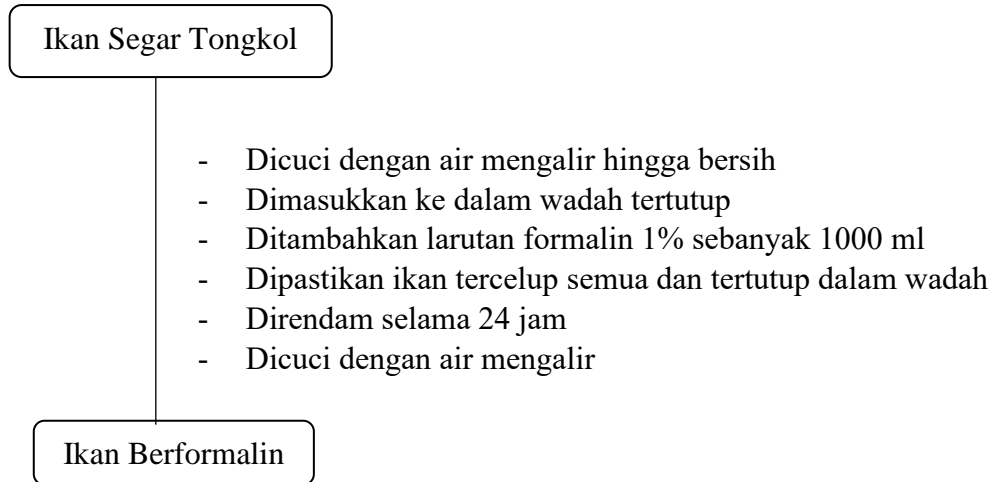
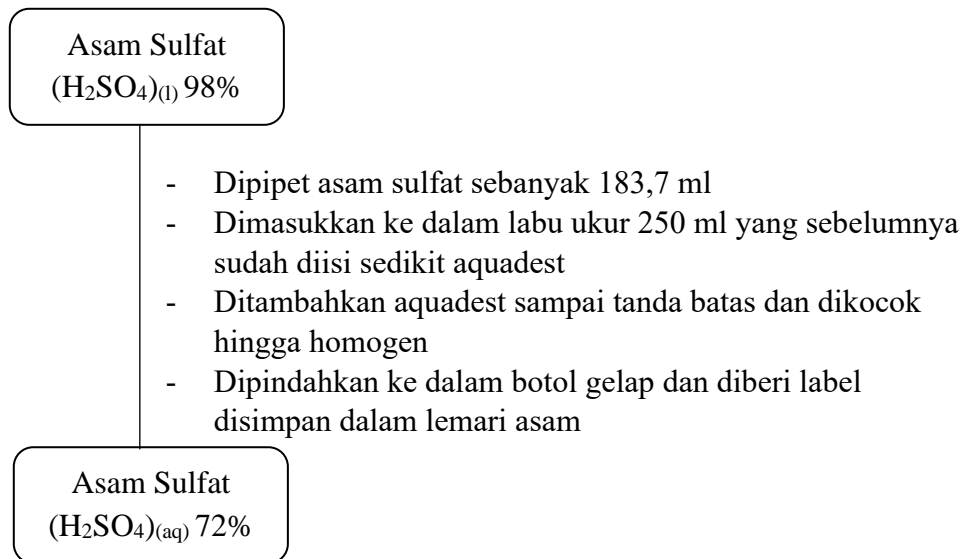


DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

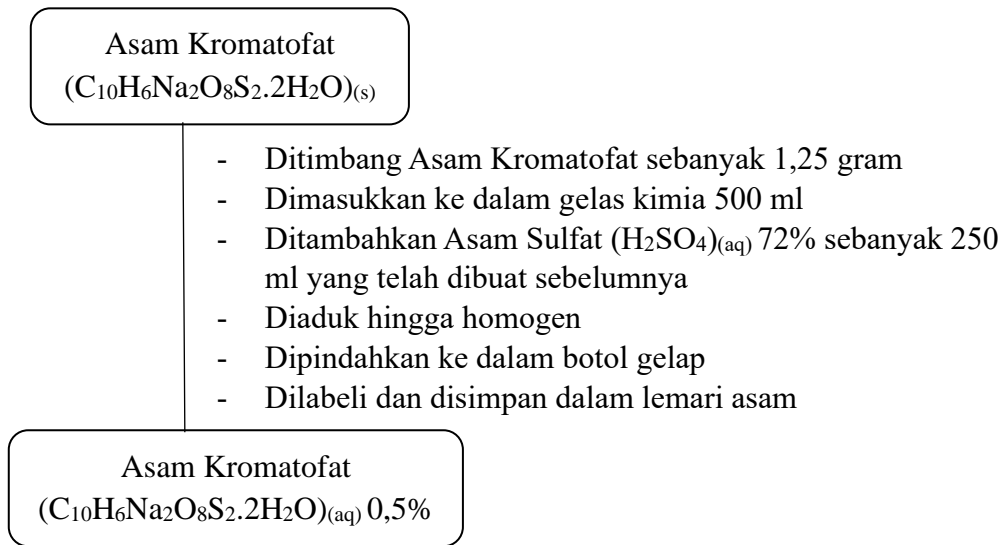
Lampiran 1. Pembuatan Ikan Berformalin



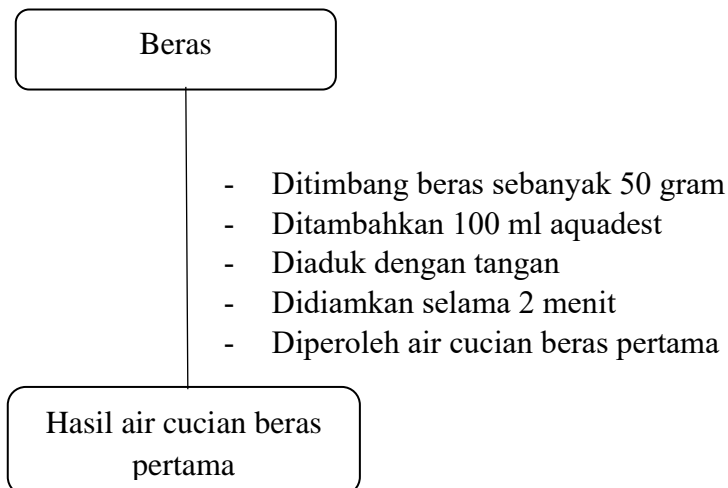
Lampiran 2. Pengenceran Larutan Asam Sulfat (H_2SO_4) 72% dalam 250 ml



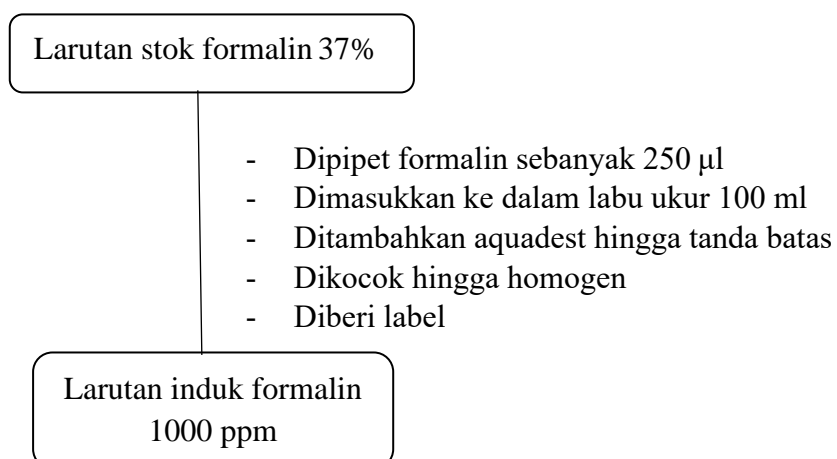
Lampiran 3. Pembuatan Larutan Asam Kromatofat ($C_{10}H_6Na_2O_8S_2 \cdot 2H_2O$) 0,5%



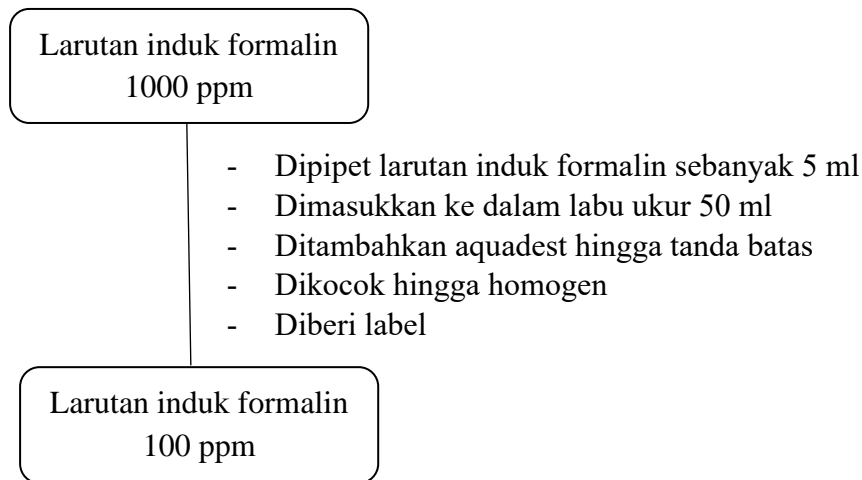
Lampiran 4. Pembuatan Larutan Air Cucian Beras



