

Analisa Metode Assessment Keselamatan Fasilitas Instalasi Pembangkit Listrik di PT Indonesia Power

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Abstrak

Blueprint pengelolaan energi nasional tahun 2006 hingga 2025, Indonesia sedang menuju kearah mandiri energi dimana negara akan hadir dalam penyediaan energi dengan harga wajar bagi masyarakat. Pada tahun 2018 lalu, pemerintah melalui rencana usaha penyediaan tenaga listrik hingga 2025 mendatang berencana menambah kapasitas pembangkit listrik hingga 56.024 MW. PT Indonesia Power merupakan anak perusahaan dari PT PLN (Persero) yang bergerak dibidang pembangkitan tenaga listrik. Dalam mengelola aset pembangkit, PT Indonesia Power menerapkan kebijakan risk management secara terintegrasi. Namun, hingga saat ini belum ada kajian ataupun kebijakan yang menganalisa faktor faktor keselamatan bangunan gedung pembangkit listrik. Dalam melakukan assessment keselamatan bangunan gedung terdapat beberapa metode yang dapat digunakan. Diantaranya yaitu ISRS 7th, NFPA 5000, dan Permen PU 29 tahun 2006. Berdasarkan hasil analisa metode assessment didapatkan tingkat kesesuaian fasilitas emergency sebesar 91,6%, peringatan dini bahaya 100 %, Instalasi antar lantai 86,6 %, Pemadam kebakaran 62,9%, Ventilasi 100%, dan Fasilitas hygiene sebesar 80%. Hasil tersebut didapatkan dengan melakukan kombinasi ketiga metode assessment

In the 2006 2025 national energy management blueprint, Indonesia is moving towards energy independence where the state will be present in providing energy at a reasonable price for the community. In 2018, the government, through a business plan to provide electricity until 2025, plans to increase power generation capacity to 56,024 MW. PT Indonesia Power is a subsidiary of PT PLN (Persero) which is engaged in power generation. In managing generator assets, PT Indonesia Power implements an integrated risk management policy. However, until now there has been no study or policy that analyzes the safety factors of power plant buildings. In conducting a building safety assessment, there are several methods that can be used. Among them are ISRS 7th, NFPA 5000, and Permen PU 29 of 2006. Based on the analysis of the assessment method, it was found that the level of suitability of emergency facilities was 91.6%, hazard early warning was 100%, inter-floor installation was 86.6%, fire fighting was 62.9%, ventilation was 100%, and hygiene facilities were 80%. These results are obtained by combining the three assessment methods