

## ABSTRAK

Industri perikanan di Cilacap telah berkontribusi kriteria lokal, nasional bahkan global, sebagai pendukung kesejahteraan masyarakat, penyedia lapangan kerja dan ketahanan pangan. Setiap kegiatan industri berisiko terhadap keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3). Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi potensi bahaya, kriteria resiko, pengendalian resiko dan implementasi K3 di industri perikanan tangkap, aktivitas bongkar muat PPSC, dan industri pengolahan ikan di Cilacap. Penelitian observasi ini mengumpulkan data primer melalui kuesioner yang divalidasi terhadap pekerja industri perikanan (13 kapal tipe berbeda) 34 responden, aktivitas bongkar muat di PPSC 20 responden dan di industri pengolahan ikan 15 responden selama Januari-Juli 2025. Analisis K3 berdasarkan metode *Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Risk Control* (HIRARC), yaitu metode identifikasi bahaya, kriteria resiko dan pengendalian resiko. Identifikasi potensi bahaya pada ketiga sektor tersebut diperoleh 2 sangat sering, 57 sering, 9 kadang-kadang, dan 7 jarang terjadi kecelakaan kerja. Kriteria resiko kerja di industri perikanan tangkap diperoleh *extreme* 1%, *high* 48%, *medium* 32% dan *low* 19%. Aktivitas bongkar muat di PPSC didapat 1%, 29%, 32% dan 38%. Sedangkan di industri pengolahan diperoleh 0%, 30%, 41% dan 29%. Aktivitas industri perikanan kelautan pada industri perikanan diperoleh 0,66%, 35,67%, 35% dan 28,67%. Pengendalian di setiap sektor industri dengan menerapkan prosedur K3 dan aplikasi APD. Implementasi ketidakpatuhan K3 pada tiga sektor diperoleh 1,66%, 1,5% dan 1%. Kriteria risiko bahaya kerja pada rantai pasok dari hulu ke hilir di industri perikanan diperoleh kriteria keparahan bervariasi dan masih terjadi bahaya kerja. Penerapan K3 sesuai standar akan menurunkan resiko bahaya kerja pada industri perikanan dari hulu ke hilir.

**Kata kunci:** Potensi Bahaya, Kriteria Risiko, K3, HIRARC, industri perikanan

## ABSTRACT

*The fishing industry in Cilacap plays a significant role at local, national, and global levels by contributing to community welfare, providing employment, and supporting food security. However, each industrial activity poses occupational safety and health (OSH) risks. This study aims to identify potential hazards, risk criteria, control measures, and OSH implementation in capture fisheries, loading and unloading activities at the PPSC, and fish processing industries in Cilacap. An observational approach was applied, collecting primary data through validated questionnaires from January to July 2025. Respondents included 34 capture fisheries workers from 13 vessel types, 20 loading/unloading workers at the PPSC, and 15 fish processing industry workers. OSH analysis was based on the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Risk Control (HIRARC) method. Hazard identification across sectors recorded 2 very frequent, 57 frequent, 9 occasional, and 7 rare incidents. In capture fisheries, risk levels were extreme (1%), high (48%), medium (32%), and low (19%). At the PPSC, the distribution was extreme (1%), high (29%), medium (32%), and low (38%). In fish processing, results were extreme (0%), high (30%), medium (41%), and low (29%). The overall marine fisheries sector showed extreme (0.66%), high (35.67%), medium (35%), and low (28.67%). Risk control involved implementing OSH procedures and personal protective equipment (PPE). Non-compliance rates were 1.66%, 1.5%, and 1% for the three sectors, respectively. The varying severity levels across the supply chain indicate that occupational hazards remain present. Adhering to OSH standards can effectively reduce hazard risks from upstream to downstream in the fishing industry.*

**Keywords:** Potential Hazards, Risk Criteria, OSH, HIRARC, Fishing Industry