

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

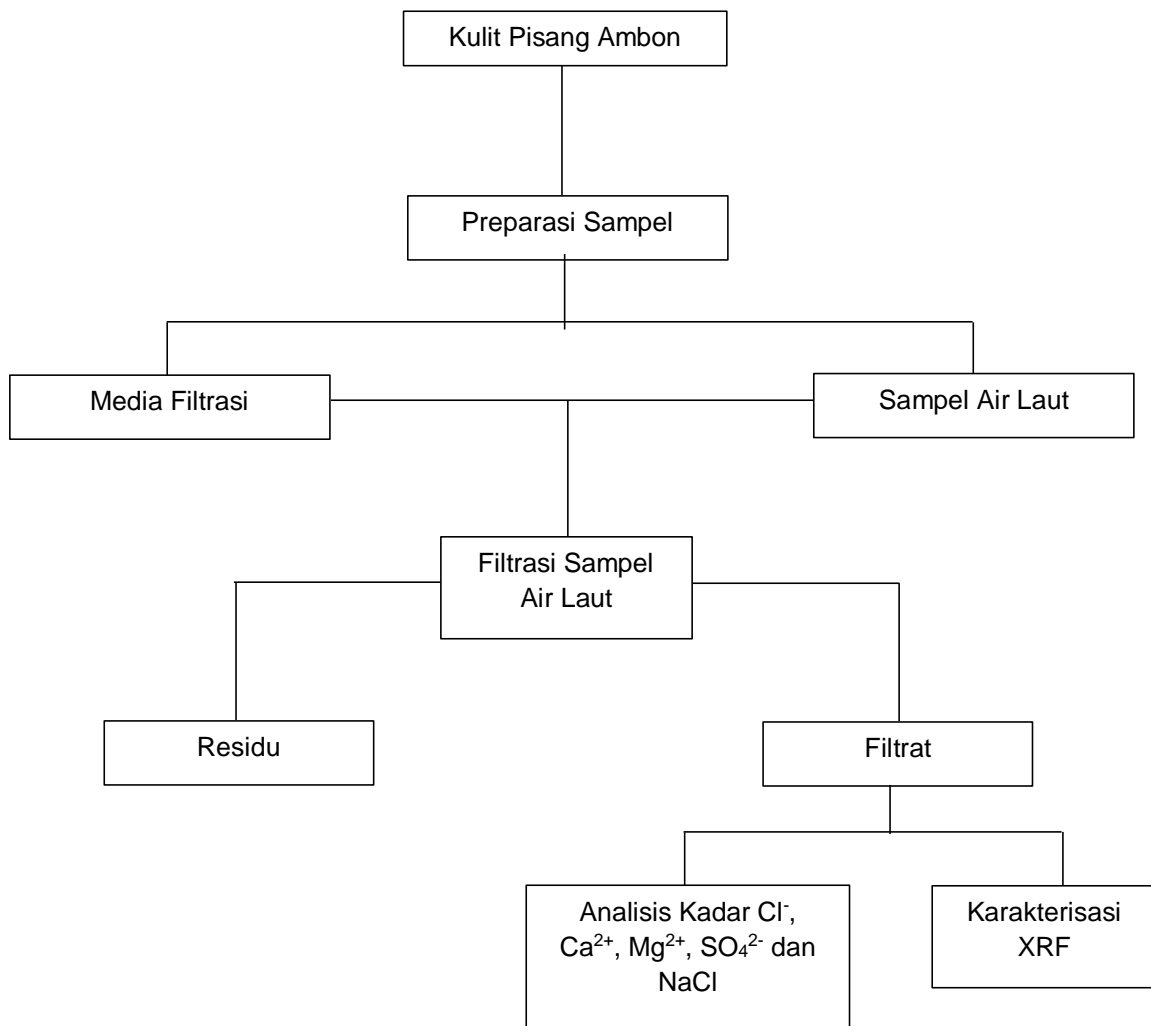
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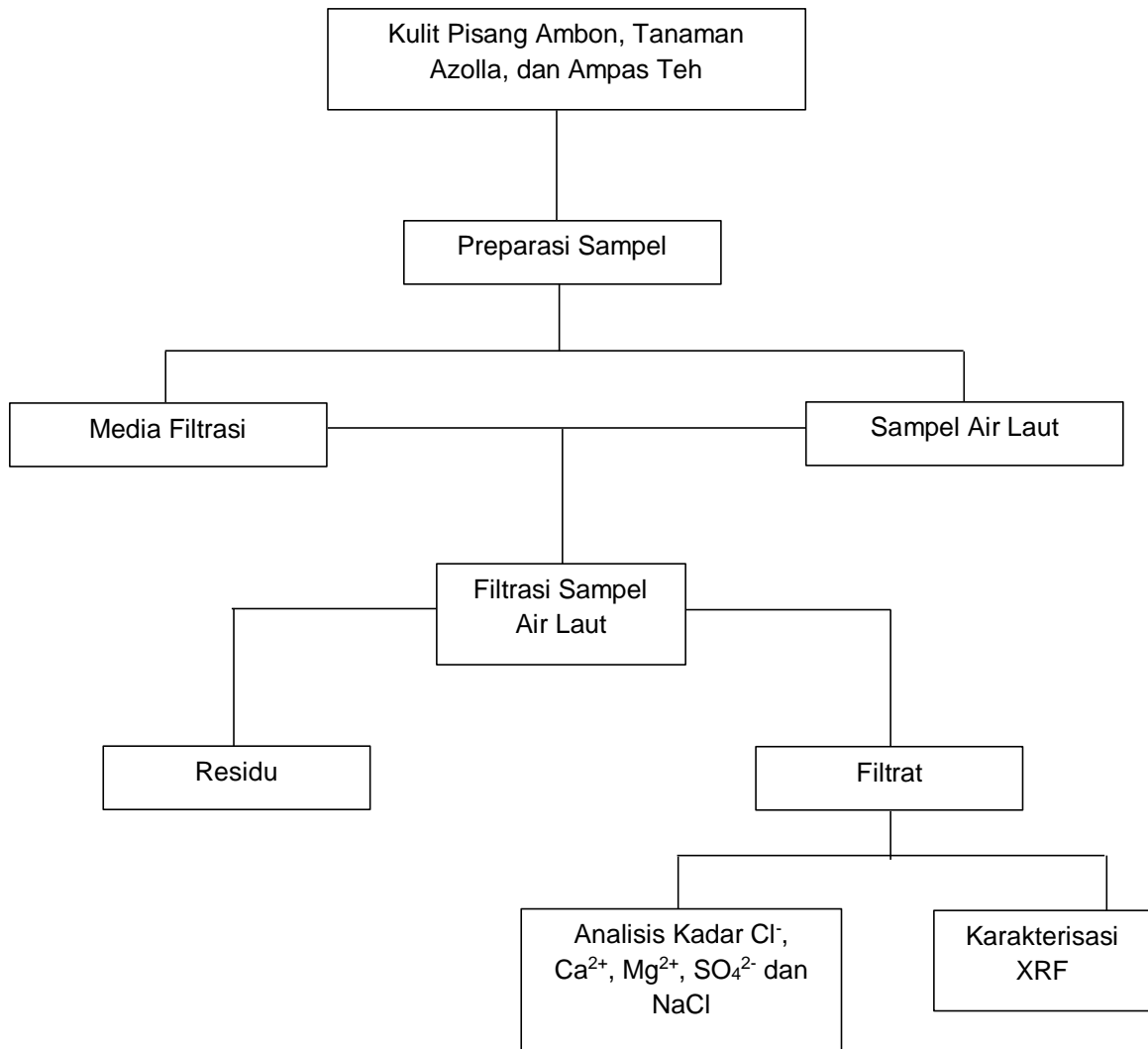
## Lampiran 1. Skema kerja

### 1. Bahan Filter



Catatan: dilakukan hal yang sama untuk bahan filter 2 dan 3.

