

## PAPER TITLE MAXIMUM 20 WORDS, USING UPPERCASE FORMAT

(Cambria 16 pt.)

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(Cambria 10pt.)

### ABSTRACT

(Verdana, 9 pt.)

The Abstract must be written in clear and concise English and provide a self-contained summary of the manuscript. It should briefly describe the background or problem addressed, the methods used, the main results obtained, and conclusion including the scientific or applied significance of the study. The Abstract should not include equations, figures, tables, references, or mathematical expressions.

The length of the Abstract must be **between 200 and 300 words (max. 300 words)**. It should summarize the content of the paper without repeating sentences verbatim from the main text. Manuscripts should be **7–15 pages**, inclusive of references, tables, and figures, and must be submitted in the native file format of the word-processing software used.

**Keywords:** Provide **4–6 keywords** below the Abstract. Keywords should be written as singular or compound terms, listed in **alphabetical order**, and should not repeat words already used in the title or overly general terms (e.g., “geology”, “study”).

### INTRODUCTION

The Introduction explains the scientific and/or applied problem that forms the background of the study. It should provide sufficient context for readers to understand the relevance of the research and its contribution to geological sciences and applied geology. Appropriate in-text citations must be used to support statements and previous findings.

The Introduction should generally include the following elements:

- **Background:** A concise overview of the geological setting, scientific context, or applied problem motivating the study, supported by relevant literature.
- **Knowledge gap:** A clear identification of limitations, inconsistencies, or gaps in existing

studies, and an explanation of why further investigation is required.

- **Objectives:** A clear and explicit statement of the aims of the study, describing how the research addresses the identified problem and knowledge gap.

Where relevant, a brief description of the study area and the significance of the study (scientific and/or practical implications) may also be included.

#### Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be cited in the text in numerical order (**the maximum numbers of figures and table is eight items**)

- Figures should be placed close to their first citation

- Minimum resolution requirements:
  - Raster images (PNG, JPEG, TIFF):  $\geq 300$  dpi
  - Line drawings: 800–1200 dpi
- Figure captions must be placed below figures
- Table titles must be placed above tables

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Figure 1. Example Pictures. It is suggested with 300 ppi in PNG or JPEG format

Table 1. Examples

| X | Y     | Y      |
|---|-------|--------|
| G | $1^0$ | $-7^0$ |
| G | $1^0$ | $-7^0$ |
| G | $1^0$ | $-7^0$ |
| G | $1^0$ | $-7^0$ |
| G | $1^0$ | $-7^0$ |
| G | $1^0$ | $-7^0$ |

## RESEARCH METHOD

This section describes the materials, data, and methods used in the study in sufficient detail to allow the work to be understood, evaluated, and reproduced by other researchers. The methodology should be presented in a clear and logical manner.

The Materials and Methods section should include, where applicable:

- **Study area:** Location, geological setting, stratigraphy, and relevant geological context. A location map should be provided if necessary.
- **Materials and data:** Description of samples, datasets, or materials used, including sample type, number, and selection criteria.
- **Field and laboratory methods:** Detailed description of field procedures, analytical techniques, instruments, standards, and laboratory conditions.
- **Data processing and analysis:** Description of data processing workflows, analytical parameters, statistical methods, and software used (including version numbers).
- **Quality control:** Information on calibration, uncertainty, detection limits, and validation procedures, where relevant.

Previously published methods should be cited appropriately. Detailed derivations or supplementary data may be provided as appendices or supplementary material if necessary.



Figure 2. The example of large pictures

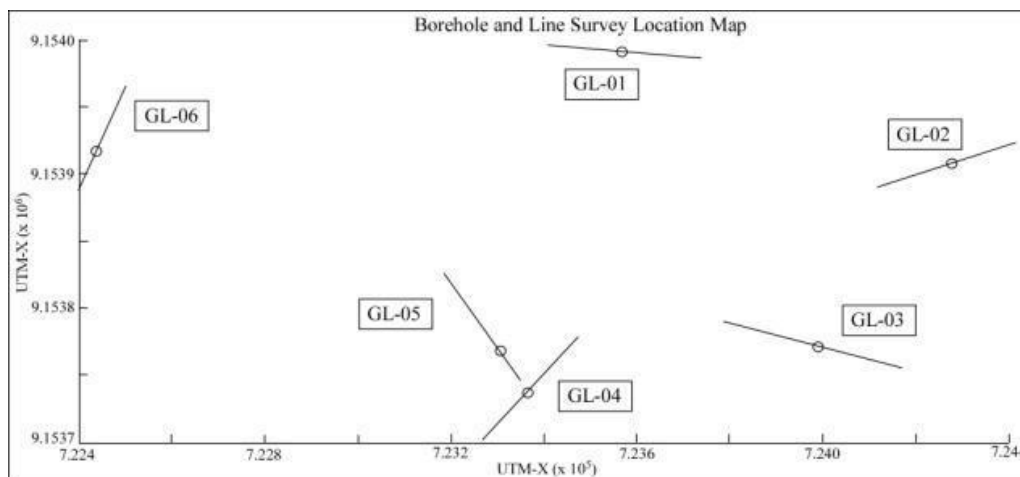


Figure 3. Borehole and line survey map (Source from GSAG)

## RESULT

This section presents the results of the study clearly and objectively, without interpretation. The results should be supported by tables, figures, and descriptive text.

