

RINGKASAN

Pada masa mendatang diperkirakan pembangunan di Indonesia akan mengalami peningkatan sejalan dengan kembali dimulainya pembangunan perumahan maupun real estate, juga pembangunan sektor konstruksi lainnya seperti jalan, jembatan yang menyebabkan permintaan bahan baku konstruksi meningkat, utamanya bahan galian yaitu komunitas batugamping.

PT. Sugih Alamanugroho akan mengembangkan kegiatannya ke Gunung Dengkeng, untuk itu diperlukan penelitian estimasi sumberdaya batugamping dengan metode sayatan. Dalam rangka memaksimalkan potensi sumberdaya bahan galian gamping di PT. Sugih Alamanugroho dilakukan penelitian potensi sumberdaya batugamping yang dapat memberikan taksiran kuantitas dan kualitas komunitas batugamping.

Metode sayatan digunakan untuk mengetahui jumlah cadangan yang ada. Penaksiran cadangan didapatkan melalui perhitungan dan analisis terhadap data-data eksplorasi yang telah didapatkan. Pada metode sayatan digunakan *Rule of Gradual Change* dan *Rule of Nearest Point* untuk hasil estimasi yang akurat.

Berdasarkan *Rule of Gradual Change*, estimasi sumberdaya sebesar 1.187.815 m³ dan berdasarkan *Rule of Nearest Point*, estimasi sumberdaya sebesar 1.300.479,81 m³. Estimasi ini terjadi perbedaan sebesar 112.664,81 m³ dan sebagai dasar kebijakan digunakan estimasi sumberdaya berdasarkan *Rule of Gradual Change*.

ABSTRACT

In the future, it is expected that the development in Indonesia will increase in line with the resumption of housing and real estate development, as well as the construction of other construction sectors such as roads, bridges that cause the demand for construction materials to increase, especially the excavation of limestone communities.

PT. Sugih Alamanugroho will develop its activities to Mount Dengkeng, for it is necessary to study the estimation of limestone resources by the method of incision. In order to maximize the resource potential of limestone materials in PT. Sugih Alamanugroho conducted research on the potential of limestone resources that can give estimation of quantity and quality of limestone community.

The incision method is used to determine the amount of available reserves. Assessment of reserves is obtained through calculation and analysis of the exploration data that have been obtained. In the incision method is used *Rule of Gradual Change and Rule of Nearest Point* for accurate estimation results.

Based on the Rule of Gradual Change, the resource estimate is 1,187,815 m³ and based on the Rule of Nearest Point, the resource estimate is 1,300,479.81 m³. This estimate is a difference of 112,664.81 m³ and as a policy base used resource estimation based on Rule of Gradual Change.