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Waste B3. Liputan6.com, Jakarta It is important to understand the type of waste B3. This is because it is important to know when handling waste that there are types of waste that are very hazardous to the environment and human health. The type of waste that needs to be aware is the type of waste B3. B3 waste means toxic and hazardous materials. B3 waste can be construed as waste or waste, the properties and concentrations of which contain toxic and harmful substances. Thus, it can directly or indirectly damage the environment, improve health and threaten the survival of people and other organisms. Because its existence is alarming, it is important to understand the type of B3 waste that is common. The next Liputan6.com Tuesday (3/9/2019) will summarize from various sources of review around B3 waste. There are several types of B3 waste that need to be understood in order to reduce their use. Waste B3 (JUNE KRISWANTO/AFP) Waste B3 means waste of hazardous and toxic materials. Classified as B3 waste in the content of hazardous or toxic substances whose properties and concentrations, direct or indirect, can damage or pollute the environment or harm human health, harm the environment and endanger the survival of humans and other organisms. Materials that include B3 waste in possession of one or more characters, such as explosive, flammable, reactive, toxic, infectious, corrosive and others that may be known in toxicology testing, including B3 waste. B3-based waste characteristics. No. 101 2014 under Article 5, The Waste Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials are explosive, flammable, reactive, infectious, corrosive and toxic. B3 waste is not only generated as a result of industrial activity. However, household activities also lead to some of this kind of waste. Some examples of B3 waste produced by households such as former room fragrances, laundry bleach, clothing detergents, bathroom cleaners, glass or window cleaners, floor cleaners, and so on. Based on the source, the type of B3 waste varies by three types. Here's an explanation for each type of B3 waste. B3 waste from a specific source of B3 waste type resulting from an industry process or core business. Halogen dissolved such as methylene chloride, chlorobenzene and others. While non-halogen solvents such as acetone, toluene, nitrobenzene, etc. acids or bases such as phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, etc. Waste B3 from a specific source of Uns waste B3 is waste B3 from a non-specific source. These wastes do not come from But instead of maintenance work, corrosion inhibitors, bark dissolution, washing, egmasan, etc. Examples from non-essential sources such as used batteries, laboratory waste containing B3, used packaging B3, etc. B3 Waste expired The last type of waste B3 comes from another source. These wastes come from unexpected sources, such as expired products, remaining packaging, spills and waste that do not meet specifications. Type B3 Waste (photo: www.rd.com) In everyday life, it is unwittingly often interact with elements containing chemicals. It turns out that B3 waste is also found in some everyday items that you often use. Here are a few examples of B3 waste often found nearby. The battery used is one example of B3 waste that is common. Involuntarily the content of chemicals in it can be harmful to humans and the environment. Used batteries are considered one of the B3 wastes because they contain a variety of heavy metals such as mercury, nickel, lead, cadmium and lithium. Well, not to pollute the environment and interfere with human health. Therefore, it is recommended that used batteries are not disposed of in public landfills. DetergentS The use of chemicals in detergents can be harmful to human survival as well as the environment. Chemicals contained in detergents are usually such as surfactants, builders, fillers and additives. Cleaners can contaminate the environment through foam made through waterways. This foam detergent that is not easily lost can make water and air contact limited. It is this condition that can cause organisms that are in the water to die of lack of oxygen. In addition, the surfactant material contained in the detergent also causes the skin to become rough. A car battery containing H2SO4 can be dangerous to humans. Well, if the battery water gets into the skin, it can cause hives. When exposed to metal, this can cause corrosion and battery life can also damage the paint of the car. Hairspray hairspray also contains harmful chemicals, namely polyvinylpyrrolidone, which has a function to harden hair, a polymer called polydimethylsiloxane, which makes hair lift longer and pytocalcious, which can increase the amount of minerals in the roots of the hair, so that the hair becomes stiff. Mosquito repellent also contains harmful chemical ingredients. Mosquito repellents contain dichlorovinyl dimethylphosphate (DDVP), prpoxur (carbamate) and ditytoluamide, which is a type of insecticide-killer species. The risk that can be experienced when using mosquito repellents is that Inhaled, while in mosquito repellent the liquid has a smaller dose because the liquid released is converted into gas. TYPE OF WASTE B3 WHICH IS GENERALLY FOUND AROUND PEOPLE OF INDONESIA Type B3 Waste As a used lubricant oil or known as waste of oil used is a remnant of business and/or activity. While a waste hazardous and toxic material this is called Waste B3 is the rest of the business and/or activity containing hazardous and toxic materials. B3 waste is known for its nature, concentration and/or quantity, directly or indirectly, it can pollute the environment and/or harm the