

**ANALISIS HUBUNGAN KELELAHAN KERJA DAN KECELAKAAN
KERJA PADA PEKERJA PROYEK PEMELIHARAAN DI RUAS JALAN
TOL**

(STUDI KASUS: PROYEK DI RUAS JALAN TOL JORR)

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ABSTRAK

Masalah keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja di industri jasa konstruksi Indonesia memerlukan perhatian serius karena tingginya angka kecelakaan yang sering disebabkan oleh kesalahan manusia dan tindakan tidak aman. Penelitian ini menganalisis pekerja proyek pemeliharaan PT Jasamarga Tollroad Maintenance di Jalan Tol Jakarta Outer Ring Road (JORR) untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengurangi risiko kecelakaan. Metode yang digunakan meliputi kuesioner IFRC untuk mengukur kelelahan dan HIRARC untuk menilai risiko. Dengan sampel 25 pekerja, ditemukan bahwa durasi shift malam, jam kerja harian 8 jam, dan kondisi lingkungan kerja secara signifikan meningkatkan kelelahan, yang berujung pada penurunan performa dan meningkatnya kemungkinan insiden. Uji statistik menunjukkan data berdistribusi normal, adanya hubungan linear antara kelelahan kerja dan beban kardiovaskular dengan nilai F 7,651 dan signifikansi 0,033, serta korelasi negatif signifikan (-0,506) antara kelelahan dan beban kardiovaskular. Analisis HIRARC mengidentifikasi enam bahaya dengan risiko sedang yang perlu ditangani. Strategi pencegahan meliputi waktu istirahat yang terbatas, rotasi tugas, intervensi kesehatan kardiovaskular, pelatihan, serta pengawasan dan evaluasi berkala.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan kerja, kelelahan, HIRARC, beban kardiovaskular, analisis risiko, strategi pencegahan.

**ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK FATIGUE AND
WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS IN MAINTENANCE PROJECTS WORKERS ON
THE JORR TOLL ROAD**

(CASE STUDY: PROJECT ON THE JORR TOLL ROAD)

Reza Kusuma

ABSTRACT

Occupational safety and health issues in Indonesia's construction services industry require serious attention due to the high number of accidents often caused by human error and unsafe acts. This study analyzed PT Jasamarga Tollroad Maintenance project workers on the Jakarta Outer Ring Road (JORR) Toll Road to identify and reduce accident risks. The methods used include the IFRC questionnaire to measure fatigue and HIRARC to assess risk. With a sample of 25 workers, it was found that the duration of night shifts, daily working hours of 8 hours, and work environment conditions significantly increased fatigue, leading to decreased performance and increased likelihood of incidents. Statistical tests showed normally distributed data, a linear relationship between fatigue and cardiovascular load with an F value of 7.651 and a significance of 0.033, and a significant negative correlation (-0.506) between fatigue and cardiovascular load. HIRARC analysis identified six moderate-risk hazards that need to be addressed. Prevention strategies include limited rest periods, task rotation, cardiovascular health interventions, training, and regular monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: *Occupational safety, fatigue, HIRARC, cardiovascular load, risk analysis, prevention strategies.*