

## **ABSTRAK**

### **STUDI ANALISIS MINERAL ELEKTROLIT TERTENTU ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ dan $\text{Cl}^-$ ) DALAM AIR MINUM KEMASAN DAN AIR MINUM SUMBER MATA AIR PERMUKAAN TANAH DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE TITRIMETRI EDTA DAN ARGENTOMETRI**

**Oleh**

**Ratna Maulina Dewi**

Telah dilakukan studi analisis mineral elektrolit tertentu ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  dan  $\text{Cl}^-$ ) dalam air minum kemasan dan air minum sumber mata air permukaan tanah dengan menggunakan metode titrimetri EDTA dan argentometri. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa air minum dalam kemasan ( $\text{SK}_1$  dan  $\text{SK}_2$ ) memiliki kadar kesadahan total berturut-turut sebesar 20 mg / L dan 62 mg / L serta kadar klorida berturut-turut sebesar 0 mg / L dan 7,49 mg / L. Air permukaan tanah yang berasal dari perumahan dengan lokasi yang berbeda ( $\text{AT}_1$  dan  $\text{AT}_2$ ) memiliki kadar kesadahan total berturut-turut sebesar 40 mg / L dan 68 mg / L serta kadar klorida berturut-turut sebesar 31,99 mg / L dan 35,98 mg / L. Air permukaan tanah yang berasal dari sumber mata air pegunungan (AG) memiliki kadar kesadahan total sebesar 40 mg / L dan kadar klorida sebesar 3,99 mg / L. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, air dalam kemasan dan air permukaan tanah dari segi kesadahan dan klorida telah memenuhi standar persyaratan kualitas air minum menurut Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI NO. 492 / MENKES / PER / IV / 2010 dan layak untuk digunakan.

Kata kunci : Analisis mineral elektrolit, air minum, metode titrimetri EDTA, metode argentometri.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **STUDY OF CERTAIN MINERALS ELECTROLYTE ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , and $\text{Cl}^-$ ) IN BOTTLED DRINKING WATER AND FOUNTAIN GROUND SURFACE DRINKING WATER USING TITRIMETRIC EDTA AND ARGENTOMETRY METHOD**

**By**

**Ratna Maulina Dewi**

Study on analysis of certain minerals electrolyte ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$ ) in bottled drinking water and fountain ground surface drinking water using titrimetric EDTA and argentometry method have been done. The results showed that in bottled drinking water ( $\text{SK}_1$  and  $\text{SK}_2$ ) have concentration of total hardness are 20 mg / L and 62 mg / L respectively. The concentration of chloride are 0 mg / L and 7,49 mg / L respectively. Ground water originating from different location of residence ( $\text{AT}_1$  and  $\text{AT}_2$ ) have concentration of total hardness are 40 mg / L and 68 mg / L and also concentration of chloride are 31,99 mg / L and 35,98 mg / L respectively. Ground water from mountain springs (AG) has concentration of total hardness of 40 mg / L and concentration of chloride is 3,99 mg / L. Based on these results, bottled water and ground water in terms of hardness and chloride content have fulfill the requirements standards of drinking water quality according to Minister of Health Regulation No. 492 / MENKES / PER / IV / 2010 and suitable for use.

**Key words** : Analysis of electrolyte minerals, drinking water, titrimetric EDTA method, argentometry method.