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Preface

Greetings and a warm welcome to the expansive compilation of research and scholarly contributions presented in the Proceedings of the ICEMINE 2023. In the spirit of intellectual exploration and collaboration, this voluminous collection encapsulates the diverse and profound discussions that unfolded during the conference. As we delve into the following pages, readers will encounter a comprehensive exploration of knowledge, innovation, and interdisciplinary collaboration within the overarching theme of ICEMINE 2023.

ICEMINE 2023 is the 6th International Conference hosted by the Faculty of Mineral Technology, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The conference was held at Grand Keisha Hotel, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on the 9th of November 2023. The theme of this year’s program is “*Accelerating the advancements in lower carbon energy for a sustainable environment*”.

We extend our appreciation to our esteemed partner university, whose unwavering dedication and scholarly contributions have significantly enriched the contents of this conference proceedings. In collaboration with our partner universities, Trisakti University and PEM Akamigas, UPN Veteran Yogyakarta creates an academic platform that fosters diverse perspectives, innovative ideas, and interdisciplinary exchange. Their insightful research and collaborative spirit have undeniably elevated the quality of discourse within our academic community, fostering an environment conducive to intellectual growth and innovation.

Furthermore, we would like to express our profound gratitude to our sponsors, whose generous support has been pivotal in bringing this event to success. Their unwavering commitment to advancing research and cultivating intellectual exchange underscores the importance of their role in shaping the trajectory of our academic disciplines.

Reflecting on Sustainability in Indonesia

In recent years, the imperative to decrease carbon emissions and shift towards energy sources with lower carbon footprints has become exceptionally crucial. Emphasizing the importance of transitioning to cleaner energy sources is paramount for preserving our environment and addressing climate change. The significance of advancing lower carbon energy technologies cannot be overstated, as they play a vital role in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change and ensuring a sustainable environment for future generations. As scholars and researchers, we carry a distinct responsibility to accelerate the development of these technologies, driving innovation, encouraging critical thinking, and offering the expertise and solutions needed to forge a more sustainable future.



The chosen theme for ICEMINE 2023, *Accelerating the advancements in lower carbon energy for a sustainable environment*, resonates with the evolving landscape of academic inquiry and technological advancement. This theme has served as a catalyst for researchers to delve into various aspects, spanning the theoretical frameworks to practical applications. The rich tapestry of this proceedings volume mirrors the comprehensive exploration undertaken by the conference participants, representing a mosaic of perspectives that collectively contribute to the ongoing narrative of Sustainability.

Within this volume lies a plethora of research, articles, case studies, and theoretical explorations carefully curated from the vast pool of submissions and presentations at the conference. These contributions, emanating from a global community of earth science scholars, reflect the breadth and depth of insights shared during ICEMINE 2023. The contributions cover a wide spectrum of earth sciences, which are:

1. Geological Science and Engineering
2. Geophysics, Geomatics and Geochemistry
3. Earth Resources Project Evaluation and Valuation
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5. Mining and Metallurgical Engineering
6. Taxation and Policy
7. Conservation, Geoheritage and Geopark
8. Disaster Management
9. Reclamation and Environmental Issues

Navigating the future: a vision for what lies ahead

As we engage with the contents of this proceedings volume, let us not only celebrate the documented achievements but also contemplate the trajectory of our respective fields. The ideas presented here have the potential to seed new research directions, innovative solutions, and transformative advancements. Readers are encouraged to interact critically with the content, fostering discussions and collaborations that transcend traditional academic silos. The interdisciplinary nature of the contributions invites us to explore the intersections of knowledge, where groundbreaking ideas often emerge from the convergence of diverse perspectives. May the knowledge shared within this volume inspire future generations, spark new avenues of inquiry, and contribute to the advancement of our collective understanding.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Widyawanto Prastistho

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Kyeong Park	Geoparks and Sustainability - Korean Case	Sungshin Women's University, South Korea



Table of contents

Volume 1339

2024

← Previous issue Next issue →

The 6th International Conference on Earth, Science, Mineral, and Energy 09/11/2023 - 09/11/2023 Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Characteristics of pyroclastic deposits and evolution of Maar Bethok Lamongan Volcano Tiris Probolinggo East Java Indonesia

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Utilization of fly ash and bottom ash from TanjungJati B Coal-Fired Power Plant in Jepara, Central Java, on the quality of cellular lightweight concrete

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Geothermal potential area analysis using Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS and digital elevation model images (case study: Lawu Mount, Central Java)

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Source rock characterization based on geochemical observations using Well BO-1, Central Sumatra Basin

K.G. Herlienda Elizabeth, Yarra Sutadiwiria, Imam Setiaji Ronoatmojo, P.R. Cahyaningratri, Moehammad Ali Jambak and Andy Livsey


