

**PERANCANGAN PENGENDALIAN RISIKO KESELAMATAN
DAN KESEHATAN KERJA (K3) DI SANGGAR UKIRAN TIGO
SAPILIN**

TUGAS AKHIR

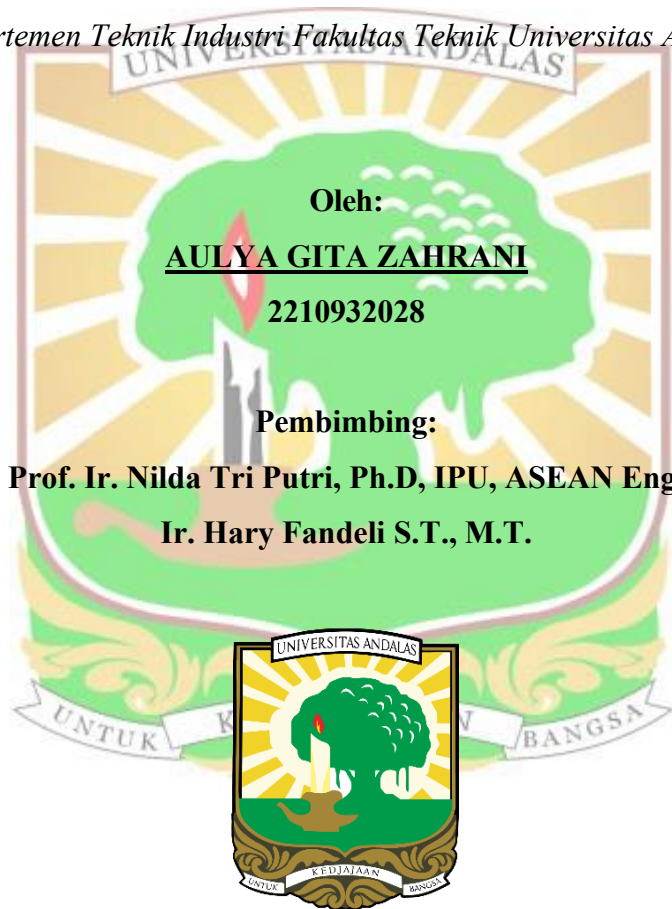


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ABSTRAK

Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) umumnya diterapkan di lingkungan industri manufaktur besar. Namun, di industri mikro kecil seperti industri kerajinan kayu juga perlu diterapkan K3 karena memiliki potensi bahaya yang dapat menimbulkan risiko K3. Sanggar Ukiran Tigo Sapilin merupakan usaha kerajinan tradisional yang memproduksi salah satunya ukiran. Minimnya penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD), posisi kerja yang belum sesuai, tidak adanya P3K dan APAR, minimnya pengetahuan K3, serta belum adanya prosedur kerja standar, menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian risiko K3 di lingkungan sanggar ukiran belum optimal.

Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode JSA dan HIRADC untuk merancang pengendalian risiko K3 yang tepat dan sesuai dengan kondisi operasional Sanggar Ukiran Tigo Sapilin. Diawali dengan mengidentifikasi aktivitas kerja dan potensi bahaya yang ada di Sanggar Ukiran Tigo Sapilin. Kemudian menilai risiko dan merancang pengendalian risiko K3 di Sanggar Ukiran Tigo Sapilin. Penelitian ini dapat membantu pemilik usaha dalam membangun lingkungan kerja yang lebih aman, sehat, dan berkelanjutan pada sektor industri kreatif tradisional.

Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi terdapat 40 potensi bahaya dengan 50 risiko. Pada penilaian risiko, terdapat 1 risiko ekstrem dan 7 risiko tinggi. Pengendalian risiko dilakukan terhadap risiko ekstrem dan tinggi dengan pengendalian substitusi (mengganti kompresor dengan electric spray gun), engineering control (pemasangan APAR, kursi ukir, pipa pelindung atau rol kabel gantung, blade guard dan riving knife serta maintenance rutin), administrative control (penyusunan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) proses pengetaman, pemotongan, pengukiran, pengecatan, pengamplasan, dan penyimpanan, rambu dilarang merokok, petunjuk penggunaan APAR, penyediaan kotak P3K), dan penyediaan APD (masker respirator organik, masker debu, sarung tangan serta earplug).

Kata Kunci: Hierarchy of Controls, Identifikasi Bahaya, Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), Risiko, Ukiran

ABSTRACT

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is generally implemented in large-scale manufacturing environments. However, OHS must also be implemented in micro and small industries, such as the woodcraft industry, because they involve potential hazards that can pose OHS risks. The Tigo Sapilin Carving Workshop is a traditional craft business that produces, among other things, wood carvings. The minimal use of personal protective equipment (PPE), improper workstations, the lack of first-aid kits and fire extinguishers, limited knowledge of OHS and the absence of standard operating procedures indicate that OHS risk management in the woodcarving workshop is not yet optimal.

This study was conducted using the JSA and HIRADC methods to design appropriate occupational health and safety (OHS) risk controls that are suited to the operational conditions at the Tigo Sapilin Woodcarving Workshop. It began by identifying work activities and potential hazards at the Tigo Sapilin Woodcarving Studio. The study then assessed the risks and designed OHS risk controls for the Tigo Sapilin Woodcarving Studio. This study can help business owners create a safer, healthier, and more sustainable work environment in the traditional creative industries sector.

The research findings identified 40 potential hazards associated with 50 risks. In the risk assessment, there was 1 extreme risk and 7 high risks. Risk control measures were implemented for extreme and high risks, including substitution controls (replacing the compressor with an electric spray gun), engineering controls (installation of fire extinguishers, carved seats, protective piping or suspended cable reels, blade guards and riving knives, as well as routine maintenance), administrative controls (drawing up Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the processes of planing, cutting, engraving, painting, sanding and storage, 'No Smoking' signs, instructions for the use of fire extinguishers, and the provision of first aid kits), and the provision of PPE (organic respirator masks, dust masks, gloves and earplugs).

Keywords: Carving, Hazard Identification, Hierarchy of Controls, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Risk