

ABSTRACT

Background: Wood dust has negative impacts that can affect the health of workers who are active in PT. CassiaCoop Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the environmental health risks of dust exposure to workers at PT. CassiaCo-op Indonesia in the city of Sungai Penuh.

Methods: This research is quantitative in descriptive form because there is no special treatment on the sample studied and only describes the results of the study and was carried out using the ARKL approach. The sampling technique used a disproportionate stratified random sampling method with a total sample of 61 respondents. Collecting data by interview using a questionnaire and the concentration of TSP taken from secondary data belonging to the company using the IKA.JLI-12 method. Data analysis was carried out univariately.

Result: based on the intake lifespan value of TSP exposure, workers in the Production Department of PT. CassiaCo-op Indonesia is at risk of experiencing health problems with an RQ value > 1 and based on the real-time intake value of TSP exposure, workers are not at risk of experiencing health problems with an RQ value < 1 .

Conclusion: Based on the results of research for lifetime intake of TSP exposure, workers in the Production Department of PT. CassiaCo-op Indonesia began to be at risk of experiencing health problems in the 10th year and was comprehensive to all workers in the 15th year. It is recommended to the company immediately carry out control measures to reduce the risk of health problems for employees.

Keywords: Risk Assessment, Dust, TSP, Risk Level

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Debu kayu memberikan dampak negatif yang dapat mempengaruhi kesehatan pekerja yang beraktivitas di PT. CassiaCoop Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis risiko kesehatan lingkungan paparan debu pada pekerja di PT. CassiaCo-op Indonesia di kota Sungai Penuh.

Metode Penelitian : penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dalam bentuk deskriptif karena tidak ada perlakuan khusus pada sampel yang diteliti dan hanya menggambarkan hasil dari penelitian dan dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan ARKL. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *disproportionate stratified random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 61 responden. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan konsentrasi TSP diambil dari data sekunder milik perusahaan yang menggunakan metode IKA.JLI-12. Analisa data dilakukan secara univariat.

Hasil : berdasarkan nilai *intake lifespan* pajanan TSP, pekerja di Department Produksi PT. CassiaCo-op Indonesia berisiko mengalami gangguan kesehatan dengan nilai $RQ > 1$ dan berdasarkan nilai *intake realtime* pajanan TSP pekerja belum berisiko mengalami gangguan kesehatan dengan nilai $RQ < 1$.

Kesimpulan : berdasarkan hasil penelitian untuk *intake lifetime* pajanan TSP, pekerja di Department Produksi PT. CassiaCo-op Indonesia mulai berisiko mengalami gangguan kesehatan pada tahun ke-10, dan menyeluruh hingga keseluruhan pekerja pada tahun ke-15. Disarankan kepada perusahaan untuk segera melakukan langkah-langkah pengendalian untuk mengurangi risiko gangguan kesehatan pada karyawan.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Risiko, Debu, TSP, Tingkat Risiko