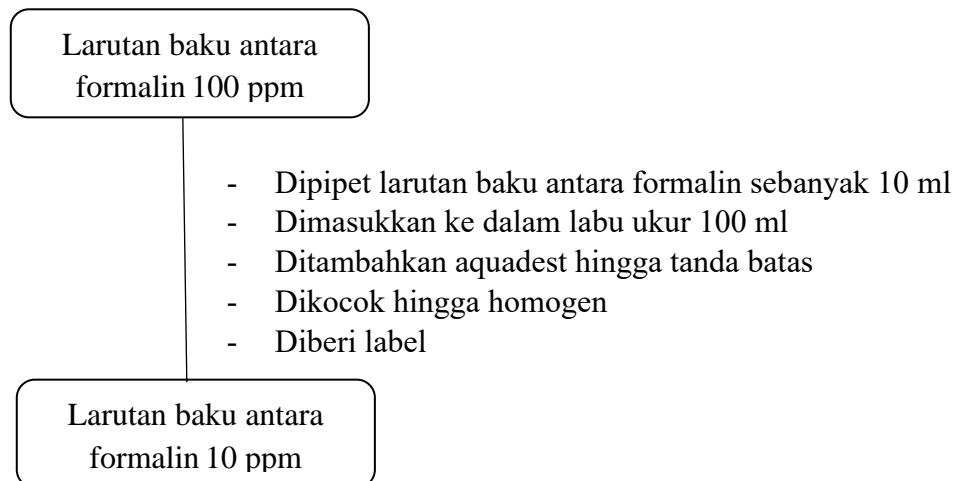
Lampiran 5. Pembuatan Larutan Induk Formalin 1000 ppm dalam 100 ml



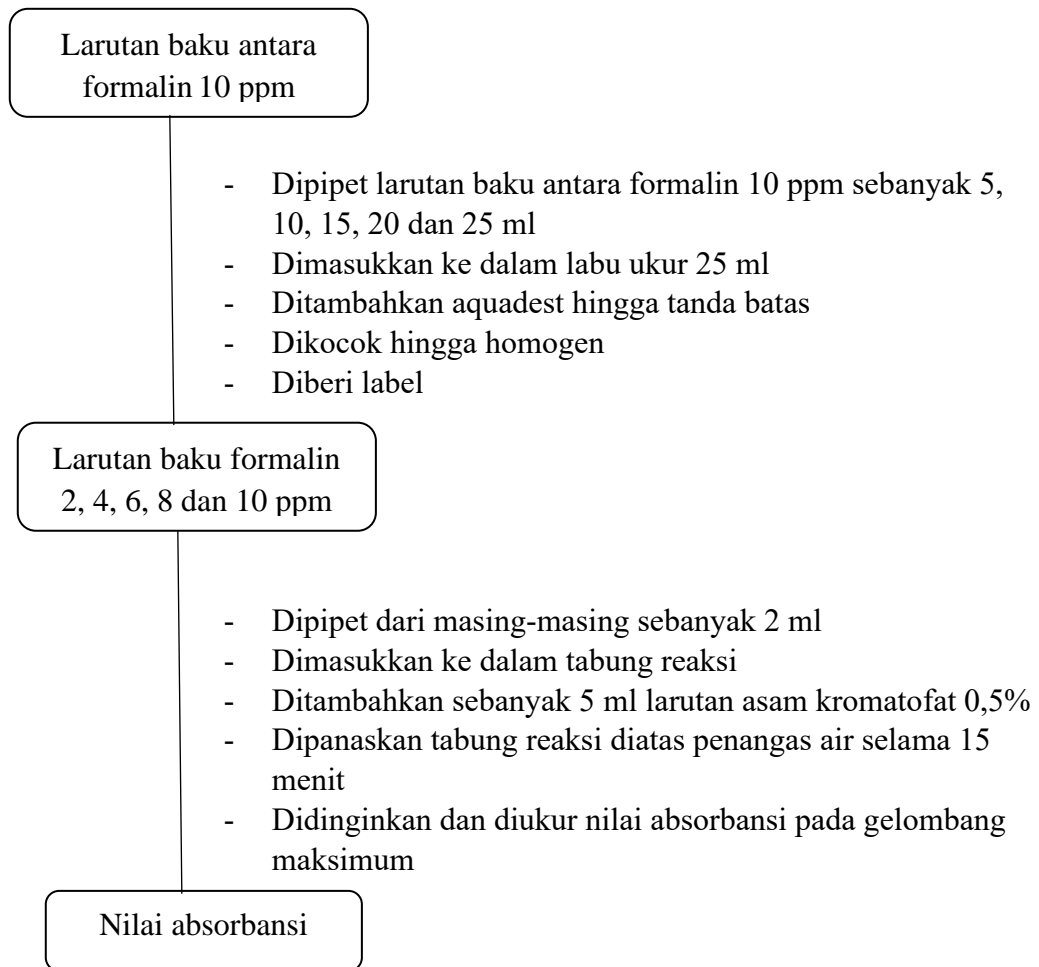
Lampiran 6. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 100 ppm dalam 50 ml



