NEH White Paper (December 2015)

Project Title: Investigation of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film Chemical Decomposition and Associated Fire Risk

Project ID Number: PR-50141-12

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DISCLAIMER: This white paper details findings from a research study commissioned by the National Endowment for the Humanities. No part of this paper shall be construed as recommendations for the storage and handling of nitrate film. The project participants and preparers of this paper are in no way liable for any incidents stemming from nitrate film storage handling procedures derived from the limited and preliminary research findings presented herein.

Investigation of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film Chemical Decomposition and Associated Fire Risk – A White Paper

Executive Summary

Goal

The purpose of the Wisconsin Nitrate Film Project was to understand the chemical processes by which nitrate decomposes and to ascertain whether deteriorated nitrate film stock is more dangerous than nitrate stock in good condition.

Methods

Donated film samples were analyzed visually and subjected to a battery of chemical and physical analyses. One roll in nearly pristine condition was selected for further testing in a 360-day, 60 °C accelerated aging protocol (corresponding to 55.7 years of storage in a 36 °F refrigerator or 220 years in a 0 °F freezer) that incorporated three relative humidity conditions (30 %RH, 50 %RH and 80 %RH) intended to mimic a variety of archival storage conditions. Additionally, brown powder samples donated to the project were tested for shock- and friction-sensitivity. Our research utilized a sample set of seven rolls of motion picture film and four collections of brown powder. Although this sample set may appear limited, it is of comparable magnitude to those used in previous investigations of nitrate decomposition.

Major Hypotheses

- A correlation exists between the chemical behavior of the film as quantified through rigorous analysis, and what we can see and measure on the film stock with the naked eye and simple tools.
- Combustibility of nitrate films increases in the later stages of decomposition.
- Brown powder is neither shock- nor friction-sensitive.

Results in Brief

Our studies up this point indicate that the five-stage classification model accurately correlates with only a few physical, chemical, and flammability properties of cellulose nitrate films. Alternative low-cost inspection tools and protocols explored by the team fared no better. Higher levels of nitration were found to correlate with relatively lower deflagration temperatures, but correlations between visual observations and measured nitration were poor, making it impossible to deduce flammability from observed physical condition. The brown powder samples proved insensitive to ignition by impact and friction, according an international standard for the transport of hazardous materials. Against the caveat that we have tested a limited number of brown powder samples with only partially known provenance, we conclude that brown powder is non-hazardous on the basis of our dataset. An unexpected finding from our accelerated aging trials is that 80 % relative humidity (RH) aging conditions lead to the fastest degradation of the image carried by nitrate film, without significantly decreasing its combustibility. The 30 %RH aging conditions lead to better image retention and the degradation of the film into a significantly relatively non-hazardous byproduct.

Avenues for Future Research & Advocacy

Looking forward, a number of scientific questions remain. First, there is the question of how provenance affects the observed decomposition modes and mechanisms. Future work might employ our same testing protocols on a wider array of cellulose nitrate film stock samples, in order to assess and to establish the generality of our findings. There are also unanswered questions about the role of storage cans in facilitating nitrate deterioration, especially, due to the trapping of evolved gases therein and the potential role of iron in catalyzing decomposition. In recognition of the quantity of the material in cultural heritage holdings, future research on cellulose nitrate should include studies of sheet film. Finally, further translational work and original research is required to develop pragmatic practices for archivists, conservators, and safety officials.

Introduction

This project originates from an awareness that cellulose nitrate-based motion picture film stock—that is, nitrate film—is highly flammable and is prone to physical deterioration over time. Most movies made before the early 1950s used nitrate film stock, and original prints from the era that survive in film archives or private collections are subject to chemical decomposition and pose significant fire risks. In addition, because of its chemical structure, as nitrate film decomposes, it typically releases toxic gases that pose threats to human health. These general characteristics have been known for some time. However, research conducted by Dr. Heather Heckman, the Director of Moving Image Research Collections at the University of South Carolina, revealed that specific, reliable knowledge about nitrate film stock's behavior is lacking, or at best, inconsistent. In her article "Burn After Viewing, or, Fire in the Vaults: Nitrate Decomposition and Combustibility" (*The American Archivist*, Winter 2010), Heckman reported that the safety regulations governing nitrate storage, shipping, and handling, and the best practices employed by archivists are based on research that is sometimes contradictory or inconclusive.

