

RINGKASAN

Kestabilan lereng pada batuan merupakan suatu hal yang menarik, karena sifat-sifat dan perilaku massa batuan yang berbeda antara satu daerah dan daerah lainnya. Stabilitas dari lereng individual maupun lereng secara keseluruhan merupakan suatu hal yang membutuhkan perhatian yang lebih bagi kelangsungan operasi penambangan setiap harinya. Longsoranya lereng pada suatu jenjang, dapat menyebabkan bermacam gangguan ringan hingga dapat menimbulkan korban jiwa. Penelitian ini berlokasi pada PT. TBEK Engineering di Desa Sawangan, Kecamatan Gringsing, Kabupaten Batang, Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencoba memberikan rancangan geometri lereng penambangan yang berupa : tinggi, lebar, dan sudut lereng dalam kondisi yang aman dan stabil. Metode yang digunakan menggunakan nilai Faktor Keamanan (FK) dan Probabilitas Kelongsoran (PK) yang sesuai dengan Permen ESDM No.1827 Tahun 2018. Faktor Keamanan akan dihitung menggunakan metode kesetimbangan batas *Spencer* dan nilai Probabilitas Kelongsoran dihitung menggunakan metode Monte Carlo. Analisis data akan dibantu dengan menggunakan *software Slide 6.0*, maka didapat nilai Faktor Keamanan (FK) dan nilai Probabilitas Kelongsoran (PK).

Berdasarkan hasil peneilitan didapatkan 3 rekomendasi lereng dengan ketinggian bukit 70m dan tinggi lereng tunggal sebesar 10m. Adapun ketiga rekomendasi lereng tersebut yaitu : kemiringan lereng tunggal 30° , kemiringan lereng keseluruhan 26° , lebar jenjang 4 meter, nilai faktor keamanan 1,407, probabilitas kelongsoran lereng 18,7% ; kemiringan lereng tunggal 35° , kemiringan lereng keseluruhan 26° , lebar jenjang 6 meter, nilai faktor keamanan 1,395, probabilitas kelongsoran 19,9% ; kemiringan lereng tunggal 40° , kemiringan lereng keseluruhan 28° , lebar jenjang 8 meter, nilai faktor keamanan 1,421, probabilitas kelongsoran 19,4%.

ABSTRACT

Slope stability is an interesting matter, because the properties and behavior of rock masses differ from one area to another. The stability of the individual slopes as well as the slopes as a whole is a problem that requires more attention for the continuity of mining operations on a daily basis. Landslides on a level, can cause various minor disturbances that can cause fatalities. This research is located at PT. TBEK Engineering in Sawangan Village, Gringsing District, Batang Regency, Central Java Province. This study aims to try to provide a slope geometry design.

This study aims to try to provide a mining slope geometry design in the form of: height, width, and slope angle in a safe and stable condition. The method used uses the value of the Factor of Safety (FoS) and the Probability of Failure (PoF) which is in accordance with the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 1827 of 2018. The Factor of Safety will be calculated using the Spencer limit equilibrium method and the Probability of Failure is calculated using the Monte Carlo method. Data analysis will be assisted by using Slide 6.0 software, then the value of the Factor of Safety (FoS) and the value of the Probability of Failure (PoF) are obtained.

Based on the research results obtained 3 slope recommendations with a hill height of 70m and a single slope high 10m : single slope of 30°, overall slope of 26°, bench width 4m, the factor of safety is 1,407, the probability of failure is 18.7%; single slope of 35°, overall slope of 26°, bench width 6m, the factor of safety is 1,395, the probability of failure is 19.9%; single slope of 40°, overall slope of 28°, bench width 8m, the factor of safety is 1,421, the probability of failure is 19.4%.