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Stratigraphy of Jaten Formation based on palynology and sedimentology analysis in Dongko Area, Trenggalek, East Java

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Depositional system of Halang Formation from Ci Mande and Panaruban River outcrop: an interpretive based on lithofacies and trace fossil

Firman Herdiansyah, Ahmad Helman Hamdani, Budi Muljana, Muhammad Burhannudinnur, Ali Jambak, Dewi Syavitri and Putu Deva Ananta Adistayana

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Study on the Influence of Salinity, TDS, GWL and Land Use in the Coastal Region of Kebumen Regency with a Statistical Approach

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012009

Preliminary study of waste storage ponds delineation area in the Ungaran Geothermal Mining working area, Semarang, Indonesia

D Mardiaty, W A Humairoh and I P R A Putra

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Formulating flood mitigation through public participation, remote sensing analysis, and flood genetic understanding: study case Samarinda City flood January 2020

M G Rachman, O Kurniawan and A Nugraha



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Engineering geology capability for tourism on the Cucukan River Prambanan Klaten Central Java

Wisnu Aji Dwi Kristanto, Bramantio Dzaki Wirayuda and Obrin Trianda

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Identification of landslide vulnerability in the Sendangsari Area, Pajangan District, Bantul, Yogyakarta based on the Weighting Method of Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 22/PRT/M/2007

T Arrisaldi, M A A Bima, A M Yudaputra, B Bisatya, A Nur, T Yuliana, N R Putri and D Wahyuningtyas

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012014

Groundwater potential identification using electrical resistivity tomography method in Sendangrejo Village, Minggir District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta

Tedy Agung Cahyadi, Faizal Agung Riyadi, Kristanto Jiwo Saputro, Shenny Linggasari, Heru Suharyadi, Oktarian Wisnu Lusantono and Nurkhamim



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Spatial analysis of the relation of rice land area and rice production using remote sensing imagery

D Apriyanti, M R Ramdani, D K Kresnawati and S B Putri

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012016

The effect of fir wood SLS surfactant concentration on the characteristics of light crude oil

Albert K. Suparmanto, Rini Setiati, M. Taufiq Fathaddin, Suryo Prakoso, Dwi Atty Mardiana, Pri Agung Rakhmanto and Asri Nugrahanti

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Application of Monte Carlo simulation for the estimation of production availability in geothermal well

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Optimizing the impact of rheological properties on bentonite pre-hydrated based drilling mud through the utilization of pre-hydration

Mustamina Maulani, David Michael, Asri Nugrahanti, Cahaya Rosyidan, Lisa Samura, Bayu Satiyawira and Andry Prima

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Henk Subekti and Sumina Idrus

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Physical property comparison of polymeric KCl sludge composition and polyamine at different temperatures

Lisa Samura, Cahaya Rosyidan, Mustamina Maulani, Suryo Prakoso, Bayu Satiyawira, Maman Djumantara, Onnie Ridaliani, Mulia Ginting and Mohammad Apriniyadi

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The characteristics of produced oils in the miscible CO₂ displacement process

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Integrated treatment of wax and scale removal in old wells of the Tanjung Field

B Swadesi, D R Ratnaningsih, M F Helmy, L T W Wilih and A N M Iqbal

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Comparison of methanol and ethylene glycol effectiveness as chemical inhibitors in the prevention of gas hydrates in well testing barge DT-05 well Z Mahakam field

Purnomosidi, W Igor and I Erdila

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Evaluation of the application of the Havlena-Odeh method for determining reservoir OOIP with dual pressure maintenance

Alvita Kumala Sari, Muhammad Taufiq Fathaddin and Suryo Prakoso

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Application of Natural Surfactant from Morus alba, Soapnut, Sapindus rarak for Enhanced Oil Recovery – Critical Review

Fajri Maulida and Muhammad Taufiq Fathaddin

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Laboratory study on the performance of AOS surfactant in increasing oil recovery

P Pauhesti, L Satiawati, G Yasmaniar, A K Saputra and A Kalasnikova

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012027

Gasification study of Meulaboh coal under limited synthetic air and carbon dioxide environments

A H Widayat, K Anggayana, N Halim, A Muslim, H Baramsyah, M Dwiantoro, S Hariyadi, M D Rifaldi, A A Hamda and M P Wijayanti



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Study of CO Gas Dilution in Forcing Ventilation System at Ramp Down KKRB 4 Utama, Pongkor, West Java

R Yulianti, P N Hartami, R Aryanto, M K Herdyanti, Suliestyah and D L Pattiruhu

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Analysis of the Influence of Groundwater Level on Slope Stability at Highwall PT. X, South Kalimantan

