

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

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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": 99.06 %; U = 0.69 %

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
Result (mass fraction, n = 3)	99.06 %; U = 0.69 %
Method 2: Value verifying technique - 100% n	nethod
100% method (mass balance) with chromatographic purity by HPLC	
Result	99.04 %

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 Condi	tions:				
Column	Discovery HS F5; 3 µm, 150 x 4.0 mm				
Column tem	Column temperature 40 °C				
Detector					
Injector			Auto 6.00 ul; 0.806 mg/ml in Acetonitrile/Water 50/50 (v/v)		
Flow rate			1.0 m//min		
Phase A			Water, 0.1 % H ₃ PO ₄		
Phase B			Acetonitrile, 0.1 % H ₃ PO,		
Gradient pr	ogram		0-6 min A/B 85/15		
eradient pr	•g	\land	6-15 min A/B to 75/25		
		$\langle \rangle$	15-20 min A/B 75/25		
			20-25 min A/B to 85/15		
		\frown	25-35 min A/B 85/15 (v/v)		
220 J	/	\rightarrow			
200	1 - Substanz - 4/516				
476	1 - Substall2 - 4/310				
175-					
150-		× //			
125					
5 125 100 100 75		\sim			
2 75					
50					
25	$\langle \rangle$				
	(1)				
• <u>↓</u>					
-20	<u> </u>	0,0 15,0	20,0 25.0 30,0 3		
0,0	3,0		20,0 25,0 30,0 3 ime [min]		



Area percent report - sorted by signal			
Pk #	Retention time	Area	Area %
1	4.516	98.681	100.00
Totals		98.681	100.00

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)

100.00 %; U = 0.18 %

Volatile content

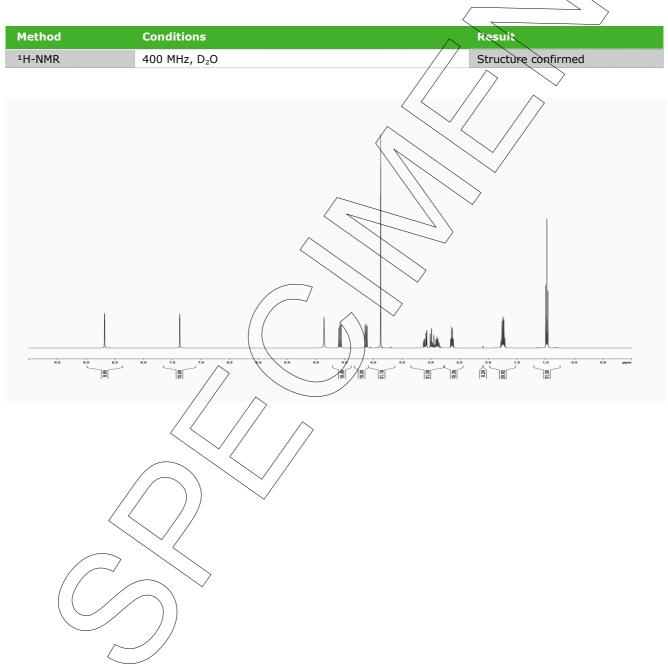
Water content	
Method	Karl Fischer titration
Result (n = 3)	0.85 %*; SD = 0 .04 /%
*not accredited testing method	
Residual solvents	
Method	¹ H ₇ NM/R
Result (n = 1)	Sum: 0.11 %*
	0,11 % Acetonitrile
*not accredited testing method	
Inorganic residues	
Method: Elementary analysis	5/

Inorganic residues can be excluded by elementary analysis (CHN).



Identity

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





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