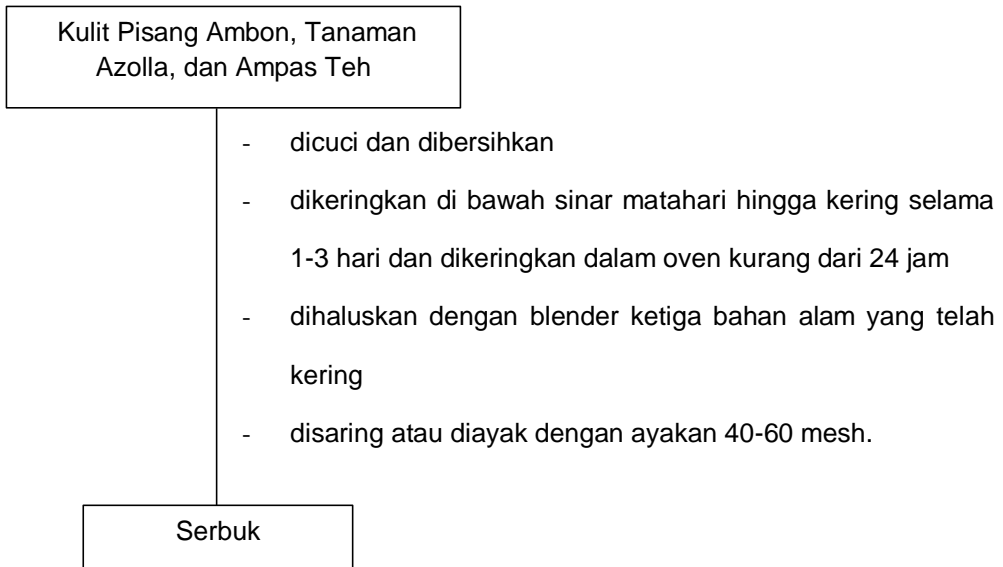
## 2. Variasi Susunan Bahan Filter



Catatan: dilakukan hal yang sama untuk variasi 2,3,4,5 dan 6.

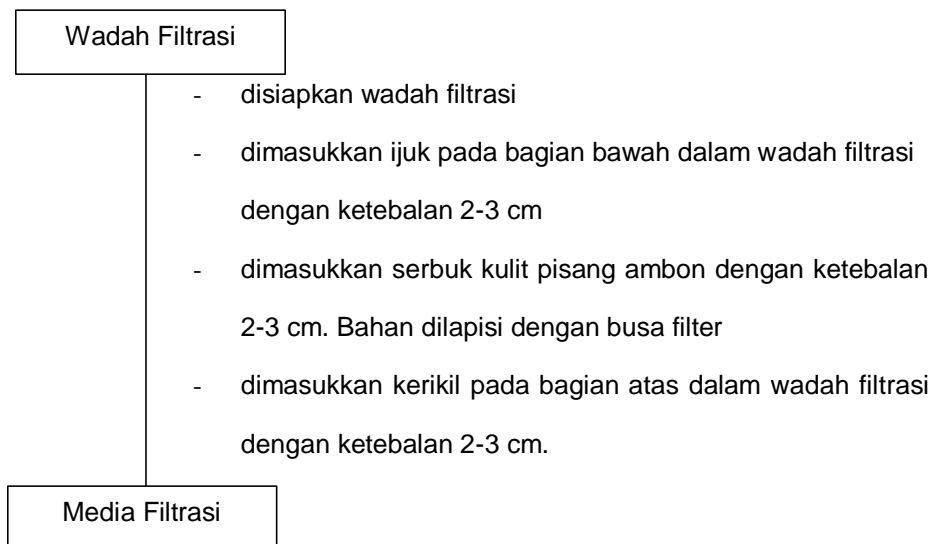
## Lampiran 2. Bagan kerja

### 1. Preparasi Bahan Alam



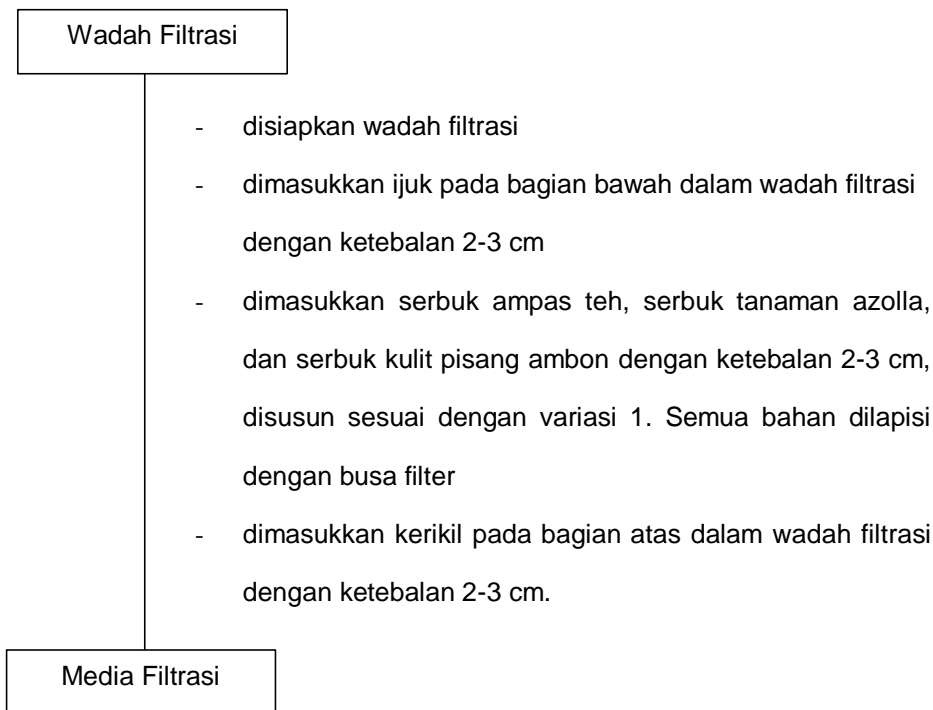
### 2. Pembuatan Media Filtrasi Bahan Alam

#### a. Bahan Filter



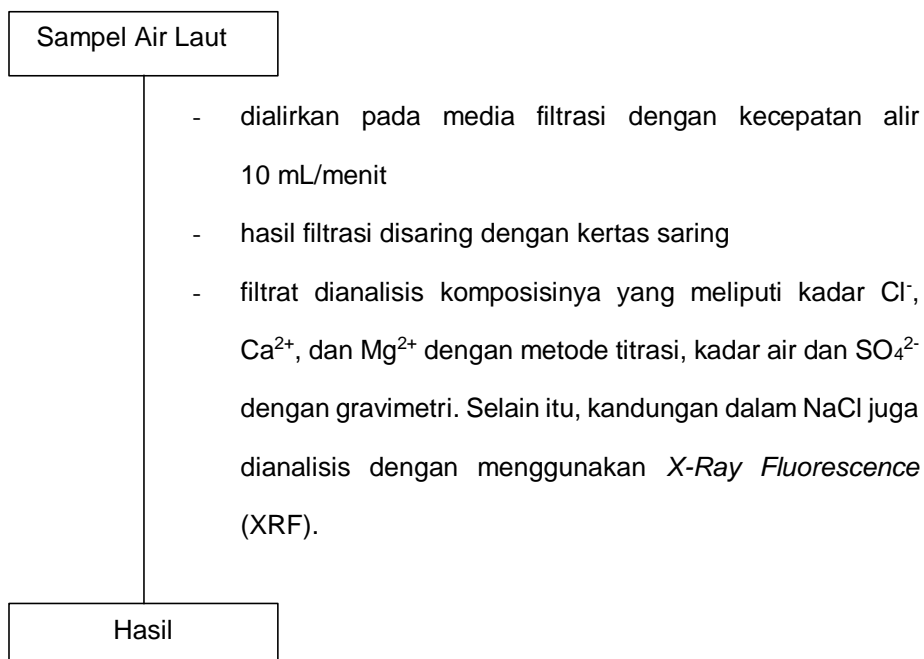
Catatan: dilakukan hal yang sama untuk bahan filter 2 dan 3.

