## SARI

Salah satu faktor yang menyebabkan adanya mineralisasi pada batuan yaitu adanya bukaan baik akibat kontrol struktur geologi ataupun permeabilitas litologi. Bukaan tersebut memberi jalan lewat bagi larutan fluida hidrotermal untuk bergerak membawa logam terlarut. Daerah peneletian berada di daerah Jladri, Kec. Buayan, Kab. Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Maksud dari penelitian ini adalam memetkan kondisi geologi dan alterasi, analisis data struktur, analisis sampel batuan, kemudian dilakukan evaluasi mengenai control struktur terhadap mineralisasi. Tujuan dari penelitian diantaranya karakteristik dan kondisi geologi, karakteristik sistem alterasi, dan pengaruh kontrol struktur geologi terhadap alterasi dan mineralisasi. Metode yang diterapkan yaitu Survei dan pemetaan geologi, Metode laboratorium dan studio yang meliputi analisis geomorfologi; analisis struktur geologi; analisis stratigrafi; analisis petrografis; analisis mikropaleontologi; analisis mineragrafi; dan analisis data *spectral* menggunakan alat *ASD Terraspec*; dan Tahap penulisan laporan penelitian. Geomorfologi daerah penelitian diantaranya yaitu Satuan Intrusi, Satuan Perbukitan Aliran Piroklastik, Satuan Aliran Vulaknik, Satuan Konikal Karst dan Satuan Teras Aluvial. Satuan Geologi daerah penelitian meliputi satuan batuan lava andesit, intrusi andesit, breksi piroklastik, tuf, batugamping dan endapan aluvial. Struktur geologi yang berkembang di daerah penelitian yaitu Sesar Jladri, Sesar Adiwarno, Sesar Bolong, Sesar Banjararjo, dan Sesar Jintung. Alterasi yang berkembang pada daerah penelitian yaitu Filik, Argilik Lanjut, Argilk dan Propilitik. Sedangkan mineralisasi yang berkembang berada pada urat-urat kuarsa dimana daerah penelitian termasuk kedalam endapan epithermal sulfida rendah. Berdasarkan data urat dan hasil analisis struktur, daerah penelitian dikontrol oleh struktur yang memiliki arah tegasan utama Tenggara-Baratlaut (SE-NW) dan Timurlaut-Baratdaya (NE-SW).



Kata Kunci : Epithermal, Sulfida Rendah, Struktur Geologi, Alterasi, Mineralisasi, Jladri

*ABSTRACT*

*One of the factors that cause mineralization in rocks is the presence of openings either due to geological structure control or lithological permeability. The opening provides a way through for hydrothermal fluid solution to move to carry dissolved metal. The research area is in the area of Jladri, Kec. Buayan, Kab. Kebumen, Central Java. The purpose of this study is to determine the geological and alteration conditions, analysis of structural data, analysis of rock samples, then an evaluation of the structure's control of mineralization. The objectives of the study include characteristics and geological conditions, alteration system characteristics, and the influence of geological structure control on alteration and mineralization. The methods applied are survey and geological mapping, laboratory and studio methods which include geomorphological analysis; geological structure analysis; stratigraphic analysis; petrographic analysis; micropaleontological analysis; mineragraphic analysis; and spectral data analysis using Terraspec ASD tools; and Research report writing phase. Geomorphology of the study area includes the Intrusion Unit, Pyroclastic Flow Unit, Vulacnic Flow Unit, Karst Conical Unit and Alluvial Terrace Unit. Geological Unit of the study area includes andesite lava rock units, andesite intrusions, pyroclastic breccias, tuffs, limestones and alluvial deposits. Geological structures that developed in the study area are Jladri Fault, Adiwarno Fault, Bolong Fault, Banjararjo Fault, and Jintung Fault. Alterations that developed in the study area are Filik, Advanced Argilik, Argilk and Propilitik. While the developing mineralization is in quartz veins where the study area is included in the low epithermal sulfide deposits. Based on the vein data and the results of structural analysis, the study area is controlled by a structure that has the main direction of Southeast-Northwest (SE-NW) and Northeast-Southwest (NE-SW).*

*Keywords: Epithermal, Low Sulfide, Geological Structure, Alteration, Mineralization, Jladri*