

## **ANALYSIS OF POLLUTION LEVEL OF LEAD HEAVY METAL (PB) IN SUKEMANENG VILLAGE, KARANG JAYA DISTRICT**

### **ABSTRACT**

Heavy metal lead (Pb) is a type of heavy metal that is degradable or not easily destroyed. Heavy metal lead (Pb) produced by industrial activities can cause the entry of Pb metal into the waters. So that it can lead to deposition in water sediments. This deposition can increase with time and the amount of heavy metal Pb that is discharged in the waters will cause pollution to the environment. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the concentration of heavy metal levels of lead (Pb) in the waters of the Rupit River around the gold ore mill and soil. This study used the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) method to determine the levels of heavy metal lead (Pb) in water and soil. Based on the results, it was found that the water samples from 9 samples had exceeded the river water quality standard limits, namely samples T1, T2, T3, S1, S2, S3, B1, B2, B3, where the highest levels of heavy metal lead (Pb) were found in the sample. S3 is 0.779 mg/L based on Minister of Health Regulation No.492/MENKES/PER/IV/2010 and South Sumatra Governor Regulation No.16 of 2005 of 0.01 mg/l and according to WHO in 2003 the lead content in water was 0.1 mg/L. While in soil samples in get the results that in the five soil samples, the permissible quality standard exceeds 1000 ppm where the highest concentration of heavy metal lead (Pb) in the TS6 sample is 6.471 g/ml (ppm) and the lowest concentration is in the TS2 sample code of 5.014 g/ ml (ppm). So it can be seen that the Rupit river water and the soil around the gold mill have been contaminated with lead (Pb) heavy metal.

**Keywords:** Heavy metal lead (Pb), Waste, River, Soil.

## **ANALISIS PENCEMARAN LOGAM BERAT TIMBAL (Pb) PADA LINGKUNGAN DESA SUKEMANENG KECAMATAN KARANG JAYA**

### **ABSTRAK**

Logam berat timbal (Pb) adalah jenis logam berat yang bersifat degradasi atau tidak mudah hancur. Logam berat timbal (Pb) yang dihasilkan oleh kegiatan industri dapat menyebabkan masuknya logam Pb ke dalam perairan. Sehingga dapat mengakibatkan pengendapan didalam sedimen perairan. Pengendapan tersebut dapat meningkat dengan seiring berjalananya waktu dan banyaknya logam berat Pb yang dibuang dalam perairan akan terjadinya pencemaran pada lingkungan. Maka dari itu tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui kadar logam berat timbal (Pb) pada perairan sungai rupit di sekitar tempat penggilingan biji emas dan tanah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Spektrofotometer Serapan Atom (SSA) untuk mengetahui kadar logam berat timbal (Pb) pada air dan tanah. Berdasarkan hasil dapatkan bahwa pada sampel air dari 9 sampel telah melebihi batas baku mutu air sungai yaitu sampel T1, T2, T3, S1, S2, S3, B1, B2, B3, dimana kadar logam berat timbal (Pb) tertinggi terdapat pada sampel S3 sebesar 0,779 mg/L. Berdasarkan WHO tahun 2003 kadar timbal pada air sebesar 0,1 mg/L. Sedangkan pada sampel tanah dapat diketahui bahwa pada kelima sampel tanah melebihi batas baku mutu yang diperbolehkan ialah melebihi 1000 ppm yang mana konsentrasi logam berat timbal (Pb) tertinggi pada sampel sampel TS6 sebesar 6,471  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  (ppm) dan konsentrasi terendah terdapat pada kode sampel TS2 5,014  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  (ppm). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan pada air sungai rupit dan tanah disekitar tempat penggilingan emas telah tercemar logam berat timbal (Pb).

Kata kunci: Logam berat timbal (Pb), Limbah, Sungai, Tanah.