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Reagents for chemical analysis —

Part 3: Specifications — Second series

Réactifs pour analyses chimiques —

Partie 3: Spécifications — Deuxième série

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 6353-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Contents

	Page
1 Scope and field of application	1
2 Reagents (abbreviation: R), Specifications — Second series	1
R 41 Acetic anhydride	2
R 42 Ammonium iron(II) sulfate hexahydrate	4
R 43 Ammonium iron(III) sulfate dodecahydrate	5
R 44 Ammonium nitrate	6
R 45 Ammonium sulfate	8
R 46 Ammonium thiocyanate	9
R 47 Barium hydroxide octahydrate	10
R 48 Benzene	11
R 49 2,2'-Bipyridyl	12
R 50 Boric acid	13
R 51 Bromine	14
R 52 1-Butanol, Butyl alcohol	15
R 53 Calcium carbonate	16
R 54 Carbon tetrachloride	17
R 55 Cobalt(II) chloride hexahydrate	18
R 56 Diammonium oxalate monohydrate	19
R 57 Dichloromethane	21
R 58 Diethyl ether	22
R 59 Dimethylformamide	23
R 60 1,4-Dioxane	24
R 61 Disodium tetraborate decahydrate	25
R 62 Ethyl acetate	26
R 63 Formaldehyde solution	27
R 64 Glycerol	28
R 65 Hexaammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate	30
R 66 Hydrobromic acid	31
R 67 Hydrofluoric acid	33
R 68 Iodine	34
R 69 Iron(II) sulfate heptahydrate	35
R 70 L-Ascorbic acid	37
R 71 Lead(II) acetate trihydrate	38
R 72 Mercury(II) chloride	39
R 73 Petroleum spirit 40/60	41
R 74 Phosphorus(V) oxide	42
R 75 Potassium bromate	43
R 76 Potassium carbonate	44
R 77 Potassium chloride	46
R 78 Potassium cyanide	48
R 79 Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	50
R 80 Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II) trihydrate	51
R 81 Potassium hexacyanoferrate(III)	52
R 82 Potassium hydrogen phthalate	53
R 83 Potassium iodate	54
R 84 Potassium nitrate	56
R 85 Potassium sulfate	58
R 86 Potassium thiocyanate	59

R 87	2-Propanol	60
R 88	Sodium fluoride	61
R 89	Sodium hydrogen carbonate	63
R 90	Sodium nitrate	65
R 91	Sodium peroxide	67
R 92	Starch, soluble	68
R 93	(+)-Tartaric acid	69
R 94	Trisodium citrate dihydrate	70
R 95	Xylene	72
R 96	Zinc chloride	73
R 97	Zinc sulfate heptahydrate	75

Reagents for chemical analysis —

Part 3: Specifications — Second series

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 6353 gives specifications and indicates the test methods to be used for checking conformity with these specifications for a second series of reagents used in analytical chemistry the numbering system of which continues the first series specified in ISO 6353-2.

This document should be read in conjunction with ISO 6353-1, which describes the general test methods (GM) applicable to the requirements of the reagent specifications and gives such general information as is required for the correct use of the standard.

Particular attention is drawn to ISO 6353-1, clause 4, which describes the preparation of

- standard solutions (SS) at dilutions I, II and III;
- reagent solutions (RS);
- indicator solutions (IS).

In this part of ISO 6353, asterisked clause reference numbers refer to the 1982 edition of ISO 6353-1.

2 Reagents (abbreviation: R), Specifications — Second series

General remarks

- 1 In all tests involving comparison with a standard matching solution, the result (for example colour intensity) obtained on the test solution shall not be greater than that obtained on the specified standard matching solution.
- 2 For all iron determinations according to ISO 6685, no photometric measurement will be executed; the determinations will be carried out using a matching solution as indicated in the relevant monograph.
- 3 Trivial names of indicators are used in the clauses and the IUPAC names are given in footnotes.

R 41 Acetic anhydride (CH₃CO)₂O

Relative molecular mass: 102,09

R 41.1 Specification

Assay [(CH ₃ CO) ₂ O]	97,0 % min.
Residue after evaporation	0,003 % max.
Chloride (Cl)	0,000 5 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,000 5 % max.
Copper (Cu)	0,000 1 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 5 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,000 1 % max.
Permanganate-reducing substances (expressed as O)	0,02 % max.

R 41.2 Preparation of test solution

Dilute 37 ml (40 g) of the sample to 200 ml with water (1 ml $\cong$ 0,2 g).

R 41.3 Tests

R 41.3.1 Assay

Pipette 50 ml of morpholine methanolic solution (RS)¹⁾ into each of two 250 ml glass-stoppered flasks. For the test portion, weigh accurately 1,8 to 2,0 g of the acetic anhydride from a Lunge pipette into the first flask and swirl to effect dissolution. Reserve the second flask for the determination of the quantity of morpholine mixed with the sample. Allow the flasks to stand at room temperature for 5 min. Add 0,20 to 0,25 ml of methyl yellow - methylene blue mixed indicator (IS)²⁾³⁾⁴⁾.

Titrate each solution with a standard volumetric hydrochloric acid methanolic solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,5 \text{ mol/l}$,¹⁾ to the end-point at which the green colour changes to amber.

1,00 ml of hydrochloric acid methanolic solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,500 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,051 05 g of (CH₃CO)₂O.

R 41.3.2 Residue after evaporation

Take 50 g (46 ml) of the sample and apply GM 14 drying the residue for 30 min.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1,5 mg.

R 41.3.3 Chloride

Dilute 10 ml of the test solution (R 41.2) to 20 ml with water and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % Cl).

R 41.3.4 Sulfate

To 50 ml of the test solution (R 41.2) add 1 ml of sodium carbonate solution (1 %) and evaporate to dryness on a boiling water bath. Dissolve the residue in 10 ml of water and apply GM 3.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 5 ml of the sulfate SS II (5 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % SO₄).

1) Reagent solutions (RS)

a) **Hydrochloric acid**, methanolic standard volumetric solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,5 \text{ mol/l}$.

