



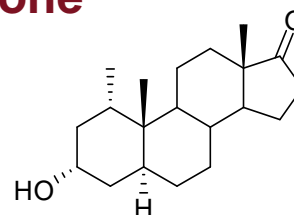
CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

NMIA D557: 1 α -Methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one

Report ID: D557.2020.03 (Ampouled 111017)

Chemical Formula: C₂₀H₃₂O₂

Molecular Weight: 304.5 g/mol



Certified value

Batch No.	CAS No.	Mass per ampoule
98-002918	3398-67-2	1004 ± 17 µg

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

IUPAC name: (1 α ,3 α ,5 α)-3-Hydroxy-1-methylandrostan-17-one.

Expiration of certification: The property values are valid till 27 July 2025, 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 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 under an atmosphere of argon. The CRM is intended for a single use to prepare a standard solution containing D557. Material was sourced from an external supplier and certified for identity and purity by NMIA.

Intended use: This certified reference material may be used for instrument calibration.

Instructions for use: Open the ampoule and carefully rinse the interior at least three times with a suitable organic solvent (e.g. dichloromethane). This will transfer 1004 ± 17 µg of anhydrous 1 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one. The mass of analyte in each ampoule is calculated from the assigned purity of the bulk and the concentration of bulk material in a stock solution used to prepare the ampoules.

Recommended storage: When not in use, this material should be stored at or below 4 °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%. Quantitative NMR provides an independent direct measure of the mass fraction of the analyte of interest, calibrated with an internal standard certified for purity (mass fraction).

Stability: This material has demonstrated stability over a minimum period of five 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.
1 November 2022

This report supersedes any issued prior to 1 November 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.

Characterisation Report:

GC-FID: Instrument: Agilent 7890
 Column: HP-1 or HP-5, 30 m \times 0.32 mm I.D. \times 0.25 μ m
 Program: 180 $^{\circ}$ C (1 min), 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 230 $^{\circ}$ C (8 min), 30 $^{\circ}$ C /min to 300 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
 Injector: 250 $^{\circ}$ C Detector Temp: 320 $^{\circ}$ C
 Carrier: Helium Split ratio: 20/1

Relative mass fraction of main component:
 Initial analysis: Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.005% (7 ampoules in duplicate, October 2011)
 Re-analysis: Mean = 99.8%, s = 0.01% (5 ampoules in duplicate, November 2012)
 Re-analysis: Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.03% (5 ampoules in duplicate, September 2015)
 Re-analysis: Mean = 99.7%, s = 0.01% (5 ampoules in duplicate, July 2020)

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

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

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 7890
 Column: HP-5, 30 m \times 0.32 mm I.D. \times 0.25 μ m
 Program: 180 $^{\circ}$ C (1 min), 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 230 $^{\circ}$ C (11 min), 30 $^{\circ}$ C /min to 300 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
 Injector: 250 $^{\circ}$ C Detector Temp: 320 $^{\circ}$ C
 Carrier: Helium Split ratio: 20/1

Relative mass fraction of the main component:
 Initial analysis: Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.007% (7 sub samples in duplicate, October 2011)

GC-FID: Instrument: Agilent 6890
 Column: ZB-1, 30 m \times 0.32 mm I.D. \times 0.25 μ m
 Program: 180 $^{\circ}$ C (1 min), 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 240 $^{\circ}$ C, 20 $^{\circ}$ C /min to 300 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
 Injector: 250 $^{\circ}$ C Detector Temp: 320 $^{\circ}$ C
 Carrier: Helium Split ratio: 20/1

Relative mass fraction of the main component:
 Initial analysis: Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.006% (10 sub samples in duplicate, June 2011)

GC-FID: Instrument: Agilent 6890
 Column: HP-1, 29.9 m \times 0.32 mm I.D. \times 0.25 μ m
 Program: 180 $^{\circ}$ C (1 min), 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 220 $^{\circ}$ C, 20 $^{\circ}$ C /min to 300 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
 Injector: 250 $^{\circ}$ C Detector Temp: 320 $^{\circ}$ C
 Carrier: Helium Split ratio: 20/1

