

## RINGKASAN

Provinsi Jawa Tengah mempunyai potensi sumberdaya mineral yang cukup melimpah. Komoditas unggulan tambang batuan yang masih kurang mendapat perhatian dari masyarakat di daerah sekitar, sehingga pemanfaatan dari potensi tersebut belum optimal. Optimalisasi pemanfaatan potensi sumberdaya dan cadangan mineral di Jawa Tengah perlu dilakukan dengan inventarisasi, evaluasi dan perhitungan statistik terhadap potensi tersebut sehingga tercipta pengelolaan bahan galian secara baik, benar, bijaksana, efektif dan efisien.

Sedangkan data Cadangan yang digunakan merupakan data hasil perhitungan rekapitulasi hasil laporan eksplorasi yang telah dilakukan oleh pemegang IUP Eksplorasi pada tahun 2017, dengan komoditas sebanyak 12 komoditas, yaitu Tanah Urug, Sirtu, Talk, Andesit, Batugamping, Basalt, Trass, Feldspar, Pasir Kuarsa, Marmer, Tanah Liat, dan Diorit. Sumberdaya terbanyak di Provinsi Jawa Tengah adalah andesit (7,003,107,787,911 ton), terbanyak kedua yaitu batugamping (169,314,000,000 ton), dan tanah urug menempati peringkat ketiga dengan sumberdaya 35,592,082,574 ton. Sedangkan Produksi terbesar adalah Tanah Urug yaitu target produksi sebesar 22,820,111 ton per tahun.

Pembuatan Neraca Sumberdaya dan Cadangan Mineral berdasarkan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) 6728.4:2015 tentang Penyusunan Neraca Sumberdaya Mineral. Hasil Analisis Neraca didapat Saldo Cadangan Tahun 2017 yaitu Tanah Urug 3.182.959.386, Sirtu 5.718.589.304, Andesit 2.499.322.326, Batugamping 953.029.619, Basalt 14.099.458, Trass 35.031.187, Feldspar 73.955.393, Pasir kuarsa 2.639.071, Marmer 9.349.500, Talk 15.997.000, Diorit 388.483.868, Clay 363.656.824

Kata kunci : Sumberdaya, Cadangan, Neraca

## ABSTRACT

*Central Java province has overflowing mineral resource potential. The flagship commodities of rock quarries are still getting not enough attention from the people in the surrounding area, so the utilization of the potential is not yet optimal. Optimizing the utilization of potential resources and mineral reserves in Central Java needs to be done with inventory system, evaluation and statistical calculation of the potential so as to create the management of minerals well, right, wise, effective and efficient.*

*Mineral reserves data that have been used is calculation of the recapitulation result data report that done by IUP Exploration holder in 2017, with commodities as 12 commodities, namely filling soil, Sirtu, Talk, Andesite, Limestone, Basalt, Trass, Feldspar, Quartz Sand, Marble, Clay, and Diorite. The largest resource in Central Java Province is andesit (7,003,107,787,911 tons), second is the limestone (169,314,000,000 tons), and the Soil is ranked third with resource 35,592,082,574 tons. Meanwhile, the biggest production is filling soil, which is the production target of 22,820,111 tons per year*

*Making Balance of Resources and Mineral Reserves based on Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 6728.4: 2015 on Preparation of Mineral Resource Balance. Balance Sheet Analysis Results obtained Balance Reserves Year 2017 namely Filling soil 3.182.959.386 tons, Sirtu 5.718.589.304 tons, Andesite 2.499.322.326 tons, Limestone 953.029.619 tons, Basalt 14.099.458 tons, Trass 35.031.187 tons, Feldspar 73.955.393 tons, Quartz Sand 2,639,071 tons, Marble 9,349,500 tons, Talk 15,997,000 tons, Diorite 388,483,868 tons, Clay 363,656,824 tons.*

*Sources : Resources, Reserves, Balance Sheet*