

80°; sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in chloroform and in ether.

Apraclonidine Hydrochloride: White to off-white, odorless to practically odorless powder. Soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform, in ethyl acetate, and in hexanes.

Arginine: White, practically odorless crystals. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Arginine Hydrochloride: White crystals or crystalline powder, practically odorless. Freely soluble in water.

Aromatic Elixir: *NF category:* Vehicle (flavored and/or sweetened).

Arsanilic Acid: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Melts at about 232°. Soluble in hot water, in amyl alcohol, and in solutions of alkali carbonates; sparingly soluble in concentrated mineral acids; slightly soluble in cold water, in alcohol, and in acetic acid; insoluble in acetone, in benzene, in chloroform, in ether, and in dilute mineral acids.

Articaine Hydrochloride: White or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol.

Ascorbic Acid: White or slightly yellow crystals or powder. On exposure to light it gradually darkens. In the dry state, is reasonably stable in air, but in solution rapidly oxidizes. Melts at about 190°. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform, in ether, and in benzene. *NF category:* Antioxidant.

Ascorbyl Palmitate: White to yellowish white powder, having a characteristic odor. Soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water and in vegetable oils. *NF category:* Antioxidant.

Asparagine: White crystals or a crystalline powder. Soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol and in ether. Its solutions are acid to litmus. It melts at about 234°.

Aspartame: White, odorless, crystalline powder, having a sweet taste. Sparingly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol. Melts at about 246°. The pH of an 8 in 1000 solution is about 5. *NF category:* Sweetening agent.

Aspartame Acesulfame: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water and in ethanol. *NF category:* Sweetening agent.

Aspartic Acid: White or almost white, crystalline powder, or colorless crystals. Soluble in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides and in dilute mineral acids; slightly soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

Aspirin: White crystals, commonly tabular or needle-like, or white, crystalline powder. Is odorless or has a faint odor. Is stable in dry air; in moist air it gradually hydrolyzes to salicylic and acetic acids. Freely soluble in alcohol; soluble in chloroform and in ether; sparingly soluble in absolute ether; slightly soluble in water.

Atenolol: White or practically white, odorless powder. Melting point 146° – 148° (crystals from ethyl acetate). Freely soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in water and in isopropanol.

Atorvastatin Calcium: White to off-white crystalline powder. Freely soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in distilled water, in pH 7.4 phosphate buffer, and in acetonitrile; insoluble in aqueous solutions of pH 4 and below.

Atovaquone: Yellow powder. Freely soluble in *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and in tetrahydrofuran; soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in acetone, in di-*n*-butyl adipate, in dimethyl sulfoxide, and in polyethylene glycol 400; slightly soluble in alcohol, in 1,3-butanediol, in ethyl acetate, in glycerin, in octanol, and in polyethylene glycol 200; very slightly soluble in 0.1 N sodium hydroxide; insoluble in water.

Atracurium Besylate: White to off-white solid.

Atropine: White crystals, usually needle-like, or white, crystalline powder. Its saturated solution is alkaline to phe-

nolphthalein TS. Is optically inactive, but usually contains some levorotatory hyoscyamine. Freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; soluble in glycerin and in ether; slightly soluble in water; sparingly soluble in water at 80°.

Atropine Sulfate: Colorless crystals, or white, crystalline powder. Odorless; effloresces in dry air; is slowly affected by light. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and even more so in boiling alcohol; freely soluble in glycerin.

Activated Attapulgit: Cream-colored, micronized, nonswelling powder, free from gritty particles. The high heat treatment used in its preparation causes it to yield only moderately viscous aqueous suspensions, its dispersion consisting mainly of particle groups. Insoluble in water. *NF category:* Suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agent.

Colloidal Activated Attapulgit: Cream-colored, micronized, nonswelling powder, free from gritty particles. Yields viscous aqueous suspensions, as a result of dispersion into its constituent ultimate particles. Insoluble in water. *NF category:* Suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agent.

Aurothioglucose: Yellow, odorless or practically odorless powder. Is stable in air. An aqueous solution is unstable on long standing. The pH of its 1 in 100 solution is about 6.3. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in acetone, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether.

