Perancangan Manajemen Risiko Penyimpanan Limbah B3 dengan Pendekatan House of Risk pada Perusahaan Otomotif = Designing Risk Management for Hazardous Waste Storage using the House of Risk Approach in an Automotive Company

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Abstrak

Bahan berbahaya dan limbah B3 memiliki dampak negatif pada keselamatan, kesehatan manusia, dan lingkungan. PT. XYZ, salah satu perusahaan otomotif terbesar di Indonesia, menghadapi tantangan dalam manajemen risiko limbah B3. Saat ini, standar manajemen risiko mereka belum mencakup semua aspek dan prioritas agen risiko terkait penyimpanan limbah B3 belum merinci. Penelitian ini bertujuan merancang strategi mitigasi risiko dengan metode House of Risk (HOR), yang terdiri dari dua tahap. HOR tahap 1 mengidentifikasi 20 kejadian risiko dan 35 agen risiko, dengan 19 di antaranya diprioritaskan berdasarkan analisis Pareto. Dalam HOR tahap 1, kelalaian pekerja (A8) teridentifikasi memiliki potensi risiko tertinggi berdasarkan nilai Aggegate Risk Potential (ARP). HOR tahap 2 menghasilkan 10 langkah preventif untuk mitigasi risiko prioritas. Hasil analisis HOR tahap 2 menunjukkan bahwa langkah preventif paling efektif adalah pemantauan dan inspeksi rutin terhadap keandalan serta keamanan wadah penyimpanan, dengan nilai ETDk sebesar 12177.0.

.....Hazardous substances and wastes have negative impacts on human safety, health, and the environment. PT. XYZ, one of Indonesia's largest automotive company, faces challenges in managing hazardous waste risks. Currently, their risk management standards do not encompass all aspects, and priorities related to hazardous waste storage risk agents are not detailed. This research aims to design risk mitigation strategies using the House of Risk (HOR) method, which consists of two stages. HOR stage 1 identifies 20 risk events and 35 risk agents, with 19 prioritized based on Pareto analysis. In HOR stage 1, employee negligence (A8) is identified as having the highest risk potential based on Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP). HOR stage 2 generates 10 preventive measures for prioritized risk mitigation. The analysis from HOR stage 2 shows that the most effective preventive measure involves routine monitoring and inspection of the reliability and security of storage containers, with an ETDk value of 12177.0.