

ABSTRACT

The UMKM (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) industrial sector in Indonesia is one of the livelihoods of the community. Soto crackers are one of the UMKM industries carried out by the Jatilawang community. Disposal of liquid waste that is carried out directly into the environment requires a processing method to reduce pollution. The waste results will have an impact on the surrounding environment such as liquid waste that is disposed of after the production process is complete will cause an unpleasant odor, solid waste will produce flying dust, and gas waste will pollute the air in the environment. This study aims to reduce the level of environmental pollution due to the disposal of untreated waste from the soto cracker industry in UMKM. The subject of this study is the UMKM soto crackers located in Kedung Wringin Village, Jatilawang District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java. The data collection techniques in this study are the literature study method and the UMKM object observation method. Data processing is carried out starting from Raw Material Extraction, Manufacturing & Processing, Transportation, Usage & Retail, Waste Disposal which will then be analyzed based on Life Cycle Assessment. The results of this study are that the production process is the process that contributes the most to the environmental impacts of Climate Change, Eutrophication, Acidification, Human Toxicity, Photochemical Oxidation. The impact of global warming is the impact that is most likely to occur on the production of UMKM soto crackers. Analysis of improvements that can be made is the use of Pertamina Dextrite fuel and the utilization of liquid waste as fertilizer. The conclusion of this study is that the production process is the process that contributes the most to the environmental impact; and the biggest environmental impact is the impact of global warming so that several improvements are needed.

Keywords: *Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Waste, Industry, UMK*