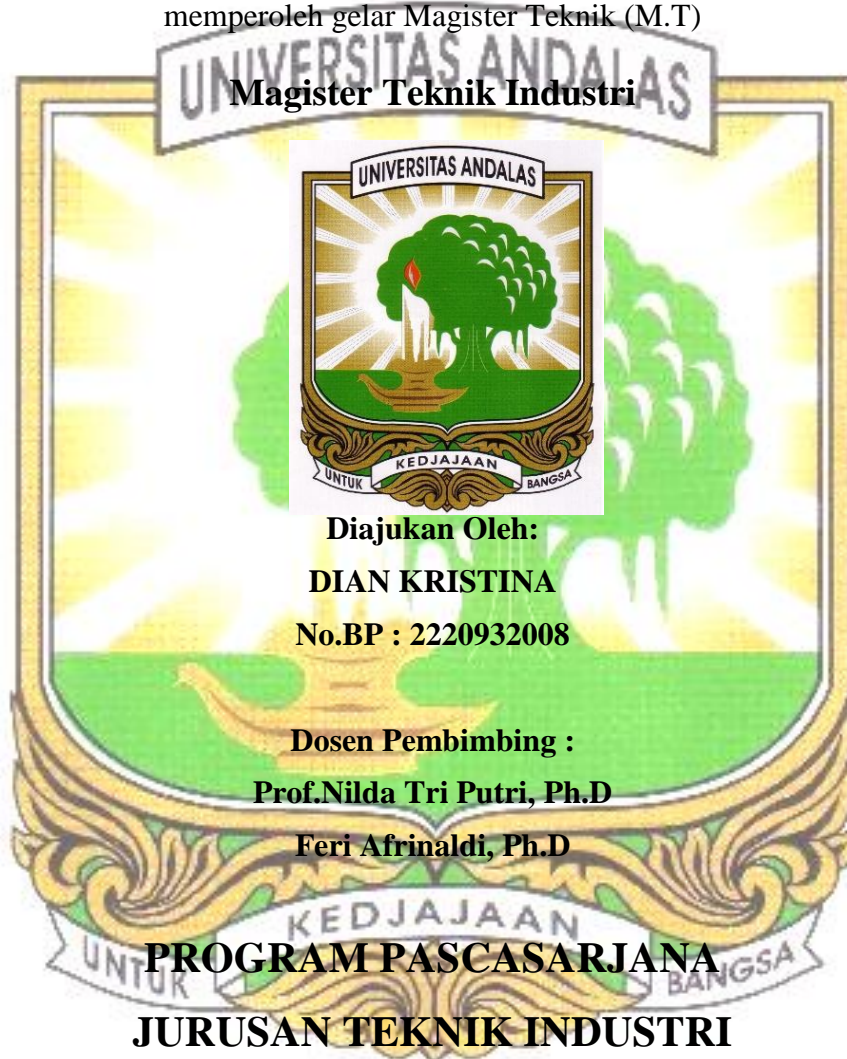


***ECO-EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS PADA PROSES PRODUKSI
CRUDE PALM OIL (CPO) DAN KERNEL
(STUDI KASUS : PKS X RIAU)***

TESIS

Untuk memenuhi persyaratan
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ABSTRAK

