical waste disposal containing Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) in Karangligar Village has been cleaned and has been handed over to a third party that has a medical waste management permit. Furthermore, soil sample tests are carried out. If the test results do not indicate environmental pollution, then handling will be sufficient up to the emergency response stage. However, if pollution is indicated, recovery steps will be taken immediately.

Meanwhile, Head of Environmental Monitoring and Control Division (PPLH) of Karawang Environmental and Sanitation Agency, Mrs. Meli Rahmawati has summoned two hospital managers, according to her, the disposal of medical waste was carried out by a private waste management party that collaborated with the hospital. She also said that the Karawang Regency Environmental Agency (DLH) has collaborated with the Health Agency, Police, Sub-district, and Village to handle this case.

The UUPPLH regulates the principle of community involvement in the AMDAL process as regulated in Article 26. Based on the provisions of Article 26 Paragraph (2) of the UUPPLH, community involvement in the AMDAL process is carried out based on the principle of providing transparent and complete information and the community.

The high population growth in Karawang Regency has also increased the number of health facilities in Karawang every year. The increasing number of health facilities in Karawang Regency has forced law enforcement to work harder in supervising and enforcing the law on medical waste management in accordance with the UUPPLH.

From this, the author is interested and wants to discuss further: (1) What is the role of the Environmental Service in the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in Karangligar Village, (2) What is the environmental impact of the disposal of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in Karangligar Village.

METHOD RESEARCH

This type of research is an empirical (sociological) legal research with a sociological legal type that will use theories of the effectiveness of the law that includes research on the identification of law (unwritten). The empirical legal research data collection techniques are primary data collection and secondary data. The primary data collection technique in empirical legal research is interviews and observations, while the technique used for secondary data collection is to collect, document books, journals, scientific papers, dictionaries, encyclopedias and documents related to research problems that are sourced from library materials or legal materials, both primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials (Muhaimin, 2020).

DISCUSSION

1. The Role of the Environmental Service in the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) in Karangligar Village

In overcoming various environmental problems including environmental pollution and/or damage that result in a decrease in the carrying capacity and environmental holding capacity and can threaten the survival of humans and other living creatures, it is necessary to carry out planning, supervision, maintenance, control and legal arrangements in the utilization of the environment.

Based on Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Article 6 Paragraph (1) explains that the duties and authorities of the Regional Government in environmental protection and management are

implemented in a comprehensive, integrated, and consistent manner through policies: (a) determining environmental policies at the district level; (b) determining and implementing KLHS at the district level; (c) determining and implementing policies regarding the Regency RPPLH; (d) determining and implementing policies regarding Amdal, UKL-UPL and SPPL; (e) conducting an inventory of natural resources and greenhouse gas emissions at the district level; (f) developing and implementing cooperation and partnerships; (g) developing and implementing environmental economic instruments; (h) facilitating the resolution of environmental disputes; (i) providing guidance and supervision on the compliance of business and/or activity managers with environmental licensing provisions and laws and regulations; (j) implementing minimum service standards in the environmental sector; (k) implementing policies regarding procedures for recognizing the existence of customary law communities, local wisdom, and the rights of customary law communities that are bound by environmental protection and management at the regional level; (l) manage environmental information at the regional level; (m) develop and implement environmental information system policies at the regional level; (n) provide education, training, guidance, and awards; (o) issue environmental permits at the regional level; (p) enforce environmental law at the regional level; (q) supervise the implementation of environmental protection and management at the district level; (r) issue permits for temporary storage of B3 waste and collection of B3 waste at the district level, except for used lubricants/oil; (s) issue permits for B3 waste processing locations; (t) issue permits for discharging wastewater into water or water sources; (u) issue permits for utilization of wastewater into land for application on land; (v) carry out surprise inspections of activities suspected of polluting the environment; (w) apply administrative sanctions to those responsible for businesses and/or activities if violations are found during supervision; (x) coerce those responsible for businesses and/or activities to carry out environmental restoration due to pollution and/or environmental damage they have carried out; (y) appoint a third party to carry out environmental restoration due to pollution and/or environmental damage at the expense of the person responsible for the business and/or activity.

