



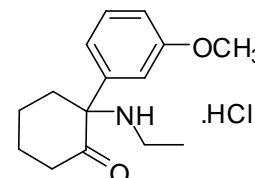
# CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## NMIA D989: Methoxetamine hydrochloride

Report ID: D989.2022.01

Chemical Formula:  $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2 \cdot HCl$

Molecular Weight: 283.8 g/mol (HCl), 247.3 g/mol (base)



### Certified value

Batch No.	CAS No.	Purity (mass fraction)
12-D-19	1239908-48-5 (HCl) 1239943-76-0 (base)	98.3 ± 1.5%

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

**IUPAC name:** 2-(Ethylamino)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-cyclohexanone hydrochloride

**Expiration of certification:** The property values are valid till 08 August 2027, i.e. five 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 by synthesis or sourced from an external supplier, 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 five 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 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.

**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.  
16 August 2022

This report supersedes any issued prior to 16 August 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 GC-FID, thermogravimetric analysis, Karl Fischer analysis and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy. The purity value is calculated as per Equation 1.

$$\text{Purity} = (100 \% - I_{\text{ORG}}) \times (100 \% - I_{\text{VOL}} - I_{\text{NVR}}) \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

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

Supporting evidence is provided by elemental microanalysis.

GC-FID: Instrument: Varian CP-3800 or Agilent 7890  
 Column: VF-1MS, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm  
 Program: 170 °C (14 min), 30 °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 as the free base:  
 Initial analysis: Mean = 98.3%, s = 0.08% (10 samples in duplicate, September 2012)  
 Re-analysis: Mean = 98.4%, s = 0.04% (5 sub samples in duplicate, August 2013)  
 Re-analysis: Mean = 98.1%, s = 0.04% (6 sub samples in duplicate, June 2014)  
 Re-analysis: Mean = 98.5%, s = 0.05% (5 sub samples in duplicate, June 2015)  
 Re-analysis: Mean = 98.3%, s = 0.02% (5 sub samples in duplicate, August 2022)

GC-FID: Instrument: Varian CP-3800  
 Column: HP-5, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm  
 Program: 170 °C (14 min), 30 °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 as the free base:  
 Initial analysis: Mean = 98.6%, s = 0.05% (10 samples in duplicate, September 2012)

Thermogravimetric analysis: The volatile content (e.g. organic solvents and/or water) could not be determined because of the inherent volatility of the material and non volatile residue < 0.1% mass fraction (September 2012)

Karl Fischer analysis: Moisture content < 0.2% mass fraction (September 2012, August 2013, June 2014, 2015 and August 2022)

## Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

GC-MS:	Instrument: Agilent 6890/5973 Column: TG-1MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.25 $\mu$ m Program: 60 °C (1 min), 10 °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 free base is reported with the major peaks in the mass spectrum. The latter is reported as mass/charge ratios and (in brackets) as a percentage relative to the base peak. Free base (16.7 min): 247 (M <sup>+</sup> , 2), 219 (67), 190 (100), 176 (39), 160 (22), 134 (47), 121 (14), 112 (10), 91 (17), 77 (13) <i>m/z</i>
HS-GC-MS:	Instrument: Agilent 6890/5973/G1888 Column: DB-624, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 1.4 $\mu$ m 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: Toluene, isopropyl alcohol, acetone. Based on the ratio of the internal standard (diisopropylether) to each solvent, an estimation of the total solvents present is calculated at 0.1%.
TLC:	Conditions: Kieselgel 60F <sub>254</sub> . Chloroform/methanol (19/1) Single spot observed, R <sub>f</sub> = 0.7. Visualisation with UV at 254 nm
IR:	Instrument: Biorad FTS300MX FT-IR Range: 4000-400cm <sup>-1</sup> , KBr powder Peaks: 3430, 3159, 2945, 2716, 2687, 2478, 2367, 1727, 1598, 1493, 1468, 1436, 1395, 1329, 1305, 1251, 1168, 1122, 1077, 1030, 995, 918, 864, 804, 710, 547 cm <sup>-1</sup>
<sup>1</sup> H NMR:	Instrument: Bruker Avance 400 Field strength: 400 MHz Solvent: D <sub>2</sub> O (4.79 ppm) Spectral data: $\delta$ 1.15 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz), 1.70-1.81 (2H, m), 1.90-2.10 (3H, m), 2.48-2.52 (2H, m), 2.56 (1H, dddd, <i>J</i> = 7.3, 7.3, 7.3, 12.4 Hz), 2.88 (1H, dddd, <i>J</i> = 7.3, 7.3, 7.3, 12.4 Hz), 3.20 (1H, dd, <i>J</i> = 2.6, 13.5 Hz), 3.85 (3H, s), 6.96 (1H, t, <i>J</i> = 2.0 Hz), 7.02 (1H, dd <i>J</i> = 1.2, 8.0 Hz), 7.16 (1H, dd <i>J</i> = 2.4, 8.4 Hz), 7.52 (1H, t, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz) ppm Toluene, acetone and isopropyl alcohol were not resolved from methoxetamine hydrochloride in the <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectrum.
<sup>13</sup> C NMR:	Instrument: Bruker Avance 400 Field strength: 100 MHz Solvent: D <sub>2</sub> O Spectral data: $\delta$ 10.6, 21.1, 27.3, 32.3, 37.1, 38.9, 55.5, 71.9, 114.0, 115.9, 120.7, 131.0, 131.3, 160.0, 208.9 ppm
Melting point:	239-242 °C
Microanalysis:	Found: C = 61.7%; H = 7.6%; N = 4.8%; Cl = 12.5% (September 2012) Calculated: C = 63.5%; H = 7.8%; N = 4.9%; Cl = 12.5% (Calculated for C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>21</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> .HCl)