



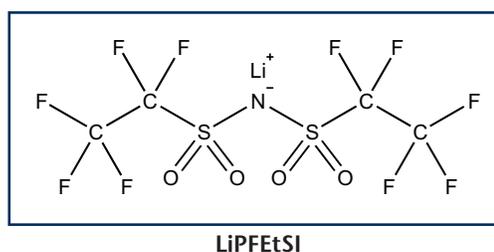
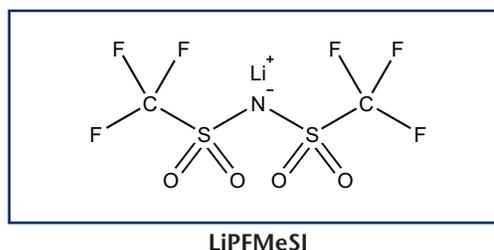
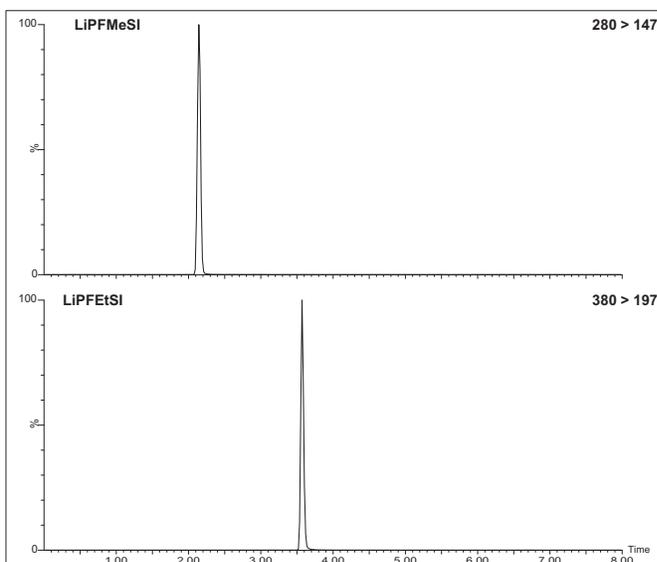
NEW PRODUCTS

LiPFMeSI & LiPFEtSI

A global increase in the generation of electronic waste has gained the attention of environmental researchers because device components (e.g., rechargeable batteries) have been identified as a growing source of PFAS emissions. This has led to the discovery of a host of new PFAS compounds in environmental samples, including lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (also known as HQ-115, bistriflimide, or NTf_2), a popular electrolyte salt used in lithium-ion batteries. Recently, HQ-115 has been of interest as an emerging environmental contaminant due to its structural similarity to commonly analyzed anionic PFAS, its detection in drinking water and soil samples, and apparent toxicity. ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) has also included HQ-115 on the analyte list for methods D8421 and D8535 for the determination of PFAS in aqueous and soil/biosolid matrices, respectively. In response, **Wellington** has prepared certified reference standards of both lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (**LiPFMeSI**) and lithium bis(pentafluoroethanesulfonyl)imide (**LiPFEtSI**).

Catalogue Number	Product (methanol)	Qty	Conc
LiPFMeSI	Lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide	1.2 mL	50.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}^*$
LiPFEtSI	Lithium bis(pentafluoroethanesulfonyl)imide	1.2 mL	50.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}^*$

* Listed concentration is reported as the salt.



Quality
ISO 9001

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