LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 Sampling

No.	Keterangan	Gambar
1	Filter Terlaris	
2	Filter batas harga di bawah Rp 15.000	
3	Sampel A	

No.	Keterangan	Gambar
4	Sampel B	
5	Sampel C	

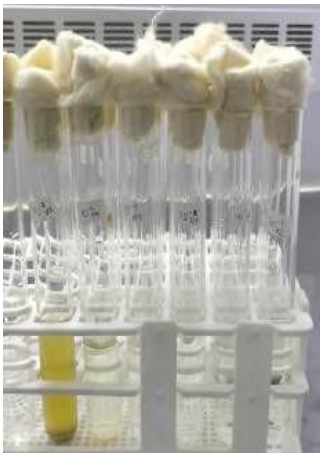
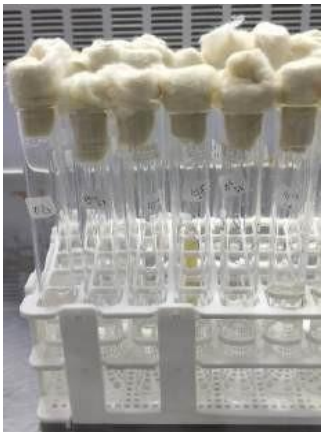
No.	Keterangan	Gambar
6	Sampel D	
7	Sampel E	

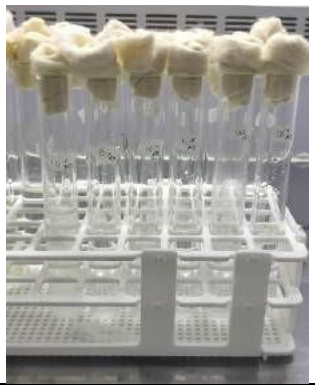
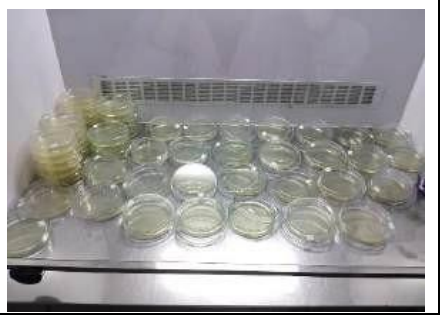
Lampiran 2 Prosedur penelitian

No.	Perlakuan	Gambar
1	4 contoh sampel masker organik	**A.**  **B.**  **C.**  **D.**  **E.** 

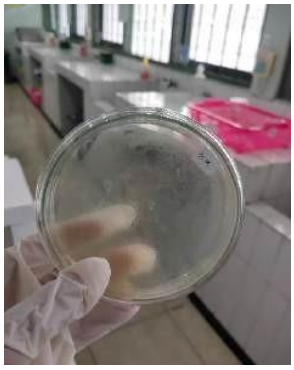
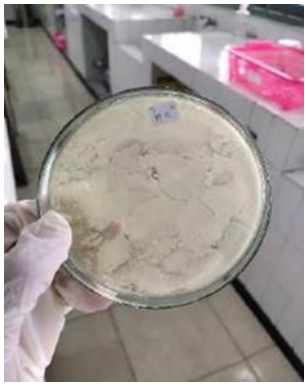
No.	Perlakuan	Gambar
2	Sterilisasi alat	
3	Sterilisasi pengencer dan media	
4	Homogenisasi contoh sampel	**A.** 

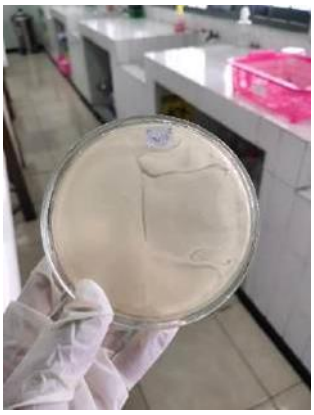
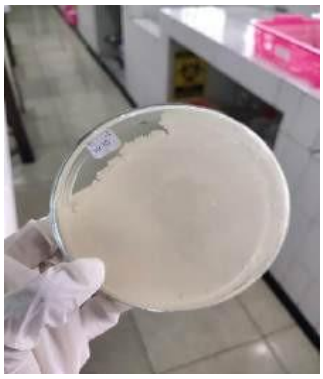
No.	Perlakuan	Gambar
		B.  **C.**  **D.** 

