

ABSTRACT

Background: PT Rigunas Agri Utama Bungo Tebo Factory is engaged in plantations and palm oil mills with a human-machine work system, which has the potential for mechanical, electrical, chemical, physical, and ergonomic hazards. Based on the initial data survey at the company, there were 18 cases of work accidents in 2019 and in 2020 there were 7 cases of work accidents, which means that zero accidents have not been created. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential hazards that exist. By knowing and recognizing the potential hazards in the work environment, you can reduce the risk of work accidents.

Methods: The type of research that will be used in this research was qualitative research with descriptive observational type. Data were obtained by means of field observations, in-depth interviews with 6 informants, and document review as additional information.

Result and Conclusion: From the work process, 11 potential mechanical hazards were identified, namely falling, slipping, falling, bumping, cutting, stabbed, pinched, crushed, exposed to sharp objects, exposed to hot oil, and the last one being sprayed with hot steam. hazardous chemicals, 3 potential physical hazards, namely a hot work environment, exposure to noise and vibration, and 2 potential ergonomic hazards, namely awkward work postures and activities used repetitive movements while electrical hazards were identified but did not pose a potential hazard.

Keywords: Identification of potential hazards, FFB, Palm Oil.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: PT Rigunas Agri Utama Pabrik Bungo Tebo bergerak di bidang perkebunan dan pabrik kelapa sawit dengan sistem kerja manusia – mesin, yang memiliki potensi bahaya mekanik, elektrik, kimia, fisis, dan ergonomi. Berdasarkan survei data awal di perusahaan, terdapat 18 kasus kecelakaan kerja pada tahun 2019 dan pada tahun 2020 terdapat 7 kasus kecelakaan kerja, yang berarti belum terciptanya *zero accident*. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui potensi-potensi bahaya yang ada. Dengan mengetahui dan mengenali potensi bahaya yang terdapat pada lingkungan kerja, dapat mengurangi risiko terjadinya kecelakaan kerja.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional deskriptif. Data diperoleh dengan cara observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam terhadap 6 informan, dan telaah dokumen sebagai penambah informasi.

Hasil dan Kesimpulan: Dari proses pekerjaan, teridentifikasi 11 potensi bahaya mekanik, yaitu terjatuh, terpeleset, terjatuh, terbentur, terpotong, tertusuk, terjepit, tertimpa, terkena benda tajam, terkena minyak panas, dan yang terakhir tersembur uap panas, 1 potensi bahaya kimia yaitu terpapar dengan bahan kimia berbahaya, 3 potensi bahaya fisik yaitu lingkungan kerja panas, terpapar kebisingan dan getaran, dan 2 potensi bahaya ergonomi yaitu postur kerja yang janggal dan aktivitas menggunakan gerakan secara berulang, sedangkan bahaya elektrik teridentifikasi namun tidak berpotensi menimbulkan bahaya.

Kata Kunci : Identifikasi bahaya potensial, TBS, Minyak Kelapa Sawit.