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

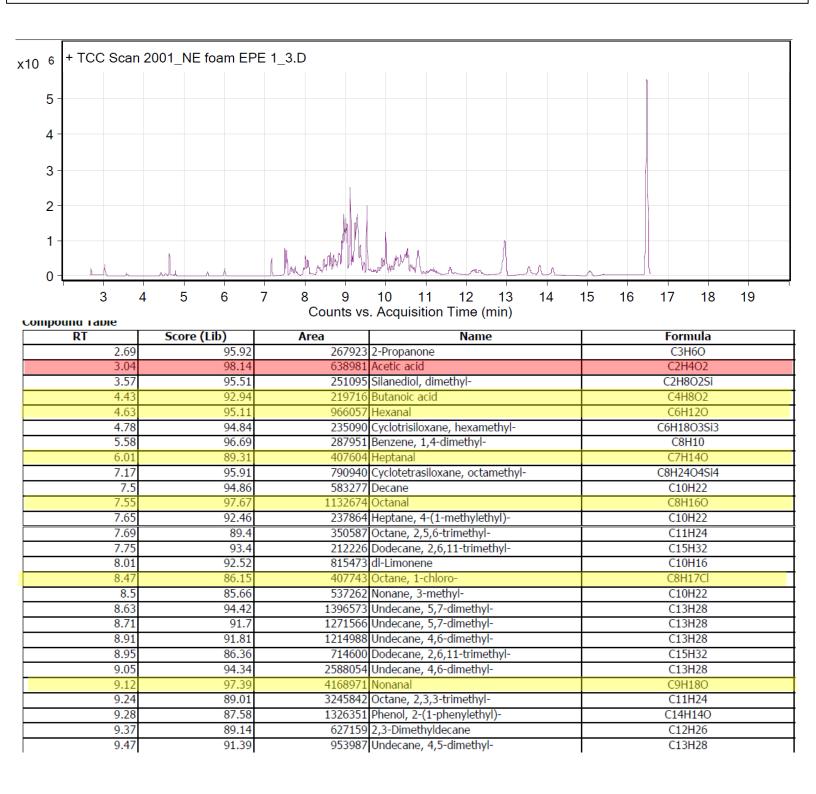
Sample: New England Foam 1.3 lb expanded polyethylene foam

Oddy test result: Temporary

Date collected: 12/23/2017

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. Samples > 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) 13.8 min: 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxyl-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl ester propanoic acid



9.54	89.25	2853564	Cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl-	C10H30O5Si5
9.82	91.83	542479	Decane, 3,4-dimethyl-	C12H26
9.99	86.66	1158219	Acetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester	C10H20O2
10.23	89.73		1-Hexanol, 2-ethyl-	C8H18O
10.29	87.28	664519	Undecane, 5-methyl-	C12H26
10.38	92.76		Nonanal	C9H18O
10.48	89.52	1222182	Undecane, 5-methyl-	C12H26
10.56	86.91		Tetradecane	C14H30
10.81	88.46	1880775	Cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl-	C10H30O5Si5
11.21	86.49	301483	1-Octanol	C8H18O
11.6	89.89	794086	Dodecane	C12H26
12.18	87.46	795698	2-Propenoic acid, octyl ester	C11H20O2
12.88	92.74		Tridecane	C13H28
12.95	89.6		Cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl-	C12H36O6Si6
13.81	91.43	1167797	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy- 2,2,4-trimethylpentyl ester	C12H24O3
14.14	92.96		Tetradecane	C14H30
15.37	90.19		Dodecane, 2,6,11-trimethyl-	C15H32
16.48	87.82	18318477	PENTAN-1,3-DIOLDIISOBUTYRATE, 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-	C16H30O4