



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (K3) BUDGET FOR CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OMNIBUS LAW

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Article History:

Received: 08-01-2024

Revised :21-01-2024

Accepted:30-01-2024

Keywords:

Occupational Safety and Health

Abstract: This paper is prepared as one of the requirements for completing studies in the field of Civil Engineering. The topic we discuss in this paper is the Occupational Safety and Health (K3) Budget for Construction in accordance with the Omnibus Law. Our objective is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the Construction K3 Budget that aligns with the Omnibus Law in Indonesia and to analyze its impact on the construction industry in the country. The background of this topic is crucial considering the importance of understanding and implementing Occupational Safety and Health (K3) in the construction industry in Indonesia. With the changing times and technological advancements, K3 has become a critical aspect of carrying out construction activities. Therefore, we find it essential to explore and deepen our understanding of the K3 Budget to provide a comprehensive understanding to the readers. In this paper, we will delve into the K3 Budget and the laws regulating it. We will elaborate on the concepts, theories, and principles related to Construction K3. Additionally, we will involve analysis and a review of relevant literature to support our understanding and arguments. We hope that this paper can be beneficial and make a meaningful contribution to both the professional and academic realms. We also aspire for this paper to serve as a useful reference for readers interested in further studying the Construction K3 Budget. In conclusion, we express our gratitude to all those who have assisted and supported us in preparing this paper. Without their help and support, this paper would not have come to fruition. We hope that this paper proves to be useful and provides valuable insights to the readers..

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INTRODUCTION

In executing a task, workplace safety and health issues constitute a crucial system that demands attention. The success of a project is not solely measured by its completion.

Various aspects serve as benchmarks for the success of a project. A project is deemed successful when the safety and health of all available resources are ensured and can be completed on time or even ahead of the specified schedule, thereby benefiting the company and satisfying all stakeholders. Workplace safety and health issues become significantly important as their realization allows for the reduction of operational project costs. In the event of accidents during project implementation, additional expenses are incurred, ultimately reducing the company's profits. In severe accident cases, the losses incurred extend beyond financial aspects, affecting both the project timeline and the loss of manpower. Efforts to ensure workplace safety have long been underway. The foundational legal framework for occupational safety and health in the construction sector includes the following: Law No. 1 of 1970 concerning "Occupational Safety," Law No. 131 of 2003 concerning "Manpower," and Law No. 2 of 2017 concerning "Construction Services." Meanwhile, the Omnibus Law encompasses matters related to government investment enhancement and the acceleration of national strategic projects. In strengthening and protecting all workers while improving the well-being of each employee, the Omnibus Law modifies, removes, or establishes new regulations, including several provisions outlined in existing labor laws.

Purpose and Objectives

The objectives of this paper are to understand the laws regarding "Health and Safety at Work" and to comprehend the meaning of "Health and Safety at Work," as well as the purposes and goals of Occupational Health and Safety.

THE RESEARCH METHODS

The research methods employed include:

Literature review: The author conducts a comprehensive literature review to gather relevant sources on Occupational Safety and Health (OHS) Budget for construction and Omnibus law in Indonesia. The author collects and analyzes information from various sources to provide an overview off the topic of OHS budget in Construction.

Conceptual analysis: The author analyzes and interprets concepts, theories, and principles related to OHS in construction to over a comprehensive understanding. The analysis involves examining the key elements of the Construction OHS Budget for construction, its objectives, and its relationship with the Occupational Safety and Omnibus law in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Occupational Safety and Health (K3) Law

Regulations regarding occupational safety and health are governed by the state. The legal basis for occupational safety and health (K3) is derived from the Labor Law No. 13 of 2003, Article 86 paragraphs 1 and 2 concerning the implementation of K3 and Article 87 paragraph 1 regarding the obligation of companies to enforce K3 rules. Article 86 (1) of Law No. 13 of 2003 states, "Every worker has the right to protection for: occupational safety and health, morality and ethics, and treatment in accordance with human dignity and religious values." Paragraph 87 (1) reads, "Every company is obliged to implement an

integrated occupational safety and health management system with the company's management system." Additionally, there is also the legal basis for K3 from Government Regulation (PP) No. 500 of 2012, Article 11 Paragraph 2, which states, "Occupational Safety and Health, hereinafter abbreviated as K3, is all activities to guarantee and protect the safety and health of workers through efforts to prevent work accidents and work-related illnesses."