The purpose of the Wisconsin Nitrate Film Project was to determine the physical and chemical conditions that might account for these vexing qualities of nitrate film. It was Dr. Heckman's idea to undertake this project and to launch a joint venture among The Wisconsin Center for Film & Theater Research, the Mahanthappa Research Group in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, and the Wisconsin Historical Society. The participants sought to understand the chemical processes by which nitrate decomposes and to ascertain whether deteriorated nitrate film stock is more dangerous than nitrate stock in good condition. The scientific aspects of this project were complemented by research on the history of nitrate storage and handling, including surviving information about storage problems. The project also involved the collection of information from modern professionals who deal with the practical aspects of nitrate film preservation, handling, projection, and transportation.

The project tasks were naturally divided between a group focusing on the physicochemical processes underlying the degradation of nitrate film and its flammability, and a group who studied current and historical practices for the archival storage and handling of nitrate films and the discourse surrounding these practices. Activities in the chemistry group were led by Professor Mahesh Mahanthappa, then a faculty member in the Department of Chemistry at UW–

Madison. (Professor Mahanthappa has since moved to the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science.) He conducted the chemical studies of heritage nitrate film at UW-Madison in conjunction with three graduate student research assistants in Materials Chemistry: Glen B. Thomas, Milton H. Repollet-Pedrosa, and Allen Wang, Working with the history and conservation groups was Vance Kepley, Professor of Communication Arts at UW-Madison and then Director of the Wisconsin Center for Film & Theater Research (WCFTR). Conservation and historical research colleagues were: Katie Mullen, Preservation Coordinator at the Wisconsin Historical Society; Mary Huelsbeck, WCFTR Assistant Director; Maxine Ducey, WCFTR Film Archivist (for earlier stages); and Amy Sloper, WCFTR Film Archivist (for later stages). The primary research assistant for historical and conservation research was Amanda McQueen, a Film Studies Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Communication Arts. In fall 2014, her duties were assumed by fellow Film Studies graduate student F. Booth Wilson. The undertakings of the history and conservation delegation included formulating and testing a physical inspection process for nitrate film samples; developing an extensive annotated bibliography on nitrate film that would encompass popular, scientific, conservation, safety, and historical literature; developing and executing a survey of members of the archival community; and organizing a series of oral histories with veteran professionals who have worked extensively with nitrate film.

The experimental progress of the Wisconsin Nitrate Film Project was reviewed throughout by an advisory board comprised of three archival professionals: Douglas Nishimura, Research Scientist at the Image Permanence Institute; Mike Pogorzelski, Director of the Academy Film Archive; and Ed Stratmann, Associate Curator at George Eastman House. Heather Heckman, Director of Moving Image Research Collections at the University of South Carolina and the creator of the grant project, also served in an advisory capacity.

This white paper summarizes a number of the major initiatives undertaken during the course of this project: the survey sent to archival institutions; the chemical and physical testing of cellulose nitrate samples, and—more briefly—our development of an annotated bibliography, an oral history, and a project website. We also discuss our interactions with the National Fire Protection Association and outline avenues for future research and advocacy.

In addition to disseminating our findings via the Nitrate Website and future peer-reviewed publications, we will also make research data and documentation generated over the course of the Wisconsin Nitrate Film Project available for free download through Minds@UW.

We acknowledge direct financial support for this work from the National Endowment for the Humanities This work also utilized central facilities at the University of Wisconsin–Madison funded in part by U.S. National Science Foundation grants for mass spectrometry (CHE-9974839), NMR spectroscopy (CHE-1048642) and supplementary gift funds from Paul J. Bender, the UW-Madison NSEC (DMR-0425880 and DMR-0832760), and the CEMRI (DMR-0520527 and DMR-1121288). We also acknowledge infrastructure and additional financial support from The Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

