

ABSTRAK

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ESTIMASI BIAYA SISTEM MANAJEMEN KESELAMATAN KONSTRUKSI (SMKK) PADA PROYEK PEMBANGUNAN GEDUNG KULIAH TERPADU IAIN TERNATE

Kata Kunci: Biaya SMKK, Konstruksi, Estimasi, Pekerja.

Keselamatan kerja adalah keselamatan yang berhubungan dengan aktivitas kerja manusia baik pada industri, manufaktur dan konstruksi, yang melibatkan mesin, peralatan, penanganan material, pesawat uap, bejana bertekanan, alat kerja bahan baku dan proses pengolahannya, landasan tempat kerja dan lingkungannya serta cara-cara melakukan pekerjaan, maupun industri jasa, yang melibatkan peralatan pembersih gedung, sarana transportasi, dan lain-lain (Meggison dalam Mangkunegara, 2002).

Proyek Pembangunan Gedung Kuliah Terpadu IAIN Ternate mempunyai tingkat resiko kecelakaan kerja yang cukup tinggi, karena kegiatannya sangat kompleks. Untuk mengurangi risiko tersebut pada tenaga kerja, maka diperlukan penerapan keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3). Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) sering diabaikan, karena dianggap hanya membuang waktu saja, terlebih lagi mengeluarkan biaya yang cukup besar untuk (K3). Oleh karena itu, harus dibutuhkan Estimasi Biaya Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja pada Proyek Konstruksi.

Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu total biaya penerapan SMKK berdasarkan PERMEN PUPR RI NOMOR 10 TAHUN 2021 adalah Rp. 133.265.000,00 (0,71%). sedangkan RAB lapangan adalah Rp. 56.350.000,00 atau hanya senilai (0,35%) yang mengacu pada penyiapan RKK, APD dan APK serta sosialisasi promosi dan pelatihan dari total anggaran Rp. 18.650.172.700,00. Selisih biaya ini disebabkan oleh karena item SMKK yang tercantum dalam PERMEN PUPR RI NOMOR 10 TAHUN 2021 seperti asuransi dan perizinan, personil K3 konstruksi, fasilitas sarana, prasarana, alat kesehatan, konsultasi ahli terkait, rambu dan perlengkapan lalu lintas yang diperlukan, kegiatan dan peralatan terkait pengendalian resiko keselamatan konstruksi tidak secara keseluruhan tercantum dalam RAB proyek. Biaya K3 dalam RAB proyek banyak item yang tidak tercantum. Penelitian PoUPR ga

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COST ESTIMATION OF CONSTRUCTION SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMKK) IN THE IAIN TERNATE INTEGRATED LECTURE BUILDING PROJECT

Keywords: SMKK Costs, Construction, Estimates, Workers.

Occupational safety is safety related to human work activities both in industry, manufacturing and construction, which involves machinery, equipment, material handling, steam aircraft, pressure vessels, work tools for raw materials and their processing processes, workplace foundations and their environment as well as ways to doing work, as well as the service industry, which involves building cleaning equipment, transportation facilities, and others (Meggison in Mangkunegara, 2002).

The IAIN Ternate Integrated Lecture Building Project has a high level of occupational accident risk, because its activities are very complex. To reduce these risks to the workforce, it is necessary to implement occupational safety and health (K3). Occupational Safety and Health (K3) is often ignored, because it is considered a waste of time, moreover, it costs quite a lot for (K3). Therefore, it is necessary to estimate the Cost of Occupational Safety and Health on Construction Projects.

The results of this study are the total cost of implementing SMKK based on PERMEN PUPR RI NUMBER 10 YEAR 2021 is Rp. 133,265,000.00 (0.71%). while the RAB field is Rp. 56,3500,000.00 or only equal to (0.35%) which refers to the preparation of RKK, PPE and APK as well as promotion and training socialization from a total budget of Rp. 18,650,172,700,000. This cost difference is caused by the SMKK items listed in PERMEN PUPR RI NUMBER 10 YEAR 2021 such as insurance and licensing, K3 construction personnel, facilities, infrastructure, medical devices, consultation of related experts, traffic signs and equipment needed, activities and equipment related to construction safety risk control is not fully listed in the project RAB. The cost of K3 in the project RAB has many items that are not listed. This study found an imbalance regarding K3 costs between implementation in the project and the applicable provisions, therefore for the future project organizers need to be more specific in planning K3 costs to suit the needs of the project.