### b. Variasi Susunan Bahan Filter



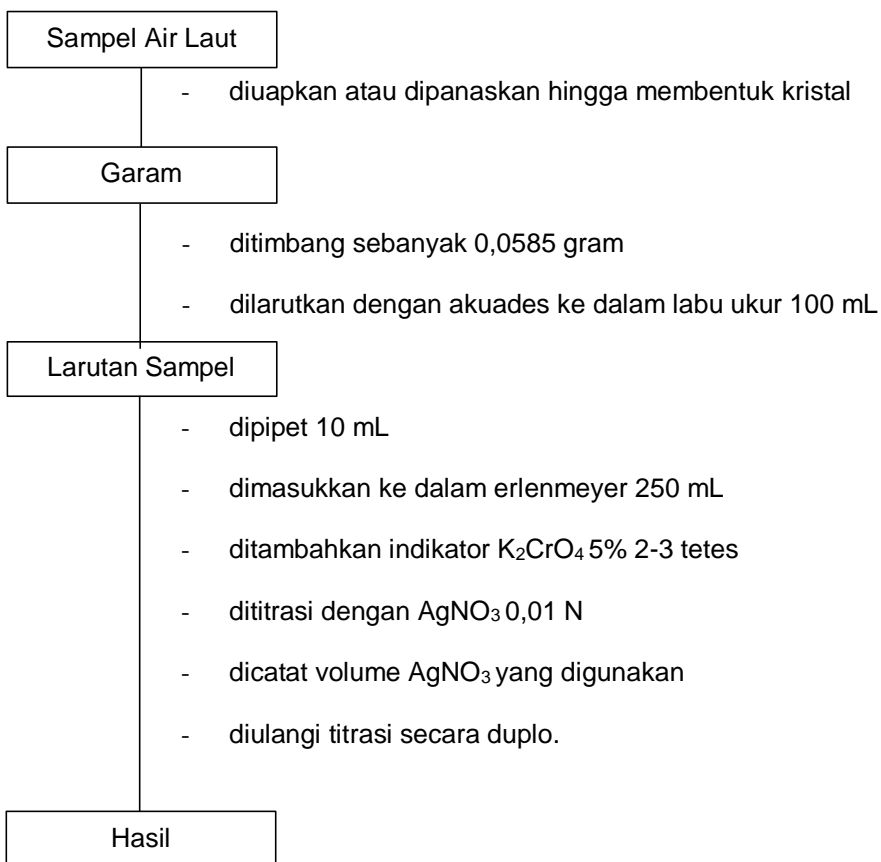
Catatan: dilakukan hal yang sama untuk variasi 2,3,4,5 dan 6.

### 3. Proses Filtrasi dengan Media Filtrasi

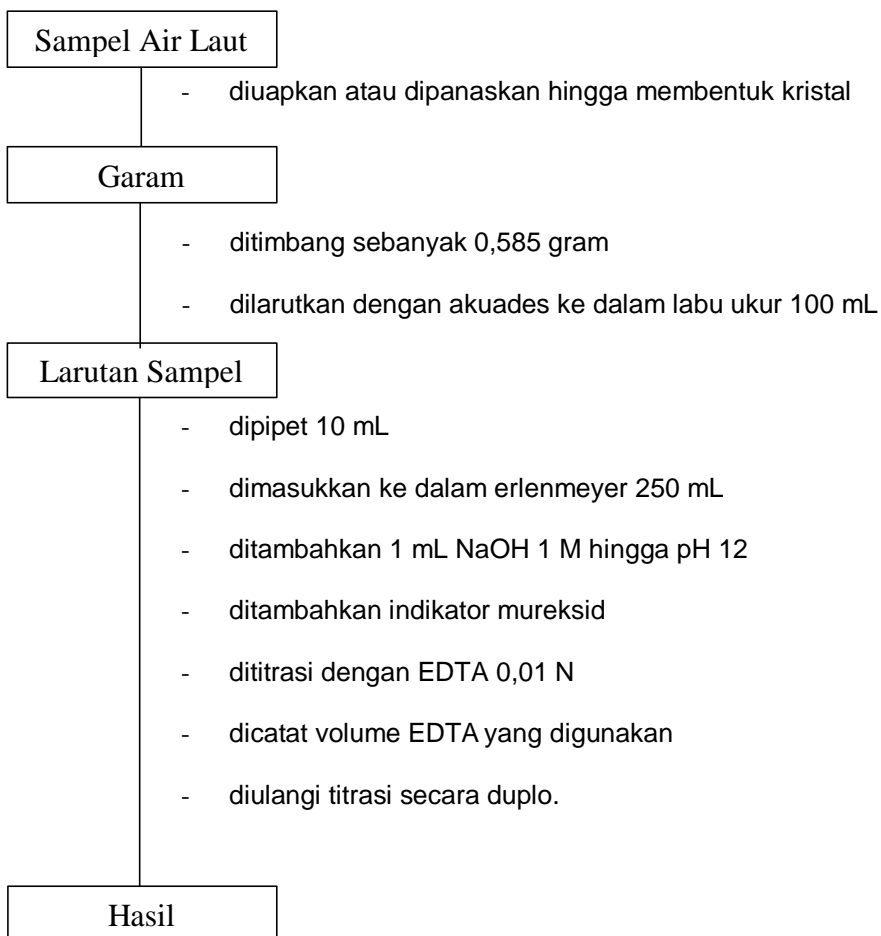


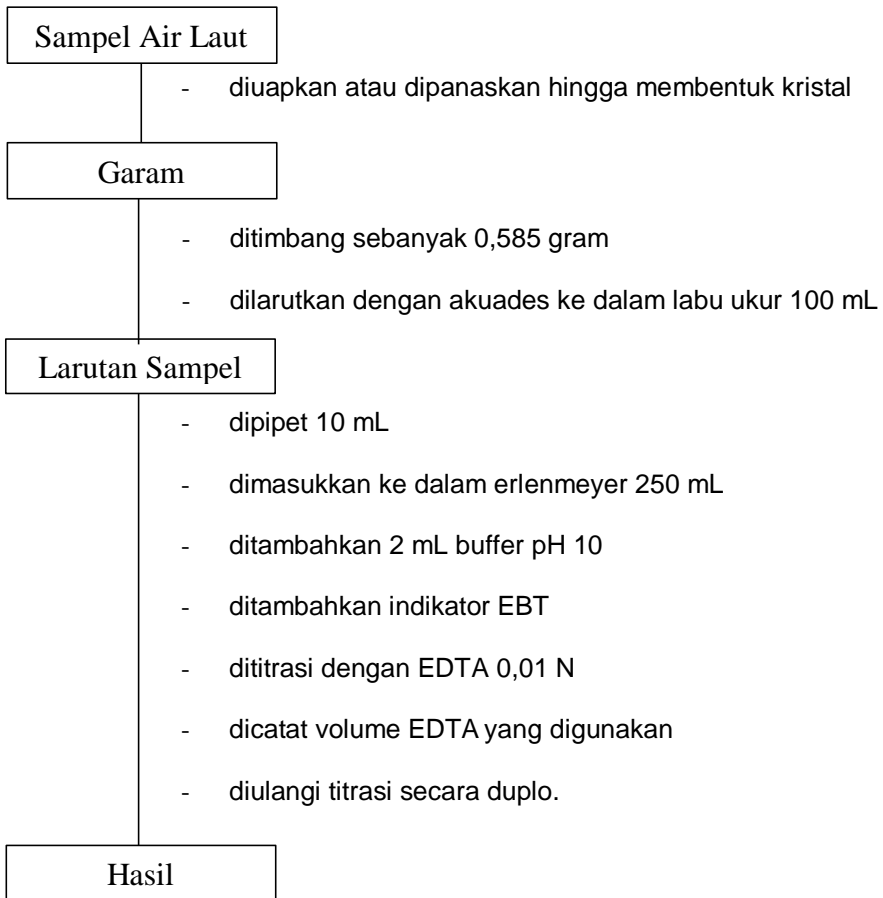
#### 4. Penentuan Kadar $\text{Cl}^-$ , $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ dan $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ dengan Metode Titrasi

