ANALISIS PERGERAKAN LINDI SEBAGAI PENCEMAR AIRTANAH SEKITAR TPA DITINJAU DARI PARAMETER KLORIDA DENGAN MODEL OPTIMAL WELL LOCATOR 1.2 (STUDI KASUS TPA JATIBARANG, SEMARANG BARAT) 
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ABSTRACT

TPA Jatibarang Semarang in West Semarang. Spread of municipal waste can be controlled because most of the municipal waste generated will ultimately be collected at this landfill. The longer the water leachate generated from the degradation of waste to be difficult to control. This can cause potential environmental pollution. The ability of leachate to seep into the ground and moving along with the flow of groundwater is influenced by several factors, including hydrological and hydrogeological cycle. Then there was the reaction between the leachate with groundwater that mixed and can contaminate groundwater. Research conducted at the landfill this Jatibarang intended to give a pattern of movement of contaminants in the groundwater around the landfill. Well water quality parameters viewed from chloride. Sampling wells conducted in seven people in Sub-District Bambankerep points and five points in Sub-District Kedungpane, each point and the concentration of chloride that has been laboratory tested, ie SM 110 = 62,650 mg / L, SM 111 = 63,575 mg / L, SM 112 = 70,303 mg / L, SM 113 = 68,550 mg / L, SM 114 = 53,720 mg / L, SM 115 = 61,115 mg / L, SM 116 = 52,730 mg / L and SM 117 points = 59,335 mg / L, SM 118 = 60,725 mg / L, SM 119 = 53,550 mg / L, SM 120 = 64,890 mg / L, SM 121 = 51,626 mg / L. Then the data were analyzed using OWL model (Optimal Well Locator) 1.2 and the direction of motion result of leachate from a single source of pollutants in the landfill to the southeast toward the landfill. This shows that people who have wells in the north of the landfill does not have pollution because the content of Cl⁻ is still below standard quality.

Keyword: groundwater, chloride, leachate, OWL 1.2, contamination, moving, wells, TPA Jatibarang,