

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. National center for Biotechnology Information. EGDMA. PubChem Compound Database <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/#query=EGDMA>.
2. Nurjanah S. ANALISIS RESIDU ANTIBIOTIK TETRASIKLIN PADA HATI AYAM BROILER SECARA KCKT. 2015;
3. Badan Pusat Statistik. Konsumsi Daging Menurun pada Maret 2021. 2021;
4. Dan Ayam Petelur Afkir Yang Dijual Di Kota Kupang Consalesius Ngangguk KA, R Detha AI, Wuri DA. Pengkajian Residu Tetrasiklin Dalam Daging Ayam Pedaging, Ayam. Jurnal Kajian Veteriner. 2(2):175–81.
5. Cetinkaya F, Yibar A, Soyutemiz GE, Okutan B, Ozcan A, Karaca MY. Determination of tetracycline residues in chicken meat by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. Food Addit Contam Part B Surveill. 2012;5(1):45–9.
6. Pusat Informasi Obat Nasional. Tetrasiklin. 2015.
7. Tariq S, Rizvi SFA, Anwar U. Tetracycline: Classification, Structure Activity Relationship and Mechanism of Action as a Theranostic Agent for Infectious Lesions-A Mini Review. Biomed J Sci Tech Res [Internet]. 2018 Jul 25 [cited 2022 Feb 9];7(2):001–10. Available from: <https://biomedres.us/fulltexts/BJSTR.MS.ID.001475.php>
8. View of Pengkajian Residu Tetrasiklin Dalam Daging Ayam Pedaging, Ayam Kampung Dan Ayam Petelur Afkir Yang Dijual Di Kota Kupang [Internet]. [cited 2022 Feb 19]. Available from: <http://ejurnal.undana.ac.id/index.php/JKV/article/view/1002/823>
9. Nur Aniza S, Andini A, Lestari I. ANALISIS RESIDU ANTIBIOTIK TETRASIKLIN PADA DAGING AYAM BROILER DAN DAGING SAPI. Jurnal SainHealth. 2019;3(2).
10. Suyana S. SINTESIS DAN KARAKTERISASI MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMER SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION (MI-SPE) ATENOLOL DENGAN MONOMER ASAM METAKRILAT. 2017.
11. Gopalan SV, Hasanah AN. MI-SPE, M-SPE AND M-SPD RECENT APPLICATION ON SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION FOR COMPOUND EXTRACTION OF COMPLEX MATRICES. International Journal of Applied Pharmaceutics [Internet]. 2019 May 7 [cited 2022 Feb 10];11(3):16–

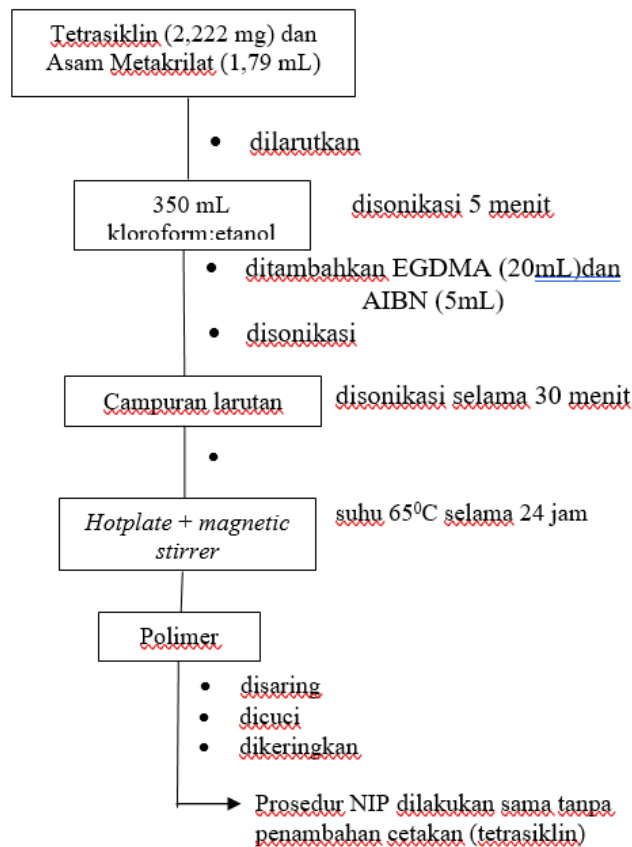
25. Available from:
<https://innovareacademics.in/journals/index.php/ijap/article/view/32410/19956>
12. Yan H, Ho Row K. Characteristic and Synthetic Approach of Molecularly Imprinted Polymer. *Int J Mol Sci* [Internet]. 2006;7:155–78. Available from: www.mdpi.org/ijms/
13. Fillaeli A, Marfuatun D. Pengembangan instrumen pendukung identifikasi protein berbasis molecularly imprinted polymer melalui imprinted PMAA-BSA. *Jurnal Sains Dasar* [Internet]. 2013 [cited 2022 Feb 13];2(1):1–6. Available from: <https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jsd/article/view/2364>
14. Kamaruzaman S, Nasir NM, Faudzi SMM, Yahaya N, Hanapi NSM, Ibrahim WNW. Solid-Phase Extraction of Active Compounds from Natural Products by Molecularly Imprinted Polymers: Synthesis and Extraction Parameters. *Polymers* 2021, Vol 13, Page 3780 [Internet]. 2021 Oct 31 [cited 2022 Feb 9];13(21):3780. Available from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4360/13/21/3780/htm>
15. Saylan Y, Akgönüllü S, Yavuz H, Ünal S, Denizli A. Molecularly Imprinted Polymer Based Sensors for Medical Applications. *Sensors* 2019, Vol 19, Page 1279 [Internet]. 2019 Mar 13 [cited 2022 Feb 17];19(6):1279. Available from: <https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/19/6/1279/htm>
16. Vasapollo G, Sole R del, Mergola L, Lazzoi MR, Scardino A, Scorrano S, et al. Molecularly imprinted polymers: present and future prospective. *Int J Mol Sci* [Internet]. 2011 Sep [cited 2022 Feb 19];12(9):5908–45. Available from: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22016636/>
17. Suherman M, Nur Hasanah A, Raya Bandung -Sumedang Km J. MOLEKULAR IMPRINTING POLIMER UNTUK PENGUJIAN ATENOLOL DALAM CAIRAN BIOLOGIS : REVIEW JURNAL.
18. Kamaruzaman S, Nasir NM, Faudzi SMM, Yahaya N, Hanapi NSM, Ibrahim WNW. Solid-phase extraction of active compounds from natural products by molecularly imprinted polymers: Synthesis and extraction parameters. Vol. 13, *Polymers*. MDPI; 2021.
19. Butar Butar M, Sianita MM. THE EFFECT OF CROSSLINKER AMOUNT ON THE SYNTHESIS OF MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER (MIP) TOWARD ADSORPTION CAPABILITY OF CLORAMPHENICOL. Vol. 11, *UNESA Journal of Chemistry*. 2022.
20. National center for Biotechnology Information. CHLOROFORM. PubChem Compound database
<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/#query=CHLOROFORM>.

