



## 2024 Notis Estate Early Harvest

In 2024 the climate was mild, with an annual rainfall of 567 mm (22.3 inches) between September and May. Average temperatures ranged from 9°C (48°F) in the cooler months to 25°C (78°F) in warmer periods, providing optimal conditions for olive cultivation. The area had over 250 days a year sun.

The 2024 Notis Early Harvest, has a vibrant, grassy, and slightly vegetal aromatic profile with a fresh and slightly peppery finish that reflects the youthful nature of the olives and due to their higher campesterol and oleocanthal content. This compositional profile not only enhances the taste but also offers anti-inflammatory and heart-protective benefits. Early harvesting early preserved natural compounds like cis-3-hexenal, which gives the 2024 oil its fresh, green apple notes. This premium olive oil is perfect for drizzling over salads or finishing gourmet dishes.



Total number of trees harvested: 1,224

Date: November 16, 2023

Areas Harvested: Reza and Potami

Maturity Index: 0.6

Yield of olives per tree (kg): 32 kg

Total yield olives per acre: 3.4

Total yield of olives at estate: 26.8 tons

Time from harvest to milling: 3 hours

Malaxation Time: 45 minutes

Total EVOO produced: 931 kg

Yield: 3.48%

Total olives in 500mL: 14.38 kg early harvest olives



## TEST REPORT

<b>Client</b>	ΑΓΓΕΛΙΔΗΣ ΚΙΜΩΝ
<b>Client's address</b>	ΠΛΟΥΤΑΡΧΟΥ 30
<b>Sample description</b>	ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟ/OLIVE OIL
<b>Sampling</b>	As stated by client: CLIENT
<b>Date of sample receipt</b>	05/02/2024
<b>Date of Import</b>	05/02/2024
<b>Sample code</b>	2024-6687
<b>Type of analysis</b>	Chemical Analysis

The results of this report are valid only for the analyzed samples.

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For any information please contact the commercial department.

Results

Sample Code 2024-6687  
Period of Analysis 05/02/2024 - 15/02/2024  
Client's Declaration ΕΛΛΙΟΛΛΑΔΟ - ΔΕΙΓΜΑ 1  
Sample condition upon receipt Acceptable

Parameter	Units	Result	Reporting limit	Accept. lev.	Uncertainty at the accept. level	Method
Acidity % as Oleic Acid	%	0.22	0,03	0,8		COI/T.20/Doc.34
Oil specific extinction K270		0.135		0,22		COI/T.20/Doc.19
Oil specific extinction K232		1.600		2,50		COI/T.20/Doc.19
Delta-K (ΔK)		-0.002		0,01		COI/T.20/Doc.19
Peroxide Value	mEqO2/Kg	10.04	0,3	20		COI/T.20/Doc.35
Intencity of fruity		4,8		> 0,0		Modified based on EU 2568/91*
Intencity of Bitter		3,8				Modified based on EU 2568/91*
Intencity of Pungent		4,0				Modified based on COI/T.20/Doc.15*
Intencity of Diffect		-		0,0		Modified based on COI/T.20/Doc.15*
ΔECN42 (ECN42 exp – ECN42 theor)		0.05		0,2		COI/T.20/Doc.20
Waxes	mg/Kg	< LOQ	20	150		COI/T.20/Doc.28
Ethyl-esters	mg/Kg	< LOQ	2	35		COI/T.20/Doc.28*
3,5-Stigmastadiene content	mg/Kg	0.02	0,01	0,05		COI/T.20/Doc.11
1,2-Diglycerides (DAG's)	%	75.9				ISO 29822:2009*
Pyropheophytin (PPP)	%	0,33				ISO 29841:2009*
Total Phenols (Folin method)	mg Tyrosol/Kg	275				FOLIN - CIOCALTEAU*
a-Tocopherol content	mg/Kg	263				ISO 9936:2006*

Results

Sample Code2024-6687

Period of Analysis05/02/2024 - 15/02/2024

Client's DeclarationΕΛΛΙΟΛΛΑΔΟ - ΔΕΙΓΜΑ 1

Sample condition upon receiptAcceptable

COMPOSITION OF FATTY ACIDS				
Parameter	Result		Accept. lev.	Method
	(%) Fatty acid, of total Fatty acids	g/100g fat		
Butyric (C4:0)	<0,01	<0,01		Gas Chromatography (GC-FID),COI/T.20/Doc.33
Capronic (C6:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Caprylic (C8:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Capric (C10:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Undecanoic (C11:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Lauric (C12:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Tridecanoic (C13:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Myristic (C14:0)	0,01	0,01	max 0,03	
Myristoleic (C14:1 cis-9)	<0,01	<0,01		
Pentadecanoic (C15:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Pentadecenoic (C15:1 cis-10)	0,01	0,01		
Palmitic (C16:0)	11,40	11,40		
Palmitoleic trans (C16:1 trans-9)	0,11	0,11		
Palmitoleic cis (C16:1 cis-9)	0,67	0,67		
Heptadecanoic (C17:0)	0,04	0,04		
Heptadecenoic cis (C17:1 cis-10)	0,06	0,06		
Stearic (C18:0)	2,53	2,53		
Elaidic (C18:1 trans ω9)	<0,01	<0,01		
Oleic (C18:1 cis ω9)	78,07	78,07		
Vaccenic (C18:1 cis ω7)	<0,01	<0,01		
Linelaidic (C18:2 trans ω6)	<0,01	<0,01		
Linoleic (C18:2 cis ω6)	5,65	5,65		
Arachidic (C20:0)	0,39	0,39	max 0,60	
Linolenic trans (C18:3 trans ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
α-Linolenic cis (C18:3 cis ω3)	0,62	0,62	max 1,00	
Eicosenoic trans (C20:1 trans ω9)	<0,01	<0,01		
Eicosenoic cis (C20:1 cis ω9)	0,25	0,25	max 0,50	
Heneicosanoic (C21:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Eicosadienoic (C20:2 cis ω6)	<0,01	<0,01		
Ecosatrienoic (C20:3 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
Behenic (C22:0)	0,14	0,14	max 0,20	
Ecosatrienoic (C20:3 cis ω6)	<0,01	<0,01		
Arachidonic (C20:4 cis ω6)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosenoic trans (C22:1 trans ω9)	<0,01	<0,01		
Erucic (C22:1 cis ω9)	<0,01	<0,01		
Tricosanoic (C23:0)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosadienoic (C22:2 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
Eicosapentaenoic (C20:5 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
Lignoceric (C24:0)	0,05	0,05	max 0,20	
Nervonic (C24:1 cis ω9)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosadienoic (C22:2 cis ω6)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosatrenoic (C22:3 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosatetrenoic (C22:4 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosapentaenoic (C22:5 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
Docosahexaenoic (C22:6 cis ω3)	<0,01	<0,01		
(Saturated fats)	14,56	14,56		
(Monounsaturated fats)	79,17	79,17		
(Polyunsaturated fats)	6,27	6,27		
Total ω3	0,62	0,62		
Total ω6	5,65	5,65		
Total trans	0,11	0,11		
Total C18:1 trans	<0,01	<0,01	max 0,05	
Total C18:2 + C18:3 trans	<0,01	<0,01	max 0,05	

Results

Sample Code 2024-6687  
Period of Analysis 05/02/2024 - 15/02/2024  
Client's Declaration ΕΛΛΙΟΛΛΑΔΟ - ΔΕΙΓΜΑ 1  
Sample condition upon receipt Acceptable

COMPOSITION OF STEROLS			
Parameter	Result	Accept. lev.	Method
	(%) Sterol, of total Sterols		
Cholesterol	0,11	max 0,5	Gas Chromatography (GC-FID), COI/T.20/Doc.26
Brassicasterol	<0,01	max 0,1	
24-methyl-cholesterol	0,43		
Campesterol	3,77	max 4,0	
Campestanol	0,04		
Stigmasterol	0,66	< Καμπεστερόλη	
d7-campesterol	<0,01		
d5,23-stigmastadienol	<0,01		
Clerosterol	0,85		
b-Sitosterol	75,37		
Sitostanol	0,24		
d5-Avenasterol	17,57		
d5,24-stigmastadienol	0,51		
d7-Stigmastenol	0,12	max 0,5	
d7-Avenasterol	0,34		
Erythrodiol & Uvaol	4,55	max 4,5	
Apparent b-Sitosterol	94,54	min 93,0	
Total Sterols (mg/Kg of oil/fat)	1066	min 1000	

Phthalic Acid Esters						
Parameter	Units	Result	Reporting limit	Accept. lev.	Uncertainty at the accept. level	Method
Di-ethyl-adipate (DEA)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			Internal Method GC-MS
Di-methyl-phthalate (DMP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Tri-butyl-phosphate (TBP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Di-isobutyl-adipate (DIBA)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Di-ethyl-phthalate (DEP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Di-butyl-adipate (DBA)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Di-isobutyl-phthalate (DIBP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Di-butyl-phthalate (DBP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20	0,3"		
Bis-2-ethyl-hexyl-adipate (DEHA)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Butyl-benzyl-phthalate (BBP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20	30,0"		
Bis-2-ethyl-hexyl-phthalate (DEHP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20	1,5"		
Di-n-octyl-phthalate (DNOP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,20			
Di-isononyl-phthalate (DINP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,50	9,0"		
Di-isodecyl-phthalate (DIDP)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,50	9,0"		

MOSH – MOAH						
Parameter	Units	Result	Reporting limit	Accept. lev.	Uncertainty at the accept. level	Method
MOSH/POSH nC10 - nC16	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,5			O.B.12,019 online HPLC-GC-FID based on ISO 16995:2017
MOSH/POSH nC16 - nC20	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,5			
MOSH/POSH nC20 - nC25	mg/Kg	0,08	0,5			
MOSH/POSH nC25 - nC35	mg/Kg	0,34	0,5			
MOSH/POSH nC35 - nC40	mg/Kg	0,29	0,5			
MOSH/POSH nC40 - nC50	mg/Kg	0,12	0,5			
MOSH/POSH TOTAL (nC10 - nC50)	mg/Kg	0,83	1,0			
MOAH nC10 - nC16	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,5			
MOAH nC16 - nC25	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,5			
MOAH nC25 - nC35	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,5			
MOAH nC35 - nC50	mg/Kg	< LOQ	0,5			
MOAH TOTAL (nC10 - nC50)	mg/Kg	< LOQ	1,0			

“Τα όρια ειδικής μετανάστευσης που αναφέρονται, εκφρασμένα σε mg/kg ελαίου, αφορούν σε πλαστικά τα οποία πρόκειται να έρθουν σε επαφή με μη λιπαρά τρόφιμα, σύμφωνα με την Ευρωπαϊκή Οδηγία EC 10/2011.

**\* Outside of the Scope of Accreditation.**

< L.O.Q.: Not determined at the reporting limit of the method.

# The time of retention of the Sub-sample is two (2) months from the date of the issuing of the present certificate, unless otherwise instructed by the client. This refers only to samples which can be kept during this period of time in appropriate conditions.

*Panagiotis. Konstantinou, Chemist*



*Head of Olive Oil & Fats Analysis Lab*

## Notable Chemistry-Summary

The quality profile of Avias Ranch extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) is supported by the analytic laboratory reports that show outstanding nutritional and sensory benefits. With a low acidity of 0.22% of the Early Harvest, a high monounsaturated fat content (79.17%), and an impressive oleic acid concentration (78.07%), our oil meets the highest standards for purity and healthfulness. Rich in natural antioxidants like phenols (255 mg/kg) and vitamin E (a-tocopherol content at 263 mg/kg), our EVOO supports heart health, combats inflammation, and provides robust protection against oxidative stress. Additionally, the omega-6:omega-3 ratio of 8:1 supports a balanced diet by reducing inflammation compared to oils with higher ratios. Its chemical integrity is further evidenced by low peroxide values (10.04 mEqO<sub>2</sub>/kg), reflecting exceptional oxidative stability, and UV-specific extinction coefficients (K<sub>270</sub> at 0.135 and K<sub>232</sub> at 1.600), which demonstrate the oil's freshness and authenticity. With its vibrant green hue and a starting level of 34 mg/kg chlorophyll, the pyropheophytin (PPP) level of 0.33% after 6 months of settling is consistent with a well-preserved, high-chlorophyll oil that has undergone minimal natural aging, preserving its freshness and bold flavor.

These measures exceed stringent international standards of the International Olive Council, North American Olive Oil Association, and others, ensuring that our oil delivers both premium taste and substantial wellness benefits.

The oil's organoleptic profile further sets it apart, with fruitiness (4.8), bitterness (3.8), and pungency (4.0) that showcase a balanced and vibrant sensory experience. These scores indicate a complex flavor profile with fresh olive aromas and pleasant bitter and peppery notes. Unlike many EVOOs that may lack balance or flavor intensity and may score higher in one category, such as pungency or bitterness, they lack balance. Avias Ranch's even distribution across these attributes highlights a versatile oil that appeals to a broader range of palates. The absence of defects (0.0) underscores the meticulous care in harvesting and production, ensuring a pure and fresh product. The polyphenol content of 255 mg/kg is ideal for delivering the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects that you expect in a good EVOO, while maintaining a flavor and taste profile that is approachable and enjoyable.

