

Biocide determination in ethnological collections – a methodological approach

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Biocides

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

organo-chlorine compounds

heavy metal compounds

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Biocides

qualitative detection methods

organo-chlorine compounds

heavy metal compounds

Biocides

qualitative detection methods

fast and reliable
measurement techniques
and
methods

Ethnological Museum Berlin

330,000 objects

Biocide contaminated storage areas



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Objects = Sources?

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330,000 objects

Biocide contaminated storage areas

Objects = Sources?

Differences in contamination rates?

Ethnological Museum Berlin

Pre-information → **Dust**

Samples - criterion

Cabinet cases and shelves in storage

- already analysed area (ALAB)
- organic materials
- return from Leipzig/ Celle

Dust

- not taken directly from surfaces of objects
- sample mix
- two pellets

Methods - usual

Organo-chlorine biocides



GC/MS

Active substances:

γ -Hexachlorocyclohexane (**lindane**), Pentachlorophenol (**PCP**), Dichloro-diphenyltrichloroethane (**DDT**) and its degradation products

Heavy metal compounds



Hydrid-
AAS

Elements:

Arsenic and mercury



ICP/MS



XRF

Method

XRF

Is chlorine a reliable indicator for the presence of organo-chlorine biocides (DDT, PCP, lindane)?

In cooperation with TU-Berlin
- financed by DBU -

μ -XRF spectrometer ArtTAX Pro Bruker AXS



Portable
Non-destructive

Polycapillar lense
 \varnothing 0,1 mm
Mo-tube 30 W
SDD
step motor for
x, y and z
CCD

Method

XRF

Organo-chlorine biocides



Chlorine
intensity

Heavy metal compounds



Arsenic
Mercury

Method

But!

Organo-chlorine biocides



Chlorine
intensity

Heavy metal compounds



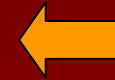
Arsenic
Mercury

Method

But!

~~Organo-chlorine biocides~~

**Inorganic
chlorides**



Heavy metal compounds

**Arsenic
Mercury**



Method

But!

~~Organo-chlorine biocides~~

**Inorganic
chlorides**



Heavy metal compounds

**Lead and
mercury
overlap
arsenic**



Method

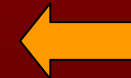
But!

