

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

#### **A. Kesimpulan**

Berdasarkan uji kualitatif dan uji kuantitatif sampel mie basah yang dijual di pasar wilayah Banjarsari positif mengandung formalin secara Spektrofotometri UV-Vis dengan kadar yaitu Sampel A= (0,0936%  $\pm$ 0,0038) %b/b, Sampel B= (0,0717%  $\pm$ 0,0003), Sampel C= (0,0384% $\pm$  0,000071).

#### **B. Saran**

Sebaiknya pada penelitian penetapan kadar formalin dalam mie basah yang beredar di pasar wilayah Banjarsari dengan menggunakan metode HPLC dengan pereaksi warna yang lain.

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## DAFTAR TABEL

**Tabel 1. Uji kualitatif adanya formalin pada mie basah**

Sampel	Replikasi	Hasil Percobaan	Keterangan
A	1	Ungu	Positif
	2	Ungu	Positif
	3	Ungu	Positif
B	1	Ungu	Positif
	2	Ungu	Positif
	3	Ungu	Positif
C	1	Kecoklatan	Negatif
	2	Kecoklatan	Negatif
	3	Kecoklatan	Negatif

**Tabel 2. Hasil *operating time***

Menit	Absorbansi
0	0,2122
1	0,213
2	0,2149
3	0,2168
4	0,2194
5	0,2268
6	0,2319
7	0,2505
8	0,2505
9	0,2505
10	0,2422

**Tabel 3. Hasil kurva baku formalin**

X (ppm)	Y (abs)
14,8	0,211
17,76	0,261
20,72	0,386
23,68	0,478
26,64	0,532
	0,615
a	-0,21295
b	0,028234
r	0,99352

**Tabel 4. Hasil perhitungan akurasi**

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi
16,58 (i)	0,292
16,58 (ii)	0,291
16,58 (iii)	0,292
20,72 (i)	0,366
20,72 (ii)	0,366
20,72 (iii)	0,362
24,86 (i)	0,414
24,86 (ii)	0,414
24,86 (iii)	0,421

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi	%	% rata-rata	% CV
16,58	0,292	108%		
16,58	0,291	108%	107,80%	
16,58	0,292	108%		
20,72	0,366	99%		
20,72	0,366	99%	98,74%	98,73%
20,72	0,362	98%		
24,86	0,414	89%		
24,86	0,414	89%	89,66%	
24,86	0,421	90%		

**Tabel 5. Hasil perhitungan presisi**

Abs	X	$\bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	$\Sigma (x - \bar{x})^2$	SD	RSD
0,349	19,9037		0,000557389			
0,349	19,9037	19,92729	0,000557389	0,001672656	0,01829	0,000918
0,350	19,9391		0,000139469			
0,350	19,9391		0,000139469			
0,350	19,9391		0,000139469			
0,350	19,9391		0,000139469			

Tabel 6. Hasil perhitungan *LOD* dan *LOQ*

Ppm	Abs (y)	y1	y-y1	(y-y1) <sup>2</sup>	$\Sigma(y-y1)^2$
14,8	0,211	0,2049	0,0061	0,0000371	
17,76	0,261	0,2885	-0,0275	0,0007549	0,00159961
20,72	0,386	0,3720	0,0140	0,0001946	
23,68	0,478	0,4556	0,0224	0,0005009	
26,64	0,532	0,5392	-0,0072	0,0000517	
29,6	0,615	0,6228	-0,0078	0,0000602	
<i>SD</i>			0,0179		
<i>LOD</i>			2,0906		
<i>LOQ</i>			6,3352		

Tabel 7. Sampel mie basah

Sampel	Replikasi	Berat sampel	Absorbansi	Persamaan regresi linier	X	Kadar formalin mie basah	Rata rata kadar
Sampel A	1	10,0025	0,641	Y= a+bx = 0,213+ 0,0282	30,2836	0,0946%	0,0936%
	2	10,0007	0,644		30,9929	0,0968%	
	3	10,0007	0,594		28,6170	0,0894%	
Sampel B	1	10,0036	0,433		22,9078	0,0716%	0,0717%
	2	10,0031	0,436		22,8723	0,0715%	
	3	10,0031	0,437		23,0496	0,0720%	
Sampel C	1	10,0454	0,135	12,3404	0,0384%	0,0384%	
	2	10,0041	0,134	12,3049	0,0384%		
	3	10,0004	0,134	12,3049	0,0385%		

