
Analysis Of The Use Of Self-Protective Equipment By The General Fuel Charging Station Operator

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Background: Personal protective equipment (PPE) is a tool used to protect oneself or the body against occupational hazards and diseases. The complete use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is deemed unimportant by the Public Refueling Station (SPBU) Operator. This is because knowledge is still not good, there is no training, there is no complete availability of PPE, and complete supervision of the use of PPE, so that gas station operators do not use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when they work. The purpose of this study is to explain various things related to the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the Suak Puntong SPBU Operator, Kuala Pesisir District, Nagan Raya Regency. This research is a qualitative research with a phenomenological strategy. The number of informants in this study was 4 people consisting of 3 main informants and 1 supporting informant and was conducted at the Suak Puntong SPBU from 14 September to 1 October 2017. The results showed that there was still a lack of knowledge on PPE, no special training on the use of PPE, the absence of complete PPE availability by the SPBU, and the supervision carried out by the SPBU on the use of PPE. And it is hoped that the head of the General Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) will provide special training, and provide complete Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), especially for gas station operators.

Keywords: Training; Availability; Supervision; PPE

Introduction

According to the Occupation safety and health administration (OSHA), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is defined as a tool used to protect workers from injuries or diseases caused by contact with hazards, be they chemical, biological, radiation, electric. mechanics and others. In the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 1 of 1970 is written about the obligations made by companies to make efforts to prevent accidents, including by providing Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is the last alternative to prevent work accidents. In the hierarchy of hazard control or hazard control, the use of personal protective equipment is the last method of hazard control. This means that before deciding to use Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), other methods must be followed first by making optimal efforts so that the danger or hazard can be eliminated or at least minimized. (Sugarda, 2014).

Based on the initial survey obtained by the author of the Operators at the Suak Puntong Public Refueling Station (SPBU) regarding the Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), workers still lack knowledge of the use and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). However, there are also workers who know about the use and uses of these personal protective equipment. The reason for workers not to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is because they are used to not using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when they work. And they said that the reason they did not use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

was because they did not attend training, there was no availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and supervision from the company on the use of Personal Protective Equipment by the operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) make workers not use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when they work.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a tool used to protect yourself or body to the dangers of accidents and occupational diseases, which technically can reduce the severity of workplace accidents and occupational diseases that occur. Personal protective equipment does not eliminate or reduce hazards. This equipment only reduces the number of contact with hazards by placing a barrier between the workforce and the hazard (Suma'mur, 2009).

Methods

The approach used in this study is phenomenology, namely research conducted to obtain in-depth and accurate answers or information which aims to provide an overview of the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU). When the research was carried out on September 14 to October 1 2017 at the Suak Puntong Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU), Kuala Pesisir District, Nagan Raya Regency.

The selection of sources and informants was based on the knowledge and involvement of the resource persons at the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) in Suak Puntong.

The informants are.

The operator officer is in charge of refueling the consumer. The main informants were 3 operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU). Managers or leaders who are responsible at the General Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) for all activities carried out by employees in the field. The supporting informants were 1 person managing the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU).

Results

Knowledge

From the results of interviews with 3 main informants of Public Refueling Station (SPBU) operators about the extent to which they understand the knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). This can be seen from several statements made by the 3 main informants based on the results of the interviews, as follows:

“The first is if for example in the operator division, for example, the oil is due to the influence of oil vapor, what is the smell of oil, the first is a mask. The second is usually, for example, shoes, safety shoes too. That's what you know, yes, there must be. In particular it is necessary, but he is like us, this operator is also necessary for health”. Furthermore, the same question was asked to the second main informant regarding knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU) and the results of the interview : "Safety, at gas stations only safety like shoes. The use is that we use safety to avoid the car, Grandpa, how come the car doesn't have safety, it's hard to wear the car on the train. It has to be used or not, it's not used because the most important thing is the personal protective equipment". Furthermore, the same question was asked to the 3rd main informant regarding knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU) and the results of the interview : "You know, personal protective equipment is like a glove mask, that's all. The characteristic requirements are as mentioned earlier, the characteristics are gloves, masks. To protect oneself, for breathing of all kinds so

as not to cause disease, yes that is. The point is not to get sick, if the mask is not to get sick, if the gloves do not get skin irritation or anything”.

