

## **ANYLISIS OF COST SAVING FROM THE FLOATING TANK INTO THE STORAGE TANK AT PT. TOI**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The study entitled analysis of cost saving from the floating tank into the storage tank at PT. TOI. This research aims to know the comparison of cost savings, risk management and environmental pollution after doing the relocation floating tank into the storage tank. The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The technique of sampling in this research is purposive sampling. Data collection in this study using interview techniques FGD (Focus Group Discussion), and research using analysis triangulation. The informant used in this research are three internal informants from the company and two informants from the experts. Data collection using FGD is divided into two sessions, the first session of FGD with the informant of the company and the second session with experts. From this study researchers found three storage tank research findings are more saves than floating tank, the storage tank had a smaller risk than the floating tank and the impact of environmental pollution from storage tank is smaller. It can be drawn the conclusion that the tank land more saves costs and have a smaller risk than the floating tank*

**Keyword:** Relocation, floating tank, storage tank

### **INTRODUCTION**

Calculation of expenses on the presence of a floating tank large enough for the long term, the company plans to relocate a floating tank into the storage tank. based on the research of oleh Klein, Wocke, dan Hughes (2014) retrieved the fact that relocating the company would be more beneficial for the company who developed the market compared to companies that are entering new markets.

According to Elvie Mulia cost saving can be done by using the ABC method. companies can identify the company's activity and the burden of costs on every activity fit resources consumed every product or service.

### **FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM**

1. How the level of cost savings if done relocation storage tanks?
2. How much does the level of risk that can be reduced by doing the relocation tank?
3. How many levels of environmental pollution that can be deducted from the relocation tank?

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. According to

Creswell in Sirnayatin (2013), studies that collect data primarily in the form of words and phrases, or images that have more meaning than just the number or frequency. Qualitative descriptive study conducted to obtain a careful analysis of a particular social phenomenon. Research to develop the concept and gathering facts, but not to test the hypothesis.

Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono in Siyoto and Sari (2014) method is a qualitative research method that is based on the philosophy of post-positivism is used to examine the condition of natural objects (as an opponent is an experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument, performed the data collection techniques triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative and qualitative research results further emphasize the significance of the generalization.

Qualitative methods are used because the problem is not yet clear, holistic, complex, dynamic and meaningful so it is not possible data on the social situation captured by qualitative research methods. In accordance with the limitation issue and the purpose of the study was formulated, then this kind of research using qualitative descriptive method. According to Joseph in the Son (2014) descriptive study is one study that aims to describe systematically, factual and accurate information on the facts and the nature of certain populations.

In this study, researchers will describe or disclose data on the analysis of the cost savings from the displacement tank into the tank floating ashore. The reason the authors chose to use a qualitative descriptive writing method as this method collects data mainly in the form of words and phrases, or images that have more meaning than just the number or frequency. In addition, researchers involved as a key instrument, data collection techniques performed triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative and qualitative research results further emphasize the significance of the generalization.

By using the method of this descriptive study, researchers hope the results of the research can be answered from the formulation of the problem with the exposure that is easily understood by the reader, due to exposure to the results of the study are not the numbers and frequency.

Data used in this study is a combination of qualitative data, that is data from the interviews. The data used in this study are primary data. The primary data source is information obtained from internal perceptions, opinions or views of the informants from within the company about the buoyancy tank to storage tank.

The collection of data is a major step and most crucial in the study, because the main goal of the study is to collect data to determine the answer to the problems studied. Without knowing the techniques to collect the data, the researchers will not get the appropriate answers to the problems that are being studied.

There are several kinds of techniques for collecting data such as observation, documentation, and interviews.

Documentation is selected in this research is by asking general data of the company. For example, on what volume the company's ability to supply each month, and many others. This is done so that the information obtained is actually derived from the object being studied. While the technical documentation selected for this research in the form of notes and photographs function to explain that it is the correct data collection and data is written correctly sourced from the object of research.

Understanding sources by Darmawan (2014) are the ones who really know and get involved with the program being executed. In this study using the technique of purposive sampling. This technique is used in selecting a specific sample based research purposes.

In this study to test the validity of the validity of the test by using a triangulation method. Definition of triangulation itself according to Sugiyono (2009: 330) can be interpreted as data collection techniques are combining of various data collection techniques and data sources that are already there. When the researchers conducted with triangulation of data collection, the

actual researchers collected data at the same time test the credibility of the data, ie checking the credibility of the data with a variety of data collection techniques and a variety of data sources. Considering the main data in the study was obtained from technical FGD then the validity of the data using triangulation method that can be directly carried out while doing FGD. Thus researchers can directly clarify the truth of the data is no longer the individual subjectively, but make the truth group, because during the discussion of each person expressed his opinion.

#### **DATA EXPOSURE**

In essence the transfer of tanks from floating storage tanks into storage tanks ashore are indeed more cost saving compared to still use the buoyancy tanks operating in the offshore. On exposure data, moving the tank aims to enlarge storage capacity, how to fixing service to partners, as well as grow the business by building many facilities that will add to the commercial value of the existence of the army tank, because it is a developing business not to enter the new market of the essence is that many army tank trim costs in terms of care as well as improvements resulting from risks posed.

The conclusions of the exposure the data floating tanks very much pay than the tank army, supported by the opinions of the Mulia Elvie (2014) regarding the repair and maintenance of the machine is a difficult charge to be controlled, however, there are still ways to exercise the supervision system and the cost of repair and maintenance is quite high. In addition to business development is supported by the research of Klein, Wocke, and Hughes (2014): "Leaving Home: relocation options South Africa multinational corporations (MNEs)" regarding the development of the market more lucrative than entering new markets.

