

ABSTRACT

Scaffolding was built as a tool in the work of making the topsides platform and jacket. Scaffolding that reaches a height of 20 meters has the potential hazards and risks of accidents are very high and sometimes can be life-threatening workers. Installation of scaffolding that seems be easy, but in reality is often perfunctory and not concerned with the security aspect. Scaffolding is often seen as trivial by contractors or by the company, even by the workers themselves, so installed and used rudimentary. As a result, there is possibility of accidents which may cause loss of life and property can even inhibit the work of construction projects.

From this process there are many kind of potential hazard that must be do preventive efforts to identify hazards using engineering job safety analysis (JSA) and maximize control to control hazards.

The purpose of this study is to identificated Scaffolding installation process using the Job Safety Analysis in general engineering division of PT. PAL Indonesia.

This study was an observational descriptive study. The subjects were scaffolding supervisor (inspector scaffolder), Safety Officer, and labor in PT PAL Indonesia Works Engineering Division. The variables studied were identified hazards at every step of the work on the division of general engineering and control efforts in PT. PAL. Indonesia. Primary data were collected by using observation and interviews, as well as secondary data obtained from the company. Further data were processed descriptively.

Results of JSA installation of scaffolding at PT. PAL Indonesia general engineering division is there are 3 steps installation of scaffolding work including: preparation of materials, mobilization and assembly of components. The potential dangers that exist among them: a fall from a height, electric shock, falling objects (material), collapsed scaffolding, exposed to dust project, leg tripping, foot slipped, crushed scaffolding components, and etched iron.

Recommended control are safety induction before starting work, granting work permits from HSE, and the use of PPE is mandatory include safety shoes, safety shoes (hard head), and coverall, safety gloves, and a full body harness.

Keywords: hazard identification, job safety analysis, general engineering division

ABSTRAK

Scaffolding dibangun sebagai alat bantu dalam pekerjaan pembuatan platform topside dan jacket. Ketinggian scaffolding yang mencapai 20 meter memiliki potensi bahaya dan risiko kecelakaan yang sangat tinggi dan dapat mengancam jiwa pekerja. Scaffolding seringkali dipandang hal yang remeh oleh para kontraktor ataupun oleh perusahaan, bahkan oleh para pekerja itu sendiri, sehingga dipasang dan digunakan ala kadarnya. Akibatnya muncul kemungkinan terjadinya kecelakaan kerja yang dapat menimbulkan kerugian baik jiwa maupun harta benda bahkan dapat menghambat kerja proyek konstruksi

Dari proses tersebut memiliki potensi bahaya sehingga perlu dilakukan upaya pencegahan dengan identifikasi bahaya menggunakan teknik job safety analysis (JSA) dan memaksimalkan upaya pengendaliannya untuk mengendalikan bahaya.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melakukan Identifikasi proses pemasangan Scaffolding dengan menggunakan metode Job Safety Analysis di divisi rekayasa umum PT. PAL Indonesia.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional. Subjek penelitian ini adalah Supervisor scaffolding (inspector scaffolder), Safety Officer, dan tenaga kerja di PT PAL Indonesia Divisi Rekayasa Umum. Variabel yang diteliti adalah mengidentifikasi bahaya di setiap langkah kerja pada divisi rekayasa umum dan upaya pengendaliannya di PT. PAL. Indonesia. Data primer diperoleh dengan menggunakan observasi dan wawancara, serta data sekunder yang diperoleh dari perusahaan. Selanjutnya data diolah secara deskriptif.

Hasil dari JSA pemasangan scaffolding di PT. PAL Indonesia divisi rekayasa umum yaitu terdapat 3 langkah kerja pemasangan scaffolding diantaranya: persiapan material, mobilisasi, dan perakitan komponen. Potensi bahaya yang ada diantaranya: terjatuh dari ketinggian, tersengat aliran listrik, kejatuhan benda (material), scaffolding roboh, terpapar debu proyek, kaki tersandung, kaki terpeleset, tertimpa komponen scaffolding, dan tergores besi.

Upaya pengendalian yang disarankan adalah melakukan safety induction setiap sebelum memulai pekerjaan, pemberian ijin kerja dari pihak HSE, dan pemakaian APD wajib yang meliputi safety shoes, safety helmet (hard head), dan coverall, safety gloves, dan full body harness.

Kata kunci : Identifikasi bahaya, job safety analysis, divisi rekayasa umum