

RINGKASAN

Daerah Rencana Penambangan PT. Barameta Indonesia Surya Alam yang dijadikan daerah penelitian adalah Wilayah Izin Usaha Pertambangan Eksplorasi seluas 104 Ha. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengestimasi cadangan batubara di daerah penelitian adalah metode *Cross Section Rule of Gradual Change* dan *Rule of Nearest Point*. Prinsip dari metode *Cross Section Rule of Gradual Change*, yaitu dengan menghubungkan titik pengamatan terluar. Secara numerik perubahan kondisi endapan dianggap sama sepanjang garis lurus terhadap penghubung 2 (dua) titik conto. Sedangkan pada metode *Cross Section Rule of Nearest Point*, yaitu berpedoman pada titik terdekat, dengan membuat batas terluar endapan secara linear, panjang garis linear sama dengan batas blok, setengah jarak antara dua titik.

Berdasarkan hasil estimasi yang dilakukan menggunakan metode *Cross Section Rule of Gradual Change* dengan batasan stripping ratio 5,02 : 1, *overall slope* 40°, ketebalan batubara 1,26 – 2,16 meter, maka diperoleh tonase batubara 1.407.768,57 ton dengan volume lapisan penutup 7.071.331,90 BCM. Hasil estimasi cadangan endapan batubara dengan metode *Cross Section Rule of Nearest Point* dengan batasan stripping ratio 5,07 : 1, *overall slope angle* 40°, didapat hasil sebesar 1.392.768,57 ton dengan volume lapisan penutup sebesar 7.071.331,90 BCM.

Adanya perbedaan hasil dari kedua pedoman maka disarankan hasil estimasi terkecil yang digunakan sebagai dasar perhitungan produksi. Diharapkan cadangan tertambang kenyataan nantinya tidak lebih kecil dari hasil estimasi cadangan batubara.

ABSTRACT

Regional Plan of Mining PT. Baramega Indonesia Surya Alam who made the study area is the Regional Mining Permit area of 104 Ha. The method used to estimate the coal reserves in the area of research is the method of Cross Section Rule of Gradual Change and the Rule of Nearest Point. The principle of the method Cross Section Rule of Gradual Change, by connecting the outermost points of observation. Numerical changes in sediment conditions being equal terhadap along a straight line connecting two points samples. While the method of Cross Section Rule of Nearest Point, which is based on the closest point, by making the outer boundary precipitate a linear, linear line length equal to the block boundary, half the distance between two points.

Based on estimates made using the Cross Section Rule of Gradual Change with restrictions stripping ratio 5.02: 1, overall slope 40° , coal thickness from 1.26 to 2.16 meters, the tonnage of coal obtained 1.407.768,57 tons in volume of overburden 7.071.331,90 BCM. The results of the coal deposit with estimated reserves Cross Section Rule method of Nearest Point with restrictions stripping ratio of 5.07: 1, overall slope angle 40° , the result amounted to 1.392.768,57 tons overburden volume of BCM.

The big difference in the results of both sets of guidelines it is recommended that the smallest estimation results are used as a basis for the calculation of production. Expected mineable reserves of fact will not be smaller than the estimation of coal reserves.