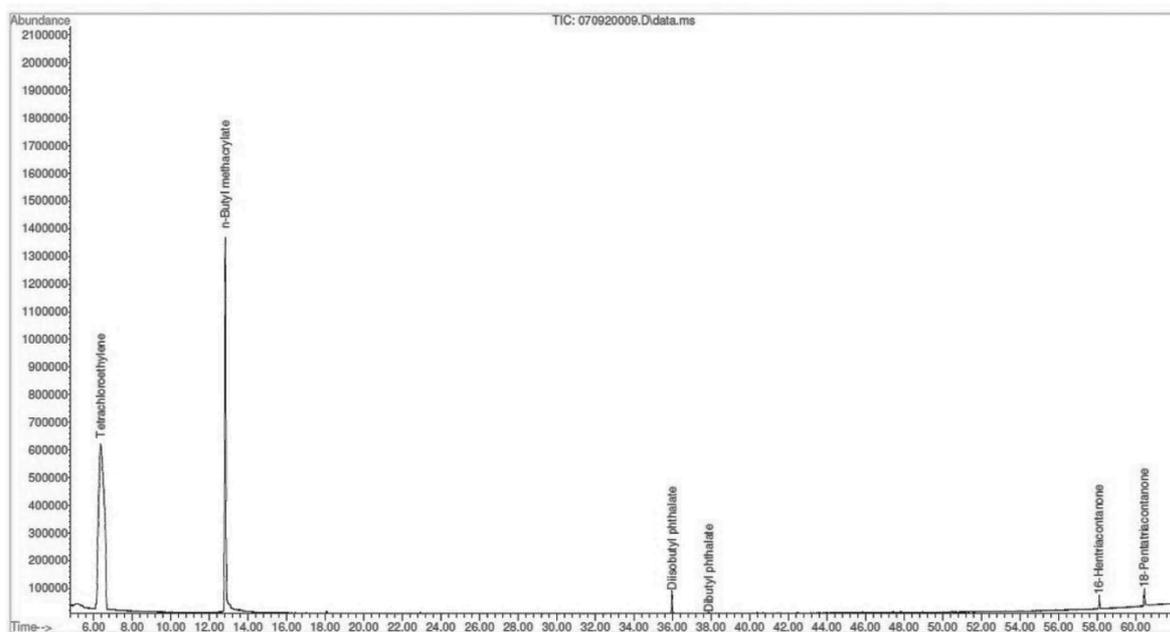


**// GAS
CHROMATOGR
APHY MASS
SPECTROMETR
Y ANALYSIS
ASH DATA (GC-
MS) (WITH
DICHLOROME
THANE).**

File : C:\msdchem\1\data\2020\September\070920\070920009.D
Operator : GP
Acquired : 7 Sep 2020 20:18 using AcqMethod SCANNING METHOD - GP.M
Instrument : Semi Volatiles
Sample Name: Sample B Paper
Misc Info :
Vial Number: 3



GC-MS chromatogram where the y-axis signifies the abundance of the substance, and the x-axis signifies the mass-to-charge ratio (M/Z). Here, we see Tetrachloroethylene with an abundance of just over 600000, N-Butyl Methacrylate just under 1400000, Diisobutyl phthalate around 100000, 16-Hentriacontanone just under 100000, and 18-Pentatriacontanone approximately 100000. On the following page, you will find substance profiles of each. Chromatogram provided by Andrew Smith for SGS.

*// **TETRACHLOROETHYLENE** is an unstable colourless and almost odourless liquid, that can emit harmful fumes of phosgene (a hay-smelling gas that is toxic) when heated by fire or sunlight, and is almost insoluble with water. It is used as a surface treatment and solvent in the textile, cleaning and fluorocarbon industry, and prolonged exposure (as a human carcinogen) can cause neurological and respiratory damage with those exposes having higher changes of developing skin, esophageal, lung, bowel, and urogenital cancers, including lymphosarcoma and leukemia. It may also increase chances of infertility, miscarriages and still births. Tetrachloroethylene has been found in biofluids, such as blood and saliva.*

*// **N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE** is a hazardous colourless transparent liquid that has a faint odour and is insoluble with water. When heated it produces unpleasant fumes, and can cause skin irritation, respiratory problems and blindness. It is used in the paper, polymer, textiles and leather industry for surface treatments (i.e. oil additives, lacquers, adhesives, binders, coatings, and resins).*

*// **DIISOBUTYL PHTHALATE** is an oily colourless and viscous liquid that is almost insoluble with water. It is found in the food kohlrabi and in urine making it a biomarker of human consumption. It is also found across packaging and construction chains such as in the paper, pulp and cardboard industry, in clays, plasters, fillers, adhesives and concretes, and in inks, rubber, carpets, tapestries.*

*// **16-HENTRIACONTANONE (PALMITONE)** is a white opaque solid substance that is practically insoluble in water. It is found in the human body in ketones and outside the body in herbs, spices and food, such as in black pepper, saffron, coconut and potato. It is a biomarker of human consumption.*

*// **18-PENTATRICONTANONE** is an off-white waxy solid that is completely insoluble in water. It is a hydrophobic substance that is found in several plant oils, resins and wax including those from the Euphorbiaceae family (i.e. Euphorbia wallichii, Euphorbia royleana, Euphorbia fusiformis, Euphorbia hirta), that grow in the Himalaya.*