Survey of Contemporary Archival Practices

1. Survey Background and Objectives

In the fall of 2013, the conservation and history groups created a survey to examine the gap between actual practice and prescriptive regulations among archives holding cellulose nitrate based collections. We developed questionnaires (one for each survey population, discussed below) that focused on determining the type of archival institution; the size of the nitrate collection at that institution; the institution's day-to-day practices for nitrate storage, handling, and shipping; and the knowledge or experience of nitrate held by that institution's personnel. Questions took into account both common archival practices that are not accounted for in cellulose nitrate related regulations but that are employed as preservation methods (such as the use of freezers for long term storage of film based materials), and also took into account prescribed practices (such as the use of NFPA 40-complaint vaults for long term storage of nitrate film). In particular, we wanted to learn about awareness of and adherence to regulations pursuant to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), which deals with life safety issues related to the storage and use of nitrate film; health and safety issues for workers dealing with deteriorating film, potentially subject to Occupational Health and Safety (OSHA) regulations; transportation and shipping regulations, governed by the U.S Department of Transportation for ground transport and by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for air transport; and hazardous materials disposal of nitrate film, regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A copy of each questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1.

The regulatory practices can be difficult and costly for archives to meet, and perhaps in some cases, pragmatically impossible for an archive to achieve. Because of this, we sought information about the levels of awareness and regulatory compliance in two distinct types of archive. First, the specialty motion picture archives which have an emphasis on nitrate film preservation, and which are presumably representative of an experienced and nitrate user group. Second, U.S. state government and territorial archives, which are tasked by local statutes with preserving certain government records indefinitely, some portion of which can be nitrate film based motion pictures or photographic negatives. These archives are presumably representative of institutions with fewer resources to devote to the special concerns of nitrate film. Our two constituent populations were represented by the members of the Nitrate Committee of the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) and the Council of State Archivists (CoSA), respectively.

2. Survey Methods and Populations

The AMIA survey was conducted through the University of Wisconsin's Qualtrics survey hosting service and an invitation to participate was disseminated to members of the AMIA Nitrate Committee through use of their listerv, which has about 100 members. Membership on the committee is open to all interested members of the larger AMIA association, which includes individual collectors, historians, and filmmakers as well as archivists. We sought, and received, responses to the survey through this committee at the institutional level (i.e., one survey represents one film archive), but the total number of institutions represented by the committee is unknown. The Council of State Archivists has 56 members, each representing one U.S. State or Territorial archive. The survey questionnaire was distributed by email to each member by CoSA executive director, Anne Ackerson, who tabulated the raw data into an excel spreadsheet.

We received 15 responses from members of AMIA (presented in blue in the graphs below) and 21 responses from members of CoSA (presented in red). A list of the respondents from the two constituencies, with identities redacted, can be found in Appendix 1.

While we have made some preliminary inferences based on the survey data, and have for pragmatic reasons, drawn comparisons between the two populations in our discussion of the results, the caveat must be made that a larger population and more rigorous methodology must be employed before statistically significant conclusions could be drawn.

3. Survey Results

Participants were asked to report the quantity of their nitrate holdings. AMIA Nitrate Committee members were asked to report the number of nitrate motion picture film holdings, while CoSA participants were asked to report on nitrate motion picture film as well as nitrate sheet film holdings. "Significant" amounts are defined in our results as holdings above six 1000 foot reels, 4 cubic feet of sheet film, or a combination of both. These amounts are considered "significant" because they would be subject to the requirements for long term vault storage outlined in NFPA 40, the Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film, in states which have adopted this standard. Figure 1 presents the data regarding the nitrate holdings of the surveyed institutions.



As a very simple measure of the level of attention which can be given to nitrate holdings, participants were asked, "Is nitrate film segregated from other materials?" Segregation could potentially result from NFPA compliant storage schemes, or could be a preventative preservation



measure undertaken, for example, to prevent cellulose acetate film collections from undergoing degradation due to nitric acid exposure. As shown in Figure 2, it is common practice across all types of repositories to segregate nitrate materials from the rest of the collection; however, 93% of AMIA versus only 58% of CoSA respondents reported this practice as a basic preventive measure.



