

Heavy Metal Analysis On Blush On Online Selling by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry Method (AAS)

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ABSTRACT

Cosmetics are a daily human need. The number of cosmetics on the market is thought to contain hazardous or toxic substances, one of which is heavy metals. Based on BPOM RI Regulation Number Hk.03.1.23.07.11.6662 Year 2011 Regarding the requirements for heavy metals in cosmetics, the very limit for Pb heavy metal contamination in cosmetics should not be more than 20 mg / kg and Cd should not be more than 5 mg / kg. Analysis of Pb, Cd and Cr metals in blush preparations that have a registration number and do not have a BPOM registration number purchased online in Tangerang City using the atomic absorption spectrophotometric method. This study aims to determine the levels of heavy metals Pb, Cd and Cr in each sample. The sample of blush on which was studied was 5 samples. The results showed that, the blush samples analyzed using the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry method did not contain heavy metals such as Pb, Cd, only one sample of the VV brand was read as containing Cr metal. In the sample of the VV brand it was detected that it contained Cr metal with a level of 1.80 mg / kg, the metal content was still on the threshold referring to (Nigeria 9.81 µg / g and USA 15.09 µg / g).

Keywords: Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry, Blush On, Heavy metals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cosmetics nowadays have become one of the daily necessities that cannot be separated from human life. Not only women, even men are currently using cosmetics. Cosmetics themselves are basically the base that are used on the body to clean and improve their appearance (Djamilah, 2018). There are more and more cosmetic products nowadays, one of which is blush or cheek coloring. Blush is a cosmetic preparation that is used to color the cheeks with an artistic touch so that it can increase the fresh impression in make-up (Kusantati, 2008: 126). The colors displayed in the blush on are very diverse, now many new color variations have been presented to provide different color nuances. The existence of these different colors, one of which can be caused by the addition of color pigments containing heavy metals or dangerous metals.

Heavy metals that are intentionally added as dyes are basically possible or allowed, but there are limitations. Each country has rules, including in Indonesia. According to the Regulation of the Head of the Drug and Food Control Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Head of the Drug and Food Supervisory Agency Number HK.03.1.23.07.11.6662 of 2011 concerning Requirements for Microbial Contamination and Heavy Metal in Cosmetics, the limitation of the heavy metal Lead (Pb) and Cadmium (Cd) of <20 mg / kg and <5 mg / kg, respectively. (Batistad al., 2016).

Based on several studies that have been conducted, there are still found heavy metal content that exceeds the limit set by BPOM. One of the advantages contained in this cosmetic is the various color variations, resulting from the addition of pigments that can come from minerals, organic or metal compounds, such as Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni and Pb as impurities in pigment formulations (Valet et al., 2007; Volpedkk.,

2012; Barros et al., 2015). Generally, the use of cosmetic products is applied directly to the skin, therefore these cosmetics can pose health risks and may allow skin reactions such as excessive sensitivity and irritation (Forte et al., 2008).

According to research conducted by Jaya et al., 2013; Ardyanto 2005 said that the potential source of heavy metal contamination could come from the heavy metal compounds themselves, for example lead compounds as dyes or pigments, in the form of Pb carbonate and Pb sulfate. Another potential source comes from the instruments / equipment used in the production process (Hepp et al., 2009). The New York Department of Health (1999) states that lead is harmful to adults, children and infants, its impact can affect the development of the brain and nervous system. Widowati in 2008, stated that lead methoxicity is classified based on the organ that it affects, for example in the cardiovascular system, Pb accumulation causes an increase in blood vessel permeability. On the other hand, consumption of low levels of Cd for a long period of time can lead to metal buildup in the kidneys with possible damage. Exposure to low levels of Cd can also cause bones to become brittle and break easily (Bocca et al., 2014).

Research related to this research is according to Andayani's research (2018), "Analysis of Metal Chromium (Cr) in Blush On) In atomic absorption spectrophotometry". This study showed that the samples of blusher brands IZ, VV, KS, MC were detected to contain chromium metal with levels of 10.05 ± 0.05 µg/g, respectively; 6.74 ± 0.02 µg/g; 28.95 ± 0.19 µg/g; 13.52 ± 0.63 µg/g. The data indicate that chromium is present in all samples. Based on this background, on this research will be carried out a quantitative analysis of heavy metal contamination of Pb, Cd and Cr in the blush on sample Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS).

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of this research is a laboratory experimental, which is to determine the presence of heavy metals in blush on that are sold online in Tangerang City by using the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method (AAS).

2.1. Tools

The tools that were used in this research were Agilent Series 200 AA Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), analytical balance, volume pipette, micropipette, digestion tube, volumetric flask, glass bottle, filter paper Whatman No.40.

