

INTISARI

PUSPITASARI, E., 2019, ANALISIS LOGAM TEMBAGA (Cu) DALAM AIR MINUM ISI ULANG DI KELURAHAN MOJOSONGO SURAKARTA SECARA SPEKTROFOTOMETRI SERAPAN ATOM, KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Air merupakan sumber daya alam yang di butuhkan untuk kepentingan makhluk hidup. Air yang digunakan untuk bahan makanan dan minuman yang disajikan kepada masyarakat harus sesuai syarat kualitas air minum. Cemaran logam tembaga (Cu) dapat dihasilkan dari proses pengolahan yang tidak steril. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kadar logam tembaga (Cu) pada air minum isi ulang di wilayah Kelurahan Mojosoongo, Surakarta.

Preparasi sampel dengan cara destruksi basah menggunakan HNO_3 . Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom, untuk logam tembaga (Cu) dibaca pada panjang gelombang 324,8 nm. Sampel yang digunakan ada 5 dengan kode A;B;C;D;E.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan kadar Tembaga (Cu) dalam sampel A sebesar 0,0053 mg/L, sampel B sebesar 0,0009 mg/L, sampel C sebesar 0,0033 mg/L, sampel D sebesar 0,0032 mg/L, sampel E sebesar 0,0029 mg/L. Berdasarkan kadar tersebut tidak melebihi ambang batas yang ditetapkan dalam peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia no.492/MENKES/PER/IV/2010 tentang persyaratan kualitas air minum cemaran Tembaga (Cu) yaitu 2 mg/L.

Kata kunci : Tembaga (Cu), Air Minum isi ulang, Destruksi basah, Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom

ABSTRAC

PUSPITASARI, E., 2019, ANALYSIS OF COPPER METAL (Cu) REFILLED DRINKING WATER IN MOJOSONGO SURAKARTA BY USING ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROFOTOMETRY, SCIENTIFIC WRITING, FACULTAS PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Water is a natural resource needed for the benefit of living things. Water used for food and beverage ingredients that are served to the public must comply with the quality requirements of drinking water. Copper (Cu) metal contamination can be produced from a non-sterile treatment process. This objective is to determine the levels of copper (Cu) metal content in refill drinking water in the area of Kelurahan Mojosongo, Surakarta.

The sample preparation was done through wet destruction using HNO₃. This study uses atomic absorption spectrophotometry to determine the amount of copper (Cu) heavy metal that is read in a wavelength of 324,8 nm. The five samples used were sample code A, B, C, D, E.

The results of the study showed that Copper (Cu) in sample A was 0.0053 mg/L, sample B was 0.0009 mg/L, sample C was 0.0033 mg/L, sample D was 0.0032 mg/L, sample E was 0.0029 mg/L. Based on this level does not exceed the threshold set in the regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia no.492 / MENKES / PER / IV / 2010 regarding the quality requirements of Copper (Cu) contaminated drinking water which is 2 mg/L.

Keywords :Copper (Cu) Refiled Drinking Water, Destruction, Atomic Absorption, Spectrophotometry