Transfer 84 ml of hydrochloric acid, $c(\text{HCl}) = 6 \text{ mol/l}$, to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask and dilute to the mark with the methanol (R 18). Standardize daily against a standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,5 \text{ mol/l}$, using 0,2 ml of the phenolphthalein (IS 4.3.9*) IUPAC name: [3,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)phthalide]. The reagent is best handled in an automatic burette assembly.

b) **Morpholine**, 0,5 mol/l methanolic solution.

Dilute 44 ml of redistilled morpholine to 1 litre with the methanol (R 18). To facilitate removal of aliquots fit the bottle with a two-hole rubber stopper and insert a 50 ml pipette through one hole so that the tip dips below the surface of the liquid. Through the other hole insert a short piece of glass tubing to which is attached a rubber atomizer bulb.

2) Indicator solution (IS)

Methyl yellow - methylene blue, mixed solution.

Dissolve 1,0 g of methyl yellow CI 11020 and 0,1 g of methylene blue CI 52015 in 125 ml of the methanol (R 18).

3) IUPAC name: *N,N*-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)aniline.

4) IUPAC name: 3,7-bis(dimethylamino-5 λ 4-phenothiazin-5-yl)ium chloride.

R 41 Acetic anhydride

R 41.3.5 Copper, iron and lead

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Cu	Evaporate 37 ml (40 g) of the sample, dissolve the residue with 3 ml of warm hydrochloric acid (R 13) and dilute to 20 ml with water.	Air-ethine	324,7
Fe			248,3
Pb			217,0

R 41.3.6 Permanganate-reducing substances

To 10 ml of the test solution (R 41.2) add 0,5 ml of potassium permanganate solution (0,32 %) and allow to stand for 5 min.

The pink colour shall not disappear completely.

R 42 Ammonium iron(II) sulfate hexahydrate (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂·6H₂O

Relative molecular mass: 392,14

R 42.1 Specification

Assay [(NH ₄) ₂ Fe(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O]	99 % min.
pH (5 % solution)	3 to 5
Chloride (Cl)	0,001 % max.
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0,002 % max.
Calcium (Ca)	0,01 % max.
Copper (Cu)	0,002 % max.
Iron(III) (Fe)	0,02 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,002 % max.
Magnesium (Mg)	0,01 % max.
Manganese (Mn)	0,05 % max.
Potassium (K)	0,01 % max.
Sodium (Na)	0,01 % max.
Zinc (Zn)	0,003 % max.

R 42.2 Preparation of test solution

Dissolve 10 g of the sample in water with the addition of 2 ml of sulfuric acid solution (96 %) and dilute to 200 ml with water (the solution shall be clear).

R 42.3 Tests

R 42.3.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, about 1,5 g of the sample, dissolve in water and add 20 ml of sulfuric acid solution (16 %) and 2 ml of the phosphoric acid (R 22).

Titrate with standard volumetric potassium permanganate solution, $c(1/5 \text{ KMnO}_4) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, to a faint pink colour.

1,00 ml of potassium permanganate solution, $c(1/5 \text{ KMnO}_4) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,039 214 g of (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂·6H₂O.

R 42.3.2 pH

Determine the pH of a 5 % solution of the sample according to GM 31.1, using a calibrated pH meter.

R 42.3.3 Chloride

Take 30 ml of the test solution (R 42.2), add 5 ml of the nitric acid (R 19), heat to boiling and after cooling apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 10 ml of the test solution and 1 ml of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % Cl).

R 42.3.4 Phosphate

Dissolve 1 g of the sample in 20 ml of water, oxidize with 4 ml of the nitric acid (R 19) and remove the nitrogen oxides by boiling. Cool, dilute to 80 ml with water and apply GM 4.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 2 ml of the phosphate SS II (2 ml $\cong$ 0,002 % PO₄).

R 42.3.5 Calcium, copper, lead, magnesium, manganese and zinc

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Ca	Test solution (R 42.2)	Air-ethine	422,7
Cu			324,7
Pb			217,0 or 283,3
Mg	10 ml of the test solution (R 42.2) diluted to 100 ml		285,2
Mn			279,5
Zn	Test solution (R 42.2)		213,9

R 42.3.6 Iron(III)

Dissolve 0,5 g of the sample in 10 ml of carbon dioxide-free water containing 0,5 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (25 %). Add 2 ml of 5-sulfosalicylic acid solution (10 %) and close the test tube.

After 15 min, the red coloration of the resulting solution shall be not more intense than that of a similarly prepared standard matching solution, using 5 ml of the iron SS II (5 ml $\cong$ 0,01 % Fe).

R 42.3.7 Potassium and sodium

Determine these elements by FES according to GM 30, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Wavelength nm
K	Test solution (R 42.2)	Air-ethine	766,5
Na			589,0

R 43 Ammonium iron(III) sulfate dodecahydrate

$\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Relative molecular mass: 482,18

R 43.1 Specification

Assay [$\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$]	99,0 % min.
Water-insoluble matter	0,005 % max.
Chloride (Cl)	0,000 5 % max.
Copper (Cu)	0,002 % max.
Iron(II) (Fe)	0,001 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,001 % max.
Magnesium (Mg)	0,001 % max.
Manganese (Mn)	0,005 % max.
Potassium (K)	0,01 % max.
Sodium (Na)	0,01 % max.
Zinc (Zn)	0,003 % max.

R 43.2 Tests

R 43.2.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, about 2 g of the sample, dissolve in 20 ml of water, add 5 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (15 %), 3 g of the potassium iodide (R 25) and set aside in the dark for 5 min.

Titrate with a standard volumetric sodium thiosulfate solution, $c(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the starch (IS 4.3.11*).

1,00 ml of sodium thiosulfate solution, $c(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,048 22 g of $\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

R 43.2.2 Water-insoluble matter

Take 20 g of the sample and apply GM 1.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 43.2.3 Chloride

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in 50 ml of water and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,0005 % Cl).

R 43.2.4 Copper, lead, magnesium, manganese and zinc

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Cu	10 %	Air-ethine	324,7
Pb			217,0 or 283,3
Mn			279,5
Mg	1 %		285,2
Zn			213,9

R 43.2.5 Iron(II)

Dissolve 1,5 g of the sample in 30 ml of water, add 1 ml of sulfuric acid (15 %) and 0,1 ml of a freshly prepared solution of potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) (5 %).

