

ABSTRAK

KEWENANGAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU DALAM PENGAWASAN PENCEMARAN LIMBAH BAHAN BERBAHAYA DAN BERACUN (B3)

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Pengawasan pencemaran limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3) merupakan kewajiban hukum pemerintah daerah sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan terkait lingkungan hidup yaitu dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Kabupaten Pringsewu, yang berkembang di sektor manufaktur, pertanian, dan perkebunan, menghadapi tantangan dalam pengelolaan limbah B3 akibat lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi, kurangnya tenaga ahli pengawas dan rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pringsewu dalam pengawasan pencemaran limbah B3 serta tindak lanjut yang telah dilakukan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan empiris. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pringsewu dalam pengawasan limbah B3 mencakup regulasi, monitoring, dan tindakan administratif terhadap pelanggaran lingkungan. Implementasi kebijakan masih terhambat lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi bertentangan dengan Pasal 28 Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Pringsewu Nomor 8 Tahun 2014 yang mewajibkan sinergi lintas sektor dan kurangnya pengawasan langsung di lapangan, Tindak lanjut pengawasan dilakukan melalui sosialisasi kepada pelaku usaha dan masyarakat, pembinaan berkala terkait pengelolaan limbah B3, serta rencana pembentukan tim tenaga ahli pengawas limbah B3. Penelitian ini mencakup pentingnya peningkatan koordinasi antarinstansi, penguatan kapasitas pengawasan, serta partisipasi aktif masyarakat dalam pengelolaan limbah B3. Rekomendasi yang diajukan meliputi pembentukan tim tenaga ahli pengawas limbah B3, penyediaan tempat pembuangan akhir khusus limbah B3 serta penguatan regulasi dan sanksi bagi pelanggar.

Kata Kunci: Pengawasan lingkungan, Limbah B3, Pemerintah Daerah, Koordinasi Antarinstansi, Regulasi.

ABSTRACT

AUTHORITY OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT PRINGSEWU REGENCY THE SUPERVISION OF HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE POLLUTION (B3)

By

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The supervision of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) pollution is a legal duty of local governments, as mandated by environmental regulations namely in Law Number 39 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Pringsewu Regency, a growing region in the manufacturing, agricultural, and plantation sectors, faces challenges in managing B3 waste due to weak coordination between institutions contrary to Article 28 of the Pringsewu Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014, lack of supervisory experts and low public awareness. This study examines the authority of the Pringsewu Regency Government in supervising B3 waste pollution and evaluates the follow-up actions taken. Using a normative and empirical juridical approach, this research finds that monitoring efforts involve the Environmental Agency, Health Office, and public participation. However, these efforts remain ineffective due to limited human resources, inadequate facilities, and insufficient public awareness. The study identifies two key findings The Pringsewu Regency Government's authority includes regulating, monitoring, and enforcing administrative actions against violations. Weak inter-agency coordination and lack of field supervision hinder policy implementation, Follow-up actions include public awareness programs, periodic training for businesses, and plans to establish an expert supervision team for B3 waste management. The study concludes that stronger inter-agency coordination, improved supervision capacity, and increased public participation are essential for effective B3 waste management. Recommended measures include forming an expert supervision team, providing designated disposal sites for B3 waste, and reinforcing regulations with stricter sanctions for violators.

Keywords: Environmental monitoring, B3 Waste, Local Government, Coordination Between Agency, Regulation.