environment, health and survival of humans and other living things. In general, understanding, provisions or management of B3 waste are regulated or provided for by Act 32 of 2009 On Environmental Protection and Management (UPPLG) and By Government Regulation 101 of 2014 on the Treatment of Waste B3 (PP Waste B3). B3 waste is regulated in the PP Waste Appendix B3 app. Types are generally known, namely used batteries, used Olie, used TL lamps, Catridge/used packaging ink and B3 packaging. Used batteries and oli (used lubricants) are usually derived from the use of vehicles such as motorcycles and cars or trucks, which are commonly used for transport and distribution or government service vehicles. Some types of B3 waste that are commonly found around us include: 1. Used Olie or used lubricants such as oil used oil waste, usually produced from the use of lubricant oil or oil. Lubricants are commonly used when moving equipment, equipment or vehicle engines such as motorcycles, cars and trucks, and comes from electric generator engines (generator kits). According to PP Waste B3 the oil used is the source of: The source is not specific. The lubricant oil used from non-specific sources is B3 waste, which does not usually come from the main process, but comes from activities such as tool maintenance, washing, corrosion prevention or corrosion inhibitors, bark dissolution and packaging. (Explanation of Article 3 (3) Letter (a) Used lubricants code for oil waste in accordance with government No. 101 of 2014 on waste management B3: B105d. While the dangerous category for the lubricants used in accordance with the government erutura No. 101 2014 for waste treatment B3 is a category (2). Category 2 B3 waste containing B3 has a delayed effect, has an indirect effect on humans and the environment and has subchronic or chronic toxicity. (Explanation of Article 2, Article 2) Letter B of State Decree No. 101 of 2014 B3 waste). Examples of category 2 B3 waste commonly used by industry and/or households include used oli, majun fabrics, TL lamps (lamps)lamps Fly ash and botton ash, and used packaging of toxic hazardous materials, spices and earth bleaching, as well as used filters (used in air pollution control tools on generators). Check Government Regulation 101 of 2014 on the treatment of B3 waste. The new oil lubricant, APabila is already used will be a type of waste B3 in the form of used Olie Usually oil lubricant for large scales using packaging in the form of a drum. Drums tend to pack containers like B3 waste in the form of used Olie All kinds of oil are basically the same. Namely as a lubricant material to make the machine run smoothly and distraction free. At the same time serve as a cooler and seal. Basically, the main task of lubricants is to prevent or reduce wear as a result of direct contact between one metal surface and another metal surface, constantly moving. In addition to reducing wear and tear, greased metal surfaces reduce the amount of energy needed due to absorbed friction, and the heat caused by friction will decrease. (Wikipedia) No, no. The oil contains thin coatings, serves to prevent collisions between metals with metal components of the engine to a minimum, preventing scratches or wear. For certain purposes, special applications for certain functions, the oil should have a number of additional functions. Diesel engines, for example, usually operate at low speeds, but have higher temperatures than petrol engines. Diesel engines also have more favorable conditions that can lead to oil oxidation, sediment laying and metal bearing. (Wikipedia) No, no. Below are images of machines or equipment or vehicles that have the potential to produce oils used lubricated waste. Also: Other examples: Waste manufacturer B3 used oil and used the battery use of oil, such as images, then extracted the oil used or used lubricants, which under PP Waste B3 must be managed in accordance with the provisions and regulations that were established in the efforts to handle waste management B3 or government regulation No. 101 2014 for waste management B3. Drums tend to become Packaging Containers Type B3 Waste In the form of used Olie Here are presented Photos: Storage of Waste Drum B3 Oil or Lubricant Used Waste Storage B3 in the form of used olie: Procedures or conditions of storage of B3 waste in the form of oil or oil lubricant Used by ISSUE : Why the image of a police car ??? Lha, because so far both law enforcement officers and local officials either don't know the rule of waste management rights B3 or pretend not to know, it is very rare to implement B3 waste disposal according to RULE OF LAW. Where is the TPS building in the police station or the office of the governor or the mayor/regent?? let alone they should have own car. But if you are carrying out criminal actions against entrepreneurs or the public related to the management of waste B3 in the form of used oil, it is often carried out. Especially when it is due to business competition to compete for used oil waste, which still has significant economic value. Waste management B3 and its criminal threats appear to be BARREN against government officials and our law enforcement officers. Hehehe.... Law enforcement likes law enforcement anyway... haven't discussed the LB3 processing unit... Tangled in any case the authorities that enforce the law ... only for TOC entrepreneurs. Tok. kategori limbah b3 dan contohnya. kategori limbah b3 berdasarkan sumbernya. kategori limbah b3 pdf. kategori limbah b3 oli bekas. kategori limbah b3 rumah sakit. tabel kategori limbah b3. peraturan kategori limbah b3. yang termasuk kategori limbah b3

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