

GAMBARAN INTENSITAS KEBISINGAN DAN KELUHAN SUBJEKTIF PENDENGARAN PEKERJA DI CV MAHKOTA PAVING

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kebisingan merupakan salah satu faktor bahaya fisik di lingkungan kerja yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan kesehatan, baik gangguan pendengaran maupun gangguan non-auditory. CV Mahkota Paving merupakan industri paving block yang menggunakan mesin produksi dengan potensi paparan kebisingan terhadap pekerja.

Tujuan: Mengetahui intensitas kebisingan dan gambaran keluhan subjektif pada pekerja di lingkungan CV Mahkota Paving.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan survei. Pengukuran intensitas kebisingan dilakukan menggunakan *Sound Level Meter* pada enam titik pengukuran, sedangkan data keluhan subjektif diperoleh melalui kuesioner kepada 40 pekerja. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil: Tingkat kebisingan sebelum mesin beroperasi berkisar antara 53,5–65,1 dB dan masih berada di bawah Nilai Ambang Batas (NAB). Saat mesin beroperasi, tingkat kebisingan tertinggi terdapat pada area mesin multiblock paving 1 sebesar 89 dB dan terendah di kantor sebesar 73,7 dB. Sebagian besar pekerja mengalami keluhan subjektif kategori sedang sebanyak 31 orang (77,5%), sedangkan 9 orang (22,5%) mengalami keluhan subjektif kategori berat.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat satu titik pengukuran yang melebihi NAB, yaitu area mesin multiblock paving 1. Sebagian besar pekerja mengalami keluhan subjektif kategori sedang (77,5%) sehingga diperlukan upaya pengendalian kebisingan dan penggunaan alat pelindung telinga untuk mengurangi risiko gangguan kesehatan pada pekerja.

Kata kunci: pekerja, intensitas kebisingan, keluhan subjektif, pendengaran

DESCRIPTION OF NOISE INTENSITY SUBJECTIVE HEARING COMPLAINTS AMONG WORKERS AT CV MAHKOTA PAVING

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ABSTRACT

Background: Noise is one of the physical hazards in the workplace that can cause health problems, including both hearing loss non-auditory disorders. CV Mahkota Paving is a paving block manufacturer that uses production machinery that exposes workers to noise.

Objective: To determine noise levels the nature of subjective complaints among workers at CV Mahkota Paving.

Method: This study is a descriptive study using a survey approach. Noise levels were measured using a sound level meter at six measurement points, while data on subjective complaints were collected through a questionnaire administered to 40 workers. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive methods presented in the form of frequency distributions.

Results: Noise levels before the machine begins operating range from 53.5 to 65.1 dB remain below the Threshold Limit Value (TLV). When the machine is operating, the highest noise level is recorded in the area of the multiblock paving machine 1 at 89 dB, the lowest is in the office at 73.7 dB. Most workers—31 people (77.5%)—experienced moderate subjective complaints, while 9 people (22.5%) experienced severe subjective complaints.

Conclusion: There was one measurement point that exceeded the NAB, namely the area of the multiblock paving machine 1. Most workers reported moderate subjective complaints (77.5%), so noise control measures the use of hearing protection are necessary to reduce the risk of health problems among workers.

Keywords: workers, noise intensity, subjective complaints, hearing