##### a. Analisis Kadar $\text{Cl}^-$ (Basset dkk., 1985)

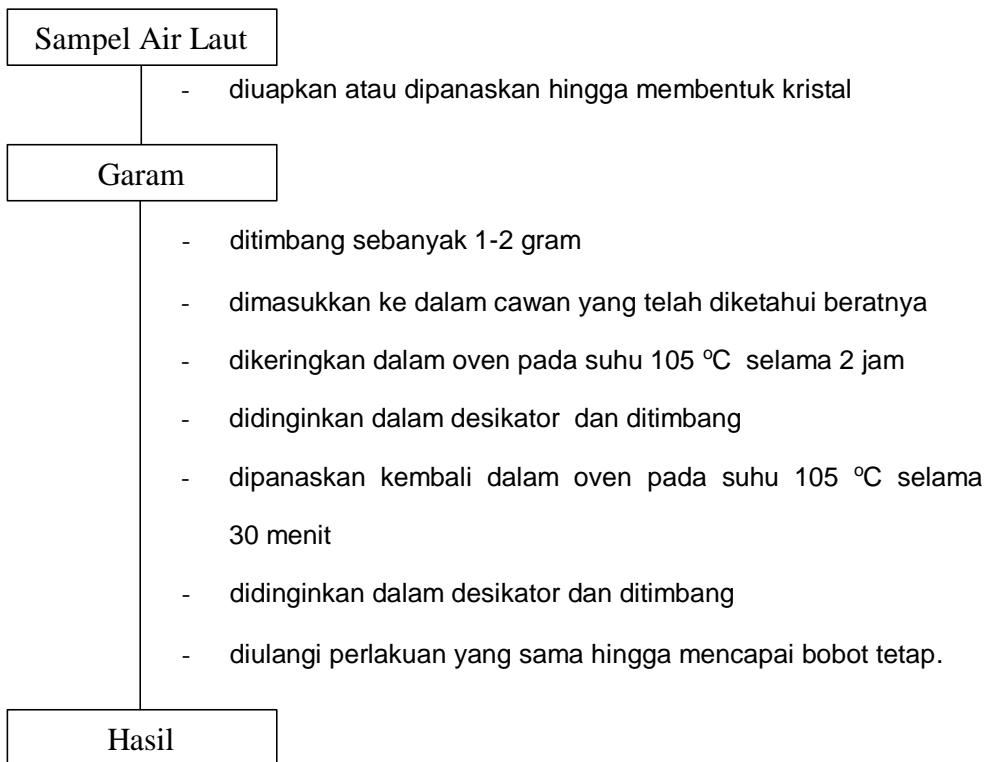




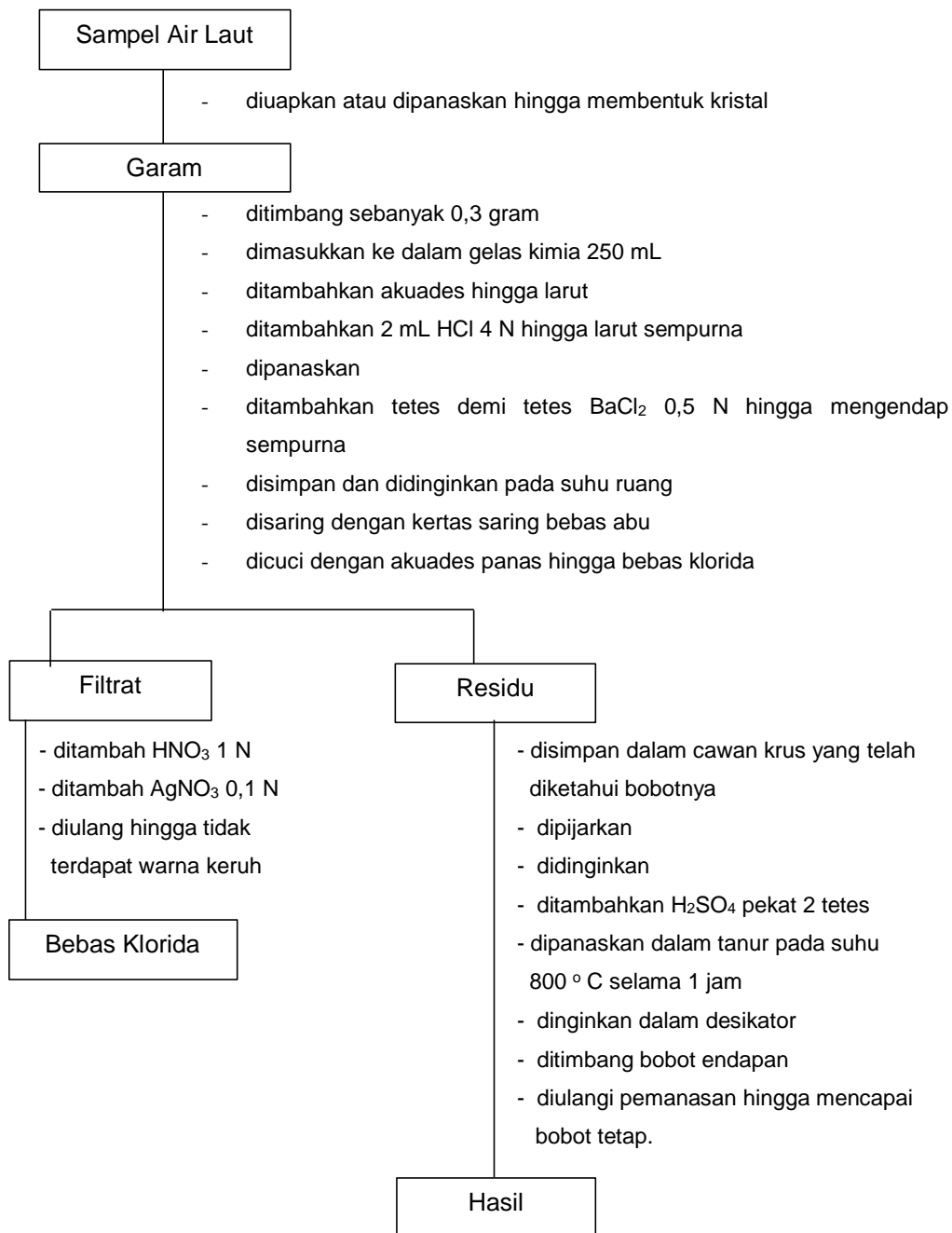
**b. Analisis Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (Basset dkk., 1985)**

