

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Agustina, T., 2010. Kontaminasi Logam Berat pada Makanan dan Dampaknya pada Kesehatan. *Jurnal Teknubuga*. 2(2), 53-65. doi: <https://doi.org/10.15294/teknubuga.v1i1.6405>.
- Ahmed, A.F., Kumar, P.S., Rozbu, M.R., Chowdhury, A.T., Nuzhat, S., Rafa, N., et al., 2021. Heavy Metal Toxicity, Sources, and Remediation, Techniques for Contaminated Water and Soil. *Environmental Technology and Innovation*, 25(2002), 102-114. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eti.2021.102114>,
- Aisyah., Kurniasih, R., dan Sari, E.R., 2018. Lama Inkubasi Pupuk Kandang Kambing pada Tanah Tercemar Logam Berat. *Jurnal Pertanian Presisi*. 2(1), 21-34. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.35760/jpp.2018.v2i1.2004>.
- Association of Analytical Chemistry (AOAC), 2003. Official methods of analysis of the. Association of Analytical Chemist Inc. Gaithersburg.
- Basir, D.N., 2019. Polimer Bercetakan Ion Sebagai Material Selektif untuk Retensi, Pemisahan, dan Prakonsentrasi Merkuri Berbasis Analisis Injeksi Alir. Disertasi, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung Indonesia.
- Cahyady, B., 2009. Studi Kesensitifan Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) Teknik Vapor Hydride Accessories (VHGA) Dibandingkan dengan AAS Flame pada Analisis Unsur Arsen yang Terdapat dalam Air Minum. Tesis, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia.
- Handayani, D., 2020. Verifikasi Metode Penentuan Kadar Logam Arsen (As) dan Kadmium (Cd) Total pada Sumber IPAL Titik Inlet dan Outlet PT. Karsa Buana Lestari Secara Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES). Skripsi, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- Harkani, M., dan Nudiana, J., 2018. Evaluasi Penggunaan Sepeda Sebagai Alat Transportasi dari Segi Pengurangan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca di PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur Bontang. *Jurnal Tekonologi Lingkungan*. 2(1), 23-27. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30872/jtlunmul.v2i1.1576>.
- Hazra, F., Purnama, S.P., Sari, S.M., 2014. Verifikasi Metode Uji Arsen dalam Contoh MAinan Anak dengan Spektrofotometer Serapan Atom Generator Uap Hidrida. *Jurnal Sains Terapan Edisi IV*. 4(2), 36-45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.29244/jstsv.4.2.36-45>.
- Hidayat, A., Muhayatun., Supriatna, D., 2008. Analisis Unsur Cu dan Zn dalam Rambut Manusi dengan Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom (SSA). *Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi Nuklir Indonesia*. 9(1), 73-78. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17146/jstni.2008.9.2.2171>.
- Hindarwati, Y., Soeprbowati, T.R., Izzati, M., Hadiyanto, 2023. Kontaminasi Logam Berat (Pb, Cd, dan Cu) pada Tanah dari Pemupukan Berbassis Jerami.

- Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan. 21(1), 8-14. doi: <https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.21.1.8-14>.
- Jaishankar, M., Tseten, T., Anbalagan, N., Mathew, B.B., Beeregowda, K.N., 2014. Toxicity, Mechanism, and Health Effects of Some Heavy Metals. *Interdiscip Toxicol.* 7(2), 60-72. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2478/intox-2014-0009>.
- Juharna, F.M., Widowati, I., Endrawati, H., 2022. Kandungan Logam Berat Timbal (Pb) Dan Kromium (Cr) Pada Kerang Hijau (*Perna viridis*) Di Perairan Morosari, Sayung, Kabupaten Demak. *Buletin Oseanografi Marina*, 11(2), 139-148. doi: <https://doi.org/10.14710/buloma.v11i2.41617>.
- Kartika, R., 2021. Verifikasi dan Validasi Metode Uji Kualitas Udara. KBM Indonesia. Yogyakarta.
- Kaya, E., 2013. Pengaruh Kompos Jerami dan Pupuk NPK Terhadap N-Tersedia Tanah, Serapan-N, Pertumbuhan, dan Hasil Padi Sawah (*Oryza Sativa L.*). *Agrologia.* 2(1), 43-50. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30598/a.v2i1.277>.
- Kumar, U.S.N., Govinda, K., Bhavya, N., and Murthy, K.R., 2023. Recent Advances in Agricultural Sciences and Technology. Dilpreet Publishing House Ariana Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.
- Lingga, P. D., dan Marsono, 2000. Petunjuk Penggunaan Pupuk, Penebar Swadaya, Jakarta. Diakses dari....
- Maryati, S., 2012. Verifikasi dan Evaluasi Penerapan Cara Uji Cemar Arsen dalam Makanan dan Metode Spektrofotometri Biru Molybdenum. *Jurnal Standardisasi.* 14(3), 228-236. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31153/js.v14i3.87>.
- Noerpitasari, E., dan Arif, N., 2012. Validasi Metode Analisis Unsur Tanah Jarang (Ce, Eu, Tb) dengan alat ICP-AES Plasma 40. In: Seminar Nasional VIII SDM Teknologi Nuklir, Pusat Teknologi Bahan Bakar Nuklir-BATAN, Yogyakarta, 31 Oktober.
- Prabawanti, A.K.D., 2020. Verification of Sulfur Test Methode in Crude Oil Sample Using X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry At Research and Development Centre For Oil and Gas Technology "Lemigas". Skripsi, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- Purbalisa, W., Hidayah, A., Sukarjo., 2018. Baku Mutu Arsen pada Tanah Inceptisol Grobogan dengan Tanaman Indikator Padi. *Jurnal Tanah dan Sumberdaya Lahan.* 5(1), 621-627. doi:
- Purnama, P.C., Retnaningsih, A., dan Andriyan, A., 2018. Penetapan Kadar Logam Timbal (Pb) pada Ikan (*Rastrelliger Kanagurata*) di Daerah Kampung Nelayan Kecamatan Panjang dengan Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom (SSA). *Jurnal Analis Farmasi.* 3(4), 259-265. doi: <https://doi.org/10.33024/jaf.v3i4.2818>.

- PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur (PKT), 2023. Bahan Baku NPK (Online). Bontang Diambil dari: (<https://www.pupukkaltim.com/id/npk>), [Diakses pada: 10 Mei 2023].
- Sa'adah, E., dan Winata, A.S., 2010. Validasi Metode Pengujian Logam Tembaga pada Produk Air Minum dalam Kemasan Secara Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom Nyala. *Biopropal Industri*. 1(2), 31-37. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20885/ijcr.vol4.iss1.art2>.
- Salbiah, E.D.L., Putra., dan Aman, C.,. 2009. Analisis Logam Pb, Cd, Cu, dan Zn dalam Ketam Batu dan Lokan Segar yang Berasal dari Perairan Belawan Secara Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom. *Majalah Kedokteran Nusantara*. 1(1), 20-25.
- Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI), 2018. Aair dan Air Limbah-Bagian 81 , Cara Uji Arsen (As) dengan Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom(SSA)-Generator Hidrida (SNI 6989.81:2018). Badan Standarisasi Nasional. Jakarta.
- Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI), 2012. Pupuk NPK Padat 2, Cara Uji Kadar Arsen (As) dengan Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom(SSA) (SNI 2803.2:2012). Badan Standarisasi Nasional. Jakarta.
- Suherman, R., 2011. Uji Kadar Logam Pb, Cd, dan Fe Pada Air Situ Cileduk Pamulangan. Skripsi, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Sukaryono, I.D., Hadinoto, S., dan Fasa, L.R., 2017. Verifikasi Metode Pengujian Cemaran Logam pada Air Minum dalam Kemasan (AMDK) dengan AAS-GFA. *Majalah Biam*. (8-16)
- Tanase, I.G.H., Popa D.E., David, I.G., Buleandra, M., 2010, Single Laboratory Validation of Method for the Determination of Total Inorganic Arsenic By Hydride Generation Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. *Analytical Letters*. 4(8), 1172-1189. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00032710903518609>.
- Toha, H.M., Makarim, A.K., dan Abdulrachman, S., 2001. Pemupukan NPK pada Varietas IR64 di Musim Ketiga Pola Indeks Pertanaman Padi 300. *Penelitian Pertanian Tanaman Pangan*. 20(1), 40-49. doi:
- Vera., 2011. Analisis Logam Timbal (Pb), Timah (Sn) dan Kadmium (Cd) dalam Buah Lengkeng Kemasan Kaleng Secara Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom. Skripsi, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia.
- Wiyantoko, B., Kurniawati, P., dan Purbaningtiyas, T.E., 2017. Pengujian Nitrogen Total, Kandungan Air da Cemaran Logam Timbal pada Pupuk Anorganik Nitrogen Phospor Kalium (NPK) Padat. *Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi* 6(1), 51-60. doi: <https://doi.org/10.23887/jstundiksha.v6i1.9439>

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan

A. Pembuatan deret standar

1. Pembuatan larutan baku 100 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \text{ mg/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ mg/L} \\ V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ mg/L}}{1000 \text{ mg/L}} \\ V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

2. Pembuatan larutan baku 10 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ mg/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 10 \text{ mg/L} \\ V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 10 \text{ mg/L}}{100 \text{ mg/L}} \\ V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

3. Pembuatan larutan baku 1 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 10 \text{ mg/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 1 \text{ mg/L} \\ V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 1 \text{ mg/L}}{10 \text{ mg/L}} \\ V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

4. Pembuatan deret standar 20; 40; 60; 80; 100 µg/L .

a. Deret standar 20 µg/L

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \text{ µg/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 20 \text{ µg/L} \\ V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 20 \text{ µg/L}}{1000 \text{ µg/L}} \\ V_1 &= 2 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

b. Deret standar 40 µg/L

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\
 V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 40 \mu\text{g/L} \\
 V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 40 \mu\text{g/L}}{1000 \mu\text{g/L}} \\
 V_1 &= 4 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Deret standar 60 $\mu\text{g/L}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\
 V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 60 \mu\text{g/L} \\
 V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 60 \mu\text{g/L}}{1000 \mu\text{g/L}} \\
 V_1 &= 6 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Deret standar 80 $\mu\text{g/L}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\
 V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 80 \mu\text{g/L} \\
 V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 80 \mu\text{g/L}}{1000 \mu\text{g/L}} \\
 V_1 &= 8 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Deret standar 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \cdot C_1 &= V_2 \cdot C_2 \\
 V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/L} &= 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \mu\text{g/L} \\
 V_1 &= \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \mu\text{g/L}}{1000 \mu\text{g/L}} \\
 V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Uji Linearitas

	X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
	20	0,107	400	0,011449	2,14
	40	0,216	1600	0,046656	8,64
	60	0,298	3600	0,088804	17,88
	80	0,385	6400	0,148225	30,8
	100	0,452	10000	0,204304	45,2
Σ	300	1,458	22000	0,499438	104,66
rata-rata	60	0,2916	4400	0,099888	20,932

X (µg/L)	Y (abs)	Yc (abs)	Yi-Yc (abs)	(Yi-Yc) ²
20	0,107	0,1198	-0,0128	0,00016384
40	0,216	0,2057	0,0103	0,00010609
60	0,298	0,2916	0,0064	4,096E-05
80	0,385	0,3775	0,0075	5,625E-05
100	0,452	0,4634	-0,0114	0,00012996

$$y = bx + a$$

$$y = 0,0043x + 0,0339$$

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{(n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

$$r = \frac{(5 \times 104,66) - (300 \times 1,458)}{\sqrt{((5 \times 22000) - (300 \times 300))(5 \times 0,499438) - (1,458 \times 1,458)}}$$

$$r = \frac{(523,3 - 437,4)}{\sqrt{(110000 - 90000)(2,49719 - 2,125764)}}$$

$$r = \frac{85,9}{\sqrt{20000 \times 0,371426}}$$

$$r = \frac{85,9}{86,18886}$$

$$r = 0,9966$$

C. Uji Presisi

Reapetability

Tanggal analisa : 8 November 2023

No	W (g)	Kg	($\mu\text{g/L}$)	(mg/L)	V labu akhir (L)	mg/kg
1	1,0034	0,0010034	48,0307	0,0480307	0,1	4,79
2	1,0028	0,0010028	47,0077	0,0470077	0,1	4,69
3	1,0076	0,0010076	45,7289	0,0457289	0,1	4,54
4	1,0084	0,0010084	44,9616	0,0449616	0,1	4,46
5	1,0046	0,0010046	45,2174	0,0452174	0,1	4,50
6	1,002	0,001002	44,4501	0,0444501	0,1	4,44
7	1,0078	0,0010078	48,5422	0,0485422	0,1	4,82
8	1,0062	0,0010062	44,4501	0,0444501	0,1	4,42
9	1,0026	0,0010026	49,5653	0,0495653	0,1	4,94
10	1,0022	0,0010022	43,4271	0,0434271	0,1	4,33