2.2. Materials

The materials that were used in this research were blush samples, HNO_3 , H_2O , HClO_4 , standard solutions of $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

2.3. Preparation of Standard Solutions

2.3.1. 1000 ppm Pb Standard Solution

Weigh 1.5985 grams of $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with 65% HNO_3 , then put it in a 1000 mL measuring flask and dilute it to the limit mark. Then to make a concentration of 50 ppm pipette 5 mL of the main solution of 1000 ppm Pb into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with HNO_3 65% to the limit mark. To make 10 ppm pipettes 20 mL of main solution of 50 ppm Pb into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with HNO_3 65% to the limit mark. Preparation of standard solutions then pipette 50, 100, 200, 300, and 500 μL of the 50 ppm $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ working solution into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with 65% HNO_3 until it has a Pb concentration of 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, and 1.6 ppm then the absorption was measured at λ 217.0 nm.

2.3.2. 1000 ppm Cd Raw Solution

Weigh 2.583 grams of standard $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ powder with 65% HNO_3 , then put it in a 1000 mL measuring flask and dilute it to the limit mark. Then to make a concentration of 50 ppm pipette 5 mL of main solution of 1000 ppm Cd into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with HNO_3 65% to the limit mark. To make 10 ppm pipette 20 mL of main solution of 50 ppm Cd into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with HNO_3 65% to the limit mark. Preparation of the standard solution then pipette 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 μL of the 50 ppm $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ working solution into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with 65% HNO_3 to a limit mark so that it has a concentration of Cd 0, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 and 1 ppm then the absorption was measured at λ 228.8 nm.

2.3.3. 1000 ppm Cr Raw Solution

Weigh 3.384 $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with HNO_3 65%, then put it in a 100 mL measuring flask and dilute it to the limit mark. Then make 50 ppm pipettes of 50 mL of 100 ppm Cr main solution into a 100 mL measuring flask and dilute with 65%

HNO_3 to the limit mark. To make 10 ppm pipette 20 mL of main Cr 50 ppm solution into a 100 mL measuring flask and diluted with HNO_3 65% to the limit mark. Preparation of the standard solution then pipette 20 mL, 40 mL, 60 mL, and 80 mL of $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ working solution in a 100 mL measuring flask diluted with HNO_3 65% to the limit mark so that it has a Cr concentration of 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 and 1.2 ppm then the absorption was measured at λ 357.9 nm.

2.4. Sample Preparation

The method that was used was wet digestion. Destruction begins by weighing the blush sample of 1, 5 gram tube digestion, then add 25 mL of HNO_3 concentrated. It is the most effective acid and most commonly used in the destruction of wet because it can break the sample into a compound that is biodegradable and a solution of concentrated nitric acid alone volatile, then let stand in an acid room for one night and boil slowly for 35 minutes at a temperature of 83 °C to remove all compounds that are easily oxidized then cool the solution and add 10 mL of HClO_4 72%, boil slowly until the solution looks colorless (do not boil the solution until it is dry), cool it down then add 25 mL H_2O then boil again until all the NO_2 gas comes out, cool then filtered using Whatman No.40 filter paper and put into a 50 mL volumetric flask, dilute it to the mark, then homogeneous and the solution is ready to test then the wet digestion results can be analyzed in the Spectrophotometry tool Atomic alloy for analysis of heavy metals Pb, Cd, and Cr.

2.5. Determination of Heavy Metal Content

Heavy metal content of each sample is calculated by heavy metal content with the regression equation of the calibration curve using the formula:

Heavy Metal Content

$$C (\mu\text{g/ml}) = \frac{(\mu\text{g} / \text{g}) \times F (\text{ml})}{B (\text{g})}$$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Data Collection of Blush On Brands Sold Online in Tangerang City

The selection of blush samples that are sold online in Tangerang City is to choose a reddish pink color at a price of 18,000. The total number of test samples was 5 test samples with reddish pink color. There are 2 BPOM registered, and 3 which are not BPOM registered. Then to take the test sample using purposive sampling method. The results of blush on brands that are sold online in Tangerang City are shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Data collection results for blush on brands that are sold online in Tangerang City

No.	Brand	The amount of <i>blush</i>	
		Registered	Not registered
1	MG	√	
2	LML		X
3	FLE		X
4	VV	√	
5	BQ		X

3.1. 2. Determination of levels of Lead, cadmium and chromium contamination in several blush on brands

This identification is done by doing sample preparation. Sample preparation in this study was carried out using the wet digestion method, namely through the addition of a strong acid solution. The strong acid solution used was aqua regia (HCl: HNO₃ = 3: 1). According to Van Loon (1980), aqua regia has the ability to dissolve metals in a faster process than a single strong acid. Furthermore, the heavy metal sample was analyzed quantitatively using the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS).

Based on the test results using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS), it can be seen the identification results of the presence of heavy metal content of Pb, Cd and Cr in the blush on samples, whether they have a BPOM registration number or not. The results of this quantitative analysis are shown in Table 2, 3 and 4 below:

Table 2. Metal Data Processing Pb

Sample	Sample concentration (mg / L)		Average a true concentration (mg / kg)	Maximum level (mg / kg)
	1	2		
MG	-0.0972	-0.0813	Sgd	≤ 20 (BPOM)
LML	-0.086	-0.0767	Sgd	
VV	-0.1097	-0.1036	Sgd	
FLE	-0.0988	-0.1079	Sgd	
BQ	-0.0784	-0.0604	Sgd	

NOTE :

Pb, Abs: Measured absorbance

Pb, Conc: Measured concentration (mg / L)

Signed: Not detected (below the detection limit value <0.4 (mg / kg)

Table 3. Metal Data Processing Cd

Sample	Sample concentration (mg / L)		Average a true concentration (mg / kg)	Maximum level (mg / kg)
	1	2		
MG	-0.0159	-0.0158	Sgd	≤ 5 (BPOM)
LML	-0.0143	-0.0151	Sgd	
VV	-0.0155	-0.0164	Sgd	
FLE	-0.0163	-0.0172	Sgd	
BQ	-0.0145	-0.0159	Sgd	

NOTE :

Cd, Abs: Measured absorbance

Cd, Conc: Measured concentration (mg / L)

Signed: Not detected (below the detection limit value <0.1 (mg / kg))

Table 4. Metal Data Processing Cr

Sample	Sample concentration (mg / L)		Average a true concentration (mg / kg)	Maximum level (mg / kg)
	1	2		
MG	-0.118	-0.1511	Sgd	Nigeria $9.81 \mu\text{g} / \text{g}$ and USA $15.09 \mu\text{g} / \text{g}$
LML	-0.0885	-0.1791	Sgd	
VV	0.0542	0.054	1.8	
FLE	-0.1415	-0.0372	Sgd	
BQ	-0.1462	-0.1501	Sgd	

NOTE :

Cr, Abs: Measured absorbance

Cr, Conc : Measured concentration (mg / L)

Signed : Not detected (below the detection limit value <0.2 (mg / kg))

The identification results show that the Pb metal, Cd on Blush on which has a BPOM registration number and is not registered with BPOM have negative results, these results are still below the safe limit set by BPOM RI Number HK.03.1.23.07.11.6662 of 2011, which is 20 mg / kg for Pb, at Cd of 5 mg / kg. Meanwhile, for the Cr metal in VV samples that had BPOM registration, the results were 1.8 mg / kg. The level of Cr in this study was still below the threshold that referred to Nigeria $9.81 \mu\text{g} / \text{g}$ and USA $15.09 \mu\text{g} / \text{g}$. Meanwhile, the other samples were not identified to contain Cr metal. This is probably due to the very small concentration or even the absence of metal contaminants in the sample, causing the test reagent to bind to the metal so little that the results obtained are less visible. Thus, all samples were still within safe limits against contamination of heavy metals Pb, Cd and Cr.

Lead (Pb) in cosmetic products can come from several natural ingredients that contain lead (Pb) such as dyes and pigments or tools that were used during the production process (Sharafi et al., 2015). Lead (Pb) can enter through penetration into the membranes or skin, absorption through the skin can occur due to lead can dissolve in oil or fat (Palar, 2012).

According to (Godt et al. 2006) cadmium (Cd) is purified and consumed for use in cosmetic products because it is a colored pigment. Chronic exposure to cadmium induces

toxicity in kidney and skin tumors. While chromium (Cr) is present as an impurity (Corraz, et al, 2009). By moist skin, heavy metals can be absorbed through skin contact (Omolaoye, et al, 2010).

Research conducted by Supriyadi in 2008 showed that both domestic and foreign product lipsticks contained Pb and Cd metals, with Pb and Cd levels of 33.61 and 3.41 mg / kg (domestic products) and 63.34 and 2.97 mg / kg (foreign products). Thus, it can be assumed that both domestic and foreign lipstick cosmetic products may contain Pb and Cd.

4. CONCLUSION

The blush on sample analyzed using the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry method does not contain heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, there was only one sample of the VV brand that was read contained Cr metal.

Based on the results shown that the VV sample Cr metal has BPOM registration giving results with a level of 1.8 mg/kg. The level of Cr in this study was still below the threshold that referred to Nigeria $9.81 \mu\text{g} / \text{g}$ and USA $15.09 \mu\text{g} / \text{g}$.

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