**c. Analisis Kadar  $Mg^{2+}$  (Basset dkk., 1985)**

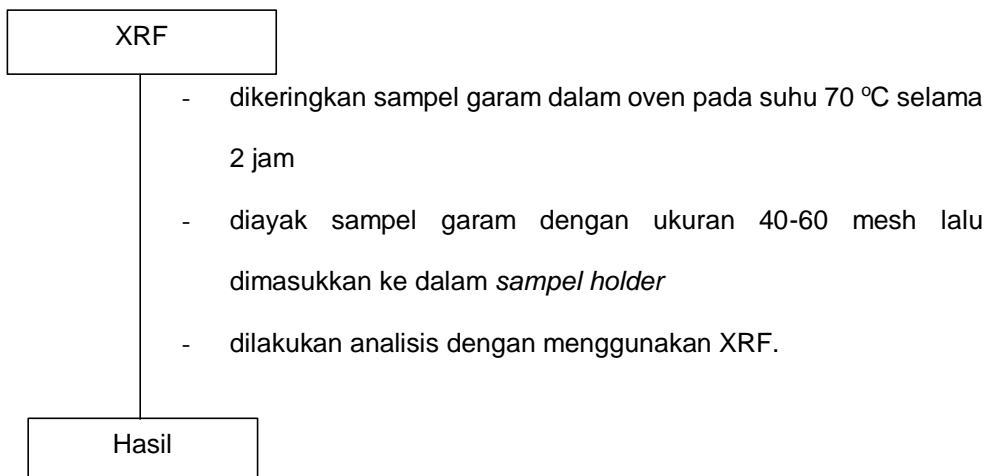
### 5. Analisis Kadar Air dengan Gravimetri (Sudarmadji dkk., 1997)



## 6. Analisis Kadar $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ dengan Gravimetri (Basset dkk., 1985)



## 7. Analisis Logam dengan *X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)*



**Lampiran 3.** Dokumentasi penelitian

Pengambilan sampel air laut



Sampel air laut



Kulit pisang ambon



Serbuk kulit pisang ambon



Azolla



Serbuk azolla



Ampas teh



Serbuk ampas teh



lujuk



Batu kerikil/koral putih



Busa



Botol filtrasi



Selang infus



Proses pengaliran sampel filtrasi



Proses pengayakan



Proses penyaringan vakum



Susunan filtrasi kulit pisang ambon



Susunan filtrasi azolla





Susunan filtrasi ampas teh



Susunan filtrasi variasi 1



Susunan filtrasi variasi 2



Susunan filtrasi variasi 3



Susunan filtrasi variasi 4



Susunan filtrasi variasi 5



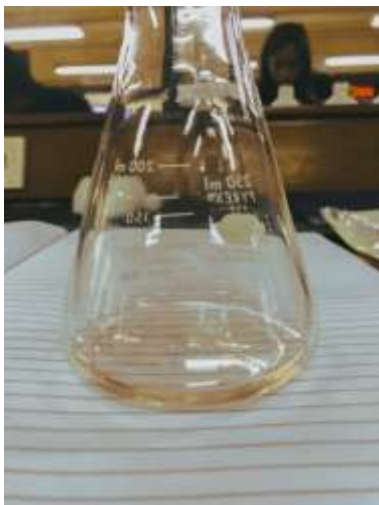
Susunan filtrasi variasi 6



Hasil Filtrasi



Hasil titrasi argentometri (analisis kadar klorida)



Hasil titrasi kompleksometri (analisis kadar kalsium)



Hasil titrasi kompleksometri (analisis kadar magnesium)



Proses gravimetri pengujian kadar air



Proses gravimetri pengujian kadar sulfat

## Lampiran 4. Perhitungan

### 1. Penentuan Kadar Cl<sup>-</sup> dengan Metode Titrasi Argentometri

#### a. Standarisasi AgNO<sub>3</sub>

- Bobot Timbang NaCl : 0,0585 g
- Konsentrasi NaCl : 0,01 N
- Volume NaCl : 25 mL
- V AgNO<sub>3</sub> :  $\frac{25 \text{ mL} + 25,3 \text{ mL}}{2} = 25,15 \text{ mL}$
- V AgNO<sub>3</sub> x N AgNO<sub>3</sub> = V NaCl x N NaCl

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{V \text{ NaCl} \times N \text{ NaCl}}{V \text{ AgNO}_3}$$

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{25 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ N}}{25,15 \text{ mL}}$$

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = 0,0099 \text{ N}$$

#### b. Sampel Awal (tanpa filtrasi)

- V AgNO<sub>3</sub> =  $\frac{6,7 \text{ mL} + 7 \text{ mL}}{2} = 6,85 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar Cl<sup>-</sup> =  $\frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times BE \text{ Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 6,85 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 48,14\%$

#### c. Sampel Bahan filter 1 (kulit pisang ambon)

- V AgNO<sub>3</sub> =  $\frac{8,1 \text{ mL} + 8,3 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,2 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar Cl<sup>-</sup> =  $\frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times BE \text{ Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,2 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 57,63\%$

**d. Sampel Bahan filter 2 (azolla)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,5 \text{ mL} + 8,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,5 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 59,74\%$

**e. Sampel Bahan filter 3 (ampas teh)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,4 \text{ mL} + 8,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,45 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,45 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 59,39\%$

**f. Sampel Variasi 1 (kulit pisang ambon, azolla, ampas teh)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,3 \text{ mL} + 8,0 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,15 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,15 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 57,28\%$

**g. Sampel Variasi 2 (kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh, azolla)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,5 \text{ mL} + 8,4 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,45 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,45 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 59,39\%$

**h. Sampel Variasi 3 (azolla, kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,6 \text{ mL} + 8,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,55 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,55 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 60,09\%$

**i. Sampel Variasi 4 (azolla, ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,5 \text{ mL} + 8,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,5 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 59,74\%$

**j. Sampel Variasi 5 (ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon, azolla)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,4 \text{ mL} + 8,4 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,4 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,4 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 59,04\%$

**k. Sampel Variasi 6 (ampas teh, azolla, kulit pisang ambon)**

- $V \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{8,5 \text{ mL} + 8,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 8,55 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V \text{ AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 8,55 \text{ mL} \times 0,0099 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 60,09\%$

## 2. Penentuan Kadar $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ dan $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ dengan Metode Titrasi Kompleksometri

### a. Standarisasi EDTA

- Bobot Timbang  $\text{CaCO}_3$  : 0,1 g
- Konsentrasi  $\text{CaCO}_3$  :  $0,01 \text{ N} = \frac{0,01}{\text{valensi } \text{CaCO}_3} = \frac{0,01}{2} = 0,0050 \text{ N}$
- V EDTA :  $\frac{9,8 \text{ mL} + 9,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 9,7 \text{ mL}$
- $V \text{ EDTA} \times N \text{ EDTA} = V \text{ CaCO}_3 \times N \text{ CaCO}_3$

$$N \text{ EDTA} = \frac{V \text{ CaCO}_3 \times N \text{ CaCO}_3}{V \text{ EDTA}}$$

$$N \text{ EDTA} = \frac{10 \text{ mL} \times 0,0050 \text{ N}}{9,7 \text{ mL}}$$

$$N \text{ EDTA} = 0,00515 \text{ N}$$

### b. Sampel Awal (tanpa filtrasi)

- $V \text{ EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)} = \frac{1,3 \text{ mL} + 1,1 \text{ mL}}{2} = 1,2 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar } \text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 1,2 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,24\%$
- $V \text{ EDTA I (titrasi EBT)} = \frac{0,5 \text{ mL} + 0,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,5 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar } \text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,5 - 1,2) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= -0,08\%$