Article 53 explains the authority of environmental supervisory officers, namely: Paragraph (1) Environmental supervisory officers have the authority to: a. carry out monitoring; b. request information; c. make copies of documents and/or make necessary notes; d. enter certain places; e. take photographs; f. make audio-visual recordings; g. take samples; h. inspect equipment; i. inspect installations and/or means of transportation; and/or j. stop certain violations.

The Environmental Agency (DLH) has a very important role in the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3), which is one of the main challenges in maintaining environmental sustainability and public health. The Environmental Agency (DLH) is responsible for formulating and implementing regulations and policies governing the management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3), including the collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of waste. This policy aims to protect the environment and the community from the negative impacts of B3 waste.

The UUPPLH states that the authority of environmental supervisory officers is: (a) to carry out monitoring, (b) to request information, (c) to make copies of documents and/or make necessary notes, (d) to enter certain places, (e) to take photographs, (f) to make audio-visual recordings, (g) to take samples, (h) to inspect equipment, (i) to inspect installations and/or means of transportation, (j) to stop certain violations (Rahmadi, 2019).

The Government and Regional Government have the authority to handle public complaints. In the context of information transparency and public participation, complaints are entitled to receive information regarding the development or status of complaint management, complaint result reports and follow-up to complaint results. In addition, information related to the complainant must be kept confidential by the Responsible Agency, in accordance with

Article 10 of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for Managing Complaints of Alleged Pollution and/or Environmental Destruction and/or Forest Destruction: 1) Receipt through complaint media which can be: telephone, facsimile, letter, electronic mail, website, social media, short messages, complaint applications, and other media; 2) Review; 3) Verification carried out by administrative examination and field examination by environmental supervisors and appointed ASN; 4) Formulation of the results report containing the background and purpose of the verification, analysis of the results data, legal analysis, conclusions and suggestions and verification attachments whose results are in the form of proven and unproven complaints; and 5) follow-up to complaints (Sani, 2022).

In the case of medical waste disposal in Karangligar Village, Karawang Regency, the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) has taken proactive steps to address the problem. According to Mr. Permadi Utama from the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH), the Environmental Monitoring and Control (PPLH) team. The Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) has carried out cleaning in accordance with the stages that have been set. These stages include mitigation, mapping, sampling, and recovery. In the mitigation stage, the Environmental Service (DLH) immediately identified the location of the medical waste disposal and took quick action to prevent further impacts on public health and the environment. Furthermore, mapping was carried out to determine the affected area and identify the source of the waste. Sampling was carried out to analyze the type and level of hazard of the waste disposed of, so that appropriate handling steps can be applied. Finally, the recovery stage aims to restore environmental conditions to their original state, including rehabilitation of contaminated areas. With these steps, the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) seeks to ensure that similar incidents do not recur in the future and that public health and the environment are maintained.

There are several types of sanctions that can be imposed on individuals or business entities that do not manage Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste. Administrative sanctions for violations of environmental provisions are strictly regulated in regional regulations, namely in Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2022 Article 85 paragraph (1) and Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2012 Article 57 paragraph (1). Both provisions provide a legal basis for the Regional Government to implement administrative measures such as written warnings, government coercion, freezing of permits, or revocation of permits, as a form of law enforcement in an effort to maintain and protect the sustainability of the environment from various forms of pollution and/or damage carried out by business actors or activities. The first sanction, namely a written warning, is the initial sanction given to those responsible for businesses and/or activities that do not comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the environmental sector. This warning is a warning so that business actors immediately make improvements or fulfill the obligations that have been violated. This warning is delivered officially by an authorized official and includes a certain time limit for following up on the violations committed.

The next sanction is government coercion imposed if the business actor or activity does not comply with the written warning that has been given. This sanction allows the local government to force the business actor to stop the violation and take environmental recovery actions. The form of coercion can be in the form of temporary cessation of activities, temporary closure of facilities, or other actions aimed at stopping environmental pollution and/or damage.

