Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science and Resources

National Measurement Institute

CIPM MRA

NATA
WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION

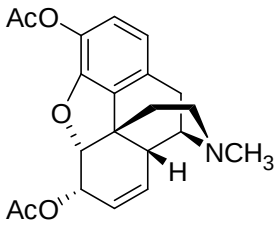
CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

NMIA D752d: Heroin base

Report ID: D752d.2023.01 (Bottled 200717)

Chemical Formula: $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$

Molecular Weight: 369.4 g/mol



Certified value

Batch No.	CAS No.	Purity (mass fraction)
18-D-02	**561-27-3**	**99.3 ± 0.5%**

The uncertainty has been calculated according to ISO Guide 35 and is stated at the 95% confidence limit (k = 2).

IUPAC name: [(4*R*,4α*R*,7*S*,7α*R*,12β*S*)-9-acetyloxy-3-methyl-2,4,4α,7,7α,13-hexahydro-1*H*-4,12-methanobenzofuro[3,2-e]isoquinoline-7-yl] acetate.

Expiration of certification: The property values are valid till 17 April 2026, three years from the date of re-certification provided the **unopened** material is handled and stored in accordance with the recommendations below. The material as issued in the unopened container and stored as recommended below should be suitable for use beyond this date, subject to confirmation of batch stability from the issuing body. The expiry date/shelf life does not apply to sample bottles that have been opened. In such cases it is recommended that the end-user conduct their own in-house stability trials. In the event a product fails the stability trial, notification will be sent to all impacted customers.

Description: Off-white powder prepared by synthesis and certified for identity and purity by NMIA. Packaged in amber glass bottles with a septum and crimped aluminium cap or screw top cap.

Intended use: This certified reference material is suitable for use as a primary calibrator.

Instructions for use: Equilibrate the bottled material to room temperature before opening.

Recommended storage: When not in use this material should be stored at or below 25 ºC in a closed container in a dry, dark area.

Metrological traceability: The certified purity value is traceable to the SI unit for mass (kg) through Australian national standards via balance calibration. In the mass balance approach all impurities are quantified as a mass fraction and subtracted from 100%. Quantitative NMR provides an independent direct measure of the mass fraction of the analyte of interest, calibrated with an internal standard certified for purity (mass fraction).

Stability: In the absence of stability data the measurement uncertainty at the 95% confidence interval has been expanded to accommodate any potential change in the property value. The stability component has been estimated from stability trials conducted on similar materials by NMI Australia over the last 10 years. The long-term stability of the compound in solution has not been examined.

Homogeneity assessment: The homogeneity of the material was assessed using purity assay by GC-FID on ten randomly selected 1-2 mg sub samples of the material. The material was judged to be sufficiently homogeneous at this level of sampling as the variation in analysis results between samples was not significantly different at a 95% confidence level from that observed on repeat analysis of the same sample.

Safety: Treat as a hazardous substance. Use appropriate work practices when handling to avoid skin or eye contact, ingestion or inhalation of dust. Refer to the provided safety data sheet.

S. R. Davies

Dr Stephen R. Davies,
Team Leader,
Chemical Reference Materials, NMI.
19 April 2023

This report supersedes any issued prior to 19 April 2023.

NATA Accreditation No. 198 / Corporate Site No. 14214.

CIPM MRA notice: This certificate is consistent with the capabilities that are included in Appendix C of the MRA drawn up by the CIPM. Under the CIPM MRA, all participating institutes recognise the validity of each other's calibration and measurement certificates for the quantities, ranges and measurement uncertainties specified in the KCDB (for details see http://www.bipm.org/kcdb/). The "CIPM MRA Logo" and this statement attest only to the measurement(s) applied for determining the certified values on the certificate.

Legal notice: Neither NMIA as a representative of the Commonwealth of Australia, nor any person acting on NMIA's behalf, assumes any liability with respect to the use of, or for damages resulting from the use of, this reference material or the information contained in this document.

Characterisation Report:

The identity was confirmed by a range of spectroscopic techniques, NMR, IR and MS. The certified purity value was obtained by mass balance from a combination of traditional analytical techniques, including GC-FID, thermogravimetric analysis, Karl Fischer analysis and ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy. The purity value is calculated as per Equation 1.

Purity = (100 % - I_{ORG}) x (100 % - I_{VOL} – I_{NVR}) Equation 1

I_{ORG} = Organic impurities of related structure, I_{VOL} = volatile impurities, I_{NVR} = non-volatile residue.

Supporting evidence is provided by quantitative NMR, qualitative headspace GC-MS analysis of occluded solvents and elemental microanalysis.