Then the interview was continued with the manager of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) who was a supporting informant, where the same question was asked about the knowledge of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) operator as a result of the interview, namely: "How can I set up a protective equipment? Personal protective equipment means what we are like here. But you haven't done this yet, you can't do this either. That's only if we are here, so far no one is bothered, right, that's just including safety too. Only if they have to wear safety shoes, yes, shoes. Only if the gloves are at an average gas station, that means nothing is worn. It must also be safety as well as gloves, masks are also necessary”.

From the results of the interviews obtained by the main informants, namely (IU 1 and 3) have good knowledge, this can be seen from the results of the interviews that IU1 and IU3 can explain about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Meanwhile, IU 2 has a poor knowledge of the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The Supporting Informant (IP) has poor knowledge, it can be seen that he cannot explain about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Training

Training is part of a formal educational process whose purpose is to improve the ability or work skills of a person or group of people. Meanwhile, practice is one way to acquire certain skills. Managers are required to provide training to all workers in limited spaces so that they can understand and have the knowledge and skills needed to carry out their duties safely and safely (Tarwaka, 2012). From the results of interviews with 3 main informants of Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) operators about the extent to which they understand the training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) Operators. This can be seen from several statements made by the 3 main informants based on the results of the interviews, as follows. "If the brother does not yet yes, but that of other seniors may already exist tu. What do you mean by training ?. That is training, for example there is training, like yesterday where the incident was distorted by 4 cahyan because the gas station was burned, there was training, but not here in Meulaboh, eh, in Banda Aceh”.

Furthermore, the same question was asked to the second main informant regarding the knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU results of the interview as follows: "Yes, that's fine, like masks, gloves. Not yet, yes every year, go to Banda Aceh. Yes, but for the operator it doesn't really need it, because it's used to it maybe it's not important, the shoes are what is important. "

Furthermore, the same question was asked to the 3rd main informant regarding training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU interview results as follows : "There has never been at this gas station, never. Indeed, it has never been proposed for personal protective equipment training, in fact it was not held, yes, for new fires we have training, for example fires if your brother has been to Banda Aceh yesterday ". Furthermore, the interview continues to manager General Fuel Filling Station (Gas Station) which is a supporter informant, in which the same questions were raised about training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) operator General Fuel Filling Stations (Gas Station) the results of the interview are: "Actually, there are Pertamina, there are some times

holding firefighting training, as recently as in Banda Aceh, we also participated. From August 21 to August 22 special fire fighting training. It doesn't exist, because we are here in terms of what we are dealing with, right, because we sell oil. Oil is the ingredient that is fire. Yes, we train there about firefighting. Yes, it should be all, but because we can't possibly send everyone who comes, it takes turns 2-2 people, for example, in the next stage, we'll send another one, change. "

From the results of the interviews obtained by the main informants, namely (IU 1, 2, and 3) they said that they had never been given special training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)". Supporting Informants (IP) have never recommended or provided specific training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU).

Availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is related to the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) itself, which is closely related to its use. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is an extension of various other accident prevention efforts or when no other method or practice is possible (Roughton, in Noviandri 2013). From the results of interviews with 3 main informants of Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) operators about the extent to which they understand the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) Operators. This can be seen from several statements made by the 3 main informants based on the results of the interviews, as follows : "Nothing was provided, never asked for it. Yes, I was not asked what to do. Sometimes like yesterday there was this smoke incident, right, it must be using all the smoke yesterday. Yaya the fire". Furthermore, the same question was asked to the second main informant regarding the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU) results of the interview as follows: "Especially for the operator, the second one is like a fire extinguisher, then the helmet to be removed from Pertamina will be dismantled later, that's the equipment. Nothing, nothing, just we think that's enough because everything else doesn't matter. How come there is not provided, but how come it is required, yes, it's okay. "

Furthermore, the same question was asked to the 3rd main informant regarding the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU) results of the interview as follows : "If it's not provided, it's not provided, if it's asked, it's never been asked. That is, if asked here, for masks, yes, there are no masks because there must be greetings, smiles and greetings. There must be a mask, so there is no mask. That's a reason not to ask for it. If you also provide the gloves yourself, there is no availability of tools".

