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

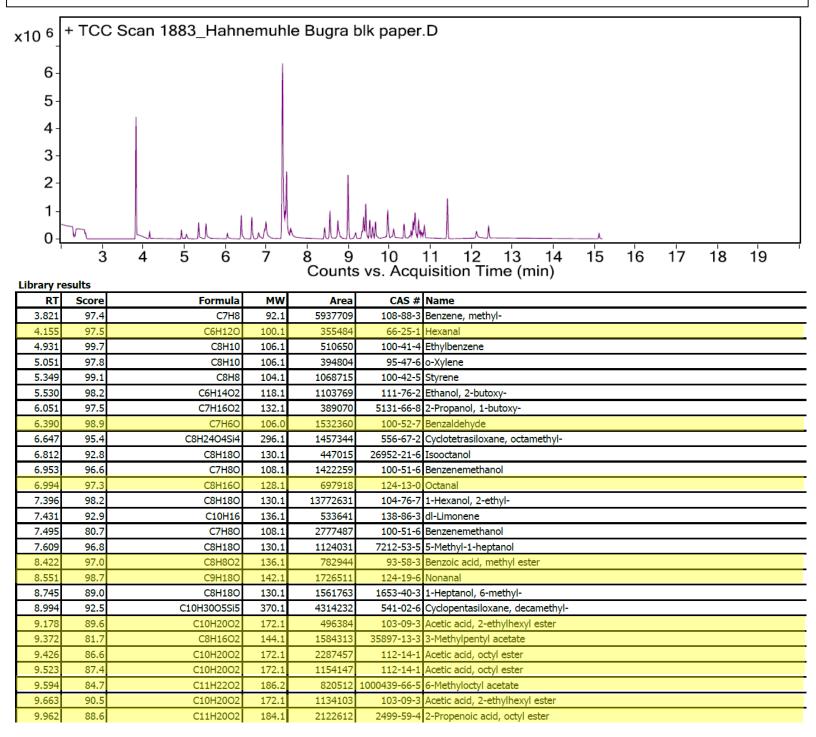
Sample: Talas; Hahnemuhle antique Bugra paper #313; cellulose; black

Oddy test result: Permanent

Date collected: 12/11/2017

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



10.105	87.2	C10H22O	158.2	720518	106-21-8	1-Octanol, 3,7-dimethyl-
10.360	86.5	C11H20O2	184.1	935181	2499-59-4	2-Propenoic acid, octyl ester
10.531	88.2	C11H20O2	184.1	462682	42928-87-0	acrylic acid octyl ester
10.627	90.2	C11H20O2	184.1	1950226	2499-59-4	2-Propenoic acid, octyl ester
10.714	86.6	C11H20O2	184.1	1256582	2499-59-4	2-Propenoic acid, octyl ester
10.856	92.2	C8H18O	130.1	833962	57803-73-3	(S)-(+)-5-Methyl-1-heptanol
11.420	91.2	C12H36O6Si6	444.1	2480109	540-97-6	Cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl-
12.125	90.6	C12H24O3	216.2	743944	74367-33-2	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)propyl ester
12.421	93.2	C12H24O3	216.2	821755	77-68-9	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl ester
15.115	91.5	C16H30O4	286.2	352082	6846-50-0	PENTAN-1,3-DIOLDIISOBUTYRATE, 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-