

tion between these peaks being not less than 1.2.

System repeatability: When the test is repeated 6 times with the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the relative standard deviation of the peak areas of secretin is not more than 1.0%.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Preserve at -20°C or lower.

Silver Nitrate

硝酸銀

AgNO_3 : 169.87

Silver Nitrate, when dried, contains not less than 99.8% of AgNO_3 .

Description Silver Nitrate occurs as lustrous, colorless or white crystals.

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

It gradually turns grayish black by light.

Identification A solution of Silver Nitrate (1 in 50) responds to the Qualitative Tests for silver salt and for nitrate.

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution, and acidity or alkalinity—Dissolve 1.0 g of Silver Nitrate in 10 mL of freshly boiled and cooled water: the solution is clear and colorless. It is neutral.

(2) Bismuth, copper and lead—To 5 mL of a solution of Silver Nitrate (1 in 10) add 3 mL of ammonia TS: the solution is clear and colorless.

Loss on drying Not more than 0.20% (2 g, silica gel, light resistant, 4 hours).

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.7 g of Silver Nitrate, previously powdered and dried, dissolve in 50 mL of water, add 2 mL of nitric acid, and titrate with 0.1 mol/L ammonium thiocyanate VS (indicator: 2 mL of ammonium iron (III) sulfate TS).

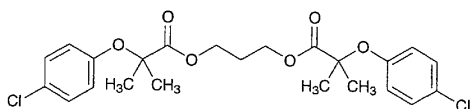
Each mL of 0.1 mol/L ammonium thiocyanate VS
= 16.987 mg of AgNO_3

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Simfibrate

シンフィブラート



$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_6$: 469.53

Trimethylene bis[2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-methylpropanoate]
[14929-11-4]

Simfibrate, when dried, contains not less than 98.5% of $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_6$.

Description Simfibrate occurs as white to light yellow crystals or crystalline powder. It is odorless and tasteless.

It is very soluble in acetonitrile and in diethyl ether, soluble in ethanol (95) and in hexane, and practically insoluble in water.

Identification (1) To 0.05 g of Simfibrate add 0.5 mL of ethanol (95), and dissolve by warming on a water bath. After cooling, add 0.3 mL of a saturated solution of hydroxylammonium chloride in ethanol (95) and 0.3 mL of potassium hydroxide-ethanol TS, heat gently to boiling, and cool. To this solution add 1 mL of 1 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS and 2 mL of ethanol (95), and then add 1 drop of iron (III) chloride TS: a red-purple color develops.

(2) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Simfibrate in hexane for ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometry (3 in 50,000) as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum 1: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelengths. Separately, determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Simfibrate in hexane for ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometry (3 in 200,000) as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum 2: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelengths.

(3) Perform the test with Simfibrate as directed under the Flame Coloration Test (2): a green color appears.

Melting point $49 - 53^{\circ}\text{C}$

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution—Dissolve 1.0 g of Simfibrate in 10 mL of ethanol (95) by warming on a water bath: the solution is clear and colorless to light yellow.

(2) Acid—To 4.0 g of Simfibrate add 40 mL of neutralized ethanol, dissolve by warming on a water bath, cool, and add 2 drops of phenolphthalein TS and 0.20 mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS: a red color develops.

(3) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Simfibrate according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 20 ppm).

(4) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 1.0 g of Simfibrate according to Method 3, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 2 ppm).

(5) *p*-Chlorophenol—To 2.0 g of Simfibrate add exactly 1 mL of the internal standard solution, dissolve in acetonitrile to make 10 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 0.10 g of 4-chlorophenol in acetonitrile to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 2 mL of this solution, and add acetonitrile to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 1 mL of this solution, add exactly 1 mL of the internal standard solution and acetonitrile to make 10 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with 20 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution as directed under the Liquid Chromatography according to the following conditions. Calculate the ratios, Q_T and Q_S , of the peak height of 4-chlorophenol to that of the internal standard from each solution: Q_T is not larger than Q_S .

Internal standard solution—A solution of 4-ethoxyphenol in acetonitrile (1 in 50,000).