Minyak kelapa sawit menjadi produk unggulan Indonesia yang memberikan kontribusi pada kemajuan perekonomian Indonesia. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengukur dampak lingkungan yang dihasilkan per-Rupiah dari proses produksi CPO (*Crude Palm Oil*) dan kernel di PKS X menggunakan *Eco-efficiency Analysis*. Penilaian dampak lingkungan menggunakan metode *life cycle assessment* (LCA) dan penilaian dampak *socio-economy* menggunakan metode *economic input-output* (EIO) dengan mengkombinasi aspek sosial dan ekonomi. Unit fungsional dalam penelitian ini adalah 1 ton CPO dan menggunakan bantuan software SimaPro 9.6.1 metode CML-Baseline 2000. Hasil perhitungan *eco-efficiency analysis* menunjukkan bahwa pada status quo (PKS X Riau) untuk 11 kategori dampak yaitu nilai dampak *abiotic depletion* sebesar $5,21 \times 10^{-4}$ kg SB eq/Rp, *abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)* $6,22 \times 10^{-5}$ MJ /Rp, *global warming potential* (GWP) $2,34 \times 10^{-5}$ kg CO₂ eq /Rp, *ozone depletion potential* (ODP) sebesar $1,30 \times 10^{-13}$ Kg CFC-11 eq /Rp, *human toxicity* sebesar $8,55 \times 10^{-6}$ kg 1,4-DB eq /Rp, *ecotoxicity (aquatic)* $4,46 \times 10^{-6}$ kg 1,4-DB eq /Rp, *ecotoxicity (marine)* $5,13 \times 10^{-3}$ kg 1,4-DB eq /Rp, *ecotoxicity (terrestrial)* $9,72 \times 10^{-7}$ kg 1,4-DB eq /Rp, *Photochemical oxidation* sebesar $9,18 \times 10^{-10}$ kg C₂H₄ eq /Rp, *acidification* sebesar $4,06 \times 10^{-8}$ kg SO₂ eq/Rp, dan *eutrophication* sebesar $3,44 \times 10^{-8}$ Kg PO₄³⁻ eq/Rp. *Hotspot* kontribusi terbesar pada GWP terjadi pada proses penampungan minyak dan pengendapan partikel yang tidak lolos dari ayakan getar di mesin *Crude Oil Tank* (COT) dengan persentase 20%. Selain itu, *acidification* dan *eutrophication* dengan *hotspot* kontribusi terbesar ditemukan pada proses pemisahan minyak yang terikut pada air buangan (*effluent*) dari rebusan dan decanter di mesin *Oil Recovery Tank* (ORT) sebesar 20% dan 24 %. Indikasi dari pembentukan GWP berasal dari emisi gas karbon dioksida (CO₂) dan metana (CH₄), sedangkan dampak lingkungan *acidification* dan *eutrophication* akibatkan oleh senyawa amonia (NH₃), nitrogen oksida (NO_x), dan sulfur dioksida (SO₂). Permasalahan utama dalam proses ini berkaitan dengan kinerja pada boiler.

Kata Kunci: *Eco-efficiency Analysis, Eco-efficiency Portfolio, Economic Input Output, Life cycle assessment, Sustainable Development Goals, Palm Oil*

ABSTRACT

Palm oil is a leading product in Indonesia, contributing significantly to the country's economic progress. This study aims to measure the environmental impact per Rupiah of the production process of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and kernel in Indonesian palm oil mills using Eco-efficiency Analysis. The environmental impact assessment utilizes the life cycle assessment (LCA) method, while the socio-economic impact assessment employs the economic input-output (EIO) method, combining social and economic aspects. The functional unit in this study is 1 ton of CPO, and the analysis is conducted using SimaPro 9.6.1 software with the CML-Baseline 2000 method. The results of the eco-efficiency analysis indicate that in the status quo (Palm Oil Mill X in Riau), for 11 impact categories, the values are as follows: abiotic depletion 5,21 x 10⁻⁴ kg Sb eq/Rp, abiotic depletion (fossil fuels) 6,22 x 10⁻⁵ MJ/Rp, global warming potential (GWP) 2,34 x 10⁻⁵ kg CO₂ eq/Rp, ozone depletion potential (ODP) 1,30 x 10⁻¹³ kg CFC-11 eq/Rp, human toxicity 8,55 x 10⁻⁶ kg 1,4-DB eq/Rp, aquatic ecotoxicity 4,46 x 10⁻⁶ kg 1,4-DB eq/Rp, marine ecotoxicity 5,13 x 10⁻³ kg 1,4-DB eq/Rp, terrestrial ecotoxicity 9,72 x 10⁻⁷ kg 1,4-DB eq/Rp, photochemical oxidation 9,18 x 10⁻¹⁰ kg C₂H₄ eq/Rp, acidification 4,06 x 10⁻⁸ kg SO₂ eq/Rp, and eutrophication 3,44 x 10⁻⁸ kg PO₄³⁻ eq/Rp. The largest contribution hotspot to GWP is found in the oil storage and sedimentation process of particles that do not pass through the vibrating screen in the Crude Oil Tank (COT) machine, with a contribution of 20%. Additionally, the largest contribution hotspots for acidification and eutrophication are observed in the oil separation process associated with effluent water from sterilization and decanter in the Oil Recovery Tank (ORT) machine, with contributions of 20% and 24%, respectively. The formation of GWP is indicated by the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), while the environmental impacts of acidification and eutrophication are caused by ammonia (NH₃), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The main issue in this process relates to the performance of the boiler.

Keywords : *Eco-efficiency Analysis, Eco-efficiency Portfolio, Economic Input Output, Life cycle assessment , Sustainable Development Goals, Palm Oil*