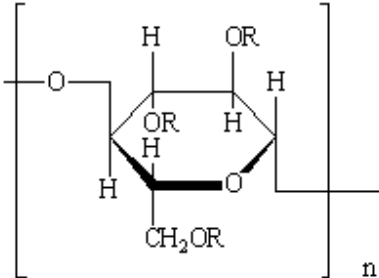


## SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE

*Prepared at the 74<sup>th</sup> JECFA (2011) and published in FAO JECFA Monographs 11 (2011), superseding specifications prepared at the 55<sup>th</sup> JECFA (2000), published in the Combined Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, FAO JECFA Monographs 1 (2005). An ADI 'not specified' was established for modified celluloses at the 35<sup>th</sup> JECFA (1989).*

<b>SYNONYMS</b>	Sodium cellulose glycolate; Na CMC; cellulose gum; sodium CMC; INS No. 466
<b>DEFINITION</b>	Prepared from cellulose by treatment with alkali and monochloro-acetic acid or its sodium salt. The article of commerce can be specified further by viscosity.
Chemical names	Sodium salt of carboxymethyl ether of cellulose
C.A.S. number	9004-32-4
Chemical formula	$[C_6H_7O_2(OH)_x(OCH_2COONa)_y]_n$ where n is the degree of polymerization x = 1.50 to 2.80 y = 0.2 to 1.50 x + y = 3.0 (y = degree of substitution)
Structural formula	
	where R = H or CH <sub>2</sub> COONa
Formula weight	Structural unit with a degree of substitution of 0.20: 178.14 Structural unit with a degree of substitution of 1.50: 282.18 Macromolecules: greater than about 17,000 (n about 100)
Assay	Not less than 99.5% of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, calculated on the dried basis
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	White or slightly yellowish, almost odourless hygroscopic granules, powder or fine fibres
<b>FUNCTIONAL USES</b>	Thickening agent, stabilizer, suspension agent

## CHARACTERISTICS

### IDENTIFICATION

<u>Solubility</u> (Vol. 4)	Yield viscous colloidal solution with water; insoluble in ethanol
Foam test	Vigorously shake a 0.1% solution of the sample. No layer of foam appears. This test distinguishes sodium carboxymethyl cellulose from other cellulose ethers and from alginates and natural gums.
Precipitate formation	To 5 ml of a 0.5% solution of the sample add 5 ml of a 5% solution of copper sulfate or of aluminium sulfate. A precipitate appears. (This test permits the distinction of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose from other cellulose ethers, and from gelatine, carob bean gum and tragacanth gum).
Colour reaction	Add 0.5 g of powdered carboxymethylcellulose sodium to 50 ml of water, while stirring to produce a uniform dispersion. Continue the stirring until a clear solution is produced. To 1 ml of the solution, diluted with an equal volume of water, in a small test tube, add 5 drops of 1-naphthol TS. Incline the test tube, and carefully introduce down the side of the tube 2 ml of sulfuric acid so that it forms a lower layer. A red-purple colour develops at the interface.

### PURITY

<u>Loss on drying</u> (Vol. 4)	Not more than 12% after drying (105°, to constant weight)
<u>pH</u> (Vol. 4)	6.0 - 8.5 (1 in 100 solution)
<u>Sodium</u> (Vol. 4)	Not more than 12.4% on the dried basis Determine total sodium content by <i>Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy</i> or <i>Flame Photometry</i>
<u>Sodium chloride</u>	Not more than 0.5% on the dried basis See description under TESTS
<u>Free glycolate</u>	Not more than 0.4% calculated as sodium glycolate on the dried basis See description under TESTS
<u>Degree of substitution</u>	Not less than 0.20 and not more than 1.50 See description under TESTS
<u>Lead</u> (Vol. 4)	Not more than 2 mg/kg Determine using an AAS/ICP-AES technique appropriate to the specified level. The selection of sample size and method of sample preparation may be based on the principles of the methods described in Volume 4 (under "General Methods, Metallic Impurities").

## TESTS

## PURITY TESTS

### Sodium chloride

Heat 5 g of the sample, weighed to the nearest 0.1 mg, in a platinum or porcelain crucible, first with a small flame so that the sample does not ignite and then, when the charring is complete, heat further in an electric oven for 15 min at about 500°. After cooling, pulverize the ashes thus obtained and extract several times with warm water. Filter the extracts into a 500-ml volumetric flask, acidify with nitric acid and dilute to the mark. Determine the NaCl content of 100 ml of this extract by the method of Volhard, using 0.02 N silver nitrate and 0.02 N ammonium thiocyanate. Each ml of 0.02 N silver nitrate is equivalent to 1.169 mg of NaCl. Calculate the sodium chloride content by the formula:

$$\% \text{ NaCl} = \frac{a \times 0.001169 \times 5}{b} \times 100$$

where

a is ml of 0.02 N silver nitrate used; and  
b is the dry weight of 5 g of the sample.