Abi Setyananda, Pantjanita Novi Hartami, Yuga Maulana, Edy Jamal Tuheteru, Mixsindo Korra Herdyanti and Danu Putra

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012030

The advances in the recovery process for precious metals from nickel slag, a review

Fadliah, I Raya, P Taba, M Burhanuddinnur, M Gaffar, W Dahani, C Palit, T W Putri and A Nur

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Comparison of geosite and geomorphosite quantitative analysis for geotourism purposes in Baturraden (Purwokerto) and Guci (Tegal) hot springs tourism area, Central Java

S U Pratomo, I P Haty, D Ulhaq and R D Martasari

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Geotourism of Telomoyo Volcano complex: an in-depth analysis for future development

D F Yudiantoro, Afrilita, S Pambudi, A Subandrio, S U Choiriyah, N C D Aryanto, M Apriniyadi, M I Al Farizzi, A D Lukita, W B Santosa *et al*

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Geotourism in Mount Pandan and Bledug Kuwu Hotspring as a potential resources for community development

R D Martasari, S Pambudi, I P Haty, D R Yoni, Afrilita, M I A Farizzi, W B Santosa, A D Lukita and M S Riyadurrizqy

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Assessment of Kedung Tolok Waterfall as a new geosite potential in Bantul, Yogyakarta

Ghaly Yana Putra, Abdullah Khafid Ma'ruf, Heza Putra Maulana Aji Sakti, Aditya Salfa Nur Rahman Pratama and Carolus Prasetyadi

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Assessing the mangrove community structure and aquatic environmental factors of the mangrove ecosystem in Jangkar Village

N Mucharomah, J D Prasetya, M Gomareuzzaman and A B Irawan

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Renewable energy transition in facing climate change in Indonesia

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012037

Slope Stability Monitoring of Hydroelectric Dam and Upstream Watershed Areas Utilizing Satellite Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR)

Rahardian Dwitya, Awang Hendrianto Pratomo, Tedy Agung Cahyadi, Arif Rianto Budi Nugroho, Dwi Prio Utomo and Ckristian Sulo

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The effect of calcination on natural calcareous bentonite for Mn and Fe adsorption in aqueous solution

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Carbon capture storage and carbon capture utilization storage as energy transition strategy for the Indonesian oil and gas sector towards net zero emissions

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The effectiveness of soil washing as a remediation method on oil spill contaminated soil (Case Study: Wonocolo Traditional Oil Mine)

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Analysis of the Influence of Groundwater Level on Slope Stability at Highwall PT. X, South Kalimantan

Abi Setyananda¹⁾, Pantjanita Novi Hartami^{1*)}, Yuga Maulana¹⁾, Edy Jamal Tuheteru¹⁾, Mixsindo Korra Herdyanti¹⁾, Danu Putra¹⁾

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Abstract. Mine slope design is an important part of mining operations because it is used to determine the balance between mine economy and operational safety. In the mine slope design there will also be a groundwater level design, the groundwater level is one of the triggers for a slide to occur. Therefore, this study aims to determine the effect of the groundwater level on the stability of the highwall slope cross section A-A' as well as to determine the factor of safety value and probability of slope failure under various conditions of high groundwater levels. This research method uses quantitative methods because there are numerical data that will be used to calculate the value of slope stability. Slope stability analysis uses the “morgenstern-price” boundary equilibrium and the “monte-carlo” landslide probability. From the research results it is known that the higher the groundwater level, the lower the safety factor value because the presence of groundwater can reduce slope stability causing a decrease in soil shear strength due to increased pore water pressure. In addition, the weight of the material will increase due to the presence of groundwater, which causes the driving force on the slope to also increase. In addition, the movement of air in the soil can cause seepage forces which can affect slope stability. The lowest safety factor value is at the groundwater level 100% of the overall slope height, in conditions of 100% of the overall slope height, the deterministic safety factor value is 1.337, the mean safety factor is 1.358, and 0% hazard susceptibility.

Keywords: groundwater level, safety factor, limit equilibrium, probability of failure

1. Introduction

Slopes are inclined surfaces that connect two areas at different elevations. They can form naturally or be constructed by humans. Designing mine slopes is a crucial part of mining operations because it's used to determine the balance between mining cost-effectiveness and operational safety [1]. In designing mine slopes, the design of the groundwater level height is essential, as it's one of the triggers for slope failure due to increased material weight and decreased shear strength of the slope constituents [2]. Mining activities, such as excavating a slope, lead to significant changes in the forces acting on the slope, potentially disturbing its stability and causing possible landslides.

PT. X is a company involved in coal mining located in the Tanah Laut Regency, Panyipatan District, South Kalimantan Province, planning to employ an open-pit mining system that seen in Figure 1. PT. X has designed the highwall slope geometry of the mine until completion.