21. Hongyuan Yan and Kyung Ho Row. Characteristic and Synthetic Approach of Molecularly Imprinted Polymer. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* . 2006;7:155–78.
22. Soni D. SINTESIS DAN KARAKTERISASI MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMER SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION (MI-SPE) DIAZEPAM DENGAN MONOMER AKRILAMID DAN METIL METAKRILAT. 2019.
23. Kimia I. Buku Panduan Pendidik.
24. Suna He LZSBHYZCXZYL. Advances of molecularly imprinted polymers (MIP) and the application in drug delivery. *European Polymer Journal* . 2021;
25. Tristi J, Muchtaridi M. REVIEW: MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER (MIP) UNTUK ISOLASI ATENOLOL DALAM SAMPEL BIOLOGIS.
26. Askari Rizvi SF. Tetracycline: Classification, Structure Activity Relationship and Mechanism of Action as a Theranostic Agent for Infectious Lesions-A Mini Review. *Biomed J Sci Tech Res*. 2018 Jul 25;7(2).
27. Anom Irawan. KALIBRASI SPEKTROFOTOMETER SEBAGAI PENJAMINAN MUTU HASIL PENGUKURAN DALAM KEGIATAN PENELITIAN DAN PENGUJIAN. *INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF LABORATORY*. 2019;
28. Suhartati T. Dasar - Dasar Spektrofotometri UV - VIS dan Spektrofotometri massa untuk Penentuan Struktur Senyawa Organik. Bandar Lampung: CV. Anugrah Utama Raharja; 2013.
29. Silviah SitiWCSM. PENGGUNAAN METODE FT-IR (Fourier Transform Infra Red) UNTUK MENGIDENTIFIKASI GUGUS FUNGSI PADA PROSES PEMBALURAN PENDERITA MIOMA. 2014;
30. Harmita. Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Validasi Metode dan Cara Perhitungannya. 2004;
31. Maranata GJ, Surya NO, Hasanah AN. Optimising factors affecting solid phase extraction performances of molecular imprinted polymer as recent sample preparation technique. Vol. 7, *Heliyon*. Elsevier Ltd; 2021.
32. Sukaryono ID, Hadinoto S, Lalu D, Fasa R, Riset B, Standardisasi D, et al. VERIFIKASI METODE PENGUJIAN CEMARAN LOGAM PADA AIR MINUM DALAM KEMASAN (AMDK) DENGAN METODE AAS-GFA METHODS VERIFICATION OF TESTING METAL CONTAMINATION IN BOTTLED DRINKING WATER WITH AAS-GFA METHODS. 2017;

33. Hasanah AN, Rahayu D, Pratiwi R, Rostinawati T, Megantara S, Saputri FA, et al. Extraction of atenolol from spiked blood serum using a molecularly imprinted polymer sorbent obtained by precipitation polymerization. *Heliyon* [Internet]. 2019 Apr 1 [cited 2022 Sep 19];5(4). Available from: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31049441/>
34. Hemavathi Krishnan AKMSIZHPN and MA. A Novel Molecular Imprint Polymer Synthesis for Solid Phase Extraction of Andrographolide. *Indones J Chem*. 2019;
35. Nur Hasanah A, Sari N, Wijaya N, Kartasasmita E, Ibrahim S. STUDY OF THE BINDING ABILITY OF MOLECULAR IMPRINTED SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION FOR GLIBENCLAMIDE BY OPTIMIZING TEMPLATE : MONOMER : CROSSLINKER RATIO. *Int J Chem Sci* [Internet]. 2014 [cited 2022 Sep 18];12(3):863–70. Available from: www.sadgurupublications.com
36. Ayawei N, Ebelegi AN, Wankasi D. Modelling and Interpretation of Adsorption Isotherms. *J Chem*. 2017;2017.
37. Umpleby RJ, Baxter SC, Bode M, Berch JK, Shah RN, Shimizu KD. Application of the Freundlich adsorption isotherm in the characterization of molecularly imprinted polymers. *Anal Chim Acta*. 2001 May 17;435(1):35–42.
38. Lahsini R, Louhaichi MR, Adhoum N, Monser L. Preparation and application of a molecularly imprinted polymer for determination of glibenclamide residues. *Acta Pharm* [Internet]. 2013 Jun 1 [cited 2022 Sep 18];63(2):265–75. Available from: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23846148/>
39. Ansell RJ. Characterization of the binding properties of molecularly imprinted polymers. *Adv Biochem Eng Biotechnol* [Internet]. 2015 [cited 2022 Sep 19];150:51–93. Available from: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/10_2015_316
40. Fauziah S, Gafur AMM, Soekanto NH, Taba P, Sapar A. Synthesis and characterization of molecularly imprinted polymers of di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate using the precipitation polymerization method. *Egypt J Chem* [Internet]. 2021 May 1 [cited 2022 Sep 23];64(5):2385–92. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349676508_Synthesis_and_Characterization_of_Molecularly_Imprinted_Polymers_of_Di-2-Ethylhexyl_Phthalate_Using_The_Precipitation_Polymerization_Method
41. Nandiyanto ABD, Oktiani R, Ragadhita R. How to read and interpret ftr spectroscopy of organic material. *Indonesian Journal of Science and Technology*. 2019;4(1):97–118.