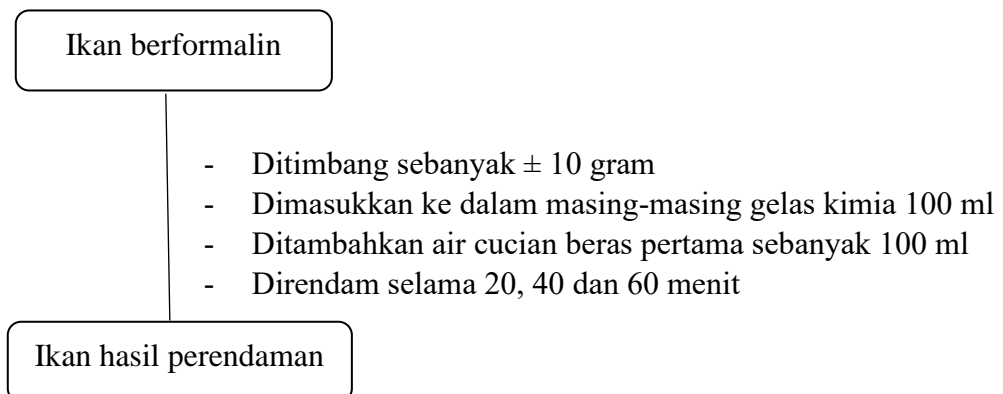
Lampiran 7. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 10 ppm dalam 100 ml



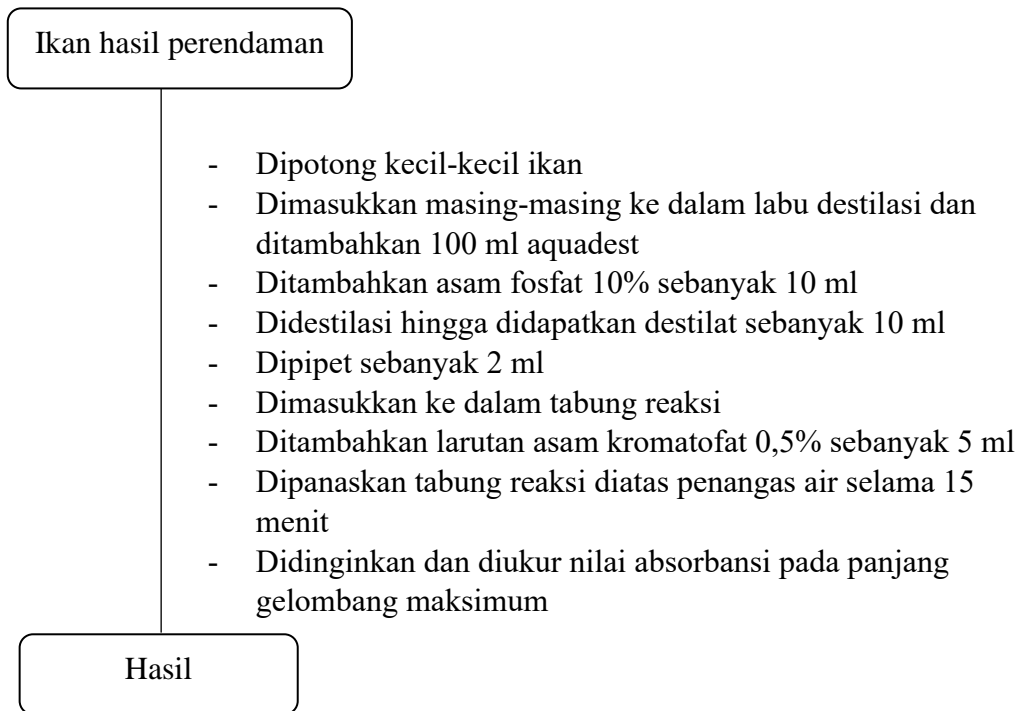
Lampiran 8. Pembuatan Larutan Kurva Standar



