

Ahli k3 umum

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Ahli K3 Umum kerjanya apa? Tugas ahli K3 umum yang paling awal adalah mengevaluasi risiko kecelakaan dan bahaya di dalam lingkungan kerja. Dengan mengidentifikasi potensi bahaya dan mengukur tingkat risiko, mereka dapat mengembangkan langkah-langkah pencegahan yang tepat untuk mengurangi risiko tersebut.

Ahli K3 bisa kerja apa?

Ahli K3 itu apa? Intisari: Ahli Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (Ahli K3) ialah tenaga teknis berkeahlian khusus dari luar Departemen Tenaga Kerja yang ditunjuk oleh Menteri Tenaga Kerja untuk mengawasi ditaatinya Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1970 tentang Keselamatan Kerja ("UU 1/1970").

Ahli K3 kerja dimana? Misalnya bekerja sebagai seorang safety officer, safety advisor, environmental specialist, safety inspector di bidang konstruksi, pertambangan, minyak dan gas bumi, manufaktur, rumah sakit, bahkan bisa menjadi konsultan di bidang K3, tergantung minat dan skill dari setiap lulusan.

Berapa Gaji ahli K3 Umum?

K3 tugas nya apa saja? Seseorang yang bekerja di Bagian K3 bertugas menjamin dan melindungi keselamatan serta kesehatan tenaga kerja melalui berbagai upaya keamanan pekerja. Beberapa hal yang mungkin bisa dilakukan adalah pencegahan kecelakaan seperti kebakaran, cedera ataupun hal-hal lain yang mungkin bisa membahayakan.

K3 gelarnya apa? Program Studi Sarjana Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (S.KKK)

K3 minimal lulusan apa? Khusus tingkat Muda, dibutuhkan pengalaman kerja di bidang K3 minimal 6 bulan untuk sarjana K3, minimal 1 tahun untuk sarjana teknik dan sarjana non teknik, minimal 2 tahun untuk lulusan D3, dan minimal 3 tahun untuk lulusan SLTA.

Apa keuntungan memiliki sertifikat K3? Untuk yang baru terjun di dunia Industri, manfaat memiliki sertifikat ahli K3 dapat menambah rasa percaya diri Anda dalam mencari pekerjaan. Karena Anda telah tersertifikasi, yang artinya sudah teruji memiliki pengetahuan yang telah diakui oleh asesor professional.

Apakah lulusan SMA bisa jadi ahli K3 Umum? Salah satunya Pelatihan Operator K3 Umum BNSP! Langsung aja join pelatihannya sekarang juga karena kuotanya terbatas! #PelatihanAhliK3Umum #AhliK3Umum #K3 #SafetyOfficer #HSE.

Kenapa ahli K3 dibutuhkan? Keberadaan ahli K3 umum membantu perusahaan menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang aman dan sehat, yang pada gilirannya dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidup karyawan dan memberikan manfaat jangka panjang bagi perusahaan itu sendiri.

Keahlian K3 apa saja?

K3 apa bisa jadi PNS? Kesimpulan. Menjadi CPNS di bidang K3 adalah peluang cerah bagi mereka yang ingin berkontribusi dalam menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang aman dan sehat. Memahami persyaratan, melengkapi dokumen, dan mengikuti seleksi dengan tekun dapat membuka jalan menuju karir gemilang di bidang K3.

Berapa Lama Pelatihan Ahli K3 Umum? Ahli K3 merupakan perpanjangan tangan dari Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan yang mengemban tugas sebagai perencana, pengendali dan pengawas terlaksananya K3 di dalam perusahaan sesuai dengan peraturan Perun. Waktu pelaksanaan Training Ahli K3 Umum sekurang-kurangnya adalah 120 jam pelajaran atau selama 12 hari efektif.

K3 dibawah siapa? Direktorat Jenderal Pembinaan Pengawasan Ketenagakerjaan dan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (disingkat Ditjen Binwasnaker & K3) adalah unsur pelaksana yang berada di bawah dan bertanggung jawab kepada Menteri Ketenagakerjaan.

HSE harus lulusan apa? A. Manajer HSE (minimal lulusan S1 dengan pengalaman kerja 10-15 tahun), standar gaji K3 ini adalah Rp20-30 juta. Head of Sustainability (minimal lulusan S1 dengan pengalaman kerja 10-15 tahun), standar gaji HSE ini adalah Rp25-35 juta.

