

Mapping of Groundwater Flow Pattern and its Quality Index based on Microbiological Parameters in Klojen District, Malang City, East Java, Indonesia

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Abstract. Groundwater is one source of fulfilling water needs for the Klojen district, the most populous district in Malang City. Population density affects the condition of groundwater quality because it causes pollution. The possibility of groundwater quality contamination can be identified by mapping the flow pattern and determining the quality level according to its use as drinking water. The purpose of this study is to map the groundwater quality index according to its flow pattern. Flow patterns based on groundwater-surface contours can indicate the direction of flow and the direction of pollution. The quality of groundwater according to its use as drinking water was identified using the Weighted Arithmetic Water Quality Index (WAWQI) method. Based on the research results, the research location's flow pattern generally flows from North to South. According to the flow pattern, groundwater quality is getting worse, as indicated by an increase in the index value.

Keywords: flow pattern, groundwater, mapping, water quality

1. Introduction

Klojen District is one of the districts in Malang City with 8.83 km² and 101,410 people, making it the most densely populated district. The family's drinking water source in Klojen District comes from 4156 protected wells, but only 1180 wells meet the requirements [1]. Population density affects the number of sources of pollutants that affect water quality conditions and can cause various diseases, including diarrhea. In 2016, Klojen District found 2986 cases of diarrhea disease [1]. Today, water pollution is increasing, accompanied by rapid industrial development, which causes clean water on earth to become unbalanced [2]. The possibility of groundwater quality contamination can be identified by mapping the flow pattern and identifying the quality level according to its use as drinking water.

Groundwater flow patterns can indicate the direction of flow from one area to another. The determination of groundwater flow patterns is based on groundwater contour, a relationship line from

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2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials

2.1.1. Study Location. The location of the study is in Klojen District, Malang City. The groundwater wells studied were 12 wells, which are the points with the highest and lowest groundwater levels of each flow path (Figure 1).

2.1.2. Data and Equipment. The data used in this study include: (1) Map of Indonesia's Earth; (2) well location coordinates; (3) the elevation of the soil surface in the well; (4) groundwater samples. Map of the Earth of Indonesia at a scale of 1: 25000 obtained from the Geospatial Information Agency website, which is used to determine the research location's boundaries. The coordinates of the resident wells are determined using the Global Positioning System (GPS) of the Garmin 73 GPS model. The groundwater level is obtained by measuring the difference between the well walls' height and the water surface's depth using a roll meter. The material used in this study is a sample of water from a resident's well. Water sampling was carried out on September 28-30, 2020. The equipment used to conduct this research included: Digital Thermometer TP 3001 model for measuring water temperature, pH meter model pH-02 to measure the degree of acidity of water, TDS meter model TDS Testers 139 for measures total dissolved solids in water (TDS). The groundwater sample was taken using a 1-litre polyethylene bottle container and then put in a styrofoam box. The groundwater samples were then tested in the laboratory to identify the DO, BOD, COD, turbidity, total coliform, and Escherichia coli content.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Groundwater Flow Pattern Mapping. The initial step taken was a preliminary survey to determine the location of the dug wells belonging to the residents and measure the groundwater level. The coordinates of the well location and ground elevation were obtained using GPS. The measurement of the well water surface from the well's edge was carried out using a raffia rope and measured with a roll meter. The calculation to get the groundwater level is based on the following equation [12]:

$$\text{Groundwater's surface elevation} = \text{ground elevation} + h - p \quad (1)$$

where:

h = height of the well wall (m)

p = depth of well water (m)

After obtaining the groundwater level elevation based on Equation 1, mapping is carried out to obtain a groundwater flow pattern map. Earth map digitized to obtain a well distribution map. The well coordinate data and groundwater level elevation were then processed with the Surfer 13 computer program and integrated with the research location's boundary map to produce a groundwater flow pattern map.