Lampiran 9. Perendaman Ikan Berformalin dalam larutan air cucian beras dengan variasi waktu perendaman



Lampiran 10. Penyiapan Larutan Uji dan Analisis Kadar Formalin



Lampiran 11. Perhitungan Pengenceran Asam Sulfat (H₂SO₄) 98%

Rumus pengenceran : $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$

Keterangan :

M₁ = konsentrasi larutan yang diencerkan

V₁ = volume larutan yang diencerkan

M₂ = konsentrasi larutan pengenceran

V₂ = volume larutan pengenceran

Diketahui : M₁ = 98%

M₂ = 72%

V₂ = 250 ml

Ditanya : V₁...?

Jawab : $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$

$98\% \times V_1 = 72\% \times 250$

$$V_1 = \frac{72\% \times 250 \text{ ml}}{98\%}$$

$$= \frac{18000}{98}$$

$$= 183,7 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan H₂SO₄ 72% yaitu dengan dipipet

H₂SO₄ 98% sebanyak 183,7 ml

**Lampiran 12. Perhitungan Pembuatan Asam Kromatofat (C₁₀H₆N₂O₈S₂·2H₂O)
0,5% dalam 250 ml Asam Sulfat (H₂SO₄) 72%**

Diketahui : % = 0,5%
V = 100 ml

Ditanya : b...?

Jawab :
$$\frac{0,5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{b}{250 \text{ ml}}$$
$$b = \frac{0,5 \text{ gram} \times 250 \text{ ml}}{100 \text{ ml}}$$
$$b = \frac{125}{100}$$
$$b = 1,25 \text{ gram}$$

Jadi, untuk membuat larutan asam kromatofat 0,5% yaitu dengan menimbang asam kromatofat sebanyak 1,25 gram

Lampiran 13. Perhitungan Densitas Larutan Formalin p.a 37%

$$1,08 \text{ kg} \times 37\% = 0,3996 \text{ kg}$$
$$= 399.600 \text{ mg}$$

**Lampiran 14. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk Formalin 1000 ppm
dalam 100 ml**

$$399.600 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 1000 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$
$$V_1 = \frac{1000 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{399.600 \text{ ppm}}$$
$$V_1 = \frac{1000.000}{399.600}$$
$$V_1 = 0,25 \text{ ml}$$
$$V_1 = 250 \mu\text{l}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan baku induk 1000 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet formalin p.a 37% sebanyak 250 μl

**Lampiran 15. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 100 ppm
dalam 50 ml**

Diketahui : M₁ = 1000 ppm
M₂ = 100 ppm
V₂ = 50 ml

Ditanya : $V1...?$
 Jawab : $M1 \times V1 = M2 \times V2$
 $1000 \text{ ppm} \times V1 = 100 \text{ ppm} \times 50 \text{ ml}$

$$V1 = \frac{100 \text{ ppm} \times 50 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V1 = \frac{5000}{1000}$$

$$V1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan baku antara 100 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku induk 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 ml

Lampiran 16. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 10 ppm dalam 100 ml

Diketahui : $M1 = 100 \text{ ppm}$
 $M2 = 10 \text{ ppm}$
 $V2 = 100 \text{ ml}$
 Ditanya : $V1...?$
 Jawab : $M1 \times V1 = M2 \times V2$
 $100 \text{ ppm} \times V1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$

$$V1 = \frac{10 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{100 \text{ ml}}$$

$$V1 = \frac{1000}{100}$$

$$V1 = 10 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan baku antara 10 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku antara 100 ppm sebanyak 10 ml

Lampiran 17. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Standar Formalin

