

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

PROJECT TITLE: DETERMINATION OF NORNICOTINE AND NICOTINE IN TOBACCO ON THE GAS CHROMATOGRAM FLAME IONIZATION DETECTOR

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ABSTRACT

In recent years , research carried out by tobacco chemists has shown the secondary alkaloid nornicotine to be a precursor to the metabolism of the carcinogen N-nitrosonomicotine (NNN) hence, highlighting the need to develop chromatographic methods of analysis that quantify and qualify not only the highly addictive nicotine but nornicotine as well. The gas chromatograph (flame ionisation detector) offers superior resolution and wide linear range suitable for such an analysis. Conventional steam distillation extraction of the tobacco alkaloids is used with subsequent liquid-liquid extraction in order to avoid backflash effects that result in peak splitting and tailing as a result of using water as the solvent. Dichloromethane was chosen as the organic solvent. The recovery of the analytes was found to be approximately 88.97 and 89.72% for nornicotine and nicotine respectively. Nornicotine and nicotine were eluted at 2.84 min and 3.66 min respectively upon chromatographic analysis. The calibration curves for both analytes were linear with correlation coefficients of 1 and 0.998 for nomicotine and nicotine respectively. Mass spectrometric analysis showed the presence of other secondary alkaloids within the tobacco extract. These included myosmine, anabasine, anatabine and isonicoteine. The developed method was successfully used in the determination of nomicotine and nicotine in real tobacco samples.