



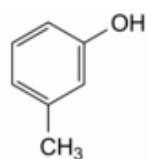
Edition: BP 2025 (Ph. Eur. 11.6 update)

## Metacresol



### [General Notices](#)

(Ph. Eur. monograph 2077)



C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O 108.1 108-39-4

### Action and use

Antiseptic; antimicrobial preservative.

Ph Eur

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## DEFINITION

3-Methylphenol.

## CHARACTERS

### Appearance

Colourless or yellowish liquid.

### Solubility

Sparsely soluble in water, miscible with ethanol (96 per cent) and with methylene chloride.

### [Relative density](#)

About 1.03.

mp

About 11 °C.

## bp

About 202 °C.

## IDENTIFICATION

Infrared absorption spectrophotometry ([2.2.24](#)).

Comparison [Ph. Eur. reference spectrum of metacresol](#).

## TESTS

### Solution S

Dissolve 1.5 g in [carbon dioxide-free water R](#) and dilute to 100 mL with the same solvent.

### Appearance of solution

Freshly prepared solution S is not more opalescent than reference suspension III ([2.2.1](#)) and not more intensely coloured than reference solution BY<sub>7</sub> ([2.2.2, Method II](#)).

### Acidity

To 25 mL of solution S add 0.15 mL of [methyl red solution R](#). The solution is red. Not more than 0.5 mL of [0.01 M sodium hydroxide](#) is required to change the colour of the indicator to yellow.

### Related substances

Gas chromatography ([2.2.28](#)): use the normalisation procedure.

*Test solution* Dissolve 1.00 g of the substance to be examined in [methanol R](#) and dilute to 100.0 mL with the same solvent.

*Reference solution (a)* Dissolve 0.10 g of [cresol R](#), 0.10 g of [p-cresol R](#) and 0.10 g of the substance to be examined in [methanol R](#) and dilute to 20.0 mL with the same solvent.

*Reference solution (b)* Dilute 1.0 mL of the test solution to 100.0 mL with [methanol R](#). Dilute 1.0 mL of this solution to 20.0 mL with [methanol R](#).

*Column:*

- *material:* fused silica,
- *size:*  $l = 25$  m,  $\varnothing = 0.25$  mm,
- *stationary phase:* cyanopropyl(25)phenyl(25)methyl(50)polysiloxane R (0.2 µm).

*Carrier gas* [helium for chromatography R](#).

*Flow rate* 1.8 mL/min.

*Split ratio* 1:30.

	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)
Column	0 - 35	100
	35 - 40	100 → 150
	40 - 50	150
Injection port		200
Detector		200

*Detection* Flame ionisation.

*Injection* 1.0 µL.

*Relative retention* With reference to metacresol (retention time = about 28 min): impurity B = about 0.75; impurity C = about 0.98.

*System suitability* Reference solution (a):

- *resolution*: minimum 1.4 between the peaks due to impurity C and metacresol.

*Limits*:

- *impurities B, C*: for each impurity, not more than 0.5 per cent,
- *any other impurity*: for each impurity, not more than 0.1 per cent,
- *total*: not more than 1.0 per cent.
- *disregard limit*: the area of the peak due to metacresol in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (b) (0.05 per cent).

### **Residue on evaporation**

Maximum 0.1 per cent.

Evaporate 2.0 g to dryness on a water-bath in a fume cupboard and dry at 100-105 °C for 1 h. The residue weighs a maximum of 2 mg.

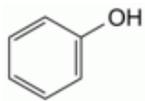
## **STORAGE**

In an airtight container, protected from light.

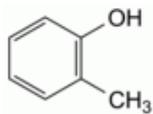
## **IMPURITIES**

*Specified impurities* B, C.

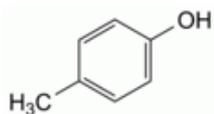
*Other detectable impurities* (the following substances would, if present at a sufficient level, be detected by one or other of the tests in the monograph. They are limited by the general acceptance criterion for other/unspecified impurities and/or by the general monograph [Substances for pharmaceutical use \(2034\)](#). It is therefore not necessary to identify these impurities for demonstration of compliance. See also [5.10. Control of impurities in substances for pharmaceutical use](#)) A, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.



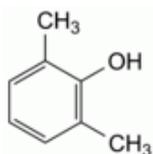
A. phenol,



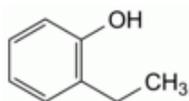
B. 2-methylphenol (*o*-cresol, cresol),



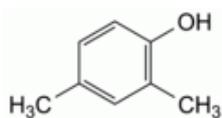
C. 4-methylphenol (*p*-cresol),



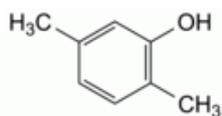
D. 2,6-dimethylphenol (2,6-xyleneol),



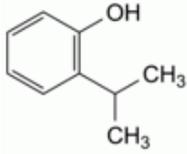
E. 2-ethylphenol (*o*-ethylphenol),



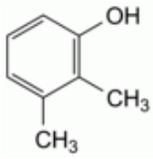
F. 2,4-dimethylphenol (2,4-xyleneol),



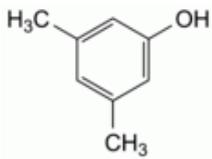
G. 2,5-dimethylphenol (2,5-xyleneol),



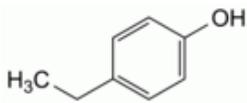
H. 2-(1-methylethyl)phenol,



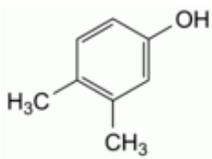
I. 2,3-dimethylphenol (2,3-xyleneol),



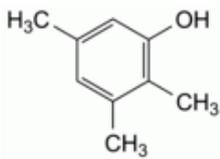
J. 3,5-dimethylphenol (3,5-xyleneol),



K. 4-ethylphenol (*p*-ethylphenol),



L. 3,4-dimethylphenol (3,4-xyleneol),



M. 2,3,5-trimethylphenol.