- a. Larutan standar 2 ppm dalam 25 ml

Diketahui : $M1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$
 $M2 = 2 \text{ ppm}$
 $V2 = 25 \text{ ml}$
 Ditanya : $V1...?$
 Jawab : $M1 \times V1 = M2 \times V2$
 $10 \text{ ppm} \times V1 = 2 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}$

$$V1 = \frac{2 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V1 = \frac{50}{10}$$

$$V1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan standar 2 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku antara 10 ppm sebanyak 5 ml

b. Larutan standar 4 ppm dalam 25 ml

Diketahui : $M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$

$M_2 = 4 \text{ ppm}$

$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$

Ditanya : $V_1 \dots ?$

Jawab : $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$

$10 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 4 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}$

$$V_1 = \frac{4 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100}{10}$$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan standar 4 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku antara 10 ppm sebanyak 10 ml

c. Larutan standar 6 ppm dalam 25 ml

Diketahui : $M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$

$M_2 = 6 \text{ ppm}$

$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$

Ditanya : $V_1 \dots ?$

Jawab : $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$

$10 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 6 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}$

$$V_1 = \frac{6 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{150}{10}$$

$$V_1 = 15 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan standar 6 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku antara 10 ppm sebanyak 15 ml

d. Larutan standar 8 ppm dalam 25 ml

Diketahui : $M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$

$M_2 = 8 \text{ ppm}$

$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$

Ditanya : $V_1 \dots ?$

Jawab : $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$

$10 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 8 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}$

$$V1 = \frac{8 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V1 = 20 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan standar 8 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku antara 10 ppm sebanyak 20 ml

e. Larutan standar 10 ppm dalam 25 ml

Diketahui : $M1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$

$$M2 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V2 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya : $V1 \dots ?$

Jawab : $M1 \times V1 = M2 \times V2$

$$10 \text{ ppm} \times V1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V1 = \frac{10 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V1 = \frac{250}{10}$$

$$V1 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi, volume untuk membuat larutan standar 10 ppm yaitu dengan dipipet larutan baku antara 10 ppm sebanyak 25 ml

Lampiran 18. Perhitungan Kadar Formalin

❖ Nilai x dari hasil persamaan regresi linier $y = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$

1. Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sebelum perendaman

a. $0,696 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$

$$0,696 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,5096 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,5096}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 9,31627$$

b. $0,688 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$

$$0,688 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,5016 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,5016}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 9,17002$$

c. $0,680 = 0,0547 x + 0,8164$

$$0,680 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0,4936 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,4936}{0,0547} \\
x &= 9,02377
\end{aligned}$$

2. Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman aquadest

a.

$$\begin{aligned}
0,638 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,638 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,4516 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,4516}{0,0547} \\
x &= 8,25594
\end{aligned}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned}
0,615 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,615 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,4286 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,4286}{0,0547} \\
x &= 7,83547
\end{aligned}$$

c.

$$\begin{aligned}
0,607 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,607 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,4206 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,4206}{0,0547} \\
x &= 7,68921
\end{aligned}$$

3. Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 20 menit

a.

$$\begin{aligned}
0,564 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,564 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,3776 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,3776}{0,0547} \\
x &= 6,90311
\end{aligned}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned}
0,556 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,556 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,3696 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,3696}{0,0547} \\
x &= 6,75686
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c. } 0,548 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,548 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,3616 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,3616}{0,0547} \\
x &= 6,61060
\end{aligned}$$

4. Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 40 menit

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a. } 0,426 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,426 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,2396 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,2396}{0,0547} \\
x &= 4,38026
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b. } 0,416 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,416 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,2296 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,2296}{0,0547} \\
x &= 4,19744
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c. } 0,408 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,408 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,2216 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,2216}{0,0547} \\
x &= 4,05119
\end{aligned}$$

5. Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 60 menit

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a. } 0,320 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,320 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,1336 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,1336}{0,0547} \\
x &= 2,44241
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b. } 0,315 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,315 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,1286 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,1286}{0,0547} \\
x &= 2,35101 \\
\\
\text{c. } 0,309 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,309 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,1226 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,1226}{0,0547} \\
x &= 2,24132
\end{aligned}$$

❖ Kadar formalin dalam sampel ikan tongkol (mg/10g)

Rumus perhitungan : $\text{Kadar} = \frac{C \times V \times FP}{b}$

Keterangan : C = konsentrasi sampel ikan
V = volume destilat dipipet
FP = faktor pengenceran destilat
b = massa sampel

1. Kadar formalin pada ikan sebelum perendaman

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a. } \frac{9,31627 \frac{mg}{1000 ml} \times 2 ml \times 125}{10 g} &= 2,3291 \text{ mg/10 g} \\
&= 0,002329 \text{ g/10 g}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b. } \frac{9,17002 \frac{mg}{1000 ml} \times 2 ml \times 125}{10 g} &= 2,2925 \text{ mg/10 g} \\
&= 0,002293 \text{ g/10 g}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c. } \frac{9,02377 \frac{mg}{1000 ml} \times 2 ml \times 125}{10 g} &= 2,2559 \text{ mg/10 g} \\
&= 0,002256 \text{ g/10 g}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar formalin pada ikan setelah perendaman aquadest

