

ABSTRACT

Wildfire can happen anytime and anywhere. Based on U.S Fire Administration's (USF'A), about 37.000 wildfire case in industrial sector (utility, fortress, agriculture, and mining) happen during 2009 – 2013 reported to AS fire extinguisher every year. From the data, showed there is a high number of death caused by fire case in industrial sector. This study was aimed to determine alertness management in facing fire emergency situations and fire countermeasure management and to map working areas based on their fire risk, from the lowest scale to the highest scale.

Analysis result of this study used qualitative method to determine how prepared the management of wildfire case countermaster in PT X Kabupaten Sleman. This study used two types of data which were primer and secondary data. Meanwhile, the criteria to scoring the wildfire management include APAR, Standard Operational Procedure (SOP), evacuation route, hydrant, alarm, emergency door, education and training for emergency response, and wildfire countermaster unit. To mapping the wildfire risk using table National Patient Safety Agency from UK.

Result showed that the countermaster management for wildfire case in the company wasn't optimal yet. From the data obtained, the countermaster management for wildfire case in PT X Sleman had 3 Good category (B) including APAR (82%), Standard Operational Procedure (100%), Evacuation 100%), dan 5 minus categories (K) including hydrant with (0%), alarm (0%), emergency door (0%), education and training for emergency reponse (33%), Wildfire Countermaster Unit (25%). Wildfire risk mapping in PT X obtained from data showed 3 severa-risked areas, 7 moderate-risked areas, and 10 low-risked places.

Keywords: Wildfire, Fire Countermaster Management, Fire Risk Mapping, K3

ABSTRAK

Kebakaran dapat terjadi kapan saja dan dimana saja. Berdasarkan data U.S *Fire Administration's* (USF'A), selama 2009 – 2013 diperkirakan 37.000 kebakaran di sektor industri (termasuk utilitas, pertahanan, pertanian, dan pertambangan) dilaporkan ke departemen pemadam kebakaran AS setiap tahun. Data tersebut menunjukkan bahwa tingginya kasus kebakaran pada sektor industri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesiapsiagaan manajemen kebakaran dan melakukan pemetaan risiko kebakaran di PT X Kabupaten Sleman.

Analisis hasil dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis seberapa siap perusahaan dalam manajemen penanggulangan kebakaran di PT X Sleman. Penelitian ini menggunakan 2 jenis data yaitu primer dan sekunder. Adapun kriteria untuk penilaian manajemen kebakaran meliputi Alat Pemadam Api Rringan (APAR), Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP), jalur evakuasi, hidran, alarm, pintu darurat, pendidikan dan pelatihan tanggap darurat, dan unit penanggulangan kebakaran. Untuk pemetaan risiko kebakaran menggunakan tabel *National Patient Safety Agency*.

Hasil menunjukkan manajemen penanggulangan kebakaran masih belum maksimal. Dari data yang didapat, manajemen penanggulangan kebakaran pada PT X memiliki 3 kategori Baik (B) meliputi APAR (82%) , standar operasional prosedur(100%), dan jalur evakuasi (100%); 5 kategori Kurang (K) meliputi hydrant (0%), alarm 0%, pintu darurat (0%), Pendidikan dan latihan tanggap darurat (33%), unit Penanggulangan Kebakaran (25%). Pemetaan risiko kebakaran PT X memiliki 3 tempat yang berisiko cukup tinggi, 7 tempat berisiko sedang dan 10 tempat berisiko rendah.

Kata Kunci: Kebakaran, Manajemen Penanggulangan Kebakaran, Pemetaan Risiko Kebakaran, K3