Participants were given a list of five factors which are commonly held or reported in the literature to play a role in minimizing risk and maximizing preservation for nitrate film. They were asked to rank them, on a scale of 1 to 5, from most important to least important. The five factors are temperature control, <u>relative</u> humidity control (RH), use of vented cans, dedicated vault storage, and proper projection and handling. As indicated Figure 3, a <u>plurality of the 14</u>

AMIA respondents to this question (38%) and the majority of the 20 CoSA respondents (60%) stated that temperature control was the most important factor. Among the rest of AMIA respondents, 31% claimed RH was most important and 31% claimed vault storage was the most important. Of the CoSA respondents, 20% said that vault storage was most important, 15% said RH was most important, and 5% said proper projection and handling was most important. Both AMIA and CoSA respondents selected RH as the second most important factor, but AMIA respondents were more divided over whether RH or temperature were more important. Table 1 compares the rankings for all five factors between the two constituencies.



However, it should be noted that while the majority of CoSA respondents reported being able to meet those criteria deemed most important—temperature control (76%) and relative humidity control (71%)—19% of CoSA respondents reported that they were not able to meet any of the necessary storage conditions. The majority of AMIA respondents (80% or more) reported being able to meet all of the criteria, with the exception of vented cans (see Figure 4). Given that many AMIA respondents thought vented cans were the least_important factor, these data_might_reflect_a decision not to use them, rather than an actual inability to secure them. It should also be noted that vented cans may not be of concern to CoSA respondents who might hold only significant quantities of nitrate sheet film, rather than nitrate motion picture film.

When asked "Has the perception of nitrate film as dangerous or the difficulty of dealing with regulations caused you to not accept or deaccession nitrate film in good condition," the majority of both AMIA and CoSA respondents—<u>85</u>% and 75%, respectively—reported no, they had not (see Figure 5). Perhaps reflective of the lack of perception of nitrate's danger—as evident in Figure 5—experience with nitrate fires was rare among all respondents. Five out of fourteen AMIA respondents to the question "Have you had any direct experience with nitrate fires,"



answered affirmatively. Of these five, three reported experience with a deliberate burn for educational or disposal purposes only. Two out of twenty respondents from CoSA reported direct experience with a nitrate majority fire. The of respondents to both surveys, however, reported that they had witnessed nitrate in their collections deteriorate.

Comparing answers from the two groups, however,

also revealed significant divergences in terms of storage and preservation practices. For instance, <u>AMIA and CoSA representatives were asked</u> to select the type of storage facility used to house their film collections <u>based on</u> common options: household freezer, commercial freezer, commercial walk-in freezer, chemical freezer, NFPA 40-compliant vault, NFPA 40-compliant cabinet, vented room, or other. It is notable that the majority of AMIA respondents (53%) identified a dedicated film vault, while only 8% of CoSA respondents mentioned the equivalent. The CoSA respondents sometimes listed multiple options, and 54% described their storage facility as <u>"Other"</u> (see Figure 6). Given the percentage of CoSA respondents with "significant holdings"—which would trigger NFPA 40 compliant storage requirements—these results suggest that there are obstacles achieving regulatory compliance for this community.



Because we anticipated that CoSA respondents might have fewer resources than the AMIA nitrate community to devote to the special concerns of nitrate film, CoSA participants were



asked to identify obstacles in caring for their nitrate holdings, as shown in Figure 7. The most commonly reported obstacles were lack of funding and staff. Lack of appropriate training for staff was the least commonly cited reason.

In an effort to gauge compliance efforts and awareness of the varied regulations concerning nitrate film. respondents from both communities were also asked which regulatory agencies may have influenced their institutional policies on nitrate storage, handling, or shipping. Specifically, they were asked to select from the following list: National Fire Protection Association the Occupational and (NFPA), Safety Health Administration (OSHA), the International Air Transport (IATA) Association and the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Environmental Protection Association (EPA), and/or other International or Non-

American organizations. As shown in Figure 8 below, the AMIA delegation reported a greater variety of relevant agencies and a higher level of regulatory influence.



regulatory influence regarding the storage, shipping, and handling of their nitrate collections.

knowledge of nitrate.