The results show that Avias Ranch EVOO also meets rigorous safety and purity standards, with MOAH levels undetectable at less than 0.5 mg/kg and MOSH/POSH levels at 0.83 mg/kg, far below industry benchmarks. These results, combined with sustainable practices and a well-rounded flavor and health profile, position Avias Ranch EVOO as a product of high quality and integrity and exceed the standards for extra virgin olive oil from the International Olive Council, North American Olive Oil Association, and the USDA.

## Interpretation of the Compositional Profile of Notis Estate 2024 Early Harvest

### General Chemistry

1. **Acidity (% as Oleic Acid):** The result is 0.22%, which is well below the upper limit of 0.8%. This suggests that the oil is of high quality since lower acidity is typically associated with fresh, properly processed olives and is an indicator of the oil's overall quality.
2. **Oil Specific Extinction (K270):** This value is 0.135, which is below the limit of 0.22. A lower K270 value indicates that the oil has not been excessively exposed to light or heat, helping to preserve its quality.
3. **Oil Specific Extinction (K232):** The value of 1.600 is within the acceptable range (up to 2.50). This measure relates to the presence of impurities or oxidation products. The result indicates good oil quality.
4. **Delta-K ( $\Delta K$ ):** The value of -0.002 is below the threshold of 0.01, which indicates that the oil has not undergone excessive oxidation or degradation, maintaining its freshness.
5. **Peroxide Value (mEqO<sub>2</sub>/Kg):** A value of 10.04 is within the acceptable range of 0.3–20. Peroxide value measures the extent of oxidation. Lower values suggest that the oil is fresh and has not undergone significant oxidation.
6. **Intensity of Fruity, Bitter, and Pungent:** These are sensory qualities that describe the taste and aroma:
  - Fruity: 4.8, which is good since it is above the minimum of 0.
  - Bitter: 3.8, indicating a moderate bitterness, which is typical of quality extra virgin olive oil.
  - Pungent: 4.0, which reflects a strong, peppery taste, also typical of high-quality oil.These indicate that the oil has strong, desirable flavor characteristics.
7. **Defect (Intensity of Defect):** A value of 0.0 means no defects, indicating the oil is free from any undesirable flavors or off-putting characteristics (like rancidity).
8.  **$\Delta ECN42$  (ECN42 exp – ECN42 theor):** The result is 0.05, which is within the acceptable limit of 0.2. This measures the difference between the expected and actual fatty acid profile, ensuring that the oil is in line with the expected composition.
9. **Waxes:** The result is <LOQ (Below the Limit of Quantification), which is excellent. A high wax content can suggest poor processing, and this result means the wax level is very low, indicating good quality.
10. **Ethyl-esters:** The result is also <LOQ, which is a positive outcome, indicating the oil is free of ethyl esters, which can form due to fermentation or poor processing.
11. **3,5-Stigmastadiene Content:** The result of 0.02 mg/Kg is within the acceptable range (0.01–0.05). This substance is typically a marker of poor oil quality, and the low value suggests your oil is of high quality.
12. **1,2-Diglycerides (DAG's):** At 75.9%, this is a good result. DAGs are important indicators of freshness and quality in extra virgin olive oil.
13. **Pyropheophytin (PPP):** A value of 0.33% is within a good range showing that the oil stores well and that there has been minimal degradation over time.



14. **Total Phenols (Folin method):** The result of 275 mg Tyrosol/Kg is a strong indicator of high-quality oil with a high but not overwhelming concentration of polyphenols. The mass spectra show that it is primarily oleocanthal which contributes to both the flavor (bitterness) and the health benefits of this early harvest olive oil.
15. **a-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) Content:** 263 mg/Kg, which is good. This vitamin is an antioxidant, adding to the oil's shelf life and health properties.

## Fats

1. **Monounsaturated Fats (Oleic Acid - C18:1 cis  $\omega$ 9):** The oil contains 78.07% monounsaturated fats, primarily oleic acid, which is known for its heart-healthy benefits. High levels of oleic acid can help reduce bad cholesterol (LDL) and increase good cholesterol (HDL), promoting cardiovascular health.
2. **Polyunsaturated Fats ( $\omega$ 6 and  $\omega$ 3):** The oil contains 5.65% omega-6 ( $\omega$ 6) fatty acids and 0.62% omega-3 ( $\omega$ 3) fatty acids. Omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids are essential for reducing inflammation and supporting overall health. Although omega-3 levels are lower, omega-6 fatty acids are still important, and the balance between these fats is key to promoting heart and brain health.
3. **Low Trans Fats:** The levels of trans fats are minimal (<0.01% for all trans fatty acids), which is excellent. Trans fats are harmful to health and can contribute to heart disease, so the absence of significant trans fats is beneficial.
4. **Saturated Fats:** The oil contains 14.56% saturated fats, which is relatively low compared to some other oils and fats. While some saturated fats are necessary for health, olive oil is a healthier source compared to animal fats.
5. **Alpha-Linolenic Acid (C18:3 cis  $\omega$ 3):** This omega-3 fatty acid is present at 0.62%, which is beneficial for reducing inflammation, supporting heart health, and contributing to cognitive function. It's also a precursor to other important omega-3s like EPA and DHA.
6. **Low Content of Harmful Fatty Acids:** The oil contains negligible amounts of harmful fatty acids like trans fats (C18:3 trans  $\omega$ 3, C18:1 trans  $\omega$ 9), which are commonly found in processed oils and are associated with negative health impacts.

## Health Benefits.

- The high content of monounsaturated fats (oleic acid) promotes cardiovascular health by reducing LDL cholesterol.
- The presence of omega-3 fatty acids (although in moderate amounts) supports brain health and reduces inflammation.
- The absence of significant trans fats makes this olive oil a healthier choice compared to many other oils.
- The overall low content of saturated fats is a positive feature in terms of reducing the risk of heart disease.

## Sterols

The sterol composition provides useful insights into its potential health benefits.

#### **b-Sitosterol (75.37%)**

- **Result:** 75.37% of the total sterols are b-sitosterol.
- **Health Significance:** b-Sitosterol is the most abundant sterol in olive oil and is known for its beneficial effects on lowering cholesterol levels, particularly by competing with cholesterol for absorption in the digestive tract. It also has anti-inflammatory properties and may help reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases.

#### **d7-Avenasterol (0.34%)**

- **Result:** 0.34%.
- **Health Significance:** Avenasterol is another plant sterol that has been linked to cholesterol-lowering effects. While it is present in low amounts, it still contributes to the overall health benefits of the oil.

#### **d5-Avenasterol (17.57%)**

- **Result:** 17.57%.
- **Health Significance:** Avenasterol is beneficial for its cholesterol-lowering properties. Higher amounts of avenasterol in the oil can be a positive factor for cardiovascular health.

#### **Stigmasterol (0.66%)**

- **Result:** 0.66%, which is well below the maximum acceptable level of 1.0%.
- **Health Significance:** Stigmasterol is another sterol that may contribute to reducing cholesterol levels. It is also known to have anti-inflammatory properties, which are beneficial for heart health.

#### **Campesterol (3.77%)**

- **Result:** 3.77%, which is below the maximum allowable level of 4.0%.
- **Health Significance:** Campesterol, like other sterols, helps reduce cholesterol absorption. It also has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, which promote overall heart and metabolic health.

#### **Brassicasterol (<0.01%)**

- **Result:** Negligible amount.
- **Health Significance:** Brassicasterol is a minor sterol that does not significantly affect health but is typically found in oils and can contribute to the oil's overall sterol profile.

#### **Health Benefits:**

- **Cholesterol-Lowering:** The high content of b-sitosterol, campesterol, avenasterol, and stigmasterol indicates that the olive oil has excellent potential for helping to lower LDL cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of heart disease.
- **Anti-inflammatory and Antioxidant:** Erythrodiol, uvaol, and other sterols contribute to the oil's anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, supporting overall cardiovascular health.
- **Minimal Cholesterol:** The very low cholesterol content further emphasizes that this olive oil is a heart-healthy choice.
- **High Quality:** The oil meets the minimum sterol content required for good health benefits, confirming its quality.

## MOSH/POSH/MOAH

The levels of Mineral Oil Saturated Hydrocarbons (MOSH) and Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH) in our extra virgin olive oil confirm that our product at non detectable levels (below 0.5 mg/kg) is well below the proposed European Union thresholds of 0.5-2.0 mg/kg for MOAH, depending on fat content, and far lower than levels reported in other US products like vegetable oils that can exceed 40 mg/kg. While the United States does not currently regulate MOSH or MOAH specifically, our adherence to rigorous quality control and good manufacturing practices ensures minimal contamination. These results affirm that our olive oil is produced to the highest standards, aligning with upcoming EU regulations and surpassing consumer safety expectations.

## Processing/Bottling Contaminants

Phthalates are used in plasticizers and are not typically found in food products unless there is contamination from the bottling. The fact that these are undetectable in this olive oil is a good sign, indicating that this product is free from such chemical contaminants, which are known to be harmful and are associated with endocrine disruption and other health risks. The results for phthalic acid esters indicate that this olive oil contains **no measurable amounts** of these

This confirms that the oil is not tainted by harmful industrial chemicals and meets high safety standards for use.

## Analytical Report

Jan 08, 2024

Client: Kangelides  
Email: [kangelides@hellasmed.com](mailto:kangelides@hellasmed.com)  
Quotation No.: ALRT1002  
Test Requested: LCMS Testing  
Test Result: Please refer to the following page(s)

Project Description: LCMS Testing	
Sample ID	Sample 1: Olive Oil sample
Sample Matrix:	Oil
Date Received:	12/18/2023
Date Completed	1/08/2024

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Validity period of the report: 15 days of receiving  
Sample retention period: 15 days of receiving  
You can contact us within 15 days of receiving the report.

Alfa Chemistry Testing Lab Contact Information for this Report:

Technical Questions:	Vicky Gao	Phone: 1-631-892-6208	Email: <a href="mailto:Qin.G@alfa-chemistry.com">Qin.G@alfa-chemistry.com</a>
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Reviewed By: *Zach Ren*





Zach Ren  
Laboratory Manager  
1/08/2024

Alfa Chemistry Testing Laboratory  
101-5 Colin Dr. Holbrook, NY 11741

## Test Results

All results are reported on an AS RECEIVED basis.

### 一、LCMS test- parameter settings part

<b>Common</b>		<b>Solvents</b>		<b>Traces</b>	
Minimum pressure:	<input type="text" value="10"/> psi	Solvent pump A:	<input type="text" value="Pump solvent 1"/>	Show pressure trace:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 
Maximum pressure:	<input type="text" value="3000"/> psi	Solvent pump B:	<input type="text" value="Pump solvent 1"/>	Show fraction A trace:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 
Equilibration time:	<input type="text" value="2.50"/> min			Show fraction B trace:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 
				Show flow trace:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 

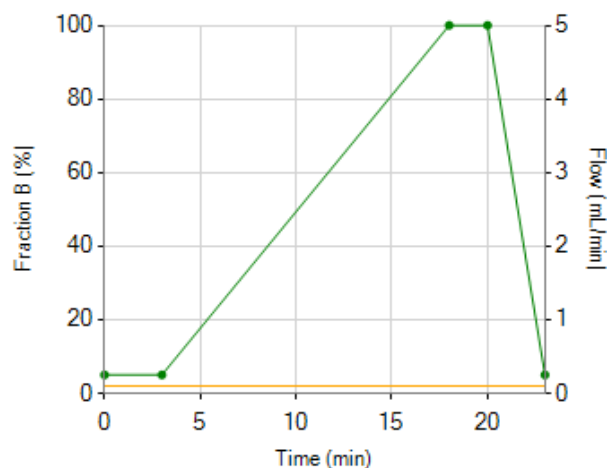
### Time table

Line	Time (min)	Flow (mL/min)	%A	%B
01	0.00	0.100	95.0	5.0
02	3.00	0.100	95.0	5.0
03	18.00	0.100	0.0	100.0
04	20.00	0.100	0.0	100.0
05	23.00	0.100	95.0	5.0