### Free glycolate

Weigh 0.5 g of the sample to the nearest 0.1 mg, and transfer to a 100-ml beaker. Moisten the sample thoroughly with 5 ml of glacial acetic acid, followed by 5 ml of water, and stir with a glass rod until the solution is complete (usually about 15 min are required). Slowly add 50 ml of acetone while stirring and then approximately 1 g of sodium sulfate. Continue the stirring for several min to ensure complete precipitation of the carboxymethyl cellulose. Filter through a soft, open-texture paper, previously wetted with a small amount of acetone, and collect the filtrate in a 100-ml volumetric flask. Use 30 ml of acetone to facilitate the transfer of the solids and to wash the filter cake. Make up to volume with acetone and mix.

Prepare a blank solution containing 5 ml of water, 5 ml of glacial acetic acid and acetone in another 100-ml volumetric flask. Pipet 2 ml of the sample solution and 2 ml of the blank solution into two 25-ml volumetric flasks. Remove the acetone by heating the uncovered flasks upright in a boiling water bath for exactly 20 min. Cool to room temperature and add 5 ml of naphthalenediol TS, mix thoroughly, then add 15 ml more of the TS and mix. Cover the mouth of the flask with a small piece of aluminium foil and heat upright in the boiling water bath for 20 min. Cool to room temperature and make up to volume with naphthalenediol TS.

Measure the absorbance of sample solution against blank solution at 540 nm using 1-cm cells. Read the corresponding mg of glycolic acid from the calibration curve obtained as follows:

Introduce 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4-ml aliquots of standard glycolic acid solution (1 mg per ml, prepared by weighing accurately 0.100 g of glycolic acid, previously dried in a vacuum desiccator for at least 16 hours, and then dissolving in 100 ml of water; do not keep the solution longer than 30 days) into a series of five 100-ml volumetric flasks. Add water to each flask to a volume of 5 ml, then add 5 ml of glacial acetic acid and make up with

acetone to mark and mix. Pipet 2 ml of each solution (containing, respectively, 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 mg of glycolic acid per 100 ml) into a series of five 25-ml volumetric flasks and proceed in the same manner as described for the Test Solution. Plot the mg of glycolic acid in the original 100 ml of solution against absorbance to give a calibration curve.

Calculate the sodium glycolate (free glycolate) content by the formula:

$$\% \text{ Sodium glycolate} = \frac{a \times 0.129}{b}$$

where

a is mg of glycolic acid read from the calibration curve; and  
b is g of dry-weight of the sample.

#### Degree of substitution

##### Sample preparation

Weigh 5 g of the sample to the nearest 0.1 mg, and transfer into a 500-ml conical flask. Add 350 ml of methanol or ethanol (80% by volume). Shake the suspension mechanically for 30 min. Decant through a tared glass filtering crucible under gentle suction. Avoid, at the end of the decanting, suction of air through the crucible. Repeat the treatment with the extraction liquid until the test for chloride ions with a solution of silver nitrate TS is negative. Normally three treatments are sufficient. Transfer the sodium carboxymethyl cellulose into the same crucible. Displace the extraction liquid that adheres to the substance with acetone. Dry the crucible in an oven at 110° until constant in weight. Weigh the first time after 2 h. Cool the crucible every time in a desiccator and pay attention during weighing to the fact that sodium carboxymethyl cellulose is slightly hygroscopic.

##### Procedure

Weigh 2 g, to the nearest 0.1 mg, of the bone dry substance, obtained with the above-mentioned alcohol-extraction procedure, in a tared porcelain crucible. Initially, char carefully with a small flame and afterwards for 10 min, with a large flame. Cool and then moisten the residue with 3-5 ml of concentrate sulfuric acid. Heat cautiously until the fuming is finished. After some cooling add about 1 g of ammonium carbonate, distributing the powder over the whole contents of the crucible. Heat again, initially with a small flame until the fuming is finished and heat then at a dull red heat for 10 min. Repeat the treatment with sulfuric acid and ammonium carbonate if the residual sodium sulfate still contains some carbon. Cool the crucible in a desiccator and weigh. Instead of adding ammonium carbonate and heating further with a flame, the crucible can be placed for 1 h in an oven at about 600°.

Calculate the sodium content of the alcohol-extracted sample by the formula:

$$\% \text{ Sodium} = \frac{a \times 32.38}{b}$$

where

a is the weight of residual sodium sulfate; and

b is the weight of the alcohol-extracted dry sample.

Calculate the degree of substitution by the formula:

$$\text{Degree of substitution} = \frac{162 \times \% \text{ sodium}}{2300 - (80 \times \% \text{ sodium})}$$

**METHOD OF ASSAY** Calculate the percentage of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in the sample by subtracting from 100% the sum of the percentages of sodium chloride and sodium glycolate (free glycolate), determined separately by the procedures above.

$$\text{Content \%} = 100 - (\% \text{NaCl} + \% \text{ sodium glycolate})$$