ABSTRAK

Polycycic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) merupakan senyawa organik aromatik polisiklik yang bersifat toksik terhadap manusia maupun organisme perairan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar konsentrasi pencemaran PAH dan kriteria pencemaran senyawa PAH dalam sedimen di Segara Anakan Bagian Timur. Penelitian ini dilakukan dibulan Juli 2023. Contoh sedimen laut diambil menggunakan *core sampel* pada tiga titik stasiun penelitian. Konsentrasi senyawa PAH ditentukan dengan menggunakan Kromatografi Gas-Flam Ionization Detector (GC-FID). Penelitian menunjukkan kadar konsentrasi senyawa PAH dalam sedimen berkisar 0-3,70 ppm. Kadar konsentrasi tersebut lebih rendah dengan kadar yang ditetapkan oleh NOAA dan CCME. Hasil analisis diagnostik rasio individu senyawa PAH menunjukkan bahwa PAH dalam sedimen berasal dari pembakaran bahan organik, minyak, dan campuran minyak.
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Kata Kunci: Polycycic Aromatic Hydrocarbon, Sedimen, Segara Anakan.

ABSTRACT

PAH, a toxic compound harmful to both humans and aquatic organisms, is widely found in the environment. The main objective of this study conducted in July 2023 was to determine the concentration levels of PAH pollution and establish criteria for assessing PAH compound pollution in sediments specifically in Eastern Segara Anakan. Marine sediment samples were collected using core sampling techniques from three research stations, and their PAH compound levels were analyzed through Gas Chromatography-Flame Ionization Detector (GC-FID). The results indicated that PAH compound concentrations ranged from 0-3.70 ppm, which were below the thresholds set by NOAA and CCME. Furthermore, the diagnostic analysis of the individual ratio of PAH compounds revealed that the sources of PAHs in the sediments were from the combustion of organic matter, oil, and oil mixtures.

Keyword: *Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon, Sediments,* Segara Anakan.