

## PENILAIAN DAUR HIDUP GARAM BAHAN BAKU DAN GARAM KONSUMSI BERYODIUM DI KABUPATEN PATI, JAWA TENGAH

### INTISARI

Garam memiliki potensi besar untuk diproduksi di Indonesia, mengingat permintaan terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Produksi garam melibatkan berbagai komponen seperti bahan baku, lahan, energi, dan peralatan. Untuk proses produksi garam, dibutuhkan lahan yang luas tanpa vegetasi di sekitarnya, dan penggunaan energi yang dapat berdampak pada lingkungan. Proses produksi garam mencakup tahap dari persiapan bahan baku hingga proses distribusi, sehingga perlu dilakukan penelitian terhadap penggunaan energi dan dampak lingkungan yang mungkin akan ditimbulkan dari proses produksinya.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di industri garam di Kabupaten Pati, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Life Cycle Assessment* (LCA) yang merupakan salah satu metode untuk mengetahui dampak lingkungan yang ditimbulkan selama aktivitas dalam siklus hidup produk. Metode LCA meliputi empat tahapan, yaitu *goal and scope definition*, *life cycle inventory*, *life cycle impact assessment*, dan *interpretation*. Emisi yang dihitung yaitu CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, dan NO<sub>x</sub>. Dampak yang dikaji yaitu *global warming potential*, *acidification potential*, *eutrophication potential*, *terrestrial ecotoxicity*, dan *human toxicity*.

Sumber energi yang digunakan pada industri garam yaitu energi matahari, BBM (bensin, solar, minyak tanah), listrik, dan manusia. Pada produksi garam bahan baku, total konsumsi energi tertinggi pada kedua media dimiliki oleh energi matahari. Pada garam konsumsi, total konsumsi energi tertinggi pada garam briket dan kasar berturut-turut adalah energi solar dan manusia. Nilai emisi tertinggi pada 1 kw garam bahan baku terdapat pada media tanah sebesar 5,324 kg. Nilai emisi tertinggi pada 1 kw garam konsumsi beryodium terdapat pada garam briket sebesar 3,081 kg. Nilai tertinggi dampak yang dihasilkan yaitu *global warming potential*. Pada produksi garam bahan baku, nilai GWP tertinggi pada media geomembran yaitu 18,016 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Pada garam konsumsi beryodium dimiliki oleh garam briket yaitu 30,799 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.

Kata kunci : garam bahan baku, garam konsumsi beryodium, energi, emisi, *Life Cycle Assessment*

## **LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF RAW SALT AND IODIZED CONSUMPTION SALT IN PATI REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA**

### **ABSTRACT**

Salt holds great potential for production in Indonesia, considering the increasing demand every year. Salt production involves various components such as raw materials, land, energy, and equipment. For the salt production process, extensive land without vegetation nearby is required, along with energy usage that can impact the environment. The salt production process includes stages from raw material preparation to distribution, thus requiring research into energy usage and potential environmental impacts that may arise from the production process.

This research was conducted in the salt industry in Pati Regency, Central Java. The research utilized the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) method, which is one of the methods used to determine the environmental impacts generated during activities within the product life cycle. The LCA method consists of four stages, namely goal and scope definition, life cycle inventory, life cycle impact assessment, and interpretation. The emissions calculated include CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, dan NO<sub>x</sub>. The impacts examined are global warming potential, acidification potential, eutrophication potential, terrestrial ecotoxicity, and human toxicity.

The energy sources used in the salt industry include solar energy, fossil fuels (gasoline, diesel, kerosene), electricity, and human labor. In raw salt production, the highest total energy consumption for both media is attributed to solar energy. In salt consumption, the highest total energy consumption for briquette and coarse salt, respectively, is solar energy and human labor. The highest emission value per 1 kw of raw salt is found in soil media, amounting to 5,324 kg. the highest emission value per 1 kw of iodized consumption salt is found in briquette salt, amounting to 3,081 kg. The highest impact value generated is the global warming potential. In raw salt production, the highest GWP value in geomembrane media is 18,016 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. In iodized consumption salt, the highest GWP value is held by briquette salt, amounting to 30,799 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.

Keywords : raw material of salt, iodized consumption salt, energy, emission, Life Cycle Assessment