  

Replikasi	$x'$	$x$	$x' - x$	$(x' - x)^2$
A I	0,0946		0,001	0,000001
A II	0,0968	0,0936	0,0032	0,00001024
A III	0,0894		-0,0042	0,00001764
			$\Sigma$	0,00002888

$$\begin{aligned}
 SD &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x' - x)^2}{n-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0,00002888}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{0,00001444} \\
 &= 0,0038
 \end{aligned}$$

Replikasi	$x'$	$x$	$x' - x$	$(x' - x)^2$
B I	0,0716		-0,0001	0,00000001
B II	0,0715	0,0717	-0,0002	0,00000004
B III	0,0720		0,0003	0,00000009
			$\Sigma$	0,00000014

$$\begin{aligned}
 SD &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x' - x)^2}{n-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0,00000014}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{0,000000007} \\
 &= 0,0003
 \end{aligned}$$

replikasi	$x'$	$x$	$x' - x$	$(x' - x)^2$
C I	0,0384		0	0
C II	0,0384	0,0384	0	0
C III	0,0385		0,0001	0,00000001
			$\Sigma$	0,00000001

$$\begin{aligned}
 SD &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x' - x)^2}{n-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0,00000001}{2}} \\
 &= 0,000000005 \\
 &= 0,000071
 \end{aligned}$$



## Lampiran 1. Pembuatan larutan standart

### 1. Pembuatan larutan baku Formalin 148 ppm

mengambil sebanyak 0,02 mL formalin 37% ditambahkan aquadestilata sebanyak 50 mL sehingga diperoleh larutan baku formalin 148 ppm.

148 ppm =

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$0,2 \text{ mL} \times 37\% = 50\text{mL} \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{0,02 \times 37\%}{50}$$

$$C_2 = 0,0148 \%$$

$$0,0148 \% = 0,0148 \text{ gram} / 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$0,0148 \text{ gram} / 100 \text{ mL} = 0,0148 \times 1.000.000 \mu\text{g} / 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 14800 \mu\text{g} / 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 148 \mu\text{g} / \text{mL} = 148 \text{ ppm}$$

### 2. Pembuatan larutan seri konsentrasi dari stok baku 148 ppm

#### 2.1. Pembuatan larutan standart 148 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$2,5 \text{ mL} \times 148 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ mL} \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2,5 \times 148}{25}$$

$$= 14,8 \text{ ppm}$$

#### 2.2. Pembuatan larutan standart 17,76 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ mL} \times 148 \text{ ppm} &= 25 \text{ mL} \times C_2 \\
 C_2 &= \frac{3 \times 148}{25} \\
 &= 17,76 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.3. Pembuatan larutan standart 20,72 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 3,5 \text{ mL} \times 148 \text{ ppm} &= 25 \text{ mL} \times C_2 \\
 C_2 &= \frac{3,5 \times 148}{25} \\
 &= 20,72 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.4. Pembuatan larutan standart 23,68 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 4 \text{ mL} \times 148 \text{ ppm} &= 25 \text{ mL} \times C_2 \\
 C_2 &= \frac{4 \times 148}{25} \\
 &= 23,68 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.5. Pembuatan larutan standart 26,64 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 4,5 \text{ mL} \times 148 \text{ ppm} &= 25 \text{ mL} \times C_2 \\
 C_2 &= \frac{4,5 \times 148}{25} \\
 &= 26,64 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

**2.6. Pembuatan larutan standart 29,6 ppm**

$$\begin{aligned}V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\5 \text{ mL} \times 148 \text{ ppm} &= 25 \text{ mL} \times C_2 \\C_2 &= \frac{5 \times 148}{25} \\&= 29,6 \text{ ppm}\end{aligned}$$

**Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Kurva baku standart.**

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi
14,8	0,211
17,76	0,261
20,72	0,386
23,68	0,478
26,64	0,532
29,6	0,615
a	-0,213
b	0,028234
r	0,99352