~~Organo-chlorine biocides~~



**Inorganic
chlorides**

~~Heavy metal compounds~~



**Lead and
mercury
overlap
arsenic**

Method

TLC

Organo-chlorine biocides → No consistent qualitative results

ICP/MS

Heavy metal compounds → Arsenic
Mercury

Method

ICP/MS

No health risk values of heavy metals in dust

Statistics - Percentiles

Method

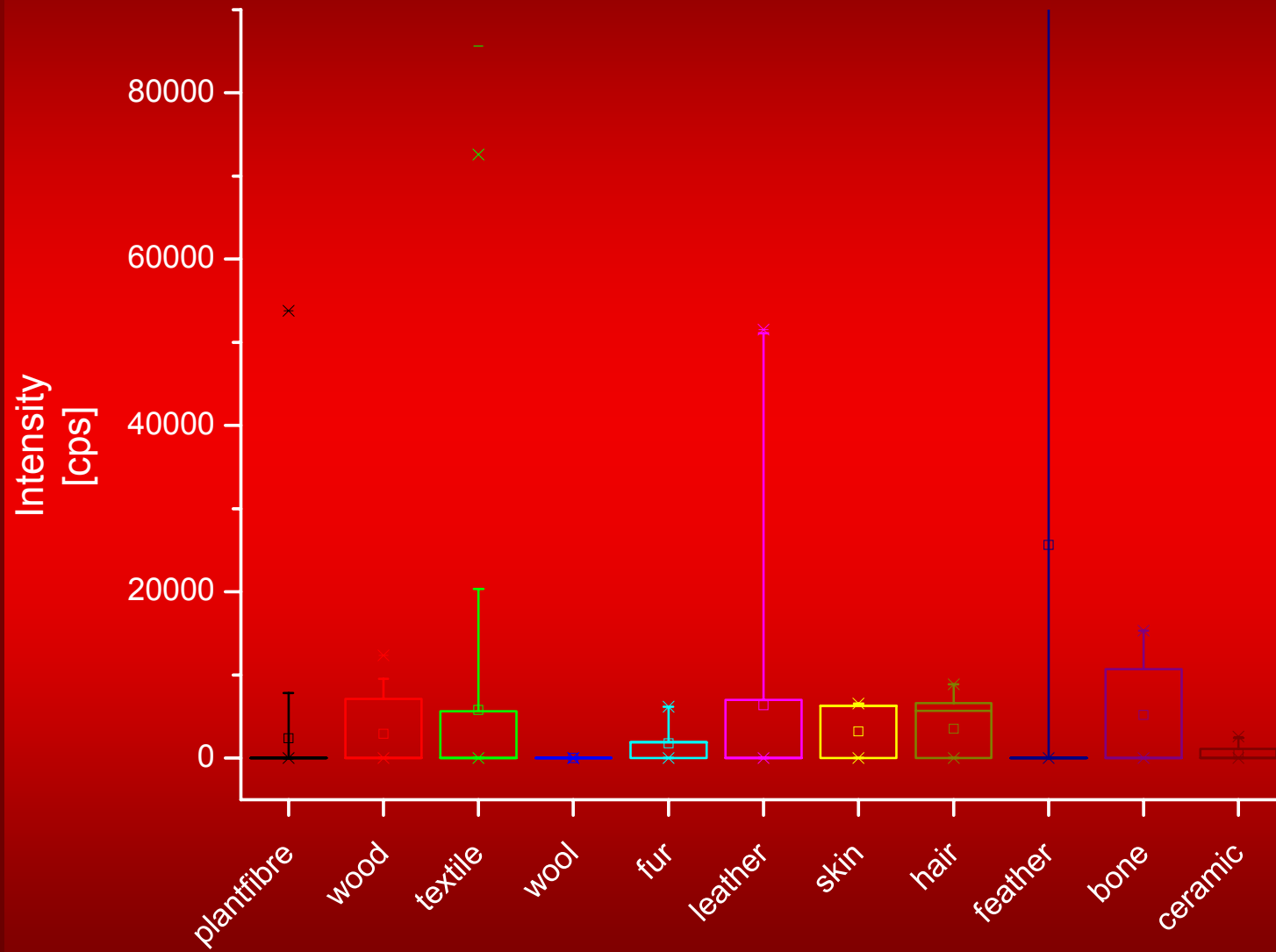
ICP/MS

Orientation value for heavy metals in dust [mg/kg]

