

SYAYID JAFAR SHODIQ. NIM. 18.03.4.1.1.00107. "ANALISA PENGARUH PROSES PENCUCIAN GARAM DENGAN AIR TUA (BRINE) TERHADAP KUALITAS GARAM MASYARAKAT DI DESA RACI PASURUAN "Dibawah Bimbingan **Achmad Fachruddin Syah, S.Pi., M.Si., Ph.D**

ABSTRAK

Kabupaten pasuruan merupakan salah satu daerah penghasil garam di Jawa Timur. Kualitas garam yang di produksi khususnya di Desa Raci Pasuruan memiliki kadar NaCl yang rendah berkisar 93.1% dan masih belum sesuai Standart Nasional Indonesia No 3556:2016 tentang garam konsumsi beryodium dengan persyaratan minimal natrium klorida 94%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas garam rakyat sebelum pencucian dan setelah pencucian dengan menggunakan *washing plant* di Desa Raci Pasuruan. Penelitian ini menguji kadar NaCl. Kadar air, kadar kalsium (Ca) dan kadar besi (Fe) pada garam rakyat sebelum dan sesudah proses pencucian. Analisa natrium klorida dan kalsium sesuai dengan Standart Nasional Indonesia (SNI) 3556:2016, analisa kadar air sesuai SNI 4435:2017, sedangkan analisa kadar besi dilakukan dengan SNI 6989.4:2009. Metode pencucian garam merupakan salah satu metode dengan mencuci garam menggunakan larutan garam mendekati jenuh (brine) yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi kandungan pengotor seperti kalsium, besi dan kadar air dalam garam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode pencucian garam dapat menaikkan kadar natrium klorida sebesar 2,1% serta mengurangi pengotor kalsium sebesar 14 mg/kg, besi sebesar 44,7 mg/kg dan kadar air sebesar 4.9%. Dengan demikian *washing plant* yang digunakan dapat menaikkan kualitas garam rakyat.

Kata kunci : Kualitas kimia garam, Pencucian garam, SNI garam

SYAYID JAFAR SHODIQ. NIM. 18.03.4.1.1.00107. "ANALYSYS THE EFFECT OF THE SALT WASHING PROCESS WITH BRINE WATER ON THE SALT QUALITY OF THE COMMUNITY IN RACI PASURUAN VILLAGE" Under Guidance **Achmad Fachruddin Syah, S.Pi., M.Si., Ph.D**

ABSTRAK

Pasuruan Regency is one of the salt-producing areas in East Java. The quality of the salt produced, especially in Raci Pasuruan Village, has a low NaCl level of around 93.1% and is still not in accordance with Indonesian National Standard No. 3556:2016 concerning iodized salt consumption with a minimum requirement of 94% sodium chloride. This study aims to determine the quality of people's salt before washing and after washing using a washing plant in Raci Pasuruan Village. This study tested the levels of NaCl. Water content, calcium (Ca) and iron (Fe) levels in people's salt before and after the washing process. Analysis of sodium chloride and calcium in accordance with the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 3556:2016, analysis of water content according to SNI 4435:2017, while analysis of iron content was carried out with SNI 6989.4:2009. The salt washing method is one method by washing salt using a near-saturated salt solution (brine) which aims to reduce the content of impurities such as calcium, iron and water content in salt. The results showed that the salt washing method could increase sodium chloride levels by 2.1% and reduce calcium impurities by 14 mg/kg, iron by 44.7 mg/kg and water content by 4.9%. Thus the washing plant used can improve the quality of people's salt.

Keywords: Chemical quality of salt, salt washing, SNI salt