2.2.2. Groundwater Quality Analysis. Groundwater sampling is carried out at the part with the highest and lowest elevations of each flow path. Groundwater sampling was carried out at 12 points evenly distributed throughout the research location and was carried out based on the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 6989.58: 2008 Section 58: Groundwater Sampling Methods. Groundwater samples were taken from wells with a volume of 1 litre. The groundwater sample container used is made of polyethylene. Temperature, pH, and TDS parameters were measured directly in the field because these parameters change quickly with the surrounding environmental conditions. Parameters of BOD, COD, DO, turbidity, total coliform, and Escherichia coli were tested at the Laboratory of Perum Jasa Tirta I Malang. BOD parameters were tested using the APHA 5210 B-1998 method, COD parameters were tested using the Electrometric method, DO parameters were tested using the Spectrometric method, the

turbidity parameters were tested using the Turbid metric method, the microbiological parameters (total coliform and Escherichia coli) were tested using the Double Tube method.

The results of the content of various parameters that have been measured and tested are then analyzed. Analysis of the groundwater quality index's value was carried out using the Weighted Arithmetic Water Quality Index (WAWQI) method. The quality standard used refers to the Minister of Health Regulation No. 492 of 2010 concerning Drinking Water Quality Requirements. The steps for calculating the WAWQI method are as follows [5]:

$$K = 1 / \left[\sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{v_s} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$W = \frac{K}{v_s} \left[\sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{v_s} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$q = \frac{(v_a - v_i)}{(v_s - v_i)} \times 100 \left[\sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{v_s} \right] \quad (4)$$

$$WQI = \text{Antilog} \left(\sum_{n=1}^n W_n \log q_n \right) \left[\sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{v_s} \right] \quad (5)$$

Where:

W = weighting factor

K = Constat Proportionality

q = Quality rating

va = laboratory test value

vi = ideal value of each water quality parameter (for pH = 7, for other parameters = 0)

vs = standard value of each water quality parameter

WQI = Water Quality Index

The rating of water quality according to this WQI is given in Table 1 [5].

Table 1. Class Classification Based on WAWQI

WQI Value	Rating of Water Quality	Grading
0 - 25	Excellent	A
26 - 50	Good	B
51 - 75	Poor	C
76 - 100	Very Poor	D
>100	Unsuitable for drinking purpose	E

The groundwater quality index value was then mapped using the Surfer 13 computer program and integrated with the flow pattern map to produce a map. The groundwater flow path, integrated with the quality index value is used to determine the relationship between the two and determine pollution movement. In calculating the water quality index value using the Weighted Arithmetic Water Quality Index method, the coliform and Escherichia coli parameters cannot be included in the formula because Indonesia has a standard value for this parameter 0. Dividing by 0 results in an undefined value. DO, BOD, and COD parameters also cannot be used in the analysis of water quality index values because they are not included in the parameters of drinking water quality requirements according to the Indonesian Minister of Health Regulation No. 492/2010. The parameters used in calculating the index value are pH, temperature, TDS, and turbidity.

The parameters used in calculating the index value are then analyzed for their correlation with other parameters (DO, COD, BOD, total coliform, and Escherichia coli). The formula for the linear correlation coefficient (r) is as follows:

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2] \cdot [\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2]}} \quad (6)$$

where:

\bar{x} = mean of x_i

\bar{y} = mean of y_i

N = the amount of data from the x and y variable pairs

The correlation test was carried out having two hypotheses to determine the correlation. The hypothesis H_0 is the correlation coefficient of 0, or there is no correlation between the two things being compared. Hypothesis H_1 is that the correlation coefficient is not equal to 0 or a possible correlation between the two. Hypothesis testing is done by calculating the t value with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{|r| \times \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \quad (7)$$

The t count value is compared with the critical value of t_{cr} from the table for degrees of freedom $v = n-2$ and α (level of significance) = 5%. If $t < t_{cr}$, then H_0 is accepted; otherwise, H_0 is rejected [13].