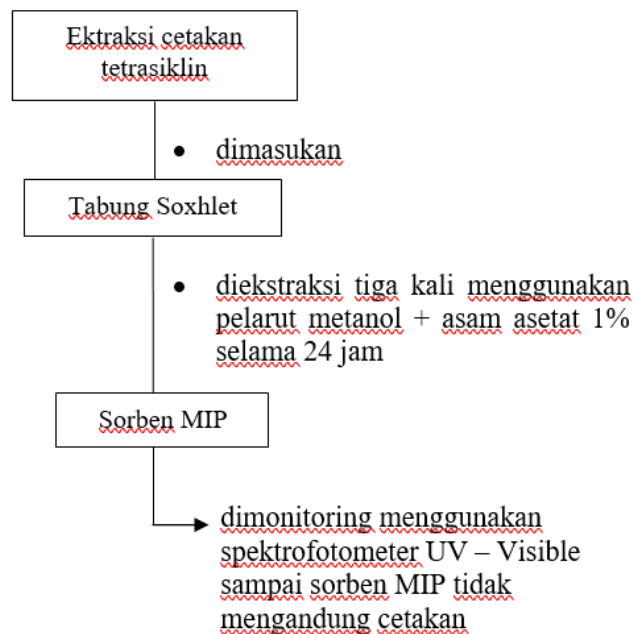
LAMPIRAN 1

PROSEDUR DAN ALUR PENELITIAN



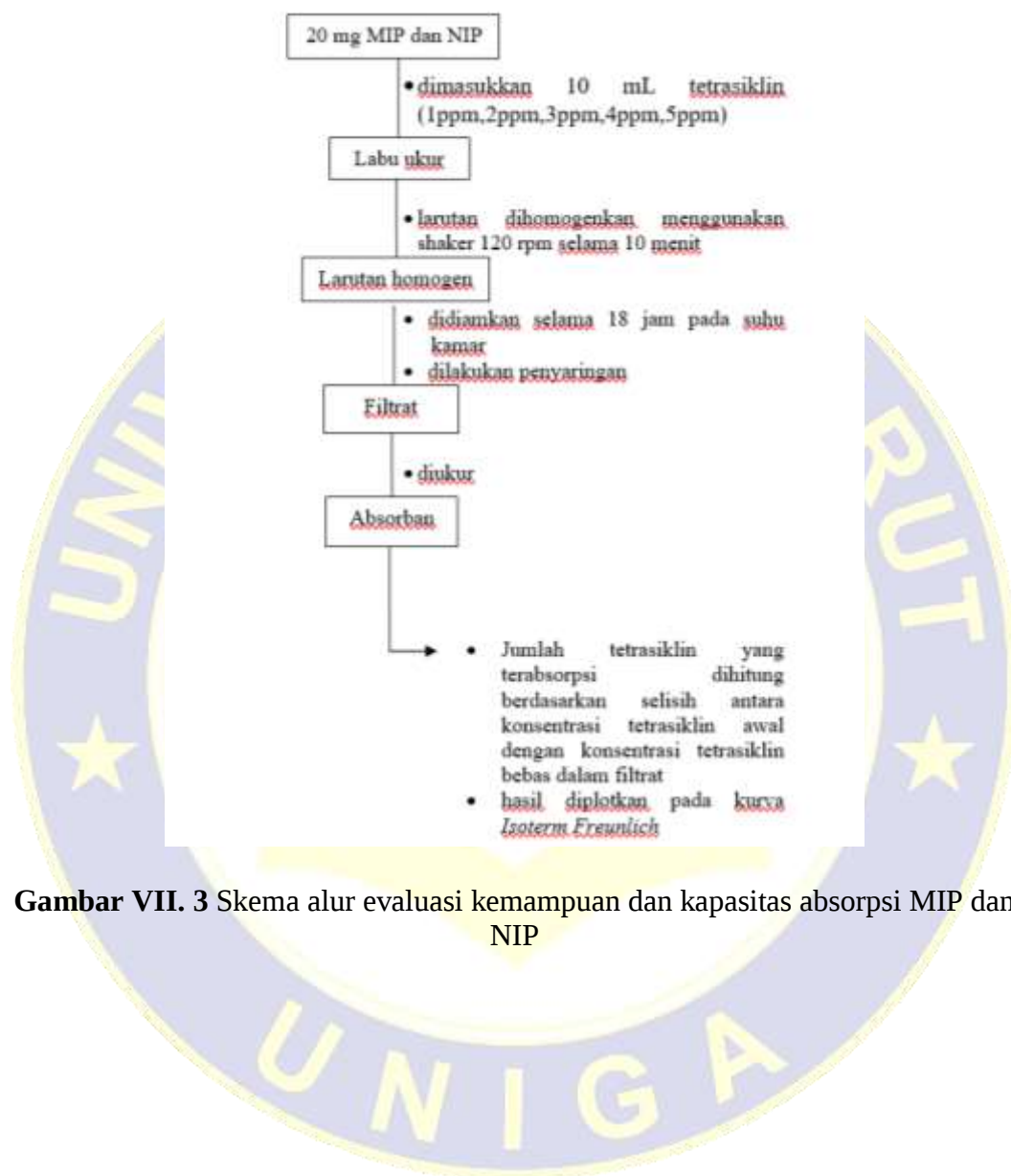
Gambar VII. 1 Skema alur sintesis MIP dan NIP

LAMPIRAN 1 (LANJUTAN)



