RINGKASAN

Penelitian dilakukan di PT. Njogo Adik yang terletak di Desa Jambeyan, Kecamatan Sambirejo, Kabupaten Sragen, Jawa Tengah. Perusahaan ini merupakan salah satu perusahaan yang bergerak di pertambangan batu andesit di Indonesia yang telah beroperasi sejak tahun 2011. Kinerja Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) PT. Njogo Adik pada tahun 2017 sampai dengan 2022 mengalami beberapa kendala, ditunjukkan dengan terjadinya kecelakaan kerja dengan total 10 kejadian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi Sistem Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) Pertambangan serta *Frequency Rate* (FR) dan *Severity Rate* (SR) pada kegiatan penambangan di PT. Njogo Adik guna meminimalisir tingkat kecelakaan akibat aktivitas penambangan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan metode kuantitatif. Metode kuantitatif menggunakan teknik survei kuesioner dengan jumlah responden 20 orang, sedangkan metode kualitatif menggunakan teknik observasi lapangan, wawancara dan dokumen perusahaan. Metode ini digunakan untuk mengukur penerapan K3 Pertambangan di PT. Njogo Adik menggunakan skala likert 5 tingkat serta penilaian yang mengacu pada Kepdirjen ESDM Nomor 185.K/37.04/DJB/2019 yang kemudian akan diolah dengan interpretasi data. Hasil dari penelitian ini diperoleh tingkat implementasi K3 di PT. Njogo Adik yang tergolong tinggi. Hal ini didukung dengan hasil analisis kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada para karyawan mendapatkan nilai total implementasi sebesar 82% dari total bobot 100%.

Kecelakaan kerja yang terjadi di PT. Njogo Adik menunjukkan angka *Frequency Rate* dan *Severity Rate* yang fluktuatif, dengan tingkat bahaya pada perusahaan cenderung rendah karena FR ≤ 5. Penyebab kecelakaan didominasi oleh kondisi tidak aman yang menyebabkan 9 kecelakaan dari total keseluruhan 10 kecelakaan. Sehingga perlu dilakukan evaluasi dan perbaikan terhadap kinerja para pekerja maupun manajemen perusahaan terutama terkait dengan penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) ketika melakukan aktivitas penambangan.

Kata Kunci : Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja, Implementasi, Kecelakaan Kerja

SUMMARY

The research was conducted at PT. Njogo Adik is located in Jambeyan Village, Sambirejo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java. This company is one of the companies engaged in andesite mining in Indonesia which has been operating since 2011. Occupational Health and Safety Performance (OHS) PT. Njogo Adik experienced several obstacles from 2017 to 2022, as indicated by the occurrence of work accidents with a total of 10 incidents. This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Mining Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) System as well as the Frequency Rate (FR) and Severity Rate (SR) in mining activities at PT. Njogo Adik to minimize the rate of accidents due to mining activities.

This research uses qualitative methods and quantitative methods. The quantitative method uses a questionnaire survey technique with a total of 20 respondents, while the qualitative method uses field observation techniques, interviews and company documents. This method is used to measure the implementation of Mining OHS at PT. Njogo Adik uses a 5-level Likert scale and an assessment that refers to the Decree of the Director General of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 185.K/37.04/DJB/2019 which will then be processed with data interpretation. The results of this research obtained the level of OHS implementation at PT. Njogo Adik is relatively tall. This is supported by the results of the analysis of questionnaires distributed to employees, getting a total implementation value of 82% out of a total weight of 100%.

Work accidents that occurred at PT. Njogo Adik showed that the Frequency Rate and Severity Rate figures were fluctuating, with the level of danger in the company tending to be low because FR ≤ 5. The causes of accidents were dominated by unsafe conditions which caused 9 accidents out of a total of 10 accidents. So it is necessary to evaluate and improve the performance of workers and company management, especially regarding the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when carrying out mining activities.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Implementation, Work Accidents