

Penanganan Risiko Proses Pemindahan Workshop pada Perusahaan Aviasi dari Rancaekek Bandung ke Pondok Cabe dengan Metode House of Risk = Handling the Process of Moving Workshop Risks to Aviation Company from Rancaekek Bandung to Pondok Cabe with the House of Risk Method

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Abstrak

House of Risk (HOR) merupakan integrasi antara dua model penelitian yaitu metode Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) dan House of Quality (HOQ) yang berfokus pada penentuan tindakan pencegahan terhadap sumber risiko yang telah tereliminasi. Metode House of Risk (HOR) banyak digunakan untuk melakukan penanganan terhadap permasalahan yang terjadi di berbagai industri. Penanganan risiko sendiri terdiri dari proses identifikasi kejadian, lalu menganalisis kejadian tersebut apakah berpotensi menyebabkan munculnya risiko, dan terakhir menentukan tindakan pencegahan yang tepat dalam menangani risiko tersebut. Pada penelitian ini, House of Risk digunakan sebagai alat untuk menangani risiko terkait pemindahan workshop PT Indopelita Aircraft Service dari Rancaekek ke Pondok Cabe. Penelitian ini diawali dengan mengidentifikasi kejadian risiko yang bisa memberikan pengaruh buruk terhadap proses pemindahan workshop serta menganalisis kejadian untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang sumber risiko. Proses identifikasi dan analisis tersebut dilakukan bersama dengan para ahli yang berpengalaman di bidangnya. Setelah melakukan pengolahan data dengan House of Risk (HOR) tahap 1 maka diperoleh 21 kejadian risiko dan 60 penyebab risiko. Berdasarkan perhitungan Pareto, terdapat 15 agen risiko yang mencakup 80% dari total Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) dan dipilih sebagai prioritas mitigasi. Penyebab risiko dengan nilai Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) terbesar adalah pekerja melakukan pekerjaan diluar standar operasional prosedur yang telah ditetapkan dengan nilai sebesar 1872. Lalu pada House of Risk (HOR) tahap 2 diperoleh nilai efektivitas tertinggi yaitu sebesar 15387 yaitu mengumpulkan data-data sebelumnya baik dari buku manual ataupun dari hasil dokumentasi untuk menghindari risiko kehilangan.House of Risk (HOR) is an integration between two research models, namely the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) method and the House of Quality (HOQ) which focus on determining preventive measures for eliminated risk sources. The House of Risk (HOR) method is widely used to handle problems that occur in various industries. Risk management itself consists of the process of identifying events, then analyzing these events whether they have the potential to cause risks, and finally determining appropriate preventive measures in dealing with these risks. In this study, the House of Risk is used as a tool to deal with risks related to the transfer of the PT Indopelita Aircraft Service workshop from Rancaekek to Pondok Cabe. This research begins by identifying risk events that could adversely affect the process of moving the workshop and analyzing events to obtain information about risk sources. The process of identification and analysis is carried out together with experts who are experienced in their fields. After processing the data with the House of Risk (HOR) stage 1, 21 risk events and 60 risk causes were obtained. Based on Pareto calculations, there are 15 risk agents covering 80% of the total Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) and are selected as mitigation priorities. The cause of the risk with the largest Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) value is workers doing work outside the standard operating procedures that have been set with a value of 1872.

Then in the House of Risk (HOR) stage 2, the highest effectiveness value was obtained, namely 15387, namely collecting previous data either from manuals or from documentation results to avoid the risk of loss.