☐ Advanced



### olive LCMS test.

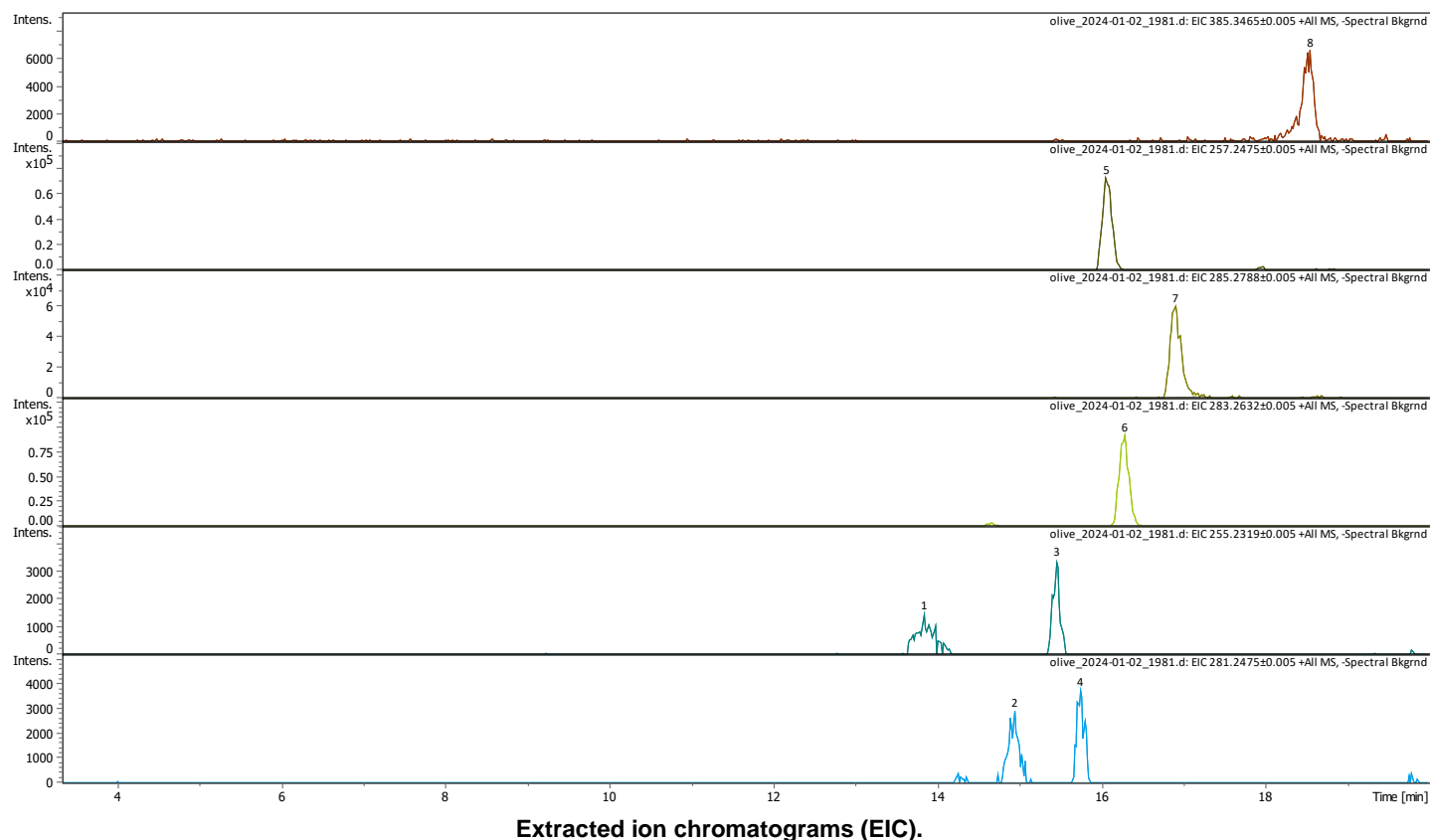
Column ThermoScientific – Keystone, Biobasic-4, 1-150mm, 5um, 300A.

Solvent A: water with 0.1% formic acid.

Solvent B: acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid.

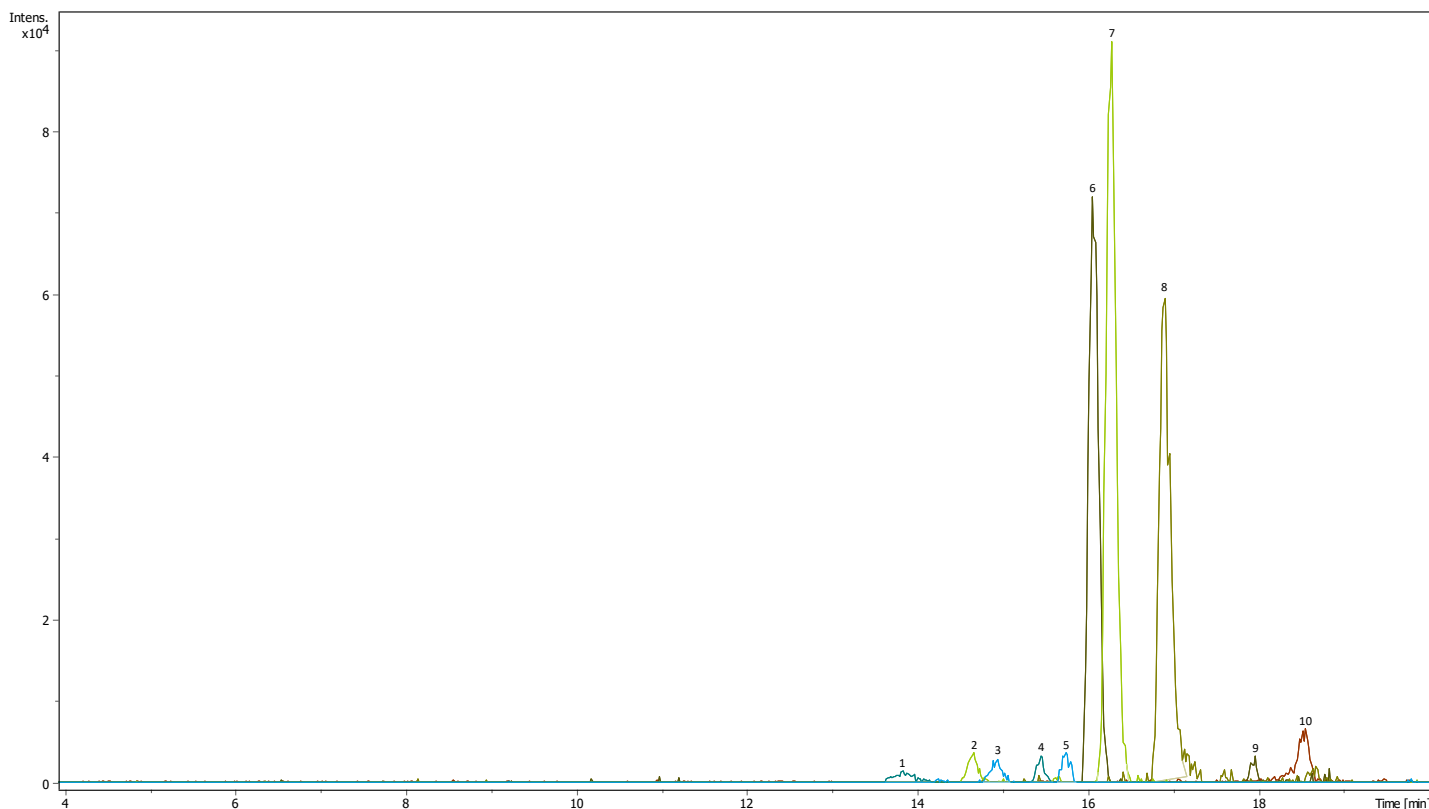
0.1 ul of sample was diluted into 100 ul of methanol and 5 ul of diluted sample was injected.

## 二、Data part



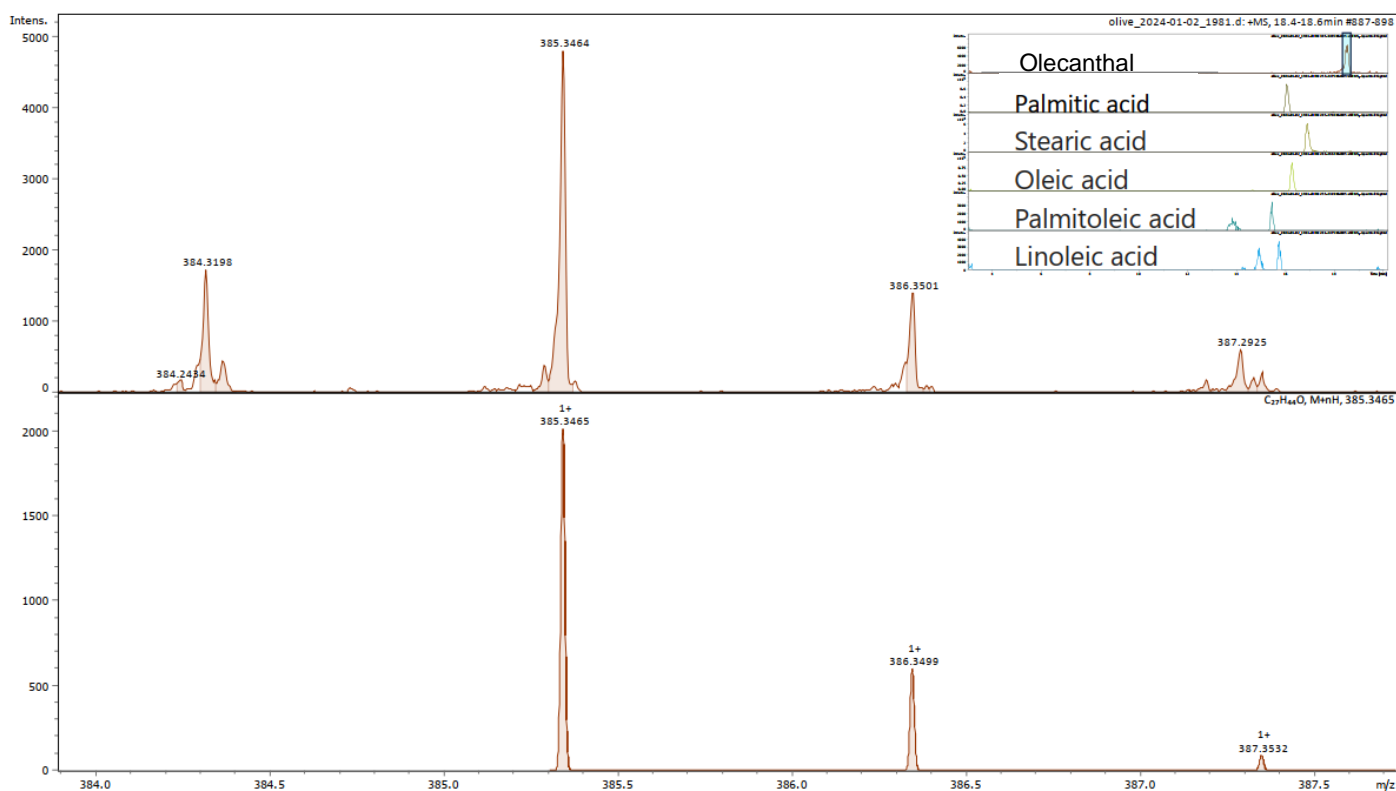
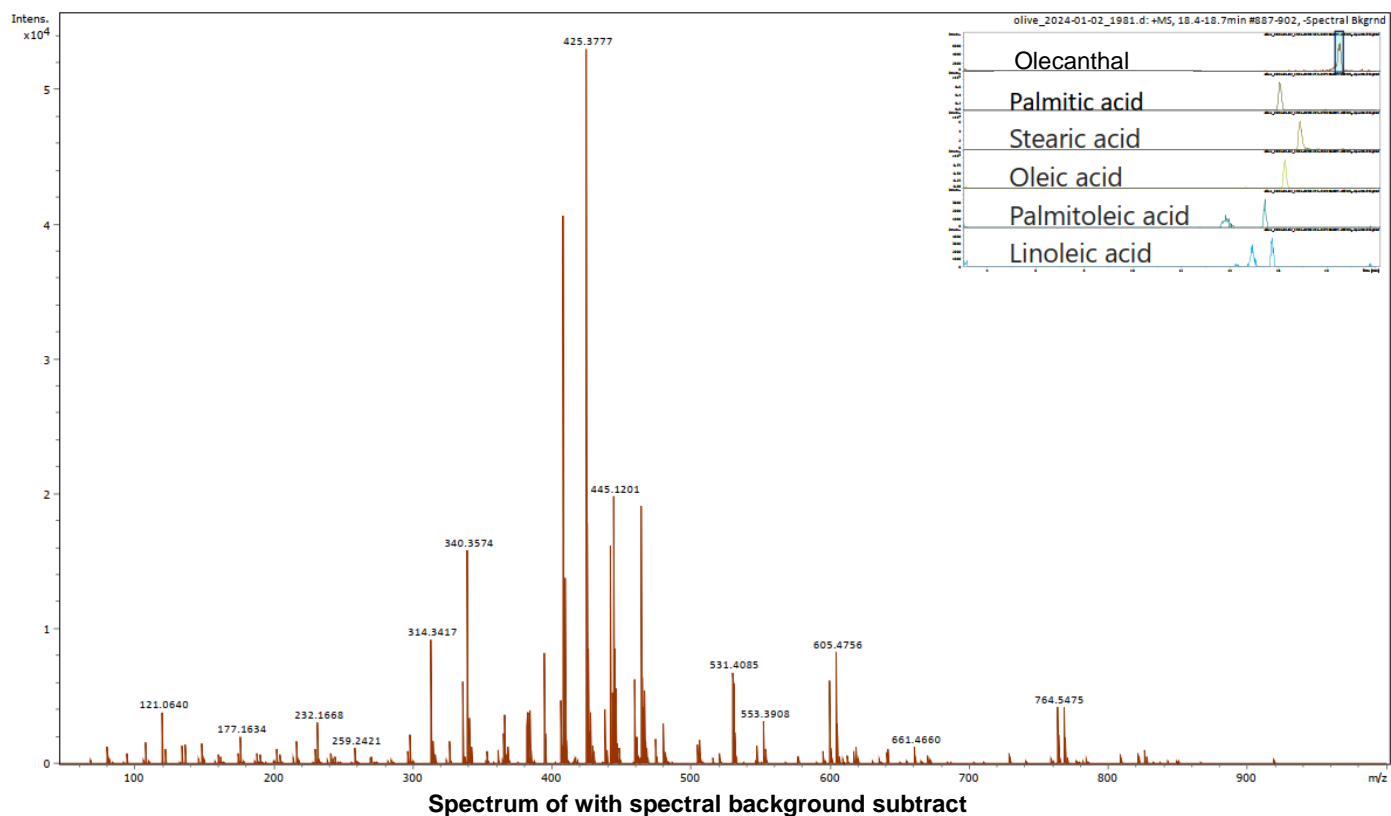
**Extracted ion chromatograms (EIC).**

The ion is listed in the top right of each window. Top is olecanthal ( $C_{27}H_{44}O$ ), followed by Palmitic acid ( $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$ ), Stearic acid ( $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ ), Oleic acid ( $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ ), Palmitoleic acid ( $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$ ), and last is Linoleic acid ( $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$ ). The ion is within 0.005 m/z units of theoretical. The last two EIC traces are the only ones that have two possible candidates for the compounds of interest.