Relative mass fraction of the main component:
 Initial analysis: Mean = 99.8%, s = 0.025% (5 sub samples in duplicate, June 2006)

GC-FID: Instrument: Agilent 5890
 Column: J&W DB-5MS, 30.0 m \times 0.32 mm I.D. \times 0.25 μ m
 Program: 180 $^{\circ}$ C (1 min), 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 240 $^{\circ}$ C, 20 $^{\circ}$ C /min to 280 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
 Injector: 250 $^{\circ}$ C Detector Temp: 325 $^{\circ}$ C
 Carrier: Helium Split ratio: 20/1

Relative peak area of the main component:
 Initial analysis: Mean = 99.1%, s = 0.11% (7 sub samples, February 1999)

Thermogravimetric analysis: Volatile content < 0.1% and non volatile residue < 0.2% mass fraction (February 1999, June 2006 and November 2011)

Karl Fischer analysis: Moisture content < 0.1% mass fraction (October 2011)

Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

GC-MS:	Parent compound:	
	Instrument:	Saturn 3400/2000
	Column:	J&W DB-17 MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 0.17 μ m
	Program:	220 $^{\circ}$ C (1 min), 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 280 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
	Injector:	250 $^{\circ}$ C Transfer line temp: 280 $^{\circ}$ C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.0 mL/min Split ratio: 25/1
	<i>Bis</i> -TMS derivative:	
	Instrument:	HP 6890/5973
	Column:	HP Ultra 1, 17 m x 0.22 mm I.D. x 0.11 μ m
	Program:	170 $^{\circ}$ C (0.5 min), 3 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 234 $^{\circ}$ C, 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 265 $^{\circ}$ C (3 min)
	Injector:	280 $^{\circ}$ C Transfer line temp: 300 $^{\circ}$ C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.0 mL/min Split ratio: 20/1
	The retention times of the parent compound and <i>bis</i> -TMS derivative are reported along 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 (8.60 min):	304 (M+, 14), 286 (39), 271 (41), 218 (85), 199 (54), 175 (73), 161 (100), 119 (55), 91 (76) <i>m/z</i>
	<i>Bis</i> -TMS (10.67 min):	448 (M+, 66), 433 (86), 343 (21), 253 (7), 169 (23), 73 (100) <i>m/z</i>
	The <i>bis</i> -silylated derivative of the synthetic material co-elutes with a derivatised comparison sample of the metabolite from a urinary excretion study identified as silylated 1 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-3 α -ol-17-one. The two materials produce matching mass spectra.	
HS-GC-MS:	Instrument:	Agilent 6890/5973/G1888
	Column:	DB-624, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 1.4 μ m
	Program:	50 $^{\circ}$ C (5 min), 7 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 120 $^{\circ}$ C, 15 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 220 $^{\circ}$ C (8.3 min)
	Injector:	150 $^{\circ}$ C Transfer line temp: 280 $^{\circ}$ C
	Carrier:	Helium, 1.2 mL/min Split ratio: 50/1
	Solvents detected:	None
IR:	Instrument:	FT-IR, Biorad WIN FTS40
	Range:	4000-400 cm^{-1} , KBr powder
	Peaks:	3499, 1726, 1452, 1407, 1170, 1009, 923, 846, 757 cm^{-1}
^1H NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Advance-300
	Field strength:	300 MHz Solvent: CDCl_3 (7.26 ppm)
	Spectral data:	δ 0.87 (3H, s), 0.88 (3H, s), 1.10 (3H, d), 4.06 (1H, br s) ppm
^{13}C NMR:	Instrument:	Bruker Advance-300
	Field strength:	75 MHz Solvent: CDCl_3 (77.2 ppm)
	Spectral data:	δ 14.2, 14.3, 17.1, 19.8, 22.1, 28.9, 31.0, 31.9, 32.5, 35.5, 35.5, 36.1, 36.1, 36.8, 38.6, 48.2, 49.2, 52.0, 67.7, (220) ppm
Melting point:	158-159 $^{\circ}$ C	
Microanalysis:	Found:	C = 78.9%; H = 10.8% (September, 1998)
	Calculated:	C = 78.9%; H = 10.6% (Calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$)