Changes in the groundwater level height are considered to assess the most critical slope conditions. As this height affects slope stability, a graph is created to illustrate the relationship between the



groundwater level height, the safety factor, and the probability of landslides [3,4]. This graph helps determine how changes in the groundwater level height influence the safety factor and the likelihood of landslides. Therefore, analyzing the influence of the groundwater level height on slope stability is essential to understand its impact on the safety factor and the probability of landslides.



Figure 1. Location of PT. X, where the research was conducted

2. Research Methodology

The research method used is a quantitative method. This method is chosen due to the presence of numerical data that will be used to calculate the slope stability values [5]. The study uses various data, including primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from direct testing in the laboratory, involving testing the physical and mechanical properties of rocks, which include tests for physical properties, direct shear testing, and uniaxial compressive strength testing. From the laboratory testing conducted, values for cohesion, internal friction angle, dry and saturated unit weight, and uniaxial compressive strength are obtained. The data resulting from the laboratory tests are used as input parameters in conducting slope stability analysis. Secondary data is obtained from the geotechnical department of PT. X. The secondary data used in this analysis includes slope design, slope sections, borehole lithology, and slope types.

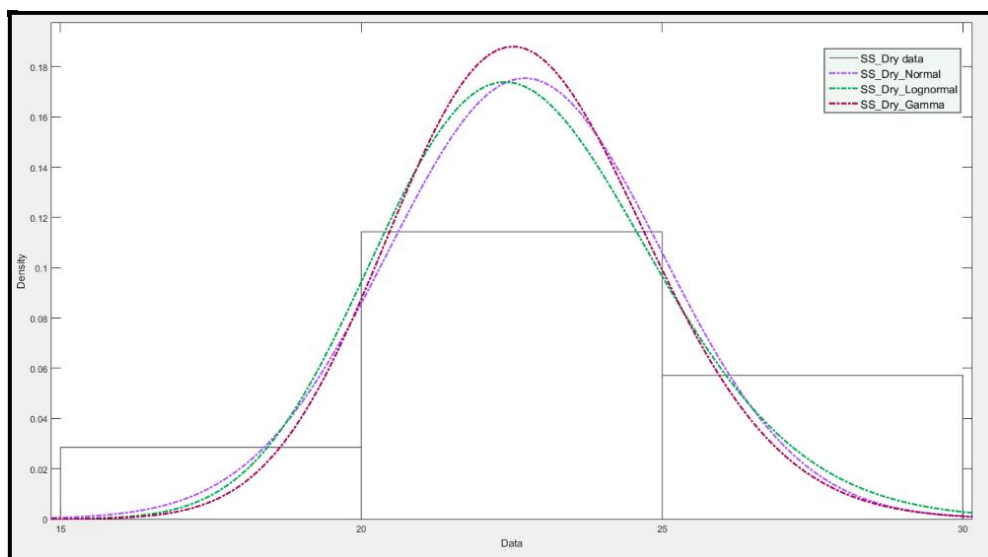


Figure 2. Example of a fitting test for sandstone material

The test results data will undergo a fitting test to obtain the best distribution that will be used as input parameters during the stability analysis, seen in figure 2. An example of the fitting test process can

be seen in Figure 1. After the fitting test process for all materials has been completed, the next step is to design the mine slope in accordance with the section lines. Subsequently, slope analysis is performed using Slide2, which is licensed software that adopts the finite element method from Rocscience Inc. to determine the values of the safety factor and the probability of landslides, as depicted in Figure 3.