Then the interview was continued with the manager of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) who was a supporting informant, where the same question was asked about the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the operator of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) as a result of the interview: "For the first time it was bought by the company, but afterwards they bought it themselves. Yes, just for shoes. There is no mask. Nothing, sometimes they wear them and buy their own shoes. That is, if they want to use it. Sometimes if there is a forest fire they buy it, they use it, but not all the time". From the results of the interviews obtained by the main informants, namely (IU 1 and 3) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided by the company, but the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

provided is not complete, only shoes. Supporting Informants (IP) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided by the company for shoes only.

Supervision

change in individual behavior begins with the stage of compliance (compliance), identification, then internalization. At first the individual obeys without willingness to carry out these actions and often because he wants to avoid punishment or sanctions, if a person does not obey or to get the promised reward if he can comply with these recommendations, usually the changes that occur at this stage are temporary, meaning that that actions are taken as long as there are supervisors. However, when supervision loosens up, the behavior is abandoned again (Syukron in Vitriyansyah, 2012).

From the results of interviews with 3 main informants of Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) operators about the extent to which they get supervision on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station Operators (SPBU). This can be seen from several statements made by the 3 main informants based on the results of the interviews, as follows. "Actually there is, but sometimes this person doesn't want to exist. Sometimes it is not the mask, but if you use it to train, it is not the mask from the hospital, there are also those who are annoyed. For the shoes, all of them, yes, there are sanctions, it's just how do we people work, sometimes you want to be packed, sometimes you don't want to be worn. Sanctions do exist. There is."

From the results of the interviews that have been obtained by the main informants, namely (IU 1 and 3), they always get supervision on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) but the supervision is only specifically for the use of shoes. Supporting Informants (IP) supervise the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) but only for safety shoes. Masks are considered unimportant because they can distract operators from being friendly.

Discussion

Operators of Public Refueling Stations (SPBU) are at risk of experiencing occupational diseases, this of course must be considered by operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU). So operators should use complete Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when they are working and must be a top priority in terms of safety.

Knowledge

The results of the research from interviews that have been obtained by the main informant researchers (IU 1 and 3) have good knowledge, this can be seen from the results of the interviews that IU 1 and 3 can explain about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the use of protective equipment. Self (PPE). Meanwhile, IU 2 has a poor knowledge of the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Supporting Informants (IP) have poor knowledge, it can be seen that they cannot explain the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The assumption of the researchers in this study is that operators need complete Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), because the operators have to deal with air that is polluted both by fuel vapors at the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) every day, smoke. vehicles, flying dust, and hands that are prone to irritation.

of knowledge in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and due to the habit of not using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at work is one of the factors in the low use of

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) Operators. Therefore, according to researchers to increase workers' knowledge about the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), there needs to be counseling or training on the use and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) on a regular basis, so that operator knowledge becomes better, so that with this training, then the operator can avoid occupational diseases. Furthermore, the knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is expected to encourage operator awareness to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

This study is in line with the results of research by Azis (2010) which states compliance with using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) based on the characteristics of the workforce. These characteristics are the habit of not using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) while working and a lack of good knowledge of the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Training

The research results from interviews that were obtained by the main informant researchers (IU 1, 2, and 3) said that they had never been given special training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The Supporting Informant (IP) has never recommended or provided specific training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU). The assumptions of the researchers in this study regarding the training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) indicate that there is no special training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU). There is training that should be provided to operators by the owners of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) which are their responsibilities so that in addition to improving skills and minimizing occupational accidents and occupational diseases at SPBU Operators.

