



## STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF AUDIT FIRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN RS X DISTRICT Y

Azriful<sup>1</sup>, Herlina<sup>2</sup>, Hasbi Ibrahim<sup>3</sup>, Fatmawaty Mallapiang<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departement Of Public Health, Epidemiology Division, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Sciences, UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia

<sup>2,3,4</sup> Departement Of Public Health, Occupational Safety, and Health, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Sciences, UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia

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### CORRESPONDENCE

Phone : 082356xxxxxx  
Email : [Herlina21s@gmail.com](mailto:Herlina21s@gmail.com)

### KEYWORDS

Fire Management; Hospital; Audit

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** According to the Indonesian National Standard number 03-3985-2000, fire is a phenomenon that occurs when a material reaches a critical temperature and reacts chemically with oxygen to produce heat, flames, light, water vapor, carbon monoxide, or other products and effects. Fires are caused by various factors, either due to human factors or technical factors.

**Objective:** This study aims to determine the application of fire management system audits in RS X Regency Y.

**Method:** With a qualitative method through a case study approach. Determination of informants using the snowball method. Data collection was carried out by observation and in-depth interviews which were processed using content analysis, and triangulation of sources and methods was carried out.

**Result:** The results showed that RS X had formed a fire organization by-laws and regulations, fire procedures did not run well when a fire broke out, and during the simulation, there were still technical obstacles when using fire tools.

**Conclusion:** It is hoped that the management of X Regency Y Hospital will pay more attention to planning, training, and providing fire disaster preparedness.

## INTRODUCTION

According to the *World Fire Statistics The Geneva Association* 2015 56 001 fires have occurred in the world. The 2012 report in America that the number of fires was still high, namely 1,375,000 fires that resulted in 2,855 deaths, 16,500 injuries, and property losses of approximately \$ 12,400,000 (National Fire Protection Association in Abdulsalam et al., 2016). In Indonesia, according to data from the BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency), there were 3,193 fires from 1815 to 2018.

Meanwhile, from 2011-2015, the number of fire cases reached 825 fire cases with the property loss estimated at Rp. 1.5 trillion and the death toll reaches tens of people (Dinas Pemadam Kota Makassar, 2016). In the Journal of the *National Fire Protection Association Fire Analysis and Research*, it is stated that fire cases in the United States from 2012 to 2014 have *fluctuated in increase*. The *US Fire Department* estimates that in 2012 there were 1,375,000 fire cases, in 2013 there was a decrease of 9.8%, namely there were 1,240,000 fires, and in 2014 there was an increase of 4.7%, namely there were 1,298,000 fires (Karter, 2014).

In 2016-2018 RS X Regency Y experienced two fires, namely a fire that occurred in the maintenance building on August 1, 2017, which was caused by a short circuit, and the second fire occurred on

August 21, 2018, originating from the canteen in the area Hospital X, so that the patient was evacuated to the lobby of Hospital X. Based on this background, the researcher wants to know how to describe the implementation of the Fire Management System Audit in RS X Regency Y?

## METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. Qualitative methods are used to obtain in-depth data, data that contains meaning (Sugiyono, 2014). This research was conducted from June to July and the location of this research was located at X District Hospital Y. The method of selecting informants was carried out by the principle *snowball* of 9 informants with triangulation analysis of sources and methods so that the resulting interpretations were following the information obtained from the informants.

## RESULTS

### Fire Management System Audit

#### *Emergency Response Organization*

*".....I think it is enough because in each building there is already a fire fighting team so I think there is no shortage anymore....."*

(MYS, 24 years old)

*".....If the facilities so far only helmets are provided. used in the event of a fire....."*

(MR, 28 years old)

".....If I'm not mistaken there is a person in charge of K3RS and there is a chairman in each building, someone in charge of communication, evacuation and extinguishing the fire....."

(ALB, 52 years old)

".....Yes yes, continue to be active socialization is often carried out with training....."

(ALB, 52 years old)

### **Emergency Response Procedure**

" .....Oh yes, the SOP deck already exists so you understand if there is a sudden fire what to do..... "

(MYS, 24 years old)

".....When the fire that occurred recently it happened so fast and someone immediately contacted DAMKAR....."

(IAP, 23 years old)

".....Emergency response procedures such as early blackouts, requests for assistance to security guards, implementation of commands carried out according to alert level, activation of communications, fire fighting, requests for assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPBD), are more or less like that's a deck .. there is still a lot..... "

(AH, 24 years old)

### **Fire Simulation**

".....So far we have been working with DAMKAR....."

(MYS, 24 years)

".....Approximately once a year it is usually carried out by DAMKAR..... "

(AH, 24 years old)

".....Yes active....."

(ALB, 52 years old)

".....If there is a time, fire simulations are usually carried out but if there is no time there is training in use fire tools

such as fire extinguishers, hydrants and so on..... "

(AH, 24 years old)

## **DISCUSSION**

### *Fire Management System Audit*

Muslims are encouraged to nurture each other so as not to harm as described in the Surah Al-Maidah / 5: 32.

### *The Meanings :*

"Therefore we set (a law) for the Children of Israel that whoever kills a human being, not because people were (kill) another person, or for destroying the face of the earth, Then it was as if He had killed all of humanity. and Whoever has taken care of the life of a human being, It is as if He has taken care of all human life. and Indeed, Our Apostles have come to them with (bringing) clear information, then many of them after that have gone beyond the limit in doing earth damage" (Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2010).