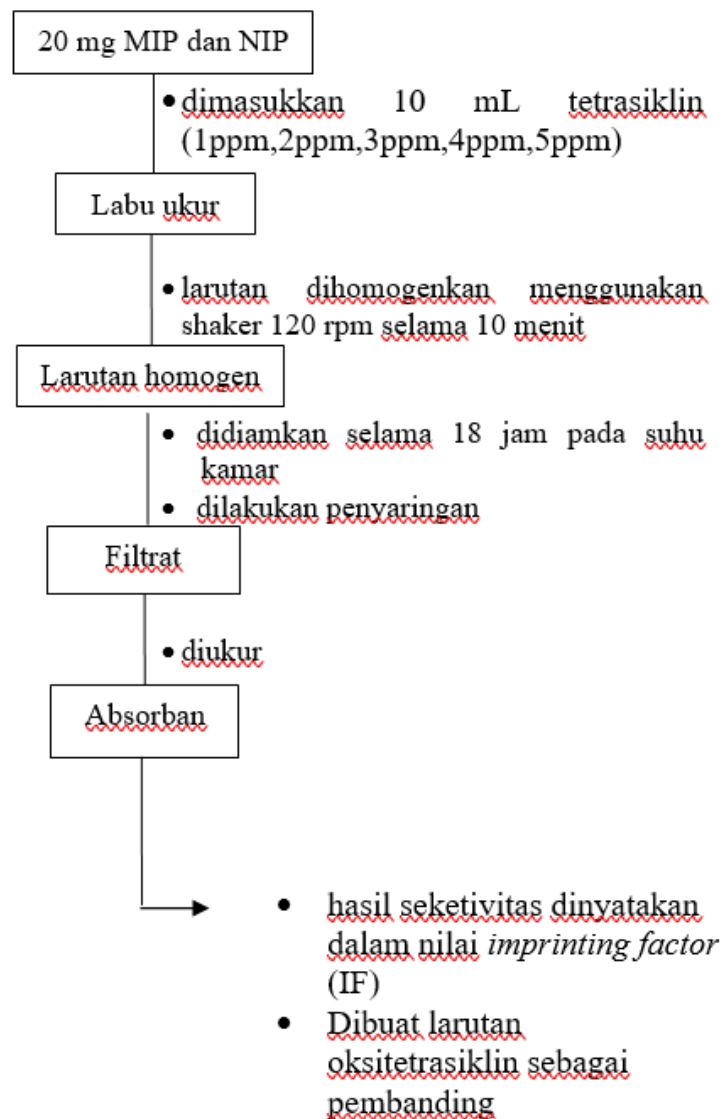
Gambar VII.2 Skema alur ekstraksi soxhlet

LAMPIRAN 1 (LANJUTAN)

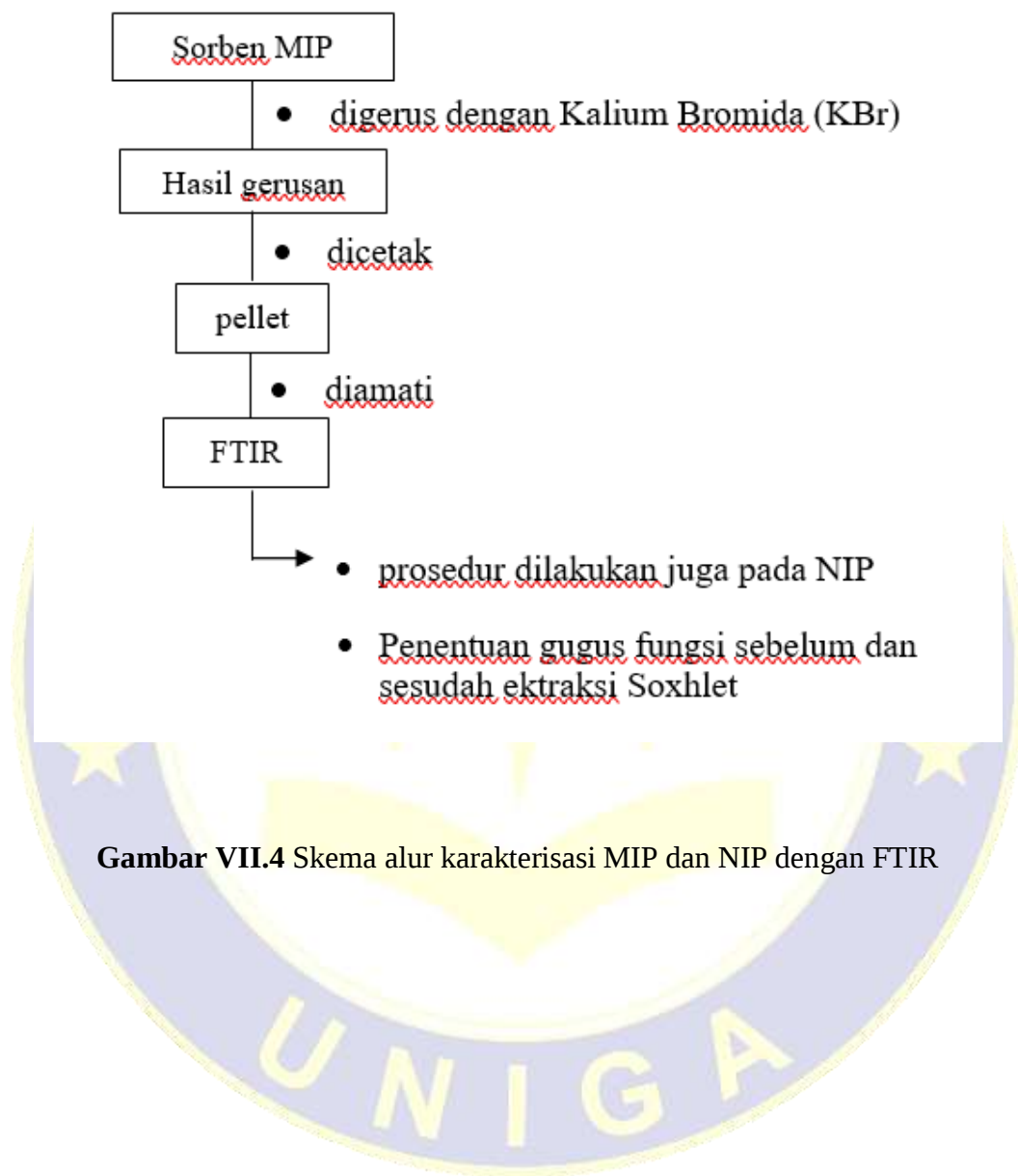


Gambar VII. 3 Skema alur evaluasi kemampuan dan kapasitas absorpsi MIP dan NIP

LAMPIRAN 1 (LANJUTAN)

