

ABSTRAK

Dalam bahan bakar, batubara memberikan kontribusi yang tinggi dibanding menggunakan tenaga listrik. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Januari 2019-Desember 2019, yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui alur penerimaan, kualitas batubara yang diterima, proses analisa batubara, serta proses penyimpanan batubara. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara observasi, partisipasi dan interview, kemudian data dianalisa secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa batubara yang diterima merupakan batubara dengan kualitas yang memenuhi standart, sedangkan batubara yang tidak memenuhi standart akan di klaim. Hal ini diperoleh melalui sampling, preparasi, dan analisa secara bertahap dan berurutan yaitu analisa Air Dry Loss (ADL), analisa Residual Moisture (RM), analisa Inherent Moisture (IM), Analisa Ash Content, Analisa Volatile Matter (VM), Analisa Calori, Analisa Sulfur. Kualitas batubara yang diterima juga akan dikontrol sampai pada proses penyimpanan, agar kualitas batubara tetap baik sampai digunakan pada mesin turbin. Manajemen kontrol kualitas batubara sangat ditentukan oleh proses penerimaan, pengecekan kualitas serta penyimpanan batubara sebelum digunakan. Proses analisa yang panjang serta berurutan akan menjamin kualitas batubara yang diterima. Sehingga batubara yang di dapat adalah batubara yang berkualitas dan sesuai dengan standart operasional yang dibutuhkan.

Kata Kunci : Bahan Bakar, Kualitas Batubara, Manajemen Kontrol Kualitas

ABSTRACT

In terms of fuel, coal provides a higher contribution than using electric power. This research was conducted in January 2019-December 2019, which aims to determine the flow of receipts, the quality of coal received, the coal analysis process, and the coal storage process. The method used in this research is descriptive. The data was collected by means of observation, participation and interviews, then the data were analyzed descriptively. The results show that the coal received is coal with quality that meets the standards, while the coal that does not meet the standard will be claimed. This is obtained through sampling, preparation, and analysis in stages and sequentially, namely Air Dry ALoss (ADL) analysis, Residual Moisture (RM) analysis, Inherent Moisture (IM) analysis, Ash Content analysis, Volatile Matter (VM) analysis, Calori analysis. , Sulfur Analysis. The quality of the coal received will also be controlled up to the storage process, so that the quality of the coal remains good until it is used in the turbine engine. Coal quality control management is largely determined by the process of receiving, checking quality and storing coal before use. A long and consecutive analysis process will ensure the quality of the coal received. So that the coal that is obtained is coal of high quality and in accordance with the required operational standards.

Keywords: *Fuel, Coal Quality, Quality Control Management*