

ABSTRAK

Rumah pemotongan hewan (RPH) Krian di Sidoarjo merupakan fasilitas pemotongan sapi yang memiliki risiko tinggi terhadap keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3), terutama akibat interaksi langsung dengan hewan besar serta penggunaan peralatan tajam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi, menganalisis, dan memitigasi bahaya K3 di RPH Krian menggunakan metode *job safety analysis* (JSA) dan *hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk control* (HIRARC). Proses penelitian dilakukan melalui observasi langsung di area kerja, wawancara dengan pekerja, pengisian kuesioner, serta pengolahan data secara sistematis. Hasil identifikasi menemukan sebanyak 149 risiko bahaya pada 14 area kerja. Berdasarkan hasil penilaian risiko, 6,7% termasuk kategori *extreme*, 29,5% *high*, 42,3% *medium*, dan 21,5% *low*. Aktivitas kerja yang menyumbang insiden terbanyak terjadi pada proses *boning* dan *trimming*, di mana tercatat setidaknya 8 insiden kecelakaan. Risiko tertinggi dalam aktivitas tersebut berkaitan dengan bahaya tersayat pisau, lantai licin, suhu dingin ekstrem, serta aktivitas mengangkat beban berulang. Rekomendasi mitigasi yang disusun meliputi *engineering controls* seperti pemasangan *toe board* dan pelapis lantai anti licin, *administrative controls* berupa pelatihan keselamatan dan penyusunan SOP kerja yang ketat, serta penggunaan *personal protective equipment* (PPE) seperti sepatu *boots* karet, sarung tangan anti potong, apron, dan pelindung wajah. Dengan implementasi pengendalian yang tepat, risiko kerja diharapkan dapat ditekan dan lingkungan kerja menjadi lebih aman serta produktif.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan Kerja, RPH Krian, JSA, HIRARC, Mitigasi Risiko

ABSTRACT

The Krian Slaughterhouse (RPH) in Sidoarjo is a cattle slaughtering facility with a high risk to occupational safety and health (OSH), primarily due to direct interaction with large animals and the use of sharp tools. This study aims to identify, analyze, and mitigate OSH hazards at RPH Krian using the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control (HIRARC) methods. The research process involved direct observation in the work area, interviews with workers, distribution of questionnaires, and systematic data analysis. The hazard identification results revealed a total of 149 risks across 14 work areas. Based on the risk assessment, 6.7% of the risks were categorized as extreme, 29.5% as high, 42.3% as medium, and 21.5% as low. The work activities with the highest number of identified hazards occurred in the boning and trimming processes, where at least 8 potential hazards were recorded. The highest risks in these activities were associated with cuts from knives, slippery floors, extreme cold temperatures, and repetitive heavy lifting. Recommended mitigation strategies include engineering controls, such as installing toe boards and anti-slip floor coatings; administrative controls, including safety training and strict work procedures (SOPs); and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as rubber boots, cut-resistant gloves, aprons, and face shields. With the proper implementation of these controls, workplace risks are expected to be reduced, creating a safer and more productive work environment.

Keywords: Occupational Safety, RPH Krian, JSA, HIRARC, Risk Mitigation