

Australian Government

Department of Industry, Science and Resources

# National Measurement Institute



MeO

# CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

# NMIA D954: 5-Methoxy-N,N-diallyltryptamine

Report ID: D954.2021.03

Chemical Formula: C17H22N2O

Molecular Weight: 270.4 g/mol

### **Certified value**

Batch No.	CAS No.	Purity (mass fraction)
10-D-06	928822-98-4	99.6 ± 0.7%

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

IUPAC name: N-Allyl-N-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-propen-1-amine

**Expiration of certification:** The property values are valid till 3 February 2031, i.e. ten 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 sample bottles that have been opened. In such cases it is recommended that the end-user conduct their own in-house stability trials.

**Description:** Off-white powder prepared by synthesis or sourced from an external supplier, certified for identity and purity by NMIA. Packaged in amber glass bottles with a septum and crimped aluminium cap or screw top cap.

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

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 25 °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 ten 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 ten randomly selected 1-2 mg sub samples 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.

**Caution:** 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.

Report ID: D954.2021.03 Product release date: 30 September 2010

S.R. Davies

Dr Stephen R. Davies, Team Leader, Chemical Reference Materials, NMI. 20 September 2022

This report supersedes any issued prior to 20 September 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:**

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 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy. The purity value is calculated as per Equation 1.

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

Equation 1

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

Supporting evidence is provided by qualitative headspace GC-MS analysis of occluded solvents and elemental microanalysis.

GC-FID:	Instrument: Column: Program: Injector: Detector Temp: Carrier: Split ratio: Relative mass fraction Initial analysis: Re-analysis: Re-analysis: Re-analysis:	Varian 3800 or Agilent 6890 VF-1ms or HP-1, 30 m $\times$ 0.32 mm l.D. $\times$ 0.25 $\mu$ m 200 °C (15 min), 20 °C/min to 300 °C (5 min) 250 °C 320 °C Helium 20/1 of the main component: Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.02% (10 sub samples in duplicate, July 2010) Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.005% (5 sub samples in duplicate, June 2011, 2012) Mean = 99.8%, s = 0.01% (5 sub samples in duplicate, February, 2016) Mean = 99.8%, s = 0.01% (5 sub samples in duplicate, February, 2021)
GC-FID:	Instrument: Column: Program: Injector: Detector Temp: Carrier: Split ratio: Relative mass fraction Initial analysis:	Varian 3800 HP-5, 30 m × 0.32 mm l.D. × 0.25 $\mu$ m 200 °C (17 min), 20 °C/min to 300 °C (5 min) 200 °C 300 °C Helium 20/1 of the main component: Mean = 99.8%, s = 0.15% (10 sub samples in duplicate, July 2010)
HPLC:	Instrument: Column: Mobile Phase: Flow rate: Detector: Retention time: Relative peak area resp Initial analysis:	Waters Model 1525 Binary pump, 717 plus autosampler Alltima C-18, 5 $\mu$ m (4.6 mm x 150 mm) Methanol / Milli-Q water (75:25) 1.0 mL/min Waters PDA 996 operating at Max plot 8.47 min conse of main component: Mean = 99.9%, s = 0.03% (10 sub samples in duplicate, September 2010)
Thermogravimetric analysis:		Non volatile residue < 0.1% mass fraction (July 2010). The volatile content (e.g. organic solvents and/or water) could not be analysed accurately because of the inherent volatility of the material.
Karl Fischer analysis:		Moisture content $\leq$ 0.3% mass fraction (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, February 2016 and January 2021)
QNMR:	Instrument: Field strength: Solvent: Internal standard: Initial analysis:	Bruker Avance-600 600 MHz CDCl <sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm) + 1 drop D <sub>2</sub> O Dimethyl terephthalate (100% mass fraction) Mean (5.9 ppm) = 99.4%, s = 0.13% (3 sub samples, September 2010)

### Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

Speciloscopi		
GC-MS:		Agilent 6890/5973 TG-1MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm l.D. x 0.25 $\mu$ m 120 °C (1 min), 10 °C/min to 300 °C (3 min) 250 °C 300 °C Helium, 1.0 mL/min 30/1 the parent compound is reported with the major peaks in the mass spectra. The latter are ge ratios and (in brackets) as a percentage relative to the base peak. 270 (M <sup>+</sup> , 2), 241 (5), 160 (8), 110 (100), 41 (12) <i>m/z</i>
ESI-MS:	Instrument: Operation: Ionisation: EM voltage: Cone voltage: Peak:	Micromass Quatro Micro Positive ion mode, direct infusion at 5 μL/min ESI spray voltage at 3.5 kV positive ion 650 V 20 V 293 (M+Na) <sup>+</sup> , 271 (M+H) <sup>+</sup> m/z
ESI-MS:	Instrument: Operation: Ionisation: EM voltage: Cone voltage: Peak:	Micromass Quatro Micro Negative ion mode, direct infusion at 5 μL/min ESI spray voltage at 3.0 kV negative ion 650 V 20 V 269 (M-H) <sup>+</sup> <i>m</i> / <i>z</i>
HS-GC-MS:	Instrument: Column: Program: Injector: Transfer line temp: Carrier: Split ratio: Solvents detected:	Agilent 6890/5973/G1888 DB-624, 30 m x 0.25 mm I.D. x 1.4 μm 50 °C (5 min), 7 °C/min to 120 °C, 15 °C/min to 220 °C (8.3 min) 150 °C 280 °C Helium, 1.2 mL/min 50/1 Isopropanol
TLC:	Conditions:	Kieselgel 60F <sub>254</sub> . Chloroform/methanol (9/1) Single spot observed, $R_f$ = 0.64. Visualisation with UV at 254 nm
IR:	Instrument: Range: Peaks:	Biorad FTS300MX FT-IR 4000-500 cm <sup>-1</sup> , KBr powder 3124, 3044, 3001, 2943, 2879, 2840, 2597, 1586, 1490, 1473, 1456, 1447, 1239, 1220, 1110, 1059, 1031, 1006, 934, 920, 792, 640 cm <sup>-1</sup>
<sup>1</sup> H NMR:	Instrument: Field strength: Solvent: Spectral data:	Bruker Avance 400 400 MHz CDCl <sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm) $\delta$ 2.78 – 2.85 (2H, m), 2.87 – 2.94 (2H, m), 3.25 (4H, d, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz), 3.87 (3H, s), 5.18 (2H, dm, <i>J</i> = 10.2 Hz), 5.26 (2H, dm, <i>J</i> = 17.1 Hz), 5.94 (2H, m), 6.85 (1H, dd, <i>J</i> = 2.4, 8.8 Hz), 6.98 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 2.2 Hz), 7.04 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz), 7.23 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.8 Hz), 7.95 (1H, s) ppm Isopropanol estimated at 0.1% mass fraction was observed in the <sup>1</sup> H NMR
<sup>13</sup> C NMR:	Instrument: Field strength: Solvent: Spectral data:	Bruker Avance 400 100 MHz CDCl <sub>3</sub> (77.16 ppm) $\delta$ 23.0, 53.9, 56.0, 57.1, 100.9, 111.9, 112.2, 114.4, 117.6, 122.4, 128.1, 131.5, 135.9, 154.0 ppm
Melting point:		103-104 °C
Microanalysis:	Found: Calculated:	C = 75.7%; H = 8.4%; N = 10.5% (July 2010) C = 75.5%; H = 8.2%; N = 10.4% (Calculated for $C_{17}H_{22}N_2O$ )