Pemodelan dan Estimasi Sumber Daya Batu Bara pada Daerah Mangkauk, Kabupaten Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia = Geology of the Walahir and surrounding areas, Leles District, Cianjur Regency, West Java Province

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Abstrak

Daerah penelitian berada pada daerah Mangkauk, Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia dan terletak pada Formasi Tanjung Cekungan Barito. Area penelitian memiliki luas sebesar 4,92 km2 . Tersebar 32 data titik bor pada daerah penelitian dan menunjukkan orientasi strike dengan arah Timur Laut – Barat Daya (NE - SW) yang didukung oleh pengukuran orientasi perlapisan secara langsung dilapangan didapatkan nilai Strike & Dip N 225°E / 25°. Kondisi Geologi daerah penelitian tergolong kedalam kondisi geologi sederhana dikarenakan daerah penelitian tidak dipengaruhi oleh struktur geologi. Kemudian lapisan batu bara pada kelompok ini memiliki karakteristik yang relatif landai, menerus secara lateral sampai ribuan meter hanya saja memiliki beberapa percabangan (B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, & D1) dan memiliki ketebalan yang bervariasi. Jarak acuan titik pengamatan dengan jarak estimasi terukur x 500 m, tertunjuk 500 m x 1.000 m dan tereka dengan jarak 1000 m x 1500 m menurut SNI-5015 (2019). Seam yang dilakukan pengestimasian yaitu Seam C1, C2, & D1 karena seam lain tidak memiliki data kualitas batu bara. Berdasarkan hasil akumulasi jumlah estimasi sumber daya batu bara yang terdeposit pada daerah penelitian yaitu estimasi terukur dengan jumlah 9.318.280,95 ton, estimasi tertunjuk dengan jumlah 3.846.800,86 ton, dan estimasi tereka dengan jumlah 567.529,04 ton.

.....Research area is located in the Mangkauk area, South Kalimantan, Indonesia and is located in the Tanjung Formation of the Barito Basin. The research area has an area of 4.92 km2. There are 32 data points of drill points in the study area and show a kick beam in the direction of Northeast - Southwest (NE - SW) which was recorded by direct measurements of the layering emission in the field which obtained a Strike & Dip N value of 225°E / 25°. The geological conditions of the study area are classified into simple geological conditions because the study area is not influenced by geological structures. Then the coal seams in this group have the characteristics of being relatively sloping, continuing laterally for thousands of meters but having several branches (B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, & D1) and having varying thicknesses. The reference distance of the observation point with the estimated distance is measured x 500 m, indicated 500 m x 1,000 m and inferred with a distance of 1000 m x 1500 m according to SNI-5015 (2019). The seams that were estimated were Seams C1, C2, & D1 because the other seams did not have data on coal quality. Based on the accumulated estimates of the amount of coal resources deposited in the study area, namely measured estimates of 9,318,280.95 tonnes, indicated estimates of 3,846,800.86 tonnes, and inferred estimates of 567,529.04 tonnes.