



GC-MS Analysis of Matchless Blue 18mg

Report Number: K553a

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08 Jan 2015

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1 Description

2 x 10 ml bottle containing nicotine solution was supplied by the customer for analysis. As part of their due diligence the sample was tested by GC-MS to confirm the components currently found within the Nicotine Solution formulation.

Solutions of this type can be used in an electronic cigarette which replicates the action of smoking, producing a tobacco aromatized smoke, which when inhaled quickly delivers the nicotine to the lung.

The Electronic Cigarette does not emit a tarry smoke, or produce an ash deposit. Such products offer various nicotine concentrations including 'zero' nicotine levels, and may be used to wean the smoker off 'cigarette smoking' in a controlled manner.

2 Samples

The sample detailed below were submitted for GC-MS analysis using LPD in house developed method for analysis of nicotine solutions.

Table 1– Samples received

LPD REF	Sample Labelled
MATCHLESS BLUE	MATCHLESS BLUE E-Cig Liquid 10ml 18mg nicotine – medium strength

3 Methodology / Apparatus

Table 2– Summary of GC-MS Parameters used for liquid injection

Instrument	Agilent 7820A
Detector	Agilent 5977E MSD
Carrier Gas	Helium @ 1.0ml/min
	1µL @ Split 1:40 TEMPERATURE 260°C
Detection	MSD SCAN 40 - 550M/Z TEMPERATURE 230°C
Database	NIST11.L

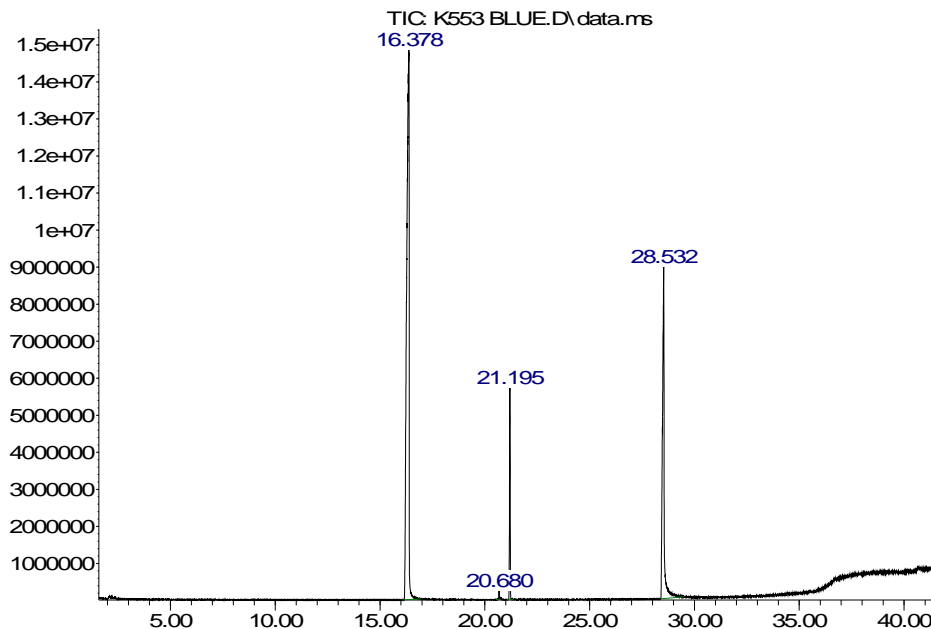
The analysis was performed between 22/12/2014 – 24/12/2014, the results obtained relate to the samples as received after suitable sample preparation.

The identified components in table 3 correspond to peaks identified in the gas chromatogram in figures 1 and 2. The sample Peak identifications (ID) are derived mathematically by comparing the mass spectra associated with the peaks to a commercial library standards. The library match score is a value which on a scale of 1-100 indicates the closeness of the match or the confidence in the identification. Generally a score above 75 is considered an acceptable match, 85-95 is considered a very good match and above 95 the match is almost perfect.

Because of the way mass spectra are acquired, sampling conditions and instrument variability do not contribute to the spectra and so library identification is a very good indication of the components present. However where there are closely related species, library matches can be more difficult.

4 Results

Abundance



Time-->

Figure 1 - GC-MS chromatogram from Liquid sample injection of Matchless Blue

Table 3 – Table of Compounds Detected in Machless Blue sample

PK	RT	Area Pct	Library/ID	CAS	Qual
1	16.3785	65.0581	Propylene Glycol	000057-55-6	83
2	20.6788	0.2657	1,2-Cyclopentanedione, 3-methyl-	000765-70-8	93
3	21.1946	6.961	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	000054-11-5	96
4	28.5314	27.7152	Glycerin	000056-81-5	83

5 Interpretation of GC-MS Results

Table 4 – Risk Phrases by Component

Component	Name	CAS No.	Other Names	Risk Phrases of Pure Compounds in Isolation or comment
1	Propylene glycol	57-55-6		No Hazards Recognized
2	1,2-Cyclopentanedione, 3methyl	765-70-8	Maple lactone	R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
3	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidyl)-, (S)-	54-11-5	Nicotine	R25 Toxic if swallowed
				R27 Very Toxic in contact with skin
				R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
				R36 Irritating to eyes
				R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed
				R 11 Highly flammable
4	Glycerin	56-81-5	Glycerol	R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
				No Hazards Recognized

6 Conclusions

The products tested contain the three compounds most commonly found in nicotine E-liquids. Propylene Glycol (CAS No.57-55-6), Nicotine (CAS No.54-11-5) and Glycerin (CAS No.56-81-5).

The GC-MS analysis of the matchless blue detected 1 additional compound as listed in table 3, which relates to a flavour additive called maple lactone.

The basic GC-MS method is primarily a 'Qualitative' tool to identify the volatile chemical species present in an E-liquid.

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End of Report