The Results section should:

- Present observations and analytical outcomes in a logical sequence.
- Refer to all figures and tables in the text in numerical order.
- Avoid repetition of data between text, tables, and figures.

- Highlight key patterns, trends, or relationships observed in the data.

Figures and tables should be clear, legible, and relevant, and must be placed close to their first citation in the text. Only results directly related to the research objectives should be included.

## DISCUSSION

The Discussion interprets the results in the context of existing knowledge and addresses the research questions and objectives stated in the Introduction.

The Discussion should:

- Explain the significance of the results and the processes or mechanisms responsible for the observed patterns.
- Compare the findings with previous studies, identifying similarities, differences, and possible reasons for discrepancies.
- Discuss the geological, methodological, or applied implications of the results.
- Address limitations and uncertainties of the study where appropriate.

The Discussion should be analytical and integrative rather than descriptive, and should avoid repeating results already presented in the Results section.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion draws together the main findings of the study, emphasizing their relevance and offering insights into prospective research avenues. The Conclusion should:

- Clearly state the key outcomes of the research.
- Demonstrate how the objectives of the study have been achieved.
- Emphasize the contribution of the study to geological sciences and applied geology.
- Where appropriate, provide recommendations for future research or practical applications.

The Conclusion should be concise and should not introduce new data, figures, or references.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This part may describe the source of the research fund used in the research. This may also give an appreciation to institutions or any individuals who help in research and report writing.

## REFERENCES

The References section lists all works cited in the text and must include only sources that are publicly available and relevant to the study. All references cited in the text must appear in the References list, and all references listed must be cited in the text.

When preparing your reference list, the following should be avoided:

- References not cited in the text.
- Excessively referencing your work.
- Insufficiently referencing the work of others.

References should be prepared using a **Elsevier harvard** (with title), you can find it using mendeley or other reference manager program or using citation machine on the internet and arranged alphabetically by the first author's surname. The accuracy and completeness of references are the responsibility of the authors. References should be prepared using a Elsevier harvard (with title). All cited sources must be listed in the references section and formatted according to the journal's citation style. The reference list must comprise at least 80% primary sources and no more than 20% secondary sources, with references published within the last **10 years (2015–2026)**. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software (e.g., Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote).

The References section should adhere to the following guidelines:

- Use consistent formatting for all reference types.
- List **all authors' names**; do not use *et al.* in the References list.
- Include year of publication, full title, source title, volume, issue (if applicable), and page range.
- Use standard and consistent journal name abbreviations or full journal titles (choose one style and apply it consistently).
- For books and book chapters, include the publisher and place of publication.
- For online sources, include the DOI or URL and access date where applicable.

In-text citations should follow the author–year format, for example: (Pearce, 1982; Selley et al., 2005; Trouw et al., 2009).

The use of reference management software (e.g., Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote) is strongly

recommended to ensure consistency and accuracy. The hyperlinks (blue colour and underlining) should be removed from email addresses and web references.

Example :

Pearce, J.A., 1982. Trace element characteristics of lavas from destructive plate boundaries, in Thorpe, R.S., ed., *Andesites: Orogenic Andesites and Related Rocks*: Chichester, UK, John Wiley & Sons, p.525–548.

Saunders, A.D., Tarney, J., Marsh, N.G., and Wood, D.A., 1980. Ophiolites as ocean crust or marginal basin crust; a geochemical approach, in *Ophiolites: Proceedings of the International Ophiolite Symposium: Cyprus, Nicosia*, p. 193–204.

Selley, R., Robin, L., Cocks, M., Plimer, I., 2005. *Encyclopedia of Geology*. Geology 3345.  
doi:10.1016/B0-12-369396-9/00102-7

Trouw, R., Passchier, C., Wiersma, D., 2009. *Atlas of Mylonites- and related microstructures*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg.  
doi:10.1007/978-3-642-03608-8.

Sukiyah. E., Isnaniawardhani, V., Sudradjat, A., and Erawan, F., 2018. The geologic potentials of Riau Islands Province and its development design. *Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah* Vol. 5. No.3: 181-190.