### c. Sampel Bahan filter 1 (kulit pisang ambon)

- $V \text{ EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)} = \frac{0,6 \text{ mL} + 0,7 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,65 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar } \text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,65 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,13\%$



- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT)  $= \frac{0,8 \text{ mL} + 0,8 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,8 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,8 - 0,65) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,01\%$

#### d. Sampel Bahan filter 2 (azolla)

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)  $= \frac{0,5 \text{ mL} + 0,3 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,4 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,4 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,08\%$
- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT)  $= \frac{0,8 \text{ mL} + 0,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,7 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,7 - 0,4) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,03\%$

#### e. Sampel Bahan filter 3 (ampas teh)

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)  $= \frac{0,4 \text{ mL} + 0,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,5 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,5 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,1\%$
- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT)  $= \frac{0,7 \text{ mL} + 0,8 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,75 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,75 - 0,5) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,03\%$

**f. Sampel Variasi 1 (kulit pisang ambon, azolla, ampas teh)**

- $V \text{ EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)} = \frac{0,7 \text{ mL} + 0,7 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,7 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,7 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,14\%$
- $V \text{ EDTA I (titrasi EBT)} = \frac{0,7 \text{ mL} + 0,9 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,8 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,8 - 0,7) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,01\%$

**g. Sampel Variasi 2 (kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh, azolla)**

- $V \text{ EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)} = \frac{0,5 \text{ mL} + 0,7 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,6 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,6 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,12\%$
- $V \text{ EDTA I (titrasi EBT)} = \frac{0,6 \text{ mL} + 0,8 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,7 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,7 - 0,6) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,01\%$

**h. Sampel Variasi 3 (azolla, kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh)**

- $V \text{ EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)} = \frac{0,4 \text{ mL} + 0,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,45 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,45 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,09\%$

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT)  $= \frac{0,5 \text{ mL} + 0,8 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,65 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,65 - 0,45) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,02\%$

**i. Sampel Variasi 4 (azolla, ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon)**

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)  $= \frac{0,4 \text{ mL} + 0,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,5 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,5 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,1\%$
- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT)  $= \frac{0,7 \text{ mL} + 0,7 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,7 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,7 - 0,5) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,02\%$

**j. Sampel Variasi 5 (ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon, azolla)**

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)  $= \frac{0,6 \text{ mL} + 0,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,55 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,55 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,11\%$
- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT)  $= \frac{0,9 \text{ mL} + 1,1 \text{ mL}}{2} = 1 \text{ mL}$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (1 - 0,55) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,05\%$

### k. Sampel Variasi 6 (ampas teh, azolla, kulit pisang ambon)

- $V \text{ EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid)} = \frac{0,3 \text{ mL} + 0,4 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,35 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 0,35 \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,07\%$
- $V \text{ EDTA I (titrasi EBT)} = \frac{0,7 \text{ mL} + 0,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 0,65 \text{ mL}$
- $\text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} = \frac{fp \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times BE \text{ Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{10 \times (0,65 - 0,35) \text{ mL} \times 0,00515 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,03\%$

### 3. Penentuan Kadar H<sub>2</sub>O dengan Metode Gravimetri

#### a. Sampel Awal (tanpa filtrasi)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 47,2090 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 49,5435 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 48,6568 g
- Bobot sampel : 49,5435 – 47,2090 = 2,3345 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 48,6568 – 47,2090 = 1,4478 g
- $\text{Kadar Air} = \frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{2,3345 \text{ g} - 1,4478 \text{ g}}{2,3345 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 37,98\%$

#### b. Sampel Bahan filter 1 (kulit pisang ambon)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 46,7092 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 49,0812 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 48,2257 g
- Bobot sampel : 49,0812 – 46,7092 = 2,3720 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 48,2257 – 46,7092 = 1,5165 g
- $\text{Kadar Air} = \frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{2,3720 \text{ g} - 1,5165 \text{ g}}{2,3720 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$

$$= 36,06\%$$

### c. Sampel Bahan filter 2 (azolla)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 46,4270 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 48,7937 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 48,1354 g
- Bobot sampel :  $48,7937 - 46,4270 = 2,3667$  g
- Bobot kering sampel :  $48,1354 - 46,4270 = 1,7084$  g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{2,3667 \text{ g} - 1,7084 \text{ g}}{2,3667 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 27,81\%$

### d. Sampel Bahan filter 3 (ampas teh)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 40,7223 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 42,8524 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 42,5425 g
- Bobot sampel :  $42,8524 - 40,7223 = 2,5751$  g
- Bobot kering sampel :  $42,5425 - 40,7223 = 1,8202$  g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{2,5751 \text{ g} - 1,8202 \text{ g}}{2,5751 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 29,31\%$

### e. Sampel Variasi 1 (kulit pisang ambon, azolla, ampas teh)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 40,3672 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 42,3349 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 42,0387 g
- Bobot sampel :  $42,3349 - 40,3672 = 1,9677$  g
- Bobot kering sampel :  $42,0387 - 40,3672 = 1,6715$  g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{1,9677 \text{ g} - 1,6715 \text{ g}}{1,9677 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 15,05\%$

### f. Sampel Variasi 2 (kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh, azolla)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 40,4820 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 42,5723 g

- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 42,1960 g
- Bobot sampel : 42,5723 – 40,4820 = 2,0903 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 42,1960 – 40,4820 = 1,7140 g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{2,0903 \text{ g} - 1,7140 \text{ g}}{2,0903 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 = 18%

#### g. Sampel Variasi 3 (azolla, kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 40,4489 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 42,6710 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 42,0022 g
- Bobot sampel : 42,6710 – 40,4489 = 2,2221 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 42,0022 – 40,4489 = 1,5533 g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{2,2221 \text{ g} - 1,5533 \text{ g}}{2,2221 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 = 30,09%

#### h. Sampel Variasi 4 (azolla, ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 48,2387 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 50,2006 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 49,6782 g
- Bobot sampel : 50,2006 – 48,2387 = 1,9619 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 49,6782 – 48,2387 = 1,4395 g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 =  $\frac{1,9619 \text{ g} - 1,4395 \text{ g}}{1,9619 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 = 26,62%

#### i. Sampel Variasi 5 (ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon, azolla)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 45,4971 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 47,5660 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 47,0303 g
- Bobot sampel : 47,5660 – 45,4971 = 2,0689 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 47,0303 – 45,4971 = 1,5332 g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{2,0689 \text{ g} - 1,5332 \text{ g}}{2,0689 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 25,89\%$$

**j. Sampel Variasi 6 (ampas teh, azolla, kulit pisang ambon)**

- Bobot kosong cawan : 39,7125 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 41,0116 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 40,7195 g
- Bobot sampel : 41,0116 – 39,7125 = 1,2991 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 40,7195 – 39,7125 = 1,0070 g
- Kadar Air =  $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{1,2991 \text{ g} - 1,0070 \text{ g}}{1,2991 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 22,48\%$

**4. Penentuan Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  dengan Metode Gravimetri**

**a. Sampel Awal (tanpa filtrasi)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,7288 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 19,9847 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 19,9941 – 19,9847 = 0,0094 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr \text{ SO}_4}{Mr \text{ BaSO}_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{0,0094 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,7288 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,22\%$

**b. Sampel Bahan filter 1 (kulit pisang ambon)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,7838 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 19,9851 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 19,9877 – 19,9851 = 0,0026 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr \text{ SO}_4}{Mr \text{ BaSO}_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{0,0026 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,7838 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,06\%$

**c. Sampel Bahan filter 2 (azolla)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,8416 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 15,5287 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 15,5366 – 15,5287 = 0,0079 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr SO_4}{Mr BaSO_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- $Kadar SO_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{0,0079 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,8416 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,17\%$

