

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pekerjaan di workshop memiliki bahaya yang tinggi bagi keselamatan dan kesehatan pekerja. Beberapa kesenjangan ditemukan, seperti tidak adanya petugas keelamatan kerja yang bertugas dan operator forklift dan *overhead crane* yang tidak memiliki lisensi, sehingga perlu dilakukan evaluasi. Evaluasi manajemen risiko K3 pada penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan sistem, yaitu *input – process – output*.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untu mengevaluasi komponen *input* (*man, machines* dan *materials*), komponen *output* (identifikasi bahaya dan penilaian risiko) dan komponen *output* (Pengendalian).

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan sistem. Penelitian dilakukan di area workshop PT United Tractors selama bulan November 2022. Subyek pada penelitian ini adalah pekerja di area workshop yang meliputi pekerja mekanik, supervisor dan pihak eksternal yang bekerja di *workshop*. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan dengan cara observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumen. Data sekunder diperoleh dari buku, jurnal, penelitian terdahulu dan data perusahaan.

Hasil: Pengelolaan risiko K3 dilakukan mulai dari pekerja di *workshop* hingga pihak eksternal yang mempunyai akses masuk ke area *workshop*, serta alat dan bahan yang digunakan dalam peroses kerja, meskipun masih terdapat kekurangan dalam penenrapannya. Proses kerja yang berisiko tinggi terdapat pada proses *mounting/dismounting, component washing* dan *welding*. Terdapat 16 bahya mekanik, 10 bahaya kimia, 2 bahya listrik, 2 bahya ergonomi dan 4 bahaya fisis. Perusahaan telah menerapkan pengendalian berdasarkan *hierarchy control*.

Kesimpulan: Pengelolaan risiko telah dilakukan oleh seluruh pekerja di *workshop* dengan mengimplementasikan pengendalian potensi bahaya secara preventif dan korektif, serta momunikasi dan pengawasan yang berjalan dengan baik.

Kata kunci: Manajemen risiko, *Workshop, Heavy equipment, Mechanic, Evaluasi*

ABSTRACT

Background: Working in workshop has high risk for health and safety worker. There are some gaps such as operators who don't have license to operate forklifts and overhead crane, so it needs to be evaluated. Evaluating occupational health and safety risk management is carried out using system approach, which are *input – process – output*.

Objectives: This research aimed to evaluate input, process and output aspects, at which man, machines and materials as input aspect. Process aspect discuss hazard potential identification and risk assessment, and controlling is discussed in output aspect.

Method: This research is a qualitative using system approach. This research is conducted during November 2022. The subject of this research were mechanic worker, supervisor and subcontract worker who work in workshop. Data were collected by means interview, observation and document study as primary data. Secondary data were from books, journal and data from company.

Result: Occupational health and safety risk management is conducted from mechanical up to subcontract worker, and also machines and materials used. Although there are still inconsistent in its implementation. Some jobs that have high risk are mounting/dismounting, component washing and welding. There are 16 mechanical hazards, 10 chemical hazards, 2 electrical hazards, 2 ergonomic hazard and 4 physical hazards. The company has controlled potential hazards by using all of hierarchy control.

Conclusion: Risk management has been carried out by all workers in the workshop by implementing preventive and corrective control of potential hazards, as well as good communication and supervision.

Key words: Risk management, Workshop, Heavy equipment, Mechanic, Evaluatin