

ABSTRAK

Analisis Keselamatan Kerja adalah salah satu alat yang paling efektif untuk mengendalikan kecelakaan melalui pendekatan proaktif yang meningkatkan produktivitas kerja dan kinerja proyek. gudang merupakan sebuah fungsi penyimpanan berbagai macam jenis produk yang memiliki unit-unit penyimpanan dalam jumlah kecil atau besar, dalam jangka waktu saat produk dihasilkan oleh perusahaan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di PT. Otomotif Indo Global dengan objek penelitian yang diambil adalah analisa risiko keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3) melalui pendekatan *Job safety analysis (JSA)* pada studi kasus pergudangan di PT Otomotif Indo Global. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif, kuantitatif dan semi kuantitatif dengan mengumpulkan data menggunakan observasi dan wawancara pada petugas gudang. Setelah dilakukan rencana pengendalian dengan tindakan pencegahan diharapkan risiko kecelakaan menjadi berkurang seperti pada *Job safety analysis (JSA)* yang telah dilakukan. Dari hasil analisis setelah dilakukan tindakan pengendalian didapatkan: Tidak terdapat pekerjaan dengan Risiko *High*. Pekerjaan dengan risiko *Moderate* menjadi 2 risiko. Pekerjaan dengan risiko *Low* menjadi 12 risiko Dapat diketahui pada kegiatan pergudangan di PT Otomotif Indo Global terdapat beberapa potensi bahaya bahaya fisik diantaranya: tangan terjepit dan tergores, kaki terlindas, sakit pinggang, dan sesak nafas. Berdasarkan hasil analisis risiko pada kegiatan pergudangan sebelum dilakukan rekomendasi pengendalian memiliki 0% *high risk*, 57,2% *moderate risk* dan 42,8% *low risk*. Setelah dilakukan rekomendasi pengendalian menjadi 0% *high risk*, 14,3% *moderate risk*, dan 85,7% *low risk*. Hasil evaluasi dan pengendalian risiko menunjukkan sebagian besar tingkatan risiko kegiatan pergudangan setelah rekomendasi pengendalian risiko berifat *low risk* sebesar 85,7%

Kata Kunci: K3, Kecelakaan Gudang, APD, *Job safety analysis*.

ABSTRACT

Occupational *Safety* Analysis is one of the most effective tools for controlling accidents through a proactive approach that improves work productivity and project performance. Warehouse is a storage function for various types of products that have storage units in small or large quantities, within a period of time when the products are produced by the company. This research was conducted at PT. Otomotif Indo Global with the object of research taken is the analysis of occupational *safety* and health (K3) *risks* through a *Job safety analysis (JSA)* approach in a warehousing case study at PT Otomotif Indo Global. The types of research used are qualitative, quantitative and semi-quantitative research by collecting data using observations and interviews with warehouse officers. After a control plan with preventive measures is expected to reduce the *risk* of accidents as in the *Job safety analysis (JSA)* that has been carried out. From the results of the analysis after the control measures were taken, it was obtained: There are no jobs with *High Risk*. *Moderate risk* jobs become 2 *risks*. Work with *Low risk* to 12 *risks*. It can be known that in warehousing activities at PT Otomotif Indo Global there are several potential dangers of physical hazards including: pinched and scratched hands, legs run over, lumbago, and shortness of breath. Based on the results of *risk* analysis on warehousing activities before the control recommendations were carried out, it had 0% *high risk*, 57.2% *moderate risk* and 42.8% *low risk*. After the control recommendations were carried out, it became 0% *high risk*, 14.3% *moderate risk*, and 85.7% *low risk*. The results of the evaluation and *risk* control showed that most of the *risk* levels of warehousing activities after the recommendation of *low risk* control were 85.7%

Keywords: K3, Warehouse Accident, PPE, *Job safety analysis*.