

Eka Puspita Oktaria. NPM. 16.03.4.1.1.00032. Pengaruh Penambahan NaOH pada Proses Rekristalisasi Terhadap Kualitas Garam. Dibawah bimbingan Dr. Agus Romadhon, SP., M. Si.

ABSTRAK

Produksi garam krosok di Indonesia mempunyai kualitas yang masih rendah yaitu dapat dilihat dari segi fisik yang masih kurang bersih dan memiliki kandungan NaCl yang belum mencapai standar garam industri. Sehingga perlu dilakukan purifikasi untuk mencapai SNI (Standar Nasional Indonesia) garam industri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar H_2O , NaCl, kandungan Magnesium (Mg) dan Kalsium (Ca) pada garam krosok dan garam hasil purifikasi. Serta mengetahui pengaruh pemberian NaOH terhadap kandungan NaCl. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan kadar air pada garam krosok sebesar 5,561%, hasil purifikasi penambahan 30 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 2,785%, penambahan 60ml NaOH 2N sebesar 2,175%, dan pada penambahan 90ml NaOH 2N sebesar 1,782%. Kadar NaCl pada garam krosok sebesar 90,675%, pada purifikasi penambahan 30 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 95,210%, penambahan 60 ml NaOH 2N 96,233%, dan pada penambahan 90 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 97,208%. Kandungan Magnesium (Mg) pada garam krosok sebesar 0,152%, pada purifikasi penambahan 30 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 0,149%, penambahan 60 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 0,149%, dan penambahan 90 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 0,145%. Kandungan Kalsium (Ca) pada garam krosok sebesar 0,142%, pada purifikasi penambahan 30 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 0,098%, penambahan 60 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 0,089% dan penambahan 90 ml NaOH 2N sebesar 0,08%. Purifikasi dengan penambahan NaOH berpengaruh sangat kuat terhadap peningkatan kadar NaCl pada garam.

Kata Kunci: *Garam Krosok, NaOH, Purifikasi, Kualitas Garam.*

Eka Puspita Oktaria. NPM. 16.03.4.1.1.00032. The Effect of NaOH Addition on the Recrystallization Process On Salt Quality. Under the guidance of Dr. H. Agus Romadhon, S.P.,M.Si.

ABSTRACT

Crude salt production in Indonesia has a low quality, which is seen from a physical side of view which is still not clean and contains NaCl which has not reached the industrial salt standard. So it is necessary to carry out purification to achieve INS (Indonesian National Standard) for industrial salt. This study aims to determine the levels of H₂O, NaCl, Magnesium (Mg) and Calcium (Ca) content in crude salt and salts from purification. As well as knowing the effect of giving NaOH on the NaCl content. The results of the study showed that the water content in crude salt was 5.561%, the result of purification was the addition of 30 ml NaOH 2N of 2.785%, the addition of 60 ml of NaOH 2N was 2.175%, and the addition of 90 ml of NaOH 2N was 1.782%. The NaCl content in the crude salt was 90.675%, in purification the addition of 30 ml of NaOH 2N was 95.210%, the addition of 60 ml of NaOH 2N was 96.233%, and the addition of 90 ml of NaOH 2N was 97.208%. The content of Magnesium (Mg) in crude salt is 0.152%, in purification the addition of 30 ml of 2N NaOH is 0.149%, the addition of 60 ml of 2N NaOH is 0.149%, and the addition of 90 ml of 2N NaOH is 0.145%. The content of Calcium (Ca) in crude salt is 0.142%, in purification the addition of 30 ml of NaOH 2N is of 0.098%, the addition of 60 ml of NaOH 2N is of 0.089% and the addition of 90 ml of NaOH 2N is of 0.08%. Purification with the addition of NaOH has a very strong effect on increasing the levels of NaCl in salt.

Keywords: Crude Salt, NaOH, Purification, Salt Quality.