

**ANALISIS MANAJEMEN RISIKO DI LABORATORIUM FARMASI
SMK NEGERI 1 KUBUTAMBAHAN**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan terkait identifikasi bahaya, menilai risiko, dan mengendalikan risiko di laboratorium farmasi SMK Negeri 1 Kubutambahan. Metode HIRAC (Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Risk Control) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi bahaya, penilaian risiko, serta pengendalian risiko. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data primer diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumen, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari katalog penyimpanan alat dan bahan, data penggunaan laboratorium, serta denah laboratorium. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 47 sumber bahaya di laboratorium farmasi SMK Negeri 1 Kubutambahan, di antaranya terdiri dari 16 bahaya yang berasal dari keadaan laboratorium dan 31 bahaya yang berasal dari perilaku pengguna laboratorium. Melalui penilaian risiko ditemukan sebanyak 26, 14, dan 7 masing-masing untuk risiko rendah, sedang, dan tinggi. Sebanyak 18 risiko bahaya telah dikendalikan, namun masih terdapat risiko yang perlu ditangani yaitu pada parameter tata ruang, penyimpanana alat dan bahan serta perilaku pengguna laboratorium. Oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan pengendalian dengan cara eliminasi, substitusi, rekayasa teknik, dan administrasi.

Kata kunci: manajemen risiko, laboratorium farmasi, HIRARC.

RISK MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS IN THE PHARMACY LABORATORY OF SMK NEGERI 1 KUBUTAMBAHAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and explain hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk control in the pharmacy laboratory of SMK Negeri 1 Kubutambahan. The HIRAC (Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Risk Control) method is used to identify hazards, risk assessment, and risk control. The method used in this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Primary data were obtained through observations, interviews, and document studies, while secondary data were obtained from the storage catalog of tools and materials, laboratory usage data, and laboratory plans. The results showed that there were 47 sources of hazards in the pharmacy laboratory of SMK Negeri 1 Kubutambahan, including 16 hazards originating from laboratory conditions and 31 hazards originating from laboratory user behavior. Through risk assessment, 26, 14, and 7 were found for low, medium, and high risks, respectively. A total of 18 hazard risks have been controlled, but there are still risks that need to be addressed, namely in the parameters of spatial layout, storage of tools and materials and the behavior of laboratory users. Therefore, it is necessary to control by elimination, substitution, engineering, and administration.

Keywords: risk management, laboratory pharmacy, HIRARC.