HSE Staff lulusan apa? Kualifikasi : Laki-laki/Perempuan. Minimal lulusan D3 (All related major)

Syarat untuk menjadi seorang ahli K3 apa saja? Lebih Lanjut Mengenai Syarat Menjadi Ahli K3 Umum : Surat keterangan pengalaman kerja dibidang keselamatan dan kesehatan Kerja. Surat keterangan berbadan sehat dari dokter. Surat keterangan pemeriksaan psikologi yang menyatakan sesuai untuk melaksanakan tugas sebagai ahli keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja.

Lulusan K3 bisa jadi apa? Lulusan K3 dapat bekerja di berbagai sektor. Mulai dari pertambangan, manufaktur, transportasi, kesehatan, oil and gas, otomotif, retail, rumah sakit, dan sebagainya.

Apa saja contoh K3?

Apa fungsi K3 bagi karyawan? Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja (K3) merupakan upaya kita untuk menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang sehat dan aman, sehingga dapat mengurangi probabilitas kecelakaan kerja /penyakit akibat kelalaian yang mengakibatkan demotivasi dan defisiensi produktivitas kerja.

Apakah lulusan SMA bisa jadi ahli K3 Umum? Salah satunya Pelatihan Operator K3 Umum BNSP! Langsung aja join pelatihannya sekarang juga karena kuotanya terbatas! #PelatihanAhliK3Umum #AhliK3Umum #K3 #SafetyOfficer #HSE.

Berapa minimal ahli K3 Umum di suatu perusahaan? Dengan adanya aturan ini, kesadaran dan pengimplementasian pada berbagai perusahaan dan bisnis dengan jumlah karyawan minimal 100 orang harus memiliki 1 orang ahli K3 Umum. Jadi, jika terdapat cabang dengan jumlah karyawan yang sama maka di cabang tersebut harus memiliki ahli K3 Umum yang berbeda.

Keahlian K3 apa saja?

Berapa Lama pelatihan ahli K3 Umum? Ahli K3 merupakan perpanjangan tangan dari Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan yang mengemban tugas sebagai perencana, pengendali dan pengawas terlaksananya K3 di dalam perusahaan sesuai dengan peraturan Perun. Waktu pelaksanaan Training Ahli K3 Umum sekurang-kurangnya adalah 120 jam pelajaran atau selama 12 hari efektif.

What is the latest AISC steel construction manual? Since the early 2000s, the Manual has been updated and reissued as a new edition every five to six years to keep up with developments in structural steel codes and standards and to incorporate new materials. The most recent edition is the 16th, published in 2023.

What is the AISC code for structural steel design? ANSI/AISC 303 | American Institute of Steel Construction.

Is there a code for structural steel detailing? The IS code for steel is 800 which lays down the general guidelines for civil engineers and builders to follow during construction in steel. IS: 800 however is not the only IS code to be followed. There are separate specifications and guidelines and IS codes for steel reinforcement, steel structures, and more.

What is structural detailing of steel structures? Structural Steel Detailing is the production of detailed drawings for steel fabricators and steel erectors to use in the construction of buildings, bridges and other structures.

What is AISC specification? The AISC Specification provides the generally applicable requirements for the design and construction of structural steel buildings and other structures. Both LRFD and ASD methods of design are incorporated. Dual-units format provides for both U.S. customary and S.I. units.

What is the difference between AISC and ASCE? ASCE 7 gives requirements for the determination of loads and load combinations, and limits on the resulting drifts and stability. AISC 360 gives requirements for the analysis and design of steel structures.

What is the ASTM standard for structural steel? ASTM A572 Structural Steel One of the most frequently-used materials we offer is ASTM A572 steel. A572 steel is available in five different grades: 42, 50, 55, 60, and 65. Each grade number

indicates the yield strength of this high strength, low alloy steel.

What is LRFD in AISC? Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) is a major advance toward a simple, rational design of steel-framed buildings. It combines limit states of strength and serviceability with a modern probability-based approach to structural reliability.

What is AISC design guide? AISC has produced more than 35 Design Guides to provide detailed information on topics related to structural steel design and construction.

When did the AISC 14th edition come out? The 14th edition, released in 2011, contains several updates and revisions from the 13th edition, including the new HP18 and HP16 series, updated connection tables based on increased bolt shear strength values, revised single-plate and extended single-plate connection design procedures, enhanced prying action procedure, ...

What's new in the AISC 16th edition? New features include new 50-KSI steel design tables; properties and dimensions for 210 new HSS shapes; revised and expanded discussion of prying action; new and revamped tables for design of double-angle connections, single-plate connections, single-angle connections, and shear end-plate connections; new section on the ...