No	X	(X-Xratarata)	(X-Xratarata) ²
1	4,79	0,19	0,037951215
2	4,69	0,10	0,009150915
3	4,54	-0,05	0,00287146
4	4,46	-0,13	0,017762844
5	4,50	-0,09	0,00827171
6	4,44	-0,16	0,024288118
7	4,82	0,22	0,050474788
8	4,42	-0,17	0,030402606
9	4,94	0,35	0,123687445
10	4,33	-0,26	0,066981152
Jumlah	45,92	0,00	0,37
Rata-rata	4,59	0,00	0,04
SD			0,20
%CV			4,43
%CV Horwitz			12,72
2/3 %CV Horwitz			8,48

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0480307\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0034\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,79 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0470077\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0028\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,69 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0457289\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0076\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,54 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0449616\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0084\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,46 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0452174\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0046\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,50 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0444501\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,002\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,44 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0485422\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0078\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,82 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0444501\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0062\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,42 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0495653\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0026\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,94 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{j. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= \frac{0,0434271\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0022\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 4,33 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 SD &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0,37}{10-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{0,37}{9}} \\
 &= 0,20
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \%CV &= \frac{SD}{\bar{x}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,20}{4,59} \times 100\% \\
 &= 4,43\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% CV \text{ Horwitz} &= 2^{1-0,5 \log c} \\
 &= 2^{1-0,5 \log 4,59} \\
 &= 12,72\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2/3 \%CV \text{ Horwitz} &= \frac{2}{3} \times 12,72 \\
 &= 8,48\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Tanggal Analisa : 10 November 2023

No	W (g)	Kg	(µg/L)	(mg/L)	V labu akhir (L)	mg/kg
1	1,0012	0,0010012	44,533	0,044533	0,1	4,45
2	1,0006	0,0010006	52,254	0,052254		5,22
3	1,0078	0,0010078	46,7746	0,0467746		4,64
4	1,0048	0,0010048	50,5106	0,0505106		5,03
5	1,0068	0,0010068	48,7671	0,0487671		4,84
6	1,0032	0,0010032	50,0125	0,0500125		4,99
7	1,008	0,001008	41,5442	0,0415442		4,12
8	1,0052	0,0010052	49,5143	0,0495143		4,93
9	1,0048	0,0010048	43,0386	0,0430386		4,28
10	1,0082	0,0010082	48,269	0,048269		4,79

No	X	(X-Xratarata)	(X-Xratarata) ²
1	4,45	-0,28	0,078740211
2	5,22	0,49	0,243737056
3	4,64	-0,09	0,007623232
4	5,03	0,30	0,08901954
5	4,84	0,12	0,013271741
6	4,99	0,26	0,065909134
7	4,12	-0,61	0,368595781
8	4,93	0,20	0,038906162
9	4,28	-0,45	0,198264614
10	4,79	0,06	0,003489505
Jumlah	47,29	0,00	1,11
Rata-rata	4,73	0,00	0,11
SD			0,35
%CV			7,42
%CV horwitz			12,66
2/3 %CV Horwitz			8,44

$$\text{a. Kadar As} = \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{0,0467746\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0078\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} = 4,64 \text{ mg/kg}$$

$$= \frac{0,044533\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0012 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 4,45 \text{ mg/kg}$$

$$\text{b. Kadar As} = \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{0,052254\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0006\text{g} \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 5,22 \text{ mg/kg}$$

$$\text{c. Kadar As} = \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\text{d. Kadar As} = \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{0,0505106\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0048\text{g} \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 5,03 \text{ mg/kg}$$

$$\text{e. Kadar As} = \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{0,0487671\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0048\text{g} \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 4,84 \text{ mg/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} &= \frac{0,0495143 \text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0052\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0500125 \text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0068\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} &= 4,93 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 &= 4,99 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \text{g. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} &= \frac{0,0430386 \text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0048\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0415442 \text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,008\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} &= 4,28 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 &= 4,12 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \text{h. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} &= \frac{0,048269 \text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0082\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 & &= 4,79 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{SD} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{1,11}{10-1}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{1,11}{9}} \\
 &= 0,35
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \%CV &= \frac{\text{SD}}{\bar{x}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,35}{4,73} \times 100\% \\
 &= 7,42\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ CV Horwitz} &= 2^{1-0,5 \log c} \\
 &= 2^{1-0,5 \log 4,73} \\
 &= 12,66\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2/3 \%KV \text{ Horwitz} &= \frac{2}{3} \times 12,72 \\ &= 8,44\% \end{aligned}$$

Tanggal analisa : 29 November 2023

No	W (g)	Kg	($\mu\text{g/L}$)	(mg/L)	V labu akhir (L)	mg/kg
1	1,0058	0,0010058	54,9709	0,0549709	0,1	5,47
2	1,008	0,001008	50,78	0,05078	0,1	5,04
3	1,006	0,001006	47,986	0,047986	0,1	4,77
4	1,0086	0,0010086	51,7113	0,0517113	0,1	5,13
5	1,007	0,001007	50,3143	0,0503143	0,1	5,00
6	1,004	0,001004	53,8068	0,0538068	0,1	5,36
7	1,0012	0,0010012	51,2456	0,0512456	0,1	5,12
8	1,0084	0,0010084	51,0128	0,0510128	0,1	5,06
9	1,0088	0,0010088	51,2456	0,0512456	0,1	5,08
10	1,002	0,001002	53,1083	0,0531083	0,1	5,30

