

ABSTRACT

Unsafe actions and unsafe conditions are the two domination factors occurrence of the occupational work accident in company. Unsafe action such as not Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in workplace. Unsafe condition such as no machine safeguard and unsafe work instruments. Control of unsafe action and unsafe condition can be done by good occupational safety and health management.

The main objective of this study to unsafe action and unsafe condition on risk of work accident in Merchant Ship Division of PT PAL Indonesia (Persero) Surabaya. This research was observational study with crosssectional design. The objects of this study were work force characteristic in piping, thin plate, and machinery workshop, unsafe action and unsafe condition, work accident and control measures of work accident. Primary data were obtained by manners of questionnaire and observation. Secondary data were the refed from the company.

The result of the study that most of the respondens didn't wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The unsafe condition found was improperly stack material. Control measure work accident have been affaired include by installing K3 signs, safety machine guard, proofed training on occupational safety and halth to work force, health check, and safety talk before the work.

Result of study recommended to company that degreed the supervision of the wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to workers and safety line for materials place in workplace.

Keywords: unsafe action, unsafe condition

ABSTRAK

Tindakan bahaya dan kondisi bahaya mendominasi terjadinya kecelakaan kerja di perusahaan. Tindakan bahaya seperti tidak memakai APD di tempat kerja. Kondisi bahaya seperti mesin tanpa pengaman dan peralatan kerja yang tidak aman. Pengendalian tindakan bahaya dan kondisi bahaya dapat dilakukan dengan sistem manajemen K3 yang baik.

Tujuan penelitian adalah mempelajari gambaran tindakan bahaya dan kondisi bahaya terhadap risiko terjadinya kecelakaan kerja di Divisi Kapal Niaga PT. PAL Indonesia (Persero) Surabaya.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional deskriptif. Objek penelitian ini adalah karakteristik tenaga kerja di bengkel perpipaan, plat tipis dan permesinan, tindakan bahaya dan kondisi bahaya, kecelakaan kerja serta upaya pengendalian kecelakaan kerja. Data primer diperoleh dengan cara kuisioner dan observasi. Data sekunder diperoleh dari perusahaan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa banyak tenaga kerja yang tidak memakai Alat Pelindung Diri (APD), sedangkan kondisi bahaya yang banyak ditemui yaitu penumpukan material yang berbahaya. Perusahaan telah menerapkan upaya pengendalian kecelakaan kerja yang meliputi pemasangan rambu-rambu K3, pagar pengaman pada mesin, pendidikan tentang K3 kepada tenaga kerja, pemeriksaan kesehatan, dan *safety talk* sebelum bekerja.

Saran untuk pihak perusahaan yaitu meningkatkan upaya pengawasan terhadap pemakaian APD bagi tenaga kerja dan menyediakan garis pembatas untuk tempat menyimpan material sementara di setiap unit kerja.

Kata kunci : tindakan bahaya, kondisi bahaya