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a. } \frac{8,25594 \frac{mg}{1000 ml} \times 2 ml \times 125}{10 g} &= 2,0640 \text{ mg/10 g} \\
&= 0,002064 \text{ g/10 g}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b. } \frac{7,83547 \frac{mg}{1000 ml} \times 2 ml \times 125}{10 g} &= 1,9589 \text{ mg / 10 g} \\
&= 0,001959 \text{ g/10 g}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c. } \frac{7,68921 \frac{mg}{1000 ml} \times 2 ml \times 125}{10 g} &= 1,9223 \text{ mg / 10 g} \\
&= 0,001922 \text{ g/10 g}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar formalin pada ikan setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 20 menit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \frac{6,90311 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 1,7258 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,001726 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \frac{6,75686 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 1,6892 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,001689 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } \frac{6,61060 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 1,6527 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,001653 \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar formalin pada ikan setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 40 menit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \frac{4,38026 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 1,0951 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,001095 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \frac{4,19744 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 1,0494 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,001049 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } \frac{4,05119 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 1,0128 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,001013 \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar formalin pada ikan setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 60 menit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \frac{2,44241 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 0,6106 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,000611 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \frac{2,35101 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 0,5878 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,000588 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } \frac{2,24132 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 0,5603 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g} \\ &= 0,000560 \text{ g}/10 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

❖ Rata – rata kadar formalin

1. Rata – rata kadar formalin pada ikan tongkol sebelum perendaman

$$\frac{2,3291 + 2,2925 + 2,2559}{3} = 2,29250 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g}$$

2. Rata – rata kadar formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman aquadest

$$\frac{2,0640 + 1,9589 + 1,9223}{3} = 1,98173 \text{ mg}/10 \text{ g}$$

3. Rata – rata kadar formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 20 menit

$$\frac{1,7258 + 1,6892 + 1,6527}{3} = 1,68923 \text{ mg/ 10 g}$$

4. Rata – rata kadar formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 40 menit

$$\frac{1,0951 + 1,0494 + 1,0128}{3} = 1,05243 \text{ mg/10 g}$$

5. Rata – rata kadar formalin pada ikan tongkol setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 60 menit

$$\frac{0,6106 + 0,5878 + 0,5603}{3} = 0,58623 \text{ mg/10 g}$$

❖ **Persentase Penurunan Kadar Formalin**

1. Persentase penurunan kadar formalin setelah perendaman aquadest

$$\% \text{ penurunan} = \frac{2,29250 - 1,98173}{2,29250} \times 100\% = 13,55\%$$

2. Setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 20 menit

$$\% \text{ penurunan} = \frac{2,29250 - 1,68923}{2,29250} \times 100\% = 26,31\%$$

3. Setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 40 menit

$$\% \text{ penurunan} = \frac{2,29250 - 1,05243}{2,29250} \times 100\% = 54,09\%$$

4. Setelah perendaman air cucian beras selama 60 menit

$$\% \text{ penurunan} = \frac{2,29250 - 0,58623}{2,29250} \times 100\% = 74,42\%$$

Lampiran 19. Hasil Uji SPSS

a. Hasil Uji Normalitas

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
WAKTU (X)		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KADAR FORMALIN (Y)	RENDAM 20 MENIT	.175	3	.	1.000	3	.998
	RENDAM 40 MENIT	.196	3	.	.996	3	.878
	RENDAM 60 MENIT	.191	3	.	.997	3	.897

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

b. Hasil Uji Homogenitas

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
KADAR FORMALIN (Y)	Based on Mean	.257	2	6	.782
	Based on Median	.218	2	6	.810
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.218	2	5.292	.811
	Based on trimmed mean	.254	2	6	.783

c. Hasil Uji One Way Anova

ANOVA					
KADAR FORMALIN (Y)					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.839	2	.920	751.725	.000
Within Groups	.007	6	.001		
Total	1.847	8			

d. Hasil Uji Post Hoc

Multiple Comparisons						
Dependent Variable: KADAR FORMALIN (Y)						
Tukey HSD						
(I) WAKTU (X)	(J) WAKTU (X)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
RENDAM 20 MENIT	RENDAM 40 MENIT	.6368000*	.02855984	.000	.5491706	.7244294
	RENDAM 60 MENIT	1.1030000*	.02855984	.000	1.0153706	1.1906294
RENDAM 40 MENIT	RENDAM 20 MENIT	-.6368000*	.02855984	.000	-.7244294	-.5491706
	RENDAM 60 MENIT	.4662000*	.02855984	.000	.3785706	.5538294
RENDAM 60 MENIT	RENDAM 20 MENIT	-1.1030000*	.02855984	.000	-1.1906294	-1.0153706
	RENDAM 40 MENIT	-.4662000*	.02855984	.000	-.5538294	-.3785706

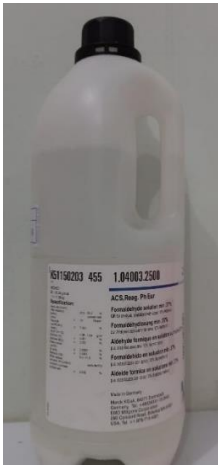
*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.



