ABSTRAK

Kebisingan di industri merupakan salah satu faktor bahaya yang sering dijumpai pada lingkungan kerja. Kebisingan adalah suara yang tidak dikehendaki yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan pendengaran. Upaya pengendalian kebisingan dapat dikatan efektif apabila dapat mencegah gangguan pendengaran dengan mengendalikan intensitas kebisingan maksimal sampai Nilai Ambang Batas (NAB).

Tujuan umum dari penelitian ini adalah mempelajari efektifitas upaya pengendalian kebisingan di area *grindding* dan *packing* PT.Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Plant Krian. Hal ini meliputi pengendalian teknik, administratif, APD dan bagaimana efektifitasnya.Berdasarkan sifat masalah dan analisis datanya penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *observasional* deskriptif, ditinjau dari segi waktu termasuk penelitian *cross-sectional*. Objek yang diteliti adalah upaya pengendalian teknik, pengendalian administratif dan APD dengan membandingkan standar yang telah ditetapkan oleh perusahaan. Data yang dipakai adalah data primer dan observasi, wawancara serta data sekunder yang diperoleh dari perusahaan. Waktu penelitian di mulai pada bulai April sampai Juni 2016.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa intensitas kebisingan melebihi standar yaitu pada area *grindding* sebesar 98 dBA dan pada area *packing* sebesar 88,6 dBA. Upaya pengendalian teknik belum dapat dilakukan, sedangkan untuk pengendalian administratif sudah ada tetapi ada beberapa yang belum sesuai. APD yang disediakan oleh perusahaan yaitu *earplug* dan *earmuff*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disimpulkan bahwa upaya pengendalian kebisingan belum efektif. Disarankan agar pihak perusahaan dapat meninjau ulang pengendalian yang telah dilakukan, Tim HSE melakukan inspeksi penggunaan APT pada setiap pekerja dan perusahan bisa memberikan peredam suara pada area *grindding* agar paparan pekerja pada saat bekerja tidak melebihi standar yang telah ditetapkan.

Kata kunci : efektifitas, kebisingan, pengendalian kebisingan

ABSTRACT

Noises in the industry are one of the dangerous factors that are often found in working environments. Noise is an undesired sound which is capable of causing a hearing disruption. Efforts to control noises can be considered effective if they are able to prevent the hearing disruptions by restraining the maximum noise intensity to the Threshold Limit Value (TLV).

The main purpose of this research is to study the effective efforts in noise control at the grinding and packing area of PT Charoen Pokhpand Indonesia, Plant Krian. This includes the technical, administrative, and APD control and their effectiveness. This research is a descriptive observational research based on the problem characteristics and data analysis and a cross-sectional research based on spent time. The observed objects consist of the efforts in technical, administrative, and APD control by comparing the company's set standards. The primary data were obtained from observations and interviews, while the secondary data were obtained from the company. Time of research occurred in April 2016 until June 2016

The result of the research showed that the noise intensity was beyond the standard values; the grinding area reached 98 dBA and the packing area reached 88.6 dBA. The technical control effort was not able to be done, while the administrative control effort was already strived, but some of them were not appropriate yet. The APD that the company provided consisted of earplugs and earmuffs.Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that the noise control efforts are still not effective. It is suggested for the company to review the implemented controls, the HSE team to execute an APT usage inspection on employees, and the company to work on the implementation of a sound-damper system at the grinding area in order for employees to have the set standard values when the working hours occur.

Keywords: effectiveness, noise, noise control