

ABSTRAK

PT Petrokopindo Cipta Selaras di Gudang KIG Beton pada kegiatan produksi pupuk ZA Plus terdiri dari beberapa unit kerja, antara lain pelarutan zink, pewarnaan pupuk, pengantongan pupuk, dan *bagging code*. Aktivitas produksi pupuk ZA Plus memiliki potensi bahaya yang berisiko terhadap cedera dan kecelakaan kerja. Salah satu upaya yang bisa dilakukan dengan pengendalian risiko terhadap pemakaian alat pelindung diri (APD). Akan tetapi, tingkat kepatuhan penggunaan APD masih rendah terutama pada penggunaan *safety helmet*, *safety shoes*, masker debu, dan sarung tangan kain. Permasalahan tersebut diperlukan upaya perancangan intervensi yang efektif sehingga dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan pekerja dalam penggunaan APD terkhusus *safety helmet*, *safety shoes*, masker debu, dan sarung tangan kain yang perlu dievaluasi berdasarkan reaksi kognitif, afektif, dan konatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuasi eksperimen *non-equivalent control group*, dimana terdapat kelompok perlakuan yang diberikan intervensi dan kelompok kontrol yang tidak diberikan intervensi. Media intervensi berupa poster, video, dan *safety briefing*. Hasil implementasi intervensi diukur menggunakan uji Wilcoxon dan Mann-Whitney untuk mengetahui signifikansi perbedaan kepatuhan penggunaan APD. Hasil implementasi program intervensi menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kepatuhan penggunaan APD dari ketiga reaksi pada kelompok perlakuan, sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol tidak terdapat perbedaan atau tidak terjadi peningkatan kepatuhan penggunaan APD. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa program intervensi secara efektif mampu menstimulus pekerja terhadap pemakaian APD.

Kata Kunci: APD, intervensi, kuasi eksperimen, *non-equivalent control group*

ABSTRACT

PT Petrokopindo Cipta Selaras at the KIG Beton Warehouse in the production of ZA Plus fertilizer consists of several work units, including zinc dissolution, fertilizer coloring, fertilizer bagging, and bagging code. ZA Plus fertilizer production activities have potential hazards that are at risk of injury and work accidents. One of the efforts that can be made is to control the risk of using personal protective equipment (PPE). However, the compliance rate for the use of PPE is still low, especially in the use of safety helmets, safety shoes, dust masks, and cloth gloves. These problems require efforts to design effective interventions so that they can increase worker compliance in the use of PPE, especially safety helmets, safety shoes, dust masks, and cloth gloves that need to be evaluated based on cognitive, affective, and conative reactions. This study used a quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group, where there was a treatment group that was given an intervention and a control group that was not given an intervention. Intervention media are in the form of posters, videos, and safety briefings. The results of the implementation of the intervention were measured using the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests to determine the significance of the difference in compliance with the use of PPE. The results of the implementation of the intervention program showed that there was an increase in compliance with the use of PPE from the three reactions in the treatment group, while in the control group there was no difference or no increase in compliance with the use of PPE. These results show that the intervention program is effectively able to stimulate workers to wear PPE.

Keywords: *PPE, intervention, quasi-experiment, non-equivalent control group*