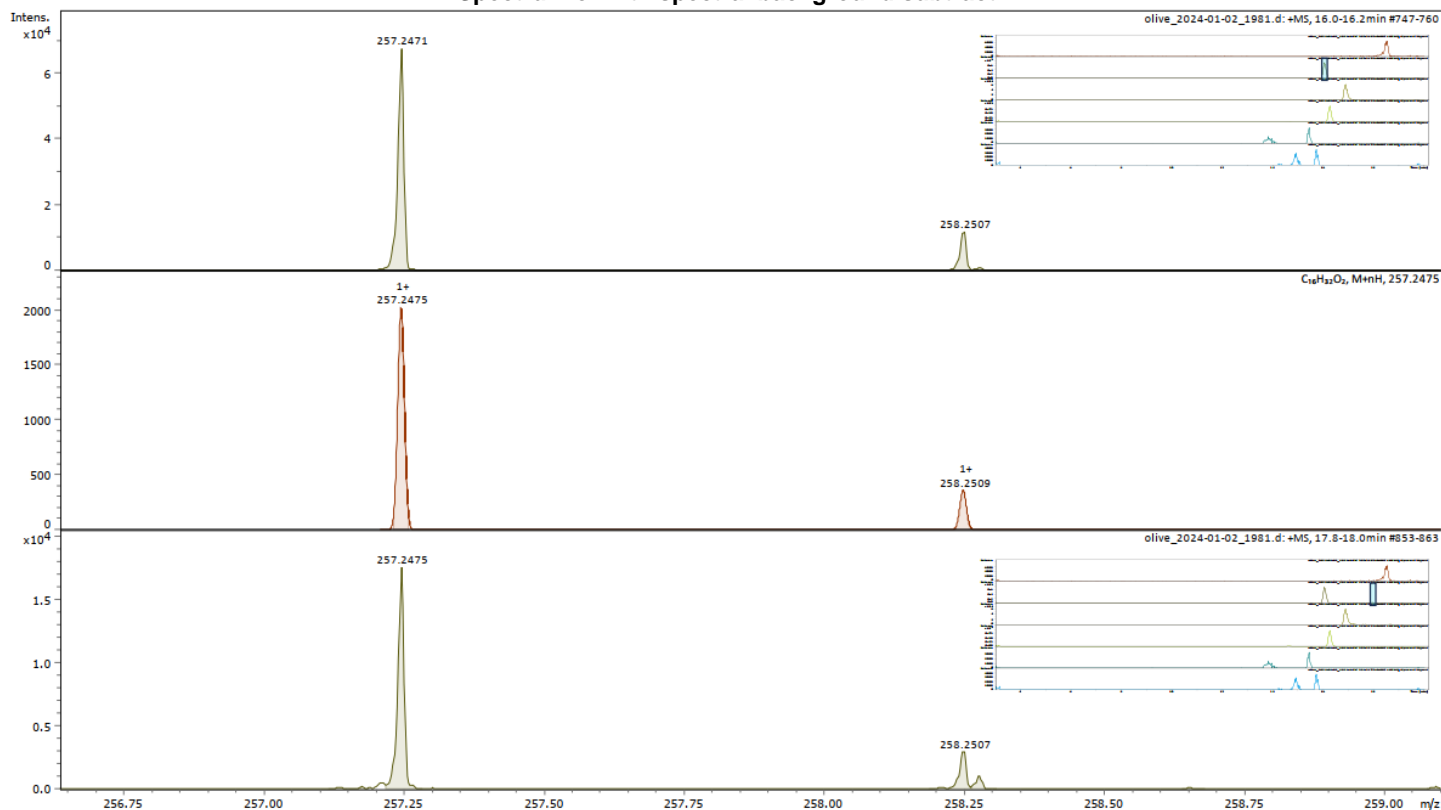
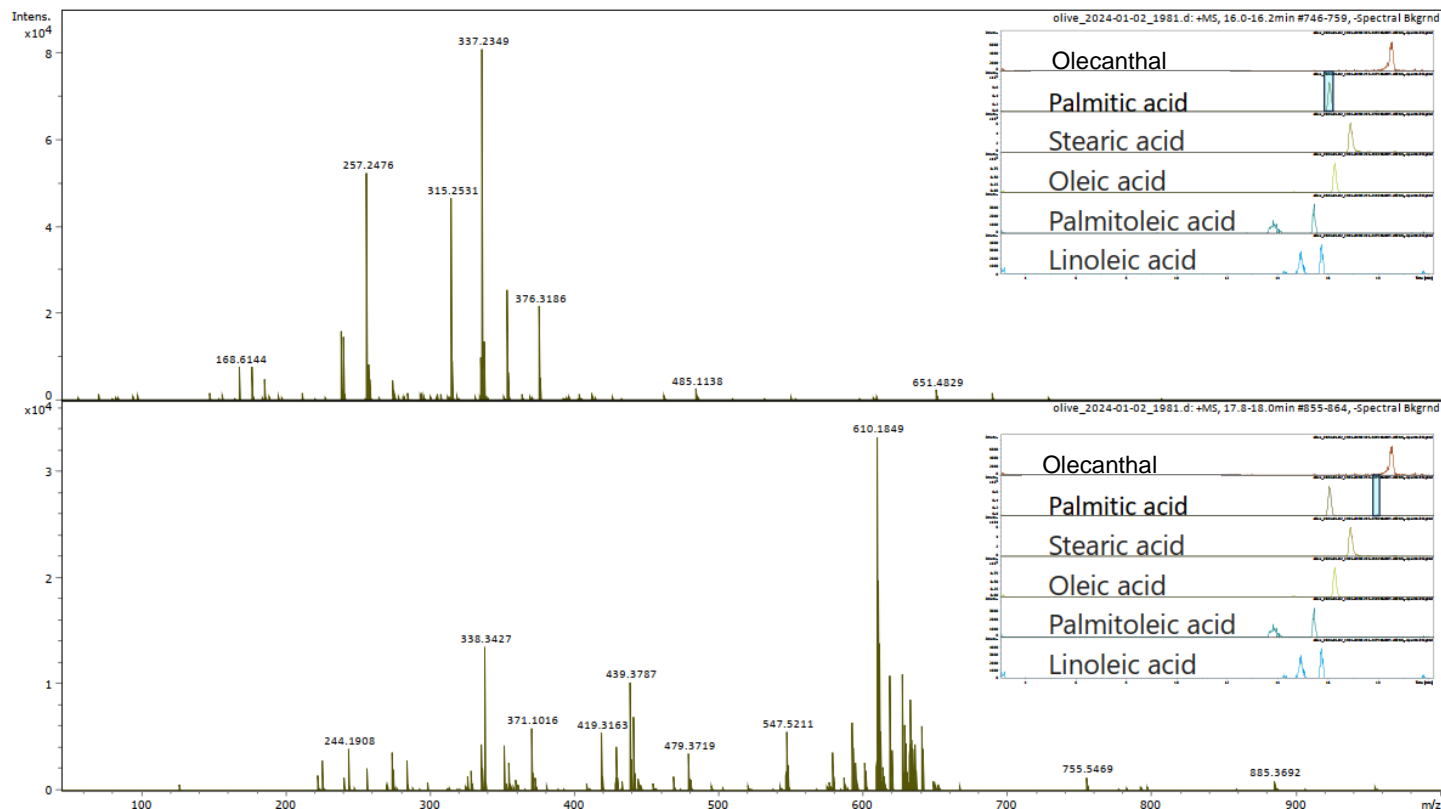


LC-MS chromatogram

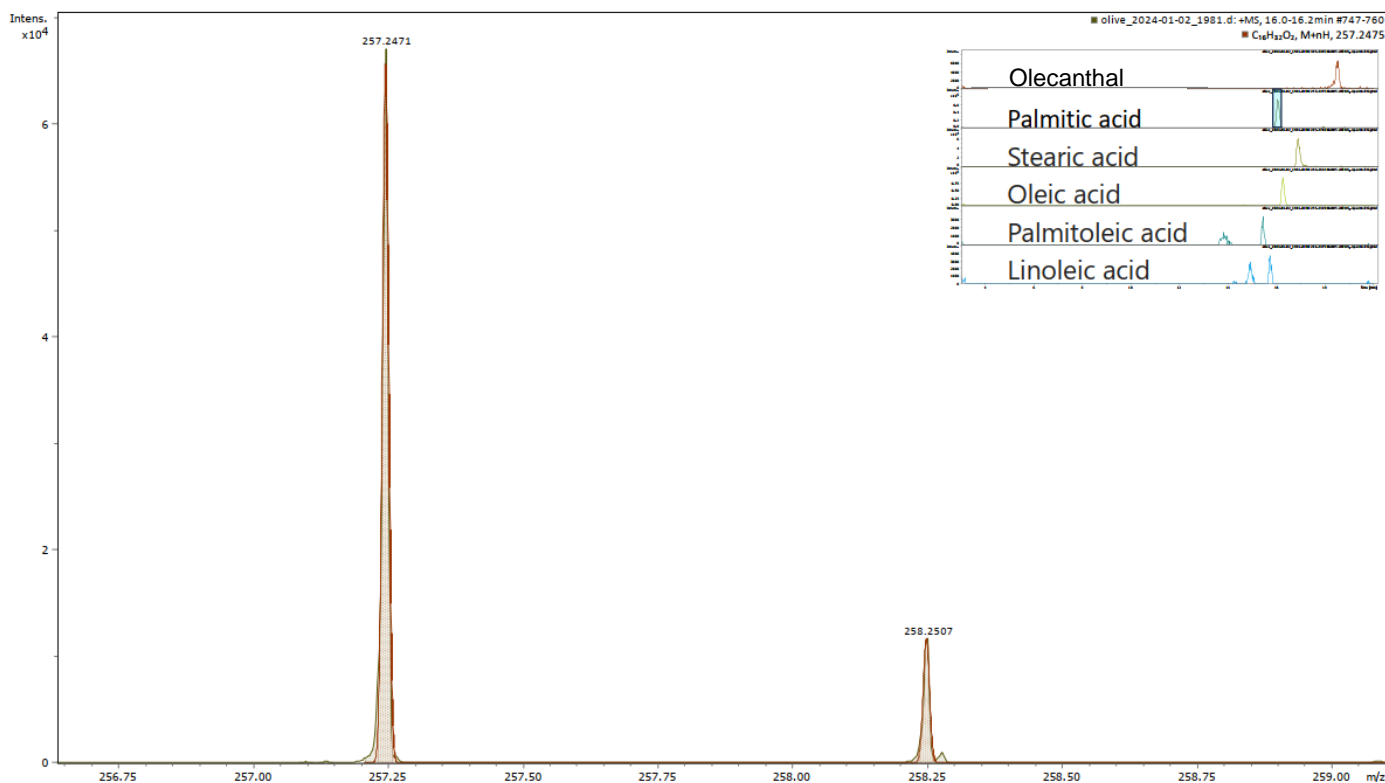
#	RT [min]	Area	Int. Type	I	S/N	Trace
1	13.8	19888	Manual	1461	2.2	EIC 255.2319±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
2	14.7	29956	Manual	3660	2.1	EIC 283.2632±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
3	14.9	24817	Chromatogram	2889	4.1	EIC 281.2475±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
4	15.5	19766	Chromatogram	3374	4.9	EIC 255.2319±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
5	15.8	25208	Chromatogram	3705	5.3	EIC 281.2475±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
6	16.1	600633	Chromatogram	72061	19.5	EIC 257.2475±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
7	16.3	765597	Chromatogram	91124	51.3	EIC 283.2632±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
8	16.9	565416	Chromatogram	59819	21.4	EIC 285.2788±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
9	18	15419	Manual	3190	0.9	EIC 257.2475±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd
10	18.6	70225	Manual	6556	35.5	EIC 385.3465±0.005 +All MS, -Spectral Bkgrnd