GC-FID:	Instrument:	Aglient 8890
	Column:	HP-1MS, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm
	Program:	200 °C (1 min), 4 °C/min to 260 °C, 20 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min)
	Injector:	250 °C
	Detector Temp:	320 °C
	Carrier:	Helium
	Split ratio:	20/1
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:	
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.4%, s = 0.02% (5 sub samples in duplicate, April 2023)
GC-FID:	Instrument:	Varian CP-3800
	Column:	VF-1MS, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm
	Program:	200 °C (1 min), 4 °C/min to 260 °C, 20 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min)
	Injector:	250 °C
	Detector Temp:	320 °C
	Carrier:	Helium
	Split ratio:	20/1
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:	
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.4%, s = 0.02% (10 sub samples in duplicate, November 2018)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.3%, s = 0.03% (5 sub samples in duplicate, August 2020)
GC-FID:	Instrument:	Varian CP-3800
	Column:	HP-5, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm
	Program:	200 °C (1 min), 4 °C/min to 260 °C, 20 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min)
	Injector:	250 °C
	Detector Temp:	320 °C
	Carrier:	Helium
	Split ratio:	20/1
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:	
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.4%, s = 0.01% (9 sub samples in duplicate, November 2018)
Thermogravimetric analysis:		Volatile content < 0.1% and non-volatile residue < 0.2% mass fraction (November 2018)
Karl Fischer analysis:		Moisture content < 0.1% mass fraction (November 2018 and July 2020) Moisture content = 0.16% mass fraction (April 2023)
QNMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Avance-III-500
	Field strength:	500 MHz
	Solvent:	$CDCl_3$ (7.26 ppm)
	Internal standard:	Dimethyl terephthalate (100% mass fraction)
	Initial analysis:	Mean (6.6-6.8 ppm) = 99.6%, s = 0.2% (5 sub samples, November 2018)

Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

GC-MS:	Instrument:	Agilent 6890/5973
	Column:	DB-5, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.25 μm
	Program:	200 °C (1 min), 6 °C/min to 260 °C, 20 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min)
	Injector:	250 °C
	Transfer line temp:	280 °C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.0 mL/min
	Split ratio:	20/1
	The retention time of the parent compound is reported along with the major peaks in the mass spectra. The latter are reported as mass/charge ratios and (in brackets) as a percentage relative to the base peak.	
	Free base (16.6 min):	369 (M^+, 76), 327 (100), 310 (52), 268 (57), 215 (29), 204 (26), 162 (13), 146 (13), 115 (10), 81 (11) *m/z*
HS-GC-MS:	Instrument:	Agilent 6890/5973/G1888
	Column:	DB-624, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 1.4 μm
	Program:	50 °C (5 min), 7 °C/min to 120 °C, 15 °C/min to 220 °C (8.3 min)
	Injector:	150 °C
	Transfer line temp:	280 °C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.2 mL/min
	Split ratio:	50/1
	Solvents detected:	Ethyl acetate
IR:	Instrument:	Bruker Alpha Platinum ATR
	Range:	4000-400 cm^{-1}, neat
	Peaks:	2923, 2889, 2864, 2802, 1760, 1737, 1489, 1447, 1366, 1229, 1211, 1191, 1147, 1099, 1037, 941, 907, 885, 834, 775, 681, 598, 557, 470 cm^{-1}
^{1}H NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Avance III-500
	Field strength:	500 MHz
	Solvent:	$CDCl_3$ (7.26 ppm)
	Spectral data:	δ 1.89 (1H, m), 2.05 (1H, dt, *J* = 5.1, 12.4 Hz), 2.13 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.29-2.39 (2H, m), 2.44 (3H, s), 2.59 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.3, 12.2 Hz), 2.76 (1H, s), 3.05 (1H, d, *J* = 18.8 Hz), 3.37 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.3, 5.4 Hz), 5.10 (1H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 5.14 (1H, m), 5.42 (1H, 10.0 Hz), 5.61 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0), 6.58 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 6.75 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz) ppm
		Ethyl acetate estimated at 0.1% mass fraction was observed in the ^{1}H NMR
^{13}C NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Avance III-500
	Field strength:	126 MHz
	Solvent:	$CDCl_3$ (77.2 ppm)
	Spectral data:	δ 20.79, 20.83, 20.85, 35.2, 40.7, 42.9, 43.2, 46.7, 59.1, 68.2, 88.8, 119.5, 122.1, 128.6, 129.6, 131.6, 131.9, 132.3, 149.5, 168.6, 170.7 ppm
Melting point:		173-174 °C
Microanalysis:	Found:	C = 68.3%; H = 6.2%; N = 3.9% (December, 2018)
	Calculated:	C = 68.3%; H = 6.3%; N = 3.8% (Calculated for $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$)