When did the 15th edition of steel Manual come out? The 15th Edition Steel Construction Manual was first released in 2017.

What is AISC 207? Standard for Certification Programs (AISC 207-23) The revised AISC 207-23 incorporates updates across several key areas, including the glossary, welding specifications, inspection and testing procedures, as well as providing enhanced clarity regarding subcontracting and record retention.

How to solve a circuit step by step?

What are the principles of electric circuit? In two circuits of equal voltage, the current will be proportionately greater in the circuit of lower resistance. In circuits of equal resistance, the current flowing will be directly proportional to the voltage applied. Current is directly proportional to voltage, inversely proportional to resistance.

What is the electric circuit for class 9? An electrical circuit is a closed path of wires and electrical components which allows a current through it on the application of potential difference between two points in the path. An electric circuit consists of electric devices, a source of electricity and wires that are connected with the help of a switch.

How do electrical circuits work? An electric current in a circuit transfers energy from the battery to the circuit components. No current is 'used up' in this process. In most circuits, the moving charged particles are negatively charged electrons that are always present in the wires and other components of the circuit.

What is the formula for calculating a circuit? Each resistor that exists in the circuit has the full voltage. According to Ohm's law, the currents that flow via the individual resistors are $I_1 = V/R_1$, $I_2 = V/R_2$, and $I_3 = V/R_3$. Furthermore, conservation of charge implies that the total current happens to be the sum of these currents. $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$.

What is the formula for a simple circuit? A simple circuit is one in which there is a single voltage source and a single resistance. One statement of Ohm's law gives the relationship between current I , voltage V , and resistance R in a simple circuit to be $I = V/R$. Resistance has units of ohms (Ω), related to volts and amperes by $1 \Omega = 1 \text{ V} / 1 \text{ A}$.

What is the basic electrical formula? Ohm's Law Formula Voltage= Current \times Resistance. $V = I \times R$. V = voltage, I = current and R = resistance. The SI unit of resistance is ohms and is denoted by Ω . This law is one of the most basic laws of electricity.

What are the basic rules of circuits?

What is the basic electrical circuit theorem? Using Ohm's law equation $V=IR$, the current flowing through the circuit can be calculated. Ohm's law is applied in circuits where the equivalent resistance and voltage applied are known. Based on the calculated current value, the conductor size and component current rating can be selected.

How to make a simple circuit step by step?

Which two parts must all electric circuits contain? Parts of an Electric Circuit All electric circuits have at least two parts: a voltage source and a conductor. They may have other parts as well, such as light bulbs and switches, as in the simple circuit seen in the Figure below.

What is called a fuse? In electronics and electrical engineering, a fuse is an electrical safety device that operates to provide overcurrent protection of an electrical circuit. Its essential component is a metal wire or strip that melts when too much current flows through it, thereby stopping or interrupting the current.

How to understand circuits? A circuit is a closed loop containing a source of electrical energy (like a battery) and a load (like a light bulb). Every circuit has to have a load of some sort, All of the electrical energy in a circuit has to get used by the load. The load will convert the electrical energy to some other form of energy.

What is basic electrical knowledge? Electricity 101 – Voltage, Current, and Resistance The three most basic components of electricity are voltage, current, and resistance. VOLTAGE is like the pressure that pushes water through the hose. It is measured in volts (V).

What is the amps in A circuit? What Is an Amp? Amperage is another way to measure the amount of electricity running through a circuit. Amperage is the "rate" that current is flowing through the circuit or the number of electrons moving through the wire. Amperage is listed in units called amps (or amperes).

What is the basic knowledge of electric circuit? A basic electric circuit is made of four main electric components: A power source which can be direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC). A battery is a DC power source whereas electricity at home is an AC power source. A load that converts the electric potential energy to another form.

What are the 3 equations used for calculating power in a circuit?

How to find voltage in a circuit? Voltage for each circuit element in a series circuit can be calculated by applying Ohm's law: $V=R \cdot I$. Also, if the element's resistance is unknown, the Kirchhoff loop rule helps to calculate the voltage across such a circuit element.

How to do calculation for circuit?

What is the difference between a simple circuit and an electric circuit? A simple circuit is defined as a loop through which something flows or travels. In the context of electricity, an electric circuit or a simple electric circuit is a closed loop in which electricity travels.

