Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science and Resources

National Measurement Institute

NATA
WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION

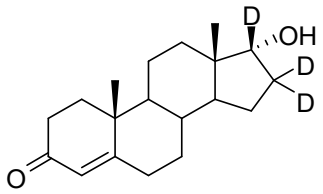
DEUTERATED INTERNAL STANDARD PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

NMIA D548: d_3-Epitestosterone

Report ID: D548.2026.02

Chemical Formula: $C_{19}H_{25}D_3O_2$

Molecular Weight: 291.4 g/mol



Property value

Batch No.	CAS No.	Purity estimate
97-000055	**171199-96-5**	**98.9 ± 1.0%**

IUPAC name: (17α)-17-Hydroxy(16,16,17-$^2H_3$)androst-4-en-3-one

Expiration of certification: The property values are valid till 03 February 2036, ten years from the date of 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 shelf life does not apply to ampoules that have been opened. In such cases it is recommended that the end-user conduct their own in-house stability trials.

Description: White crystalline powder prepared by synthesis and certified for identity and purity by NMI Australia. Packaged in amber glass bottles with a septum and crimped aluminium cap or screw top cap.

Intended use: The isotopic purity of this material is an estimate only. This material should be considered for use as an internal standard only.

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 4 ºC in a closed container in a dry, dark area.

Stability: This material has demonstrated stability over a minimum period of five 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 seven randomly selected ampoules 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.
10 April 2026.

This report supersedes any issued prior to 10 April 2026.

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.

Characterisation Report:

The identity was confirmed by a range of spectroscopic techniques, NMR, IR and MS. The 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 qualitative elemental microanalysis.

The main component of this material is d_3-epitestosterone. d_2-, d_1- and d_0-Epitestosterone are also present. The stated chemical purity of the analyte represents the combined mass fractions of deuterated (d_3, d_2 and d_1) and d_0-epitestosterone in the material.

Isotopic Purity: $d_4 \approx 94\%$ [= $d_3/(d_3 + d_2 + d_1 + d_0)$ x 100]
$d_0 < 0.5\%$ [= $d_0/(d_3 + d_2 + d_1 + d_0)$ x 100]

GC-FID:	Instrument:	Agilent 6890 and 8890	
	Column:	HP-1, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.25 μm	
	Program:	200 °C (1 min), 10 °C/min to 250 °C (5 min), 30°C/min to 310°C (10 min)	
	Injector:	250 °C	Detector Temp: 320 °C
	Carrier:	Helium	Split ratio: 20/1
	Relative peak area of the main component:		
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.2%, s = 0.02% (5 sub samples, March 2017)	
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 98.9%, s = 0.03% (5 sub samples, February 2026)	
GC-FID:	Instrument:	HP5890	
	Column:	J&W DB-5MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.25 μm	
	Program:	200 °C (1 min), 15 °C/min to 300 °C (6 min)	
	Injector:	250 °C	Detector Temp: 320 °C
	Carrier:	Helium	Split ratio: 20/1
	Relative peak area of the main component:		
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.6%, s = 0.01% (10 sub samples, November 1998)	
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.2%, s = 0.03% (5 sub samples in duplicate, February 2008)	
HPLC:	Method:	Peak area percentage of total > 99.9% (3 samples)	
	Column:	Alltima C-18, 5 μm (4.6 mm × 150 mm)	
	Mobile Phase:	Acetonitrile/water (50:50)	
	Flow Rate:	0.8 mL/min	
	Detector:	240 nm	

Karl Fischer analysis: Moisture content < 0.2% mass fraction (February 2008, March 2017 & February 2026)

Thermogravimetric analysis: Non volatile residue < 0.2% mass fraction (April 1999 & February 2008).
The volatile content (e.g. organic solvents and/or water) could not be determined because of the inherent volatility of the material.

Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

GC-MS:

Parent compound:

Instrument:	HP6890/5973	
Columns:	HP Ultra 2, 17 m x 0.22 mm I.D. x 0.11 μm	
Program:	190 °C (1 min), 12 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min)	
Injector:	280 °C	Split less injection
Transfer line temp:	300 °C	Carrier: Helium, 1.0 mL/min

Bis-TMS derivative:

Instrument	HP6890/5973	
Columns:	HP Ultra 1, 17 m x 0.22 mm I.D. x 0.11 μm	
Program:	170 °C (1 min), 3 °C/min to 234 °C, 10 °C/min to 265 °C (3 min)	
Injector:	280 °C	Split less injection
Transfer line temp:	300 °C	Carrier: Helium, 1.0 mL/min

The retention times of the parent compound and *bis*-TMS derivative are reported 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.

Parent (5.2 min): 291 (M^+, 50), 276 (7), 273 (9), 249 (27), 231 (46), 149 (56), 124 (100) *m/z*.
Bis-TMS (10.7 min): 435 (M^+, 100), 420 (9), 330 (5), 208 (8), 73 (55) *m/z*.

The *bis*-TMS derivative of d_3-epitestosterone co-elutes with a comparison sample of silylated unlabelled epitestosterone under these conditions. The fragmentation pattern matches published data for the *bis*-TMS derivative of d_3-epitestosterone.

GC-MS (ctd):

Deuteration yield by SIM analysis of the *bis*-TMS derivative, mean of 3 samples:

Instrument	HP6890/5973	
Column:	HP Ultra 1, 17 m × 0.22 mm I.D. × 0.11 μm	
Program:	170 °C, 3 °C/min to 234 °C, 10 °C/min to 265 °C (3 min)	
Injector:	280 °C	Split ratio: 15/1
Transfer line temp:	300 °C	Carrier: Helium

SIM ions quantified (deuteration state, % rel. to d_3-epitestosterone *bis*-TMS at 435 m/z.)
432 (d_0, 0), 433 (d_1, 1), 434 (d_2, 6), 435 (d_3, 100)

Results are uncorrected for potential small contributions due to $[M.H]^+$, $[M.2H]^+$ and ^{13}C isotope peaks of partially labelled steroids.

TLC:

Conditions:	Kieselgel 60F_{254}. Chloroform/ethyl acetate (80:20) Single spot observed, R_f = 0.22 (3 samples)

IR:

Instrument:	FT-IR, Biorad WIN FTS40
Range:	4000-400 cm^{-1}, KBr pellet
Peaks:	3420, 1656, 1610, 1381, 1231, 1188, 1108 cm^{-1} Weak, broad absorptions at 2200 and 2150 cm^{-1}

^{1}H NMR:

Instrument:	Bruker DMX-500
Field strength:	500 MHz
Solvent:	$CDCl_3$
Spectral data:	δ 0.69 (3H, s), 1.17 (3H, s), 5.71 (1H, s) ppm

As a result of successful deuteration, no signals observed due to hydrogen at 16α-, 16β- or 17β-position.

^{2}H NMR:

Instrument:	Bruker ACF-300
Field strength:	46 MHz
Solvent:	$CHCl_3$
Spectral data:	δ 1.47 (1D, 16β-D), 2.16 (1D, 16α-D), 3.76 (1D, 17β-D) ppm

^{13}C NMR:

Instrument:	Bruker DMX-500
Field strength:	125 MHz
Solvent:	$CDCl_3$
Spectral data:	δ 16.8, 17.3, 20.5, 24.2, 31.1, (31.5), 32.2, 32.8, 33.8, 35.7, 35.8, 38.6, 44.9, 48.1, 53.5, (79.0), 123.7, 171.2, 199.4 ppm As a result of successful deuteration, signals due to C-16 (31.5 ppm) and C-17 (79.0 ppm) are highly attenuated multiplets.

Melting point: 219-220 °C

Microanalysis:

Found:	C = 78.3%, H/D = 11.0%
Calculated:	C = 78.3%, H/D = 10.7% (Calculated for $C_{19}H_{25}D_3O_2$)