



## **P. T. INDOCEMENT TUNGGAL PRAKASRA, TBK**

### **Elimination of Compressed Air Use by Staff to Clean Clothes**

#### **SUMMARY OF THE OPTION**

Indocement is one of the largest cement producers in Indonesia, established in 1985 and currently operates 12 plants located in different areas. The greatest inefficiency observed was that there is continuous use of compressed air by personnel in the Packing House for blowing dust off themselves and from their clothing. This is not only a wasteful use of compressed air but it is also a dangerous health risk. Direct streams of compressed air onto human skin can result in impurities being blown under the skin as well as possible formation of air bubbles in the blood stream, which can be fatal.

Staff members use high-pressure compressed air to clean their clothes from dust, which is dangerous and waste energy, hence, it was highly recommended that employees be given an alternative method of cleaning themselves such as using dedicated vacuums or compressed air Tran vector nozzles. If no practical alternative can be found then the pressure of compressed air used for blowing down clothing should be reduced to 100 kPag. This would require specific points to be installed with pressure regulators.



Compressed air with Tran vector nozzles



Mr. Kokos at the compressed air

The solution that has been taken is:

- There is no standard operating procedure (SOP) for using air to clean employee's bodies and this activity is prohibited, because the use of air is only for cleaning the equipment. But the activity is still practised by some employees against management rules. Based on the observations made, five cleaner hoses are used twice a day, used approximately by 40 employees in a day.



- Social control is executed continually, and there is also a routine weekly meeting for the stakeholders to discuss problems in plant #6, including the compressed air problem. Beside social control, management also has changed the diameter of the valve, so the air flows out is less. This problem is emphasized for safety at work than air saving. Data collection (before and after implementation) is not possible because there is no pressure gauge).

## KEY WORDS

---

Indonesia, Cement, Compressors & compressed air system, Compressed Air, packinghouse

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

---

### ***GERIAP National Focal Point for Indonesia***

Dr. Ir. Tussy A. Adibroto or Ms Widiatmini Sih Winanti  
BPPT - Jl. MH Thamrin 8, BPPT II building 20<sup>th</sup> floor  
Jakarta Indonesia

Tel: +62 (21) 316 9758/68; Fax: +62 (21) 316 9760;

E-mail: [tusyaa@ceo.bppt.go.id](mailto:tusyaa@ceo.bppt.go.id) / [widiatmini@yahoo.com](mailto:widiatmini@yahoo.com)

### ***GERIAP Company in Indonesia***

Team Leader: Gunawan Purwadi

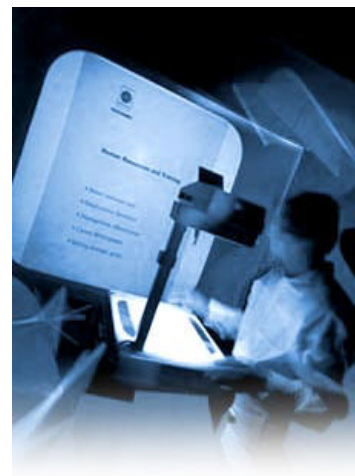
General Manager

PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakasa.Tbk

Tel: head office +62 21 2512121; plants +62 23 8752812; +62 231 343760; +62 518 61000

Fax: head office +62 21 5701693; Plants +62 21 8752956; +62 231 343617; +62 518 61090

E-mail: [Gunawan@indocement.co.id](mailto:Gunawan@indocement.co.id)



### ***Disclaimer:***

*This case study was prepared as part of the project “Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction from Industry in Asia and the Pacific” (GERIAP). While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of this publication are factually correct, UNEP does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the contents, and shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on, the contents of this publication. © UNEP, 2006.*