

**Metropolitan Museum of Art**  
**Gas Chromatography- Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Results from Material Analysis**

This document includes (1) a mass spectrum and (2) the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted from samples using GC-MS analysis. The data is not interpreted; however, several classes of chemicals are highlighted because they are potential risks for artwork in an enclosed environment. A basic key, provided below, indicates those classes. The amount of each chemical identified has not been determined; similarly, it is not known how much of each chemical is necessary to do damage to art. Finally, peaks may be present that are the result of the sample adsorbing chemicals from the air and reemitting them during testing rather than being inherent to the sample. Research is ongoing to determine specifically which chemicals and amounts are required to negatively affect artifacts.

**Highlighted data:**

Pink – chemicals currently known to be hazardous to art

Green – amines; can raise the pH, are suspected to react with acids and may form crystals in an enclosed environment

Yellow – chemicals of the following type, which *may* be hazardous to art:

*Acids* – lower the pH, corrosive to metals, degrade organic materials

*Aldehydes* – can convert to acids with heat or exposure to UV light

*Esters* – can hydrolyze into acids with heat and humidity

*Sulfur-containing compounds* – known to tarnish and corrode some metals

*Halogenated compounds* – can become reactive with exposure to heat and UV light

*Nitrogen-containing, not amine* – can react with other off-gassed chemicals

*Alkynes* – can become reactive when exposed to heat or UV light

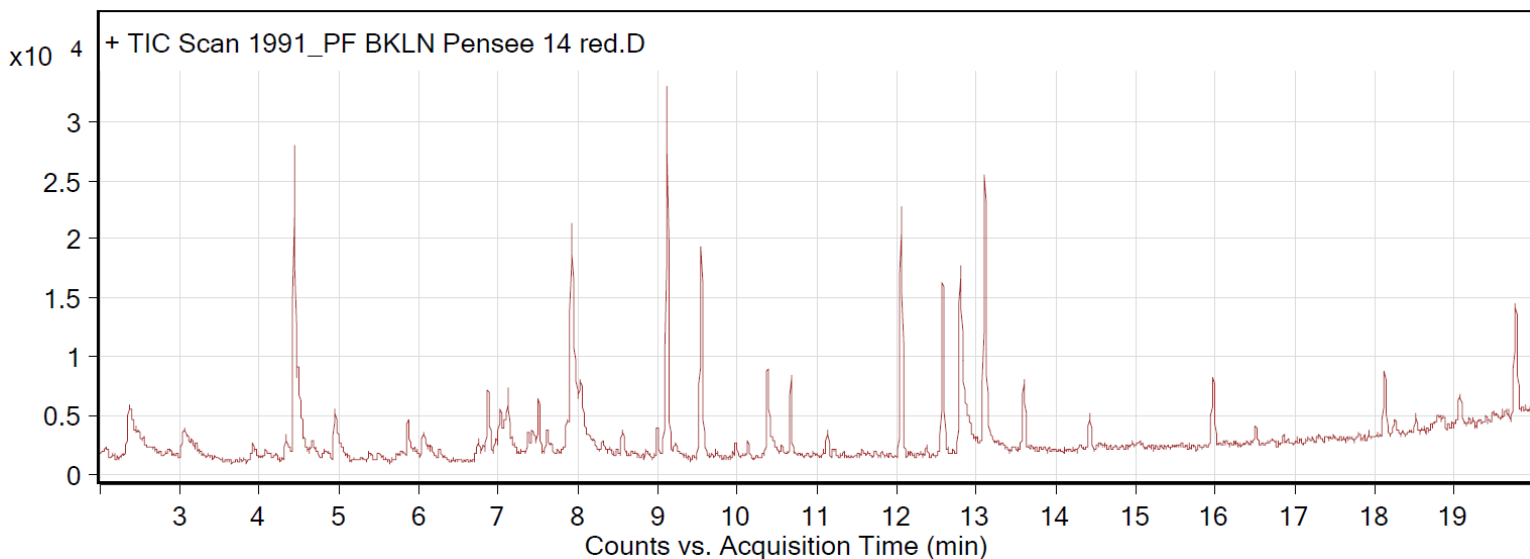
Sample: Pierre Frey Pensee 14 fabric red

Oddy test result: Temporary

Date collected: 1/8/2018

Technique used: SPME with a PDMS/DVB fiber; Agilent 7890B GC and 5977B MS fitted with a GL Sciences OPTIC-4 multimode inlet and LEAP PAL RTC autosampler; Pre-heated at 60°C for 20 minutes; fiber exposure at 60°C for 20 minutes; sample injected into 220°C inlet and cryo-trapped for 2 min at -15°C; GC ramped from 35°C to 250 °C at 10°C/min. Data analyzed in Masshunter Qualitative Analysis. Deconvoluted data with > 85% match with a NIST 17.0 or Wiley 9 library are reported.

VOCs not highlighted are because they were also observed in blanks: (1) 13.1 min: 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxyl-2,4,4-trimethylpentyl ester propanoic acid



#### Compound Table

RT	Score (Lib)	Area	Name	Formula
2.37	92.01	36514	Acetic acid	C2H4O2
4.44	94.72	71890	Tetrachloroethylene	C2Cl4
4.95	85.67	14905	3-(ethoxymethyl)-3,4,4-trimethyl-1,2-dioxetane	C8H16O3
6.87	94.1	19819	1-Phenyl-1,2-propanedione	C9H8O2
7.91	94.89	87424	1-Hexanol, 2-ethyl-	C8H18O
9.12	94.41	61251	Nonanal	C9H18O
12.57	88.64	26782	(2S,3S)-Methyl(2,3-diacetoxy)propanoate	C8H12O6
12.8	92.09	54624	2,2-Dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxy-1-isopropyl)propyl ester of isobutanoic acid	C12H24O3
13.11	96.95	49881	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethylpentyl ester	C12H24O3
14.42	87.88	5351	Methyl 5-[3,3-bis(trimethylsilyl)oxiran-2-yl]pentanoate	C14H30O3Si2
15.98	87.28	7088	1,2(S)-Epoxyheptane	C7H14O
18.12	93.47	9900	1-Phenyl-5-phenylsulfonyl-2-epoxypentane	C17H18O3S
19.76	85.6	18776	1-Fluoro-1-propenyl phenyl sulfone	C9H9FO2S