

LAMPIRAN

1. Perhitungan Pembuatan Bahan Analisa

- EDTA 0,01 M dalam 1000 ml

Sifat kimia :

Massa molar 372 gr/mol

Rumus :

$$M = \frac{gr}{Mr} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{V}$$

$$0,01M = \frac{gr}{372} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ml}}$$

$$gr = 3,72 \text{ gram}$$

- NaOH 1 N dalam 100 ml

Sifat kimia :

Massa molar 40 gr/mol

Rumus :

$$N = \frac{gr}{Mr} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{V} \times e$$

$$1 N = \frac{gr}{40} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{100 \text{ ml}} \times 1$$

$$gr = 4 \text{ gram}$$

2. Perhitungan Kesadahan

$$\text{kesadahan (ppm)} = \frac{1000}{V_{\text{contoh uji}}} \times V_{EDTA} \times M_{EDTA} \times 100$$

- Perhitungan Kesadahan pada Air Awal (Air Sungai Blibis)

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 4,1 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 205 \text{ ppm}$$

➤ Perhitungan Kesadahan pada Column Kation

- Buka Valve 1/3

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 0,4 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 20 \text{ ppm}$$

- Buka Valve 2/3

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 0,8 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 40 \text{ ppm}$$

- Buka Valve Penuh (1)

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 1,1 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 55 \text{ ppm}$$

➤ Perhitungan Kesadahan pada Column Anion

- Buka Valve 1/3

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 0,3 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 15 \text{ ppm}$$

- Buka Valve 2/3

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 0,6 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 30 \text{ ppm}$$

- Buka Valve Penuh (1)

$$\text{kesadahan} = \frac{1000}{20 \text{ mL}} \times 1,0 \text{ mL} \times 0,01 \text{ mmol/mL} \times 100 = 50 \text{ ppm}$$

3. Foto Hasil Pengamatan

➤ Keadaan Sungai Blibis



➤ Analisa Kesadahan

- Sebelum titrasi (setelah penambahan indikator EBT)



- Setelah titrasi