How does an electrical circuit work step by step? A simple electric circuit contains a power source (battery), wires, and a resistor (light bulb). In a circuit, electrons flow from the battery, through the wires, and into the light bulb. When the bulb receives enough of these electrons it will light up.

How do you make a circuit step by step?

What are the 7 steps for solving a combination circuit? The seven general steps for solving a combination circuit are: 1) Analyze the question, 2) Determine whether resistors are in series, parallel, or a combination, 3) Calculate the total resistance, 4) Calculate the total current, 5) Calculate other quantities like voltage, power, or energy, if needed, 6) Check for ...

What is the equation for a circuit?

How to make a series circuit step by step?

Is Igcse physics harder than GCSE physics? IGCSEs are generally considered more challenging than the GCSEs, although this will depend on the subject. However, both courses are designed to give students a world-class education and to equip them with the skills they need for further study or employment.

Is Cambridge Igcse physics hard? Is IGCSE Physics Hard? Among all science-related topics, IGCSE Physics comes out on top as the most difficult one for many students. The equations, formulas, and complex concepts can be tough to master. In fact, if you have difficulty with Maths, you may need to work on these fundamental skills as well.

How can I get full marks in Igcse physics? Take part in experiments and comprehend hypotheses. So, you can easily acknowledge every point of your

IGCSE Physics coursework. You must familiarize yourself with the exam pattern and practice as many past year's papers as possible. Also, keep endeavor to test yourself under the exam condition.

Is Edexcel Igcse physics hard? IGCSE Physics can be a most hardest IGCSE subjects for many students for several reasons. Firstly, Physics is based on abstract concepts such as energy, force, and motion. Needless to say, these concepts can be difficult to visualise and understand as they are not easily observable in everyday life.

What's the hardest IGCSE?

Is a 7 in GCSE physics good? GCSE Grades Explained A level 4 is now considered as a low C grade and a 5 a high C grade, or low B grade. Level 6 is a solid B, 7 an A grade and a level 8 an A*. The foundation papers for each subject are graded from 5-1 and the higher papers from 9-3.

Is Oxford better than Cambridge for physics? Oxford University does well in human sciences, life sciences, and medicine. Cambridge University ranks above Oxford University in several subjects including Natural sciences, Engineering, Materials sciences, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.

What is the easiest IGCSE?

Is Edexcel harder than Cambridge? Both examination boards evaluate students through written examinations, practical assessments, and coursework, but the specific structure and weighting of these components vary. Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is often perceived as having more challenging exams.

What is 90% in IGCSE? The grading system in IGCSE is based on a scale from A* to G, with A* representing the highest level of achievement. Scoring 90 percent corresponds to achieving an A* grade, which is an outstanding accomplishment.

What is 70% in IGCSE?

What is 80% in IGCSE?

Is physics harder than chemistry IGCSE? It is subjective whether physics or chemistry is harder. It depends on individual interests, strengths, and learning styles. Physics focuses on the study of matter, energy, and their interactions, while chemistry focuses on the study of the composition, structure, and properties of matter and their changes.

What is the hardest GCSE subject?

How to ace physics IGCSE? To be successful in the IGCSE Physics examination, students need to develop their problem-solving skills and use them to solve problems accurately and efficiently. Understanding the concepts and principles underlying questions is key to effective problem solving.

Is it possible to fail in IGCSE? If you fail an IGCSE English Language exam, you can retake it. . If you're taking maths and English A Levels, an online teacher can help with both. Retaking your exam may give you a second opportunity at your dream university.

Is there a+ in IGCSE? An A+ Grade in IGCSE (International General Certificate of Secondary Education) needs dedication, hard effort, and good study habits. The IGCSE is a tough, worldwide-recognized qualification, and getting the highest mark requires conquering various challenges.

What is the lowest IGCSE score? IGCSE grade levels range from A* to G in the traditional grading scale, where A* is the highest and G is the lowest passing grade. In the newer 9-1 scale, grades range from 9 (highest) to 1 (lowest), with U indicating ungraded in both systems.

Is 9 GCSEs enough for Oxford? Oxford GCSE Requirements In all instances, the same message is made fairly clear; there are no set GCSE requirements but it is recommended that applicants have a high proportion of 7, 8 and 9 Grades. This isn't a solid requirement, but Oxford states that most competitive applicants will apply with grades at this level.

Does Oxford look at GCSEs? If you are shortlisted, your performance in interviews will also be taken into account. Higher grades at GCSE can help to make your application more competitive, and successful applicants typically have a high

proportion of 7,8 and 9 grades. However, we do look at GCSE grades in context.

