Pipet 1 mL of this solution, add hexane for Purity of crude drug to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with 1 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution as directed under Gas Chromatography according to the following conditions, and determine the peak areas corresponding to α-BHC, β-BHC, γ-BHC, δ-BHC, *o,p'*-DDT, *p,p'*-DDT, *p,p'*-DDD and *p,p'*-DDE from each solution, A_{TA} and A_{SA}; A_{TB} and A_{SB}; A_{TC} and A_{SC}; A_{TD} and A_{SD}; A_{TE} and A_{SE}; A_{TF} and A_{SF}; A_{TG} and A_{SG}; A_{TH} and A_{SH}. Calculate the content of each of α-BHC, β-BHC, γ-BHC, δ-BHC, *o,p'*-DDT, *p,p'*-DDT, *p,p'*-DDD and *p,p'*-DDE by means of the following equations, and determine the content of total BHC's and that of total DDT's: the content of total BHC's and that of total DDT's are each not more than 0.2 ppm.

Content (ppm) of α-BHC

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } \alpha\text{-BHC}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TA}}{A_{SA}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of β-BHC

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } \beta\text{-BHC}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TB}}{A_{SB}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of γ-BHC

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } \gamma\text{-BHC}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TC}}{A_{SC}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of δ-BHC

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } \delta\text{-BHC}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TD}}{A_{SD}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of *o,p'*-DDT

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } o,p'\text{-DDT}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TE}}{A_{SE}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of *p,p'*-DDT

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } p,p'\text{-DDT}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TF}}{A_{SF}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of *p,p'*-DDD

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } p,p'\text{-DDD}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TG}}{A_{SG}} \times 50$$

Content (ppm) of *p,p'*-DDE

$$= \frac{\text{amount (g) of } p,p'\text{-DDE}}{W} \times \frac{A_{TH}}{A_{SH}} \times 50$$

W: Amount (g) of Powdered Ginseng

Content (ppm) of total BHC's
= content (ppm) of α-BHC + content (ppm) of β-BHC + content (ppm) of γ-BHC + content (ppm) of δ-BHC

Content (ppm) of total DDT's
= content (ppm) of *o,p'*-DDT + content (ppm) of *p,p'*-DDT + content (ppm) of *p,p'*-DDD + content (ppm) of *p,p'*-DDE

Operating conditions—
Detector: An electron capture detector
Sample injection system: A splitless injection system
Column: A fused silica capillary column about 0.3 mm in inside diameter and about 30 m in length, coated the inside wall with 7% cyanopropyl-7% phenylmethylsilicone polymer for gas chromatography in a thickness of 0.25 to 1.0 μm.
Column temperature: Maintain the temperature at 60°C for 2 minutes after injection, program to increase the temperature at a rate of 10°C per minute to 200°C, and then program to increase the temperature at a rate of 2°C per minute to 260°C.
Carrier gas: Helium
Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention times of the objective compounds are between 10 and 30 minutes.
Selection of column: Proceed with 1 μL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions. Use a column clearly separating each peak.
System repeatability: Repeat the test 6 times with the standard solution under the above operating conditions: the relative standard deviation of the peak area is not more than 10% for any objective compound.

Loss on drying Not more than 13.0% (6 hours).

Total ash Not more than 4.2%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 0.5%.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract; not less than 14.0%.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Glehnia Root

Glehniae Radix cum Rhizoma

ハマボウフウ

Glehnia Root is the root and rhizome of *Glehnia littoralis* Fr. Schmidt ex Miquel (*Umbelliferae*).

Description Cylindrical to long conical root or rhizome, 10 – 20 cm in length, 0.5 – 1.5 cm in diameter; externally light yellow-brown to red-brown. Rhizome short, with fine ring nodes; roots having longitudinal wrinkes and numerous, dark red-brown, warty protrusions or transversely elongated protuberances. Brittle and easily breakable. A transverse section white and powdery, and under a magnifying glass, oil canals scattered as brown dots. Odor, slight; taste, slightly sweet.

Total ash Not more than 6.0%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 1.5%.

Glycerin and Potash Solution

グリセリンカリ液

Method of preparation

Potassium Hydroxide	3 g
Glycerin	200 mL
Ethanol	250 mL
Aromatic substance	a suitable quantity
Water or Purified Water	a sufficient quantity
	To make 1000 mL

Dissolve Potassium Hydroxide in a portion of Water or Purified Water, add Glycerin, Ethanol, a suitable quantity of