

of Standard Lead Solution add 2 mL of dilute acetic acid and water to make 50 mL (not more than 20 ppm).

(2) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 0.40 g of pulverized Gypsum according to Method 2, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 5 ppm).

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Exsiccated Gypsum

Gypsum Exsiccatum

焼セッコウ

Exsiccated Gypsum possibly corresponds to the formula $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Description Exsiccated Gypsum occurs as a white to grayish white powder. It is odorless and tasteless.

It is slightly soluble in water, and practically insoluble in ethanol (95).

It absorbs moisture slowly on standing in air to lose its solidifying property.

When it is heated to yield an anhydrous compound at a temperature above 200°C, it loses its solidifying property.

Identification Shake 1 g of Exsiccated Gypsum with 20 mL of water for 5 minutes, and filter: the filtrate responds to the Qualitative Tests (2) and (3) for calcium salt and to the Qualitative Tests for sulfate.

Purity Alkali—Take 3.0 g of Exsiccated Gypsum in a glass-stoppered test tube, add 10 mL of water and 1 drop of phenolphthalein TS, and shake vigorously: no red color develops.

Solidification To 10.0 g of Exsiccated Gypsum add 10 mL of water, stir immediately for 3 minutes, and allow to stand: the period necessary for water no longer to separate, upon pressing with a finger, is not more than 10 minutes from the time when water was first added.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid

沈降はぶトキシイド

Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid is a liquid for injection containing habu toxoid prepared by treating toxic substances produced by habu (*Trimeresurus flavoviridis*) with formaldehyde by a method involving no appreciable loss of the immunogenicity and rendered insoluble by the addition of aluminum salt.

It conforms to the requirements of Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid becomes a uniform whitish turbid liquid on shaking.

Freeze-dried Habu Antivenom, Equine

乾燥はぶウマ抗毒素

Freeze-dried Habu Antivenom, Equine, is a preparation for injection which is dissolved before use. It contains *Trimeresurus flavoviridis* antivenom in immunoglobulin of horse origin.

It conforms to the requirements of Freeze-dried Habu Anti-venom, Equine, in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Freeze-dried Habu Antivenom, Equine, becomes colorless or light yellow-brown, clear liquid or a slightly whitish turbid liquid on addition of solvent.

Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine

沈降B型肝炎ワクチン

Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine is a liquid for injection prepared by adding an aluminum salt to a liquid containing a surface antigen of hepatitis B virus to make the HBs antigen insoluble.

It conforms to the requirements of Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine becomes a homogeneous, whitish turbid liquid on shaking.

Honey

Mel

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Honey is the saccharine substances obtained from the honeycomb of *Apis mellifera* Linné or *Apis indica* Radoszkowski (*Apidae*).

Description Honey is a light yellow to light yellow-brown, syrupy liquid. Usually it is transparent, but often opaque with separated crystals.

It has a characteristic odor and a sweet taste.

Specific gravity Mix 50.0 g of Honey with 100 mL of water: the specific gravity of the solution is not less than d_{20}^{20} : 1.111.

Purity (1) Acid—Mix 10 g of Honey with 50 mL of water, and neutralize with 1 mol/L potassium hydroxide VS (indicator: 2 drops of phenolphthalein TS): not more than 0.5 mL is required.

(2) Sulfate—Mix 1.0 g of Honey with 2.0 mL of water, and filter. To the filtrate add 2 drops of barium chloride TS: the solution does not change immediately.