No	X	(X-Xrata rata)	(X-xrata rata) ²
1	5,47	0,33	0,111610239
2	5,04	-0,09	0,008763045
3	4,77	-0,36	0,130558956
4	5,13	0,00	1,82506E-05
5	5,00	-0,13	0,018185799
6	5,36	0,23	0,051953671
7	5,12	-0,01	0,000166195
8	5,06	-0,07	0,005259637
9	5,08	-0,05	0,002647338
10	5,30	0,17	0,028533964
Jumlah	46,01	0,00	0,36
Rata-rata	5,13	0,00	0,04
SD			0,20
%CV			3,89
%CV Horwitz			12,51
2/3 %CV Horwitz			8,34

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0549709\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0058\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,47 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{b. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,05078\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,008\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,04 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{b. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,047986\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,006\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 4,77 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{d. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0517113\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0086\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,13 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{e. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0503143\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,007\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,00 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{f. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0538068\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,004\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,36 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{g. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0512456\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0012\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,12 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{h. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0510128\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0084\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,06 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{i. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0512456\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,0088\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,08 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \\
 \text{j. Kadar As} &= \frac{C \times V}{W \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0531083\text{mg/L} \times 0,1\text{L}}{1,002\text{g} \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &= 5,30 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,36}{10-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,36}{9}}$$

$$= 0,20$$

$$\%CV = \frac{SD}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,20}{5,13} \times 100\%$$

$$= 3,89\%$$

$$\% CV \text{ Horwitz} = 2^{1-0,5 \log c}$$

$$= 2^{1-0,5 \log 5,13}$$

$$= 12,51\%$$

$$2/3\%CV \text{ Horwitz} = \frac{2}{3} \times 12,51$$

$$= 8,34\%$$

Reproducibility

No	W	Kg	(µg/L)	(mg/L)	V labu akhir (L)	mg/kg
1	1,0034	0,001003	48,0307	0,048031	0,1	4,79
2	1,0028	0,001003	47,0077	0,047008	0,1	4,69
3	1,0076	0,001008	45,7289	0,045729	0,1	4,54
4	1,0084	0,001008	44,9616	0,044962	0,1	4,46
5	1,0046	0,001005	45,2174	0,045217	0,1	4,50
6	1,002	0,001002	44,4501	0,04445	0,1	4,44
7	1,0078	0,001008	48,5422	0,048542	0,1	4,82
8	1,0062	0,001006	44,4501	0,04445	0,1	4,42
9	1,0026	0,001003	49,5653	0,049565	0,1	4,94
10	1,0022	0,001002	43,4271	0,043427	0,1	4,33

No	W	Kg	($\mu\text{g/L}$)	(mg/L)	V labu akhir (L)	mg/kg
11	1,0012	0,001001	44,533	0,044533	0,1	4,45
12	1,0006	0,001001	52,254	0,052254	0,1	5,22
13	1,0078	0,001008	46,7746	0,046775	0,1	4,64
14	1,0048	0,001005	50,5106	0,050511	0,1	5,03
15	1,0068	0,001007	48,7671	0,048767	0,1	4,84
16	1,0032	0,001003	50,0125	0,050013	0,1	4,99
17	1,008	0,001008	41,5442	0,041544	0,1	4,12
18	1,0052	0,001005	49,5143	0,049514	0,1	4,93
19	1,0048	0,001005	43,0386	0,043039	0,1	4,28
20	1,0082	0,001008	48,269	0,048269	0,1	4,79
21	1,0058	0,001006	54,9709	0,054971	0,1	5,47
22	1,008	0,001008	50,78	0,05078	0,1	5,04
23	1,006	0,001006	47,986	0,047986	0,1	4,77
24	1,0086	0,001009	51,7113	0,051711	0,1	5,13
25	1,007	0,001007	50,3143	0,050314	0,1	5,00
26	1,004	0,001004	53,8068	0,053807	0,1	5,36
27	1,0012	0,001001	51,2456	0,051246	0,1	5,12
28	1,0084	0,001008	51,0128	0,051013	0,1	5,06
29	1,0088	0,001009	51,2456	0,051246	0,1	5,08
30	1,002	0,001002	53,1083	0,053108	0,1	5,30

No	X	(X-Xrata-rata)	(X-Xrata-rata) ²
1	4,79	-0,03	0,00092981
2	4,69	-0,13	0,016807329
3	4,54	-0,28	0,077779356
4	4,46	-0,36	0,128580202
5	4,50	-0,32	0,100015607
6	4,44	-0,38	0,145275288
7	4,82	0,00	0,00
8	4,42	-0,40	0,159733653
9	4,94	0,13	0,015974119
10	4,33	-0,48	0,234363139
11	4,45	-0,37	0,136401129
12	5,22	0,40	0,164007959
13	4,64	-0,18	0,030986382
14	5,03	0,21	0,04395021

No	X	(X-Xrata-rata)	(X-Xrata-rata) ²
15	4,84	0,03	0,000701438
16	4,99	0,17	0,028227149
17	4,12	-0,70	0,484192285
18	4,93	0,11	0,011778344
19	4,28	-0,53	0,285142671
20	4,79	-0,03	0,000878905
21	5,47	0,65	0,420037569
22	5,04	0,22	0,048580891
23	4,77	-0,05	0,002238005
24	5,13	0,31	0,095944938
25	5,00	0,18	0,032100863
26	5,36	0,54	0,2937156
27	5,12	0,30	0,090679409
28	5,06	0,24	0,058321534
29	5,08	0,26	0,068942783
30	5,30	0,48	0,233232842
Jumlah	144,52	0,00	3,41
Rata-rata	4,82	0,00	0,11
SD			0,34
%CV			7,12
%CV Horwitz			12,63
2/3 %CV Hourwitz			8,42
%CV < 2/3 %CV Horwitz			7,12 < 8,42

