

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kebisingan di lingkungan kerja merupakan salah satu faktor bahaya fisik yang dapat berdampak negatif pada kesehatan dan keselamatan pekerja. Tingkat kebisingan yang melebihi Nilai Ambang Batas (NAB) dapat menyebabkan gangguan pendengaran, stres, dan penurunan produktivitas. Jabung Compressor Station PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (TGI) merupakan salah satu area industri yang memiliki tingkat kebisingan tinggi akibat operasional mesin-mesin berat. diperlukan upaya pengendalian untuk meminimalkan risiko bahaya akibat kebisingan di tempat kerja.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan studi dokumentasi. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan HSSE Officer, Supervisor JCS, Leader JCS, Teknisi INC, Teknisi Mekanik, dan Operator. Observasi secara langsung dengan melakukan pengukuran tingkat kebisingan, serta melihat upaya pengendalian dengan hierarki pengendalian yaitu eliminasi, substitusi, rekayasa teknik, administrasi dan alat pelindung diri di area kerja. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis tematik dengan bantuan *software NVivo*.

Hasil: Hasil observasi menunjukkan bahwa beberapa mesin, seperti *Gas Turbine Compressor* (92,1 dBA), *Fire Engine* (96,7 dBA), *Gas Engine Generator* (85,4 dBA), dan *After Cooler* (85,2 dBA) memiliki tingkat kebisingan di atas NAB 85 dBA, namun berdasarkan hasil wawancara mendalam dari beberapa pekerja mengatakan bahwa kebisingan yang ada belum terlalu mengakibatkan dampak terhadap pendengaran karena pekerja tidak selalu bekerja di area bising, dan juga jarak dari ruangan kerja dan mesin. Upaya pengendalian yang telah diterapkan ialah meliputi rekayasa teknik seperti pemasangan *silencer* dan *enclosure* sebagai alat peredam kebisingan, pengendalian administratif melalui pelatihan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) dan pemasangan *safety sign*, serta penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) seperti *earplug* dan *earmuff*. Untuk upaya eliminasi dan substitusi belum bisa dilakukan oleh perusahaan.

Kesimpulan: Upaya pengendalian bahaya kerja kebisingan di Jabung Compressor Station PT TGI telah diterapkan dengan pendekatan hierarki pengendalian, tetapi masih perlu evaluasi lebih lanjut untuk meningkatkan efektivitasnya. Perusahaan disarankan untuk memperkuat penerapan teknologi pengendalian kebisingan serta meningkatkan kepatuhan pekerja dalam penggunaan APD.

Kata kunci: Kebisingan, Pengendalian Bahaya, Hierarki Pengendalian.

ABSTRACT

Background: Noise in the workplace is one of the physical hazard factors that can negatively impact workers' health and safety. Noise levels that exceed the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) can cause hearing impairment, stress, and reduced productivity. The Jabung Compressor Station of PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (TGI) is an industrial area known for its high noise levels due to the operation of heavy machinery. Therefore, control measures are needed to minimize the risks posed by workplace noise.

Methods: This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach using observation, in-depth interviews, and document study methods. Data were collected through interviews with the HSSE Officer, JCS Supervisor, JCS Leader, INC Technicians, Mechanical Technicians, and Operators. Direct observation was conducted by measuring noise levels and examining control efforts through the hierarchy of controls, including elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment in the work area. The study uses thematic analysis with the help of NVivo software.

Results: Observations revealed that several machines, such as the Gas Turbine Compressor (92.1 dBA), Fire Engine (96.7 dBA), Gas Engine Generator (85.4 dBA), and After Cooler (85.2 dBA), produced noise levels exceeding the TLV of 85 dBA. However, in-depth interviews indicated that the noise has not significantly affected hearing among workers, as they are not constantly exposed to noisy areas and their workspaces are relatively distant from the machines. Implemented control measures include engineering controls such as the installation of silencers and enclosures as noise dampeners, administrative controls through occupational health and safety (OHS) training and safety signage, and the use of PPE such as earplugs and earmuffs. Elimination and substitution efforts have not yet been feasible for the company.

Conclusion: Noise hazard control efforts at the Jabung Compressor Station of PT TGI have been implemented in accordance with the hierarchy of controls. However, further evaluation is necessary to improve their effectiveness. The company is advised to enhance the application of noise control technology and increase workers' compliance with PPE usage.

Keywords: Noise, Hazard Control, Hierarchy of Controls