

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KADAR TIMBAL (PB) PADA UDANG (*CARIDEA SP.*) DARI PERAIRAN OEBELO KECIL DESA TANAH MERAH KABUPATEN KUPANG

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Udang (*Caridea* sp.) merupakan organisme laut yang paling dinikmati sebagai makanan, karena dagingnya yang gurih dan sangat di gemari oleh banyak orang. Jika udang tersebut tercemar logam timbal (Pb) akan berdampak negatif bagi tubuh manusia apabila terlalu banyak dikonsumsi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kadar logam timbal (Pb) pada udang (*Caridea* sp.) dengan menggunakan spektrofotometer serapan atom (SSA) dan untuk mengetahui udang (*Caridea* sp.) tersebut layak atau tidak layak dikonsumsi. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode penelitian deskriptif, pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Setelah itu dilakukan uji kualitatif dan kuantitatif pada sampel. Data dianalisis secara statistik deskriptif dengan menghitung rata-rata kandungan logam berat pada spesies udang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa uji kualitatif pada sampel udang (*Caridea* sp.) yang telah ditambahkan ditizon 0,005% b/v menunjukkan bahwa sampel udang I,II dan III positif (+) mengandung timbal (Pb). Sedangkan hasil uji kuantitatif di peroleh kadar logam timbal (Pb) pada sampel daging udang, yaitu sampel 1 dengan kadar timbal - 0,053 mg/g, sampel 2 dengan kadar timbal -0,052 mg/g dan sampel 3 dengan kadar timbal -0,071 mg/g. Hasil kadar logam timbal (Pb) tersebut di bawah ambang batas SNI. 7387.2009, yaitu 0,0005 mg/g.

Kata Kunci : Udang, Logam Berat, Timbal, Uji Kualitatif, Uji Kuantitatif, Spektrometer Serapan Atom

Keterangan :

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ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF LEAD (PB) LEVELS IN SHRIMP (*CARIDEA SP.*) FROM OEBELO KECIL WATERS, TANAH MERAH VILLAGE, KUPANG REGENCY

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Shrimp (*Caridea* sp.) is a marine organism that is most enjoyed as food, because its meat is delicious and is very popular with many people. If the shrimp is contaminated with lead (Pb), it will have a negative impact on the human body if too much is consumed. This research aims to determine levels of lead (Pb) in shrimp (*Caridea* sp.) using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (ASA). This research applies descriptive research methods, sampling using purposive sampling technique. After that, qualitative and quantitative tests were carried out on the samples. The data will be analyzed descriptively statistically by calculating the average heavy metal content in shrimp species. The results of the research showed that qualitative tests on shrimp samples (*Caridea* sp.) which had been added with 0.005% w/v dithizone showed that shrimp samples I, II and III were positive (+) for containing lead (Pb). Meanwhile, the quantitative test results showed that lead (Pb) levels were found in shrimp meat samples, namely sample 1 with a lead content of -0,53 mg/g, sample 2 with a lead content of -0,52 mg/g and sample 3 with a lead content of -0,71 mg/g. The results of the lead (Pb) metal content are below the SNI threshold. 7387.2009. based on SNI.7387.2009 concerning the maximum limit for heavy metal contamination in food for lead in shrimp, namely 0.0005 mg/g.

Keywords : Shrimp, Heavy Metals, Lead, Qualitative Test, Quantitative Test, Atomic Absorption Spectrometer

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