Dehydroacetic Acid



C8H8O4

168.15

Keto form: 2H-Pyran-2,4(3H)-dione, 3-acetyl-6-methyl-; 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione [520-45-6]. Enol form: 2H-Pyran-2-one, 3-acetyl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-; 3-Acetyl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one [771-03-9].

DEFINITION

Dehydroacetic Acid contains NLT 98.0% and NMT 100.5% of dehydroacetic acid (C₈H₈O₄), calculated on the dried basis.

IDENTIFICATION

A. INFRARED ABSORPTION (197K)

ASSAY

PROCEDURE

Sample: 500 mg Blank: 75 mL of neutralized alcohol Titrimetric system

(See Titrimetry (541).) Mode: Direct titration

Titrant: 0.1 N sodium hydroxide VS Endpoint detection: Visual

Analysis: Transfer the Sample into a 250-mL conical flask, dissolve it in 75 mL of neutralized alcohol, and add phenolphthalein TS. Titrate with *Titrant* to a pink endpoint that persists for NLT 30 s. Perform a blank determination.

Calculate the percentage of dehydroacetic acid $(C_8H_8O_4)$ in the Sample taken:

Result ={[$(V_s - V_B) \times N \times F$]/W} × 100

• USP REFERENCE STANDARDS (11) USP Dehydroacetic Acid RS

Denatonium Benzoate



 $C_{28}H_{34}N_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$

464.60

C28H34N2O3 446.59 Benzenemethanaminium, N-[2-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-oxoethyl]-N,N-diethyl-, benzoate, monohydrate;

Benzyldiethyl[(2,6-xylylcarbamoyl)methyl] ammonium benzoate monohydrate [86398-53-0].

Anhydrous [3734-33-6].

DEFINITION

Denatonium Benzoate, dried at 105° for 2 h, contains one molecule of water of hydration or is anhydrous. When dried at 105° for 2 h, it contains NLT 99.5% and NMT 101.0% of denatonium benzoate (C₂₈H₃₄N₂O₃).

IDENTIFICATION

- A. INFRARED ABSORPTION (197K)
- **B. ULTRAVIOLET ABSORPTION** (197U) Analytical wavelength: 263 nm Sample solution: 100 µg/mL
 - Medium: Water

Acceptance criteria: Absorptivities, calculated on the dried basis, do not differ by more than 3.0%.

OC.

Sample: 150 mg

Analysis: Dissolve the Sample in 10 mL of water, and add 15 mL of trinitrophenol TS. Acceptance criteria: A yellow precipitate is formed.

- Vs = Titrant volume consumed by the Sample (mL) = Titrant volume consumed by the Blank (mL) VB
 - = actual normality of the *Titrant* (mEq/mL)
- F = equivalency factor, 168.2 mg/mEq
- = Sample weight (mg) W

Acceptance criteria: 98.0%-100.5% on the dried basis

IMPURITIES

Ν

• Residue on Ignition (281): NMT 0.1%

Delete the following:

· HEAVY METALS, Method II (231): NMT 10 µg/g (Official 1-Jan-2018)

SPECIFIC TESTS

- MELTING RANGE OR TEMPERATURE, Class / (741): 109°-111°
- Loss on Drying (731) Analysis: Dry a sample at 80° for 4 h. Acceptance criteria: NMT 1.0%

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

• PACKAGING AND STORAGE: Preserve in well-closed containers. No storage requirements specified.

- D.
 - Sample: 100 mg
 - Analysis: Dissolve the Sample in 10 mL of water, and add 20 mL of 2 N sulfuric acid and 15 mL of ammonium reineckate TS. Mix, filter through a sintered-glass crucible using gentle suction, and wash thoroughly with water. Remove as much water as possible with suction, and then dry in an oven at 105° for 1 h.
 - Acceptance criteria: The denatonium reineckate so obtained melts at about 170° (see Melting Range or Temperature (741)).

ASSAY

• PROCEDURE

Vs VB

Sample: 900 mg, previously dried Blank: 50 mL of glacial acetic acid Titrimetric system (See Titrimetry (541).) Mode: Direct titration Titrant: 0.1 N perchloric acid VS Endpoint detection: Visual

Analysis: Dissolve the Sample in 50 mL of glacial acetic acid, and add 1 drop of crystal violet TS. Titrate with Titrant to a green endpoint. Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Calculate the percentage of denatonium benzoate $(C_{28}H_{34}N_2O_3)$ in the portion of sample taken:

 $\text{Result} = \{[(V_S - V_B) \times N \times F]/W\} \times 100$

- = Titrant volume consumed by the Sample (mL)
- = Titrant volume consumed by the Blank (mL)