Compare any resulting blue colour with that of a solution prepared from 0,5 g of the sample, 30 ml of water, 1 ml of sulfuric acid (15 %), 0,1 ml of a freshly prepared solution of potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) (5 %) and 0,1 ml of a solution containing 0,5 g of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ + 10 ml of sulfuric acid (15 %) in 1 000 ml, [0,1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % Fe(II)].

R 43.2.6 Potassium and sodium

Determine these elements by FES according to GM 30, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Wavelength nm
K	2 %	Air-ethine	766,5
Na	1 %		589,0

R 44 Ammonium nitrate NH₄NO₃

Relative molecular mass: 80,04

R 44.1 Specification

Assay (NH ₄ NO ₃)	99 % min.
Sulfated ash	0,01 % max.
pH (5 % solution)	4,5 to 6,0
Calcium (Ca)	0,003 % max.
Chloride (Cl)	0,000 5 % max.
Nitrite (NO ₂)	0,000 5 % max.
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0,001 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,005 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 5 % max.
Heavy metals (expressed as Pb)	0,000 5 % max.

R 44.2 Preparation of test solution

Dissolve 20 g of the sample in 100 ml of water (the solution shall be clear and colourless) and dilute to 200 ml.

R 44.3 Tests

R 44.3.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, 3 g of the sample and dissolve in 50 ml of water.

To this solution add 20 ml of formaldehyde solution (R 63) previously mixed with 20 ml of water and neutralized with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, using 0,2 ml of the phenolphthalein (IS 4.3.9*). Mix, allow to stand for 30 min, then titrate with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, to a pink colour which persists for 5 min.

1,00 ml of sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1,000 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,080 04 g of NH₄NO₃.

R 44.3.2 Sulfated ash

Take 10 g of the sample and apply GM 16.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

Reserve the residue for the determination of iron.

R 44.3.3 pH

Determine the pH of a 5 % solution of the sample according to GM 31.1, using a glass indicator electrode.

R 44.3.4 Calcium

Determine this element by AAS according to GM 29.

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Cu	10 %	Air-ethine	422,7

R 44.3.5 Chloride

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 44.2) and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % Cl).

R 44.3.6 Nitrite

Dissolve 2 g in 10 ml of water and 1 ml of 10 % sulfuric acid solution and 1 ml of *m*-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride solution (0,5 %).

The brown-yellowish colour shall not be more intense than that of a similarly prepared standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the nitrite SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % NO₂).

NOTE — The phenylenediamine solution shall be colourless; otherwise shall be decolorized with active carbon.

R 44.3.7 Phosphate

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 44.2) and apply GM 4.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 2 ml of the phosphate SS II (2 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % PO₄).

R 44.3.8 Sulfate

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in 10 ml of warm water, add 1 ml of sodium carbonate solution (1 %), evaporate and ignite gently until the ammonium nitrate is volatilized. To the residue add 10 ml of water, 1 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (3,65 %) and a few drops of bromine water, and boil for 1 min. Filter if necessary, wash with water, dilute the solution to 20 ml and apply GM 3.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the sulfate SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,002 % SO₄).

R 44 Ammonium nitrate

R 44.3.9 Iron

Determine this element by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Fe	Dissolve the residue "sulfated ash" with 3 ml of warm hydrochloric acid (R 13) and dilute with water to 50 ml.	Air-ethine	248,3

R 44.3.10 Heavy metals

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 44.2) and apply GM 7.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the lead SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % Pb).

R 45 Ammonium sulfate (NH₄)₂SO₄

Relative molecular mass: 132,14

R 45.1 Specification

Assay [(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄]	99,0 % min.
Sulfated ash	0,01 % max.
pH (5 % solution)	4,8 to 6,0
Chloride (Cl)	0,000 5 % max.
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0,001 % max.
Arsenic (As)	0,000 02 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 5 % max.
Heavy metals (expressed as Pb)	0,000 5 % max.

R 45.2 Preparation of test solution

Dissolve 20 g of the sample in 100 ml of water (the solution shall be clear and colourless) and dilute to 200 ml.

R 45.3 Tests

R 45.3.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, 2 g of the sample, and dissolve in 40 ml of water.

To this solution add 20 ml of formaldehyde solution (R 63) previously mixed with 20 ml of water and neutralized with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, using 0,2 ml of the phenolphthalein (IS 4.3.9*). Mix, allow to stand for 30 min, then titrate with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, to a pink colour which persists for 5 min.

1,00 ml of sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1,000 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,066 07 g of (NH₄)₂SO₄.

R 45.3.2 Sulfated ash

Take 10 g of the sample and apply GM 16.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

Reserve the residue for the determination of iron.

R 45.3.3 pH

Determine the pH of a 5 % solution of the sample according to GM 31.1, using a glass indicator electrode.

R 45.3.4 Chloride

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 45.2) and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % Cl).

R 45.3.5 Phosphate

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 45.2) and apply GM 4.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 2 ml of the phosphate SS II (2 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % PO₄).

R 45.3.6 Arsenic

Take 50 ml of the test solution (R 45.2) and apply GM 11.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the arsenic SS III (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 02 % As).

R 45.3.7 Iron

Determine this element by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Fe	Dissolve the residue "sulfated ash" with 3 ml of warm hydrochloric acid (R 13) and dilute to 50 ml with water.	Air-ethine	248,3

R 45.3.8 Heavy metals

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 45.2) and apply GM 7.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the lead SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % Pb).

R 46 Ammonium thiocyanate NH₄SCN

Relative molecular mass: 76,12

R 46.1 Specification

Assay (NH ₄ SCN)	98,0 % min.
pH (5 % solution)	4,5 to 6,0
Chloride (Cl)	0,005 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,005 % max.
Sulfide (S)	0,001 % max.
Copper (Cu)	0,000 5 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 1 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,000 5 % max.
Iodine-consuming substances (expressed as I)	0,025 % max.
Sulfated ash	0,03 % max.

R 46.2 Tests

R 46.2.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, 0,28 to 0,32 g of the sample and dissolve in 50 ml of water.