It is explained in the above verse that whoever causes someone to be killed, or other people are injured, is the same as he has killed or injured all humans. On the other hand, whoever maintains the life of one person is as if he has taken care of the lives of all human beings. So that it becomes an obligation for business owners or leaders of a company to seek various ways to ensure the safety of their souls and a sense of security for workers or laborers who work for them. Because workers are the backbone of the family who will support all members of their family.

### *Fire Emergency Response Organization*

Management of H. Andi Sulthan Daeng Radja Bulukumba Hospital has formed an organization regarding emergency response in the form of forming an emergency response team. The lack of Occupational Safety and Health personnel made them have to recruit members from various fields in each building in the hospital such as security and other medical personnel to divide each part in the emergency response, such as a one-person chairman, one-person firefighter, one-person evacuation officer, and one person communication officer as well as in other buildings.

This fire organization is fairly active until now so that to differentiate between the members of the response and other medical employees, they are given a helmet with each color according to their duties, such as a white helmet acting as chairman, a red helmet as a firefighter, a colored helmet. yellow is the communication officer, while the blue helmet is the evacuation officer. However, these helmets are not used every day only when there is a fire. Whereas in previous research conducted by Milla Rosa Mufida in 2019 on forming an organization whose procedures and responsibilities are divided into Operations Coordinator, secretary, security task force, fire fighting task force, health task force, general task force, evacuation task force, maintenance

task force (Mufida & Martiana, 2019) and in Dian Widyastuti's research in 2017, it was explained that forming an emergency response fire organization had a role in helping to control the occurrence of fires again so that a procedure or procedure was needed about fire management (Widyastuti, 2017).

### *Emergency Response Procedures*

To prepare Occupational Safety and Health properly, RSUD H. Andi Sulthan Daeng Radja Bulukumba has developed emergency response procedures, one of which is a fire disaster. One of the Occupational Safety and Health teams already has a duty in the emergency response department, namely as a coordinator who then recruits several employees from various professions into the emergency response team. To make it easier for employees to apply emergency response procedures, the Occupational Safety and Health team sticks to procedures in easily visible and accessible areas in each hospital building, besides that during simulations, emergency response procedures are also routinely socialized and training is carried out for all employees who are included in the fire disaster management team. From the results of interviews (*in-depth interviews*) conducted by researchers at the time of a fire, namely where the fire response procedures were carried out properly by the fire management team who was currently on duty, only because

of technical problems so that the fire was difficult to extinguish.

As for the SPO (Standard Operating Procedure) for fire emergency response at RSUD H. Andi Sulthan Daeng Radja Bulukumba, namely blackouts as early as possible, requests for assistance to security guards by officers/personnel in charge of work unit services, Command execution is carried out according to alert level, Activation of communication, Fire fighting, Request for assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPBD), blackout, transfer/evacuation, submission of information about fire incidents, recording of all activities. In contrast to previous research conducted by Okta Amalia Putri in 2016 regarding Standard Operational Procedures regarding fire prevention and control, namely early notification, manual fire extinguishing, implementation of evacuation, inspection, and maintenance of fire protection equipment (Putri, 2016). However, it has the same objective, namely that the fire is controlled by following the existing procedures. The hospital is also equipped with an *emergency call*, where each emergency call sheet is posted in every building that is easily accessible (Widowati et al., 2017).

### *Fire Simulation*

To prepare for a fire emergency, the management of RSUD H. Andi Sulthan Daeng Radja Bulukumba has required

employees to attend fire fighting training in collaboration with the local fire department. Usually, fire fighting training is carried out at least once a year. The purpose of the training is to foster teamwork, increase the knowledge and skills of employees so that they are more alert and responsive when a real fire emergency occurs. The contents of the simulation that were attended by researchers included socialization related to fire management, training on using APAR, how to maintain APAR, and the use and introduction of hydrant tools (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2012).

However, at the time of the simulation, the regional DAMKAR team was given material first then practiced how to use the correct APAR, fire extinguishing techniques with APAR, actually in this simulation also wanted to do training on the use of a hydrant and how to put out a fire with a hydrant but it didn't work smoothly due to the lack of communication between the Occupational Safety and Health team and the IPSRS (installation of maintenance of hospital facilities and infrastructure) so that there was no water supply which made the hydrant unusable. It's a shame, even though this is a hospital that is at risk of a fire, so the water supply for the hydrant should keep flowing so that in the event of a fire the hydrant can still be used and the fire can be extinguished immediately.



## CONCLUSION

From the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the application of fire management in H. Andi Sulthan Dg. Radja Bulukumba after the fire, namely removing the person who was the cause of the fire, continuing to use the previous SOP as a standard procedure, and routinely carrying out simulations, the following is an explanation: Fire Management System Fire organization has been formed according to laws and regulations, fire procedures do not work well when a fire occurs, and there are still many shortcomings in the simulation, namely technical obstacles when using fire tools.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of the research that has been done, the following suggestions are given, namely: (1) IPSRS routinely conducts periodic checks on the functioning of the *hydrant* and is distributed to hospital management. (2) To increase the capacity of human resources in preventing the occurrence of fire hazards in hospitals, it is best if fire hazard management training is held regularly including emergency response procedures for all employees, and when recruiting new employees, this is intended so that every occupant of the building has an understanding. against fire hazard countermeasures. (3) Pay more attention to planning, training, and provision of preparedness in dealing with fire disasters.

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