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Supporting Information

Appendix: Methods for e-cigarette liquid analyses

This supporting information was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed. It is posted as supplied by the authors.

Appendix to: Chivers E, Janka M, Franklin P, et al. Nicotine and other potentially harmful compounds in “nicotine-free” e-cigarette liquids in Australia. *Med J Aust* 2019; doi: 10.5694/mja2.12059.

Appendix: Methods for e-cigarette liquid analyses

E-cigarette liquids were analysed by a commercial laboratory, Western Australian Organic and Isotope Geochemistry, Curtin University (Perth, Western Australia). Small amounts (1–5 mg) of each e-cigarette liquid were dissolved in pyridine to achieve a concentration of 2.5 mg/mL. 70 µL of the resultant solution was transferred to a 300 µL micro-insert in a gas chromatography vial. 100 µL BSTFA (*N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide) was then added to each vial before samples were vortexed and warmed for one hour at 70°C. The derivatised samples were diluted with pyridine prior to gas chromatography–mass spectrometry analysis in a HP 6890 gas chromatograph and a 5973 detector. The column used was a Zebron ZB-5MSi capillary gas chromatography column (length, 30 m; internal diameter, 0.25 mm; phase thickness, 0.25 µm). A 1 µL sample was injected with a cool on-column injection system. The gas chromatography oven was held at 50°C for 1 min then raised by 6°C/min to 320°C, before being held at 320°C for 24 min.