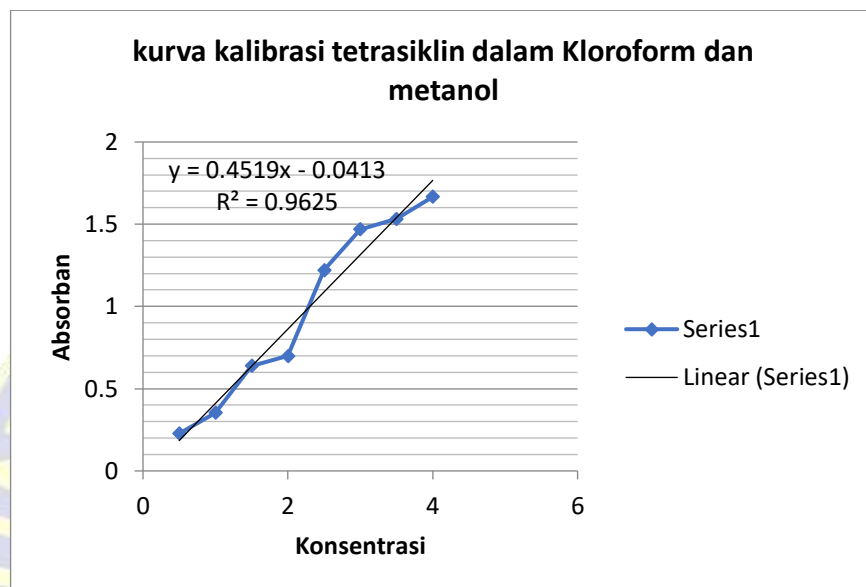


**LAMPIRAN 1
(LANJUTAN)**



Gambar VII.4 Skema alur karakterisasi MIP dan NIP dengan FTIR

LAMPIRAN 2
KURVA KALIBRASI



Gambar VII. 5 Kurva kalibrasi tetrasiklin dalam pelarut kloroform : metanol

LAMPIRAN 3

UJI PRESISI

Tabel VII. 1
Hasil Pengukuran dengan Spektrofotometri UV-Vis

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorban	X
1	0,470	1,133
1	0,475	1,135
1	0,472	1,137
1	0,490	1,177
1	0,491	1,179
1	0,492	1,181
JUMLAH		5,941
RATA – RATA		0,990

$$100 - 0,01 = 99.99\%$$

$$SD = \frac{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n \cdot (n-1)}$$

$$SD = \frac{6.5,941 - 35,29}{6 \cdot (6-1)}$$

$$SD = \frac{35,646 - 35,29}{30}$$

$$SD = \frac{0,356}{30} = 0,01$$

$$\%RSD = \frac{SD}{\bar{X}} \times 100$$

$$\%RSD = \frac{0,01}{0,990} \times 100 = 1,0\%$$

$$\text{Ketelitian alat} = 100\% - \frac{SD}{\bar{X}}$$

$$100\% - \frac{0,01}{0,990} = 99,99\%$$

LAMPIRAN 4

UJI AKURASI

Tabel VII. 2
Hasil Pengujian Akurasi

C	A	C sebenarnya	% Recovery
1,2	0,511	1,22	101, 6%
1,5	0,639	1,50	100 %
1,8	0,766	1,78	98,88%

$$\% \text{Recovery} = \frac{C_s}{C_t} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{Recovery} = \frac{1,22}{1,2} \times 100\% = 101,6\%$$

$$\% \text{Recovery} = \frac{1,50}{1,5} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$\% \text{Recovery} = \frac{1,78}{1,8} \times 100\% = 98,88\%$$

LAMPIRAN 5

NILAI LOD DAN LOQ

Tabel VII. 3
Hasil Pengukuran LOD dan LOQ

X (ppm)	Y	y _i	y-y _i	(y-y _i) ²
0,5	0,227	0,266	1	1
1	0,353	0,492	-0,139	0,019
1,5	0,639	0,717	-0,078	0,006
2	0,698	0,943	-0,245	0,06
2,5	1,220	1,168	0,052	0,0027
3	1,469	1,394	0,075	0,0056
3,5	1,532	1,537	-0,005	0,000025
4	1,666	1,845	-0,179	0,032
JUMLAH				1,125

Persamaan garis regresi $Y = 0,451x + (-0,041)$

Contoh perhitungan Y_i (Absorban hitungan)

$$Y = bx + a$$

$$Y = 0,451x + (-0,041)$$

$$Y = 0,451x \cdot 0,5 \text{ ppm} + (-0,041)$$

$$Y = 0,225 + (-0,041)$$

$$Y = 0,266$$

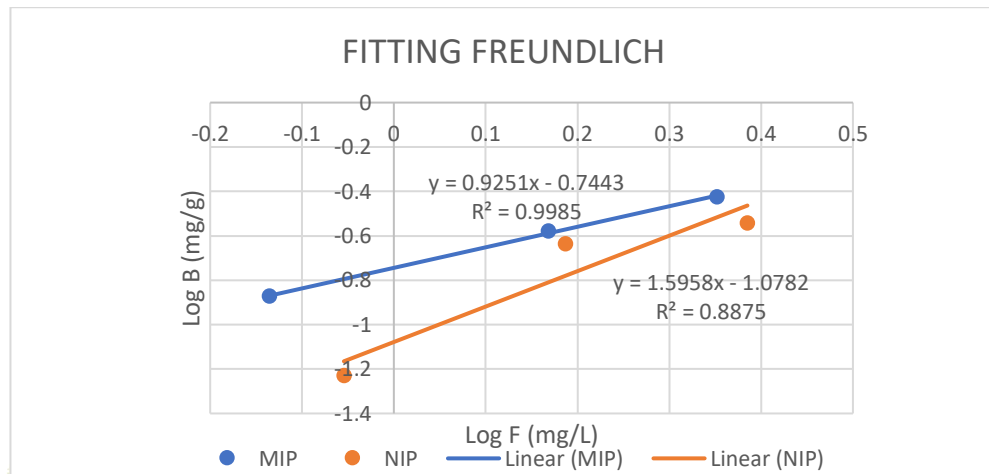
$$SB = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(Y - Y_i)^2}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1,125}{8-2}} = 0,176$$

$$LOD = \frac{3 \times SB}{Slope} = \frac{3 \times 0,176}{0,451} = 1,170 \text{ ppm}$$

$$LOQ = \frac{10 \times SB}{Slope} = \frac{10 \times 0,176}{0,451} = 3,902 \text{ ppm}$$