The next sanction is the freezing of the permit, an administrative sanction imposed by temporarily suspending the rights of business actors to carry out activities that have obtained environmental permits or business permits. This sanction is given when the violation committed has a serious impact on the environment and the business actor does not show a commitment to correcting the violation. During the period of the permit freezing, the business actor is

prohibited from continuing activities related to the permit, until the obligation for recovery and repair is fulfilled.

The next sanction is the revocation of the permit. The strictest form of administrative sanction, carried out if the business actor still does not carry out the obligation to improve and restore the environment even though they have been given the opportunity through warnings, coercion, or freezing of the permit. With the revocation of the permit, the business actor loses all rights to carry out the business activities concerned. This sanction reflects the commitment of the local government to take firm action against serious violations of the environment, in order to provide a deterrent effect and protect the sustainability of the ecosystem in the Karawang Regency area.

In addition to government coercion, other preventive efforts that can be taken by the Government against activities that have the potential to damage and pollute the environment are through administrative legal instruments in the form of environmental audits. In this context, the owner of the activity has not committed any existing violations. If the owner of the activity has violated the regulations or has shown non-compliance with existing laws and regulations, then the government can require the owner of the activity to conduct an environmental audit, which is called a "compulsory environmental audit" (Fadli, 2016).

In addition to government coercion, other preventive efforts that can be taken by the Government against activities that have the potential to damage and pollute the environment are through administrative legal instruments in the form of environmental audits. In this context, the owner of the activity has not committed any existing violations. If the owner of the activity has violated the regulations or has demonstrated non-compliance with existing laws and regulations, then the government can require the owner of the activity to conduct an environmental audit, which is called a "compulsory environmental audit" (Debataraja, 2023).

Health facilities prefer to use third-party services to manage the B3 waste they produce because it is more efficient. This is because B3 waste processing equipment, one of which is an Incinerator, has a fairly expensive price, in addition, the reason health facilities prefer to use third-party services is the complexity of the permits obtained in order to operate the processing equipment. One of the permits that must be obtained in order to operate the Incinerator is an emission permit, where the party authorized to grant the permit is the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation directly.

This is also regulated in Government Regulation Number 101 of 2014 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste that in Article 99 Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) must be carried out by every person who produces B3 waste, if they are unable to do it themselves then it can be handed over to a third party who has a permit.

This is also regulated in Government Regulation Number 101 of 2014 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste that in Article 99 Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) must be carried out by every person who produces B3 waste, if they are unable to do it themselves then it can be handed over to a third party who has a permit.

2. Environmental Impact of Hazardous and Toxic Waste Disposal (B3) in Karangligar Village

Based on the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Article 1 paragraph 26, "Environmental impact is the influence of changes in the environment caused by a business and/or activity". Furthermore, in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits, "Significant impact is a very fundamental change in the environment caused by a business or activity" (Zurrahmi, 2021).

Solid medical waste which is Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste from health facilities is included in the category of infectious waste and contains pathogenic

microorganisms that affect various health disorders, which can spread infections such as hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, HIV, so that its management is special and must follow the instructions of the Minister of Health Regulation HK.01.07/menkes/537/2020. However, in practice there are still hospitals that do not manage solid medical waste properly, if you look at the impact of solid medical waste, it is necessary to introduce criminal law in businesses such as hospitals (Suroto, 2024).

The Waste Management Law is an effort by the government to provide a guarantee of a better and healthier life for the community as stated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution "everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and has the right to receive health services". Administrative Law Enforcement is law enforcement aimed at the act of violation and aims to stop the act of violation. The nature of the sanction is reparatory, which means restoring to its original state, so that violators in the management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste who are subject to administrative sanctions have an obligation to restore the environment to its original state or before being polluted. The purpose of law enforcement in the environmental sector is to protect the environment itself. Law enforcement is carried out as a form of protecting the environment from pollution or damage resulting from a business or activity of managing Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste that does not follow the laws as regulated, both supervision and enforcement are carried out according to the structure based on the applicable Law.