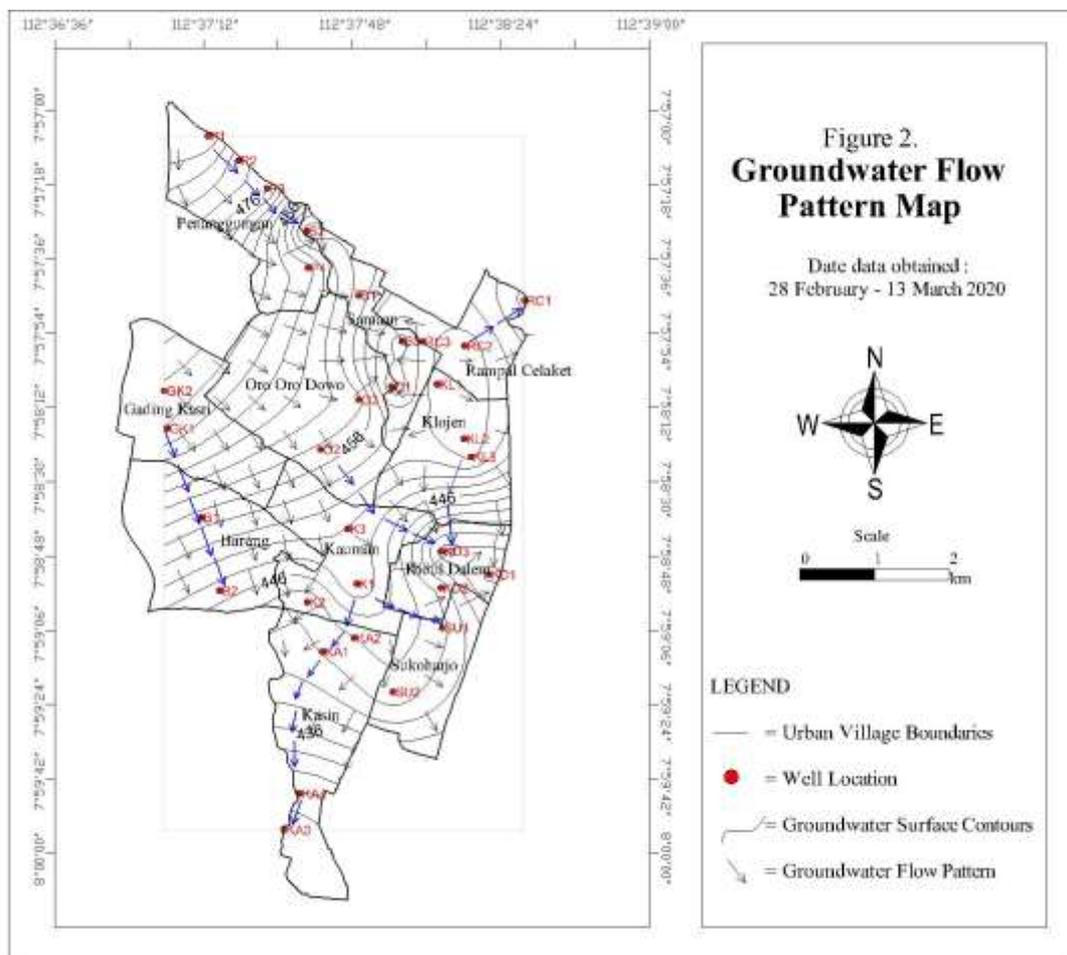


Figure 2. Groundwater flow pattern map

3. Results and Discussion

A groundwater flow pattern map is generated based on the depiction of groundwater-surface contours (Figure 2). Based on the flow pattern map that has been produced, groundwater flows from high elevation to low. There are two paths flow from the North to the South, namely the KL3 - KD3 path and

the O2 - KD3 path; one path that flows from the North West to the Southeast, namely the P1 - P2 - P3 - S2 path; one path that flows from the Southwest to the Northeast, namely the RC2 - RC1 path; one path that flows from the North to the Southeast, namely the GK1 - B1 - B2 path; one path that flows from the North to the Southwest, namely the K1 - KA2 - KA1 - KA4 - KA3 path; one path which flows from the Northwest to the East, namely the K1 - SU1 path. According to the groundwater level contour, the groundwater flow pattern in Klojen District generally flows from North to South.