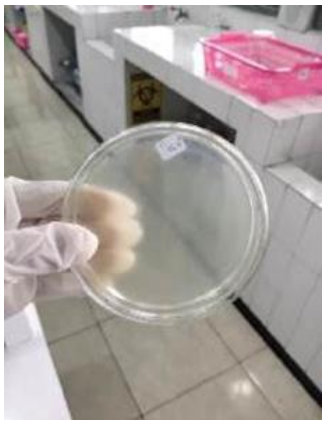
No.	Perlakuan	Gambar
		 **E.**
5	Pengenceran contoh sampel pada pengencer NaCl 0,9%	**A.**  **B.** 

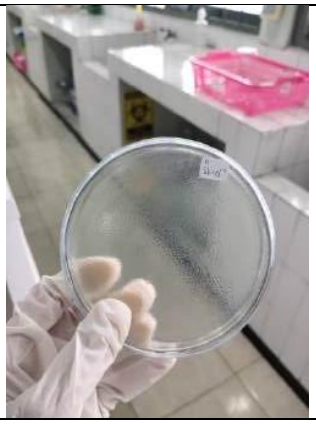
No.	Perlakuan	Gambar
		C.  **D.**  **E.** 
6	*Plating* contoh sampel	

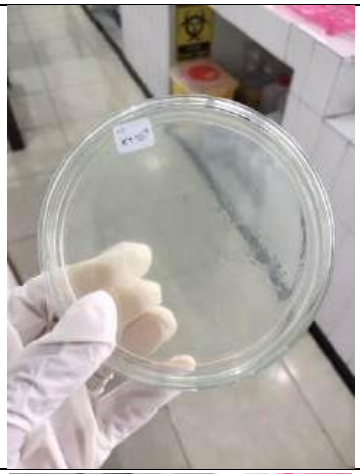
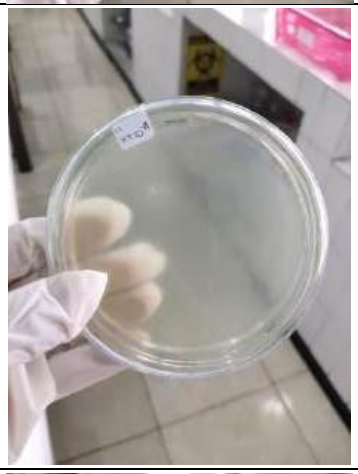
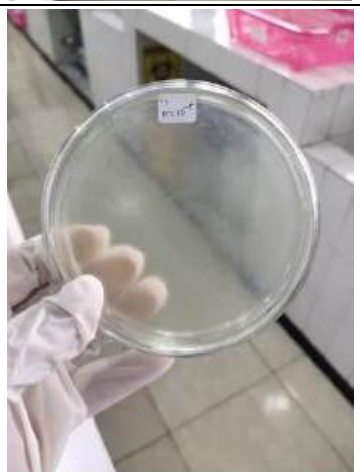
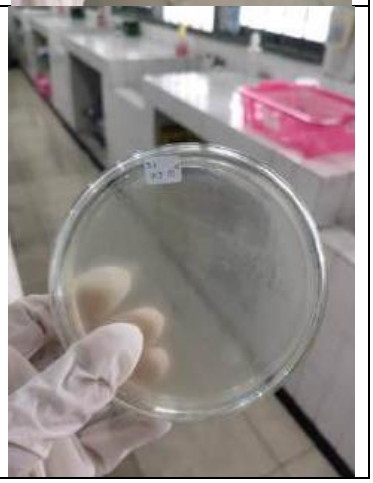
Lampiran 3 Pengamatan

