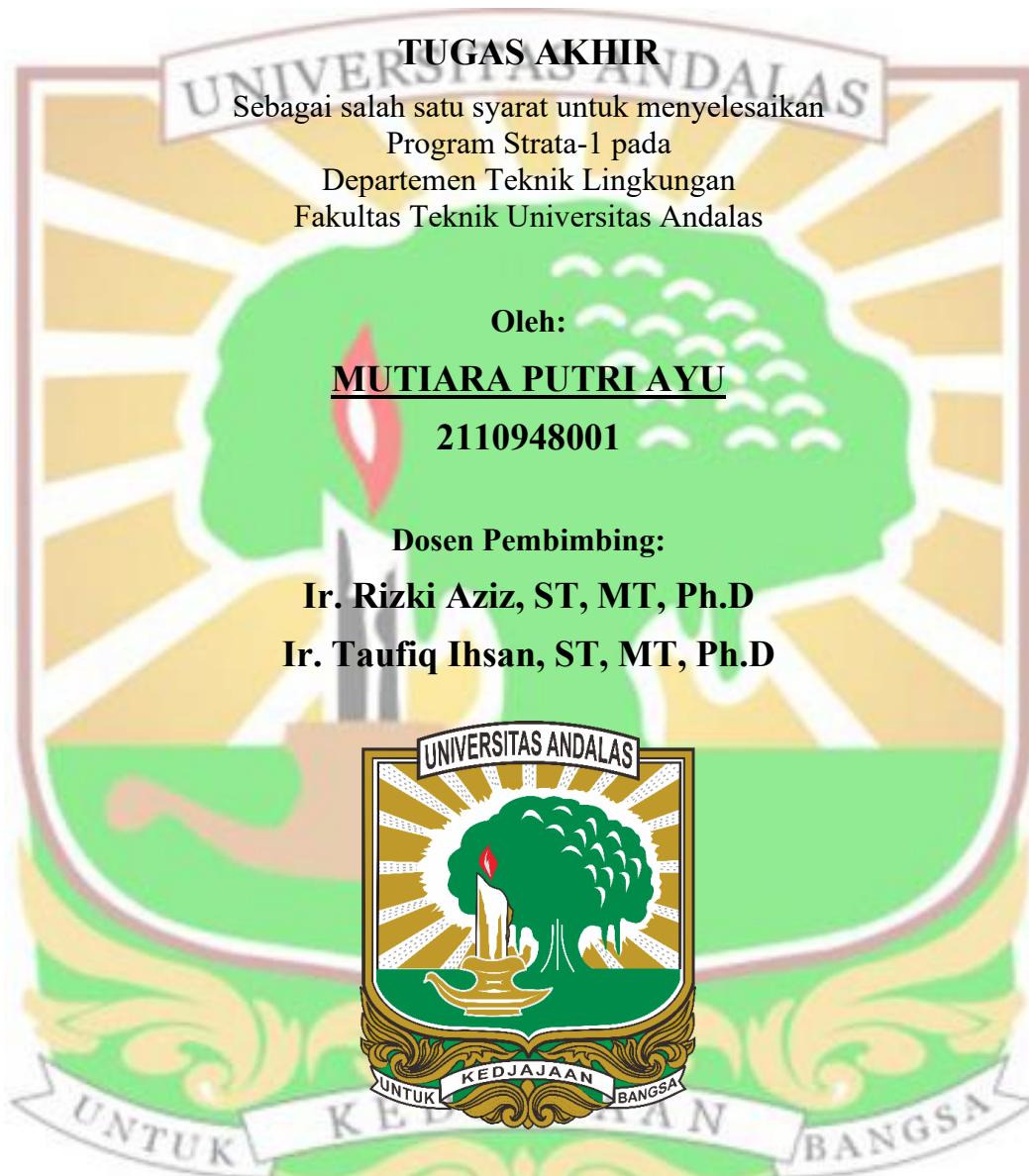


**ANALISIS SIKLUS HIDUP (LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT)
PRODUKSI CRUDE PALM OIL (CPO) DENGAN
PENDEKATAN CRADLE-TO-GATE
(STUDI KASUS PT. KENCANA SAWIT INDONESIA)**



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ABSTRAK

Proses produksi minyak sawit di PT Kencana Sawit Indonesia (PT KSI), mulai dari subsistem perkebunan seperti pemeliharaan dan pemanenan, hingga pengolahan di pabrik, memiliki potensi dampak lingkungan besar, termasuk emisi gas rumah kaca dari pemakaian Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM) diesel. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi potensi dampak lingkungan dari produksi satu ton *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO) di PT. Kencana Sawit Indonesia (KSI) menggunakan *Life Cycle Assessment* (LCA) dengan pendekatan *cradle-to-gate*. Metode yang digunakan adalah CML-IA *Baseline* dengan tiga kategori dampak utama: *Global Warming Potential* (GWP 100a), *Acidification Potential* (AP), dan *Eutrophication Potential* (EP). Data primer dikumpulkan langsung dari PT. KSI melalui wawancara, observasi, dokumentasi, didukung data sekunder dari referensi relevan. Analisis *Life Cycle Inventory* (LCI) mengkuantifikasi input seperti pupuk, BBM diesel, energi listrik, serta *output* berupa limbah cair dan limbah padat. Hasil *Life Cycle Impact Assessment* (LCIA) menunjukkan bahwa proses pengolahan di pabrik merupakan kontributor utama terhadap dampak lingkungan. Nilai dampak GWP 100a teridentifikasi sebesar 2×10^4 kg CO₂-eq/ton CPO, nilai AP teridentifikasi sebesar 18,5 kg SO₂-eq/ton CPO, nilai EP teridentifikasi sebesar 7,8 kg PO₄-eq/ton CPO dengan kontribusi terbesar dari pemakaian BBM diesel dan penggunaan listrik dari proses *loading ramp*. Rekomendasi perbaikan difokuskan pada optimalisasi penggantian BBM diesel menjadi biodiesel untuk meminimalkan dampak.

Kata kunci: *CPO, Cradle-to-Gate, LCA, PT. KSI*



ABSTRACT

The palm oil production process at PT Kencana Sawit Indonesia (PT. KSI), from the plantation subsystem such as maintenance and harvesting to processing in the mill, has the potential for significant environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions from the use of diesel fuel. This study aims to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of producing one ton of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) at PT. Kencana Sawit Indonesia (KSI) using a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) with a cradle-to-gate approach. The CML-IA Baseline method was employed, focusing on three main impact categories: Global Warming Potential (GWP 100a), Acidification Potential (AP), and Eutrophication Potential (EP). Primary data were collected directly from PT. KSI through interviews, observations, and documentation, supported by relevant secondary data. Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) analysis quantified inputs such as fertilizers, diesel fuel, and electricity, as well as outputs in the form of liquid and solid waste. The results of the Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) indicate that the processing operations at the factory are the primary contributors to environmental impacts. The GWP 100a impact value was identified as 2×10^4 kg CO₂ eq/ton CPO, the AP value as 18.5 kg SO₂ eq/ton CPO, and the EP value as 7.8 kg PO₄ eq/ton CPO, with the largest contributions coming from diesel fuel consumption and electricity use in the loading ramp process. Improvement recommendations focus on optimizing the replacement of diesel fuel with biodiesel to minimize the impact.

Keywords: CPO, Cradle-to-Gate, LCA, PT. KSI

