

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

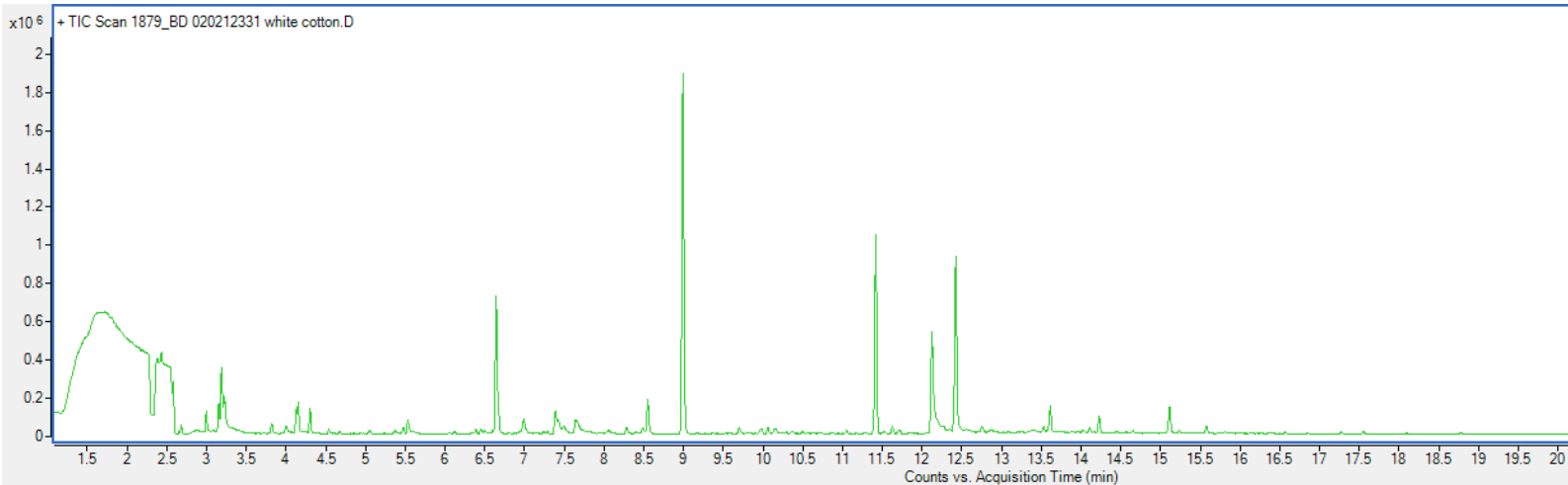
Sample: Baumann Dekor; off-white cotton fabric 020212331

Oddy test result: Temporary

Date collected: 12/09/2017

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 crotrapped for 2 min at -15°C; GC ramped from 40°C to 225 °C at 10°C/min. Data analyzed in masshunter Qualitative. Samples > 80% match with a NIST library are reported.

VOCs not highlighted are because they were also observed in blanks: (1) 12.1 min: 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl) propyl ester propanoic acid; (2) 12.4 min: 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl ester propanoic acid



Library results

RT	Score	Formula	MW	Area	CAS #	Name
3.189	95.4	C6H15N	101.1	486276	121-44-8	Triethylamine
6.645	95.4	C8H24O4Si4	296.1	1082278	556-67-2	Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-
7.386	94.9	C8H18O	130.1	341506	104-76-7	1-Hexanol, 2-ethyl-
7.642	96.2	C5H9NO	99.1	306037	872-50-4	2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-methyl-
8.549	97.0	C9H18O	142.1	319510	124-19-6	Nonanal
8.991	92.2	C10H30O5Si5	370.1	2812612	541-02-6	Cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl-
11.417	91.1	C12H36O6Si6	444.1	1468335	540-97-6	Cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl-
12.125	93.7	C12H24O3	216.2	1340643	74367-33-2	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)propyl ester
12.421	93.5	C12H24O3	216.2	1625713	77-68-9	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl ester