Construction K3 Budget According to the Omnibus Law

The Construction K3 Budget is regulated in the Omnibus Law, specifically in Article 87. This article stipulates that every company is required to prepare the K3 budget as part of the company's occupational safety and health plan. Therefore, the Construction K3 Budget is closely related to the Omnibus Law, as it becomes one of the obligations that companies must fulfill to comply with the provisions set forth in this law. The Construction K3 Budget is a financial plan designed to ensure occupational safety and health in the construction industry. This budget holds significant importance in construction as it aids in identifying potential safety and health risks during the construction process, determining preventive measures to minimize these risks. In the Omnibus Law, the Construction K3 Budget is regulated under Article 87, which mandates every company to formulate it as part of the company's occupational safety and health plan. The existence of the Construction K3 Budget is expected to enhance awareness and commitment among all stakeholders in maintaining safety and health in the construction industry. This, in turn, can improve productivity and work efficiency while minimizing costs associated with work accidents or work-related illnesses. Therefore, it is crucial for construction companies to prepare the Construction K3 Budget as part of their efforts to create a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. In the preparation of the Construction K3 Budget, several aspects need consideration:

- Risk Identification: The initial step involves identifying potential hazards and risks at the construction site.
- Risk Evaluation: After identifying risks, an evaluation is conducted to determine the level of risk associated with each hazard, facilitating the selection of appropriate preventive measures.
- Goal Setting: Clear objectives are established in the Construction K3 Budget, covering efforts to reduce risks, enhance K3 awareness, and comply with applicable regulations.
- Action Plan Determination: Specific and clear action plans are set to reduce identified risks.
- Budget Preparation: Following the action plans, the budget is prepared, considering costs for safety equipment procurement, training, supervision, and inspections.
- Implementation and Monitoring: Once the budget is prepared, the preventive actions are implemented according to the established plan. Periodic monitoring ensures the effectiveness of the implemented actions.
- Evaluation and Improvement: Evaluation of Construction K3 activities is conducted, and improvements are identified.

The Construction K3 Budget is an allocation of funds prepared to ensure safety and health in the construction sector. The Omnibus Law (Law No. 11 of 2020) regulates this aspect. Allocating funds in the Construction K3 Budget involves the following steps:

- Risk Identification: Identify potential risks of accidents and health issues at the construction site.
- Risk Evaluation: Evaluate the identified risks, involving an assessment of severity and likelihood.
- Intervention Planning: Plan preventive actions and interventions required to reduce risks, such as using personal protective equipment, safety training, and supervision.
- Budget Allocation: Allocate funds necessary for implementing planned preventive actions and interventions.
- Implementation: Implement planned interventions according to the allocated budget.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitor the implementation of preventive actions and interventions, evaluating their effectiveness.

By following these steps, it is anticipated that the Construction K3 Budget can be allocated effectively to ensure occupational safety and health in the construction sector in accordance with applicable laws. The Construction HSE Budget serves as a comprehensive plan governing the management of health, safety, and environmental aspects within the construction industry. As mandated by the Job Creation Law, there are several critical components that must be incorporated into the Construction HSE Budget, including:

- Hazard Identification: The Construction HSE Budget should encompass a process for identifying and assessing potential hazards that may arise at the construction site.
- Risk Evaluation: It is imperative for the Construction HSE Budget to include a thorough risk assessment aimed at determining the level of risk associated with each identified hazard.
- Risk Control: This component entails outlining steps and measures to control risks, aiming to reduce or eliminate hazards identified during the risk evaluation process.
- Training and Awareness: The Construction HSE Budget must incorporate a comprehensive program for training and raising awareness among all workers involved in the construction project. This ensures that everyone is well-informed about safety protocols.
- Supervision: A mechanism for supervision should be outlined in the Construction HSE Budget to ensure strict compliance with safety policies and procedures.
- Incident Handling: Procedures for handling incidents, including accidents and other emergencies at the construction site, should be an integral part of the Construction HSE Budget.
- Communication: The Construction HSE Budget should include an effective communication strategy designed to disseminate information regarding workplace safety to all relevant stakeholders.
- Evaluation and Improvement: A mechanism for continuous evaluation and improvement is crucial, ensuring that the Construction HSE program remains relevant and effective over time.

All these components are paramount in guaranteeing that workplace safety and health remain a top priority in the construction industry. A well-structured and diligently implemented Construction HSE Budget is instrumental in providing a safe and healthy working environment for all individuals involved in the construction project.

CONCLUSION

In the construction industry, Occupational Health and Safety (K3) is a fundamental requirement that must be fulfilled. Therefore, the budget for K3 needs to be considered a crucial necessity and included in the fundamental budget of a construction project. Safety and health of workers, especially in the construction industry, are of utmost importance. Neglecting these aspects would contradict both the 1945 Constitution and the Job Creation Law.

Hence, the Fundamental Budget for Construction Occupational Health and Safety (K3) is essential for the success of a construction project.

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