To this solution add 5 ml of nitric acid solution (25 %) and 50,0 ml of standard volumetric silver nitrate solution, $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$. Titrate with standard volumetric potassium thiocyanate solution, $c(\text{KSCN}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the ammonium iron(III) sulfate (IS 4.3.1*) to the first pink coloration.

1,00 ml of silver nitrate solution, $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,007 612 g of NH₄SCN.

R 46.2.2 pH

Determine the pH of a 5 % solution of the sample according to GM 31.1, using a glass indicator electrode.

R 46.2.3 Chloride

Dissolve 1 g of the sample in 15 ml of water, add 10 ml of the hydrogen peroxide (R 14) and 2 ml of sodium hydroxide solution (10 %). Warm and shake carefully. After the reaction is finished, add another 10 ml of the hydrogen peroxide (R 14), boil for 5 min, cool, add 10 ml of nitric acid solution (25 %) and dilute to 50 ml with water. Apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 5 ml of the chloride SS II and the quantities of reagents used in the test (5 ml $\cong$ 0,005 % Cl).

R 46.2.4 Sulfate

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in 20 ml of water and apply GM 3.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the sulfate SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,005 % SO₄).

R 46.2.5 Sulfide

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in 20 ml of water, add 20 ml of the ammonia (R 3) and 3 ml of silver nitrate solution (1,7 %).

WARNING — Ammoniacal silver solution can be explosive; the solution should therefore be discarded immediately.

Compare any darkening with that produced by the similar treatment of 2 ml of sulfide SS II prepared by diluting freshly prepared sulfide SS I (2 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % S).

R 46.2.6 Copper, iron and lead

Determine these elements by AAS according to the solvent extraction procedure of GM 35, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Cu	5 %	Air-ethine	324,7
Pb			217,0 or 283,3
Fe	20 %		248,3

R 46.2.7 Iodine-consuming substances

Dissolve 5 g of the sample in 45 ml of water, add 1 ml of sulfuric acid solution, (20 %), 1 g of the potassium iodide (R 25) and titrate with standard volumetric iodine solution, $c(1/2 \text{ I}_2) = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$, using the starch (IS 4.3.11*).

The volume of titrant shall not exceed 1 ml (1 ml $\cong$ 0,025 % I).

R 46.2.8 Sulfated ash

Take 10 g of the sample and apply GM 16.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 3 mg.

R 47 Barium hydroxide octahydrate

Ba(OH)₂·8H₂O

Relative molecular mass: 315,48

R 47.1 Specification

Assay [Ba(OH) ₂ ·8H ₂ O]	98,0 % min.
Substances insoluble in hydrochloric acid ..	0,005 % max.
Carbonate (expressed as BaCO ₃)	2,0 % max.
Chloride (Cl)	0,001 % max.
Sulfide (S)	0,001 % max.
Calcium (Ca)	0,05 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,001 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,001 % max.
Strontium (Sr)	1,5 % max.

R 47.2 Tests

R 47.2.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, about 6 g of the sample, dissolve in 100 ml of carbon dioxide-free water and titrate with standard volumetric hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the phenolphthalein (IS 4.3.9*).

Retain the solution for the carbonate test.

1,00 ml of hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 1,000 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,157 7 g of Ba(OH)₂·8H₂O.

R 47.2.2 Substances insoluble in hydrochloric acid

Dissolve 20 g of the sample in a mixture of 15 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and 400 ml of water. Dilute to 500 ml with water and filter through a sintered glass filter crucible with porosity P 40 (pore size index 16 to 40 μm), wash the residue with water and dry to constant mass at 105 °C.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 47.2.3 Carbonate

To the solution retained from the assay (R 47.2.1), add 2,0 ml of standard volumetric hydrochloric acid solution,

$c(\text{HCl}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, boil, cool and titrate with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$.

The volume of titrant shall not be less than 0,75 ml (0,75 ml $\cong$ 2,0 % BaCO₃).

R 47.2.4 Chloride

Dissolve 1 g of the sample in a mixture of 2 ml of nitric acid solution (25 %) and 48 ml of water. Boil for 1 min, cool and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % Cl).

R 47.2.5 Sulfide

Dissolve 1 g of the sample in a mixture of 4 ml of water and 5 ml of the acetic acid (R 1). Add 0,5 ml of the lead acetate (basic) (RS 4.2.10*).

Compare any darkening with that produced by the similar treatment of 1 ml of sulfide SS II prepared by diluting freshly prepared sulfide SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % S).

R 47.2.6 Calcium, iron, lead and strontium

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Ca	0,5 %	Air-ethine	422,7
Sr			460,7
Fe	Dissolve 3 g of the sample in 150 ml of water and apply solvent extraction procedure according to GM 35		248,3
Pb			217,0 or 283,3

R 48 Benzene

C₆H₆

Relative molecular mass: 78,11

R 48.1 Specification

Colour in Hazen units	10 max.
Density at 20 °C	0,877 to 0,879 g/ml
Assay (C ₆ H ₆)	99,5 % min.
Crystallizing point	5,2 °C min.
Residue after evaporation	0,001 % max.
Acidity (expressed in millimoles of H ⁺)	0,01/100 g max.
Alkalinity (expressed in millimoles of OH ⁻)	0,01/100 g max.
Readily carbonizable substances ..	To pass test
Sulfur compounds (expressed as S)	0,003 % max.
Thiophene (C ₄ H ₄ S)	0,000 2 % max.
Water (H ₂ O)	0,05 % max.

R 48.2 Tests

R 48.2.1 Colour in Hazen units

Apply GM 36.

R 48.2.2 Density

Apply GM 24.1.

R 48.2.3 Assay

Apply GM 34, using the following conditions:

Stationary phase	15 % Apiezon L or silicone oil
Support	Chromosorb P [0,15 to 0,18 mm (80 to 100 mesh ASTM)]
Column length	2 to 4 m
Column internal diameter	3 mm
Column material	Stainless steel or glass
Column temperature	70 °C
Injection temperature	100 °C
Detection temperature	About 200 °C
Type of detector	Flame ionization
Carrier gas	Nitrogen
Flow rate	About 30 ml/min
Test portion	0,1 µl

R 48.2.4 Freezing point (solidification point)

Apply GM 25.3.