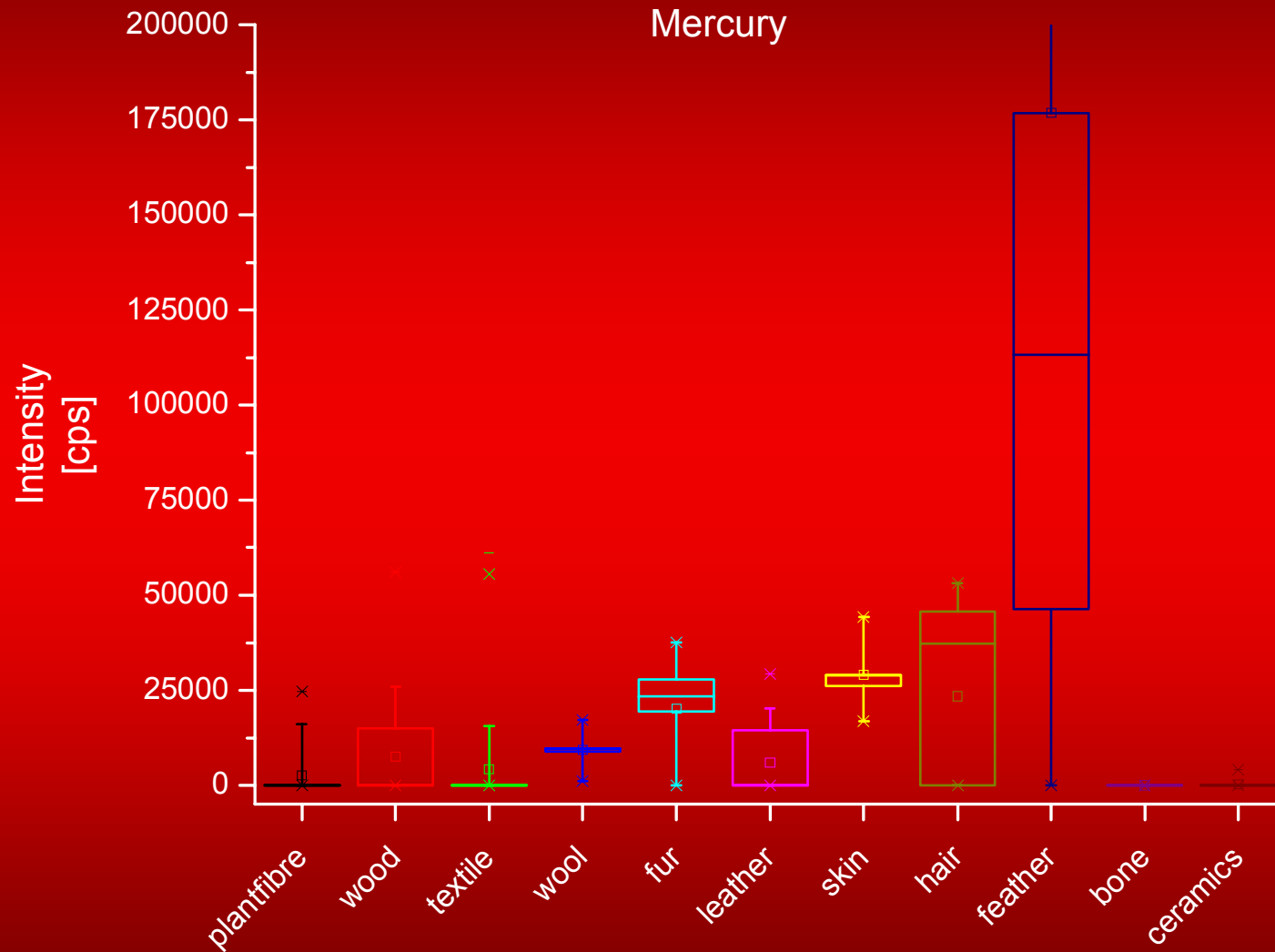
Heavy metals	Background value 10. Percentile	Normal value 50. Percentile	Remarkable value 90. Percentile
Arsenic	0,5	1	3
Lead	5	20	150
Mercury	0,15	0,5	1

Source: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ökologischer Forschungsinstitute AGÖF – Orientierungswerte für Inhaltsstoffe von Raum- und Hausstaub, 03/2005

