

RINGKASAN

Di Desa Bungku sulit mendapatkan sumber air bersih untuk kelangsungan aktivitas masyarakat di desa yang menggunakan air permukaan (sungai), namun ketika musim kemarau tiba, air sungai mengering sehingga tidak mampu menyediakan air bersih. cadangan air. Tak hanya kuantitas, kualitas air juga mengalami perubahan. Kualitas air dilaporkan telah menurun secara signifikan selama dekade terakhir. Di Desa Bungku juga banyak terdapat ladang minyak, salah satunya adalah ladang minyak milik Pertamina. Keberadaan ladang minyak ini sedikit banyak berdampak pada kualitas air tanah, salah satunya air yang berasal dari sumur warga berbau dan berminyak. Menggunakan metode geolistrik dengan konfigurasi Schlumberger. Berdasarkan hasil interpretasi daerah penelitian, lapisan akuifer yang teridentifikasi pada lapisan batupasir berada pada kedalaman 56,8 m – 101 m. Litologi daerah penelitian terdiri atas tanah pucuk, batulempung, batulempung berpasir, batulanau, dan batupasir. Lapisan akuifer terdapat pada lapisan batupasir, dengan kedalaman 56,8 m – 101m dengan tipe akuifer semi tertekan. Pengukuran dilakukan di sepanjang pemukiman masyarakat Desa Bungku dengan sebaran akuifer relatif sama, yaitu pola akuifer semakin menipis dari timur ke barat.

Kata kunci: Metode Geolistrik, akuifer, air bersih

SUMMARY

In Bungku Village, it is difficult to find sources of clean water for the continuity of community activities in the village using surface water (rivers), however, when the dry season arrives, the river water dries up so that it is unable to provide clean water reserves. Not only quantity, water quality has also changed. Water quality has reportedly declined significantly over the past decade. In Bungku Village there are also many oil fields, one of which is an oil field owned by Pertamina. The existence of this oil field has more or less affected the quality of ground water, one of which is that the water that comes from residents' wells smells and is oily. Using the geoelectric method with a Schlumberger configuration. Based on the results of the interpretation of the research area, the aquifer layer identified in the sandstone layer is at a depth of 56.8 m – 101 m. The lithology of the research area consists of top soil, claystone, sandy claystone, siltstone and sandstone. The aquifer layer is found in the sandstone layer, with a depth of 56.8 m – 101m with a semi-confined aquifer type. Measurements were carried out along the Bungku Village community settlements with relatively the same aquifer distribution, namely the pattern of the aquifer getting thinner from east to west.

Keywords: Geoelectric Method, aquifer, clean water