ABSTRAK

Perkembangan pembangunan gedung di Kabupaten Blora dewasa ini semakin meningkat. Untuk mewujudkan bangunan gedung yang fungsional dan sesuai dengan tata bangunan gedung yang serasi dan selaras dengan lingkungannya, harus menjamin keandalan bangunan gedung dari segi keselamatan (UU No. 28, 2002). Rumah sakit merupakan Gedung atau bangunan yang memiliki resiko terjadinya kebakaran. Rumah Sakit dikategorikan dalam bangunan harus memenuhi spesifikasi teknis sesuai aturan tersebut. Bangunan Rumah Sakit harus memiliki Nilai Keandalan Sistem Keselamatan Bangunan (NKSKB) yang baik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bobot variabel prioritas keandalan keselamatan bangunan dan mengetahui nilai keandalan keselamatan bangunan pada Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Cepu Blora. Untuk menentukan bobot variabel prioritas dilakukan dengan metode Analytical Hierarchy Procces (AHP) dan untuk mendapatkan nilai keandalan keselamatan bangunan dilakukan dengan pengamatan langsung di lapangan. Variabel yang diteliti berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri No. 26/PRT/M/2008 yaitu akses dan pasokan air untuk pemadam kebakaran, sarana penyelamatan, sistem proteksi pasif, sistem proteksi aktif, utilitas bangunan Gedung, pencegahan kebakaran, pengelolaan proteksi kebakaran dan pengawasan serta pengendalian. Hasil dari penelitian ini bobot variable prioritas keandalan keselamatan bangunan terhadap bahaya kebakaran adalah proteksi pasif dengan bobot 17,16 %, kemudian variable berikutnya Sistem proteksi kebakaran aktif = 15,96 %, Sarana penyelamatan = 15,63 %, Pengawasan dan pengendalian = 11,45 %, Utilitas Bangunan Gedung = 11,16 %, Pencegahan kebakaran pada bangunan Gedung= 10,20 %, Akses dan pasokan air untuk pemadaman kebakaran = 9,21 % dan pengelolaan proteksi kebakaran pada bangunan Gedung = 9,23 %. Dan nilai Keandalan keselamatan bangunan di RS. Muhammadiyah Cepu sebesar 85,55 %, sehingga gedung dapat digunakan secara optimum, dimana para pemakai gedung dapat melakukan kegiatannya dengan mendapat Perlindungan dari kebakaran yang baik.

Kata Kunci: Keandalan, Keselamatan Bangunan, Gedung

ABSTRACT

The development of building construction in Blora Regency is currently increasing. In order to realize a building that is functional and in accordance with the building structure which is in harmony with the surrounding environment, the reliability of the building in terms of safety (Law No. 28, 2002) must guarantee. The hospital is a building that has a risk of fire. Hospitals are included in the category of buildings that must meet technical specifications in accordance with applicable regulations. Hospital buildings must have a good Building Safety System Reliability Value (hereinafter called BSSRV). The purpose of this study was to determine the weight of the priority variables for the reliability of building safety and to determine the reliability value of building safety at the Hospital of PKU Muhammadiyah Cepu Blora. The weight of the priority was determined using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, while the building safety reliability value was obtained through direct observation in the field. The variables studied were selected based on Ministerial Regulation No. 26 / PRT / M / 2008, namely access and supply of water for fire extinguishers, rescue facilities, passive protection systems, active protection systems, building utilities, fire prevention, fire protection management and supervision and control. From the research results, it was revealed that the priority variable weight for the reliability of building safety against fire hazards was passive protection with a weight of 17.16%; Active fire protection system = 15.96%; Means of rescue = 15.63%, supervision and control = 11.45%; Building Utilities = 11.16%; Prevention of fire in buildings = 10.20%; Access and water supply for firefighting = 9.21% and fire protection management in buildings = 9.23%. In addition, the value of building safety reliability in RS. Muhammadiyah Cepu was 85.55%, thus, the building could be used optimally, where building users could carry out activities with good fire protection.

Keywords: Feasibility, building, building safety,