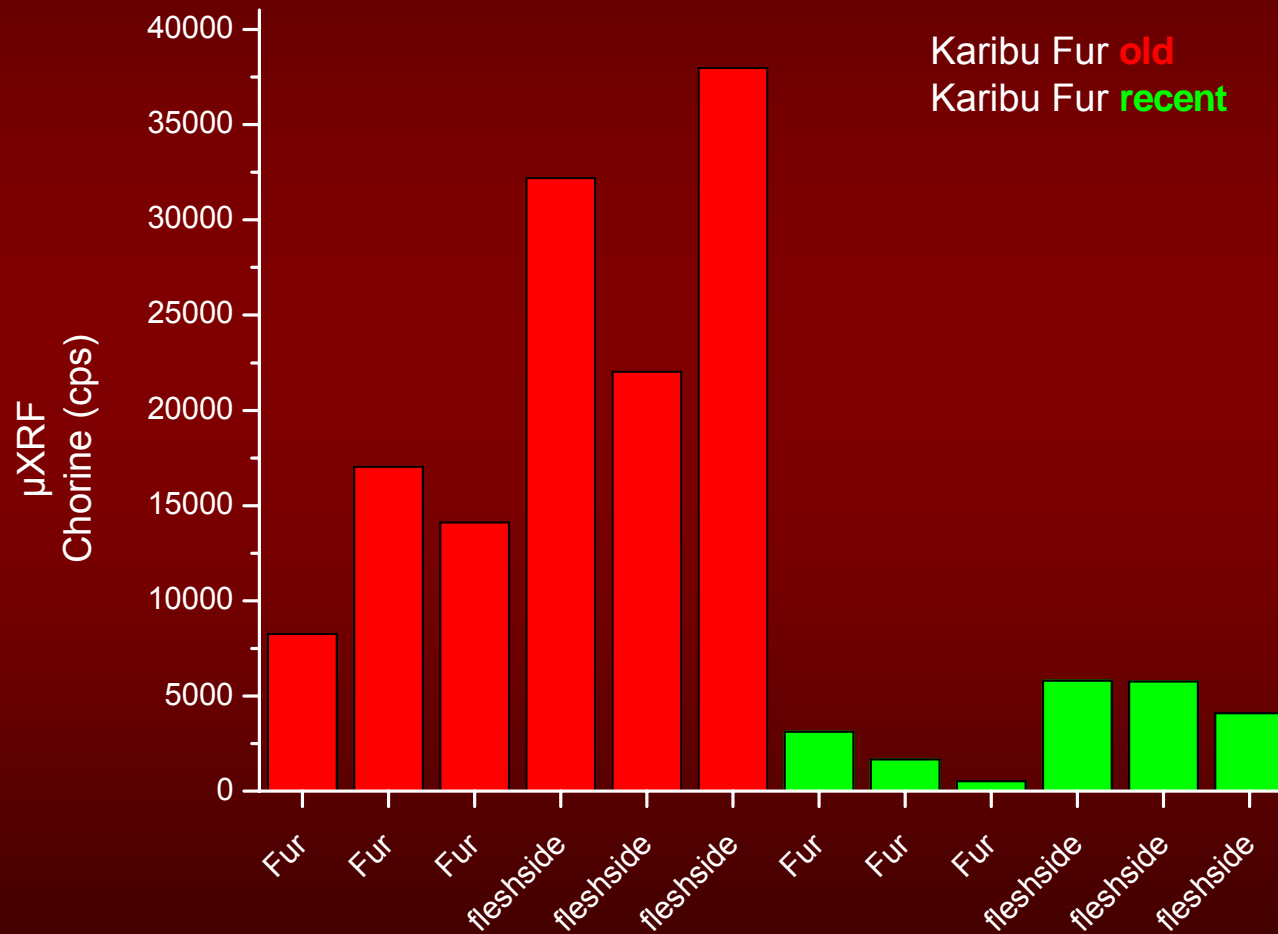
Results – arsenic on surfaces of objects