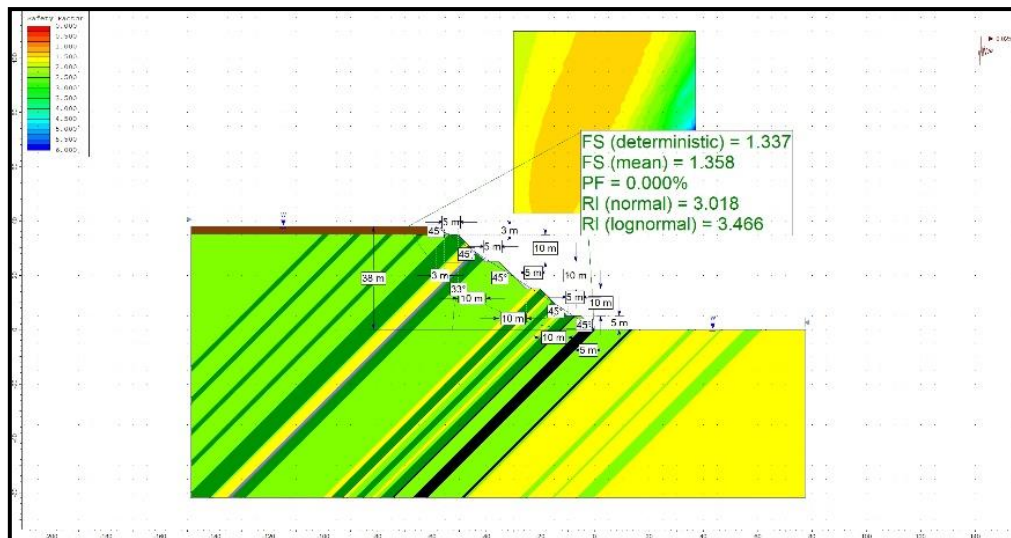


Figure 3. Example of an overall highwall slope analysis for cross section A-A'

The safety factor is calculated using the limit equilibrium method "Morgenstern-Price," while the probability of landslides is determined using the "Monte Carlo" method [6,7].

2.1 Morgenstern Price

The Morgenstern-Price method uses the same assumptions as the general limit equilibrium method, which implies a relationship between the shear forces between slices and the normal forces between slices, expressed by equation below [8].

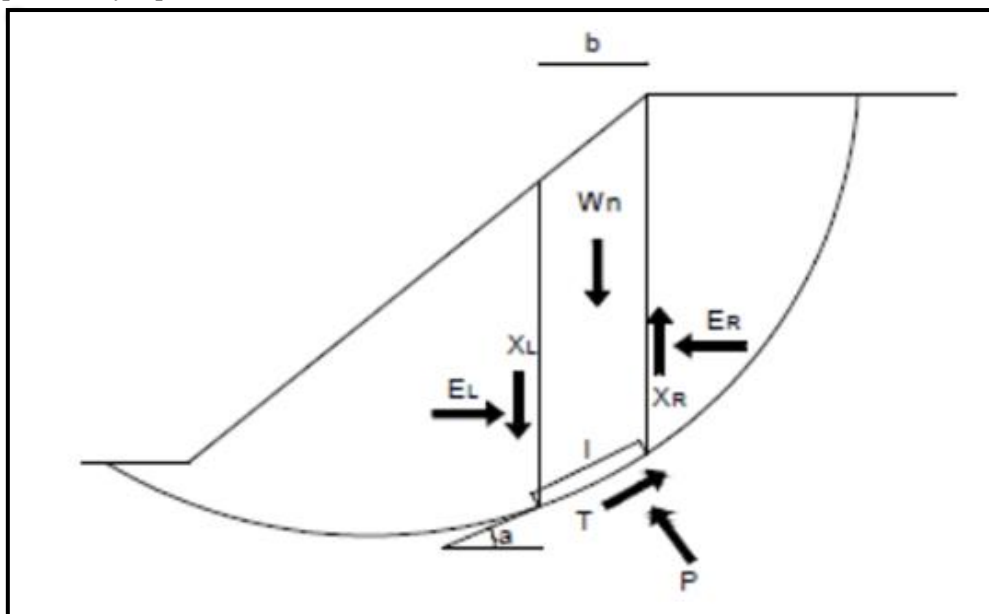


Figure 4. Forces acting on each slice

$$X = \lambda f(x)E$$

(1)

In the equation above, it shows that X is the shear force around the slice, λ is lambda, $f(x)$ is the function of normal force, and E is the modulus of elasticity. The function $f(x)$ has several functions that can be used, as depicted in Figure 4.

2.2 Monte Carlo Method

The Monte Carlo method is a technique commonly used in probability analysis. This approach is highly useful for solving problems involving random variables. In addition to being straightforward, this method offers high flexibility in combining various probability distributions without requiring extensive interpretation. Furthermore, this method easily models correlations between the variables involved (Hammah et al., 2009).

$$PL = \frac{N-M}{M} \quad (2)$$

In the equation above, it shows that PL is the probability of a landslide, N is the total number of data, and M is the number of accepted data.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Research Parameters

The geotechnical laboratory testing involves various examinations, such as testing the physical and mechanical properties of rocks. The mechanical properties testing includes direct shear testing and uniaxial compressive strength testing, aimed at determining the cohesion and internal friction angle of the rock, as well as the overall compressive strength of the rock [9]. Additionally, the physical properties testing aims to determine the dry and saturated unit weight. All this data is gathered based on the lithology type of the rocks being studied. Presented in Table 1 are the data resulting from the geotechnical laboratory tests, categorized according to the rock lithology types.