SD =

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3,41}{10-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3,41}{9}}$$

$$= 0,34$$

$$\%CV = \frac{SD}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,34}{4,82} \times 100\%$$

$$= 7,12\%$$

$$\% \text{ CV Horwitz} = 2^{1-0,5 \log c}$$

$$= 2^{1-0,5 \log 4,82}$$

$$= 12,63\%$$

$$2/3 \% \text{ CV Horwitz} = \frac{2}{3} \times 12,63$$

$$= 8,42\%$$

D. Uji Akurasi

No	W (g)	C terukur (µg/L)	mg/L	V labu (L)	mg/kg	% akurasi
1	0,0258	45,8906	0,045891	0,1	177,87	88,94
2	0,0256	46,1234	0,046123	0,1	180,17	90,08
3	0,0256	46,1502	0,04615	0,1	180,27	90,14
4	0,0258	50,3143	0,050314	0,1	195,02	97,51
5	0,0254	52,6426	0,052643	0,1	207,25	103,63
6	0,0252	51,9441	0,051944	0,1	206,13	103,06
7	0,0258	49,8487	0,049849	0,1	193,21	96,61
8	0,0258	54,7381	0,054738	0,1	212,16	106,08
9	0,025	54,0396	0,05404	0,1	216,16	108,08
10	0,025	52,6426	0,052643	0,1	210,57	105,29
Rata-rata						98,94
Rentang akurasi						95-105%

Berat SRM yang digunakan

$$\text{Ppm (mg/Kg)} = \frac{\text{C terukur (mg/L)} \times \text{FP} \times \text{V labu ukur akhir(L)}}{\text{W (Kg)}}$$

$$\text{Ppm} \times \text{W} = \text{C terukur} \times \text{V labu ukur akhir}$$

$$200 \text{ mg/Kg} \times \text{W} = 0,05 \text{ mg/L} \times 0,1 \text{ L}$$

$$200 \text{ mg/Kg} \times \text{W} = 0,005 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{W} = \frac{0,005 \text{ mg}}{200 \text{ mg/Kg}}$$

$$\text{W} = 0,000025 \text{ Kg}$$

$$W = 0,025 \text{ g}$$

$$\% \text{ Trueness} = \frac{X}{U} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \% &= \frac{177,87\text{mg/kg}}{200 \text{ mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 88,94\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \% &= \frac{180,17\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 90,08\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \% &= \frac{180,27\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 90,14\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \% &= \frac{195,02\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 97,51\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \% &= \frac{207,25\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 103,63\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad \% &= \frac{206,13\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 103,06\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad \% &= \frac{193,21\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 96,61\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \quad \% &= \frac{212,16\text{mg/kg}}{200 \text{ mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 106,08\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \quad \% &= \frac{216,16\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 108,08\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \quad \% &= \frac{210,57\text{mg/kg}}{200\text{mg/kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 105,29\% \end{aligned}$$

E. Uji Limit Deteksi dan Limit Kuantitasi

Tabel hasil pengujian Limit deteksi dan Limit Kuantitasi

No	X terbaca	Y (abs)	Yc (abs)	Y-Yrata-rata (abs)	(Y-Y rata-rata) ²
1	-12,3467	0	0,0584	-0,0024	5,76E-06
2	-10,444	0,009	0,0584	0,0066	4,36E-05
3	-12,3467	0	0,0584	-0,0024	5,76E-06
4	-11,0782	0,006	0,0584	0,0036	1,3E-05
5	-12,3467	0	0,0584	-0,0024	5,76E-06
6	-11,2896	0,005	0,0584	0,0026	6,76E-06
7	-12,3467	0	0,0584	-0,0024	5,76E-06
8	-12,3467	0	0,0584	-0,0024	5,76E-06
9	-12,3467	0	0,0584	-0,0024	5,76E-06
10	-11,5011	0,004	0,0584	0,0016	2,56E-06
Rata-rata	-11,8393	0,0024	0,0584	-2,60209E-19	$\sum (Y-Yc)^2 = 0,0001$

Pembuatan As 9 µg/L

$$V1 \cdot C1 = V2 \cdot C2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/L} = 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 9 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$V1 = \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 9 \mu\text{g/L}}{1000 \mu\text{g/L}}$$

$$V1 = 0,9 \text{ mL}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(Y-Y_{rata-rata})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,0001004}{10-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,0001004}{9}}$$

$$= 0,00334$$

$$\text{LOD} = \frac{\text{Rata-rata absorbansi blanko} + (3 \times \text{SD})}{A} \times C$$

$$= \frac{0,0024 + (3 \times 0,00334)}{0,079} \times 9$$

$$\text{LOD} = 1,41 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$\text{LOQ} = \frac{\text{Rata-rata absorbansi blanko} + (10 \times \text{SD})}{A} \times C$$

$$= \frac{0,0024 + (10 \times 0,00334)}{0,0079} \times 9$$

$$\text{LOQ} = 4,08 \mu\text{g/L}$$

F. Uji Ketahanan (Robustness)

Tabel hasil pengujian sesuai SNI 2803:2012

No	W (g)	Kg	ppb (ug/L)	ppm (mg/L)	V labu akhir (L)	mg/kg
1	1,0058	0,0010058	54,9709	0,0549709	0,1	5,47
2	1,008	0,001008	50,78	0,05078	0,1	5,04
3	1,006	0,001006	47,986	0,047986	0,1	4,77
4	1,0086	0,0010086	51,7113	0,0517113	0,1	5,13
5	1,007	0,001007	50,3143	0,0503143	0,1	5,00
6	1,004	0,001004	53,8068	0,0538068	0,1	5,36
7	1,0012	0,0010012	51,2456	0,0512456	0,1	5,12
8	1,0084	0,0010084	51,0128	0,0510128	0,1	5,06
9	1,0088	0,0010088	51,2456	0,0512456	0,1	5,08
10	1,002	0,001002	53,1083	0,0531083	0,1	5,30
Rata-rata						5,13

Tabel hasil pengujian dengan perubahan

No.	W	Kg	ppb (ug/L)	ppm (mg/L)	Labu ukur (L)	mg/kg
1	1,0086	0,0010086	48,4861	0,0484861	0,1	4,81
2	1,0052	0,0010052	51,6844	0,0516844	0,1	5,14
3	1,0084	0,0010084	52,1109	0,0521109	0,1	5,17
4	1,008	0,001008	48,9126	0,0489126	0,1	4,85
5	1,0078	0,0010078	50,8316	0,0508316	0,1	5,04
6	1,0027	0,0010027	53,177	0,053177	0,1	5,30

