(6) Ammonium—Perform the test as directed under the Ammonium Limit Test, using 30 mL of Sterile Purified Water as the test solution. Prepare the control solution as follows: to 0.15 mL of Standard Ammonium Solution add purified water for ammonium limit test to make 30 mL, and proceed in the same manner as the test solution (not more than 0.05 mg/L).

(7) Heavy metals—To 40 mL of Sterile Purified Water add 2 mL of dilute acetic acid and 1 drop of sodium sulfide TS: no change occurs.

(8) Potassium permanganate-reducing substances—To 100 mL of Sterile Purified Water add 10 mL of dilute sulfuric acid, boil, add 0.10 mL of 0.02 mol/L potassium permanganate VS, and boil again for 10 minutes: the red color does not disappear.

(9) Residue on evaporation—Evaporate 100 mL of Sterile Purified Water on a water bath to dryness, and dry the residue at 105°C for 1 hour: the mass of the residue is not more than 1.0 mg.

Sterility Take 500 mL of Sterile Purified Water, and perform the test by the Membrane filtration method: it meets the requirements of the Sterility Test.

Containers and storage Containers—Containers used at the time of sterilization.

Storage—Protected from microbial contamination.

Weil's Disease and Akiyami Combined Vaccine

ワイル病秋やみ混合ワクチン

Weil's Disease and Akiyami Combined Vaccine is a liquid for injection containing inactivated Weil's disease leptospira, Akiyami A leptospira, Akiyami B leptospira and Akiyami C leptospira. The product lacking more than a kind of Akiyami leptospira may be prepared, if necessary.

It conforms to the requirements of Weil's Disease and Akiyami Combined Vaccine in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Weil's Disease and Akiyami Combined Vaccine is a white-turbid liquid.

Wheat Starch

Amylum Tritici

コムギデンプン

Wheat Starch consists of the starch granules obtained from the seeds of *Triticum aestivum* Linné (*Gramineae*).

Description Wheat Starch occurs as white masses or powder. It is odorless and tasteless.

Under a microscope, Wheat Starch appears as spherical or lenticular simple grains in various sizes ranging from 5 to 60 μm, mostly 25 to 35 μm. Hilum and striation are indistinct.

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

Identification **(1)** To 1 g of Wheat Starch add 50 mL of water, boil, and allow to cool: a turbid, neutral and pasty liquid is formed.

(2) To a portion of Wheat Starch add iodine TS: a dark blue-purple color is produced.

Purity Foreign matter—Under a microscope, Wheat Starch does not contain starch grains of any other origin. It may contain a minute quantity, if any, of fragments of the tissue of the original plant.

Loss on drying Not more than 15.0% (6 hours).

Total ash Not more than 1.0%.

White Ointment

白色軟膏

Method of preparation

Purified Lanolin	50 g
White Beeswax	50 g
White Petrolatum	a sufficient quantity
	To make 1000 g

Prepare as directed under Ointments, with the above materials.

Description White Ointment is white in color. It has a slight, characteristic odor.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Whole Human Blood

人全血液

Whole Human Blood is a liquid for injection which is prepared by mixing human blood cells and an anticoagulant solution for storage.

It conforms to the requirements of Whole Human Blood in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Whole Human Blood is a deep red liquid from which the erythrocytes settle upon standing, leaving a yellow supernatant layer. A gray layer which mainly consists of leucocytes may appear on the surface of the settled erythrocyte layer. The supernatant layer may become turbid in the presence of fat, or may show the faint color of hemoglobin.