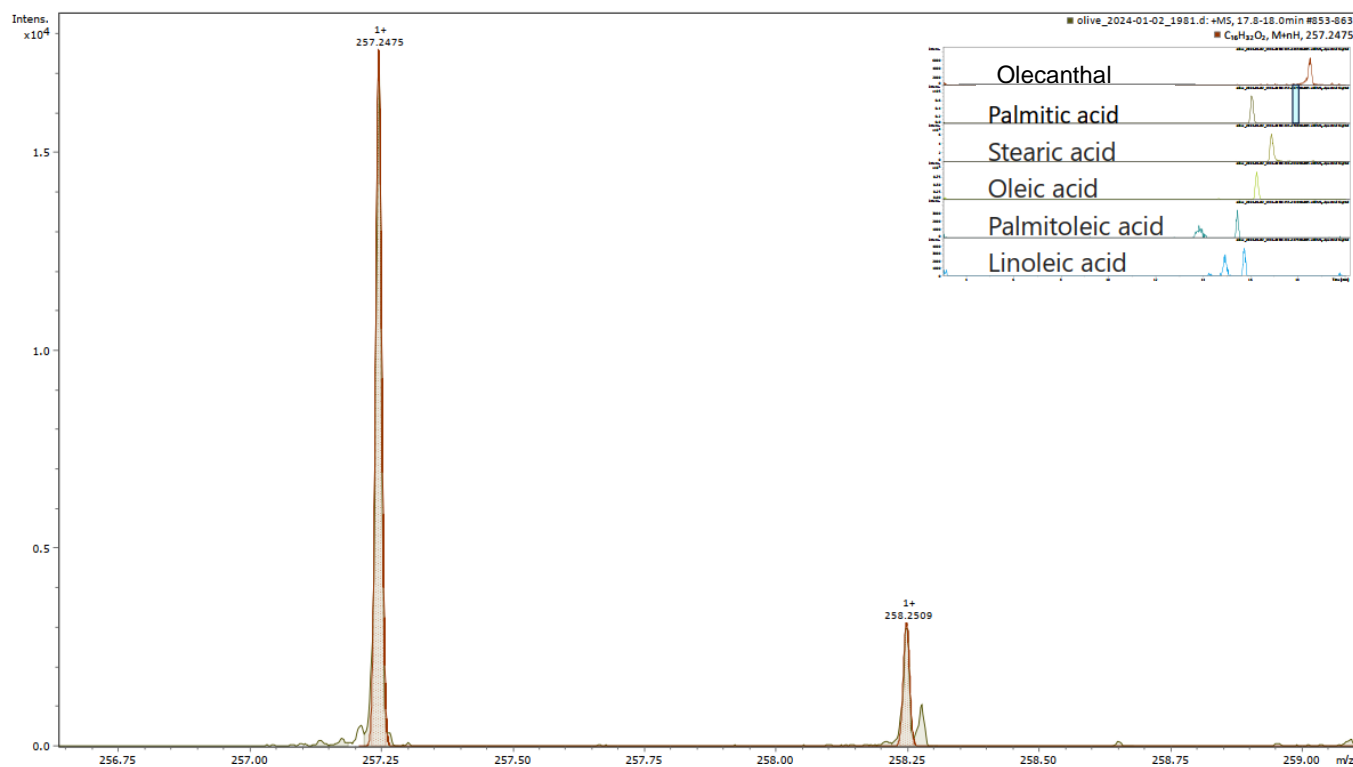




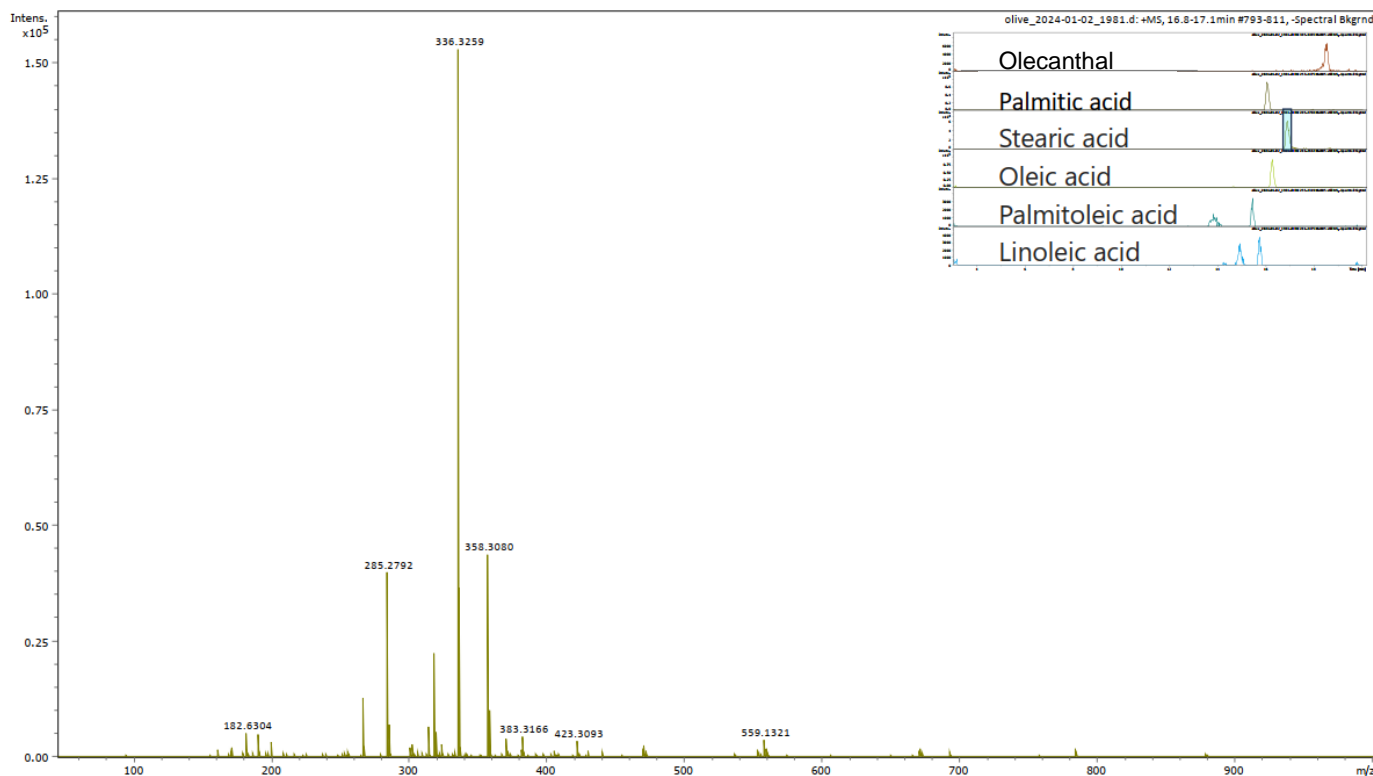
Top and bottom are data with no spectral background subtraction and middle is simulation of ion, formula located in top right of simulated spectrum.



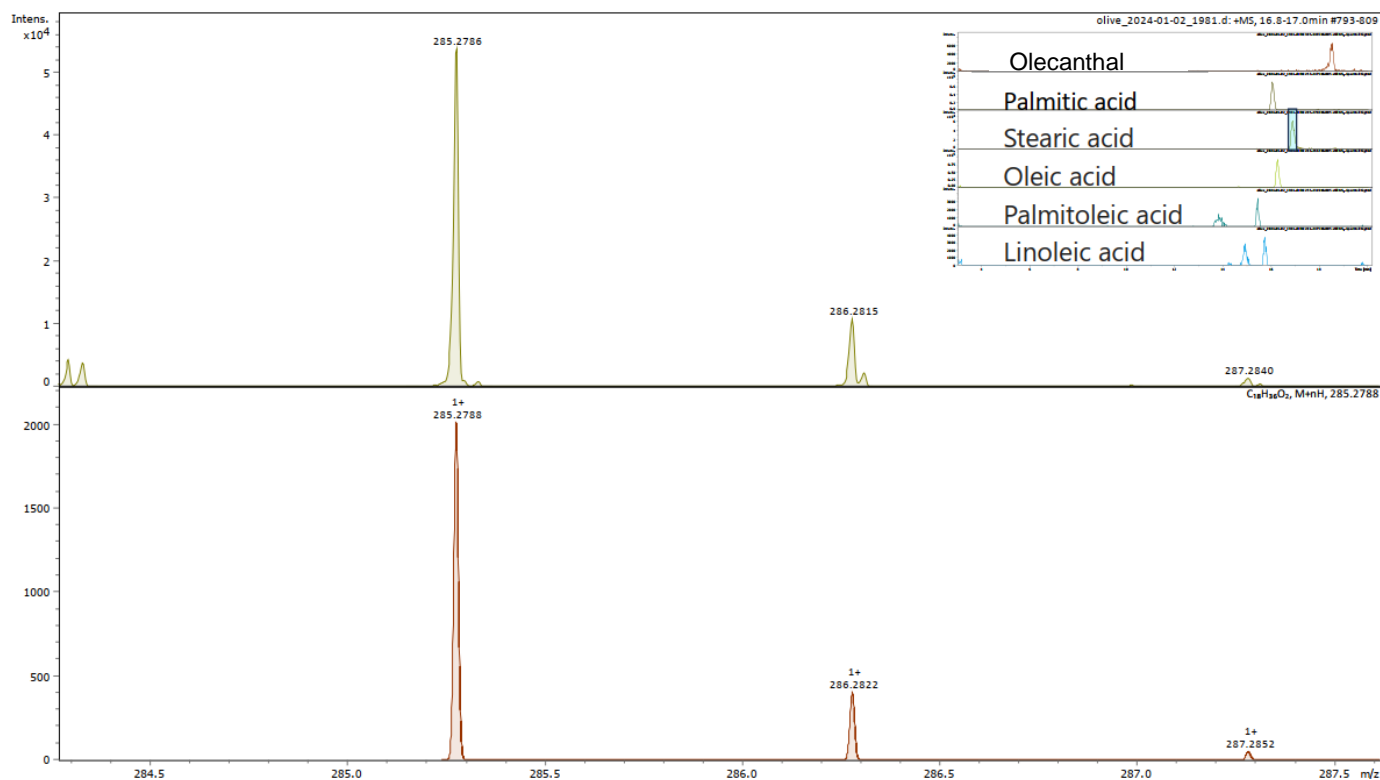
Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first and second isotope heights match.



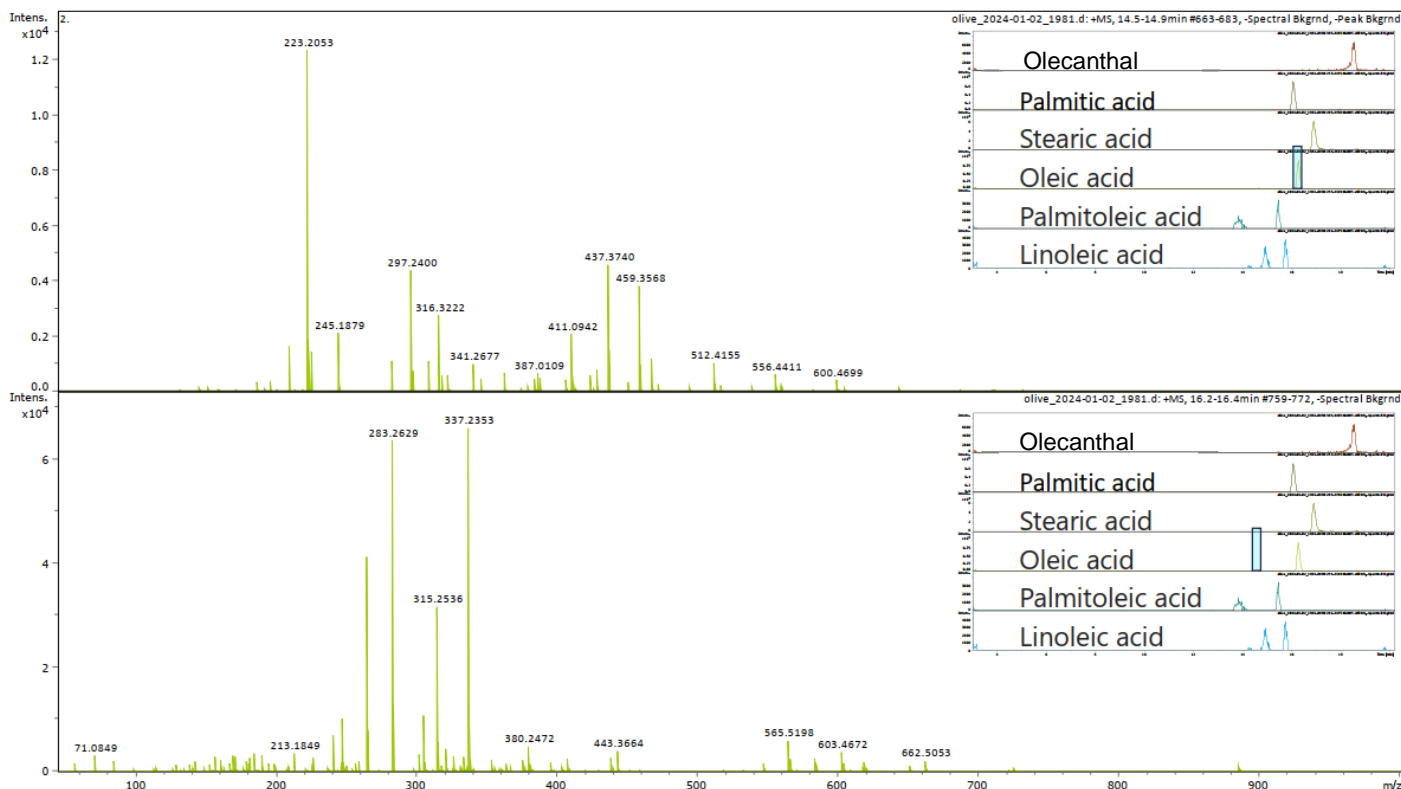
Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first and second isotope heights match. Need standard to know which peak is compound of interest.