Based on the resulting groundwater flow pattern, groundwater sampling was then carried out at 12 wells points. Groundwater quality with temperature, TDS and pH parameters is measured directly in the field using a digital thermometer, TDS meter and pH meter. The parameters included in calculating the water quality index value are pH, temperature, TDS, and turbidity. The results of the calculation of the water quality index value are tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of Water Quality Index Value Calculation

No.	Well Code	Urban Village	WQI	Rating
1	P1	Penanggungan	53.14	Poor
2	KL3	Klojen	50.66	Good
3	KA3	Kasin	71.97	Poor
4	O2	Oro - oro Dowo	68.88	Poor
5	S2	Samaan	60.03	Poor
6	RC2	Rampal Celaket	57.76	Poor
7	RC1	Rampal Celaket	50.24	Good
8	KD3	Kidul dalem	58.80	Poor
9	SU1	Sukoharjo	56.64	Poor
10	B2	Bareng	54.37	Poor
11	K1	Kauman	36.02	Good
12	GK1	Gading Kasri	54.34	Poor

The index value of groundwater quality for drinking water with pH, temperature, TDS, and turbidity at the study site ranged from 36.02 to 71.97, which are in two categories: good quality (26-50) and poor (51-75). Based on the groundwater quality index value, the three urban villages with "Good" quality include Klojen, Rampal Celaket southern area, and Kauman. Meanwhile, nine urban villages with "Poor" quality include Penanggungan, Kasin, Oro-Oro Dowo, Samaan, Rampal Celaket northern area, Kidul Dalem, Sukoharjo, Bareng, and Gading Kasri. Groundwater with "Poor" quality means that it is of poor quality but can still be used for drinking water is only recommended.

The best water quality index value is in the K1 well in Kauman Urban Village, which is 36.02 or the quality level of "Good" and the only well that has a pH value according to the quality standard of 6.734 or is very close to neutral. The turbidity value of well K1 is 1.1 NTU, indicating that the water in the well is clear. The pH and turbidity values are very influential in calculating water quality index values because they have a considerable weight. The distribution of the water quality index values according to the flow path is depicted in Figure 3.

The decline in water quality occurred on path 1 that connecting wells P1 - P2 - P3 - S2, marked by an increase in the index value (from 53.14 to 60.03). Similar conditions also occur on path 3 connecting wells GK1 - B1 - B2 with an increase in the index value from 53.34 to 54.37. The index value of paths 1 and 3 are still in the same classification class, namely "Poor" quality.

A very significant decrease in water quality occurred on paths 5 and 6. It was indicated by an increase in the water quality index value on these paths. Path 5 connects the wells K1 - KA2 - KA1 - KA4 - KA3, flowing from the North to the Southwest. As shown in Figure 3, the area with a high groundwater level,

namely K1 well is included in the “Good” category (index value 36.02) and the area with a low groundwater level, namely KA3 well is included in the “Poor” category (value index 71.97). Similar conditions also occur on Path 6, which connects wells K1 - SU1 and flows from the Northwest to the East. The area with a high groundwater level, namely K1, is included in the “Good” category (index value 36.02) and the part of the area with a low groundwater level, namely SU1 well, is included in the “Poor” category (index value 56.64). Decreasing water quality also occurs on Path 4, which connects KL3 - KD3 that flow from North to South. The area with high groundwater level, namely KL3 is included in the “Good” category (index value 50.66) and the area with a low groundwater level, namely KD3 well, is included in the “Poor” category (index value 58.80).

