The Effect of Variation Concentration Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) Added Against Prevention of rancidity in *Tanak* Oil

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ABSTRACT

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS This study aimed to determine the effect of KOH concentration on the prevention of rancidity in tanak oil produced and to determine the condition of the oil tanak after up to 6 weeks. This study uses a completely randomized design (CRD) comprised of 5 treatments and 3 repetitions. Data were analyzed statistically using ANOVA and continued by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at 5% level. The treatment in this study is to neutralize the oil tanak with KOH with treatment A (0.59 g KOH in 200 g of *tanak* oil), treatment B (0.65 g KOH in 200 g of tanak oil), treatment C (0.72 g KOH in 200 g of tanak oil), treatment D (0.79 g KOH in 200 g of *tanak* oil), treatment E (0.87 g KOH in 200 g of *tanak* oil). The results showed that the addition of KOH concentration gives a significantly different effect on levels of dirt, moisture, free fatty acids and peroxide, but has not been able to lower free fatty acids and the water content of the *tanak* oil SNI (7381-2008) of VCO. Oil condition is kept for 6 weeks had a TBA figures obtained very low at 0.015 mol MA / MA kg to 0.031 mol / kg , and this shows that the oil tanak neutralized with KOH have not experienced rancidity KEDJAJAAN BANGS

Keywords : tanak Oil, rancidity, KOH concentration