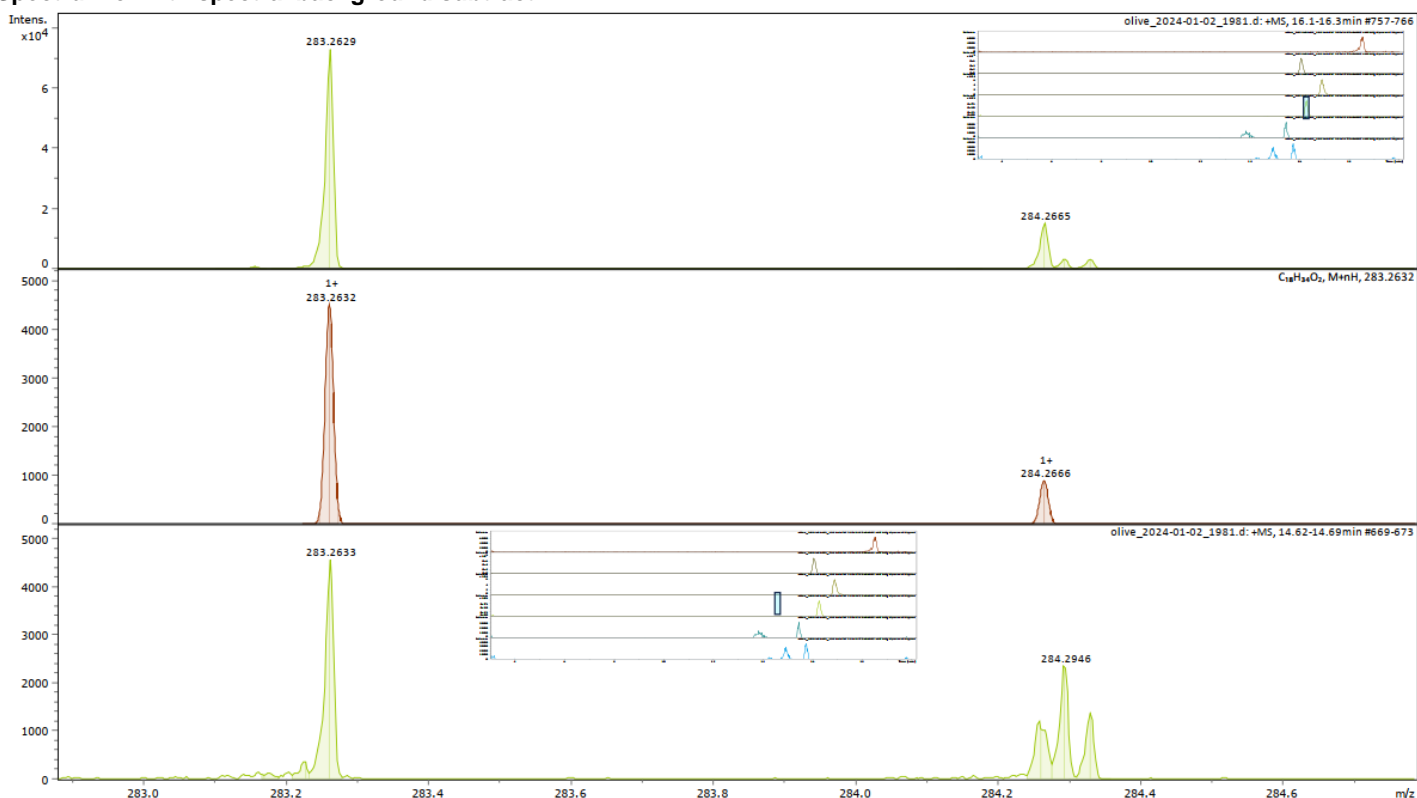
Spectrum of with spectral background subtract



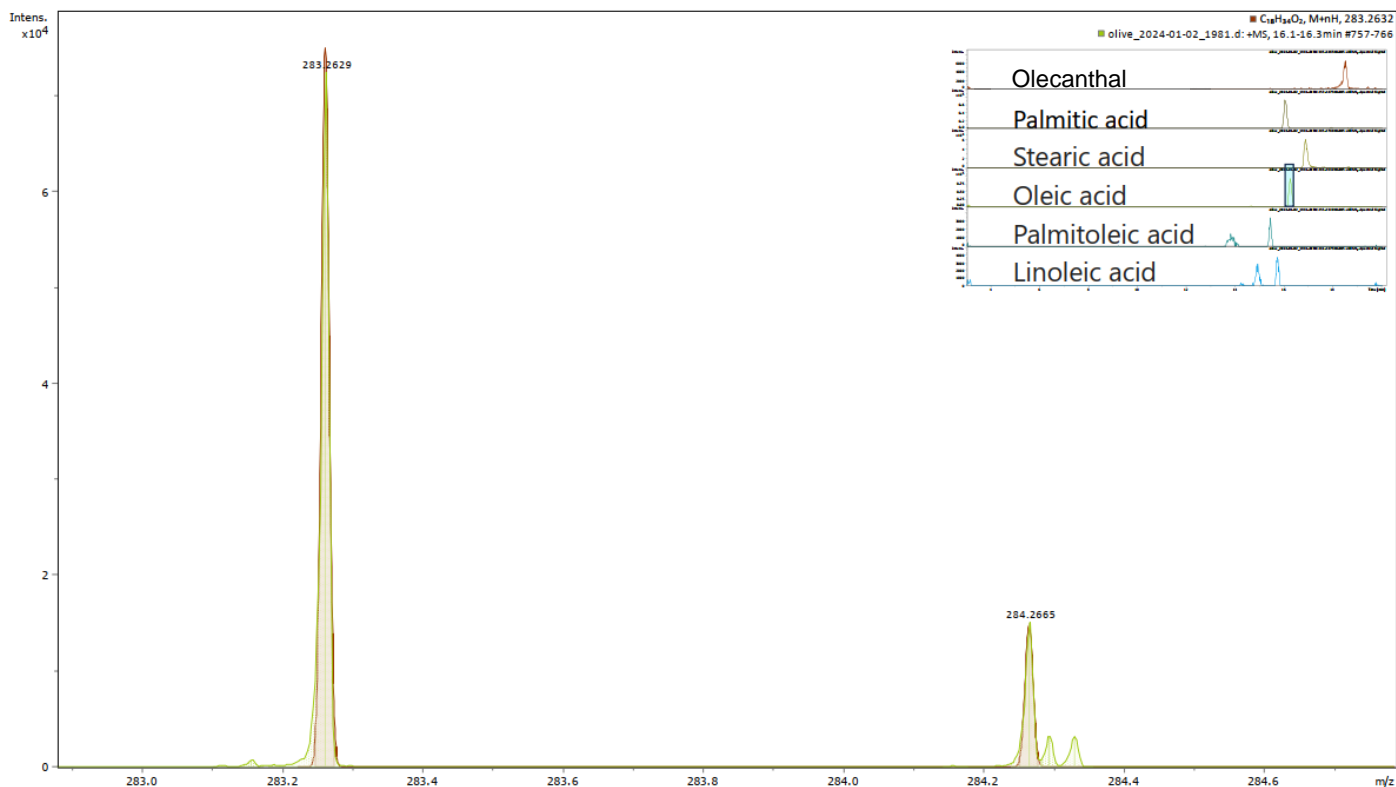
Top is data with no spectral background subtraction and bottom is simulation of ion, formula located in top right of simulated spectrum.



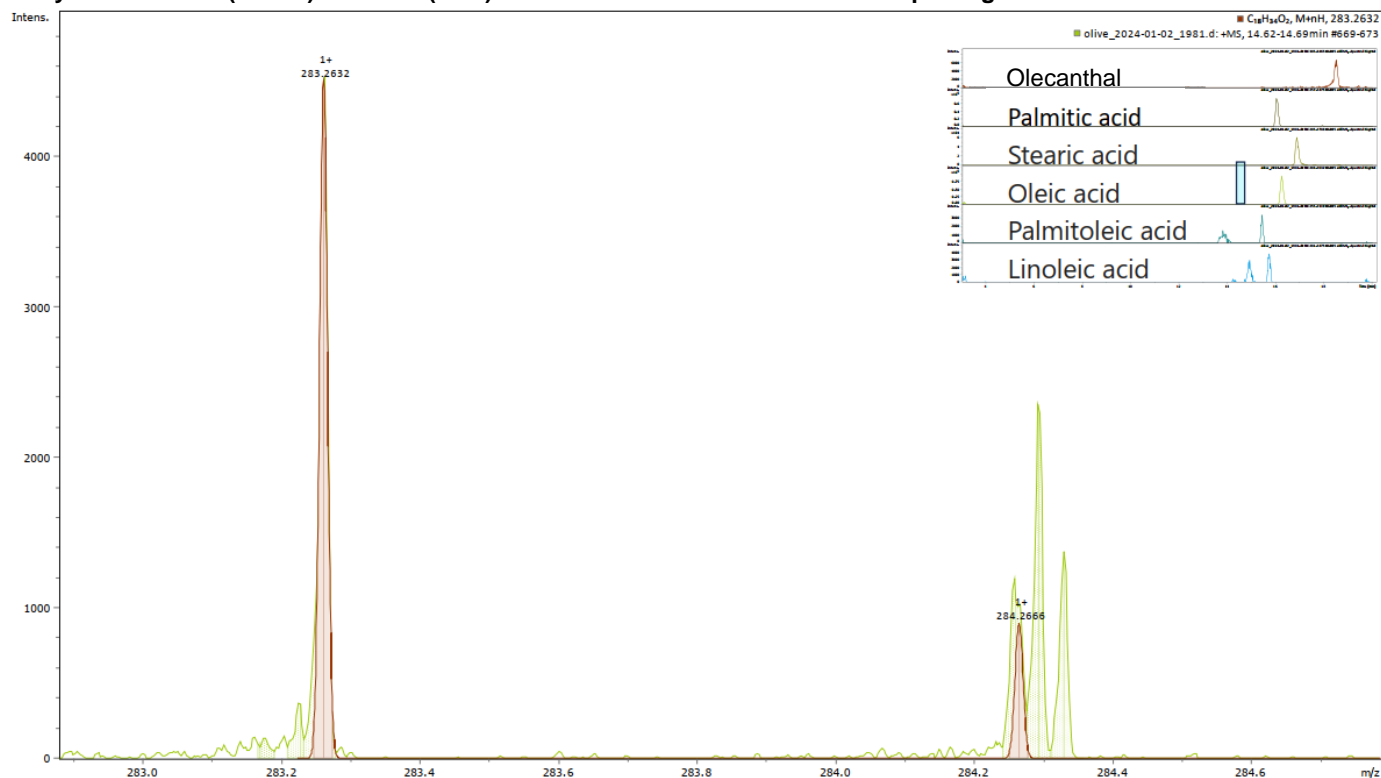
Spectrum of with spectral background subtract



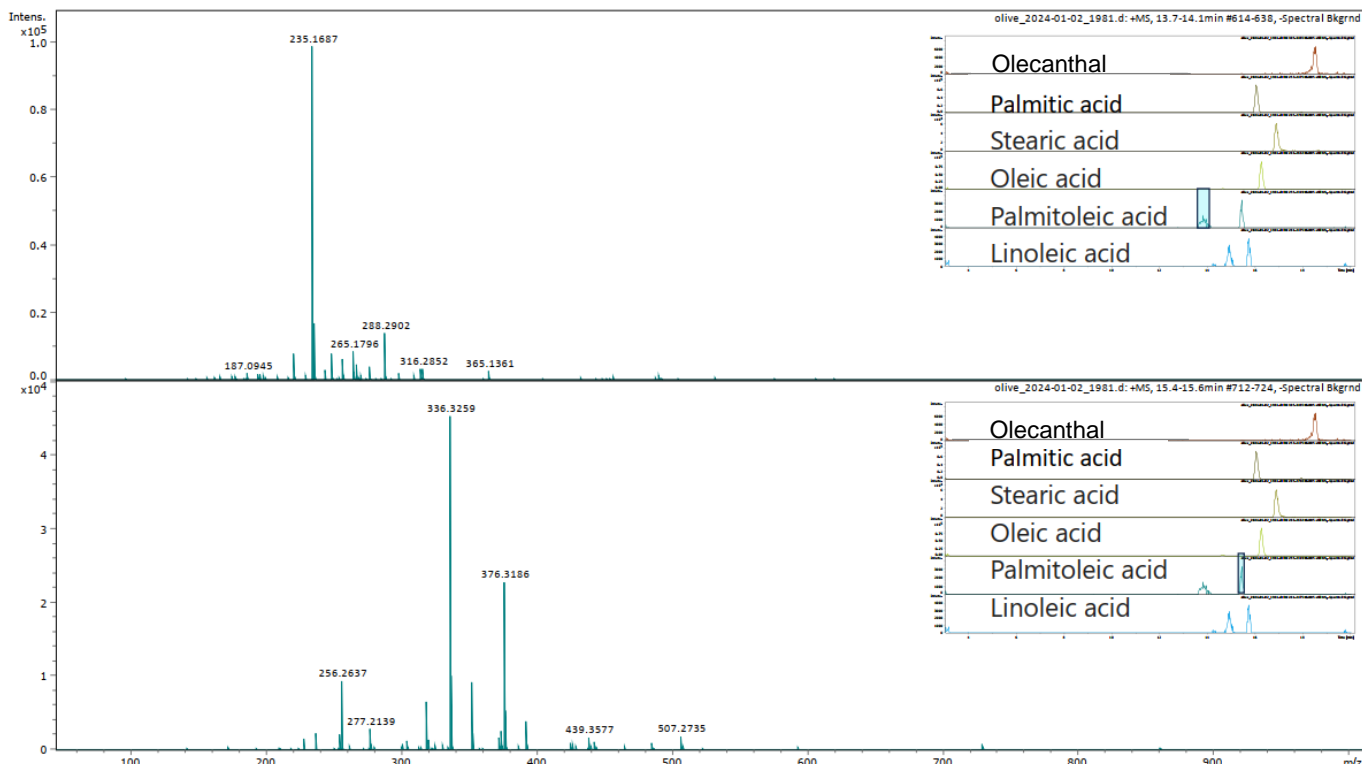
Top and bottom are data with no spectral background subtraction and middle is simulation of ion, formula located in top right of simulated spectrum.