Azatadine Maleate: White to light cream-colored, odorless powder. Melts at about 153°. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in methanol; practically insoluble in benzene and in ether.

Azathioprine: Pale yellow, odorless powder. Soluble in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides; sparingly soluble in dilute mineral acids; very slightly soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; insoluble in water.

Azathioprine Sodium for Injection: Bright yellow, hygroscopic, amorphous mass or cake.

Azithromycin: White or almost white powder. Freely soluble in anhydrous ethanol and in methylene chloride; practically insoluble in water.

Aztreonam: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Soluble in dimethylformamide and in dimethyl sulfoxide; slightly soluble in methanol; very slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in ethyl acetate, in chloroform, and in toluene.

Bacampicillin Hydrochloride: White or practically white powder. Is hygroscopic. Freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; soluble in methylene chloride and in water; very slightly soluble in ether.

Bacitracin: White to pale buff powder, odorless or having a slight odor. Is hygroscopic. Its solutions deteriorate rapidly at room temperature. Is precipitated from its solutions and is inactivated by salts of many of the heavy metals. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in methanol, and in glacial acetic acid, the solution in the organic solvents usually showing some insoluble residue; insoluble in acetone, in chloroform, and in ether.

Bacitracin Zinc: White to pale tan powder, odorless or having a slight odor. Is hygroscopic. Sparingly soluble in water.

Baclofen: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Is odorless or practically so. Slightly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in methanol; insoluble in chloroform.

Balsalazine Disodium: Orange to yellow powder. Freely soluble in water and in isotonic saline; sparingly soluble in methanol and in alcohol; practically insoluble in all other organic solvents.

Adhesive Bandage: The compress of Adhesive Bandage is substantially free from loose threads or ravelings. The adhesive strip may be perforated, and the back may be coated with a water-repellent film.

Gauze Bandage: One continuous piece, tightly rolled, in various widths and lengths and substantially free from loose threads and ravelings.

Barium Hydroxide Lime: White or grayish-white granules. May have a color if an indicator has been added. *NF category:* Sorbent, carbon dioxide.

Barium Sulfate: Fine, white, odorless, tasteless, bulky powder, free from grittiness. Practically insoluble in water, in organic solvents, and in solutions of acids and of alkalies.

Barium Sulfate for Suspension: White or colored, bulky or granular powder.

BCG Vaccine: White to creamy white, dried mass, having the characteristic texture of material dried in the frozen state.

Beclomethasone Dipropionate: White to cream white, odorless powder. Very soluble in chloroform; freely soluble in acetone and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water.

Behenoyl Polyoxylglycerides: Waxy solid or fine powder. Soluble in methylene chloride; insoluble in alcohol; dispersible in water. *NF category:* Tablet and/or capsule lubricant.

Belladonna Leaf: When moistened, its odor is slight, somewhat tobacco-like. Its taste is somewhat bitter and acrid.

Benazepril Hydrochloride: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Soluble in water, in methanol, and in alcohol.

Bendroflumethiazide: White to cream-colored, finely divided, crystalline powder. Is odorless, or has a slight odor. Melts at about 220°. Freely soluble in alcohol and in acetone; practically insoluble in water.

Benoxinate Hydrochloride: White, or slightly off-white, crystals or crystalline powder. Is odorless, or has a slight characteristic odor, has a salty taste, and exhibits local anesthetic properties when placed upon the tongue. Its solutions are neutral to litmus, and it melts at about 158°. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in chloroform and in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Bentonite: Very fine, odorless, pale buff or cream-colored to grayish powder, free from grit. Has a slightly earthy taste. Is hygroscopic. Insoluble in water, but swells to approximately twelve times its volume when added to water; insoluble in, and does not swell in, organic solvents. *NF category:* Suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agent.

Purified Bentonite: Odorless, tasteless, fine (micronized) powder or small flakes that are creamy when viewed on their flat surfaces and tan to brown when viewed on their edges. Insoluble in water and in alcohol. Swells when added to water or glycerin. *NF category:* Suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agent.

Bentonite Magma: *NF category:* Suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agent.