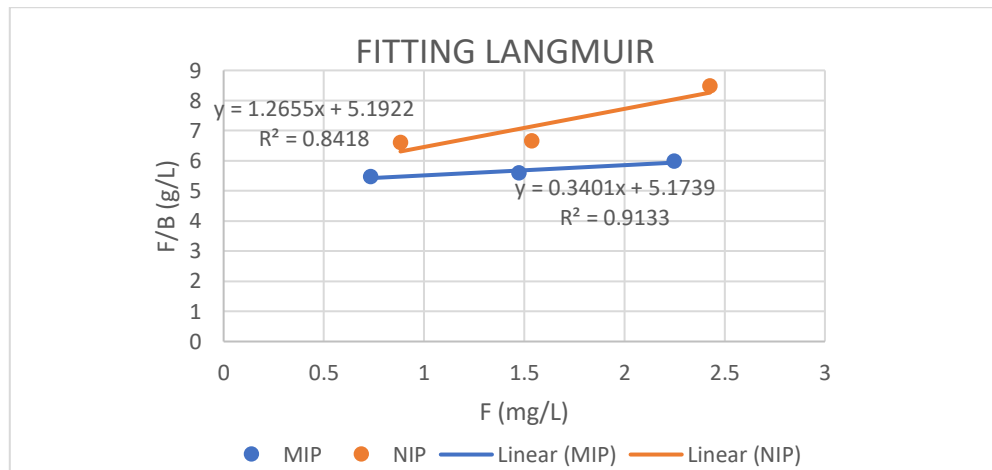
LAMPIRAN 6

KURVA ADOSRPSI ISOTERM FREUNDLICH

**Gambar VII. 6** Kurva isoterm *Freundlich*

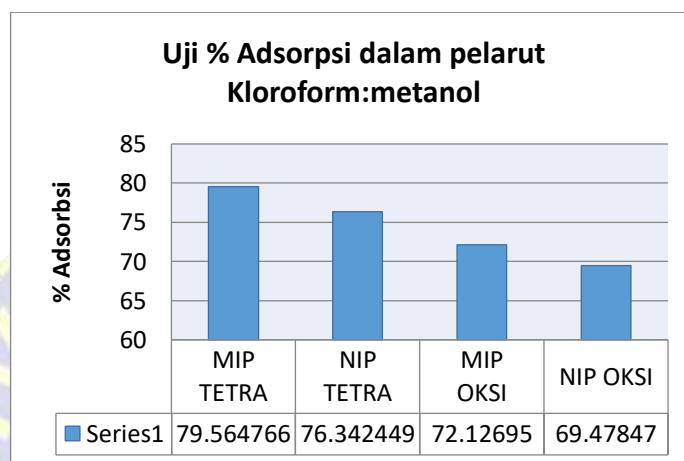
LAMPIRAN 7

KURVA ADSORPSI ISOTERM LANGMUIR

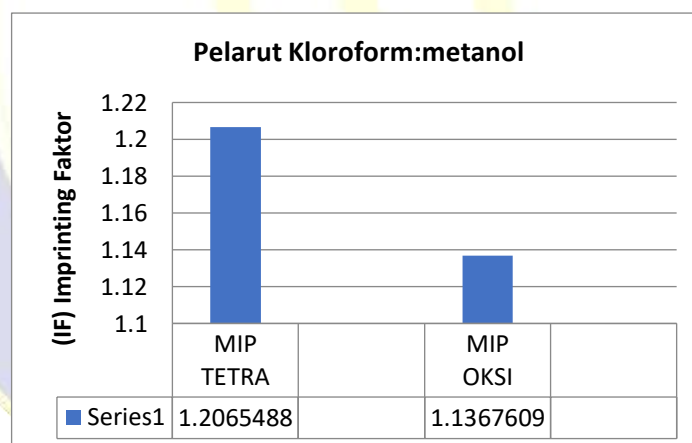
**Gambar VII. 7** Kurva isoterm Langmuir

LAMPIRAN 8

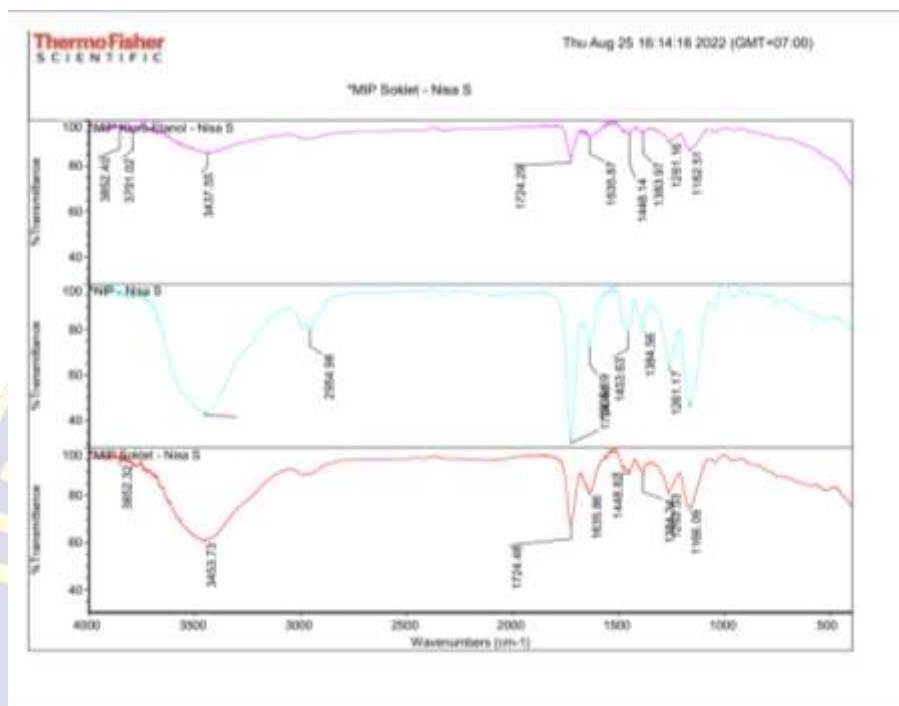
EVALUASI DAN SELEKTIVITAS



Gambar VII. 8 Hasil % adsorpsi MIP dan NIP

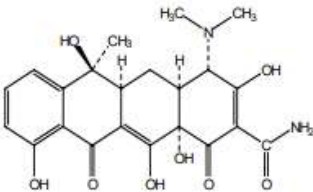


Gambar VII. 9 Nilai imprinting factor (IF)