What grade is 70% in GCSE science?

Is Edexcel Physics harder than Cambridge? Curriculum Content & Teaching Syllabus For example, Cambridge Physics covers more extensive material, which may be more challenging for some students, while Edexcel offers a strong focus on practical and vocational subjects, providing depth in areas like Business and Information Technology.

Which is prettier, Oxford or Cambridge? In terms of differences between the two locations, Cambridge is generally considered a little prettier, while Oxford has a bit more going on – but of course this will depend on who you ask.

Is Oxford harder to get into than Cambridge? Both Oxford and Cambridge are highly competitive, and unfortunately, you can only apply to one per year. Based on acceptance rates and numbers, however, it is easier to get into Cambridge than Oxford. Both Harvard and Oxford are esteemed, top-ranked universities where students strive to get their degrees.

What is the hardest subject in Igcse? 1) IGCSE Additional Mathematics: IGCSE Additional Mathematics is widely considered the hardest subject. It features an extensive syllabus with challenging concepts, but it adds significant value to college and university applications.

How to get a star in IGCSE?

Is it hard to get an A in Igcse? As you can see, getting an A grade or higher for IGCSE English as a First Language can be a bit tough, but it is not impossible. If you understand the paper format, work on your reading techniques and writing skills, and practice as many past papers as you can, that “A” might be closer than you think.

Is GCSE physics difficult? GCSE Physics can be a difficult subject to master, and many students struggle with the concepts and equations involved. That's where a maths and physics tutor comes in. A tutor can provide one-on-one guidance and support, helping students to understand difficult concepts and build confidence in their abilities.

What is the hardest exam board for a level physics? Having solved maths and physics papers from these boards, I felt that Edexcel has the toughest papers as they contain more application questions. However, they have lower grade boundaries in general so overall difficulty of attaining a specific grade is the same regardless of which examination board you choose.

Which is the most difficult physics?

How hard is it to get a 9 in GCSE physics? Getting a 9 in GCSE Physics can be challenging, as it requires a strong understanding of the subject matter, good study habits, and effective exam technique. However, with dedication, hard work, and support from teachers and resources, it is possible to achieve a 9 in GCSE Physics.

What is the hardest GCSE subject?

Which is the easiest GCSE?

Is physics harder than chemistry? Some people find Physics easier because it involves mainly mathematical concepts and logic, while others prefer Chemistry due to its mix of concepts, memorization, and hands-on lab work.

Is Edexcel harder than Cambridge? Both examination boards evaluate students through written examinations, practical assessments, and coursework, but the specific structure and weighting of these components vary. Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is often perceived as having more challenging exams.

What is the hardest physics exam in the world? IIT-JEE (Indian Institutes of Technology Joint Entrance Examination): The IIT-JEE is an entrance exam for admission to India's prestigious Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). The exam is known for its rigorous questions in physics, chemistry, and mathematics.

What is considered the hardest exam in the world? In general, the Gaokao Exam is considered as the toughest exam in the world. It is a national-level examination conducted by China for its undergraduate admissions. The Gaokao is known for its comprehensive coverage, level of difficulty, and intense competition.

What is the toughest chapter in class 12 physics? The toughest chapters in CBSE Class 12 Physics are Quantum Mechanics, Electromagnetic Induction, Faraday's Law, Nuclear Physics, Structure and Reactions, Semiconductors, Devices and Circuits, and Communication Systems, Signal Processing.

What is the most confusing physics topic? What is the most difficult concept to grasp in physics? Energy. Energy is conserved, but that is a very complex and tricky thing to understand.

Which is the toughest subject in the world? Philosophy. Philosophy is considered one of the toughest courses in the world due to its abstract nature. It delves into fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, morality, and beauty.

How rare is all 9s GCSE? By taking a weighted average (weights in column B) of the values in column F we can estimate that less than 0.03 per cent of candidates (that is, less than 3 in 10,000) would be expected to achieve straight grade 9s across 10 gCSEs.

How to cram for GCSE physics?

What happens if I fail physics GCSE? Resit the exams: You can retake your GCSE exams the following year if you fail them. GCSE exams: These exams are usually taken in June, but resits for English and Maths can also be taken in November. Fail: Failing an exam may require you to resit it in order to improve your grade.

[*aisc structural steel detailing manual*](#), [*electric circuits 9th edition solution manual*](#),
[*igcse physics 12 light*](#)

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