No.	W	Kg	ppb (ug/L)	ppm (mg/L)	Labu ukur (L)	mg/kg
7	1,007	0,001007	51,6844	0,0516844	0,1	5,13
8	1,0072	0,0010072	50,6183	0,0506183	0,1	5,03
9	1,002	0,001002	51,0448	0,0510448	0,1	5,09
10	1,0076	0,0010076	48,8614	0,0488614	0,1	4,85
Rata-rata						5,04

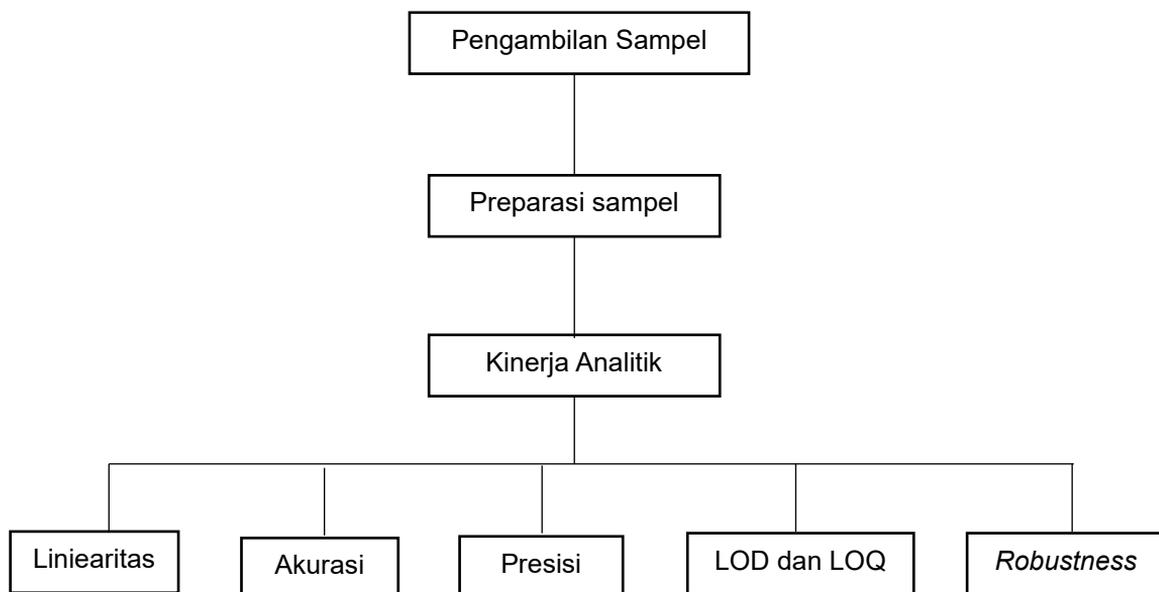
Tabel output uji t dan uji f

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	5,13131	5,041803
Variance	0,039744	0,025936
Observations	10	10
Pooled Variance	0,03284	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	18	
t Stat	1,104433	t hitung
P(T<=t) one-tail	0,141975	
t Critical one-tail	1,734064	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0,283951	
t Critical two-tail	2,100922	t tabel

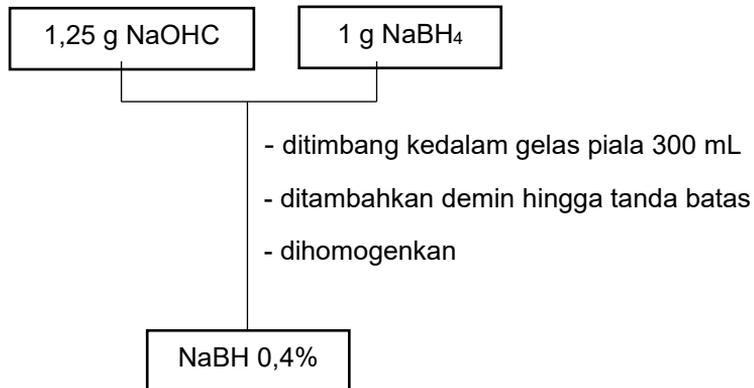
F-Test Two-Sample for Variances		
	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	5,13130955	5,04180263
Variance	0,03974412	0,0259361
Observations	10	10
Df	9	9
F	1,53238648	f hitung
P(F<=f) one-tail	0,26747636	
F Critical one-tail	3,1788931	f tabel

Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja

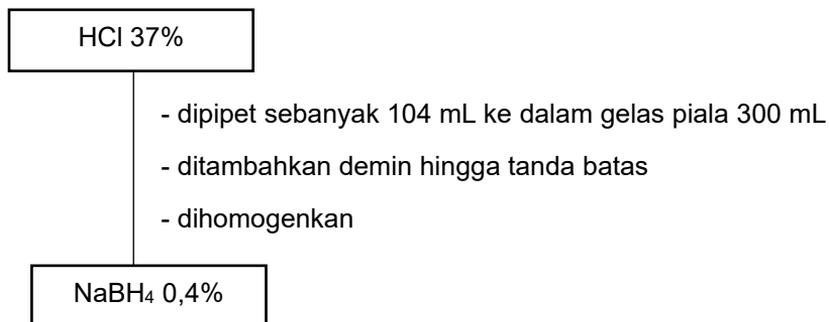
1. Diagram Alir

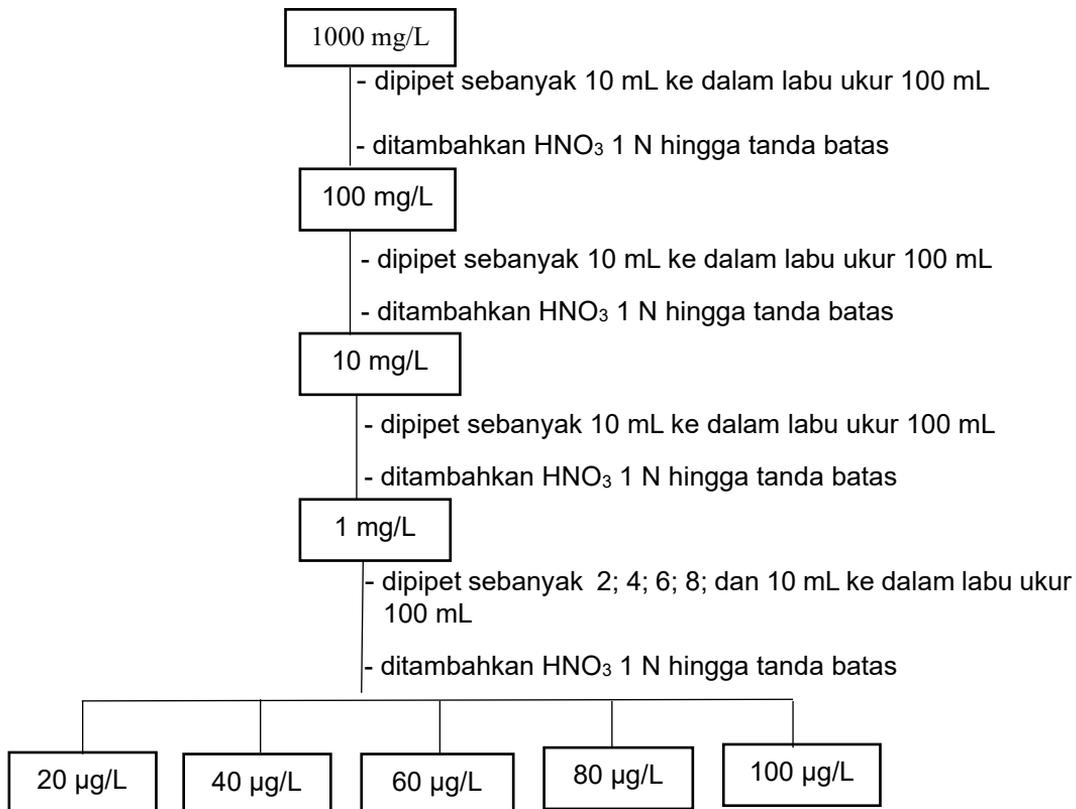


2. Pembuatan larutan pereduksi NaBH_4 0,4%

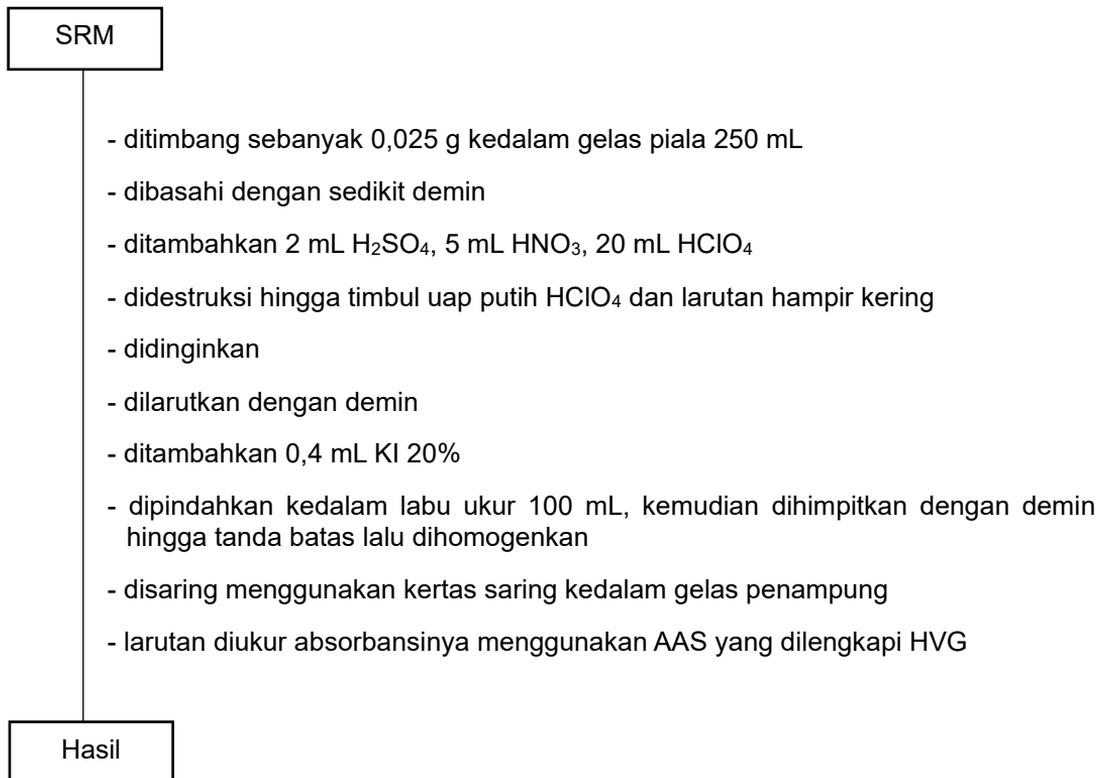


3. Pembuatan larutan pereduksi HCl 5 M

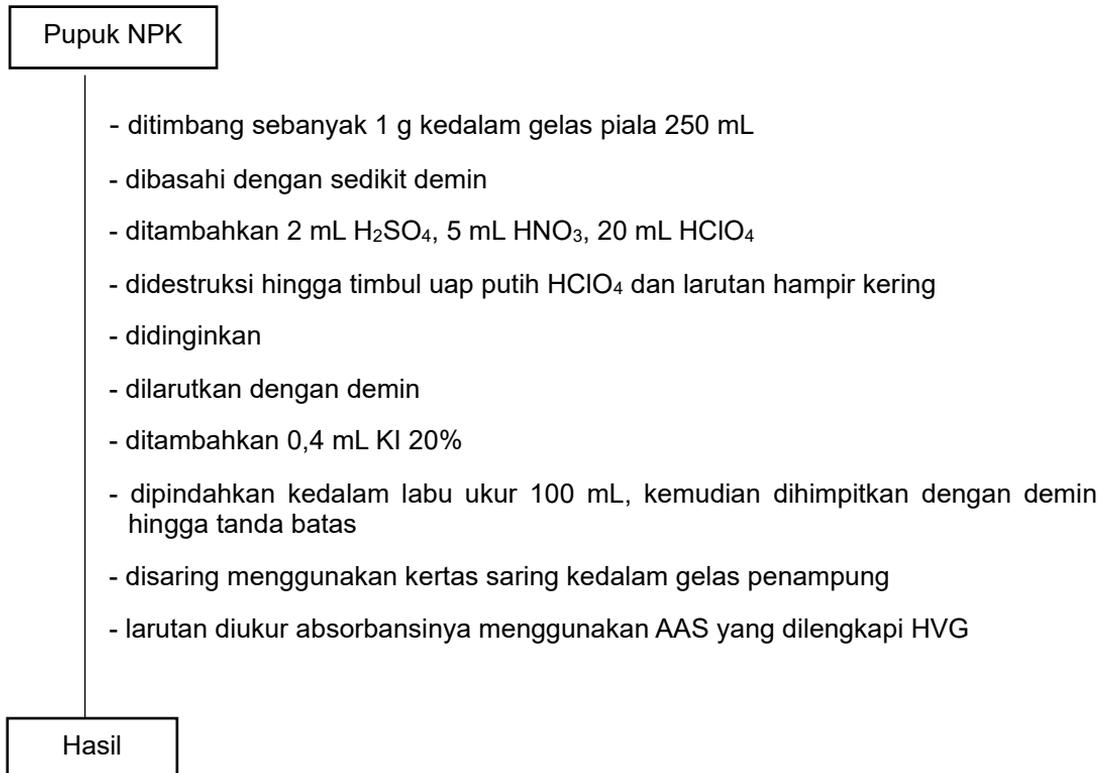


4. Pembuatan deret standar 20; 40; 60; 80; dan 100 µg/L

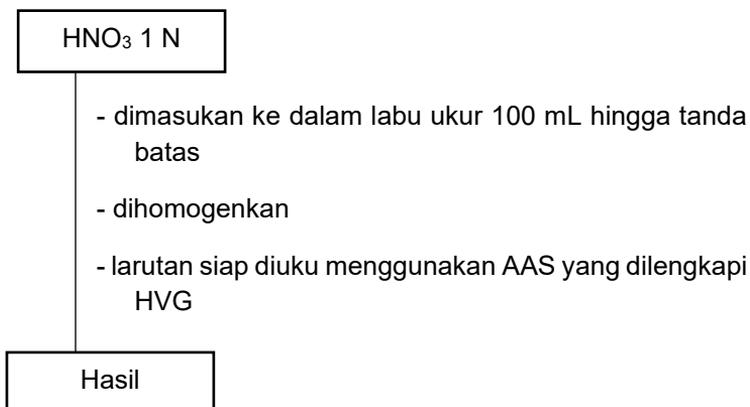
5. Uji Akurasi



6. Uji Presisi



7. Uji Batas Deteksi dan Batas Kuantitasi



8. Pembuatan As 9 µg/L

As 1 mg/L

- dipipet sebanyak 0,9 mL ke dalam labu ukur 100 mL
- ditambahkan HNO₃ 1 N hingga tanda batas
- dihomogenkan
- Absorbansi larutan diukur menggunakan AAS yang dilengkapi HVG

Hasil

9. Uji Ketahanan (*Robustness*)

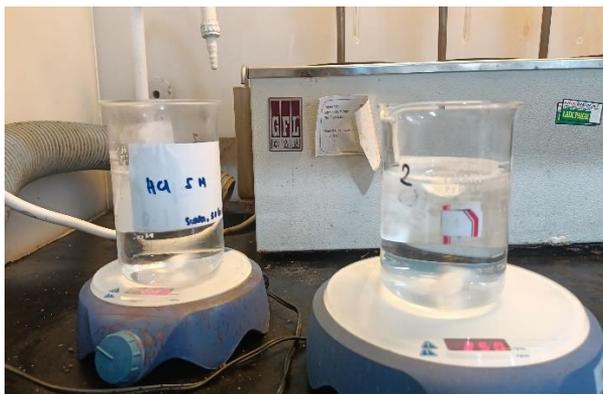
Pupuk NPK

- ditimbang sebanyak 1 g kedalam gelas piala 250 mL
- dibasahi dengan sedikit demin
