

SARI

Wilayah Sanggau termasuk kedalam zona sabuk vulkanik Kalimantan Tengah yang memiliki potensi keterdapatan endapan mineral terutama mineral bijih dan cebakan emas. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini merupakan salah satu usaha untuk mencari kemungkinan pengaruh keberagaman kondisi geologi tersebut terhadap mineralisasi yang terjadi di daerah penelitian, terutama menyangkut keberadaan mineral logam dan cebakan emas. Berdasarkan aspek-aspek morfologi, daerah penelitian dibagi menjadi 4 satuan geomorfik yaitu Perbukitan homoklin (S1), Dataran Bergelombang (S2), Bukit Homoklin (S3), dan Rawa (F2). Susunan stratigrafi daerah penelitian dari tua ke muda adalah Satuan Batuserpih (Kapur), Satuan Batupasir (Kapur), Satuan Endapan Aluvial (*Quaternary*). Struktur geologi menjadi faktor penting pengontrol mineralisasi di daerah penelitian. Struktur geologi yang berkembang berupa sesar mendatar kanan, kekar gerus, kekar tarik dan kekar terisi mineral dengan arah umum barat-timur. Berdasarkan himpunan mineral alterasi yang dijumpai di lapangan, daerah penelitian terdiri atas zona alterasi silika karbonat (kuarsa, kalsit) dan zona alterasi argilik (ilit, smektit, kaolinit, monmorilonit). Pada zona alterasi silika karbonat hadir mineralisasi emas. Selain itu, dijumpai urat silika-karbonat, mineral sulfida (pirit, kalkopirit, galena, sfalerit), mineral sulfat (barit) dan manganese. Mineralisasi di daerah penelitian dijumpai pada vein di litologi batupasir dan batulempung tufan yang dikontrol oleh struktur yang berkembang pada daerah penelitian. Komoditi logam pada daerah penelitian antara lain Au, Ag, Cu, As dan Pb. Berdasarkan data dan parameter-parameter tipe endapan meliputi host rock, tipe alterasi, mineral alterasi, mineral sulfida, komoditi logam, tekstur utama, kontrol mineralisasi, serta lingkungan pembentukan, maka penulis menyimpulkan bahwa tipe endapan mineral pada daerah penelitian termasuk dalam tipe endapan epitermal sulfidasi rendah.

Kata kunci: *Geologi, Alterasi, Mineralisasi, Batupasir, Emas, Sulfidasi Rendah*

ABSTRACT

Sanggau district is in Central Kalimantan Volcanic Belt Zone that has the potential for deposits of mineral deposits, especially mineral ores and gold deposits. Therefore, this research is one of the efforts to explore the possible influence of the diversity of geological conditions on mineralization occurring in the research area, especially in relation to the presence of metal and gold deposits.. Based on morphology aspect, the research area is divided into 4 geomorphic unit, they are The hills of homocline (S1), Wavy Plains (S2), Homoklin Hills (S3), and Swamp (F2). The stratigraphic stratum of the research area from old to young is Shalestone Unit (Cretaceous), Sandstone Unit (Cretaceous), Alluvial Deposition Unit (Quaternary). Geological structure becomes an important factor of mineralization control in research area. The geologic structure that developed in the form of right horizontal fault, shear fracture, gash fracture and fracture filled minerals with general direction east-west. Based on the alteration mineral set found in the field, the study area is included in the Silica Carbonate Zone (Quartz, Calcite) and Argilic Alteration Zone (Illite, Smectite, Kaolinite, Montmorilonite). At the silica carbonat alteration zone present gold mineralization. In addition, silica-carbonate veins, sulphide minerals (pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite), mineral sulphate (barite) and manganese are found. Mineralization in the study area is encountered in vein in sandstone and tuffaceous claystone which is controlled by structures that develop in the research area. Metal commodities in the study area are Au, Ag, Cu, As and Pb. Based on the data and parameters of sediment type include rock host, alteration type, alteration mineral, sulphide mineral, metal commodity, main texture, mineralization control, and forming environment, the authors conclude that the mineral deposit type in the study area is included in the epithermal low sulphidation.

Kata kunci: *Geology, Alteration, Mineralization, Sandstone, Gold, Low Sulphidation.*