Of the exposure data tells us that the percentage of the risk of floating tanks greater than tank army, since many natural factors that influence be cause the onset of risk as well as losses incurred by floating tank that are difficult to predict. Counts for the tank army was still able to be predicted and prevented by our team of experts is there, so it's not such a huge loss for the company in the event of a loss.

As in the specific case at beaches of Balikpapan Sepinggian, (2004), the cost of cleaning the coast oil spill pollution amounting to IDR. IDR 60,000,000 167,350. While processing sludge from a temporary hoarding is IDR. IDR 60,000,000 .500 1,550. For the repair of mangrove, fisheries, environmental assessment costs and the cost of a row is IDR 60, 900, 000 for entrance ticket; IDR. 4, 101, 000, 000 for entrance ticket; IDR. 3, 697, 161, 581, 00 and IDR. 2,000 4,494,630,313. So the total cost resulting from the oil spill is IDR. IDR,894,541 14,071. Because the risk is variation in things that may occur naturally in a situation (Fisk in Labombang, 2012). Risk is a threat to life, property or financial gains resulting from the danger that happens (Ashbourne and Trigunarsyah in Labombang, 2012).

At the conclusion of data exposure to environmental pollution buoyancy tank was the one who had the role raises the role of environmental pollution is more than environmental pollution from land-based tanks. Because elements in sea water cannot do the healing by itself due to the pollution of the environment of the oil spill that occurred at sea. Therefore moving the location of storage tank is good planning for the continuity of the business of the future to TOI.

As in location theory advanced according to Tarigan (2014) is the science that investigates spatial (spatial order) of economic activity, or the science which investigates the geographical allocation of the potential sources, and its relationship with or its influence on the existence of a wide variety of business or other activities of both economic and social. Location theory is not just about the position of an object or activity in an area, but also an analysis of the impact between attraction and activities at a site and the activities in other locations. In an effort to prevent these things then it can be done by analyzing, one way is to use the scenario analysis tools. According to Dewi Aryani in Chermack (2012: 79-80) scenario is a "future history" the future in accordance with its natural properties which are full of uncertainty. The scenario does

not make a prediction (extrapolation-based past). The scenario is a tool used to drive the perception of someone in the future. While the scenario building construction process future options and scenario planning is a challenge of learning organization to give attention to the conditions in the future.

### **MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS**

In this study there are three comparison is cost savings, risk, and environmental pollution. With the removal of storage tank then cost savings can be made in terms of the maintenance of the tank as well as other operational expenses. In addition to tackling the risk of accidents that occur on land tank better issuing costs less compared to a floating tank factor of the accident the work difficult to predict, because the comparative risks between the two is 35% to 60% and army tank for tank floating.

Before the removal of the floating tank into the tank, the oil spill at sea with small scale does not cost a bit to handle it. In addition a comparison on environmental pollution that happens by working on the tank ground risk can be dealt with immediately compared to a tank of buoyancy, because there are other mitigation team as for buoyancy tanks located on the ship relief team is different and. Comparison of the disaster management certainly looks more buoyancy tank that takes a lot of cost and time to do prevention the presence of disasters outside the predictions of the expert team.

Comparison of the two third of these factors, it can be seen that the ground is indeed superior to tank versus tank floating in terms of cost savings, smaller risks, and pollution of the environment is no more.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Activity Based Costing (ABC) is a funding methodology for the identification of the company's activities and costs on each activity according to the amount of resources consumed by each product or service. Companies can determine the estimated cost of a product or service with ABC, which is then used to identify and decide which products or services that are not profitable, then eliminating it (Mulia, 2014).

In an effort to reduce costs, many companies will cut a lot of costs that are not necessary such as using some of the above. While planning a company to relocate the tank, which is originally from the tank into the tank floating ashore. Due to the location of the tank is crucial in this business.

Location theory according to Tarigan (2014) is a science that investigates the spatial (spatial order) economic activities, or science that investigates the geographical allocation of resources potential, as well as his relationship with or influence on the existence of a wide variety of business or other activities of both economic and social , Location theory is not just about the position of objects or activities in a region, but also an analysis of the impact of interest and activity in a location with activities in other locations.

Competitive Positioning are methods that are used so that the company can develop its relative position compared with competitors. If the company managed to obtain and maintain strategic location, then it can be effective barriers for competitors to gain access to the market (Tjijtono and Chandra in Wulandari, 2013).

After a review of the theory of location, that location is very important not only to TOI but for all businesses. Without the easy access to the location, existence of the location, area expansion, and a business environment that supports it will be difficult to develop. The factors also affect the location of the distribution process. If the site selection process is one of the distribution can also be disturbed and the effect is not good for business continuity both in terms of TOI and buyers, in terms of the distribution are also considered to be one of the things that are important to the business.

Risk is a variation in the things that may occur naturally in a situation (Fisk in Labombang, 2012). Risk is a threat to life, property or financial gain as a result of the dangers that occur (Duffield and Trigunarsyah in Labombang, 2012). In general, the risks associated with the possibility (probability) the occurrence of events beyond the expected (Soeharto in Labombang, 2011).

Assessment of risk theory to explain some of the types of risks that can occur due to improper distribution of site selection process that will lead the company to spend big to cover the impact of the risk occurring. For that risks need to be analyzed in order to avoid and adversely affects the company.

According to Chermack in Dewi Aryani (2012) scenario is a "future history" of the future in accordance with their nature is fraught with uncertainty. Scenario does not make a prediction (extrapolation based on the past), there is. Scenario is a tool that is used to direct one's perception of the future. While the scenario building process of construction of future options and scenario planning is a challenging learning of the organization to give attention to the conditions in the future.

By analyzing risk using scenario analysis, firms can avoid the possibility of bad will happen to the company and the company can achieve cost savings.

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