

Kajian Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Tambang di PT SS Jobsite Tanjung, Kalimantan Selatan Tahun 2012 Berdasarkan Konsep Sistem Pertahanan Swiss Cheese Model Menggunakan Human Factors Analysis and Classification System In Mining Industry (HFACS-MI)

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Abstrak

Dalam setiap aktivitas pertambangan, terdapat potensi bahaya yang menimbulkan risiko terjadinya kecelakaan. Jenis kecelakaan menabrak merupakan kecelakaan yang banyak terjadi pada operasi lalu lintas tambang jobsite PT SS (41%) dan kejadiannya cenderung berulang. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang sistem pertahanan dalam mencegah kecelakaan sesuai dengan kerangka pikir Swiss Cheese Model. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kualitatif melalui analisis data kecelakaan lalu lintas tambang di salah satu jobsite di PT SS, suatu perusahaan kontraktor pertambangan batubara terbuka, dengan menggunakan Human Factors Analysis and Classification System in Mining Industry (HFACS-MI). Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan terhadap 53 kasus kecelakaan lalu lintas tambang, permasalahan yang banyak ditemukan diantaranya adalah skill-based error, adverse mental states, coordination and communication, inadequate leadership, dan organization process. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa sistem pertahanan yang ada untuk mencegah kecelakaan lalu lintas tambang masih belum optimal. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan perbaikan sistem pertahanan, baik yang ditargetkan kepada individu ataupun organisasi, agar risiko kecelakaan dapat dikendalikan.

Kata Kunci : Kecelakaan lalu lintas tambang, tabrakan, sistem pertahanan, Swiss Cheese Model, HFACS-MI

In mining process activities, there are potential hazards that poses a risk to be an accident. Collision is one of accident types that frequently happen on mining traffic operations jobsite PT SS (41%) and it has tendency to occur repeatedly. This study aimed to gain an overview of defences system in preventing accidents according to Swiss Cheese Model framework. The research was conducted with a qualitative approach through mining traffic accident data analysis in one of jobsite in PT SS, an open coal mining contractor company, using the Human Factors Analysis and Classification System in Mining Industry (HFACS-MI). Based on the analysis of 53 cases of mining traffic accidents, revealed that the most common problems were skill-based errors, adverse mental states, coordination and communication, inadequate leadership, and organization process. It can be concluded that the existing defences system to prevent mining traffic accidents has not been optimal yet. Therefore, defences system improvement, either targeted to the individual or organizational, is needed to control accident risk.

Key words: Mine traffic accident, collision, defences system, Swiss Cheese Model, HFACSMI