

## **ABSTRACT**

### **GEOLOGY AND ANALYSIS SULFUR COAL UNIT OF TANJUNG SANDSTONE , REGIONAL SEREAK , KAPUAS CENTRAL DISTRICT , DISTRICT KAPUAS , CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

The research location was in the area Sereak Village, District Central Kapuas, Kapuas, Central Kalimantan Province. The objective of this study was to determine the sulfur content contained in coal seams with quantitative analysis method to determine the type of sulfur (form of sulfur), which exist in the area carefully situations. Based aspects of geomorphology, according to Verstappen (1985) and van Zuidam (1979), the study area can be divided into three formations of origin and 4 landforms are: Notching origin Fluvial (F) comprising units of landforms body streams (F1) and a unit of landform overflow flood plains (F2). Notching structural origin (S) consists of units homoklin slope sloping hills landform - a bit steep (S1), and the formation of volcanic origin (V) intrusion hill landform unit (V1). Regional stratigraphy carefully situations from old to young is as follows: Unit metamorphic Busang (Cretaceous) sandstones Unit Tanjung (Eocene), Intrusion Litodem Andesite (Late Oligocene - Early Miocene), and Alluvial Deposition Unit. Results of analysis of pollen in the sandstone unit, namely unit Tanjung obtained Eocene age. Based on data from the position of the rock layers, stocky analysis, state morphology, pattern contour, the shape of the river, and geological cross sections obtained geological structures that develop in areas left horizontal carefully situations, fault and fault ride down. Comparisons between the levels of sulfur pyrites, sulfur sulfate and organic sulfur (form of sulfur) on 4 samples taken in the area carefully situations was found that the content of organic sulfur has a high percentage of the types of sulfur another, and the sulfur content of sulphate have the low percentage, then with these results, the coal in the area carefully situations not too get influence from sea water or very little influenced by sea water, so it can be interpreted that the depositional environment of coal in the region are carefully situations Transitional lower delta plain with precipitation subenvironment swamp (Horne, 1978).