Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources

National Measurement Institute

NATA
ACCREDITED FOR TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

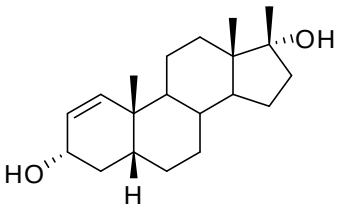
CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

NMIA D638: Epimetendiol

Report ID: D638.2020.01 (Ampouled 170427)

Chemical Formula: $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$

Molecular Weight: 304.5 g/mol



Certified value

Batch No.	CAS No.	Mass per ampoule
00-S-12	**132830-78-5**	**965 ± 27 μg**

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

IUPAC name: (3α,5β,17α)-17-Methylandrost-1-ene-3,17-diol.

Expiration of certification: The property values are valid till 28 July 2023, i.e. 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 ampoules that have been opened. In such cases it is recommended that the end-user conduct their own in-house stability trials.

Description: The compound is supplied as a dried aliquot in a sealed ampoule and is intended for a single use to prepare a standard solution containing D638. The material was sourced from an external supplier, and certified for identity and purity by NMIA.

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

Instructions for use: Open the ampoule and carefully rinse the interior at least three times with a suitable organic solvent (e.g. methanol). This will transfer 965 ± 27 μg of anhydrous epimetendiol.

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.

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 three years. The measurement uncertainty at the 95% confidence 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 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 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.
25 August 2020

This report supersedes any issued prior to 25 August 2020.

Characterisation Report:

GC-FID:	Instrument:	Varian CP 3800
	Column:	DB-17, 29.5 m × 0.32 mm × 0.25 μm
	Program:	220 °C (1 min), 5 °C/min to 280 °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 *mono*-TMS derivative:	
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 97.0%, s = 0.05% (7 ampoules in duplicate, July 2020)
GC-FID:	Instrument:	Agilent 6890
	Column:	HP-1, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm
	Program:	180 °C (1 min), 10 °C/min to 200 °C (20 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 = 97.0%, s = 0.01% (7 ampoules in duplicate, April 2017)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 96.9%, s = 0.07% (5 ampoules in duplicate, May 2018)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 96.8%, s = 0.08% (5 ampoules in duplicate, May 2019)

The following analytical data was obtained on the bulk material subsequently used in the preparation of the ampoules.

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

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

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

Supporting evidence is provided by elemental microanalysis.

GC-FID:	Instrument:	Agilent 6890 7890 Varian CP-3800
	Column:	HP-1 Capillary, 30 m × 0.32 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm
	Program:	180 °C (1 min), 10 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min) 180 °C (1 min), 10 °C/min to 200 °C (20 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:	
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 95.7%, s = 0.14% (10 sub samples in duplicate, May 2000)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 96.8%, s = 0.02% (5 sub samples and in duplicate, July 2008)
	Re-analysis:	Mean = 97.0%, s = 0.01% (6 sub samples in duplicate, November 2016)
Karl Fischer analysis:		Moisture content 0.7% mass fraction (May 2008) Moisture content 0.8% mass fraction (November 2016)
Thermogravimetric analysis:		Volatile content < 0.3% mass fraction and non volatile residue < 0.2% mass fraction (April 2000, July 2008).

Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

GC-MS:	Parent compound:	
	Instrument:	Agilent 6890/5973
	Column:	HP Ultra 2, 17 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.25 μm
	Program:	180 °C (1 min), 15 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min)
	Injector:	260 °C
	Transfer line temp:	280 °C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.0 mL/min
	Split ratio:	30/1
	Bis-TMS derivative:	
	Instrument:	Agilent 6890/5973
	Column:	HP Ultra 1, 17 m × 0.25 mm I.D. × 0.22 μm
	Program:	170 °C (1 min), 3 °C/min to 234 °C, 10 °C/min to 265 °C (3 min)
	Injector:	280 °C
	Transfer line temp:	300 °C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.0 mL/min
	Split ratio:	15/1
	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 (9.1 min):	304 (M^+, 5), 286 (29), 271 (29), 246 (56), 215 (45), 43 (100) *m/z*
	Bis-TMS (5.7 min):	448 (M^+, 5), 358 (18), 253 (5), 216 (20), 143 (100), 73 (40) *m/z*
HPLC:	Peak area percentage of total: 98%	
	Column:	Alltima C-18, 5μm (4 mm × 150 mm)
	Mobile phase:	Acetonitrile/water (80:20)
	Flow rate:	0.8 mL/min
	Detector:	ELSD
TLC:	Conditions:	Kieselgel 60F_{254}. Hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1) Single spot observed, R_f = 0.23
IR:	Instrument:	Perkin-Elmer FT-IR
	Range:	4000-400 cm^{-1}, Nujol mull
	Peaks:	3671, 3401, 1649, 1455, 1372, 1261, 1088, 920 cm^{-1}
^{1}H NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Avance 300
	Field strength:	300 MHz
	Solvent:	$CDCl_3$ (7.26 ppm)
	Spectral data:	δ 0.68 (3H, s), 1.04 (3H, s), 1.18 (3H, s), 5.53 (1H, d), 5.71 (1H, d) ppm
^{13}C NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Avance 300
	Field strength:	75 MHz
	Solvent:	$CDCl_3$ (77.2 ppm)
	Spectral data:	δ 15.9, 21.3, 21.7, 22.6, 24.0, 26.9, 28.0, 30.0, 35.1, 36.6, 37.4, 38.3, 40.2, 46.7, 47.6, 49.5, 69.3, 82.2, 128.9, 140.3 ppm
Melting point:		196-198 °C
Microanalysis:	Found:	C = 78.5%; H = 10.0% (August 2008)
	Calculated:	C = 78.9%; H = 10.6% (Calculated for $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$)