R 48.2.5 Residue after evaporation

Take 100 g (114 ml) of the sample and apply GM 14, drying the residue for 30 min.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 48.2.6 Acidity

Take 88 g (100 ml) of the sample and apply GM 13.2, titrating with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$, and using the phenolphthalein (IS 4.3.9*).

The volume of titrant shall not exceed 0,45 ml.

R 48.2.7 Alkalinity

Take 88 g (100 ml) of the sample and apply GM 13.2, titrating with standard volumetric sulfuric acid solution, $c(1/2 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$, and using the methyl red (IS 4.3.6*)¹⁾.

The volume of titrant shall not exceed 0,45 ml.

R 48.2.8 Readily carbonizable substances

Shake 8,8 g (10 ml) of the sample with 5 ml of sulfuric acid solution (95,4 ± 0,5 %) for 15 to 20 s and allow to stand for 15 min.

The benzene layer shall be colourless and the colour of the acid layer shall not be more intense than that of a colour standard containing, per litre, 5 g of cobalt(II) chloride hexahydrate, 40 g of iron(III) chloride hexahydrate and 20 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13).

R 48.2.9 Sulfur compounds

Take 2 g (2,3 ml) of the sample and apply GM 21.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 6 ml of the sulfur SS II (6 ml ≅ 0,003 % S).

R 48.2.10 Thiophene

Carefully add 5 ml of the sample to form a separate layer over 5 ml of the isatin (IS 4.3.4*)²⁾ in a clean, dry test tube, and allow to stand for 1 h.

No green or blue colour shall appear in the contact surface between the two liquids.

R 48.2.11 Water

Take 17,6 or 18 g (20 ml) of the sample and apply GM 12, using 20 ml of the methanol (R 18) as the solvent.

1) IUPAC name: 2-[4-(dimethylamino) phenylazo] benzoic acid.

2) IUPAC name: indoline-2,3-dione.

R 49 2,2'-Bipyridyl (C₅H₄N)₂

Relative molecular mass: 156,19

R 49.1 Specification

Assay (C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂)	99,5 % min.
Acid insoluble matter and coloured impurities	To pass test
Melting interval	69,0 to 72,0 °C
Sulfated ash	0,2 % max.

R 49.2 Tests

R 49.2.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, 0,6 g of the sample and dissolve in 50 ml of the acetic acid (R 1).

To this solution add 0,4 ml of 1-naphtholbenzein¹⁾ solution [0,1 % in the acetic acid (R 1)] and titrate with standard volumetric perchloric acid solution, $c(\text{HClO}_4) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, in the acetic acid (R 1) to a green colour.

1,00 ml of perchloric acid solution, $c(\text{HClO}_4) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,015 62 g of C₁₀H₈N₂.

R 49.2.2 Acid-insoluble matter and coloured impurities

Dissolve 1 g of the sample in 10 ml of hydrochloric acid solution, (3,65 %) and dilute to 100 ml with water.

The solution shall remain clear and colourless.

R 49.2.3 Melting range

Apply GM 25.2.

R 49.2.4 Sulfated ash

Take 1 g of the sample and apply GM 16.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 2 mg.

1) IUPAC name: 4-[α -(4-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)benzylidene]naphthalen-1(4H)-one.

R 50 Boric acid

H₃BO₃

Relative molecular mass: 61,83

R 50.1 Specification

Assay (H ₃ BO ₃)	99,5 % min.
Substances insoluble in methanol	0,005 % max.
Substances non-volatile with methanol	0,05 % max.
Chloride (Cl)	0,001 % max.
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0,001 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,002 % max.
Calcium (Ca)	0,005 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 5 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,001 % max.

R 50.2 Preparation of test and reference solutions

R 50.2.1 Test solution

To 10 g of the sample add 1 ml of sodium carbonate solution (1 %), 100 ml of the methanol (R 18), and 5 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13). Digest in a covered beaker on a steam bath to effect dissolution, then uncover and evaporate to dryness. Add 75 ml of the methanol (R 18) and 5 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and repeat the digestion and evaporation. Dissolve the residue in 5 ml of acetic acid solution, (6%), and digest in a covered beaker on the steam bath for 5 min. Filter and dilute to 100 ml with water.

R 50.2.2 Reference solution

To 1 ml of sodium carbonate solution (1 %), add
 1 ml of the phosphate SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % PO₄);
 2 ml of the sulfate SS I (2 ml $\cong$ 0,002 % SO₄);

and proceed as described for the preparation of the test solution (R 50.2.1), using the same quantities of reagents.

R 50.3 Tests

R 50.3.1 Assay

Mix 100 ml of glycerol with 100 ml of water and adjust the pH to 9,0, using a calibrated pH meter, by adding standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$. Dissolve 2,5 g of the sample, weighed to nearest 0,000 1 g in the mixture and titrate again to pH 9,0 with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$.

1,00 ml of sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1,000 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,061 83 g of H₃BO₃.

R 50.3.2 Substances insoluble in methanol

Heat 20 g of the sample with 200 ml of the methanol (R 18) under complete reflux until the acid is dissolved, then reflux for 30 min. Filter through a tared filtering crucible, wash thoroughly with the hot methanol (R 18) and dry at 105 °C.

The mass of the insoluble residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 50.3.3 Substances non-volatile with methanol

To 2,0 g of the powdered acid in a platinum dish, add 25 ml of the methanol (R 18) and 0,5 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and evaporate to dryness. Add 15 ml of the methanol (R 18) and 0,3 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and repeat the evaporation. To the residue add 0,10 or 0,15 ml of sulfuric acid (R 37) and ignite at $800 \pm 25 \text{ °C}$ for 15 min.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 50.3.4 Chloride

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in 40 ml of warm water and filter if necessary. To 20 ml of this solution apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the chloride of the chloride SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % Cl).

R 50.3.5 Phosphate

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 50.2.1) and apply GM 4.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 20 ml of the reference solution (R 50.2.2).

R 50.3.6 Sulfate

Take 10 ml of the test solution (R 50.2.1) and apply GM 3.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 10 ml of the reference solution (R 50.2.2).