### Lampiran 3. Data dan Perhitungan Akurasi

#### 1. Perhitungan Kadar Formalin (x)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.1. \text{ Larutan 16,58 (i) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,292 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 17,8848
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.2. \text{ Larutan 16,58 (ii) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,291 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 17,8494
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.3. \text{ Larutan 16,58 (iii) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,292 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 17,8848
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.4. \text{ Larutan 20,72 (i) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,366 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 20,5058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.5. \text{ Larutan 20,72 (ii) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,366 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 20,5058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.6. \text{ Larutan } 20,72 \text{ (iii)} \quad x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,362 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 20,3641
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.7. \text{ Larutan } 24,86 \text{ (i)} \quad x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,414 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 22,2059
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.8. \text{ Larutan } 24,86 \text{ (ii)} \quad x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,414 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 22,2059
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.9. \text{ Larutan } 24,86 \text{ (iii)} \quad x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,421 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 22,4538
 \end{aligned}$$

## 1. Perhitungan Akurasi

$$\text{Rumus Akurasi} = \frac{\text{kadar hasil analisis}}{\text{kadar sesungguhnya}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.1. \text{ Larutan } 16,58 \text{ ppm (i)} &= \frac{17,8848}{16,58} \times 100\% \\
 &= 108\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.2. \text{ Larutan } 16,58 \text{ ppm (ii)} &= \frac{17,8494}{16,58} \times 100\% \\
 &= 108\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.3. \text{ Larutan } 16,58 \text{ ppm (iii)} = \frac{17,8848}{16,58} \times 100\%$$

$$= 108\%$$

$$1.4. \text{ Larutan } 20,72 \text{ ppm (i)} = \frac{20,5058}{20,72} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99\%$$

$$1.5. \text{ Larutan } 20,72 \text{ ppm (ii)} = \frac{20,5058}{20,72} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99\%$$

$$1.6. \text{ Larutan } 20,72 \text{ ppm (iii)} = \frac{20,3641}{20,72} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98\%$$

$$1.7. \text{ Larutan } 24,86 \text{ ppm (i)} = \frac{22,2059}{24,86} \times 100\%$$

$$= 89\%$$

$$1.8. \text{ Larutan } 24,86 \text{ ppm (2)} = \frac{22,2059}{24,86} \times 100\%$$

$$= 89\%$$

$$1.9. \text{ Larutan } 12,29 \text{ ppm (1)} = \frac{22,4538}{24,86} \times 100\%$$

$$= 90\%$$

## Lampiran 4. Data dan Perhitungan Presisi

### 1. Perhitungan konsentrasi (x)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.1. \text{ Larutan } 17,76 \text{ ppm (i) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,349 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 19,9290
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.2. \text{ Larutan } 17,76 \text{ ppm (ii) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,349 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 19,9290
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.3. \text{ Larutan } 17,76 \text{ ppm (iii) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,350 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 19,9645
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.4. \text{ Larutan } 17,76 \text{ ppm (iv) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,350 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 19,9645
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.5. \text{ Larutan } 17,76 \text{ ppm (v) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,350 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 19,9645
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 1.6. \text{ Larutan } 17,76 \text{ ppm (vi) } x &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,350 - (-0,213)}{0,028234} \\
 &= 19,9645
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan *SD*

$$\begin{aligned}
 SD &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x' - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0,001672656}{6-1}} \\
 &= 0,01829
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan *RSD*

$$\begin{aligned}
 RSD (\%) &= \frac{SD}{x} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,01829}{19,92729} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,000918 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

### Lampiran 5. Perhitungan *LOD* dan *LOQ*

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x' - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,00159961}{6-1}}$$

$$= 0,0179$$

$$LOD = \frac{3,3 \times SD}{SI(b)}$$

$$= \frac{3,3 \times 0,0179}{0,028234}$$

$$= 2,0906$$

$$LOQ = \frac{10 \times SD}{SI(b)}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 0,0179}{0,028234}$$

$$= 6,3352$$

## Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Kadar Formalin dalam mie basah

