

Method verification is a reconfirmation measure by testing a method by completing objective evidences, whether the methods meet the established requirements and fit the objectives. Determination of wavelength was conducted by measuring the absorbance of copper standard solution of 2 ppm concentration in the wavelength range of 400 – 550 nm. The results of maximum wavelength measurements were presented Based on above figure of wavelength spectrum, a wavelength of 456 nm was obtained. Solutions were diluted to 20 ppm for UV– Vis Spectrophotometry and 10 ppm for AAS then each standard solution was read on UV–Vis Spectrophotometer and AAS devices. The absorbance value seen on the standard curve copper examination using UV–Vis Spectrophotometry was $y = 0.136x$ with linear regression of $r = 0.995$. Both linear regression values (r) have met the established requirements of $r \geq 0.995$ (Wardani, 2012). Meticulousness is expressed as a percent return of added analytics and the value of precision can be expressed by percent recovery (Wardani, 2012). The absorbance value seen on the standard curve of copper examination using AAS was $y = 0.119x$ with linear regression of $r = 0.999$. Wavelength range for copper examination using UV–Vis spectrophotometry with a neocuproine complexing agent is 450 – 460 nm (American Public Health Association). Method linearity is used to determine the standard capability, so it can prove a linear relationship between the analytical concentration and the detector response (Wardani, 2012). Linearity test is obtained by making standard curve of copper examination conducted by making a series of copper standard solution with various concentrations of UV–Vis Spectrophotometry at 0; 0.4; 1.2; 2; 2.8; and 3.6 ppm whereas of AAS at 0; 0.2; 0.5; 1; 2; 3; and 4 ppm, made from a 1000 ppm solution