

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1 Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dari penelitian ini adalah

1. Peningkatan jumlah klorin yang bocor, diameter lubang kebocoran, dan jumlah awan dapat meningkatkan *release durations* dan seluruh panjang *threat zone*.
2. Peningkatan tinggi lubang bocornya klorin dapat menurunkan *release durations* dan seluruh panjang *threat zone*.
3. Peningkatan kecepatan angin dan temperatur lingkungan dapat menurunkan *release duration* namun seluruh panjang *threat zone*.
4. Jika di salah satu pabrik di Karawang terjadi kebocoran gas klorin, maka warga perlu dievakuasi minimal 4,4 km dari lokasi kebocoran gas klorin.

5.2 Saran

Saran yang dapat diberikan agar dapat menunjang dan mengembangkan penelitian selanjutnya adalah

1. Jika ingin melanjutkan penelitian ini dengan pemodelan DEGADIS (*Dense Gas Dispersion*), sebaiknya dimulai dengan mempelajari *script* FORTRAN.
2. Simulasi ini dapat meninjau lebih banyak faktor dengan memvariasikan lebih banyak variabel yang berhubungan dengan sumber kebocoran dan stabilitas atmosfer.

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