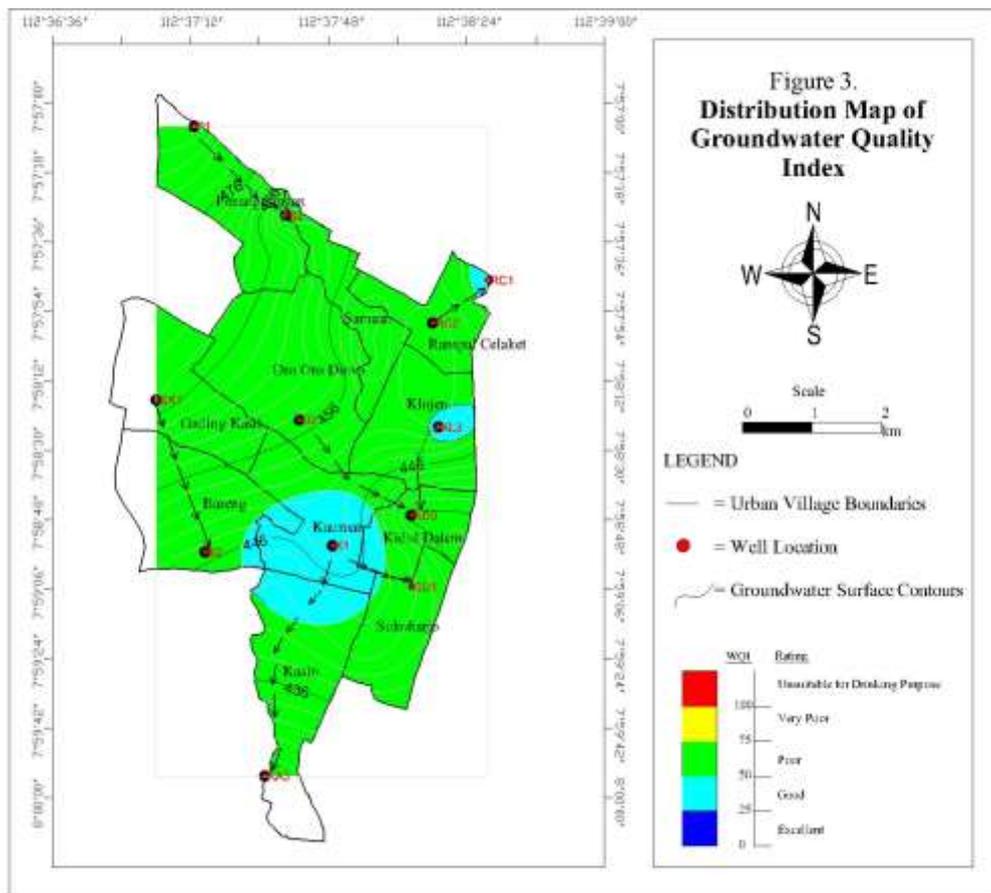


Figure 3. Distribution map of groundwater quality index

An increase in groundwater quality, marked by a decrease in the water quality index’s value, occurred on Path 2. Path 2 connecting RC2 - RC1 flowing from the Southwest to the Northeast experienced a decrease in the value of the water quality index, namely from the “Poor” category (index value 57.76) becomes “Good” (index value 50.24). This condition also occurs on Path 7, which connects wells O2 - KD3 with an index value of 68.99 to 58.88 so that they are still in the same classification class, namely “Poor” quality.

The presence or absence of bacteria determines the quality of water for drinking water or human consumption. Based on PERMENKES RI No. 492/2010, microbiological content should not be present in drinking water. The microbiological conditions at the study sites are shown in Figure 4.

The lowest microbiological content was in the RC2 well (total coliform 7 MPN/100ml and Escherichia coli 4 MPN/100ml), which had excellent environmental conditions because it was far from pollutant sources and separated from the toilet. The disposal of liquid waste in the RC2 well is 50 meters

away. Meanwhile, the highest microbiological content was in the O₂ well (total coliform 265 MPN/100ml and Escherichia coli 84 MPN/100ml). The O₂ well as poor environmental conditions because it is 1 meter near the toilet, 20 meters away from the septic tank, and is in a densely populated settlement.

The mismatch between the water quality index's value and the amount of microbiology occurred in Kauman Urban Village (well K1). K1 had the lowest index of 36.02 and the highest amount of microbiology of 349 MPN/100ml. The liquid waste from the house is discharged directly into the river without being accommodated by the septic tank, the distance between the well and the pollutant source is only 10 meters. Microbiology is much influenced by the concentration of hydrogen with an optimum pH of 6.0 - 8.0 [14]. The pH value in the K1 well is 6.734, allowing growth and microbiological development in the well, but this pH value is a good condition if intended as drinking water. Considering that pH is the parameter with the most significant weight in assessing the water quality index, the index value results are also good. To reduce the amount of microbiology necessary to carry out a drinking water treatment process by heating or boiling.

