# **POTASSIUM NITRATE**

Prepared at the 44th JECFA (1995), published in FNP 52 Add 3 (1995) superseding specifications prepared at the 27th JECFA (1983), published in FNP 28 (1983) and in FNP 52 (1992). Metals and arsenic specifications revised at the 63rd JECFA (2004). An ADI of 0-3.7 mg/kg bw was established at the 44th JECFA (1995). Nitrate should not be used for infants below 3 months.

SYNONYMS INS No. 252

## DEFINITION

sium nitrate

C.A.S. number 7757-79-1

Chemical formula KNO<sub>3</sub>

Formula weight 101.11

Assay Not less than 99.0% on the dried basis Colourless, odourless, transparent prisms, or white granular or crystalline powder

# DESCRIPTION

FUNCTIONAL USES Antimicrobial preservative, colour fixative

# **CHARACTERISTICS**

IDENTIFICATION	
<u>Solubility</u> (Vol. 4)	Soluble in water; slightly soluble in ethanol
<u>Test for potassium</u> (Vol. 4)	Passes test
Test for nitrate (Vol. 4)	Passes test
PURITY	
Loss on drying (Vol. 4)	Not more than 1% (105°, 4 h)
<u>Nitrite</u>	Not more than 20 mg/kg See description under TESTS
<u>Lead</u> (Vol. 4)	Not more than 2 mg/kg Determine using an atomic absorption technique appropriate to the specified level. The selection of sample size and method of sample preparation may be based on the principles of the method described in Volume 4, "Instrumental Methods."

Nitrite

#### Principle:

A spectrophotometric determination using a reaction between nitrite, sufanilamide and N-(1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride to produce a pink coloured complex which is measured by its absorbance at 540 nm.

#### **Reagents**

- Sulfanilamide Solution: Dissolve 2 g of sulfanilamide in 1000 ml dilute hydrochloric acid TS.

- Coupling reagent: Dissolve 0.2 g of N-(1-naphthyl)-ethylene- diamine dihydrochloride in water and dilute to 100 ml. Keep the reagent in a brown bottle in a refrigerator.

- Nitrite standard: Dissolve 0.750 g of sodium nitrite (previously dried for 4 h over silica gel) in water and dilute to 1000 ml (500  $\mu$ g nitrite/ml). Dilute 10 ml of this stock solution to 100 ml with water (50  $\mu$ g nitrite/ml). Finally dilute 10 ml of this preparation to 1000 ml with water (0.5  $\mu$ g nitrite/ml).

#### **Procedure**

## Standard curve:

Pipette into 100 ml volumetric flasks 0, 5, 10, 20 and 50 ml of nitrite standard (corresponding to 0, 2.5, 5, 10 and 25  $\mu$ g of nitrite) and dilute to about 80 ml with water. Add to each of the flasks 10 ml of sulfanilamide solution and mix. After 3 min add 1 ml of coupling reagent, dilute to mark with water, mix and let stand for 15 min. Measure the absorbance of the solutions against water at 540 nm using 10 mm cuvettes. Draw a standard curve with the absorbance as a function of amount of nitrite (it shall be a straight line).

## Sample:

Accurately weigh about 1 g of the sample to the nearest 0.001 g. Dissolve in water and dilute to 100 ml. Pipette 20 ml into a 100 ml volumetric flask and dilute to about 80 ml with water. Add 10 ml of sulfanilamide solution and mix. After 3 min add 1 ml of coupling reagent, dilute to mark with water, mix and let stand for 15 min. Measure the absorbance of the solution against water at 540 nm using 10 mm cuvettes. Read on the standard curve the amount of nitrite corresponding to the actual absorbance.

## **Calculation**

Content of nitrite = 
$$\frac{A \times 5}{W} mg / kg$$

where A = Amount of nitrite read from the standard curve ( $\mu$ g) W = Weight of sample (g)

#### METHOD OF ASSAY

Weigh accurately about 0.4 g of the sample previously dried at  $105^{\circ}$  for 4 h and dissolve in about 300 ml of water in a 500 ml round flask. Add 3 g of a

powder of Devarda's alloy and 15 ml of sodium hydroxide solution (2 in 5), and connect with a spray-preventing device and condenser to the flask. Allow to stand for 2 h. Transfer 50 ml of 0.1N sulfuric acid to a receptacle, and use this to collect 250 ml of the distillate, and titrate the excess sulfuric acid with 0.1N sodium hydroxide, using 3 drops of methyl red/methylene blue TS as the indicator. Perform a blank test in the same manner as the sample to make any necessary correction. Each ml of 0.1N sulfuric acid is equivalent to 10.11 mg of KNO<sub>3</sub>.