Benzaldehyde: Colorless, strongly refractive liquid, having an odor resembling that of bitter almond oil, and having a burning, aromatic taste. Is affected by light. Slightly soluble in water. Miscible with alcohol, with ether, and with fixed and volatile oils. *NF category:* Flavors and perfumes.

Benzaldehyde Elixir, Compound: *NF category:* Flavored and/or sweetened vehicle.

Benzalkonium Chloride: White or yellowish-white, thick gel or gelatinous pieces. Usually has a mild, aromatic odor. Its aqueous solution has a bitter taste, foams strongly when shaken, and usually is slightly alkaline. Very soluble in water and in alcohol. Anhydrous form freely soluble in benzene, and slightly soluble in ether. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative; wetting and/or solubilizing agent.

Benzalkonium Chloride Solution: Clear liquid; colorless or slightly yellow unless a color has been added. Has an aromatic odor and a bitter taste. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative.

Benzethonium Chloride: White crystals, having a mild odor. Its solution (1 in 100) is slightly alkaline to litmus. Soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform; slightly soluble in ether. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative; wetting and/or solubilizing agent.

Benzethonium Chloride Solution: Odorless, clear liquid, slightly alkaline to litmus.

Benzethonium Chloride Tincture: Clear liquid, having the characteristic odor of acetone and of alcohol.

Benzocaine: Small, white crystals or white, crystalline powder. Is odorless, is stable in air, and exhibits local anesthetic properties when placed upon the tongue. Freely soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether; sparingly soluble in almond oil and in olive oil; very slightly soluble in water. Dissolves in dilute acids.

Benzoic Acid: White crystals, scales, or needles. Has a slight odor, usually suggesting benzaldehyde or benzoin. Somewhat volatile at moderately warm temperatures. Freely volatile in steam. Freely soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether; slightly soluble in water. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative.

Benzoin: Sumatra Benzoin has an aromatic and balsamic odor. When heated it does not emit a pinaceous odor. When Sumatra Benzoin is digested with boiling water, the odor suggests cinnamates or storax. Its taste is aromatic and slightly acrid. Siam Benzoin has an agreeable, balsamic, vanilla-like odor. Its taste is aromatic and slightly acrid.

Benzonate: Clear, pale yellow, viscous liquid, having a faint, characteristic odor. Has a bitter taste, and exhibits local anesthetic properties when placed upon the tongue. Miscible with water in all proportions. Freely soluble in chloroform, in alcohol, and in benzene.

Hydrous Benzoyl Peroxide: White, granular powder, having a characteristic odor. Soluble in acetone, in chloroform, and in ether; sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol.

Benzoyl Peroxide Gel: A soft, white gel, having a characteristic odor.

Benzoyl Peroxide Lotion: White, viscous, creamy lotion, having a characteristic odor.

Benzotropine Mesylate: White, slightly hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in ether.

Benzyl Alcohol: Clear, colorless, oily liquid. Boils at about 206°, without decomposition. Is neutral to litmus. Freely soluble in 50% alcohol; sparingly soluble in water. Miscible with alcohol, with ether, and with chloroform. The specific gravity is between 1.042 and 1.047. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative.

Benzyl Benzoate: Clear, colorless, oily liquid having a slight aromatic odor and producing a sharp, burning sensation on the tongue. Practically insoluble in water and in glycerin. Miscible with alcohol, with ether, and with chloroform. *NF category:* Solvent.

Beta Carotene: Red or reddish-brown to violet-brown crystals or crystalline powder. Soluble in carbon disulfide, in benzene, and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in ether, in solvent hexane, and in vegetable oils; practically insoluble in methanol and in alcohol; insoluble in water and in acids and in alkalies.

Betadex: White, practically odorless, fine crystalline powder having a slightly sweet taste. Sparingly soluble in water. *NF category:* Sequestering agent.