Training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is one of the factors that encourages the formation of the behavior of using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), therefore training for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is very important for its role to increase the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) while working. The media used in the training can be in the form of leaflets, posters, or it can be done with special training for employees who really need this knowledge. By providing training, workers will better understand and be able to behave healthily, both inside and outside the workplace (Tarwaka, 2008).

Putri (2014) states that the training provided should be held specifically to facilitate workers to be competent in using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The absence of adequate facilities results in a lack of skills in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and a high risk of work accidents. Putri's research (2014) is in line with the results of this study. That special training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be provided by the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) to operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) with special training on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is expected to have an impact on use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU).

Availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The research results from interviews that have been obtained by the main informant researchers are (IU 1 and 3) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided by the company, but the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provided is not complete, only shoes. Supporting Informants (IP) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided by the company only for shoes only.

The assumption of researchers in the research that has been carried out by researchers regarding the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at General Fuel Filling Operators (SPBU) shows that there is no complete Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) available for Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) operators. The availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) is a new problem faced by operators of public fuel filling stations (SPBU) if in fact the personal protective equipment (PPE) they are supposed to use at work is not provided completely by the owner of a fueling station. The general public (SPBU) and operators must use proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), namely Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in the form of safety shoes only, in addition to adequate facilities there must also be awareness and shared responsibility in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) completely and is expected to be able to provide safety and improve health for the operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) while working.

This is in accordance with Ardiansyah's research, (2015) which states that safety and health are important factors to always be guarded together and become a shared responsibility when working, for that companies must facilitate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Rahmat (2013) adds a total success in safety if the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) correctly. Especially the existence of adequate PPE facilities so that occupational safety and health can be achieved properly.

Supervision

The research results from interviews that have been obtained by the main informant researchers (IU 1 and 3) said that operators always get supervision on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), but the supervision is only specifically for shoe use only. Supporting Informants (IP) said that they always supervised the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU), but only for safety shoes. According to Tarwaka (2008), supervision aims so that the results of the implementation of work are obtained in an efficient and effective manner, according to a predetermined plan. The same is expected in terms of compliance with the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Due to the maximum supervision, which has a significant effect on operator behavior in using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

The assumption of researchers in the research that has been carried out by researchers regarding the supervision carried out by the manager of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) has a good impact on the operators of the General Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) with regular supervision, encouraging operators to always use protective equipment. Personal (PPE), but unfortunately the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provided which is mandatory in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is only safety shoes and supervision of the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by operators of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU)) only focused on safety shoes. The supervision that has been carried out is very maximal because the supervision is carried out regularly. Operators who are caught not wearing safety shoes will be given sanctions in the form of warning, written warning and suspension. Another factor that causes supervision is only carried out on shoes because Pertamina does not recommend the use of masks by operators for reasons of fear of causing consumers to feel offended because consumers will think that the operator uses a mask because of the smell. bad taste arising from consumers.

This research is in line with the research of Samsul (2016) which states that the supervision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a risk factor for the use of PPE. Workers who are

not supervised in using PPE will have an 8.3 times risk of not using PPE compared to workers who are supervised in using PPE.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research at the General Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) and accurate research results were obtained according to the data obtained. So the researchers concluded several conclusions and suggestions related to the research results that: The results obtained by the researcher from the main informant and supporting informants regarding the knowledge variable indicate poor knowledge about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The results obtained by the researcher from the main informant and supporting informants regarding the training variable on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) show that special training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is not provided and is not recommended by the company to attend training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The results obtained by the researcher from the main informant and supporting informants regarding the variable availability of Personal Protective Equipment indicate that there is no complete availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The results obtained by the researcher from the main informant and supporting informants regarding the monitoring variable show that the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU) always supervises the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) safety shoes by the operators of the Public Fuel Filling Station (SPBU).

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