

METODE PENGUJIAN BAHAN AWAL
PEG 6000
RAW MATERIAL ANALYTICAL METHOD
PEG 6000

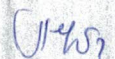
DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SECTION
ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENT

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2. Masukkan dalam gelas piala 50 mL.
Put in to 50 mL beaker glass.
3. Tambahkan pelarut tetes pertetes.
Add solvent slowly.
4. Amati larutan sesuai tabel berikut.
Check solubility according the table.

Kelarutan <i>Solubility</i>	Volume Kelarutan <i>Solubility Volume (mL)</i>
Sangat mudah larut <i>Very soluble</i>	≤ 1
Mudah larut <i>Freely soluble</i>	1 - 10
Larut <i>Soluble</i>	10 - 30
Agak sukar larut <i>Sparingly soluble</i>	30 - 100
Sukar larut <i>Slightly soluble</i>	100 - 1000
Sangat sukar larut <i>Very slightly soluble</i>	1000 - 10.000
Praktis tidak larut <i>Practically insoluble</i>	≥ 10.000

IDENTIFIKASI ^(1,3)
IDENTIFICATION

Persyaratan : Sesuai dengan spesifikasi bahan awal yang berlaku.
Requirements Meets the requirements for raw material specifications
Cara Pemeriksaan :
Method

Identifikasi A
Identification A

1. Timbang 50 mg sampel, masukkan ke dalam Erlenmeyer 50 mL.
Weigh 50 mg of sample, put it into platinum crucible.
2. Larutkan dalam 5 mL Asam Klorida encer.
Dilute with 5 mL dilute Hydrochloric Acid.
3. Tambahkan 1 mL Barium Klorida.
Add 1 mL of Barium Chloride.
4. Kocok dan saring jika diperlukan.
Shake and filter if necessary.

 mersi PT. MERSIFARMA TM. DIVISI MANUFACTURING SUKABUMI-INDONESIA	METODE PENGUJIAN BAHAN AWAL PEG 6000 RAW MATERIAL ANALYTICAL METHOD PEG 6000		Page 3 of 8 Document No. RD.02-MBP/067.00 Valid Date February 07th 2023
	DEPARTMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	SECTION ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENT	
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	5. Ambil filtrat, tambahkan 1 mL larutan <u>Asam Posfomolibdat Hidrat</u> (1 dalam 10) <i>Take the filtrate and add 1 mL of a solution of phosphomolybdic acid hydrate (1 in 10)</i> 6. Amati perubahan warna larutan yang terjadi <i>Observe the change in colour of the solution that occurs</i> <u>Identifikasi B (sebagai alternatif pengujian identifikasi)</u> <i>Identification B (as an alternative to identification test)</i> Lakukan pengujian seperti tertera pada Prosedur Tetap Penggunaan Alat NanoRam Handheld Raman System yang berlaku di PT. Mersifarma TM. <i>Perform the test as stated in the Standard Procedure for Using the NanoRam Handheld Raman System that applies at PT Mersifarma TM.</i>		
pH^(1,3) pH	Persyaratan : Sesuai dengan spesifikasi bahan awal yang berlaku. <i>Requirements Meets the requirements for raw material specifications</i> Cara Pemeriksaan : <i>Method</i> 1. Timbang 1 gram sampel, masukkan ke dalam labu ukur 20 mL. <i>Weigh 1 gram sample, put it into 20 mL volumetric flask.</i> 2. Tambahkan purified water hingga tanda. <i>Add purified water up to volume.</i> Prosedur : <i>Procedure</i> Lakukan pengujian seperti tertera pada Prosedur Tetap Penggunaan Alat pH meter yang berlaku di PT. Mersifarma TM. <i>Perform the test as stated in the Standard Procedure for Using the pH meter that applies at PT. Mersifarma TM.</i>		
KEJERNIHAN DAN WARNA LARUTAN^(1,3) CLARITY AND COLOR OF SOLUTION	Persyaratan : Sesuai dengan spesifikasi bahan awal yang berlaku. <i>Requirements Meets the requirements for raw material specifications</i> Cara Pemeriksaan : <i>Method</i> 1. Timbang seksama 5 gram sampel. <i>Weigh accurately 5 gram sample.</i> 2. Larutkan dengan 50 mL purified water dalam gelas piala 100 mL. <i>Dilute with 50 mL Purified Water into 100 mL Beaker Glass.</i> 3. Amati larutan secara organoleptik. <i>Observe organoleptically</i>		