

ABSTRAK

Dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan konstruksi, Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) para pekerja harus terjamin. Peran perusahaan sangat penting untuk memastikan para pekerja, memahami pentingnya K3. Diperlukan adanya Rencana Keselamatan Konstruksi (RKK) untuk mengendalikan K3 dalam kegiatan konstruksi. Diduga pekerjaan jembatan pelengkung memiliki risiko yang cukup besar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuat analisis bahaya dan penanganan risiko menggunakan metode *Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Determination Control (HIRADC)* pada pekerjaan Jembatan Pelengkung Proyek Jalam Sumbu Kebangsaan Sisi Barat.

Proses identifikasi bahaya dilakukan melalui wawancara terhadap ahli, perundangan, pedoman pelaksanaan, penelitian terdahulu dan *work method statement* pekerjaan jembatan. Setelah itu, penilaian risiko dilakukan dengan penilaian ahli, kemudian menentukan pengendalian untuk meminimalkan risiko dari bahaya yang teridentifikasi tersebut.

Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan 61 potensi bahaya, dimana bahaya dengan tingkat risiko besar (B) sebanyak 15 risiko (24,6%), tingkat risiko sedang (S) sebanyak 43 risiko (70,5%) dan risiko kecil (K) sebanyak 3 risiko (4,9%). Setelah pengendalian ditentukan, hasilnya menunjukkan penurunan tingkat risiko pekerjaan, dimana sudah tidak terdapat lagi bahaya dengan tingkat risiko besar (B), sisa risiko hanya pada tingkat sedang (S) sebanyak 14 risiko (23%) bahaya dan tingkat kecil (K) sebanyak 47 (77%).

Kata Kunci: Jembatan Pelengkung, Identifikasi Bahaya, Risiko, *HIRADC*

ABSTRACT

In construction activities, the safety and health of workers must be guaranteed. The company's role is crucial in ensuring that workers understand the importance of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). A Construction Safety Plan (RKK) is necessary to control OHS in construction activities. It is suspected that the construction of arch bridges carries significant risks. This study aims to analyze hazards and manage risks using the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Determination Control (HIRADC) method for the Arch Bridge work of the Western Axis Road National Monument Project.

The hazard identification process was conducted through interviews with experts, regulations, implementation guidelines, previous research, and the work method statement for the bridge construction. Following this, a risk assessment was performed by experts, and controls were determined to minimize the risks from the identified hazards.

The results of the study identified 61 potential hazards, with 15 hazards (24.6%) classified as high risk (H), 43 hazards (70.5%) as medium risk (M), and 3 hazards (4.9%) as low risk (L). After implementing control measures, the results showed a decrease in the risk levels of the work, with no remaining high-risk hazards. The remaining risks were 14 medium-risk hazards (23%) and 47 low-risk hazards (77%).

Keywords: *Arch Bridge, Hazard Identification, Risk, HIRADC*