R 50.3.7 Calcium, iron and lead

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Ca	Test solution (R 50.2.1)	Air-ethine	422,7
Fe			248,3
Pb			217,0

R 51 Bromine

Br

Relative atomic mass: 79,90

R 51.1 Specification

Assay (Br)	99,0 % min.
Chlorine (Cl)	0,05 % max.
Iodine (I)	0,001 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,005 % max.
Heavy metals (expressed as Pb)	0,000 2 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 2 % max.
Organic bromine compounds	To pass test
Residue after evaporation	0,005 % max.

R 51.2 Preparation of test solution

To 40 ml of water in a porcelain dish add 20 g (6,4 ml) of the sample and 1 ml of sodium carbonate solution (1 %). Evaporate to dryness on a water-bath, add 1 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (25 %) and again evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residue in 1 ml of water and 0,1 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (25 %) with gentle heating and dilute to 40 ml with water.

R 51.3 Tests

R 51.3.1 Assay

Seal a thin-walled glass ampoule containing about 0,3 g of the sample, weighed to the nearest 0,000 1 g, and transfer it into a 500 ml conical flask containing 200 ml of water and 5 ml of the potassium iodide (R 25).

Close the flask by means of a ground glass stopper and break the ampoule by shaking vigorously. Lift and rinse the stopper with water and titrate with standard volumetric sodium thiosulfate solution, $c(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the starch (IS 4.3.11*).

1,00 ml of sodium thiosulfate solution, $c(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,007 99 g of Br.

R 51.3.2 Chlorine

Transfer 10 g (3,2 ml) of the sample to a round-bottomed flask containing some small glass beads and 70 ml of anhydrous sodium carbonate (R 30) solution (10 %). Slowly add enough ammonia solution (R 3) just to decolorize the solution. When the evolution of nitrogen ceases boil for 3 to 4 min, add 30 ml of the nitric acid (R 19) and bring again to boiling while passing a stream of nitrogen through the solution until completely decolorized. The volume of the solution shall not be reduced to less than 80 ml.

After cooling add 5,0 ml of standard volumetric silver nitrate solution, $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, and 0,5 ml of dibutyl phthalate. Shake vigorously for 1 min and then titrate the

excess of silver nitrate with standard volumetric ammonium thiocyanate solution, $c(\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the ammonium iron(III) sulfate (IS 4.3.1*).

1,00 ml of silver nitrate solution, $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,003 545 g of Cl.

R 51.3.3 Iodine

To 10,5 g (3,4 ml) of the sample add 50 ml of water and 1 ml of potassium chloride solution (10 %). Boil the solution until decolorized while keeping its volume constant by the addition of water. Heat for a further 2 min, then cool, add 5 ml of potassium iodide solution (10 %) and 5 ml of sulfuric acid solution (20 %).

The yellow coloration obtained shall not be more intense than that of a similarly prepared standard matching solution, using 0,5 g (0,15 ml) of the sample and 1 ml of the iodide SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % I).

R 51.3.4 Sulfate

Take 4 ml of the test solution (R 51.2), dilute to 10 ml with water and apply GM 3.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the sulfate SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,005 % SO₄).

R 51.3.5 Heavy metals

Take 10 ml of the test solution (R 51.2) and apply GM 7.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the lead SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,000 2 % Pb).

R 51.3.6 Iron

Take 20 ml of the test solution (R 51.2) and apply GM 8.1.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 2 ml of the iron SS II (2 ml $\cong$ 0,000 2 % Fe).

R 51.3.7 Organic bromine compounds

Mix 3 g (1 ml) of the sample with 30 ml of sodium hydroxide solution (8 %).

After 1 h, the solution shall be free from any oily droplets.

R 51.3.8 Residue after evaporation

Transfer 20 g (6,4 ml) of the sample to a weighed porcelain dish and apply GM 14.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 52 1-Butanol, Butyl alcohol $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Relative molecular mass: 74,12

R 52.1 Specification

Colour in Hazen units	10 max.
Density at 20 °C	0,808 to 0,811 g/ml
Assay ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$)	99 % min.
Residue after evaporation	0,002 % max.
Acidity (expressed in millimoles of H^+)	0,1/100 g max.
Carbonyl compounds (expressed as CO)	0,02 % max.
Water (H_2O)	0,2 % max.

R 52.2 Tests

R 52.2.1 Colour in Hazen units

Apply GM 36.

R 52.2.2 Density

Apply GM 24.1.

R 52.2.3 Assay

Apply GM 34, using the following conditions:

Stationary phase	20 % Carbowax 400 (or equivalent)
Support	Chromosorb W (or equivalent) [0,15 to 0,18 mm (80 to 100 mesh ASTM)]
Column length	2 m
Column internal diameter	5 mm
Column material	Stainless steel
Column temperature	100 °C

Injection temperature	180 °C
Detection temperature	180 °C
Type of detector	Thermal conductivity
Carrier gas	Helium
Flow rate	About 60 ml/min
Test portion	10 µl

R 52.2.4 Residue after evaporation

Take 50 g (62 ml) of the sample and apply GM 14, drying the residue for 30 min.

The mass of residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 52.2.5 Acidity

Take 20 g (25 ml) of the sample and apply GM 13.1, titrating with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$ and using bromothymol blue¹⁾.

The volume of titrant shall not exceed 0,2 ml.

R 52.2.6 Carbonyl compounds

Dilute 1 g (1,3 ml) of the sample to 20 ml with the carbonyl-free methanol (RS 4.2.11*). Take 1 ml of this solution and apply GM 23.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the carbonyl SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,01 % CO).

R 52.2.7 Water

Take 10 g (12,5 ml) of the sample and apply GM 12, using 20 ml of the methanol (R 18) as the solvent.

1) IUPAC name: 2,2'-dibromo-6,6'-diisopropyl-3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-(1,1-dioxo-2,1λ⁶-benzoxathiole-3,3-diyl)diphenol.

