

ABSTRAK

Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) merupakan aspek penting dalam pelaksanaan proyek konstruksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi potensi bahaya, menilai tingkat risiko kecelakaan kerja, serta memberikan rekomendasi pengendalian risiko pada Proyek Pelebaran Jalan Ruas Jalan Warudoyong SP.3 Winduraja Kabupaten Ciamis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara terhadap 5 informan, dan dokumentasi. Identifikasi bahaya dilakukan pada aktivitas pekerjaan yang berlangsung di lokasi penelitian, kemudian penilaian risiko dilakukan berdasarkan parameter *Likelihood* dan *Severity* menggunakan matriks risiko dengan metode Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 50 potensi bahaya yang berasal dari faktor manusia, peralatan, material, lingkungan kerja, dan lalu lintas. Berdasarkan hasil penilaian risiko, sebanyak 6 risiko (12%) termasuk kategori *Low Risk*, 38 risiko (76%) termasuk kategori *Moderate Risk*, dan 6 risiko (12%) termasuk kategori *High Risk*. Risiko tinggi terutama ditemukan pada aktivitas mobilisasi kendaraan proyek, pengangkutan material pracetak, serta pekerjaan yang berinteraksi langsung dengan lalu lintas aktif karena berpotensi menyebabkan cedera berat hingga kematian. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, pengendalian risiko yang direkomendasikan meliputi peningkatan pengawasan pada aktivitas berisiko tinggi, pengaturan lalu lintas di sekitar area proyek, pemasangan rambu dan pembatas area kerja, pemeriksaan kendaraan dan peralatan secara berkala, penerapan prosedur kerja yang aman, penyediaan fasilitas untuk mencegah kelelahan pekerja, serta penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) secara konsisten. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan masukan dalam meningkatkan penerapan K3 dan meminimalkan potensi kecelakaan kerja pada proyek konstruksi jalan.

Kata kunci: *Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*.

ABSTRACT

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is an important aspect of construction project implementation. This study aims to identify potential hazards, assess the level of occupational accident risk, and provide recommendations for risk control at the Road Widening Project on the Warudoyong–SP.3 Winduraja Road Section in Ciamis Regency. Data were collected through field observations, interviews with five informants, and documentation. Hazard identification was conducted on work activities carried out at the research site, followed by risk assessment based on the Likelihood and Severity parameters using a risk matrix through the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) method. The results showed that 50 potential hazards were identified, originating from human factors, equipment, materials, the work environment, and traffic. Based on the risk assessment, 6 risks (12%) were classified as Low Risk, 38 risks (76%) as Moderate Risk, and 6 risks (12%) as High Risk. High-risk conditions were primarily identified in project vehicle mobilization, lifting of precast materials, and work activities involving direct interaction with active traffic, which may potentially result in severe injuries or fatalities. Based on these findings, the recommended risk control measures include increased supervision of high-risk activities, traffic management around the project area, installation of warning signs and work-area barriers, regular inspection of vehicles and work equipment, implementation of safe work procedures, provision of facilities to prevent worker fatigue, and consistent use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The results of this study are expected to provide input for improving the implementation of OSH and minimizing the potential for occupational accidents in road construction projects.

Keywords: *Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.*