



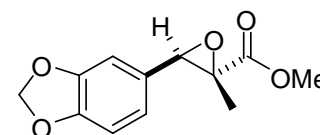
# CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## NMIA D903: (2S\*, 3R\*)-2-Methyl-3-[3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenyl]-glycidic acid methyl ester

Report ID: D903.2021.03 (Bottled 100908)

Chemical Formula: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

Molecular Weight: 236.2 g/mol



### Certified value

Batch No.	CAS No.	Purity (mass fraction)
05-D-16	1000000-12-3	99.8 ± 0.4%

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

**IUPAC name:** Methyl (2S, 3R)-3-(1, 3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-oxiranecarboxylate.

**Expiration of certification:** The property values are valid till 17 February 2031, i.e. ten 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.

**Description:** Off-white powder prepared sourced from an external supplier, 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 °C 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%.

**Stability:** This material has demonstrated stability over a minimum period of ten years. The measurement uncertainty at the 95% coverage interval includes a stability component which has been estimated from annual stability trials. 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 HPLC-UV on seven 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.

**Caution:** 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 September 2022

This report supersedes any issued prior to 19 September 2022.

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

**Legal notice:** Terms and Conditions associated with the provision of this reference material can be found on the NMIA website.

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## 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 HPLC with UV detection, thermogravimetric analysis, Karl Fischer analysis and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy. The purity value is calculated as per Equation 1.

$$\text{Purity} = (100 \% - I_{\text{ORG}}) \times (100 \% - I_{\text{VOL}} - I_{\text{NVR}})$$

Equation 1

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

Supporting evidence is provided by elemental microanalysis.

HPLC:	Instrument:	Waters Model 1525 Binary pump, 717 plus autosampler
	Column:	Alltima C-18, 5 $\mu$ m (4.6 mm x 150 mm)
	Mobile Phase:	Acetonitrile / Milli-Q water (1:1)
	Flow rate:	1 mL/min
	Detector:	Waters 2998 PDA operating at Max Plot
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:	
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.97%, s = 0.01% (7 sub samples in duplicate, October 2005)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.91%, s = 0.02% (5 sub samples in duplicate, April 2008)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.92%, s = 0.01% (4 sub samples in duplicate, April 2011)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.80%, s = 0.01% (5 sub samples in duplicate, April 2016)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.83%, s = 0.02% (5 sub samples in duplicate, February 2021)
Thermogravimetric analysis:		Volatile content < 0.1% mass fraction and non volatile residue < 0.2% mass fraction (December 2005 & March 2007)
Karl Fischer analysis:		Moisture content 0.7% mass fraction (May 2007) Moisture content 0.5% mass fraction (April 2008) Moisture content $\leq$ 0.1% mass fraction (April 2011, April 2016 and January 2021)

### Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

GC-MS:	Instrument:	HP 5890/5971A
	Column:	BPX-5, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.30 $\mu$ m
	Program:	100 °C (1 min), 10 °C/min to 250 °C (5 min)
	Injector:	220°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 spectrum. The latter are reported as mass/charge ratios and (in brackets) as a percentage relative to the base peak.	
	Parent (12.1min):	236 (M <sup>+</sup> , 8), 177 (14), 165 (100), 134 (39), 104 (24), 76 (46), 65 (14) <i>m/z</i>
TLC:	Conditions:	Kieselgel 60F <sub>254</sub> . Hexane/ethyl acetate/methanol (70:29:1) Single spot observed, R <sub>f</sub> = 0.4. Visualisation with UV at 254 nm
IR:	Instrument:	Biorad FTS300MX FT-IR
	Range:	4000-400 cm <sup>-1</sup> , KBr pellet
	Peaks:	3072, 3000, 2955, 2923, 2845, 1742, 1509, 1496, 1449, 1406, 1307, 1293, 1252, 1197, 1166, 1094, 1033, 922, 814, 739, 591, 560 cm <sup>-1</sup>
<sup>1</sup> H NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker DMX-500
	Field strength:	500 MHz
	Solvent:	CDCl <sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm)
	Spectral data:	$\delta$ 1.32 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 4.23 (1H, s), 5.96 (2H, s), 6.78 (3H, m) ppm
<sup>13</sup> C NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker DMX-500
	Field strength:	125 MHz
	Solvent:	CDCl <sub>3</sub> (77.2 ppm)
	Spectral data:	$\delta$ 12.5, 52.7, 59.9, 62.3, 101.2, 107.0, 108.2, 120.3, 127.5, 147.6, 147.7, 171.2 ppm
Melting point:	59-61 °C	
Microanalysis:	Found:	C = 60.8%; H = 4.9% (September 2005)
	Found:	C = 61.2%; H = 5.2% (June 2007)
	Calculated:	C = 61.0%; H = 5.1% (Calculated for C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )