REFERENCE STANDARDS PHARMACEUTICAL MATERIALS

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USP <467>

The United States Pharmacopeia (USP) general chapter <467> Residual Solvents is a widely used compendial method intended for identifying and quantifying residual solvents in drug substances, drug products, and excipients. In an attempt to better mirror the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) guidelines, the USP has adopted a more comprehensive methodology in residual solvent testing—the current USP30/NF25. The ICH publishes a guideline (Q3C) listing the acceptable amounts of solvent residues that can be present. In the ICH guideline, residual solvents are summarized by class, according to their toxicity. Class 1 compounds are carcinogenic compounds that pose a risk to both the consumer and the environment. The use of these solvents is to be avoided, but if they are used, they must be tightly controlled. Class 2 compounds are nongenotoxic animal carcinogens, and concentrations of these compounds should be limited. Chromatographic analysis is needed for both the Class 1 and Class 2 residual solvents.

USP <467> Singles

Volume is 1mL/ampul.

Compound	Solvent	Conc.	cat.# (ea.)	price
acetonitrile	DMSO	2.05mg/mL	36281	
benzene	DMSO	10mg/mL	36282	
carbon tetrachloride	DMSO	20mg/mL	36283	
chlorobenzene	DMSO	1.8mg/mL	36284	
chloroform	DMSO	0.3mg/mL	36285	
cyclohexane	DMSO	19.4mg/mL	36286	
1,1-dichloroethene	DMSO	40mg/mL	36287	
1,2-dichloroethane	DMSO	25mg/mL	36288	
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	DMSO	4.67mg/mL	36289	
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	DMSO	4.67mg/mL	36290	
1,2-dimethoxyethane	DMSO	0.5mg/mL	36291	
N,N-dimethylacetamide	DMSO	5.45mg/mL	36292	
N,N-dimethylformamide	DMSO	4.4mg/mL	36293	
1,4-dioxane	DMSO	1.9mg/mL	36294	
2-ethoxyethanol	DMSO	0.8mg/mL	36295	
ethylbenzene	DMSO	1.84mg/mL	36296	
ethylene glycol	DMSO	3.1mg/mL	36297	
formamide	DMSO	1.1mg/mL	36298	
hexane	DMSO	1.45mg/mL	36299	
methanol	DMSO	15mg/mL	36401	
2-methoxyethanol	DMSO	0.25mg/mL	36402	
methylbutylketone	DMSO	0.25mg/mL	36400	
methylcyclohexane	DMSO	5.9mg/mL	36403	
methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	DMSO	3mg/mL	36404	
N-methylpyrrolidone	DMSO	2.65mg/mL	36405	
nitromethane	DMSO	0.25mg/mL	36406	
pyridine	DMSO	lmg/mL	36407	
sulfolane	DMSO	0.8mg/mL	36413	
tetrahydrofuran (THF)	DMSO	3.6mg/mL	36408	
tetralin	DMSO	0.5mg/mL	36409	
toluene	DMSO	4.45mg/mL	36410	
1,1,1-trichloroethane	DMSO	50mg/mL	36411	
trichloroethene	DMSO	0.4mg/mL	36412	
<i>m</i> -xylene	DMSO	6.51mg/mL	36414	
o-xylene	DMSO	0.97mg/mL	36415	
<i>p</i> -xylene	DMSO	1.52mg/mL	36416	

DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide

These mixtures reflect the changes made in USP30/NF25 effective July 1, 2008.

Residual Solvents	- Class 1 (5 cd	omponents)	
benzene	10mg/mL	1,1-dichloroethene	40
carbon tetrachloride	20	1,1,1-trichloroethane	50
1,2-dichloroethane	25		
In dimethyl sulfoxide, 1mL	/ampul		

cat. # 362/9 (ea.)			
Residual Solvents	Class 2 - Mix	(A (15 components)	
acetonitrile	2.05mg/mL	methylcyclohexane	5.90
chlorobenzene	1.80	methylene chloride	3.00
cyclohexane	19.40	tetrahydrofuran	3.45
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	4.70	toluene	4.45
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	4.70	<i>m</i> -xylene	6.51
1,4-dioxane	1.90	<i>o</i> -xylene	0.98
ethylbenzene	1.84	<i>p</i> -xylene	1.52
methanol	15.00		
In dimethyl sulfoxide, 1mL	/ampul		
	cat. # 362	71 (ea.)	

Residual Solvents Class 2 - Mix B (8 components)

chloroform	60µg/mL	nitromethane	50
1,2-dimethoxyethane	100	pyridine	200
n-hexane (C6)	290	tetralin	100
2-hexanone	50	trichloroethene	80
In dimethyl sulfoxide, 1m	L/ampul		
	cat. # 3628	0 (ea.)	

Residual Solvents Class 2 - Mix C (8 components)

2-ethoxyethanol ethylene glycol	800μg/mL 3,100	2-methoxyethanol (methyl Cellosolve)	250
formamide	1,100	N-methylpyrrolidone	2,650
N,N-dimethylacetamide	5,450	sulfolane	800
N,N-dimethylformamide	4,400		
In dimethyl sulfoxide 1ml /	amnul .		

cat. # 36273 (ea.)



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lit. cat.# PHFL1018A

OVI retention index

For a list of OVI retention times, see pages 693 and 696.



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Mar 2011

REFERENCE STANDARDS PHARMACEUTICAL MATERIALS

USP, European Pharmacopoeia

USP <467> cont'd

These Class 1 mixtures reflect the changes made in USP24/NF19 effective January 1, 2000, and USP23/NF18 effective January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1999. While these mixtures do not meet the current USP guidelines, many labs still use these mixtures to obtain a detectable benzene peak for the direct injection methods, Method I and Method V.

USP <467> Calibration Mix #7 (4 components)

chloroform	60μg/mL	methylene chloride	600
1,4-dioxane	380	trichloroethene	80
In dimethyl sulfoxide	, 1mL/ampul		

cat. # 36009 (ea.)

USP <467> Calibration Mix #6 (4 components)

chloroform 1,4-dioxane	60μg/mL 380	methylene chloride trichloroethene	600 80
In methanol, lmL/ampul			
	cat. # 360	08 (ea.)	

USP <467> Calibration Mixture #5 (5 components)

benzene	$2\mu g/mL$	methylene chloride	600
chloroform	60	trichloroethene	80
1,4-dioxane	380		
In dimethyl sulfovide	lml /amnul		

cat. # 36007 (ea.)

USP <467> Calibration Mixture #4 (5 components)

benzene	2μ g/mL	methylene chloride	600
chloroform	60	trichloroethene	80
1,4-dioxane	380		
In methanol, 1mL/ampul			
	cat. # 36006	(ea.)	

USP <467> Calibration Mixture #2 (5 components)

benzene chloroform 1,4-dioxane In methanol, 1mL/ampul	100µg/mL 50 100	methylene chloride trichloroethene	500 100
	cat. # 36002	2 (ea.)	

USP <467> Calibration Mixture #3 (5 components)

In dimethyl sulfoxide, 1mL/ampul

cat. # 36004 (ea.)

Ethylene Oxide

 $500\mu g/mL$ in dimethyl sulfoxide, 1mL/ampulcat. # 36005 (ea.)

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Limit of Diethylene & Ethylene Glycol Standards

Meet new FDA Guidance for Industry: Testing of Glycerin for Diethylene Glycol with our new diethylene glycol (DEG) and ethylene glycol limit standards. This Guidance emphasizes the importance of screening raw material for the presence of diethylene glycol. Under cGMPs, drug manufacturers—not just glycerin manufacturers—must now test glycerin prior to use to prevent DEG-contamination in finished products. FDA has worked extensively with USP to modify the glycerin monograph and these standards support the revised USP method.

Glycerin Standard Mix (3 components)

Cijceiiii Staii	daid with (5 co	inponents)	
diethylene glycol	0.5mg/mL	glycerin	20
ethylene glycol	0.5		
In P&T methanol, 1	mL/ampul		(NEW!
	cat. #	31891 (ea.)	

Propylene Glycol Standard Mix (3 components)

	, co. o taman	di iviint (5 components)	
diethylene glycol	0.5mg/mL	propylene glycol	20
ethylene glycol	0.5		
In P&T methanol, 1	.mL/ampul		(NEW!)
	cat.	# 31892 (ea.)	

Sorbitol Standard Mix (2 components)

diethyl	ene glycol	•	ethylene glycol
0.8mg/	mL each in acetone:wat	er (90:10), 1m	L/ampul
		cat. # 31893	(ea.)



Limit of Diothylana 9. Ethylana Chroal Internal Cta

Limit of Dietnylene & Ethylene Glycol Internal Stan	dard iviix
2,2,2-trichloroethanol	
10mg/mL in P&T methanol, 1mL/ampul	NEW!
cat. # 31894 (ea.)	

European Pharmacopoeia Method

The analysis of residual solvents in pharmaceutical products has changed, particularly for products being sold into Europe. The International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) Guidelines for Residual Solvents is becoming the international standard and is being adopted by more pharmacopoeias, including the United States Pharmacopeia, every year. The ICH method and compound list is more extensive than any method previously used and poses new challenges. Compounds in Class 1 are solvents considered to be of highest risk and to be avoided in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Use of Class 2 compounds is to be limited, as they pose a lower, but present, threat to health. Compounds in Class 3 pose the lowest toxic potential and may be used routinely in manufacturing.

European Pharmacopoeia/ICH Class 1 Mix (5 components)

benzene	$2\mu g/mL$	1,1-dichloroethene	8
carbon tetrachloride	4	1,1,1-trichloroethane	1500
1,2-dichloroethane	5		

Prepared in water:dimethyl sulfoxide (90:10), 1mL/ampul cat. # 36228 (ea.)

European Pharmacopoeia/ICH Class 1 Mix (revised)

(5 components)			
benzene	2μ g/mL	1,1-dichloroethene	8
carbon tetrachloride	4	1,1,1-trichloroethane	10
1,2-dichloroethane	5		
In water dimethyl cultovid	c / Iml / (00·10)	mpul	

In water:dimethyl sulfoxide (90:10), 1mL/ampu cat. # 36261 (ea.)











Mar 2011

European Pharmacopoeia, Fatty Acids, ASTM Methods

European Pharmacopoeia Method cont'd

European Pharmacopoeia/ICH Q3C(M) Class 2 Mix C, Revised

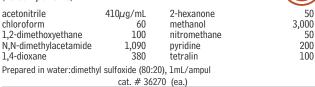
(6 components)			
2-ethoxyethanol	160μ g/mL	N-methylpyrrolidone	530
ethylene glycol	620	sulfolane	160
formamide	220		
2-methoxyethanol			
(methyl Cellosolve)	50		
In dimethyl sulfoxide, 1mL	/ampul		

European Pharmacopoeia/ICH Class 2 Mix B, Revised

cat. # 36275 (ea.)

(10 components)

(14 components)



European Pharmacopoeia/ICH Q3C(M) Class 2 Mix A, Revised

(14 components)			
chlorobenzene	$360\mu g/mL$	methylene chloride	600
cyclohexane	3,880	tetrahydrofuran	720
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,870	toluene	890
N,N-dimethylformamide	880	trichloroethene	80
ethylbenzene	369	<i>m</i> -xylene	1,302
n-hexane (C6)	290	<i>o</i> -xylene	195
methylcyclohexane	1,180	<i>p</i> -xylene	304
In dimethyl sulfoxide, 1mL	/ampul		
	cat. # 362	74 (ea.)	

Composition of Fatty Acids by GC

EP 2.4.22 Composition of Fatty Acids by GC Mix 1

(6 components)

Description	% by Weight	Description	% by Weight
methyl arachidate (C20:0)	40	methyl oleate (C18:1 cis9	7) 20
methyl dodecanoate (C12:	:0) 5	methyl palmitate (C16:0)	10
methyl myristate (C14:0)	5	methyl stearate (C18:0)	20
100mg total			
	cat. # 35100	(ea.)	(NEW!)
No data poek available			

No data pack available.

Quantity discounts not available.

EP 2.4.22 Composition of Fatty Acids by GC Mix 2

(.	5	CO	m	p	or	ne	n'	ts)	

(5 components)			
Description	% by Weight	Description % by	y Weight
methyl caproate (C6:0)	10	methyl dodecanoate (C12:0)	20
methyl caprylate (C8:0)	10	methyl myristate (C14:0)	40
methyl decannate (C10:	0) 20		_

100mg total

cat. # 35101 (ea.)

No data pack available.

Quantity discounts not available.

ASTM Method D6042-96 (Plastic Container Testing)

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM International) Method D6042-96—Test Method for Determination of Phenolic Antioxidants and Erucamide Slip Additives in Polypropylene Homopolymer Formulations Using Liquid Chromatography is a "consensus" or "referee" method used among plastic manufacturers and the pharmaceutical companies that purchase plastic containers. Plastic container manufacturers use this test to ensure the quality of their product to their pharmaceutical customers. Pharmaceutical companies also specify this test and provide their own lists of target compounds and concentration limits in purchase agreements.

This test calls for isopropanol extraction, HPLC separation, and UV detection. Restek offers a variety of reversed phase HPLC columns suitable for these separations. Restek also designed an analytical reference material to validate this method. This mixture contains the common antioxidants and slips listed in ASTM D6042-96, along with BHT.

ASTM D6042-96 Calibration Mix (7 components)

BHT	Irganox 3114
erucamide slip	Irganox 1010
vitamin E	Irganox 1076
Irgafos 168	
50µg/mL each in isopropanol, 1mL/ampul	

cat. # 31628 (ea.)

No data pack available.

ASTM D6042-96 Internal Standard Mix

Tinuvin P

NEW!

 $51.8\mu g/mL$ in isopropanol, 1mL/ampul

cat. # 31629 (ea.)

No data pack available.

Other Additives—Available from Restek as Custom **Formulations**

Similar methods for extractables in plastic pharmaceutical containers are cited in the United States Pharmacopeia (USP), British Pharmacopoeia (BP), European Pharmacopoeia (EP), and Japanese Pharmacopoeia (JP). Customers may also have formulation-specific or product-specific test mixtures. Please contact us for a custom mixture. Our current inventory of raw materials includes these popular antioxidants. We have many more not listed and can obtain most compounds you may need.

- · Ethanox 323 Ethanox 330
- Irganox L64 · Irganox L109
- · Ultranox 626 Vanlube 81
- · Vanlube PCX · Vanlube SL · Vanlube SS

- Ethanox 702 • Ethanox 703 Irganox L06 Irganox L57
- Irganox L134 · Irganox L135 Irganox 1035
- · Vanlube 848 Vanlube 7723 Vanlube AZ
- Vanlube NA

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