

Manajemen risiko keselamatan kerjapada kegiatan service berkala 40.000 km di bengkel resmi PT. XYZ cabang Pulogadung Jakarta tahun 2015 = Occupational safety risk management for periodical vehicle maintenance of 40 000 km at the authorized car garage of PT. XYZ branch Pulogadung Jakarta 2015

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Abstrak

Service berkala 40.000 km merupakan service kompleks, memiliki banyak tahapan kegiatan dan menggunakan beberapa jenis peralatan. Risiko yang dapat terjadi dari kegiatan ini seperti tertabrak kendaraan, terjatuh, tertimpa material, terpeleset, terjepit alat, tersandung, terpukul dan masih banyak lagi yang dapat mengakibatkan para mekanik menderita cedera baik itu ringan (pertolongan pertama) hingga dapat merengut nyawa sekalipun. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menilai risiko keselamatan pada kegiatan service berkala 40.000 km di bengkel PT. XYZ Cabang Pulogadung tahun 2015. Job safety Analysis (JSA) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi bahaya, sedangkan matriks risiko semi kuantitatif dari Fine digunakan untuk analisis risiko, nilai risiko didapat dari hasil perkalian antara probability, exposure, dan consequences dimana nilai tersebut didapat dari hasil observasi dan wawancara tidak terstruktur terhadap para pekerja. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat total dua ratus enam bahaya mekanik yang teridentifikasi pada enam proses pekerjaan dengan berbagai skenario.

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Periodical vehicle maintenance of 40,000 km is a complex activity that has several stages and uses some types of work equipment. Risks that can occur from the activity such as being hit by vehicles, injury from falling materials, slips, trips, injury from the use of working tools and other risks that result to light injuries up to fatalities. The purpose of this research is to assess occupational safety risks in the activity of periodical vehicle maintenance of 40,000 km at the workshop PT. XYZ Branch Pulogadungin 2015. Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is used to identify hazards while the semi-quantitative risk matrix from Fine is used to assess risks. The risk value has been obtained from the multiplication of probability, exposure, and the consequences where the value is derived from observations and random interviews with the workers. The result of research shows that there are in total two hundred and six mechanical hazards identified in the six stages of work process using different scenarios.