Table 1. Parameters of the rock material testing in the geotechnical laboratory

Sample Code	Density (kN/m ³)		Friction Angle (°)	Cohesion (kPa)	UCS (MPa)
	γ_{dry}	γ_{sat}			
SO1A	14.05	17.84	30.02	44.41	0.03
CS1B	18.45	21.30	28.94	56.10	0.32
CS1A	14.00	18.35	41.05	50.05	0.20
SL1A	24.82	25.50	32.01	67.95	8.91
SS1A	20.04	22.19	20.53	45.15	0.44
SS1B	22.40	23.65	36.06	87.21	2.71
MI1D	19.66	21.52	31.89	94.83	0.33
SS1A	19.55	20.25	40.16	55.30	7.20

3.2. Highwall Slope Design

The Highwall slope design for cross-section A-A' comprises an overall slope geometry of 38.04 meters and an overall slope inclination of 33°, consisting of five individual slopes with a slope angle of 45°. The individual slope heights are 3, 5, and 10 meters, with a 5-meter berm. The geometry of the highwall slope for cross-section A-A' can be seen in Figure 5, the lithology of the rock constituting the highwall slope is depicted in Figure 6, and the highwall slope design can be observed in Figure 7.

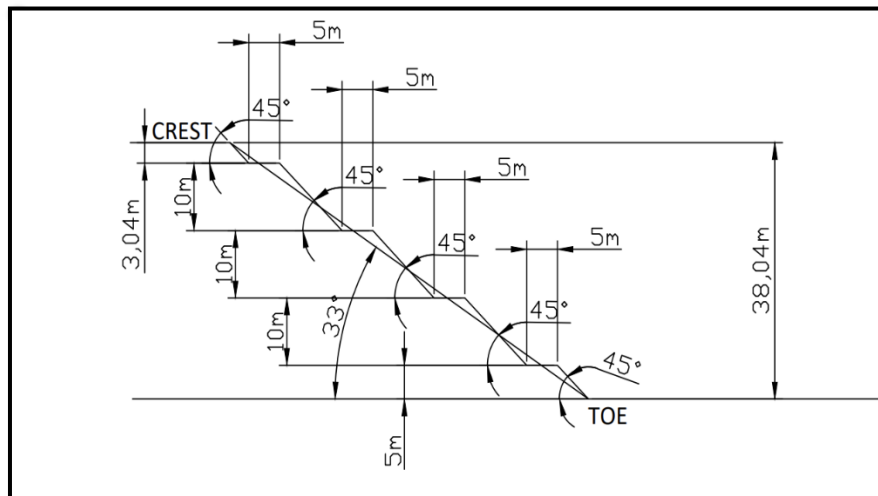


Figure 5. Design of highwall slope geometry A-A'

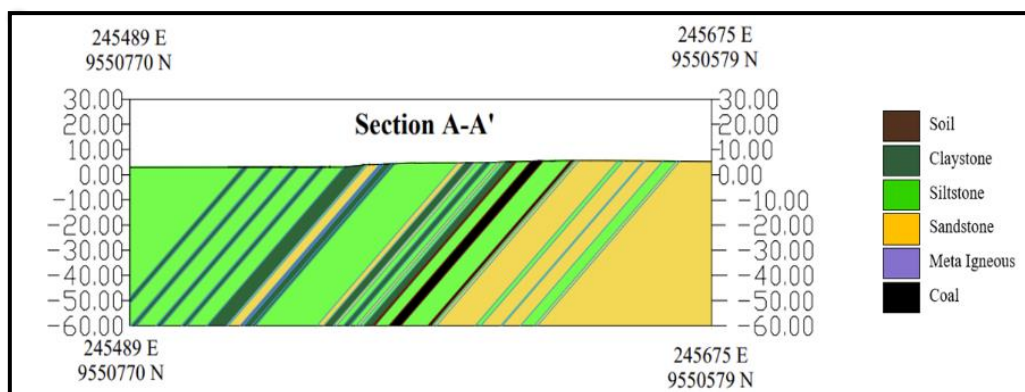


Figure 6. Lithology of the rock on highwall slope A-A'

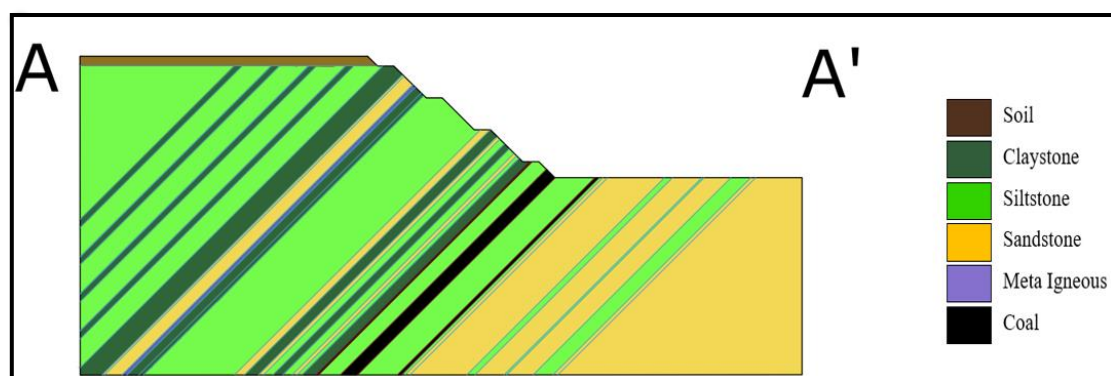


Figure 7. Design of highwall slope A-A'