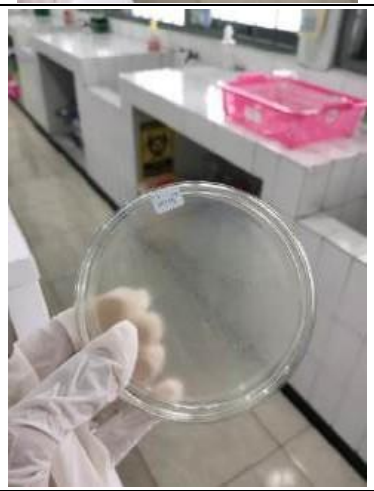
Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
Blanko NA			
Blanko NaCl			
Masker A	10^{-3}		

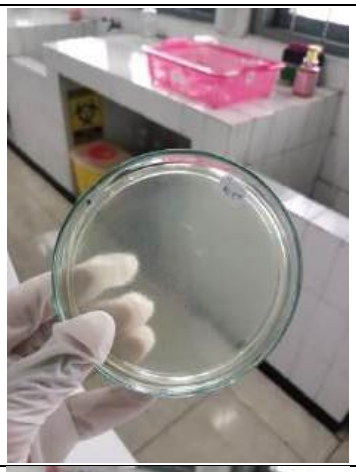
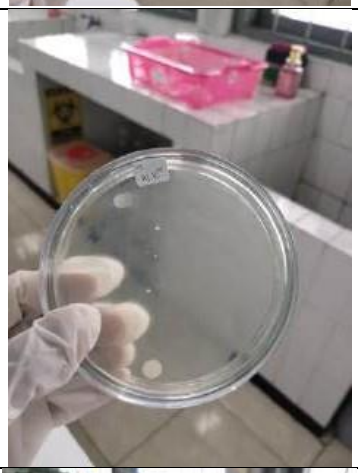
Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-4}		
	10^{-5}		
	10^{-6}		

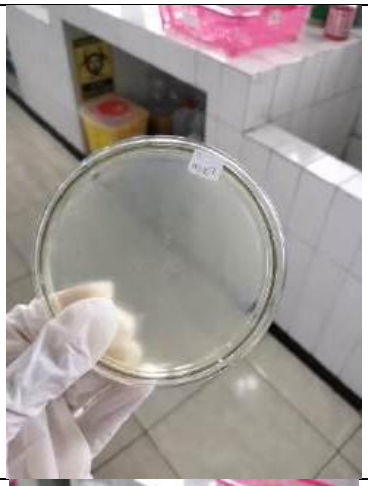
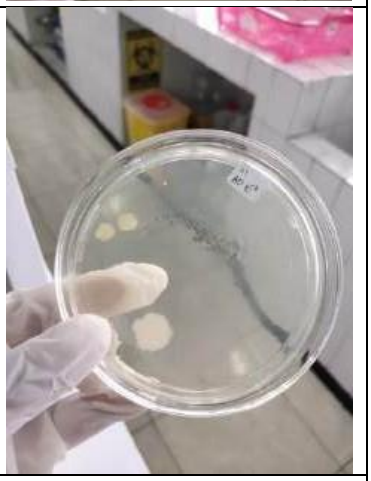
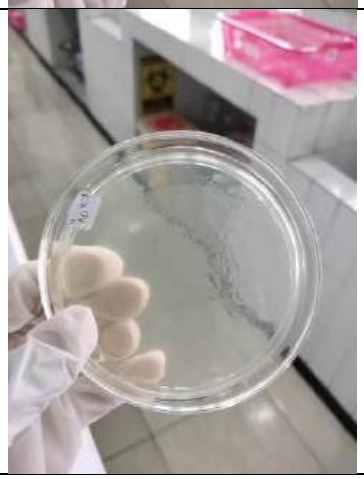
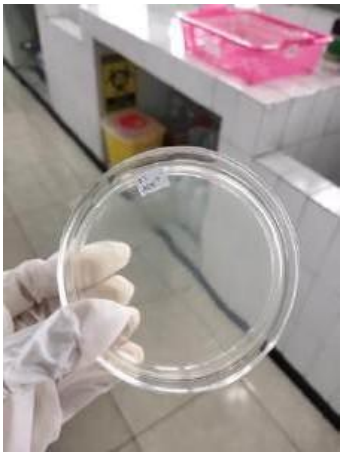
Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-7}		
Masker B	10^{-3}		
	10^{-4}		