**d. Sampel Bahan filter 3 (ampas teh)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,7973 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 15,5287 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 15,5344 - 15,5287 = 0,0057 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr SO_4}{Mr BaSO_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- $Kadar SO_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{0,0057 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,7973 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,13\%$

**e. Sampel Variasi 1 (kulit pisang ambon, azolla, ampas teh)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,8304 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 15,5287 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 15,5308 - 15,5287 = 0,0021 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr SO_4}{Mr BaSO_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- $Kadar SO_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{0,0021 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,8304 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,04\%$

**f. Sampel Variasi 2 (kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh, azolla)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,7145 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 24,9879 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 24,9950 – 24,9879 = 0,0071 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr SO_4}{Mr BaSO_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$



- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} &= \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0071 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,7145 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,17\% \end{aligned}$$

**g. Sampel Variasi 3 (azolla, kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,9402 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 18,0716 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 18,0810 - 18,0716 = 0,0094 g
- $$\text{FG} = \frac{\text{Mr SO}_4}{\text{Mr BaSO}_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} &= \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0094 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,9402 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,19\% \end{aligned}$$

**h. Sampel Variasi 4 (azolla, ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,7091 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 24,9879 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 24,9966 - 24,9879 = 0,0087 g
- $$\text{FG} = \frac{\text{Mr SO}_4}{\text{Mr BaSO}_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} &= \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0087 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,7091 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,20\% \end{aligned}$$

**i. Sampel Variasi 5 (ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon, azolla)**

- Bobot sampel : 1,7385 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 19,9848 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 19,9861 - 19,9848 = 0,0013 g
- $$\text{FG} = \frac{\text{Mr SO}_4}{\text{Mr BaSO}_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} &= \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0013 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,7385 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,03\% \end{aligned}$$

### j. Sampel Variasi 6 (ampas teh, azolla, kulit pisang ambon)

- Bobot sampel : 1,8497 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 24,9879 g
- Bobot sisa pijar :  $24,9912 - 24,9879 = 0,0033$  g
- $FG = \frac{Mr SO_4}{Mr BaSO_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- $Kadar SO_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$   
 $= \frac{0,0033 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,8497 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,07\%$

## 5. Penentuan Kadar NaCl dalam Garam

### a. Sampel Awal (tanpa filtrasi)

- Kadar  $SO_4^{2-}$  = 0,22%
- Kadar  $Cl^-$  = 48,14%
- Kadar  $Ca^{2+}$  = 0,24%
- Kadar  $Mg^{2+}$  = -0,08%
- Kadar  $CaSO_4$  =  $\frac{Mr CaSO_4}{Mr SO_4} \times Kadar SO_4^{2-}$   
 $= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,22\%$   
 $= 0,31\%$
- Kadar  $Ca^{2+}$  dalam  $CaSO_4$  =  $\frac{Ar Ca}{Mr CaSO_4} \times Kadar CaSO_4$   
 $= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,31\%$   
 $= 0,09\%$
- Kadar  $Ca^{2+}$  sisa = Kadar  $Ca^{2+}$  total – kadar  $Ca^{2+}$  dalam  $CaSO_4$   
 $= 0,24\% - 0,09\%$   
 $= 0,15\%$
- Kadar  $CaCl_2$  =  $\frac{Mr CaCl_2}{Ar Ca} \times Kadar Ca^{2+}$  sisa  
 $= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,15\%$   
 $= 0,41\%$
- Kadar  $Cl^-$  dalam  $CaCl_2$  =  $\frac{2 \times Ar Cl}{Mr CaCl_2} \times Kadar CaCl_2$   
 $= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,41\%$   
 $= 0,26\%$

- Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times -0,08\%$$

$$= -0,31\% \text{ (dianggap } 0\% \text{ karena nilainya negatif)}$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$  = 0%
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2$$

$$= 48,14\% - 0,26\% - 0\%$$

$$= 47,88\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 47,88\%$$

$$= 78,90\%$$

### b. Sampel Bahan filter 1 (kulit pisang ambon)

- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  = 0,06%
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  = 57,63%
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  = 0,13%
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  = 0,01%
- Kadar  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,06\%$$

$$= 0,085\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,085\%$$

$$= 0,025\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4$$

$$= 0,13\% - 0,025\%$$

$$= 0,105\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,105\%$$

$$= 0,29\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,29\%$$

$$= 0,18\%$$

- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar MgCl}_2 &= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} \\ &= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,01\% \\ &= 0,03\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 &= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2 \\ &= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\% \\ &= 0,02\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa} &= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 \\ &= 57,63\% - 0,18\% - 0,02\% \\ &= 57,43\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar NaCl} &= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa} \\ &= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 57,43\% \\ &= 94,63\% \end{aligned}$$

### c. Sampel Bahan filter 2 (azolla)

- $$\text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} = 0,17\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Cl}^- = 59,74\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} = 0,08\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} = 0,03\%$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar CaSO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} \\ &= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,17\% \\ &= 0,24\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4 \\ &= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,24\% \\ &= 0,07\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} &= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 \\ &= 0,08\% - 0,07\% \\ &= 0,01\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} = -0,16\% \text{ (semua Ca terikat dalam CaSO}_4\text{)}$$
- $$\text{Kadar CaCl}_2 = 0 \text{ (karena minus pada perhitungan \% Ca sisa)}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 &= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2 \\ &= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0\% \\ &= 0\% \end{aligned}$$

- Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\%$$

$$= 0,11\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,11\%$$

$$= 0,08\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2$$

$$= 59,74\% - 0\% - 0,08\%$$

$$= 59,66\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 59,66\%$$

$$= 98,31\%$$

#### d. Sampel Bahan filter 3 (ampas teh)

- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  = 0,13%
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  = 59,39%
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  = 0,1%
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  = 0,03%
- Kadar  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,13\%$$

$$= 0,18\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,18\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4$$

$$= 0,1\% - 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,13\%$$

- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 &= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2 \\ &= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,13\% \\ &= 0,08\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar MgCl}_2 &= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} \\ &= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\% \\ &= 0,11\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 &= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2 \\ &= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,11\% \\ &= 0,08\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa} &= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 \\ &= 59,39\% - 0,08\% - 0,08\% \\ &= 59,23\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar NaCl} &= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa} \\ &= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 59,23\% \\ &= 97,60\% \end{aligned}$$

#### e. Sampel Variasi 1 (kulit pisang ambon, azolla, ampas teh)

- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} &= 0,04\% \\ \text{Kadar Cl}^- &= 57,28\% \\ \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} &= 0,14\% \\ \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} &= 0,01\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar CaSO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} \\ &= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,04\% \\ &= 0,05\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4 \\ &= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\% \\ &= 0,01\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} &= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 \\ &= 0,14\% - 0,01\% \\ &= 0,13\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar CaCl}_2 &= \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} \end{aligned}$$

- $$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,13\%$$
- $$= 0,36\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,36\%$$

$$= 0,23\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,01\%$$

$$= 0,03\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\%$$

$$= 0,02\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2$$

$$= 57,28\% - 0,23\% - 0,02\%$$

$$= 57,03\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 57,03\%$$

$$= 93,97\%$$

#### f. Sampel Variasi 2 (kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh, azolla)

- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 

$$= 0,17\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$ 

$$= 59,39\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 

$$= 0,12\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ 

$$= 0,01\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,17\%$$

$$= 0,24\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,24\%$$

$$= 0,07\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4$$

$$= 0,12\% - 0,07\%$$

- $$= 0,05\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar CaCl}_2 = \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,13\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,13\%$$

$$= 0,08\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar MgCl}_2 = \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,01\%$$

$$= 0,03\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\%$$

$$= 0,02\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa} = \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2$$

$$= 59,39\% - 0,08\% - 0,02\%$$

$$= 59,29\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar NaCl} = \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 59,29\%$$

$$= 97,70\%$$

### g. Sampel Variasi 3 (azolla, kulit pisang ambon, ampas teh)

- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar SO}_4^{2-} = 0,19\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- = 60,09\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Ca}^{2+} = 0,09\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Mg}^{2+} = 0,02\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,19\%$$

$$= 0,26\%$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,26\%$$



- $$= 0,07\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa = Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  total – kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$   

$$= 0,09\% - 0,07\%$$

$$= 0,02\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{CaCl}_2$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+}$  sisa  