Similarly, AMIA respondents reported more experience with and training in the shipping of nitrate materials, while very few CoSA respondents reported receiving training. Moreover, while both AMIA and CoSA respondents cited books and articles on-the-job-training as the chief and methods of learning about nitrate, AMIA respondents were more likely to have learned while about nitrate attending university.

Most significantly, perhaps, respondents had the opportunity to self-report on their level of confidence in their knowledge of nitrate. As shown in Figure 9. all respondents from the AMIA group selected "somewhat confident." "confident." or "verv confident." However, while a majority (80%) of the CoSA group felt "very confident," "confident," or "somewhat confident," 15% felt "not confident at all" about their



Our survey results thus highlight the different levels of experience and knowledge between these two different groups of archivists, and suggest that the non-specialist archival community represented by CoSA would particularly benefit from educational and funding opportunities to assist in the care of nitrate holdings. The full results of the survey with additional data and analysis can be found in Appendix 1.

Chemical and Physical Testing of Cellulose Nitrate Samples

Introduction

At a fundamental level, the degradation of heritage nitrate film is a polymer degradation process whereby undergoes a series cellulose nitrate of chemical decomposition reactions that lead to noticeable changes in the physical properties of the material. Cellulose is intrinsically unstable nitrate an material that decomposes by a combination of hydrolysis of its constituent nitrate esters and by reactions that cleave the



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polymer chains into lower molecular weight species. We used a suite of chemical analysis and polymer characterization techniques to elucidate changes in the chemical structure of cellulose nitrate film and to identify how these transformations affect its physically properties, with a specific emphasis on understanding its flammability profile. In this section, we describe four separate efforts:

1. Visual analysis methods employed to examine film samples used in subsequent chemical testing and accelerated aging protocols, in order to discern correlations between physical appearance of heritage nitrate film and its chemical condition,

- 2. Quantitative physicochemical characterization of nitrate film samples in varying states of decay, as described by the qualitative—yet useful—five-stage model of cellulose nitrate deterioration commonly employed by archivists,
- 3. Experimental studies of the accelerated aging of samples of a pristine, deaccessioned nitrate film from 1935 (Stage 0) under elevated temperature conditions at varying relative humidity levels and subsequent analysis of their chemical characteristics, and
- Assessments of the shock- and friction-sensitivity of four different "brown powder" samples, which arose from the decay of heritage nitrate film under archival conditions using best practices for its handling.

These studies were specifically motivated by a pressing need to understand how nitrate film degrades and whether or not its degradation products are dangerous, findings which would aid in the development of practices for the successful yet safe preservation of these flammable artifacts of our cultural heritage.

1. Sample Origin and Sample Size

One of the difficulties of conducting research on cellulose nitrate is the lack of available of samples. The methods of analysis required to study nitrate's chemical behavior require destruction of the film, yet the bulk of nitrate films held in archival collections are rare and unique historical artifacts. Following a review of its film holdings in 2010 and 2011, however, the conservation staff at the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research (WCFTR) and the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) deaccessioned a number of reels of 35mm nitrate film and, agreed to donate seven of them—all manufactured by Eastman Kodak prior to 1951—to this project, instead of disposing of these materials to mitigate perceived fire risks. This action provided us with the primary sample materials on which we performed our chemical analysis.

In selecting which of the deaccessioned films to subject to a comprehensive battery of physical and chemical testing, we were guided by the five–stage process of decay commonly used by archivists when assessing their nitrate collections. As described by the National Film Preservation Foundation's *Film Preservation Guide*, this process is as follows:

- Stage 0: Film exhibits no signs of decay
- Stage 1: Image fading. Brownish discoloration of emulsion. Faint noxious odor.
- Stage 2: Sticky emulsion. Faint noxious odor.
- Stage 3: Emulsion softens and blisters with gas bubbles. More pungent odor.
- Stage 4: Film congeals into a solid mass. Strong noxious odor.
- Stage 5: Film disintegrates into a brownish power.

