

ABSTRAK

Penerapan keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3) sangat penting untuk menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang aman, terutama bagi operator pompa bensin yang bekerja di SPBU dengan risiko paparan bahan kimia dan potensi ledakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan praktik penerapan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan kerja pada operator pompa bensin di Kota Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional dan pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner terhadap 100 responden. Hasil pada uji penelitian ini di dapatkan hasilnya adalah pengetahuan ($p=0,007$), sikap ($p=0,005$), massa kerja $p=(0,016)$ dan pelatihan K3 ($p=0,001$), memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap penerapan keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja pada operatort pom bensin di Kota Medan. Sedangkan variabel durasi kerja ($p=0,104$), dan pembagian shift ($p=0,714$), tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap penerapan keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja pada operatort pom bensin di Kota Medan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelatihan K3 memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap penerapan K3 ($OR=3.609$). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pelatihan K3 merupakan faktor dominan yang berpengaruh terhadap penerapan K3. Disarankan agar pihak manajemen SPBU secara rutin mengadakan pelatihan dan evaluasi K3 guna meningkatkan keselamatan kerja operator.

Kata Kunci : Penerapan K3, Durasi Kerja, Pengetahuan, Shif, Pelatih

ABSTRACT

The implementation of occupational safety and health is essential to create a safe working environment, especially for gas station operators working at gas stations with the risk of chemical exposure and potential explosions. This study aims to analyze factors related to the practice of implementing occupational safety and health in gasoline station operators in Medan City. This study used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design and data collection through questionnaires of 100 respondents. The results in this study test were obtained that knowledge ($p = 0.007$), attitude ($p = 0.005$), working mass $p = (0.016)$ and occupational safety and health training ($p = 0.001$), had a significant relationship with the application of occupational safety and health in gas station operators in Medan City. Meanwhile, the variables of work duration ($p = 0.104$), and shift division ($p = 0.714$), did not have a significant influence on the implementation of occupational safety and health in gas station operators in Medan City. The results of the study showed that occupational safety and health training had a significant influence on the implementation of occupational safety and health ($OR=3,609$). It can be concluded that occupational safety and health training is the dominant factor that affects the implementation of occupational safety and health. It is recommended that the management of petrol stations routinely hold occupational safety and health training and evaluation to improve operator work safety.

Keywords: Implementation of occupational safety and health, Work Duration, Knowledge, Shift, Training