Several health facilities that violate the management of B3 waste as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Explanation of Article 73 of the UUPPLH states that "serious violations are unlawful acts that result in relatively large pollution and/or environmental damage and cause public unrest".

If there are people or industries that produce Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) and do not process it but dispose of it intentionally and carelessly, they can be subject to criminal penalties in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Namely in Article:

1. Article 102 Any person who manages Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste without a permit as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (4) shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of at least IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).
2. Article 103 Any person who produces Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) and does not manage it as referred to in Article 59, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of at least Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).
3. Article 104 Any person who dumps Waste and/or materials into the environmental media without a permit as referred to in Article 60, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of at most Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah) (Sitorus, 2022).

The administrative fines regulated in Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste are regulated in Articles 92, 93, 94, and 95 with certain criteria. namely:

1. Article 92 Paragraph (1) The amount of the administrative fine with the criteria of not having an Environmental Approval but already having a Business License as referred to in Article 91 paragraph (1) letter a is calculated at 2.5% (two point five percent) multiplied by the investment value of the Business and/or Activity. Paragraph (2) The

administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is applied at a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

2. Article 93 Paragraph (1) The amount of the administrative fine with the criteria of not having Environmental Approval and Business Permit as referred to in Article 91 paragraph (1) letter b is calculated at 5% (five percent) of the investment value of the Business and/or Activity. Paragraph (2) The administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is applied at a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
3. Article 94 Paragraph (1) The amount of the administrative fine based on the criteria of not carrying out obligations in Business Licensing related to Environmental Approval as referred to in Article 91 paragraph (1) letter c is determined based on the level of violation:
 - a. Light;
 - b. Currently; or
 - c. Heavy.

Article (2) The level of violation as referred to in paragraph (1) with the amount of the administrative fine:

- a. Light at least Rp. 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) and at most Rp. 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah);
- b. Medium, at least Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) and at most Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah); or
- c. Weight, at least Rp. 20,000,000.00 (twenty million rupiah) and at most Rp. 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah)

Article (3) The amount of the administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (2) is calculated cumulatively for each violation. Article (4) The amount of the administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (3) is applied at a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

4. Article 95 The amount of the administrative fine based on the criteria of negligence and/or committing an act as referred to in Article 92 paragraph (1) letter d is a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste management is influenced by various interrelated factors. First, legal certainty is key, where clear and firm regulations will make it easier for business actors to understand their obligations. Second, socialization and education to the community and business actors or activities regarding Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste management regulations are very important to increase awareness and compliance. Consistent supervision and law enforcement also play a major role, without adequate supervision, violations can occur without consequences. Meanwhile, community participation in supervision can strengthen the waste management system. Finally, economic and cultural factors of the community related to the environment can influence compliance with the law, where communities with high environmental awareness tend to be more obedient to existing regulations.

Of these factors, only two factors are fulfilled, namely the legal factor. The legal factor is stated to be fulfilled because there are regulations governing the management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste, namely Law Number 32 of 2009. The second factor that is fulfilled is the cultural factor, where in this case the culture of the community has been instilled since childhood, where since childhood the community has been taught the behavior of protecting the environment by throwing garbage in its place in order to create a healthy environment.

Based on the analysis of factors that influence the effectiveness and the results of the research above, it can be stated that administrative law enforcement on the management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste is running less effectively. This can be seen from the facts regarding the obstacles in administrative law enforcement in Karawang Regency.

From the findings of the interview with Mr. Permadi Utama, the Environmental Supervision and Control (PPLH) section of the Karawang Regency Environmental Agency, the obstacles to the management of B3 waste in health facilities in Karawang Regency can be seen from the facts regarding the obstacles in enforcing administrative law in Karawang Regency.

