

yellow GG-thymolphthalein TS). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L potassium hydroxide-ethanol VS = 18.419 mg of $C_8H_{12}N_2O_3$

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Barium Sulfate

硫酸バリウム

BaSO₄: 233.39

Description Barium Sulfate occurs as a white powder. It is odorless and tasteless.

It is practically insoluble in water, in ethanol (95) and in diethyl ether.

It does not dissolve in hydrochloric acid, in nitric acid and in sodium hydroxide TS.

Identification (1) Mix 0.5 g of Barium Sulfate with 2 g each of anhydrous sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate in a crucible, heat the mixture until fusion is complete, treat the cooled mass with hot water, and filter. The filtrate, acidified with hydrochloric acid, responds to the Qualitative Tests for sulfate.

(2) Wash the hot water-insoluble residue obtained in (1) with water, dissolve in 2 mL of acetic acid (31), and filter, if necessary: the solution responds to the Qualitative Tests for barium salt.

Purity (1) Acidity or alkalinity—Agitate 1.0 g of Barium Sulfate with 20 mL of water for 5 minutes: the solution is neutral.

(2) Phosphate—Boil 1.0 g of Barium Sulfate with 3 mL of nitric acid and 5 mL of water for 5 minutes, cool, and add water to restore the original volume. Filter through a filter paper, previously washed with dilute nitric acid, to the filtrate add an equal volume of hexaammonium heptamolybdate TS, and allow to stand between 50°C and 60°C for 1 hour: no yellow precipitate is produced.

(3) Sulfide—Place 10 g of Barium Sulfate in a 250-mL conical flask, add 10 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid and water to make 100 mL, and boil for 10 minutes: the gas evolved does not darken moistened lead (II) acetate paper.

(4) Heavy metals—Boil 5.0 g of Barium Sulfate with 2.5 mL of acetic acid (100) and 50 mL of water for 10 minutes, cool, add 0.5 mL of ammonia TS and water to make 100 mL, and filter. Perform the test with a 50-mL portion of this filtrate. Prepare the control solution with 2.5 mL of Standard Lead Solution, 1.25 mL of acetic acid (100), 0.25 mL of ammonia TS and water to make 50 mL (not more than 10 ppm).

(5) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 2.0 g of Barium Sulfate according to Method 1, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 1 ppm).

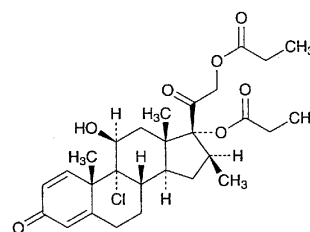
(6) Hydrochloric acid-soluble substances and soluble barium salts—Cool the solution obtained in (3), add water to make 100 mL, and filter. Evaporate 50 mL of the filtrate on a water bath to dryness, add 2 drops of hydrochloric acid and 10 mL of warm water, filter through filter paper for assay, and wash with 10 mL of warm water. Evaporate the

combined filtrate and washings on a water bath to dryness, and dry the residue at 105°C for 1 hour: the residue weighs not more than 15 mg. Shake the residue, if any, with 10 mL of water, and filter. To the filtrate add 0.5 mL of dilute sulfuric acid, and allow to stand for 30 minutes: no turbidity is produced.

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Beclometasone Dipropionate

プロピオン酸ベクロメタゾン



$C_{28}H_{37}ClO_7$: 521.04

9-Chloro-11 β ,17,21-trihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17,21-dipropionate [5534-09-8]

Beclometasone Dipropionate, when dried, contains not less than 97.0% and not more than 103.0% of $C_{28}H_{37}ClO_7$.

Description Beclometasone Dipropionate occurs as a white to pale yellow powder. It is odorless.

It is freely soluble in chloroform, soluble in methanol, sparingly soluble in ethanol (95) and in 1,4-dioxane, slightly soluble in diethyl ether, and practically insoluble in water.

Melting point: about 208°C (with decomposition).

Identification (1) Dissolve 2 mg of Beclometasone Dipropionate in 2 mL of sulfuric acid: initially a yellowish color develops, and gradually changes through orange to dark red-brown. To this solution add carefully 10 mL of water: the color changes to bluish green, and a flocculent precipitate is formed.

(2) Dissolve 0.01 g of Beclometasone Dipropionate in 1 mL of methanol, add 1 mL of Fehling's TS, and heat: a red to red-brown precipitate is formed.

(3) Prepare the test solution with 0.02 g of Beclometasone Dipropionate as directed under the Oxygen Flask Combustion Method, using a mixture of 1 mL of sodium hydroxide TS and 20 mL of water as an absorbing liquid: the test solution responds to the Qualitative Tests for chloride.

(4) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Beclometasone Dipropionate, previously dried, as directed in the potassium bromide disk method under the Infrared Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum or the spectrum of previously dried Beclometasone Dipropionate Reference Standard: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers. If any difference appears between the spec-