

IDENTIFIKASI BAHAYA KIMIA, PENILAIAN RISIKO, DAN PENGENDALIAN RISIKO PENGGUNAAN BAHAN KIMIA PADA PEKERJA AREA *MIXING* PT X TAHUN 2023

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Abstrak

PT X merupakan industri manufaktur sabun padat dengan menggunakan bahan baku bahan kimia. Aktivitas kerja yang kontak langsung dengan bahan kimia menyebabkan beberapa pekerja mengalami iritasi kulit dan mata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bahaya, penilaian risiko, dan memberikan rekomendasi pengendalian terhadap risiko penggunaan bahan kimia dengan metode HIRARC. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif dengan wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan telaah dokumen. Informan berjumlah lima orang yang terdiri dari 1 *Head of HSE*, 1 supervisor, dan 3 pekerja dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Hasil identifikasi bahaya pada penggunaan bahan kimia dilakukan berdasarkan potensi bahaya pada manusia, material, mesin/peralatan, metode, dan lingkungan. Penilaian risiko sisa menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 21 potensi bahaya yang terdiri dari 5 bahaya risiko dalam kategori sedang (*medium*) dan 16 dalam kategori rendah (*low*). Diperlukan melakukan mengganti bahan cresylic acid dengan bahan alami seperti tea tree oil, memasang *dust collector* di seluruh area dengan daya hisap yang lebih kuat, pemeriksaan alat pelindung diri saat briefing, serta pemberian baju hygiene lengan panjang dan sarung tangan kimia

Kata Kunci : HIRARC, Identifikasi Bahaya, Manufaktur, Penilaian Risiko

**IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS, RISK
ASSESSMENT, AND RISK CONTROL OF CHEMICAL
SUBSTANCE USAGE AMONG WORKERS IN THE MIXING
AREA OF PT X IN 2023**

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Abstract

PT X is a solid soap manufacturing industry that utilizes chemical raw materials. Direct contact with these chemicals during work activities has led to skin and eye irritation among some workers. The aim of this research was to identify hazards, assess risks, and provide recommendations for controlling the risks associated with chemical substance usage, using the HIRARC method. This research used a qualitative approach involving in-depth interviews, observations, and document reviews. The informants consisted of five individuals, including 1 Head of HSE, 1 supervisor, and 3 workers, selected through purposive sampling technique. The hazard identification was based on potential risks to human, material, machinery/equipment, methods, and the environment. The residual risk assessment results revealed 21 potential hazards, comprising 5 categorized as medium and 16 as low. It was necessary to replace cresylic acid with natural substances such as tea tree oil, install dust collectors throughout the area with stronger suction power, conduct inspections of personal protective equipment during briefings, and provide long-sleeved hygiene garments and chemical-resistant gloves.

Keywords: Hazard Identification, HIRARC, Manufacturing, Risk Assessment