

ABSTRAK

Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) merupakan aspek penting dalam industri, terutama di sektor yang berisiko tinggi seperti pengolahan kayu. Di CV X, terdapat 36 insiden kecelakaan kerja tahun 2024 berdasarkan data internal perusahaan kekhawatiran mengenai tingginya angka kecelakaan kerja yang dapat mengancam keselamatan karyawan dan produktivitas perusahaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengevaluasi penerapan sistem Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) di bagian produksi bahan kayu CV X, dengan fokus pada identifikasi bahaya, penilaian risiko, dan pengendalian risiko menggunakan metode HIRADC (*Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Determining Control*). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif, yang melibatkan observasi lapangan, wawancara dengan pekerja, dan analisis dokumen terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 32 sumber bahaya dari 10 aktivitas yang teridentifikasi, yang dikelompokkan menjadi bahaya mekanik, fisik, ergonomis, dan kimia. Dari hasil penilaian risiko, ditemukan sebanyak 10 risiko (29,41%) tergolong tinggi, 11 risiko (32,35%) sedang, dan 13 risiko (38,24%) rendah. Risiko tinggi terutama terkait dengan penggunaan mesin berkecepatan tinggi dan paparan debu, yang dapat menyebabkan cedera serius dan gangguan kesehatan jangka panjang. Rekomendasi pengendalian risiko yang diusulkan mencakup peningkatan sistem pengamanan mesin (*guarding*), penguatan pengendalian administratif, dan optimalisasi penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD). Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya penerapan sistem K3 yang komprehensif di CV X untuk menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang lebih aman dan produktif. Dari hasil penelitian ini, disarankan agar CV X menerapkan sanksi tegas bagi operator yang mengabaikan penggunaan APD dan prosedur administratif, serta meningkatkan program pelatihan K3 secara rutin. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk melakukan studi longitudinal guna mengevaluasi dampak penerapan rekomendasi pengendalian risiko terhadap angka kecelakaan kerja dan kesehatan karyawan dalam jangka panjang.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), Penilaian Risiko, Bahaya Kerja, HIRADC, Produksi Bahan Kayu.

ABSTRACT

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is an important aspect in industry, especially in high-risk sectors such as wood processing. At CV X, there were 36 workplace accidents in 2024 based on internal company data, raising concerns about the high number of workplace accidents that could threaten employee safety and company productivity. This study aims to analyze and evaluate the implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) system in the wood material production department of CV X, focusing on hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk control using the HIRADC method (Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Determining Control). The research method used is quantitative descriptive, involving field observations, interviews with workers, and analysis of related documents. The results of the study indicate that there are 32 hazard sources from 10 identified activities, categorized into mechanical, physical, ergonomic, and chemical hazards. From the risk assessment results, it was found that 10 risks (29.41%) were classified as high, 11 risks (32.35%) as moderate, and 13 risks (38.24%) as low. High risks were mainly related to the use of high-speed machines and dust exposure, which could cause serious injuries and long-term health problems. The proposed risk control recommendations include improving machine safety systems (guarding), strengthening administrative controls, and optimizing the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). This study emphasizes the importance of implementing a comprehensive OSH system at CV X to create a safer and more productive work environment. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that CV X impose strict penalties on operators who disregard the use of PPE and administrative procedures, and enhance regular OSH training programs. Further research is recommended to conduct a longitudinal study to evaluate the long-term impact of implementing risk control recommendations on workplace accident rates and employee health.

Keywords: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), Risk Assessment, Workplace Hazards, HIRADC, Wood Production.