Add the following:

■**Betadex Sulfobutyl Ether Sodium:** White to off-white, amorphous powder. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in ethanol, in *n*-hexane, in 1-butanol, in acetonitrile, in 2-propanol, and in ethyl acetate. *NF category:* Complexing agent; sequestering agent; wetting and/or solubilizing agent. ■^{1S} (NF30)

■**Betahistine Hydrochloride:** White to almost yellow, crystalline powder. Very hygroscopic. Melts between 151° and 154°. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in isopropyl alcohol.

Betaine Hydrochloride: White, crystalline powder. Soluble in water and in alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Betamethasone: White to practically white, odorless, crystalline powder. Melts at about 240°, with some decomposition. Sparingly soluble in acetone, in alcohol, in dioxane, and in methanol; very slightly soluble in chloroform and in ether; insoluble in water.

Betamethasone Acetate: White to creamy white, odorless powder. Sinters and resolidifies at about 165°, and remelts at about 200° or 220°, with decomposition (see *Melting Range or Temperature* (741)). Freely soluble in acetone; soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; practically insoluble in water.

Betamethasone Benzoate: White to practically white, practically odorless powder. Melts at about 220°, with decomposition. Soluble in alcohol, in methanol, and in chloroform; insoluble in water.

Betamethasone Dipropionate: White to cream-white, odorless powder. Freely soluble in acetone and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.

Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate: White to practically white, odorless powder. Is hygroscopic. Freely soluble in water and in methanol; practically insoluble in acetone and in chloroform.

Betamethasone Valerate: White to practically white, odorless powder. Melts at about 190°, with decomposition. Freely soluble in acetone and in chloroform; soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in benzene and in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Betaxolol Hydrochloride: White, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in methanol.

Bethanechol Chloride: Colorless or white crystals or white, crystalline powder, usually having a slight, amine-like odor. Is hygroscopic. Exhibits polymorphism, and of two crystalline forms observed, one melts at about 211° and the other melts at about 219°. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Bicalutamide: Fine, white to off-white powder. Freely soluble in tetrahydrofuran and in acetone; soluble in acetonitrile; sparingly soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in alcohol.

Biotin: Practically white, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in other common organic solvents.

Biperiden: White, practically odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Biperiden Hydrochloride: White, practically odorless, crystalline powder. Melts at about 275°, with decomposition. Is optically inactive. Sparingly soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in water, in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform.

Bisacodyl: White to off-white, crystalline powder, in which the number of particles having a longest diameter smaller than 50 µm predominate. Soluble in chloroform and in benzene; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in methanol; slightly soluble in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Milk of Bismuth: Thick, white, opaque suspension that separates on standing. Is odorless and practically tasteless. Miscible with water and with alcohol.

Bismuth Citrate: White, amorphous or crystalline powder. Stable in air. Melts at about 300°, with decomposition. Soluble in ammonia TS and in solutions of alkali citrates; insoluble in water and in alcohol.

Bismuth Subcarbonate: White or almost white powder. Practically insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. Dissolves in dilute acids with effervescence.

Bismuth Subgallate: Amorphous, bright yellow powder. Is odorless and tasteless. Is stable in air, but is affected

by light. Dissolves readily with decomposition in warm, moderately dilute hydrochloric, nitric, or sulfuric acid; readily dissolved by solutions of alkali hydroxides, forming a clear, yellow liquid that rapidly assumes a deep red color. Practically insoluble in water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether; insoluble in very dilute mineral acids.

Bismuth Subnitrate: White, slightly hygroscopic powder. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid or by nitric acid.

Bismuth Subsalsicylate: Fine to off-white, microcrystalline, odorless, tasteless powder. Practically insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. Reacts with alkalies and mineral acids.

Bisoprolol Fumarate: White, crystalline powder. Very soluble in water and in methanol; freely soluble in chloroform, in glacial acetic acid, and in alcohol; slightly soluble in acetone and in ethyl acetate.

Bleomycin Sulfate: Cream-colored, amorphous powder. Very soluble in water.

Anti-A Blood Grouping Serum: Liquid Serum is a clear or slightly opalescent fluid unless artificially colored blue. Dried Serum is light yellow to deep cream color, unless artificially colored as indicated for liquid Serum. The liquid Serum may develop slight turbidity on storage. The dried Serum may show slight turbidity upon reconstitution for use.