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,02\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  =  $\frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$   

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,03\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$   

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,02\%$$

$$= 0,07\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$  =  $\frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$   

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,07\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa =  $\text{Cl}^-$  total –  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  –  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$   

$$= 60,09\% - 0,03\% - 0,05\%$$

$$= 60,01\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^-$  sisa  

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 60,01\%$$

$$= 98,88\%$$

#### h. Sampel Variasi 4 (azolla, ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon)

- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  = 0,2%
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  = 59,74%
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  = 0,1%
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  = 0,02%
- Kadar  $\text{CaSO}_4$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$   

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,2\%$$

$$= 0,28\%$$

- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,28\%$$

$$= 0,08\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4$$

$$= 0,1\% - 0,08\%$$

$$= 0,02\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,02\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,03\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,02\%$$

$$= 0,07\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,07\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa
 
$$= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2$$

$$= 59,74\% - 0,03\% - 0,05\%$$

$$= 59,66\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 59,66\%$$

$$= 98,31\%$$

#### i. Sampel Variasi 5 (ampas teh, kulit pisang ambon, azolla)

- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  = 0,03%
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  = 59,04%
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  = 0,11%
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  = 0,05%
- Kadar  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

- $$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\%$$
- $$= 0,04\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$  =  $\frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$   

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,04\%$$

$$= 0,01\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa = Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  total – kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$   

$$= 0,11\% - 0,01\%$$

$$= 0,1\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{CaCl}_2$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+}$  sisa  

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,1\%$$

$$= 0,27\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  =  $\frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$   

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,27\%$$

$$= 0,17\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$   

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,19\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$  =  $\frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$   

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,19\%$$

$$= 0,14\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa =  $\text{Cl}^-$  total –  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  –  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$   

$$= 59,04\% - 0,17\% - 0,14\%$$

$$= 58,73\%$$
  - Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$  =  $\frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^-$  sisa  

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 58,78\%$$

$$= 96,78\%$$

**j. Sampel Variasi 6 (ampas teh, azolla, kulit pisang ambon)**

- Kadar  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  = 0,07%
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  = 60,09%

- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  = 0,07%
- Kadar  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  = 0,03%
- Kadar  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,07\%$$

$$= 0,09\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,09\%$$

$$= 0,02\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sisa = Kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  total – kadar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dalam  $\text{CaSO}_4$ 

$$= 0,07\% - 0,02\%$$

$$= 0,05\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,05\%$$

$$= 0,13\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,13\%$$

$$= 0,08\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,03\%$$

$$= 0,11\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,11\%$$

$$= 0,08\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{Cl}^-$  sisa =  $\text{Cl}^-$  total –  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  –  $\text{Cl}^-$  dalam  $\text{MgCl}_2$ 

$$= 60,09\% - 0,08\% - 0,08\%$$

$$= 59,93\%$$
- Kadar  $\text{NaCl}$ 

$$= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 59,93\%$$

$$= 98,75\%$$

## Lampiran 5. Hasil XRF

06-Apr-2024 13:34:10

**Hasil Sampel**

<b>Aplikasi</b>	BUBUK – GEOSTAT
<b>Urutan</b>	1 dari 1
<b>Posisi</b>	9
<b>Waktu Pengukuran</b>	04-Apr-2024 16:28:37

<b>Minimum (I/min)</b>	0,62
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<b>Identifikasi sampel</b>
<b>TANPA FILTRASI</b>

<b>Komposisi</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Kons.</b>	8,9396	2,8493	2,5096	0,0383	0,5569	1,5949
<b>Unit</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%

<b>Ca</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cu</b>
0,4944	23,5998	0,0661	186,458	0,0003	118,1524
%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm

<b>Zn</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Ti</b>
39,4293	99,8253	191,8555	0,232
ppm	ppm	ppm	%

06-Apr-2024 13:32:58

## Hasil Sampel

<b>Aplikasi</b>	BUBUK- GEOSTAT
<b>Urutan</b>	1 dari 1
<b>Posisi</b>	2
<b>Waktu Pengukuran</b>	04-Apr-2024 16:48:51

<b>Minimum (l/min)</b>	0,62
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<b>Identifikasi sampel</b>
<b>K . P . AMBON</b>

<b>Komposisi</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Kons.</b>	8,7305	1,3790	0,5985	0,0234	0,3427	0,1849
<b>Unit</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%

<b>Ca</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cu</b>
0,4402	22,3450	0,0644	185,637	0,0001	116,9120
%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm

<b>Zn</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Ti</b>
37,1048	55,1908	187,4427	0,232
ppm	ppm	ppm	%

06-Apr-2024 13:34:26

## Hasil Sampel

<b>Aplikasi</b>	BUBUK - GEOSTAT
<b>Urutan</b>	1 dari 1
<b>Posisi</b>	1
<b>Waktu Pengukuran</b>	04-Apr-2024 16:42:07

<b>Minimum (l/min)</b>	0,62
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<b>Identifikasi sampel</b>
<b>AZOLIA</b>

<b>Komposisi</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Kons. Unit</b>	10,3058 %	1,4908 %	0,7522 %	0,0238 %	0,4378 %	0,1856 %

<b>Ca</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cu</b>
0,6218 %	22,3970 ppm	0,0647 %	185,550 ppm	0,0001 %	116,4316 ppm

<b>Zn</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Ti</b>
36,2119 ppm	25,8784 ppm	189,2951 ppm	0,228 %

06-Apr-2024 13:34:18

## Hasil Sampel

<b>Aplikasi</b>	BUBUK - GEOSTAT
<b>Urutan</b>	1 dari 1
<b>Posisi</b>	10
<b>Waktu Pengukuran</b>	04-Apr-2024 16:35:22

<b>Minimum (l/min)</b>	0,62
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<b>Identifikasi sampel</b>
<b>AMPAS TEH</b>

<b>Komposisi</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Kons. Unit</b>	12,7942 %	0,8064 %	0,1257 %	0,0236 %	0,6391 %	0,1181 %

<b>Ca</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cu</b>
0,7067 %	21,5849 ppm	0,0603 %	185,225 ppm	0,0019 %	116,1981 ppm

<b>Zn</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Ti</b>
36,3118 ppm	12,0792 ppm	189,2644 ppm	0,226 %



06-Apr-2024 13:33:56

## Hasil Sampel

<b>Aplikasi</b>	BUBUK - GEOSTAT
<b>Urutan</b>	1 dari 1
<b>Posisi</b>	7
<b>Waktu Pengukuran</b>	04-Apr-2024 16:04:01

<b>Minimum (l/min)</b>	0,62
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<b>Identifikasi sampel</b>
<b>VARIASI 6</b>

<b>Komposisi</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Kons. Unit</b>	13,7998 %	0,8899 %	0,0133 %	0,0251 %	0,4824 %	0,1212 %

<b>Ca</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cu</b>
0,4622 %	23,1592 ppm	0,0656 %	185,567 ppm	0,0003 %	115,9783 ppm

<b>Zn</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Ti</b>
35,1315 ppm	0,1655 ppm	176,0110 ppm	0,232 %