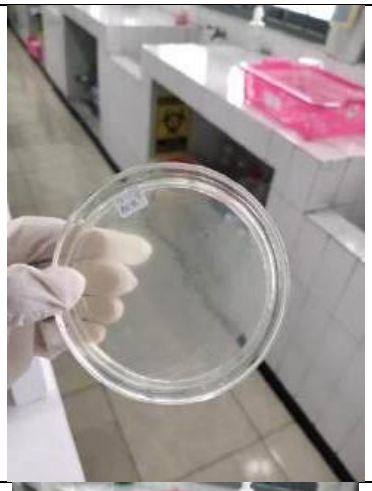
Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-5}		
	10^{-6}		
	10^{-7}		

Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
Masker C	10^{-3}		
	10^{-4}		
	10^{-5}		

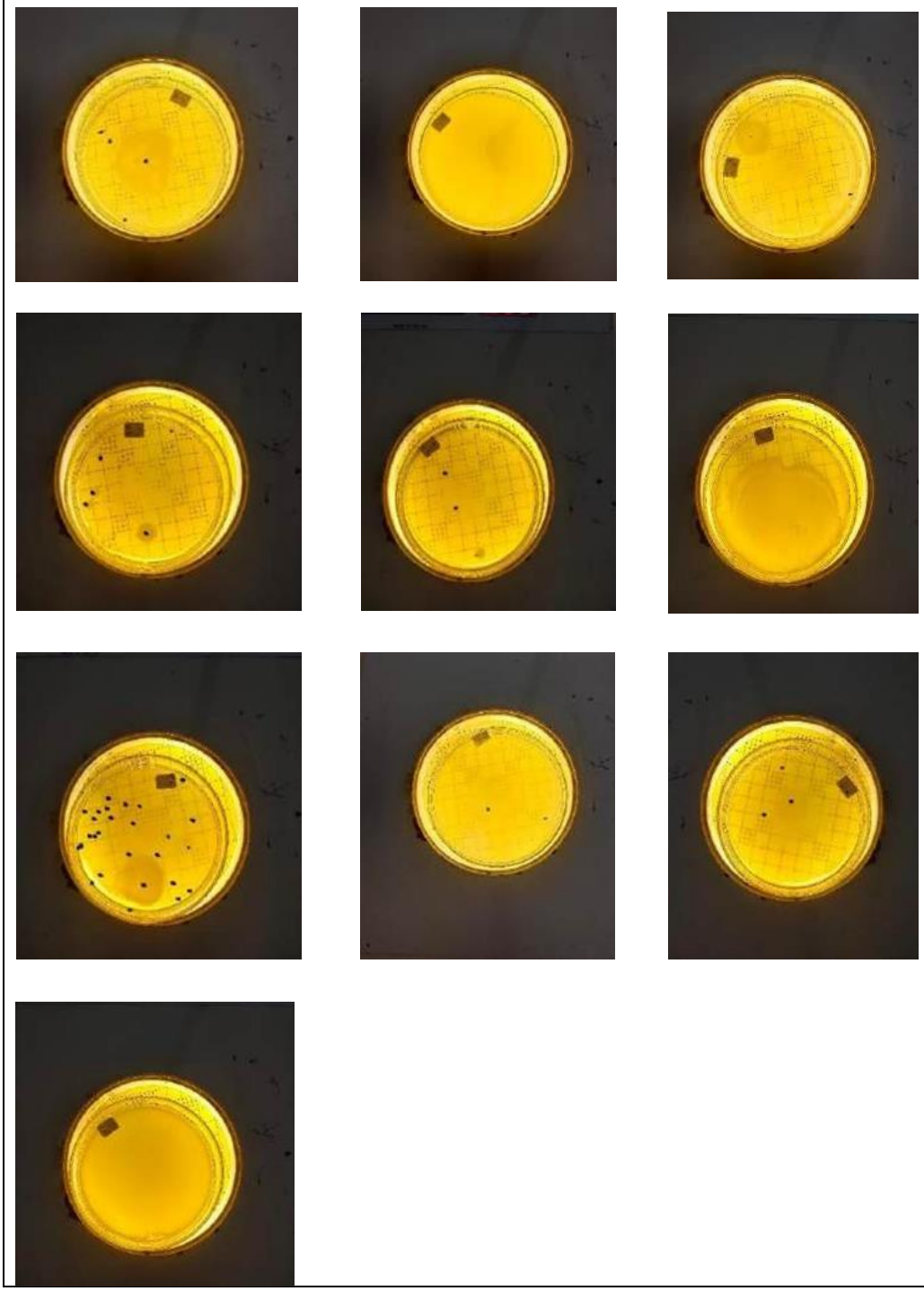
Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-6}		
	10^{-7}		
Masker D	10^{-3}		

Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-4}		
	10^{-5}		
	10^{-6}		

Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-7}		
Masker E	10^{-3}		
	10^{-4}		

Sampel	Pengenceran	Replikasi	
		1	2
	10^{-5}		
	10^{-6}		
	10^{-7}		

Lampiran 4 Pembacaan koloni

Pembacaan menggunakan *Colony Counter*


Lampiran 5 Perhitungan ALT

1. Sampel A

   Jumlah koloni memenuhi syarat 25 – 250 koloni

   $$N = \frac{\sum C}{[(1xn_1)+(0,1xn_2)]x(d)}$$

   $$N = \frac{157+90+30+74}{[(1x2)+(0,1x2)]x(10^{-4})}$$

   $$N = \frac{157+90+30+74}{[(1x2)+(0,1x2)]x(10^{-4})}$$

   $$N = \frac{351}{(2+0,2)x(10^{-4})}$$

   $$N = \frac{351}{2,2x(10^{-4})}$$

   $N = 159,5\ x\ 10^4$

   $N = 1.595.000 \longrightarrow 1.600.000 = 1,6 \times 10^6$

2. Sampel B dan C

   Jika tidak ada koloni yang tumbuh dalam cawan petri, nyatakan jumlah bakteri perkiraan lebih kecil dari satu dikalikan dengan faktor pengenceran yang terendah (<10)

   $= <1 \times 10^{-3}$

   $= <1000$

3. Sampel D

   Jumlah koloni memenuhi syarat 25 – 250 koloni

   $$N = \frac{\sum C}{[(1xn_1)+(0,1xn_2)]x(d)}$$

   $$N = \frac{51}{[(1x1)+(0,1x0)]x(10^{-4})}$$

   $$N = \frac{51}{(1+0)\ x\ 10^{-4}}$$

   $$N = \frac{51}{1\ x\ 10^{-4}}$$

   $N = 51x\ 10^4$

   $N = 510.000 = 5,1 \times 10^5$

4. Sampel E

Jika rata-rata jumlah koloni masing-masing petri tidak terletak antara 25-250 koloni, maka dipilih koloni dengan pengenceran terendah dihitung rata-rata jumlah koloni, dikalikan dengan faktor pengencer dan dinyatakan hasilnya sebagai jumlah bakteri per gram.

Pengenceran terendah 10^{-3} = 11,5 koloni

$11{,}5 \times 10^{-3} = 11.500 = 1{,}1 \times 10^{4}$