Anti-B Blood Grouping Serum: Liquid Serum is a clear or slightly opalescent fluid unless artificially colored yellow. Dried Serum is light yellow to deep cream color, unless artificially colored as indicated for liquid Serum. The liquid Serum may develop a slight turbidity on storage. The dried Serum may show slight turbidity upon reconstitution for use.

Blood Grouping Serums Anti-D, Anti-C, Anti-E, Anti-c, Anti-e: The liquid Serums are clear, slightly yellowish fluids, that may develop slight turbidity on storage. The dried Serums are light yellow to deep cream color.

Blood Group Specific Substances A, B, and AB: Clear solution that may have a slight odor because of the preservative.

Red Blood Cells: Dark red in color when packed. May show a slight creamy layer on the surface and a small supernatant layer of yellow or opalescent plasma. Also supplied in deep-frozen form with added cryoprotective substance to extend storage time.

Whole Blood: Deep red, opaque liquid from which the corpuscles readily settle upon standing for 24 to 48 hours, leaving a clear, yellowish or pinkish supernatant layer of plasma.

Boric Acid: Colorless, odorless scales of a somewhat pearly luster, or crystals, or white powder that is slightly unctuous to the touch. Is stable in air. Freely soluble in glycerin, in boiling water, and in boiling alcohol; soluble in water and in alcohol. *NF category:* Buffering agent.

Botulism Antitoxin: Transparent or slightly opalescent liquid, practically colorless, and practically odorless or having an odor because of the antimicrobial agent.

Bretylum Tosylate: White, crystalline powder. Is hygroscopic. Freely soluble in water, in methanol, and in alcohol; practically insoluble in ether, in ethyl acetate, and in hexane.

Brinzolamide: White or almost white powder. Slightly soluble in alcohol and in methanol; insoluble in water.

Bromocriptine Mesylate: White or slightly colored, fine crystalline powder, odorless or having a weak, characteristic odor.

Bromodiphenhydramine Hydrochloride: White to pale buff, crystalline powder, having no more than a faint odor. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in isopropyl alcohol; insoluble in ether and in solvent hexane.

Brompheniramine Maleate: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; slightly soluble in ether and in benzene.

Budesonide: White to off-white, odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water and in heptane.

Bumetanide: Practically white powder. Soluble in alkaline solutions; slightly soluble in water.

Bupivacaine Hydrochloride: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Melts at about 248°, with decomposition. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform and in acetone.

Bupivacaine Hydrochloride Injection: Clear, colorless solution.

Bupivacaine Hydrochloride and Epinephrine Injection: Clear, colorless solution.

Bupropion Hydrochloride: White powder. Soluble in water, in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, and in alcohol.

Busulfan: White, crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in acetone; slightly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water.

Buspirone Hydrochloride: White crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in methanol and in methylene chloride; sparingly soluble in ethanol and in acetonitrile; very slightly soluble in ethyl acetate; practically insoluble in hexanes.

Butabarbital: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in ether, and in solutions of alkali hydroxides and carbonates; very slightly soluble in water.

Butabarbital Sodium: White powder, having a bitter taste. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; practically insoluble in absolute ether.

Butalbital: White, crystalline, odorless powder, having a slightly bitter taste. Is stable in air. Its saturated solution is acid to litmus. Freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform; soluble in boiling water, and in solutions of fixed alkalies and alkali carbonates; slightly soluble in cold water.

Butamben: White, crystalline powder. Is odorless and tasteless. Soluble in dilute acids, in alcohol, in chloroform, in ether, and in fixed oils; very slightly soluble in water. Is slowly hydrolyzed when boiled with water.

Butane: Colorless, flammable gas (boiling temperature is about -0.5°). One volume of water dissolves 0.15 volume, and 1 volume of alcohol dissolves 18 volumes at 17° and 770 mm; 1 volume of ether or chloroform at 17° dissolves 25 or 30 volumes, respectively. Vapor pressure at 21° is about 1620 mm of mercury (17 psig). *NF category:* Aerosol propellant.