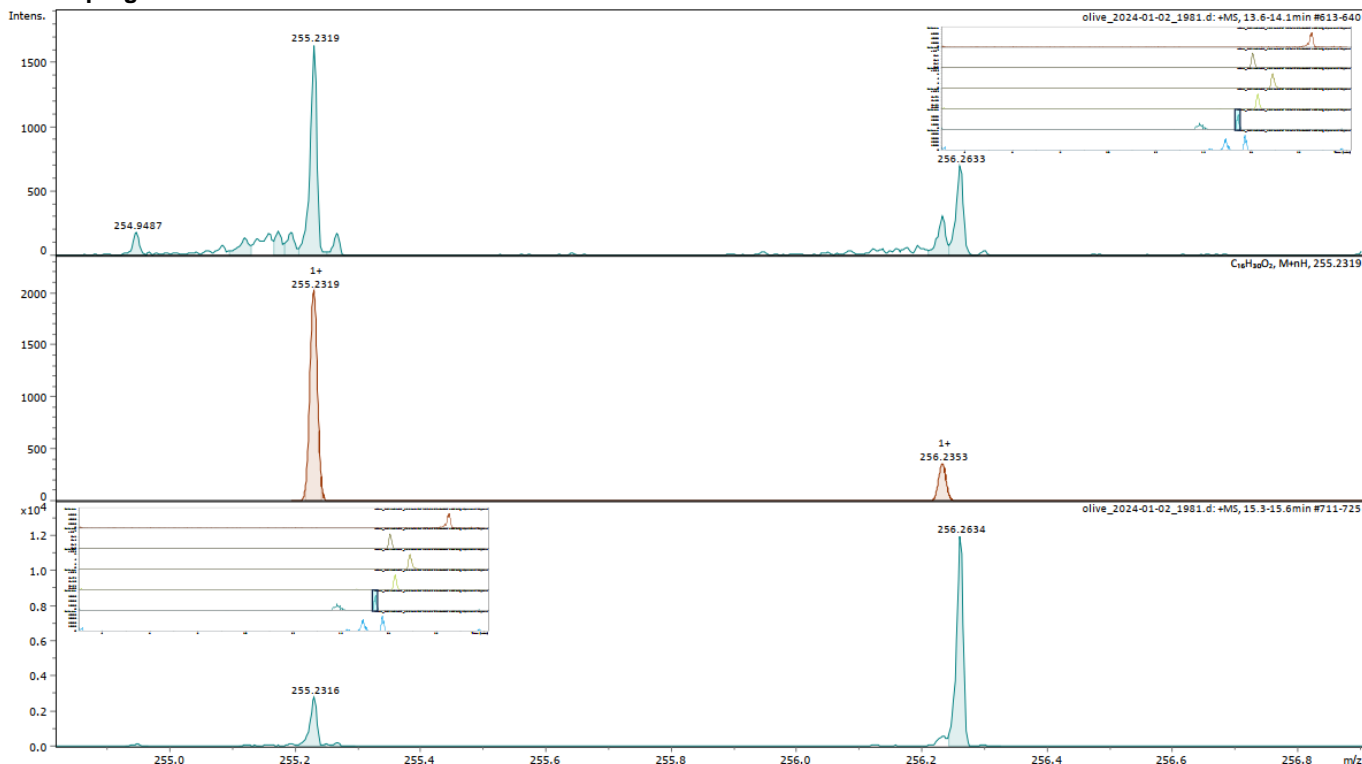
Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first and second isotope heights match.



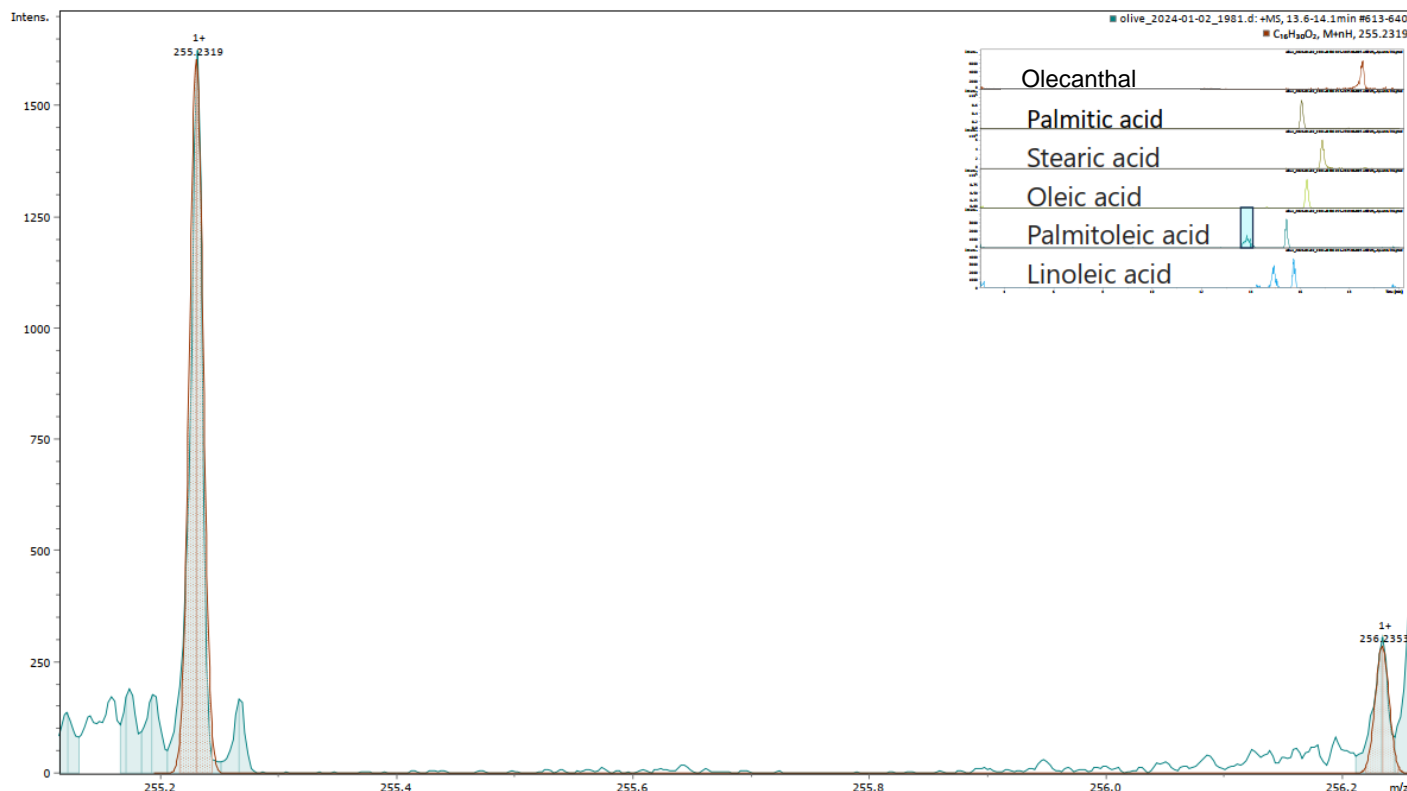
Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first isotope height matches but not second isotope. Second isotope has an interfering peak but appears from shoulder that is higher than expected. Running a standard would remove all doubt.



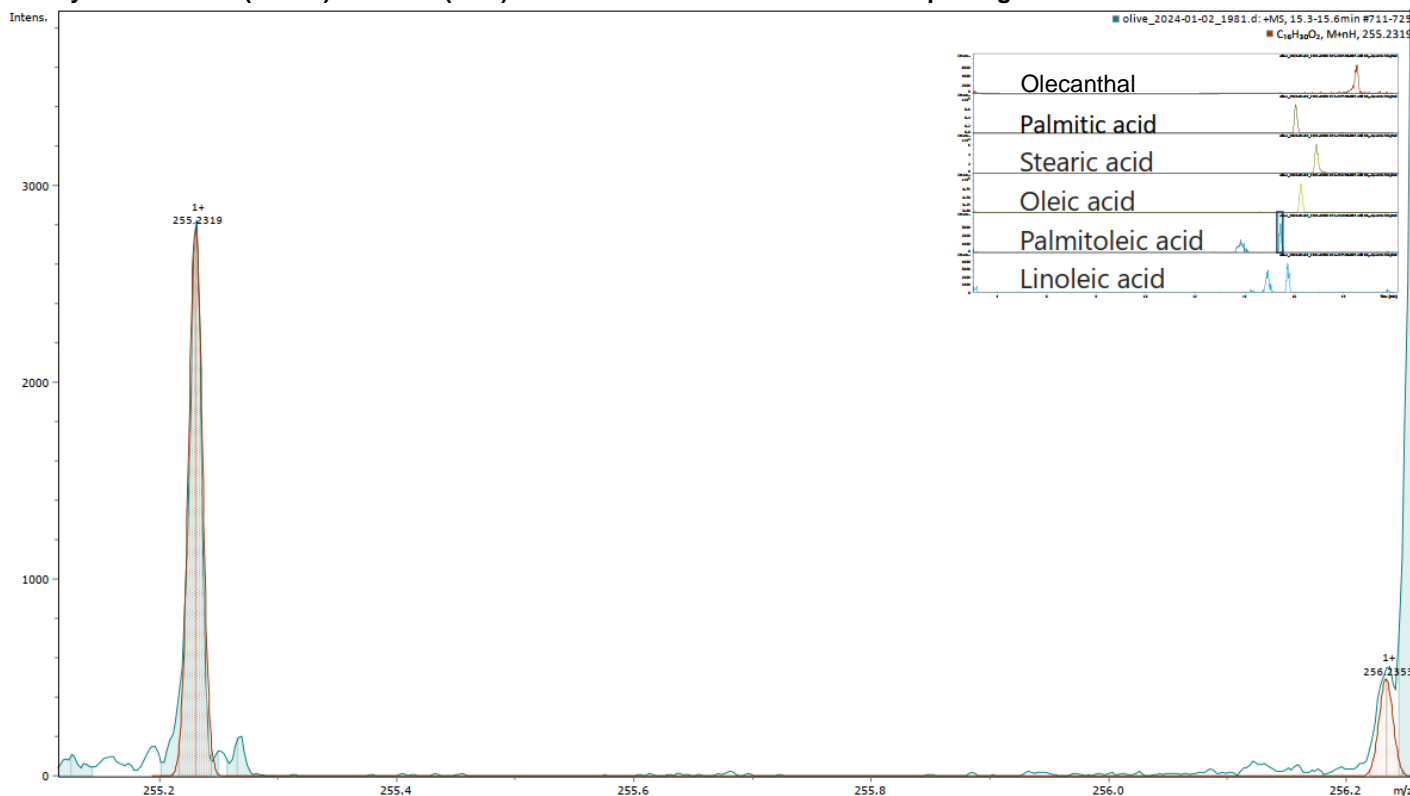
Spectrum of with spectral background subtract of first peak and second peak. Elution times can also be seen in each window top right.