R 53 Calcium carbonate CaCO₃

Relative molecular mass: 100,09

R 53.1 Specification

Assay (CaCO ₃)	99,5 % min.
Substances insoluble in hydrochloric acid	0,005 % max.
Chloride (Cl)	0,01 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,005 % max.
Barium (Ba)	0,02 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,001 % max.
Lead (Pb)	0,001 % max.
Magnesium (Mg)	0,03 % max.
Potassium (K)	0,005 % max.
Sodium (Na)	0,1 % max.
Strontium (Sr)	0,05 % max.

R 53.2 Tests

R 53.2.1 Assay

Suspend 2 g, weighed to the nearest 0,000 1 g, in 50 ml of water, carefully add 50,0 ml of standard volumetric hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, boil, cool and titrate the excess acid with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the bromophenol blue (IS 4.3.2*).

1,00 ml of hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 1,000 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,050 05 g of CaCO₃.

R 53.2.2 Substances insoluble in hydrochloric acid

Dissolve 50 g of the sample in a mixture of 225 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and 200 ml of water, filter through a sintered glass filter crucible (porosity 16 to 40 μm), wash the residue with diluted hydrochloric acid and dry the residue to constant mass at 105 °C.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 2,5 mg.

R 53.2.3 Chloride

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in a mixture of 5 ml of nitric acid solution (25 %) and 45 ml of water, boil, cool and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 2 ml of the chloride SS I (2 ml $\cong$ 0,01 % Cl).

R 53.2.4 Sulfate

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in a mixture of 5 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and 15 ml of water and apply GM 3.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 1 ml of the sulfate SS I (1 ml $\cong$ 0,005 % SO₄).

R 53.2.5 Barium, potassium and sodium

Determine by FES according to GM 30, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Wavelength nm
Ba	1 % solution of the sample in hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,5 \text{ mol/l}$	Air-ethine	455,4
K			766,5
Na			589,0

R 53.2.6 Iron, lead, magnesium and strontium

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Fe	2 % solution of the sample in hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,5 \text{ mol/l}$ Apply the solvent extraction procedure according to GM 35	Air-ethine	248,3
Pb			217,0 or 283,3
Mg	0,5 % solution of the sample in hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$		285,2
Sr	0,2 % solution of the sample in hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$		460,7

R 54 Carbon tetrachloride CCl₄

Relative molecular mass: 153,82

R 54.1 Specification

Colour in Hazen units	10 max.
Density at 20 °C	1,592 to 1,598 g/ml
Assay (CCl ₄)	99,5 % min.
Residue after evaporation	0,001 % max.
Acidity (expressed as millimoles of H ⁺)	0,02/100 g max.
Free chlorine	0,000 1 % max.
Carbon disulfide (CS ₂)	0,002 % max.
Metallic impurities	To pass test
Water (H ₂ O)	0,02 % max.

R 54.2 Tests

R 54.2.1 Colour in Hazen units

Apply GM 36.

R 54.2.2 Density

Apply GM 24.1.

R 54.2.3 Assay

Apply GM 34, using the following conditions:

Stationary phase	15 % Apiezon L
Support	Chromosorb P-AW-DMCS [0,15 to 0,18 mm (80 to 100 mesh ASTM)]
Column length	2 m
Column internal diameter	5 mm
Column material	Stainless steel
Column temperature	60 °C
Injection temperature	150 °C
Detection temperature	150 °C
Type of detector	Flame ionization
Carrier gas	Nitrogen
Flow rate	About 60 ml/min
Test portion	0,1 µl

R 54.2.4 Residue after evaporation

Take 100 g (63 ml) of the sample and apply GM 14, drying the residue for 30 min.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 54.2.5 Acidity

Take 20 g (13 ml) of the sample and apply GM 13.2, titrating with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$ and using the phenolphthalein (IS 4.3.9*).

The volume of titrant shall not exceed 0,2 ml.

R 54.2.6 Free chlorine

Shake 35 g (24 ml) of the sample with 10 ml of water to which have been added 1 ml of freshly prepared potassium iodide solution (10 %) and 2 drops of the starch (IS 4.3.11*) in a glass stoppered flask for 2 min. If either a blue or violet colour is obtained, titrate with standard volumetric sodium thiosulfate solution, $c(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,01 \text{ mol/l}$, shaking after each addition.

The volume of titrant shall not exceed 0,1 ml.

R 54.2.7 Carbon disulfide

To 10 g (6,3 ml) of the sample add 1 ml of ethanol absolute and 3 ml of an alkaline lead(II) acetate solution (RS)¹⁾, and boil under reflux for 15 min. Allow to cool.

After 5 min any yellow coloration shall not be more intense than that of a similarly treated mixture of carbon disulfide-free carbon tetrachloride and 2 ml of a carbon disulfide SS I (prepared by mixing carbon disulfide with carbon disulfide-free carbon tetrachloride) (2 ml $\cong$ 0,002 % CS₂).

R 54.2.8 Metallic impurities

To 50 ml of the sample add 0,1 ml of dithizone solution [0,1 % in the chloroform (R 7)].

The colour of the resulting solution shall be green with no trace of yellow.

R 54.2.9 Water

Take 20 g (13 ml) of the sample and apply GM 12, using 20 ml of the methanol (R 18) as the solvent.

1) Reagent solution (RS)

Lead(II) acetate, alkaline solution.

Dissolve 1,7 g lead(II) acetate trihydrate (C₄H₆O₄Pb.3H₂O) in 50 ml of water and add 3,1 g of trisodium citrate dihydrate (C₆H₅O₇Na₃.2H₂O) and 50 g of potassium hydroxide (KOH). Allow to cool and dilute to 100 ml.

R 55 Cobalt(II) chloride hexahydrate $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Relative molecular mass: 237,93

R 55.1 Specification

Assay ($\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	99 % min.
Water-insoluble matter	0,01 % max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0,01 % max.
Substances not precipitated by ammonium sulfide	0,25 % max.
Copper (Cu)	0,001 % max.
Nickel (Ni)	0,05 % max.
Zinc (Zn)	0,002 % max.

R 55.2 Tests

R 55.2.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, about 1 g of the sample and dissolve in 300 ml of water.

To this solution add 4 g of hydroxylammonium chloride and 25 ml of ammonia solution (R 3). Titrate at 80 °C with standard volumetric EDTA¹⁾ solution, $c(\text{EDTA}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$, using the methylthymol blue mixture (4.3.7*)²⁾, until the colour changes from blue to purple.

