

Organisation certified to ISO 9001 | DQS 102448 and GMP (EXCiPACT) Test methods used for characterisation are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 | DAkkS D-PL-14176-01-00

Producer: LGC GmbH Louis-Pasteur-Str. 30 D-14943 Luckenwalde Germany www.lgcstandards.com Page 1/8



### **Product information**

This RM is intended for laboratory use only and is not suitable for human or animal consumption. This RM conforms to the characteristics of a primary standard as described in the ICH Guidelines. The values quoted in this Certificate of Analysis are the producer's best estimate of the true values within the stated uncertainties and based on the techniques described in this Certificate of Analysis. The characterisation of this material was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. The identity is verified by data from international scientific literature.

## Storage and handling

Before usage of the RM, it should be allowed to warm to room temperature. No drying is required, as assigned values are already corrected for the content of water and other volatile materials.

Reference Material quality is controlled by regularly performed quality control tests (retests).

## **Further content**

Assigned value Purity Identity Revision table



## **Assigned value**

#### Assay "as is": 99.09 %; U = 0.79 %

The assay "as is" is assessed by carbon titration of elemental analysis and is equivalent to the assay based on the not-anhydrous and not-dried substance. The assay is verified by 100% method (mass balance). The verified result lies inside our acceptance criteria, i.e. less than 1.0 % difference to assay assigning technique.

For quantitative applications, use the assay as a calculation value on the "as is basis". The uncertainty of the assay can be used for estimation/calculation of measurement uncertainty.

Method 1: Value assigning technique - carbon titration of elemental analysis				
Method	percentage carbon found in relation to percentage carbon as calculated for molecular formula			
Results (mass fraction, n = 3)	99.09 %; U = 0.79 %			
Method 2: Value verifying technique - 10	00% method			
100% method (mass balance) with chromatographic purity by HPLC				
Result	99,87 %			

The calculation of the 100% method follows the formula:

Assay (%) = (100 % - volatile contents(%))

Purity (%) 100 %

Volatile contents are considered as absolute contributions and purity is considered as relative contribution. Inorganic residues are excluded by additional tests.



# Mikromol

# **Purity**

Purity by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

HPLC Conditions:	
Column	Hypersil Gold C18, 5µm, 150 x 4.6 mm
Column temperature	40 °C
Detector	DAD, 260 nm
Injector	Auto 8 $\mu$ l; 0.148 mg/ml in Water $(0.1 \% H_3PO_4)$
Flow rate	1.0 m//min
Phase A	Water, 0.1% H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
Phase B	Acetonitrile, 0.1 % H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
Gradient program	0-10min A/B 87/13 10-15min A/B to 20/80 15-20min A/B 20/80 20-23min A/B to 87/13 23-30min A/B 87/13 (v/v)
HPLC chromatogram and peak table	



Area percent repor	rt - sorted by signal		
Pk #	Retention time	Area	Area %
1	6.047	0.014	0.02
2	7.873	70.457	99,98
Totals		70.471	100.00

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The content of the analyte was determined as ratio of the peak area of the analyte and the cumulative areas of the purities, added up to 100 %. System peaks were ignored in calculation.

Result (n = 3) 99.98 %; U = 0.18 %   Volatile content Water content				
Water content				
Method Karl Fischer titration				
<b>Result</b> (n = 3) 0.11 %*; SD = 0.02 %				
*not accredited testing method				
Residual solvents				
Method <sup>1</sup> H-NMR				
Result (n = 1) No significant amounts of residual solvents were detected (< 0.05 %).*				
*not accredited testing method				
Inorganic residues				
Method: Elementary analysis				
Inorganic residues can be excluded by elementary analysis (CHN).				



# Identity

The identity is assessed by ISO/IEC 17025 accredited testing methods.









