ABSTRACT

This research was coverage from Drilling Geothermal Process in Kamojang Area, which is bor component have tools or support equipment in drilling process, such as mud drilling as bit’s lubricant and to carry existence cutting residue inside the well for pushed out according to circulation with filtration process or treatment equipment for separating mud and drilling cutting, mud will reuse again. Mud used in drilling is using water base mud that inside its use chemical materials. Drilling cutting mixed with mud, cutting mud or cutting from reservoir on solid shape that contains B3 waste have been TCLP tested, where is appropriate with Peraturan Pemerintah 18/1999 and KEPDAL 1-5/1999 do not dispose its to surroundings. So that, its must given to B3 waste executor (PPLI).

However, the alternative which researchers examined is utilizing Drilling Cutting waste become paving block,. Researcher done TCLP test (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedures) to find out the content paving of the B3 rating each parameter according to limit the chemicals. Tests carried out and press against the paving block.

At the end of this research, dissolidification of Drilling cutting waste give good results. That are decreasing chemical contents of the Drilling Cutting and generating strong pressure quality of B with average 20 MPA. While result of TCLP test indicated significant decreasing of B3 waste from disposition of Barium, Chronium, Lead, Arsenic, Mercury. In geothermal drilling (drilling cutting) waste characteristic is not appropriate the standard that given of PP No.85/1999 which Br = 100 mg/kg, Cr = 5 mg/kg, Pb = 5 mg/kg, As = 5 mg/kg, and Hg = 0.2 mg/kg This provides the financial benefits both companies or entrepreneurial.

Keywords: Drilling Cutting, Solidification stabilization, TCLP, Paving Block