3.3. Groundwater Level Design

The groundwater level is designed for every 10% increase in the overall highwall slope height on cross-section A-A', which has a height of 38.04 meters. The groundwater level (GWL) height model can be seen in Figure 8.

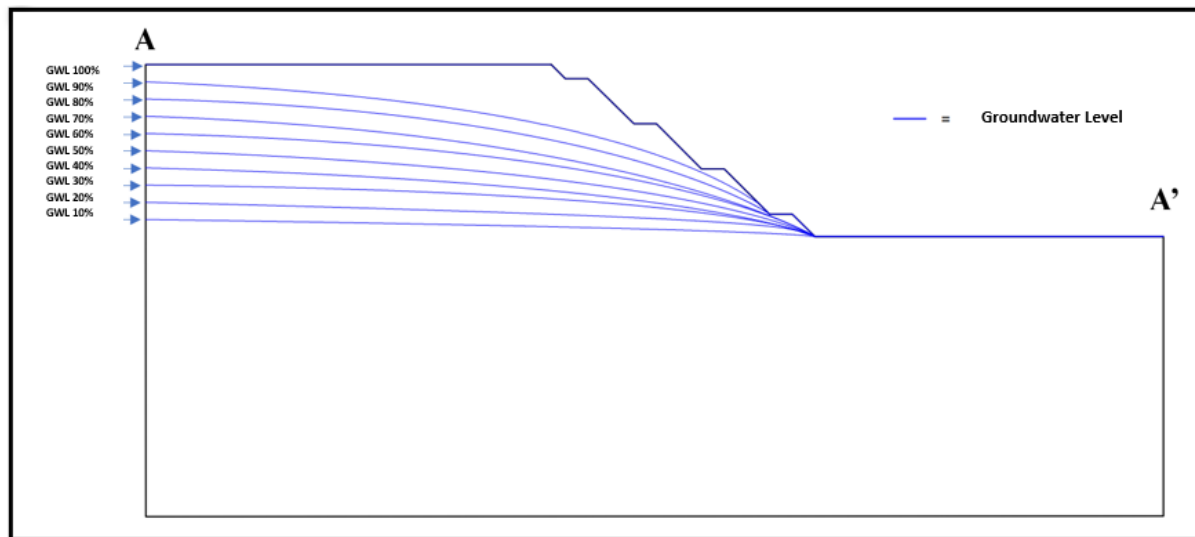


Figure 8. Groundwater level height model for cross-section A-A'

3.4. Analysis of the Influence of Groundwater Level on Slope Stability

The analysis of the influence of the groundwater level on slope stability focuses solely on the highwall slope section A-A'. The groundwater level has a significant impact on the safety factor and the probability of landslides. The presence of groundwater can reduce slope stability by causing a decrease in soil shear strength due to increased pore water pressure. Additionally, the material weight increases due to the presence of groundwater, which adds to the driving force on the slope. Furthermore, water movement in the soil can generate seepage forces that can affect slope stability.

The groundwater level is designed for every 10% increase in the overall highwall slope height on the A-A' cross-section, which measures 38.04 meters in height which is shown in the Table 2. The analysis results using Slide software indicate that as the groundwater level height increases, the safety factor decreases. This is due to the influence of the groundwater level on the increased unit weight of the material in the slope. The increase in material unit weight leads to an increase in driving forces on the slope, thereby decreasing the safety factor. Additionally, groundwater can reduce the shear strength of the material due to the increased pore pressure.