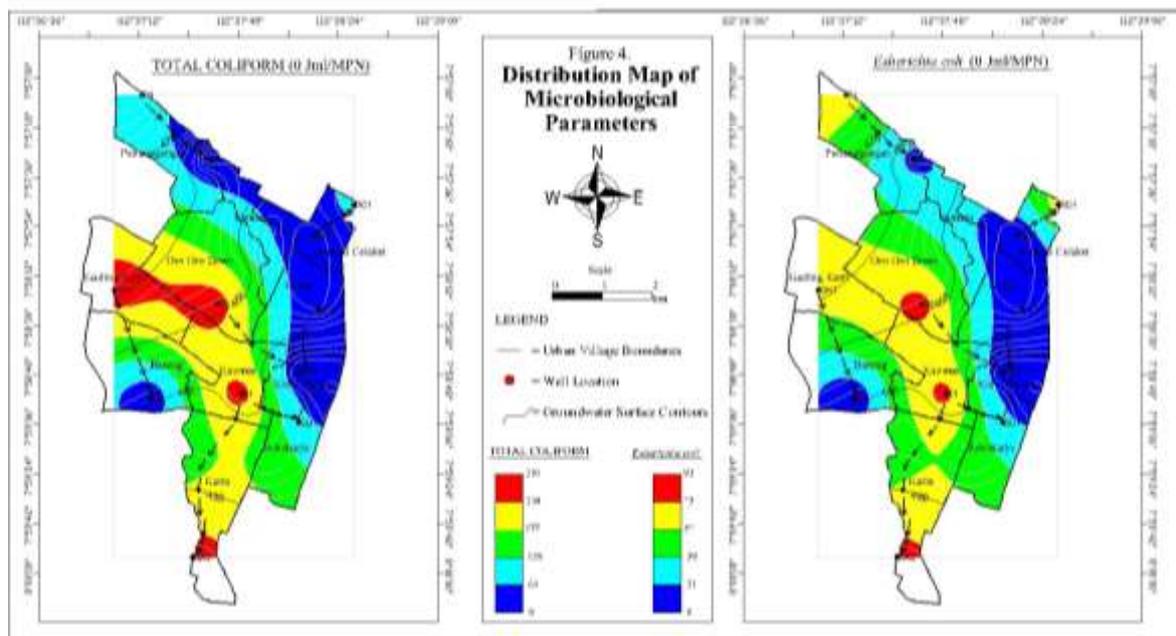


Figure 4. Distribution map of microbiological parameters

The water quality index value then tested for correlation with other parameters (DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform, and Escherichia coli). This correlation is to determine the closeness of the relationship between these parameters.

Table 3. Correlation Test Analysis

Simple Correlation Test		r	t count	t table	Ho
Water Quality Index Value	DO	0.496	1.807	2.23	ACCEPTED
	BOD	-0.195	0.627		ACCEPTED
	COD	0.479	1.725		ACCEPTED
	Total Coliform	0.104	0.330		ACCEPTED
	Escherichia coli	0.026	0.083		ACCEPTED

Analysis of the correlation between the value of the water quality index and other parameters resulted in the conclusion that no correlation or relationship influenced each other. This conclusion is obtained from testing the significance to test the hypothesis, which is done by comparing the values of t tables

and t arithmetic. If the t table is smaller than the t count, then the hypothesis is accepted because the t count value is in the receiving area, so there is no relationship between the index value and all other parameters.

4. Conclusions

The groundwater flow pattern in the research location generally flows from the northern part (Penanggungan Urban Village), which has the highest groundwater level (+485.9 m asl) to the South (Kasin Urban Village) with the lowest groundwater level (+426.2 m asl). The groundwater quality in the study location based on its flow pattern from North to South is getting worse. Groundwater quality decrease can be shown based on the WQI value and the content of microbiological parameters, wherein the northernmost area (Penanggungan Urban Village), the WQI value is 53.14 with a microbiological amount of 151 MPN/100ml (consisting of 84 MPN/100ml coliform and 67 MPN/100ml *Escherichia coli*), while in the South area (Kasin Urban Village) the WQI value was 71.97 with a microbiological number of 349 MPN/100ml (consisting of 265 MPN/100ml coliform and 84 MPN/100ml *Escherichia coli*). To prevent groundwater contamination, government agencies conduct regular quality monitoring and the community limits activities that can make the high risk of groundwater contamination.

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