

ABSTRAK

Pabrik Genteng Karang Penang merupakan industri kecil yang bergerak di bidang pembuatan penutup atap rumah berupa produk genteng di Kecamatan Karang Penang, Kabupaten Sampang. Berdasarkan hasil pengamatan dan wawancara diketahui seringkali hasil dari produksi genteng mengalami kecacatan seperti, genteng pecah, genteng gosong, dan tidak presisi. Diketahui rata-rata produk yang cacat tersebut sebesar 10% tiap kali produksi dengan rata-rata jumlah produksi 20.000 unit genteng. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan manajer produksi diketahui bahwa perusahaan tidak mengetahui letak penyebab terjadinya kerusakan genteng, sedangkan menurut manajer produksi, kerusakan ini dapat terjadi mulai dari awal proses *supply chain* hingga tahap akhir. Berdasarkan dari permasalahan tersebut, dibutuhkan suatu analisis risiko mengenai alur *supply chain* pada perusahaan genteng dengan menggunakan metode *risk analysis*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapat 21 kejadian risiko (*risk event*), dan 23 penyebab risiko (*risk agent*), dengan 4 penyebab risiko tertinggi yaitu faktor musim hujan (A4) dengan nilai *aggregate Risk priority* (ARP) 1539 atau sebesar 31%, penempatan genteng tidak sesuai pada pembakaran (A14) dengan nilai *aggregate Risk priority* (ARP) 720 atau sebesar 46%, kualitas dari bahan baku yang tidak bagus (A15) dengan nilai *aggregate Risk priority* (ARP) 648 atau sebesar 59%, genteng hasil pengeringan tidak kering (A16) dengan nilai *aggregate Risk priority* (ARP) 576 atau sebesar 71%. Strategi mitigasi dari hasil perhitungan prioritas *risk agent* tersebut yaitu pada *risk agent* (E4) terdapat dua pilihan yaitu pabrik harus memperbanyak stok bahan baku pada saat musim penghujan dan pabrik memperbanyak stok genteng pada musim hujan. Tujuan dilakukan ini adalah agar pabrik tetap beroperasi pada saat risiko yaitu bahan baku tidak terpenuhi.

Kata kunci: *supply chain*, *risk analysis*, kejadian risiko (*risk event*), penyebab risiko (*risk agent*), *Aggregate Risk Potential* (ARP)

ABSTRACT

Karang Penang Tile Factory is a small industry engaged in the manufacture of roof coverings in the form of tile products in Karang Penang District, Sampang Regency. Based on the results of observations and interviews, it is known that often the results of tile production experience defects such as broken tiles, burnt tiles, and imprecision. It is known that the average defective product is 10% each time of production with an average production of 20,000 units of tile. Based on the results of interviews with the production manager, it is known that the company does not know the location of the cause of the tile damage, while according to the production manager, this damage can occur from the beginning of the supply chain process to the final stage. Based on these problems, a risk analysis is needed regarding the supply chain flow at the roof tile company using the risk analysis method. Based on the results of the study, there were 21 risk events, and 23 risk agents, with the 4 highest risk causes, namely the rainy season (A4) with an aggregate Risk Priority (ARP) value of 1539 or 31%, the placement of tiles is not according to the combustion (A14) with an aggregate Risk priority (ARP) value of 720 or 46%, the quality of the raw materials is not good (A15) with an aggregate Risk priority (ARP) value of 648 or 59%, the tile from drying is not dry (A16) with an aggregate risk priority (ARP) value of 576 or 71%. The mitigation strategy from the calculation of the priority of the risk agent is that for the risk agent (E4) there are two options, namely the factory must increase the stock of raw materials during the rainy season and the factory increase the stock of roof tiles in the rainy season. The purpose of this is to keep the factory operating when the risk of raw materials is not met.

Keywords: *supply chain, risk analysis, risk event, risk agent, Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP)*