Butoconazole Nitrate: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Melts at about 160°. Sparingly soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in acetonitrile, in acetone, in dichloromethane, and in tetrahydrofuran; very slightly soluble in ethyl acetate; practically insoluble in water.

Butorphanol Tartrate: White powder. Its solutions are slightly acidic. Melts between 217° and 219°, with decomposition. Soluble in dilute acids; sparingly soluble in water; slightly soluble in methanol; insoluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in ethyl acetate, in ethyl ether, and in hexane.

Butyl Alcohol: Clear, colorless, mobile liquid, having a characteristic, penetrating vinous odor. Soluble in water. Miscible with alcohol, with ether, and with many other organic solvents. *NF category:* Solvent.

Butylated Hydroxyanisole: White or slightly yellow, waxy solid, having a faint, characteristic odor. Freely soluble in alcohol, in propylene glycol, in chloroform, and in ether; insoluble in water. *NF category:* Antioxidant.

Butylated Hydroxytoluene: White, crystalline solid, having a faint, characteristic odor. Freely soluble in alcohol,

in chloroform, and in ether; insoluble in water and in propylene glycol. *NF category:* Antioxidant.

Butylparaben: Small, colorless crystals or white powder. Freely soluble in acetone, in alcohol, in ether, and in propylene glycol; very slightly soluble in water and in glycerin. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative.

Cabergoline: White or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in alcohol (96%); slightly soluble in 0.1 M hydrochloric acid; very slightly soluble in hexane; practically insoluble in water.

Caffeine: White powder or white, glistening needles, usually matted together. Is odorless and has a bitter taste. Its solutions are neutral to litmus. The hydrate is efflorescent in air. Freely soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol; slightly soluble in ether.

Calamine: Pink, odorless, practically tasteless, fine powder. Soluble in mineral acids; insoluble in water.

Calcitriol: White or almost white crystals. Freely soluble in alcohol; soluble in ether and in fatty oils; practically insoluble in water. It is sensitive to air, heat, and light.

Calcium Acetate: White, odorless or almost odorless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. When heated to above 160°, it decomposes to calcium carbonate and acetone. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in acetone, in dehydrated alcohol, and in benzene.

Calcium Ascorbate: White to slightly yellow, practically odorless powder. Freely soluble in water (approximately 50 g per 100 mL); slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Calcium Carbonate: Fine, white, odorless, tasteless, microcrystalline powder. Is stable in air. Practically insoluble in water. Its solubility in water is increased by the presence of any ammonium salt or of carbon dioxide. The presence of any alkali hydroxide reduces its solubility. Insoluble in alcohol. Dissolves with effervescence in 1 N acetic acid, in 3 N hydrochloric acid, and in 2 N nitric acid. *NF category:* Tablet and/or capsule diluent.

Calcium Chloride: White, hard, odorless fragments or granules. Is deliquescent. Very soluble in boiling water; freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in boiling alcohol. *NF category:* Desiccant.

Calcium Citrate: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in diluted 3 N hydrochloric acid and in diluted 2 N nitric acid; slightly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Calcium Gluceptate: White to faintly yellow, amorphous powder. Is stable in air, but the hydrous forms may lose part of their water of hydration on standing. Freely soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol and in many other organic solvents.

Calcium Gluconate: White, crystalline, odorless, tasteless granules or powder. Is stable in air. Its solutions are neutral to litmus. Freely soluble in boiling water; sparingly (and slowly) soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Calcium Hydroxide: White powder. Has an alkaline, slightly bitter taste. Soluble in glycerin and in syrup; slightly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Calcium Hydroxide Solution: Clear, colorless liquid having an alkaline taste. Is alkaline to litmus.

Calcium Lactate: White, practically odorless granules or powder. The pentahydrate is somewhat efflorescent and at 120° becomes anhydrous. The pentahydrate is soluble in water; it is practically insoluble in alcohol.

Calcium Levulinate: White, crystalline or amorphous, powder, having a faint odor suggestive of burnt sugar. Has a bitter, salty taste. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

Calcium Pantothenate: Slightly hygroscopic, white powder. Is odorless and has a bitter taste. Freely soluble in