LAMPIRAN 9**HASIL ANALISIS GUGUS FUNGSI DENGAN INSTRUMEN FTIR****Gambar VII. 10 Hasil FTIR**

LAMPIRAN 10

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

 SIGMA [®]	3050 Spruce Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5705 Fax (314) 286-7829 email: techserv@sls.com sigma-aldrich.com
Product Information	
TETRACYCLINE Product Number T 3258	
CAS NUMBER: 60-54-8 SYNONYMS: Abramycin; Abircycline; Agromicina; Ambramicina; Ambramycin; Amycin; Biotetra; Bristacidin Alpha; Cefracycline Suspension; Criseociclina; Democracin; Deschlorobiomycin; Hostacyclin; Liquamycin; 6-methyl-1, 11-dioxo-2-naphthacene-carboxamide; Neocycline; Oletetrin; Omegamycin; Orlycycline; Panmycin; Polycycline; Purocyclina; Robitet; Sanclomycine; Sigmamycin; Steclin; Tetrabon; Tetracycline; Tetracycline I; Tetracycline II; SK-Tetracycline; Tetracyclin; Tetradeclin; Traverine; Tsiklomitsin; T-125; Veracin; Vetacyclinum	
Product Description Molecular formula: $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8$ Formula weight: 444.4 (anhydrous) pK_a: 8.3, 10.2 (50% aqueous DMF)¹ λ_{max}: 220, 268, 355 nm ($E^{1\%}_{1cm}$ = 13, 18.04, 13.32) for free base in 0.1 M HCl¹ Specific Rotation: -257.9° (0.1 M HCl at 25 °C)¹ -239° (methanol at 25 °C)¹ Tetracyclines possess a wide range of antimicrobial activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. The bacterial ribosome is the site of action of tetracyclines. Access to the ribosomes of gram-negative bacteria is obtained by passive diffusion through hydrophilic pores in the outer cell membrane and then by an energy-dependent active transport system that pumps all tetracyclines through the inner cytoplasmic membrane. This active transport system may require a periplasmic protein carrier. Tetracyclines bind specifically to 30S ribosomes and appear to inhibit protein synthesis by preventing access of aminoacyl tRNA to the acceptor site on the mRNA-ribosome complex. The inhibitory effects of the tetracyclines can be reversed by washing. This suggests that the reversibly bound antibiotic rather than the small portion of irreversibly bound drug is responsible for the antibacterial action.¹	Preparation Instructions Tetracycline as a free base is soluble 1 in 2500 of water and 1 in 50 of alcohol; soluble in methanol, but sparingly soluble in acetone; freely soluble in dilute acids and, with decomposition, in solutions of alkali hydroxides, but practically insoluble in chloroform and ether.² The product is soluble in 1 M HCl with heating (50 mg/mL), yielding a clear to slightly hazy yellow to orange-brown solution. Tetracycline undergoes reversible epimerizations in solution to the less active 4-epitetracycline; the degree of epimerization is dependent on pH and is greatest at a pH of approximately 3. Epimerization has been observed to be the dominant degradation reaction at pH 2.5 to 5. Formation of anhydrotetracycline occurs at a very low pH and oxidation to isotetracycline occurs at alkaline pH. Tetracycline's potency is reduced in solutions with a pH below 2. The pH of a 1% suspension in water may range from 3.0 to 7.0.² Storage/Stability This product should be stored in the freezer. The product will darken in moist air when exposed to strong sunlight.²

Gambar VII. 11 Certificate of analysis tetrasiklin

LAMPIRAN 10 (LANJUTAN)

References

1. The Merck Index, 12th ed., #9337 (1996).
2. Martindale The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed., 212-213 (1993).
3. Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 7th ed., 1170-1171 (1985).

JWM 7/8/2003

Sigma brand products are sold through Sigma-Aldrich, Inc.
Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. warrants that its products conform to the information contained in this and other Sigma-Aldrich publications. Purchaser must determine the suitability of the product(s) for their particular use. Additional terms and conditions may apply. Please see reverse side of the invoice or packing slip.

Gambar VII. 12 Lanjutan

LAMPIRAN 10 (LANJUTAN)



Certificate of Analysis

1.02445.2500 Chloroform for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur
Batch K52519845

	Spec. Values		Batch Values	
Purity (GC)	99.0 - 99.4	%	99.3	%
Assay (according to ACS)	≥ 99.8	%	99.9	%
Identity (IR)	conforms		conforms	
Appearance	clear		clear	
Color	≤ 10	Hazen	< 5	Hazen
Free acid (as HCl)	≤ 0.0002	%	0.0001	%
Density (d 20 °C/20 °C)	1.475 - 1.481		1.481	
Boiling point	60 - 62	°C	61	°C
Acid and chloride	conforms		conforms	
Chloride (Cl)	≤ 0.00002	%	≤ 0.00002	%
Free chlorine	≤ 0.00003	%	≤ 0.00003	%
Carbonyl compounds (as CO)	≤ 0.005	%	≤ 0.005	%
Readily carbonizable substances	conforms		conforms	
Ethanol (GC)	0.6 - 1.0	%	0.7	%
Dichloromethane (GC)	≤ 0.01	%	< 0.01	%
Carbon tetrachloride (GC)	≤ 0.01	%	< 0.01	%
Tetrachloroethylene (GC)	≤ 0.01	%	< 0.01	%
Trichloroethylene (GC)	≤ 0.01	%	< 0.01	%
Related substances (GC)	≤ 0.7	%	< 0.7	%
Aldehydes and ketones (as C ₆ H ₄ O)	≤ 0.001	%	≤ 0.001	%
Suitability for determination with dithizone	conforms		conforms	
Al (Aluminium)	≤ 0.00005	%	≤ 0.00005	%
B (Boron)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Ba (Barium)	≤ 0.00001	%	≤ 0.00001	%
Ca (Calcium)	≤ 0.00005	%	≤ 0.00005	%
Cd (Cadmium)	≤ 0.000005	%	≤ 0.000005	%
Co (Cobalt)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Cr (Chromium)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Cu (Copper)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Fe (Iron)	≤ 0.00001	%	≤ 0.00001	%
Mg (Magnesium)	≤ 0.00001	%	≤ 0.00001	%
Mn (Manganese)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Mo (Molybdenum)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Ni (Nickel)	≤ 0.000002	%	≤ 0.000002	%
Pb (Lead)	≤ 0.000005	%	≤ 0.000005	%
Sn (Tin)	≤ 0.00001	%	≤ 0.00001	%
Zn (Zinc)	≤ 0.00001	%	≤ 0.00001	%
Evaporation residue	≤ 0.001	%	< 0.001	%
Water	≤ 0.01	%	< 0.01	%

Stabilized with 0.8-1.0% Ethanol

Merck KGaA, Frankfurter Straße 250, 64293 Darmstadt (Germany); +49 6151 72-0
EMD Millipore Corporation - a subsidiary of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany
400 Summit Drive, Burlington, MA 01803, USA, Phone +1 (781) 533-6000

Page 1 of 2

Gambar VII. 13 Certificate of analysis kloroform

LAMPIRAN 10 (LANJUTAN)

Certificate of Analysis

1.02445.2500 Chloroform for analysis EMSURE® ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph. Eur.
Batch K52519845

Date of release (DD.MM.YYYY): 09.05.2023
Minimum shelf life (DD.MM.YYYY): 31.05.2025

Josefella David
Responsible laboratory manager e.s.pts online

This document has been produced electronically and is valid without a signature.