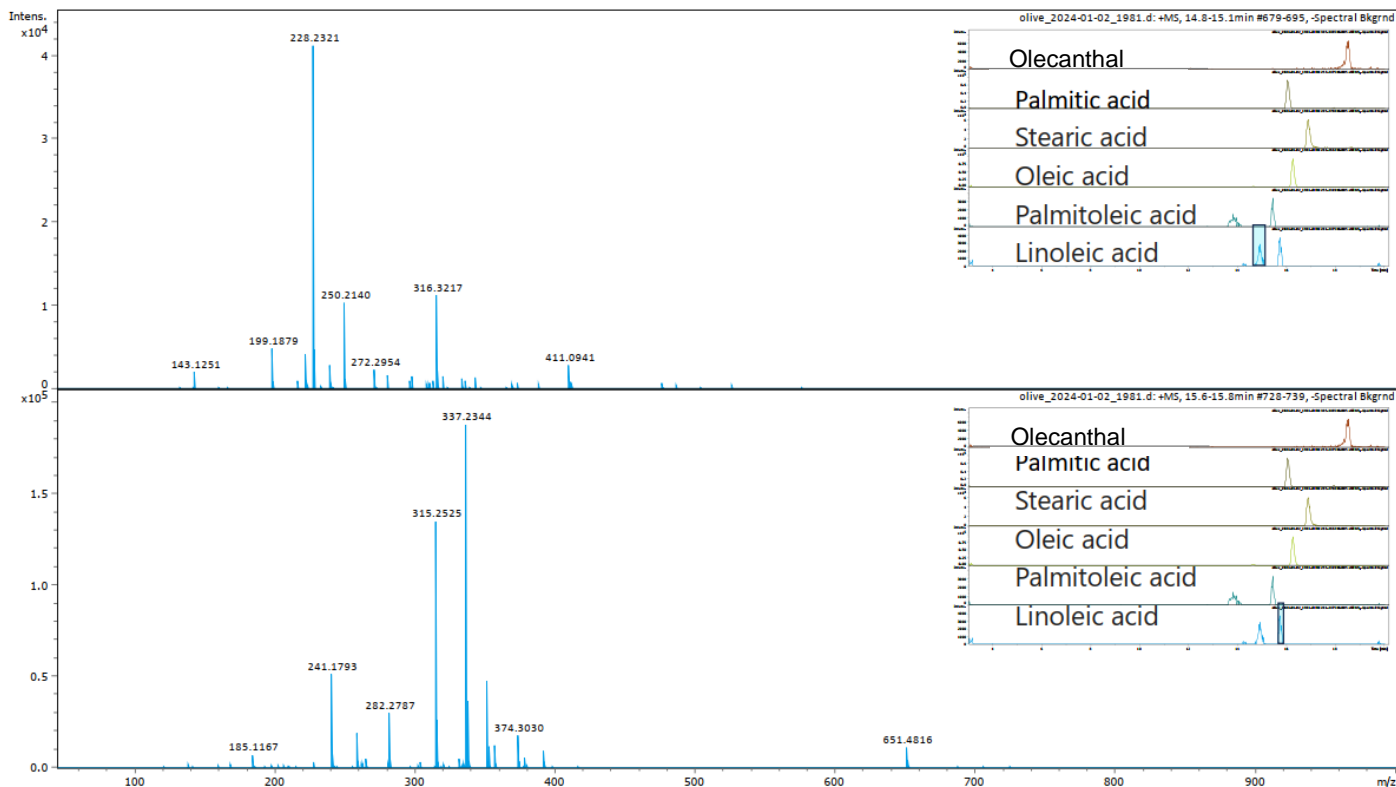
Top and bottom are data with no spectral background subtraction and middle is simulation of ion, formula located in top right of simulated spectrum. The top spectrum appears to be a better match but running a standard would confirm this.



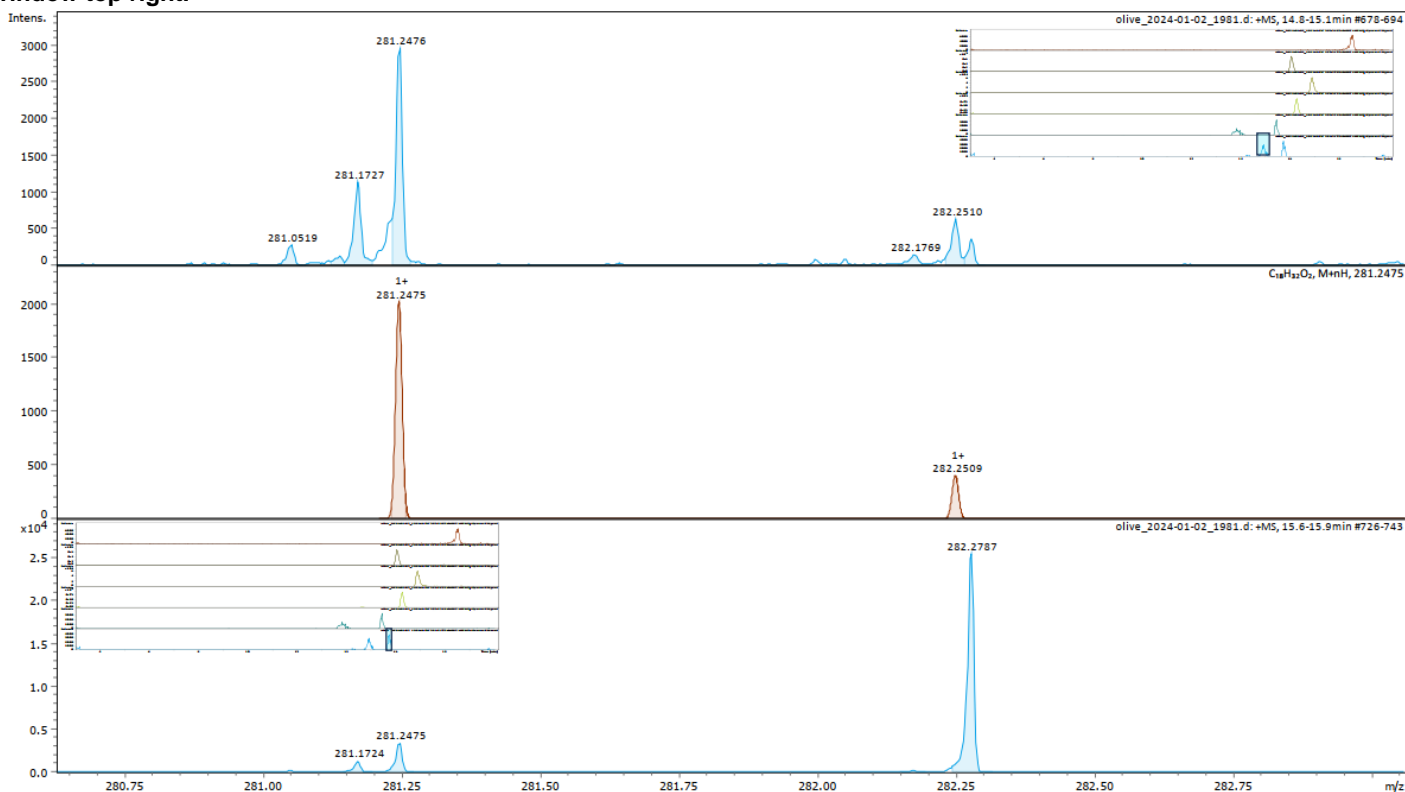
Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first and second isotope heights match.



Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first and isotope heights match but not second isotope leading to believe the first peak is the ion of interest but the second isotope is not fully resolved from neighboring peak so confirmation by a standard would be best.

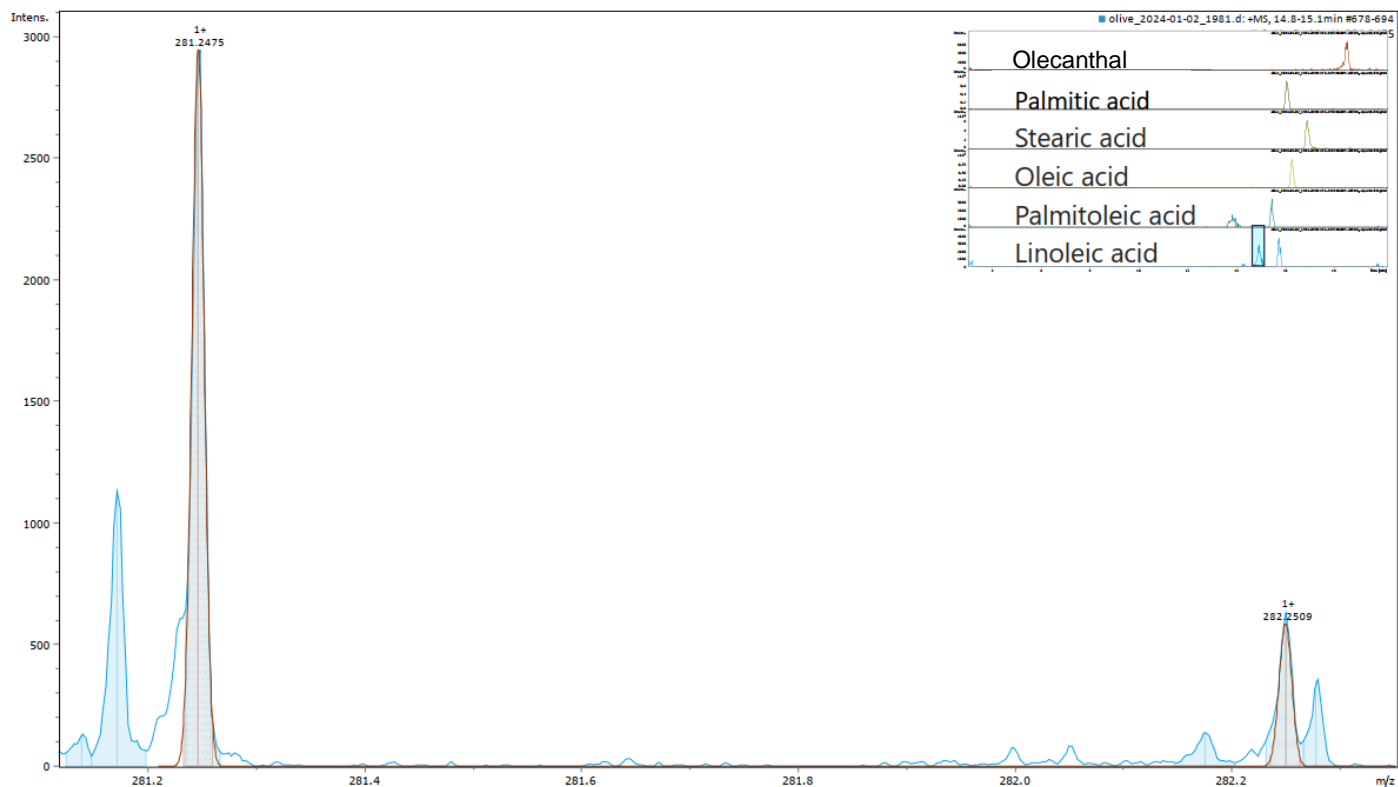


Spectrum of with spectral background subtract of first peak and second peak. Elution times can also be seen in each window top right.

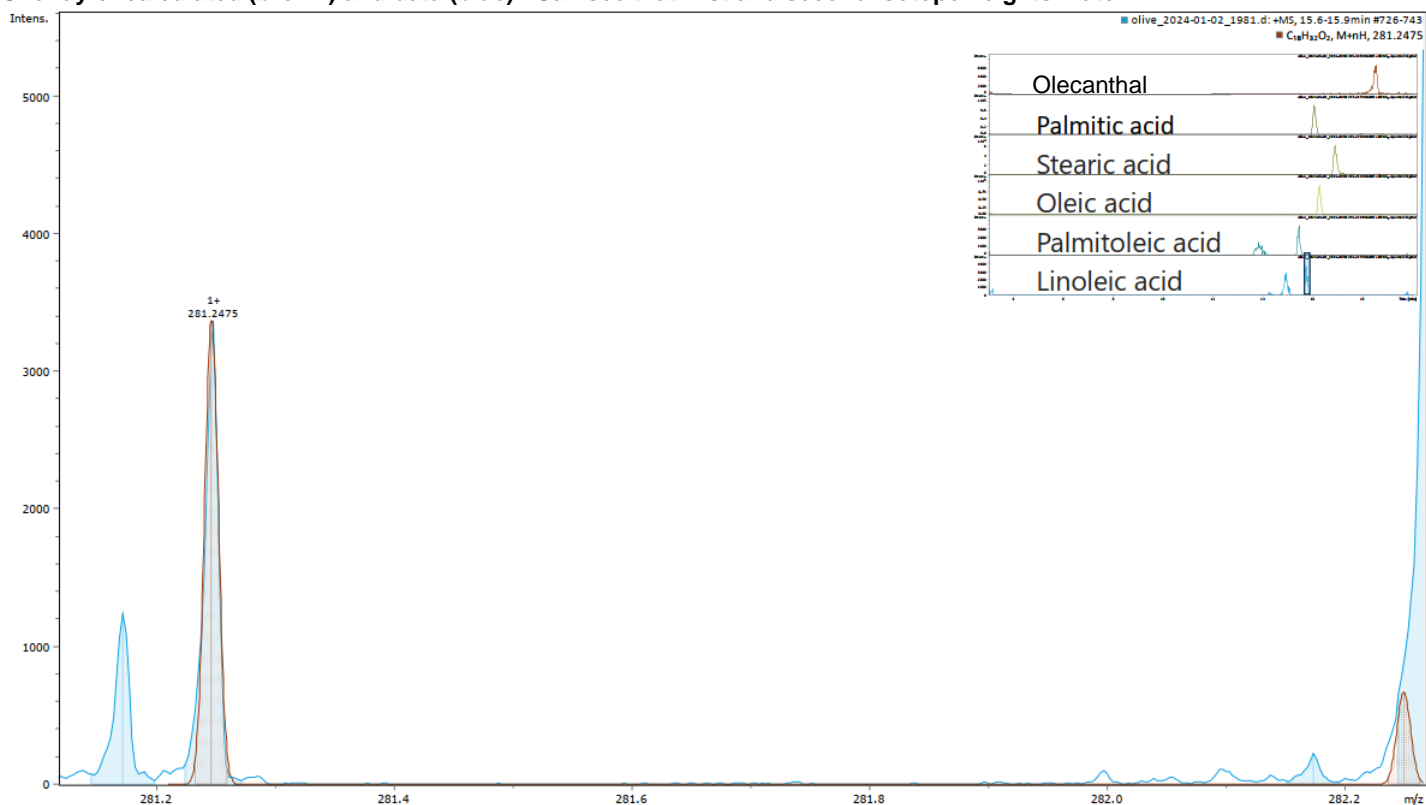


Top and bottom are data with no spectral background subtraction and middle is simulation of ion, formula located in top right of simulated spectrum.





Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first and second isotope heights match.



Overlay of calculated (brown) and data (blue). Can see that first height match but second isotope is buried under the neighboring peak. Need to run standard to distinguish ion of interest.

**Sample Photo:**



Alfa Chemistry authenticate the photo on original report only

\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*