## 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

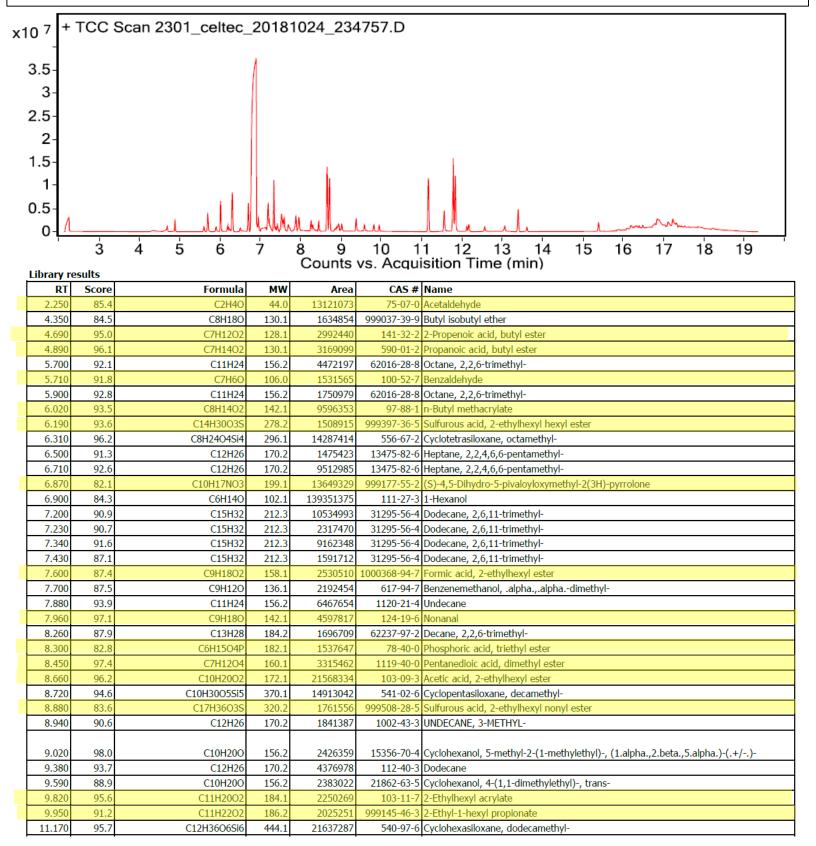
Alkynes – can become reactive when exposed to heat or UV light

Sample: Vycom: Celtec expanded PVC board

Date collected: 10/23/2018

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 auto-sampler; Pre-heated at 60°C for 20 minutes; fiber exposure at 60°C for 20 minutes; sample injected into 220°C inlet and cryotrapped for 2 min at -15°C; GC ramped from 40°C to 225 °C at 10°C/min. Data analyzed using the Masshunter Qualitative program. Samples > 80% match with a NIST 17.0 library are reported.

VOCs not highlighted are because they were also observed in blanks: (1) 11.6 min: 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxyl-1-methylethyl) propyl ester propanoic acid; (2) 11.8 min: 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxyl-2,4,4-trimethylpentyl ester propanoic acid



11.560	91.6	C12H24O3	216.2	8258179	74367-33-2	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)propyl ester
11.790	85.8	C11H22O2	186.2	16950831	142-60-9	Propanoic acid, octyl ester
11.840	92.8	C12H24O3	216.2	12306850	74367-34-3	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethylpentyl ester
12.120	95.5	C14H30	198.2	1765818	629-59-4	Tetradecane
12.570	90.2	C10H20O2S	204.1	1793740	7659-86-1	2-Ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate
13.400	80.4	C14H42O7Si7	518.1	8737087	107-50-6	Cycloheptasiloxane, tetradecamethyl-
13.620	96.9	C15H24O	220.2	1486156	128-37-0	Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-
15.390	90.6	C16H48O8Si8	592.2	3394170	556-68-3	Cyclooctasiloxane, hexadecamethyl-
17.120	82.9	C18H54O9Si9	666.2	1916966	556-71-8	Cyclononasiloxane, octadecamethyl-