Table 2. Influence of GWL height on safety factor (FK) and probability of landslide (PL) for cross-section A-A'

GWL	SF Deterministic	SF $_{Mean}$	PL
0%	2,112	2,123	0%
10%	2,108	2,12	0%
20%	2,079	2,089	0%
30%	2,047	2,067	0%
40%	2,03	2,051	0%
50%	1,982	2,002	0%
60%	1,91	1,944	0%
70%	1,875	1,913	0%
80%	1,76	1,792	0%
90%	1,648	1,679	0%
100%	1,337	1,358	0%

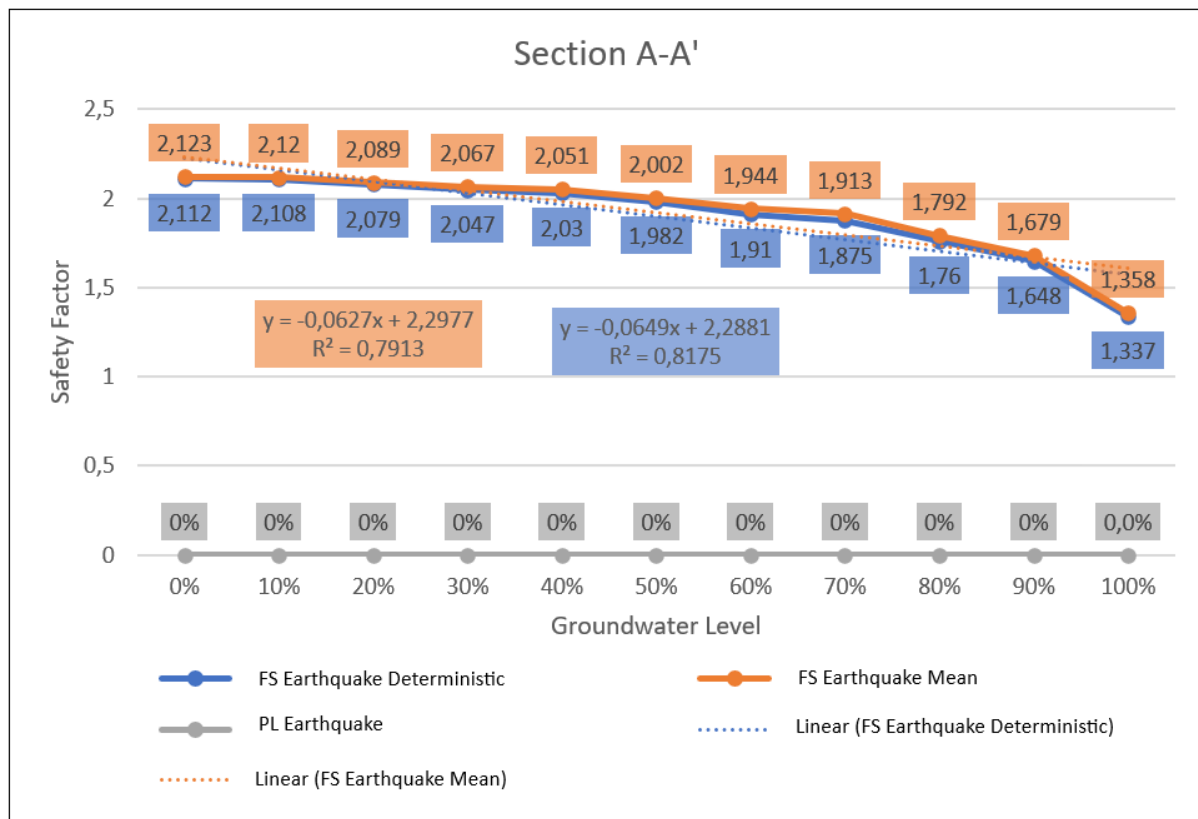


Figure 9. Graph of the influence of GWL on the FK and PK values for cross-section A-A'

From the analysis results conducted, it's been determined that the highwall slope condition in cross-section A-A' remains stable under various groundwater level heights. Figure 9 indicates that as the groundwater level height increases, the safety factor and slope probability values decrease. This is because the higher the groundwater level, the value of the safety factor will decrease because the groundwater level has an effect on increasing the bulk weight of the material on the slope. The increase in the bulk weight of the material causes the driving force on the slope to increase so that the safety factor value will increase. reduced and groundwater can also reduce the shear strength of the material due to increased pore water pressure. The lowest safety factor value is observed at a groundwater level height of 100% of the overall slope height. Refers to the standard permitted by the company for the slope safety factor limit which is 1.3, at this 100% groundwater level height condition can be stated as stable because the deterministic safety factor value is 1.337, the mean safety factor is 1.358, and the landslide probability is 0%.

4. Conclusion

The conclusions drawn from this research are as follows:

1. The higher the groundwater level, the lower the safety factor.
2. Under all groundwater level height conditions, the highwall slope in cross-section A-A' remains stable.
3. At a groundwater level height of 100% of the overall slope height, the deterministic safety factor value is 1.337, the mean safety factor is 1.358, and the landslide probability is 0%.
4. The groundwater level significantly affects the safety factor as the presence of groundwater can reduce slope stability by causing a decrease in soil shear strength due to increased pore water pressure. Moreover, the material weight increases due to the presence of groundwater, adding to the driving force on the slope.

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