Merck KGaA, Frankfurter Straße 259, 64283 Darmstadt (Germany); +49 6101 73-0
EMD Millipore Corporation - a subsidiary of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany
280 Barnard Drive, Billerica, MA 01821, USA; Phone +1 (781) 325-6000
E-Mail: merck@merck.com (0000075537) Date: 09.05.2023

Page 2 of 2

Gambar VII. 14 Lanjutan

LAMPIRAN 10 (LANJUTAN)



Certificate of Analysis

1.00983.4000 Ethanol absolute for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur
Batch K49462683

Batch Values		
Purity (GC)	≥ 99.9	%
Identity (IR)	conforms	
Appearance	conforms	
Color	≤ 10	Hazen
Solubility in water	conforms	
Acidity or alkalinity	≤ 30	ppm
Titration acid	≤ 0.0002	meq/g
Titration base	≤ 0.0002	meq/g
Density (d 20 °C/20 °C)	0.790 - 0.793	
UV absorption	conforms	
Aldehydes (as Acetaldehyde)	≤ 0.001	%
Fusel oils	conforms	
Substances reducing potassium permanganate (as O)	≤ 0.0002	%
Carbonyl compounds (as CO)	≤ 0.003	%
Readily carbonizable substances	conforms	
Acetone (GC)	≤ 0.001	%
Ethylmethylketone (GC)	≤ 0.02	%
Isoamyl alcohol (GC)	≤ 0.05	%
2-Propanol (GC)	≤ 0.01	%
Higher alcohols (GC)	≤ 0.01	%
Volatile impurities (GC) (Acetaldehyde and Acetal)	≤ 10	ppm
Volatile impurities (GC) (Benzene)	≤ 2	ppm
Volatile impurities (GC) (Methanol)	≤ 100	ppm
Volatile impurities (GC) (Total of other impurities)	≤ 300	ppm
Volatile impurities (GC) (disregard limit)	≤ 9	ppm
Chloride (Cl)	≤ 0.3	ppm
Nitrate (NO ₃)	≤ 0.3	ppm
Phosphate (PO ₄)	≤ 0.3	ppm
Sulfate (SO ₄)	≤ 0.3	ppm
Ag (Silver)	≤ 0.000002	%
Al (Aluminium)	≤ 0.00005	%
As (Arsenic)	≤ 0.000002	%
Au (Gold)	≤ 0.000002	%
Ba (Barium)	≤ 0.00001	%
Be (Beryllium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Bi (Bismuth)	≤ 0.000002	%
Ca (Calcium)	≤ 0.00005	%
Cd (Cadmium)	≤ 0.000005	%
Co (Cobalt)	≤ 0.000002	%

Merck KGaA, Frankfurter Straße 250, 64293 Darmstadt (Germany): +49 6151 72-0
EMD Millipore Corporation - a subsidiary of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany
400 Summit Drive, Burlington, MA 01803, USA, Phone +1 (781) 333-6000

Page 1 of 2

Gambar VII. 15 *Certificate analysis of ethanol*

LAMPIRAN 10 (LANJUTAN)

Certificate of Analysis

1.00983.4000 Ethanol absolute for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur
Batch K49462683

Cr (Chromium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Cu (Copper)	≤ 0.000002	%
Fe (Iron)	≤ 0.000001	%
Ga (Gallium)	≤ 0.000002	%
In (Indium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Li (Lithium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Mg (Magnesium)	≤ 0.000001	%
Mn (Manganese)	≤ 0.000002	%
Mo (Molybdenum)	≤ 0.000002	%
Ni (Nickel)	≤ 0.000002	%
Pb (Lead)	≤ 0.000001	%
Pt (Platinum)	≤ 0.000002	%
Sb (Antimony)	≤ 0.000002	%
Sn (Tin)	≤ 0.000001	%
Ti (Titanium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Tl (Thallium)	≤ 0.000002	%
V (Vanadium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Zn (Zinc)	≤ 0.000001	%
Zr (Zirconium)	≤ 0.000002	%
Evaporation residue	≤ 0.0005	%
Water	≤ 0.1	%

Date of release (DD.MM.YYYY) 28.08.2017
Minimum shelf life (DD.MM.YYYY) 31.08.2022

Jeannette David
Responsible laboratory manager quality control

This document has been produced electronically and is valid without a signature.

Merck KGaA, Frankfurter Straße 250, 64293 Darmstadt (Germany): +49 6151 72-0
EMD Millipore Corporation - a subsidiary of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany
400 Summit Drive, Burlington, MA 01803, USA, Phone +1 (781) 533-6000
SALSA Version 827829 /00000472716/ / Date: 04.09.2017

Page 2 of 2

Dipindai dengan CamScanner

Gambar VII. 16 Lanjutan

Daftar Riwayat Hidup

I. IDENTITAS DIRI

Nama : Nisha Shifa Abdilah

Tempat dan Tanggal Lahir : Garut, 16 Januari 1998

Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan

Agama : Islam

Kewarganegaraan : Indonesia

Status : Mahasiswa

Alamat: Kp.Rancasalak Rt/01 rw/03 kecamatan Kadungora, Kab Garut

Telepon/No. Hp : 082119684146

Email : nisashifawbdillah@gmail.com

II. RIWAYAT PENDIDIKAN

Jenjang Pendidikan	Nama Sekolah/Perguruan Tinggi	Tahun Masuk	Tahun Lulus
SD/MI	SD Negeri Rancasalak 4	2005	2011
SMP/MTs	SMP Muhammadiyah 3 Kadungora	2011	2014
SMA/MA/SMK	SMA Negeri 2 Garut	2014	2017
Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Garut	2018	2022

III. Kegiatan dan Organisasi

- Divisi Badan Usaha Himpunan Mahasiswa Farmasi KEMA FMIPA UNIGA (2020-2021)