Ikan Tongkol



Perendaman Air Cucian Beras



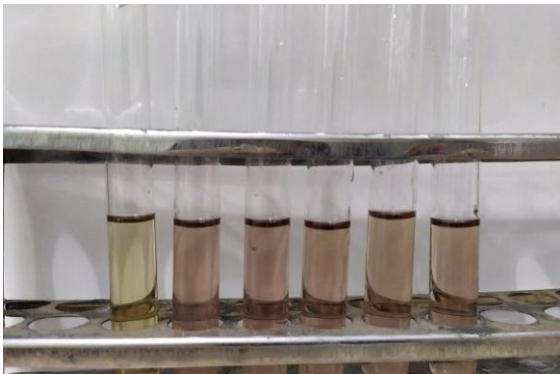
Formalin p.a
37%



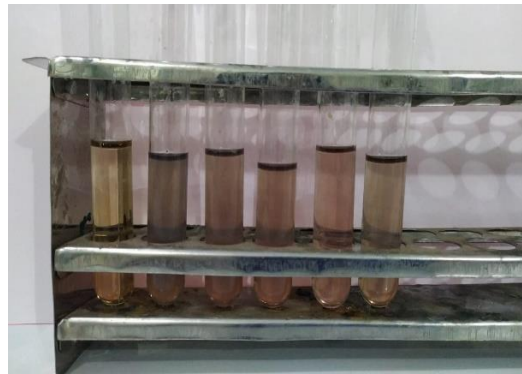
Larutan Baku



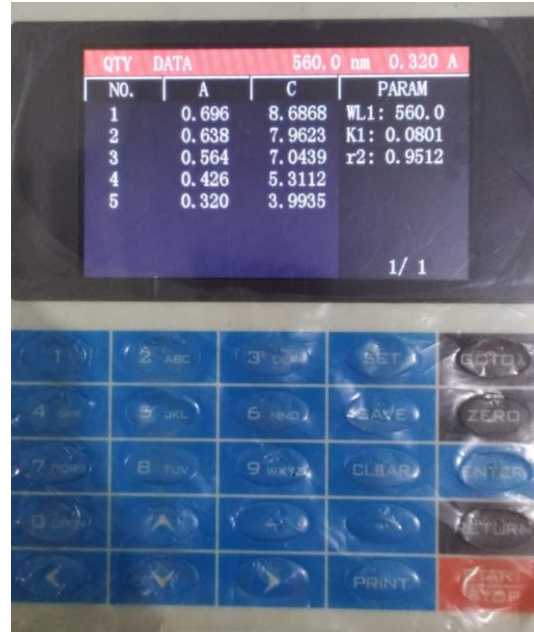
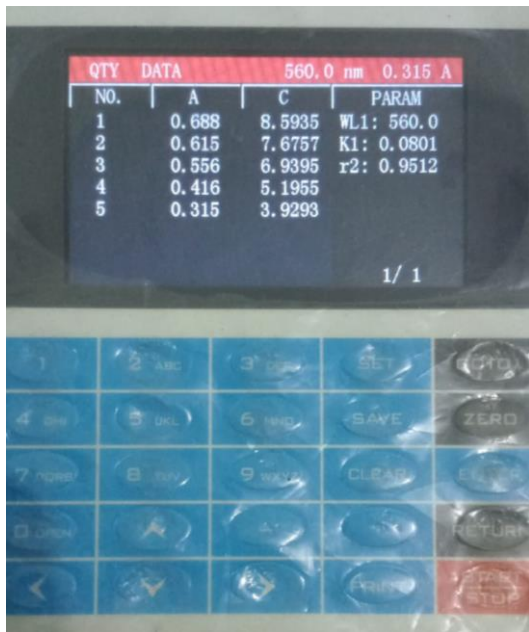
Proses Destilasi



Sebelum Pemanasan



Setelah Pemanasan



Hasil absorbansi formalin pada ikan