

## Appendix 6

The detailed information of the site visit  
At The First General Meeting

### 1. SITE VISIT ITINERARY

#### GROUP A

- 08.00 – 08.45 : Depart from Batu to Malang  
08.45 – 09.30 : Site visit at the PJTI Office  
09.30 – 10.30 : Travel from Malang to Sengguruh Dam  
10.30 – 11.30 : Site visit at the Sengguruh Dam  
11.30 – 12.00 : Travel from Sengguruh Dam to Sutami Dam  
12.00 – 13.30 : Site visit at the Sutami Dam and the Lahor Dam and Lunch  
13.30 – 14.30 : Travel from Sutami Dam to Sand Pocket in Wlingi  
14.30 – 15.00 : Site visit at the Sand Pocket  
15.00 – 16.00 : Travel from Sand Pocket to Selorejo Dam  
16.00 – 16.30 : Site visit at the Selorejo Dam  
16.30 – 17.15 : Return to Batu

#### GROUP B

- 08.00 – 08.45 : Depart from Batu to Selorejo Dam  
08.45 – 09.30 : Site visit at the Selorejo Dam  
09.30 – 10.30 : Travel from Selorejo Dam to Irrigation Area - Jombang  
10.30 – 11.00 : Site visit at the Irrigation Area  
11.00 – 12.00 : Travel from Irrigation Area to New Lengkong Barrage  
12.00 – 13.30 : Site visit at the New Lengkong Barrage and Lunch  
13.30 – 15.30 : Travel from New Lengkong to PJTI Office - Malang  
15.30 – 16.15 : Site visit at the PJTI Office  
16.15 – 16.45 : Return to Batu



### 2. SENGGURUH DAM



The Sengguruh dam was planned to provide hydroelectric power with installed capacity of  $14.5 \text{ MW} \times 2$  units. Initial construction activities started in early 1982 and last 1988 that the dam was completed. At the present moment this reservoir, with effective storage 2.5 million cubic-meters, the dam has a function as river run-off regulation for peak power generation for 5 hours duration for a day. The Sengguruh dam has a height of 33 meters and a crest length of 378 meters.

### 3. SUTAMI DAM



Sutami dam is an important reservoir in the upper part of the Brantas River Basin. Initial construction activities started in early 1961 and 1973 that the dam was completed.

At the Present moment this reservoir, with an effective storage of 253 million cubic-meters, the dam serves water for various purposes in the basin, mainly for irrigation (34,000 ha), power generation ( $35 \text{ MW} \times 3$  units, include 1 unit for Lahor dam) and flood control. The dam itself is receives its annual inflow from the Brantas River that conjugates with the Lesti River, before Sengguruh dam  $\approx$  a smaller dam upstream Sutami dam. The Sutami dam has a height of 100 meters and a crest length of 750 meters.

#### 4. LAHOR DAM



Lahor dam is a smaller reservoir and construction started in early 1973 and 1977 that the dam was completed. At the present moment this reservoir, with an effective storage of 29.4 million cubic-meters, the dam serves water for various purposes, mainly for irrigation (1,100 ha), power generation (35 MW × 1 unit) and flood control. The dam itself is constructed on the Lahor River and supply water to Sutami reservoir through connection tunnel with 800 meters along. The dam has a height of 74 meters and a crest length of 446 meters.

#### 5. SAND POCKET



Sand pocket is one of the facilities to control debris materials from Mountain Kelud. Mountain Kelud erupted every 15 years, and that a single eruption yields 100,000,000 ~ 200,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> of ejecta. The last eruption in 1990 yields of 125,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> ejecta. Mountain Kelud Project has been examined distribution of volcanic debris among the major 5 rivers is estimated as Semut River (17.5%), Putih River (24.9%), Badak River (31.9%), Ngobo River (16.2%) and Konto River (9.5%). The photograph (Sand Pocket of Semut River) is one of sand pockets was constructed 1972.

#### 6. SELOREJO DAM



Selorejo dam is a smaller reservoir and construction activities started in early 1963 but it was not until 1972 that the dam was completed. At the present moment this reservoir, with an effective storage of 54.6 million cubic-meters, the dam serves water for various purposes, mainly for irrigation (5,700 ha), power generation (4.8 MW × 1 unit) and flood control. The dam has a height of 49 meters and a crest length of 450 meters.

#### 7. NEW LENGKONG BARRAGE



New Lengkong Barrage is constructed on an important place in the Brantas River Basin. The barrage was constructed on an earlier site of another older barrage that was built by the Dutch engineers, during the colonial period of Indonesia, 1857. Completion of the newly reconstructed barrage was in 1974. New Lengkong Barrage serves water for various purposes, mainly for flood discharge control for Porong River, irrigation to Brantas Delta (40,156 ha). Prior to New Lengkong, the Brantas River diverted in Surabaya River through the Mlirip Gate and then through the barrage is emptied through the Porong River. As the Mlirip Gate and other water abstraction points along the lower part of Brantas River is affected by the backwater of this barrage, it is clearly recognizable that New Lengkong serves also as water control structure.

# WORKING AREA OF JASA TIRTA I PUBLIC CORPORATION

