

**PENETAPAN KESADAHAN (CaCO_3) PADA AIR TANAH DI DESA KARANGSARI KABUPATEN
KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA DENGAN METODE SPEKTROFOTOMETRI
SERAPAN ATOM**

***DETERMINATION OF HARDNESS (CaCO_3) IN GROUNDWATER IN THE KARANGSARI VILLAGE DISTRICT OF
KULONPROGO YOGYAKARTA BY METHOD ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY***

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Intisari

Air merupakan kebutuhan yang sangat utama bagi kehidupan manusia. Salah satu parameter kimia dalam persyaratan kualitas air adalah jumlah kandungan unsur Ca^{2+} dan Mg^{2+} dalam air yang keberadaannya biasa disebut kesadahan. Kesadahan dalam air sangat tidak dihendaki baik untuk penggunaan rumah tangga maupun industri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar kesadahan (CaCO_3) pada air tanah di Desa Karangsari Kabupaten Kulon Progo Yogyakarta.

Sampel air tanah diambil secara *purposive sampling* pada tiga titik yaitu titik hulu, tengah dan hilir. Preparasi sampel dilakukan dengan cara memanaskan campuran 50 ml sampel air dan 5 ml HNO_3 pekat sampai volume 20 ml. Kemudian dimasukan kedalam labu ukur 50 ml dan ditambahkan aquabides sampai tanda batas. Penentuan kesadahan (CaCO_3) diuji secara kualitatif dengan reaksi H_2SO_4 encer, K_2CrO_4 , $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ dan secara kuantitatif dengan metode Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom (SSA). Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode kurva standar, yaitu mengukur serapan (absorbansi).

Hasil yang diperoleh dimasukkan ke dalam persamaan $y = ax + b$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar kesadahan (CaCO_3) pada sampel air tanah A, B, dan C berturut-turut adalah 71,74 ppm; 57,26 ppm; dan 49,82 ppm. Berdasarkan PERMENKES RI No 32 tahun 2017 kadar maksimum kesadahan (CaCO_3) yang diperbolehkan dalam standar baku mutu air adalah 500 mg/L.

Kata kunci : air tanah, kesadahan (CaCO_3), Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom (SSA)

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Abstract

Water is a basic requirement for human life. One of the chemical parameters in terms of water quality is the number of the element content of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} in the presence of water commonly called water hardness. Hardness in water is not desired either for household use or for industrial use. This study aims to know the hardness (CaCO_3) in groundwater in the Karangsari village district of Kulon Progo Yogyakarta.

The groundwater samples that were taken by purposive sampling are three point, which are upstream point, middle point and downstream point. The sample preparation was carried out by heating a mixture of 50 ml of water sample and 5 ml of concentrated HNO_3 until it comes to 20 ml of volume. Then the mixture was inserted into a 50 ml of measuring flask and added by the aquabidest until the limit mark. The determination of hardness was qualitatively tested by dilute H_2SO_4 , K_2CrO_4 , $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and quantitatively by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS). The data analysis was done by the standard curve method, which is measure absorbance.

The result obtained is entered into the equation $y = ax + b$. The results of the study showed that the hardness (CaCO_3) in the groundwater samples A, B and C respectively are 71,74 ppm; 57,26 ppm; and 49,82 ppm. Based on PERMENKES RI No 32 2017 maximum level of hardness (CaCO_3) that is allowed in standard water quality is 500 mg/L.

Keyword : groundwater, water hardness (CaCO_3), Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS)