

SARI
GEOLOGI DAN ANALISIS KESTABILAN LERENG MENGGUNAKAN METODE
BISHOP YANG DISEDERHANAKAN PADA TAMBANG BATUBARA, DAERAH “AS”
KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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Daerah penelitian terletak pada koordinat $115^{\circ} 16' 14,34''$ - $115^{\circ} 16' 54,9''$ Bujur Timur dan $2^{\circ} 51' 31,32''$ - $2^{\circ} 52' 98''$ Lintang Selatan. secara administratif meliputi wilayah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan, Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. Daerah penelitian merupakan tempat terdapatnya sumberdaya batubara yang ingin di tambang, maka perlu adanya analisis kemantapan lereng untuk mencegah bahaya longsor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi geologi daerah penelitian, seperti kondisi geomorfologi, stratigrafi, struktur geologi dan sejarah geologi daerah penelitian, untuk mendapatkan nilai faktor keamanan lereng pada daerah penelitian, dan mengetahui kondisi kestabilan lereng pada daerah penelitian. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis kestabilan lereng daerah penelitian adalah dengan konsep kesetimbangan batas menggunakan metode Bishop yang Disederhanakan. Stratigrafi daerah penelitian termasuk ke dalam Formasi Warukin, terdiri dari litologi Perselingan Batulempung-batupasir, batulanau, batupasir, dan *shaly coal*. Terdapat pola kelurusan bukit $N5^{\circ}E$ dan lembah $N35^{\circ}E$ pada daerah penelitian yaitu berarah Timur Laut-Barat Daya. Hasil analisis log bor pada daerah penelitian menghasilkan 8 lapisan batubara yaitu coal 1, coal 2A, coal 2B, coal 3, coal 4, coal 4A, coal 5 dan coal 6. Nilai Faktor keamanan lereng tambang menggunakan beban seismik 0,02g, dan beban distribusi 650 kPa. Desain lereng *high wall* menggunakan rasio 1:1,5 dengan tinggi bench 20 meter, 1:1 dengan tinggi bench 16 meter, dan 1:0.5 dengan tinggi bench 16 meter, dan 20 meter, serta analisis *high wall* area ini menggunakan panjang bench sebesar 11 meter, 8 meter dan 6 meter. Sedangkan lereng *low wall* menggunakan rasio 1:0,5 dengan tinggi bench 20 meter dan panjang bench 25, dan 31 meter. Berdasarkan hasil analisis kestabilan lereng dengan kondisi lereng adalah jenuh, maka daerah penelitian berada pada kategori aman/stabil, dengan rentang nilai Faktor Keamanan desain *high wall* berkisar antara 1,250-1,271 dan *low wall* antara 1,254-1,654.

Kata kunci: Kestabilan Lereng, Bishop yang Disederhanakan, FK, Batubara.

ABSTRACT

GEOLOGICAL AND SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS USING BISHOP SIMPLIFIED METHOD AT MINING COAL, “AS” AREAS, SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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The research area is located at coordinates $115^{\circ} 16' 14,34''$ - $115^{\circ} 16' 54,9''$ East Longitude and $2^{\circ} 51' 31.32''$ - $2^{\circ} 52' 98''$ South Latitude. administratively covers the area of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The research area is where there are coal resources that want to be mined, so it is necessary to analyse slope stability to prevent landslide hazards. This study aims to determine the geological conditions of the research area, such as morphological conditions, stratigraphy, geological structures and geological history of the research area, to determine the value of the slope safety factor in the study area, and to determine the slope stability conditions in the study area. The method used to analyse the stability of the slope of the study area is the limit equilibrium concept, using the Bishop Simplified method. The stratigraphy of the research area is included in the Warukin Formation, consisting of the lithology of the claystone-sandstone interchange, siltstone, sandstone, and shaly coal. There is a pattern of hillside $N5^{\circ}E$ and valley $N35^{\circ}E$ in the study area, which is trending Northeast-Southwest. The results of the log drill analysis in the research area produced 8 layers of coal, namely coal 1, coal 2A, coal 2B, coal 3, coal 4, coal 4A, coal 5 and coal 6. The value of the safety factor for mining slopes uses a seismic load of 0.02g and load distribution of 650 kPa. The slope design high wall uses ratio of 1:1.5 with a bench height of 20 meters, 1:1 with a bench height of 16 meters, and 1:0.5 with height of bench 16 meters and 20 meters, and analysis of high wall this area using length bench of 11 meters, 8 meters and 6 meters. While the slope's low wall uses a ratio of 1:0.5 with a height of bench 20 meters and a length of bench 25, and 31 meters. Based on the results of slope stability analysis with saturated slope conditions, the research area is in the safe/stable category, with a design safety factor value range high wall ranging from 1,250-1,271 and low wall between 1,254-1,654.

Keywords: Slope Stability, Bishop Simplified, Safety factor, Coal.