ABSTRAK

Keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3) merupakan aspek penting dalam mendukung keberlangsungan operasional industri manufaktur. PT. Century Batteries Indonesia sebagai salah satu produsen baterai otomotif menghadapi berbagai potensi bahaya di area gudang yang dapat memengaruhi produktivitas serta keselamatan karyawan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis potensi bahaya K3 di bagian gudang dengan menggunakan metode *Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control* (HIRARC). Metode ini melibatkan identifikasi bahaya, penilaian tingkat risiko melalui matriks probabilitas dan konsekuensi, serta rekomendasi pengendalian risiko. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan kuantitatif melalui observasi langsung, dokumentasi, serta wawancara kepada pekerja gudang. Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat beberapa sumber bahaya dengan tingkat risiko bervariasi, mulai dari rendah, sedang, hingga tinggi. Bahaya dengan risiko tinggi umumnya berasal dari aktivitas pengangkutan manual, penggunaan forklift, serta penataan material yang tidak sesuai standar. Strategi pengendalian yang direkomendasikan mencakup eliminasi, substitusi, rekayasa teknik, administrasi, dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD). Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa penerapan HIRARC mampu menjadi pendekatan sistematis dalam mengidentifikasi dan meminimalisir risiko K3, sehingga dapat meningkatkan keselamatan kerja, efisiensi operasional, dan mendukung budaya keselamatan di perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja, Gudang, HIRARC, Manufaktur, Risiko.

ABSTRACT

Occupational safety and health (K3) *is an important aspect in supporting the sustainability of the manufacturing industry's operations. PT. Century Batteries Indonesia as one of the automotive battery manufacturers faces various potential hazards in the warehouse area that can affect productivity and employee safety. This study aims to analyze the potential hazards of K3 in the warehouse using the Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control* (HIRARC) *method. This method involves the identification of hazards, assessment of the level of risk through a matrix of probability and consequences, and risk control recommendations. The research was conducted with a quantitative approach through direct observation, documentation, and interviews with warehouse workers. The results of the analysis show that there are several sources of danger with varying levels of risk, ranging from low, medium, to high. High-risk hazards generally come from manual hauling activities, the use of forklifts, and non-standard material arrangements. Recommended control strategies include elimination, substitution, engineering engineering, administration, and use of personal protective equipment* (PPE). *This study confirms that the implementation of* HIRARC *can be a systematic approach in identifying and minimizing* K3 *risks, so that it can improve work safety, operational efficiency, and support the safety culture in the company*

Keywords: *Occupational safety and health, Warehouse,* HIRARC, *Manufacturing, Risk.*

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