- ditambahkan 1 mL H₂SO₄, 5 mL HNO₃, 20 mL HClO₄
- didestruksi hingga timbul uap putih HClO₄ dan larutan hampir kering
- didinginkan
- dilarutkan dengan demin
- ditambahkan 0,4 mL KI 20%
- dipindahkan kedalam labu ukur 100 mL, kemudian dihimpitkan dengan demin hingga tanda batas
- disaring menggunakan kertas saring kedalam gelas penampung
- larutan diukur absorbansinya menggunakan AAS yang dilengkapi HVG

Hasil

Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi

1. Pembuatan larutan pereduksi untuk HVG



2. Pembuatan deret standar As



3. Pengujian akurasi, presisi, LOD, LOQ, dan *Robustness*



Sampel Pupuk NPK



SRM



Penimbangan sampel



Penambahan demin dan *reagent*



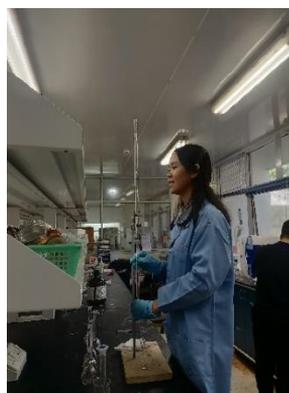
Destruksi sampel



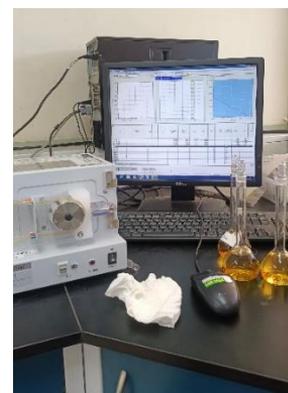
Penambahan KI 20%



Penambahan demin dan Penyaringan



pembuatan blanko untuk LOD dan LOQ



Pengukuran dengan AAS-HVG