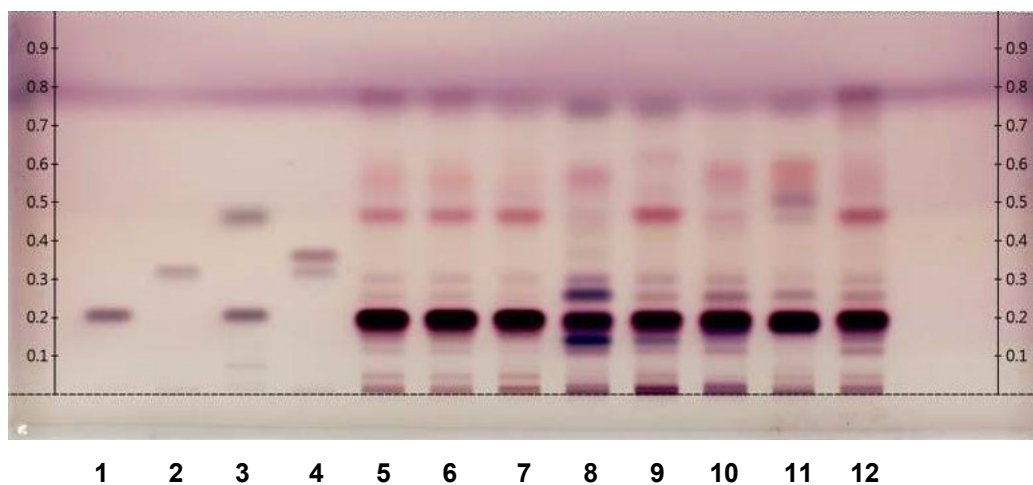


***Santalum album* Oil – Identification**

High-Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography



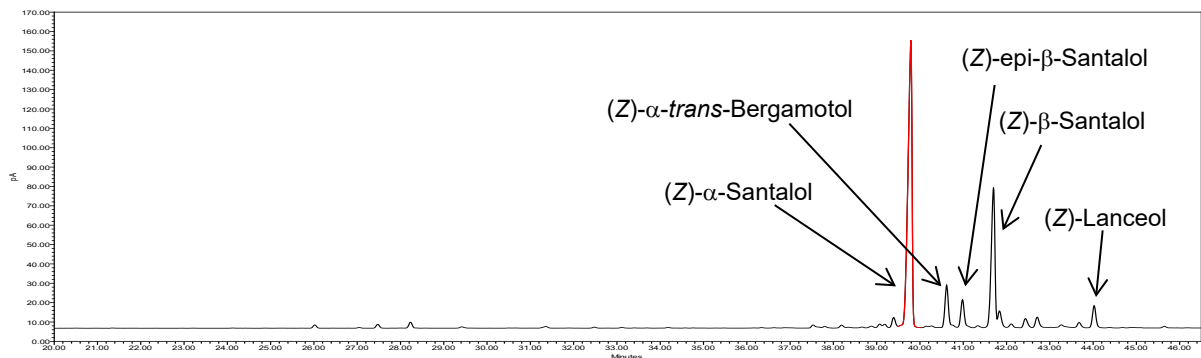
Typical HPTLC Chromatogram

These chromatograms are supplied for information only

Track assignment: 1) Linalool, 2) Isoeugenol, 3) Linalool and linalyl acetate (increasing R_F), 4) Isoeugenol and isoeugenyl acetate (increasing R_F) 5) USP *Santalum album* Oil RS, 6-7) *Santalum album* Oil, 8) *Santalum spicatum* Oil (Australian Sandalwood Oil), 9) Vanuatu Sandalwood Oil, 10) New Caledonia Sandalwood Oil, 11) African Sandalwood Oil, 12) *Santalum paniculatum* Oil (Hawaiian Sandalwood Oil)

Sample solutions:	according to the monograph
Standard solutions:	in toluene
Plate:	HPTLC, Silica gel 60 F ₂₅₄ , 5 µm
Application volume:	2 µL for standard solution and sample solution, as 8-mm bands
Relative Humidity:	about 33%
Developing solvent system:	ethyl acetate and toluene (5:95)
Developing distance:	7 cm
Detection:	treat with Anisaldehyde reagent, heat at 100° for 3 min, and examine under white light

GC



Representative chromatogram of Content of Santalols in *Santalum album* Oil

This chromatogram is supplied for information only

Solution preparation: according to the monograph
Detector: Flame ionization (FID)
Column: 0.25-mm × 30-m fused silica capillary; coated with 0.25-μm film of phase G1

Temperature

Injector port: 250°

Detector: 250°

Column: Table 1

Table 1

Initial Temperature (°)	Temperature Ramp (°/min)	Final Temperature (°)	Hold Time at Final Temperature (min)
70	-	70	10
70	2	220	5

Carrier gas: hydrogen (H₂)

Flow rate: 2.7 mL/min

Injection volume: 1 μL