The first obstacle, namely the lack of personnel or low human resources in conducting supervision in the field is an obstacle faced by the Karawang Regency DLHK. So that in terms of administrative law enforcement, the Karawang Regency DLHK carries out law enforcement limited to written warnings and government coercion. Enforcement is carried out not only to health facilities, but also to all B3 waste producers.

The second obstacle is the lack of socialization and coaching related to B3 waste management. Lack of socialization is one of the factors in B3 waste management, socialization of B3 waste management plays a crucial role in preventing environmental pollution, protecting public health, and encouraging social responsibility in maintaining a safer and healthier environment.

The third obstacle is the lack of budget. The lack of budget from the Karawang Regency DLHK can have a significant impact on the management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) medical waste and various other environmental aspects. With a limited budget, the Karawang Regency DLHK may not be able to carry out adequate socialization and education programs to raise awareness to individuals or business entities managing Health Facility waste, which can result in a lack of knowledge and understanding of the correct procedures. This can lead to weak supervision of violations of B3 waste management in Health Facilities, thereby increasing the risk of environmental pollution.

The impact of the case of medical waste disposal mixed with domestic waste in Karangligar Village threatens the health and safety of residents in the long term because the groundwater consumed by residents will be polluted. In addition, B3 waste from health facilities is infectious waste where the waste contains diseases that can be transmitted.

Disposal of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste from health facilities has serious impacts on the environment, such as soil and water pollution that can endanger public health. Therefore, the management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste is strictly regulated by law, one of which is through Government Regulation Number 101 of 2014 which expressly prohibits the dumping of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste into the environment. This provision aims to prevent environmental damage and health risks caused by hazardous waste. Strict supervision is needed at every stage to prevent negative impacts such as environmental pollution, the risk of nosocomial infection, and exposure to B3 waste. Limitations in the management of medical waste can lead to the accumulation of waste, which has the potential to pollute the environment and threaten public health. Therefore, it is important to increase the awareness and knowledge of health workers regarding the proper management of medical waste (Ramdan, 2025).

The impact of waste disposal has many bad consequences. The lightest is the decline in environmental beauty. The decline in beauty is often followed by a bad smell. A dirty environment will disrupt daily life. A more severe consequence is impaired health. This disruption can occur because water for household needs is polluted, so that water pollution will cause disease outbreaks, such as cholera. Piles of garbage and waste are good places to live for types of animals that transmit diseases, including mosquitoes, flies, rats, worms that are easily transmitted to children who play in polluted places (Rahmatiar, 2021).

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the role of the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) is clearly visible in the Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Article 53

Paragraph (1) Environmental supervisory officers are authorized to: a. conduct monitoring; b. request information; c. make copies of documents and/or make necessary notes; d. enter certain places; e. take photographs; f. make audio-visual recordings; g. take samples; h. check equipment; i. check installations and/or means of transportation; and/or j. stop certain violations. The steps taken by the Karawang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) in handling the case of the disposal of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) waste in Karangligar Village are in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations, as regulated in the Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2012. These steps include location identification, mapping, sampling, and environmental recovery efforts.

The impact of the improper disposal of B3 waste from health facilities in Karangligar Village has an environmental impact that threatens the health and safety of residents in the long term because the groundwater consumed by residents will be polluted. In addition, B3 waste from health facilities is infectious waste where the waste contains diseases that can be transmitted. Medical waste mixed with domestic waste causes soil and water pollution, and has the potential to spread dangerous diseases such as hepatitis and nosocomial infections.

Suggestion

Suggestions that can be given by researchers, with the existence of these laws and regulations, medical waste management should be guided by applicable regulations. If this is not implemented, the Government and the Karawang Regency Environmental Service must strengthen supervision and law enforcement, and have the right to impose administrative sanctions on the problem, either in the form of temporary permit revocation or other forms that have been determined. In addition, the government's role in implementing B3 waste management affairs can contribute to implementing programs in the future. The Karawang Regency Environmental and Sanitation Service needs to expand the reach of socialization so that it is not only at certain events.

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