1,00 ml of EDTA solution, $c(\text{EDTA}) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,023 79 g of $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

R 55.2.2 Water-insoluble matter

Take 10 g of the sample and apply GM 1.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 1 mg.

R 55.2.3 Sulfate

Dissolve 10 g of the sample in 100 ml of water, filter, add 1 ml of the hydrochloric acid (R 13) and heat to boiling on a steam bath. Add 1,5 g of the barium chloride dihydrate (R 6), digest in a covered beaker placed on the steam bath for 2 h and allow to stand for 12 h. If a precipitate is formed, filter, wash thoroughly, and ignite at $800 \pm 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The mass of the precipitate shall not be more than 2,4 mg greater than the mass obtained in a complete blank test.

R 55.2.4 Substances not precipitated by ammonium sulfide

Dissolve 2 g of the sample in 20 ml of water. Add 1 g of the ammonium chloride (R 5) and 5 ml of ammonia solution (R 3), dilute with water to 90 ml, and pass in hydrogen sulfide until all the cobalt is precipitated. Dilute with water to 100 ml, mix well, and filter. Evaporate 50 ml of the clear filtrate nearly to dryness in a tared dish. Cool, add 0,05 ml of the sulfuric acid (R 37), and ignite carefully to volatilize the excess salts and acids. Finally, ignite at $800 \pm 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 min.

The mass of the residue shall not exceed 2,5 mg.

R 55.2.5 Copper, nickel and zinc

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Cu	5 %	Air-ethine	324,7
Ni	0,5 %		232,0
Zn	5 %		213,9

1) IUPAC name: disodium dihydrogen ethylenedinitrilotetraacetate.

2) IUPAC name: tetrasodium 2,2'-dimethyl-6,6'-dihydroxy-5,5'-diisopropyl-3,3'-(1,1-dioxo-2,1λ⁶-benzoxathiole-3,3-diyl)dibenzylidinitrilotetraacetate.

R 56 Diammonium oxalate monohydrate (NH₄)₂C₂O₄·H₂O

Relative molecular mass: 142,11

R 56.1 Specification

Assay [(NH ₄) ₂ C ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O]	99,5 % min.
Chloride (Cl)	0,000 5 % max.
Nitrate (NO ₃)	0,002 % max.
Sulfate (SO ₄)	0,005 % max.
Calcium (Ca)	0,001 % max.
Heavy metals (expressed as Pb)	0,001 % max.
Iron (Fe)	0,000 2 % max.
Magnesium (Mg)	0,001 % max.
Potassium (K)	0,001 % max.
Sodium (Na)	0,001 % max.

R 56.2 Preparation of test solutions

R 56.2.1 Test solution I

Dissolve 10 g of the sample in water and dilute to 200 ml (the solution shall be clear and colourless).

R 56.2.2 Test solution II

To 5 g of the sample, add 1 drop of ammonium trioxovanadate solution (1 %), evaporate to dryness several times with the nitric acid (R 19) until decomposition is complete and then with hydrochloric acid solution (25 %). Dissolve the residue in 1 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (25 %) and dilute to 50 ml with water.

R 56.2.3 Test solution III

Adopt the procedure specified in 56.2.2, but using 2,5 g of the sample.

R 56.3 Tests

R 56.3.1 Assay

Weigh, to the nearest 0,000 1 g, about 0,25 g of the sample and dissolve in 25 ml of water.

To this solution, add 6 ml of the sulfuric acid (R 37). Heat to 60 °C and titrate with a standard volumetric potassium permanganate solution, $c(1/5 \text{ K Mn O}_4) = 0,02 \text{ mol/l}$, to a faint pink colour.

1,00 ml of potassium permanganate solution, $c(1/5 \text{ K Mn O}_4) = 0,100 \text{ mol/l}$, corresponds to 0,007 105 5 g of (NH₄)₂C₂O₄·H₂O.

R 56.3.2 Chloride

To 20 ml of the test solution I (R 56.2.1), add 10 ml of nitric acid solution (25 %) and apply GM 2.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 0,5 ml of the chloride SS II (0,5 ml $\cong$ 0,000 5 % Cl).

R 56.3.3 Nitrate

Dissolve 1 g of the sample in 10 ml of sulfuric acid solution (16 %) and add 0,2 ml of brucine solution (0,5 % in glacial acetic acid) and 20 ml of the sulfuric acid (R 37).

After 10 min, the yellow coloration of the resulting solution shall not be more intense than that of a similarly prepared standard matching solution, using 2 ml of the nitrate SS II (2 ml $\cong$ 0,002 % NO₃).

R 56.3.4 Sulfate

Take 20 ml of the test solution II (R 56.2.2) and apply GM 3, without addition of 0,5 ml of hydrochloric acid solution (20 %).

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 20 ml of the test solution III (R 56.2.3) and 5 ml of the sulfate SS II (5 ml $\cong$ 0,005 % SO₄).

R 56.3.5 Calcium and magnesium

Determine these elements by AAS according to GM 29, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Resonance line nm
Ca	4 %	Air-ethine	422,7
Mg			285,2

R 56.3.6 Heavy metals

Neutralize 20 ml of the test solution II (R 56.2.2) and apply GM 7.

Prepare a standard matching solution, using 20 ml of the test solution III (R 56.2.3) and 1 ml of the lead SS II (1 ml $\cong$ 0,001 % Pb).

R 56 Diammonium oxalate monohydrate

R 56.3.7 Iron

To 20 ml of the test solution I (R 56.2.1), add 2 ml of 5-sulfosalicylic acid solution (10 %) and 5 ml of the ammonia solution (R 3).

After 10 min, the yellow coloration of the resulting solution shall not be more intense than that of a similarly prepared standard matching solution, using 0,2 ml of the iron SS II (0,2 ml $\cong$ 0,000 2 % Fe).

R 46.3.8 Potassium and sodium

Determine these elements by FES according to GM 30, using the following conditions:

Element	Concentration of solution	Flame	Wavelength nm
K	4 %	Air-ethine	766,5
Na			589,0