

Analisis Pengelolaan Risiko yang Terkait dengan Kasus Near Miss di PLTA (PT X) Tahun 2020 - 2022 = Analysis of Risk Management Related to Near Miss Case at PLTA (PT X) Year 2020 to 2022

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis pengelolaan risiko yang terkait dengan kasus near miss yang dilaporkan di PLTA (PT X) tahun 2020 – 2022. Trend manajemen risiko masih berfokus pada bahaya yang level risikonya tinggi. Oleh karena itu, perlu dikembangkan ide future risk untuk menganalisis risiko mulai dari kejadian near miss. Near miss merupakan salah satu pondasi kecelakaan menurut teori Heinrich dan Frank E. Bird. Selain itu, kejadian near miss juga dilatarbelakangi oleh beberapa kejadian unsafe act dan unsafe condition sehingga perlu dilakukan suatu penelitian analisis risiko dan pengendalian near miss serta keterkaitannya dengan unsafe act dan unsafe condition. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan semi kuantitatif. Objek penelitian adalah kasus near miss, unsafe act, dan unsafe condition yang dilaporkan di PT X tahun 2020 – 2022. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan Aplikasi Near Miss PT X, wawancara, dan observasi. Analisis data mengacu proses manajemen risiko AS / NZS 4360 : 2004 dan analisis pengendaliannya mengacu Hirarki Pengendalian Risiko (Safe Work Australia) Dari hasil rekap kasus di PT X, ditemukan 164 kasus terkait K3 dan dikerucutkan menjadi 110 kasus near miss, unsafe act, dan unsafe condition. Setiap kasus ini dikelompokkan sesuai kesamaan risiko kemudian 10 kelompok near miss akan dinilai risikonya secara kualitatif dan semi kuantitatif. Temuan dari penilaian risiko kualitatif adalah terdapat 7 keterkaitan kasus near misses dengan unsafe act & unsafe condition sedangkan dari penilaian risiko semi kuantitatif dapat digambarkan 10 risk ranking kasus near misses. Dari penilaian basic risk level hingga recommended risk level ditemukan penurunan risiko yang selanjutnya digambarkan menggunakan penilaian efektivitas existing program (50% - 93%) dan recommended program (50% - 97,8%) Berdasarkan hasil analisis data disimpulkan bahwa perlu terdapat perbaikan Aplikasi Near Miss, edukasi dan sosialisasi kasus terkait K3 untuk pekerja PT X, serta level risiko near miss dapat diturunkan dengan hasil rekomendasi pengendalian risiko.

.....This study discusses the analysis of risk management related to near miss cases reported at PLTA (PT X) year 2020 – 2022. The trend of risk management still focuses on hazards with a high level of risk. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the future risk idea to analyze risks starting from near miss events. Near miss is one of the foundations of accidents according to the theory of Heinrich and Frank E. Bird. Moreover, near miss events are also triggered by several unsafe acts and unsafe conditions, so it is necessary to conduct a research on risk analysis and control of near miss and its relationship with unsafe acts and unsafe conditions. Desain of research is descriptive analytic with a semi-quantitative approach and the objects are cases of near miss, unsafe act, and unsafe condition reported at PT X in 2020 – 2022. Data collection was carried out using the Near Miss PT X application, interviews, and observations. The data analysis refers to the risk management process AS / NZS 4360 : 2004 and the control analysis refers to the Hierarchy of Risk Control (Safe Work Australia). From the result of the case recap at PT X, 164cases related to K3 were found and were reduced to 110 near miss, unsafe act, dan unsafe condition cases. Each of these cases are grouped with the similarity of risk then 10 near miss groups are assessed for risk qualitatively and semi-quantitatively.

The findings from the qualitative assessment are that there are 7 linkages between near misses with unsafe acts and unsafe conditions, while the semi-quantitative risk assessment can describe the 10 risk ranking of near misses. From the assessment of basic risk level until recommended risk level, a reduction in risk was found which was then described using an assessment of effectiveness of existing programs (50% - 93%) and recommended programs (50% - 97,8%) Based on that results, it is concluded that there are some improvements needed about Near Miss Application, education and socialization of cases related to K3 for PT X workers, and the risk level of near miss can be reduced by the risk control recommendations.