Drug Chemistry Section Drug Chemistry Procedure Manual Effective Date: September 1, 1996

Name of Procedure:

Extractions and Separations Dry Solvent Extraction of Drugs Utilizing Hexane/Ammonia.

Suggested Uses:

This procedure uses a dry extraction of hexane saturated with ammonia to remove phentermine, propoxyphene, codeine, diethylpropion, diazepam, clorphentermine, amphetamine, ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine and analogs, methamphetamine, clortermine, and meperidine and from pharmaceutical preparations and clandestine mixtures. This procedure also works well in separating organic bases from mixtures containing acetaminophen and nicotinamide.

Apparatus Needed to Perform Procedure Including Preparation of Reagent:

Fume hood Gloves Eye protection Laboratory coat Ammonium Hydroxide Hexane Small beaker Filter paper Pipets, glass, disposable Pipet bulb Heat source Reagent bottle

Formula for Preparing Reagent:

- 1. Place one part ammonium hydroxide and ten parts hexane in a reagent bottle and shake.
- 2. Allow the layers to separate.
- 3. Properly label bottle.

Expiration Date of Reagent:

Reagent may be used until depleted if properly stored in an airtight reagent bottle. **Application of Procedure on Evidence**:

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- 1. Place 20-50 milligrams of sample in filter paper over a small beaker.
- 2. Wash sample with ethyl ether and discard washings.
- 3. Dry sample and then wash with several small portions of hexane/ammonia reagent.
- 4. Evaporate solvent over moderate heat in a fume hood.

Safety Concerns:

Ammonia is a strong base and is caustic. Ammonia and hexane should be used in a well-ventilated area or under a fume hood.

Literature References:

Adair, A., Noggle, F. Jr., Odom, M., Rhodes, M., "The ANOR (Alternate Non-aqueous Organic Ratio Extraction Procedure)", <u>MICROGRAM</u>, Vol. XVI., No. 1, Jan. 1983, pp. 220-224.