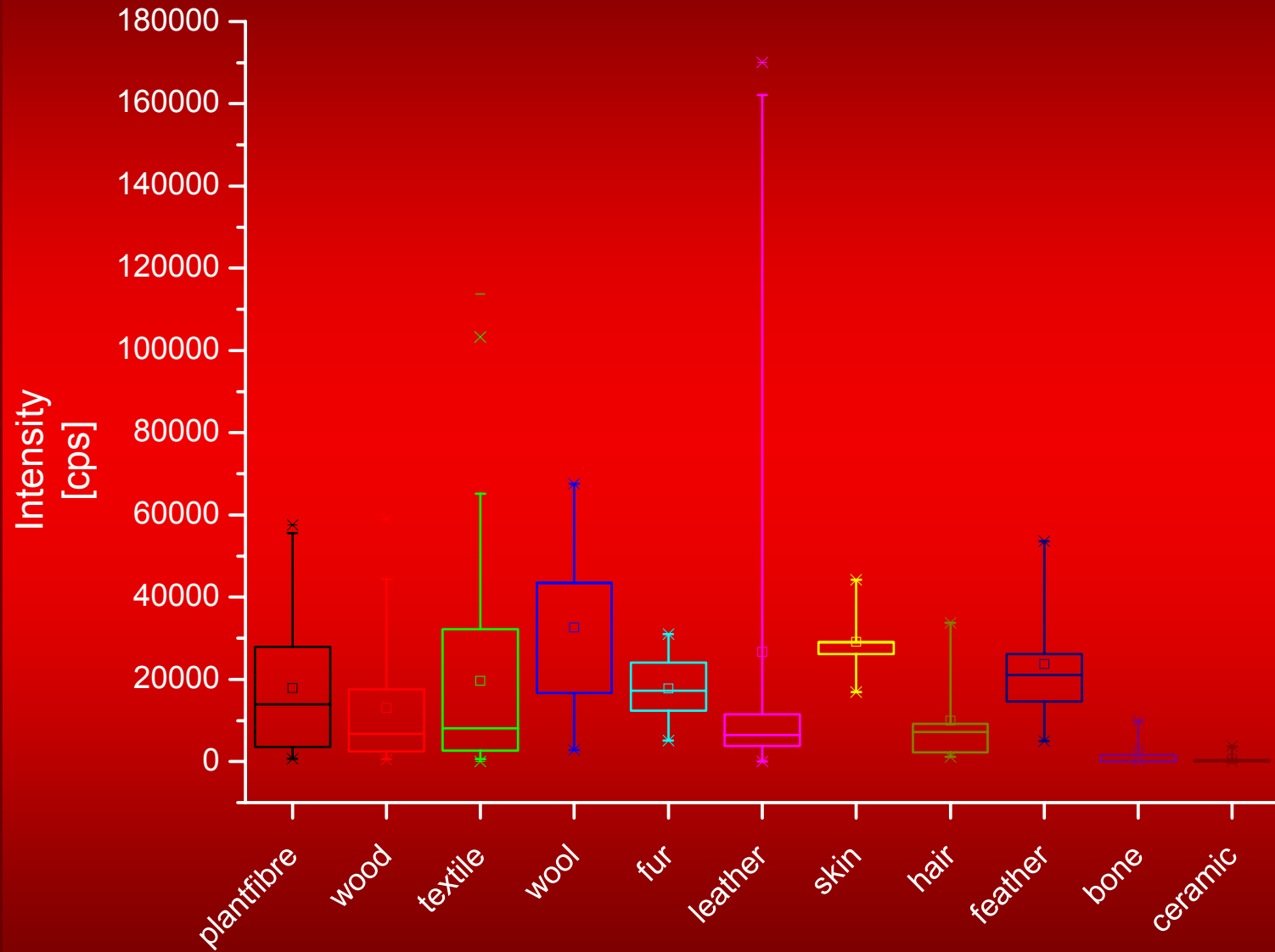
Results – mercury on surfaces of objects



Distinction between contaminated and not contaminated surfaces



Results – chlorine on surfaces of objects



Conclusion

Qualitative detection methods for **organo-chlorine**
and **heavy metal** compounds

- μ -XRF
- TLC
- Swab-Test

Conclusion

Qualitative detection methods for **organo-chlorine**
and **heavy metal** compounds

- **preliminary estimation** and ranking of contamination rates possible
- enables to plan **further actions**.
- cannot replace **quantitative analysis**

Summary

- **organo-chlorine biocides** and **heavy metal compounds** in storage areas (ALAB)

objects = **sources?** **Yes!**

- **differences** in contamination rates? **Yes!**

- research for fast and reliable **measurement techniques** and methods: **μ -XRF** and **TLC**

Summary

μ-XRF:

-Powerful tool for detection of biocide
decontamination of **wooden** surfaces

-Validation necessary for **ethnological objects** but
preliminary estimation and ranking of contamination
rates possible

Not applicable for **dust** analyses

Summary

TLC:

- no consistent qualitative results for **organo-chlorine compounds**

ICP/MS:

- high values of **mercury and arsenic in dust**
quantitation: work in progress...

Literature:

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