

**Analisis Kecelakaan Kasus Injury Di Perusahaan Kontraktor Tambang PT X Berdasarkan Human Factor Analysis And Classification System In Mining Industry (HFACS-MI) Pada Tahun 2024.
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Abstrak

**<p style="text-align: justify;">Penelitian ini mengkaji kecelakaan kerja di industri pertambangan yang tergolong dalam kategori cedera, menggunakan metode Human Factors Analysis and Classification System in Mining Industry (HFACS-MI). Industri pertambangan dikenal sebagai sektor dengan risiko tinggi, di mana insiden besar seperti cedera kerja serius dan kematian sering kali terjadi meskipun telah dilakukan investigasi dan tindakan pencegahan.
Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab utama kecelakaan berdasarkan pendekatan sistem HFACS-MI yang mengklasifikasikan kesalahan manusia dan kelemahan sistemik dalam organisasi tambang. Berdasarkan data kecelakaan kasus cedera Tahun 2024, analisis dilakukan secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif terhadap berbagai faktor, dari tingkat operator hingga organisasi.
Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa kecelakaan paling banyak dipicu oleh unsafe acts, terutama skill-based errors, yang menunjukkan kelemahan pada kompetensi atau keterampilan dasar pekerja. Selain itu, faktor latent failures seperti lemahnya supervisi dan ketidakefisienan sistem organisasi juga berperan penting.
</p><hr /><p style="text-align: justify;">This research examines work-related accidents in the mining industry categorized as injury cases, using the Human Factors Analysis and Classification System in Mining Industry (HFACS-MI). The mining industry is known as a high-risk sector, where serious incidents such as major injuries and fatalities frequently occur despite investigations and preventive measures. The study aims to identify the main causal factors of workplace accidents based on the HFACS-MI framework, which classifies human errors and systemic weaknesses within mining organizations. Using data from injury-related accident cases in 2024, both qualitative and quantitative analyses were conducted to assess contributing factors from the operator level up to the organizational level. The findings reveal that the majority of accidents were triggered by unsafe acts, particularly skill-based errors, indicating deficiencies in workers' basic competencies. Additionally, latent failures, such as inadequate supervision and organizational inefficiencies, were also found to play a significant role.</p>**