

# **EVALUASI POTENSI SUMBERDAYA SERTA ANALISIS NERACA MINERAL NON LOGAM DAN BATUAN DI PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH**

## **RINGKASAN**

Tingkat ketersediaan dan kelangkaan sumberdaya memberikan indikasi tentang bagaimana seharusnya mengelola sumberdaya yang langka dimaksud agar tidak mengancam kelestariannya dengan tanpa dan atau meminimalkan terjadinya degradasi lingkungan (Solihin dan Rija, 2007), sehingga salah satu alternatif untuk mendukung pengembangan pemanfaatan potensi sumberdaya mineral yang ada di suatu wilayah dapat dilakukan melalui penelitian neraca sumberdaya mineral.

Tujuan penelitian yaitu: (1) Mengevaluasi potensi sumberdaya dan cadangan mineral di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2) Mengevaluasi data Produksi komoditas mineral di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, (3) Membuat neraca sumberdaya dan cadangan mineral di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, dan (4) Mengevaluasi data perizinan usaha pertambangan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Inventarisasi data dilakukan di Dinas Energi Sumber Daya Mineral dan Cabang Dinas terkait. Pedoman tabulasi dan pengolahan data menggunakan Standar Nasional Indonesia 6728:2015 tentang Penyusun Neraca Spasial Sumber Daya Alam. Hasil yang diperoleh yaitu:

1. Berdasarkan inventarisasi dari Dinas ESDM Provinsi Jawa Tengah terdapat 26 komoditas mineral non logam dan batuan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, tetapi hanya terdapat 12 komoditas yang diusahakan selama tahun 2016-2018. Sumberdaya terbanyak adalah andesit sebesar 3.559.695.264.010 ton dengan cadangan yang terbukti sebesar 145.687.471 ton, batugamping 169.849.161.959 ton, dengan cadangan terbukti sebesar 2.361.511.563 ton dan tanah urug dengan sumberdaya 34.352.389.036 ton dengan cadangan terbukti sebesar 208.255.327 ton.
2. Data produksi komoditas terbanyak adalah tanah urug dengan produksi 61.097.973 ton kemudian sirtu 40.800.533 ton, andesit 30.436.420 ton, batugamping 23.741.931 ton, basalt 5.623.382 ton, tras 4.222.490 ton, feldspar 11.811.960 ton, pasir kuarsa 570.513 ton, marmer 36.000 ton, talk 6.000 ton, diorit 1.749.000 ton, dan tanah liat (clay) 763.699 ton.
3. Berdasarkan Perhitungan neraca cadangan mineral, potensi komoditas mineral di Provinsi Jawa Tengah tergolong cukup besar dan masih dapat dilakukan eksplorasi.
4. Pada tahun 2016 terdapat 158 IUP OP, tahun 2017 sebanyak 177 IUP OP dan pada 2018 meningkat menjadi 282 IUP OP.

# **EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES AND ANALYSIS OF NON-METAL MINERALS AND ROCK BALANCE IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

## **ABSTRACT**

The level of availability and scarcity of resources gives an indication of how to manage the scarce resources so as not to threaten their sustainability without and or minimizing the occurrence of environmental degradation (Solihin and Rija, 2007), so that one alternative is to support the development of mineral resource potential in a region can be done through mineral resource balance research.

The research objectives are: (1) Evaluating the potential of mineral resources and reserves in Central Java Province. (2) Evaluating mineral commodity production data in Central Java Province, (3) Making mineral and resource reserves in Central Java Province, and (4) Evaluating mining business permit data in Central Java Province. Data inventory is carried out at the Department of Energy, Mineral Resources and related Service Branches. The tabulation and data processing guidelines use the Indonesian National Standard 6728: 2015 concerning the Compiler of the Spatial Balance Sheet of Natural Resources. The results obtained are:

1. Based on an inventory of the ESDM Department of Central Java Province there are 26 non-metallic mineral and rock commodities in Central Java Province, but there are only 12 commodities that are cultivated during 2016-2018. The largest resources were andesite of 3,559,695,264,010 tons with proven reserves of 145,687,471 tons, limestone of 169,849,161,959 tons, with proven reserves of 2,361,511,563 tons and landfill with resources of 34,352,389,036 tons with proven reserves of 208,255. 327 tons.
2. Most commodity production data landfill with production of 61,097,973 tons, then sirtu 40,800,533 tons, andesite 30,436,420 tons, limestone 23,741,931 tons, basalt 5,623,382 tons, tras 4,222,490 tons, feldspar 11,811,960 tons, quartz sand 570,513 tons, marble 36,000 tons, talk 6,000 tons, diorit 1,749,000 tons, and clay 763,699 tons.
3. Based on the calculation of mineral reserves, the potential of mineral commodities in Central Java Province is quite large and exploitation can still be carried out.
4. In 2016 there were 158 IUP OP, in 2017 there were 177 IUP OP and in 2018, it increased to 282 IUP OP.