### 1. Perhitungan kadar sampel A

#### 1.1. Replikasi 1

$$\text{Berat sampel} : 10,0025\text{gram} = 10002500 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Abs} : 0,641$$

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,641 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,641 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x = 30,2836 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar} &= \frac{X \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{30,2836 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10002500 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,0946\% \end{aligned}$$

#### 1.2. Replikasi 2

$$\text{Berat sampel} : 10,0007\text{gram} = 10000700 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Abs} : 0,644$$

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,644 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = (0,644 - (-0,213)) / 0,0282$$

$$x = 30,9929 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{X \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{30,9929 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10000700 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0968\%$$

### 1.3. Replikasi 3

Berat sampel : 10,0007 gram = 10000700  $\mu\text{g/ml}$

Abs : 0,594

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,594 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,594 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x = 28,6170 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{x \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\frac{28,6170 \mu\text{g}}{\text{ml}} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10000700 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0894\%$$

Perhitungan rata-rata sampel A

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{\text{Replikasi I} + \text{Replikasi II} + \text{Replikasi III}}{3} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,0946\% + 0,0968\% + 0,0894\%}{3} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0936\%$$

## 2. Perhitungan kadar sampel B

### 2.1. Replikasi 1

Berat sampel : 10,0036 gram = 10003600  $\mu\text{g/ml}$

$$\text{Abs} \quad : 0,433$$

$$y \quad = a+b x$$

$$0,433 \quad = -0,213+ 0,0282 x$$

$$x \quad = \frac{0,433 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x \quad = 22,9078 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} \quad = \frac{X \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{22,9078 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10003600 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0716\%$$

## 2.2. Replikasi 2

$$\text{Berat sampel} \quad : 10,0031 \text{ gram} = 10003100 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Abs} \quad : 0,436$$

$$y \quad = a+b x$$

$$0,436 \quad = -0,213+ 0,0282 x$$

$$x \quad = \frac{0,436 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x \quad = 22,8723 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} \quad = \frac{X \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{22,8723 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10003100 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0715\%$$

### 2.3. Replikasi 3

Berat sampel : 10,0031 gram = 10003100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$

Abs : 0,437

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,437 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,437 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x = 23,0496 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{x \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{23,0496 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10003100 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,0720 \%$$

Perhitungan rata-rata sampel B

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{\text{Replikasi I} + \text{Replikasi II} + \text{Replikasi III}}{3} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{0,0716\% + 0,0715\% + 0,0720\%}{3} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,0717 \%$$

### 3. Perhitungan kadar sampel C

#### 3.1. Replikasi 1

Berat sampel : 10,0454 gram = 10045400  $\mu\text{g/ml}$

Abs : 0,135

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,271 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,135 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x = 12,3404 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{x \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{12,3404 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10045400 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0384\%$$

### 3.2. Replikasi 2

$$\text{Berat sampel} : 10,0041 \text{ gram} = 10004100 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Abs} : 0,134$$

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,227 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,134 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x = 12,3049 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{x \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\frac{12,3049 \mu\text{g}}{\text{ml}} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{10004100 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0384\%$$

### 3.3. Replikasi 3

$$\text{Berat sampel} : 10,0004 \text{ gram} = 10000400 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Abs} : 0,134$$

$$y = a + b x$$

$$0,279 = -0,213 + 0,0282 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,134 - (-0,213)}{0,0282}$$

$$x = 12,3049 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{x \times \text{volume pembuatan} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{12,3049 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 25 \text{ mL} \times 12,5}{1000040 \mu\text{g/ml}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0385\%$$

Perhitungan rata-rata sampel C

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{\text{Replikasi I} + \text{Replikasi II} + \text{Replikasi III}}{3} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,0384\% + 0,0384\% + 0,0385\%}{3} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0384\%$$



**Lampiran 7. Gambar bahan dan alat yang digunakan**



Sampel



Menimbang sampel



Menghaluskan sampel



Memanaskan sampel



Timbangan



Alat Spektrofotometri UV-Vis



Mikropipet 1-5mL



Asam Kromatofat 0,5%



Sesudah diberi Perekasi (+) formalin



Sesudah diberi Perekasi (-) Formalin