For the most part, this five-stage process is described consistently across the literature on nitrate film, but there are some inconsistencies. Most significantly, while the majority of sources claim that combustibility increases in the latter stages of decomposition, a few—such as the International Standard, *ISO 10356: Cinematography – Storage and Handling of Motion Picture Films*—assert that films in Stage 4 or Stage 5 are actually less dangerous. Furthermore, these stages are not correlated with any concrete timeline, giving archivists little guidance in determining how quickly a film will reach Stage 5 once it has started to decay. Therefore, given

the centrality of the five-stage process to archival practice and the disparities that exist in how this process is described, we decided to use these stages as our starting guidelines for sample selection.

By running chemical tests on samples in different stages, we hoped to determine whether this visual classification process actually correlates with severity of decay and combustibility. Of the available deaccessioned film reels, we selected three representative samples that reflected a wide variety of conditions (see Figure 10).

- CN-0 is dated from 1935 (Kodak +■) and is in nearly pristine condition. According to the 5 Stage model, it is best described as Stage 0. This reel, labeled "Wisconsin Highway Film Titles," consists of intertitles describing highway construction and administration.
- CN-2 is dated 1919 (Kodak ••) and exhibits the yellowing of the base, slightly sticky emulsion, and faint noxious odor characteristic of Stage 2 of decomposition. With the aid of the Library of Congress, we have identified this film as *Chickens in Turkey* (1919), a two-reel comedy starring Dorothy Earle and Marcel Perez.
- CN-4 is dated 1919 (Kodak ••) and large portions of this reel had congealed into a malodorous, yellow mass, as is characteristic of Stage 4 of decomposition. It is possible that this is the second reel of *Chickens in Turkey*.



Figure 10. Digital scans of the three deaccessioned 35mm nitrate film reels donated for this research study by WCFTR and WHS: **CN–0** is a nearly pristine film sample classified as a Stage 0 artifact (*left*), **CN–2** exhibits a sticky emulsion and faint odor consistent with Stage 2 (*center*), and **CN–4** is a severely degraded film that is a congealed mass that exudes a noxious odor assigned Stage 4 status (*right*).

The dates ascribed to these samples derive from a combination of the edge codes printed on the film stock (given above in parentheses and visible on the image for CN-2 in Figure 10), and provenancial information from WCFTR and WHS. The year refers to when the stock was manufactured, not when the motion picture was produced.

Although this is a rather small sample size, it is comparable to previous investigations of nitrate decomposition. Single, consecutive frames from each of these three reels were cut and prepared for testing. While the condition of the film on CN–0 and CN–2 was relatively uniform, the quality of the film on CN–4 varied from one point to another. That is, while portions of the reel were congealed and completely devoid of emulsion, others were in relatively good condition. When selecting individual frames from our CN–4 sample for analysis, then, we chose those that were comparable in terms of their stage of decay, rather than taking them consecutively from the reel. In total, we tested approximately 115 frames of the CN–0 film, and approximately 45 frames of the CN–2 and CN–4 films.

For the BAM Fallhammer and BAM Friction tests, which were conducted by the safety services firm Chilworth Global (*vide infra*), we obtained four samples of Stage 5 degraded brown powder from two geographically diverse major film archives (who wish to remain anonymous). Three of these samples are depicted in Figure 11.



Figure 11. Brown powder samples donated from geographically diverse major archives were collected for physical properties testing, including friction and shock sensitivity tests.

Having determined which samples we would use, we began our chemical analysis. Starting in March 2012, the laboratory group designed and executed a series of experiments to test some of the assertions commonly found in extant literature about cellulose nitrate film. These tests, described below, provided some initial information about the chemical behavior of cellulose nitrate that we could use to inform the parameters of our subsequent 360–day accelerated aging trial that began in March 2013.

2. Visual Inspection and Analysis as a Means of Determining Chemical State of Decay

In conjunction with the accelerated aging trial, the conservation group conducted a physical inspection project. This component was designed to determine whether there are correlations between the chemical behavior of the film, as indicated by the results of our chemical analysis, and what we can see and measure on the film stock with the naked eye and simple tools. We hypothesized that if we could determine that such correlations exist, archivists and conservators would be then able to determine the stability of their nitrate holdings using tools readily available to them and techniques that do not require sophisticated knowledge of chemistry or destructive testing.

We performed this physical inspection only on the film samples used in the accelerated aging trial described below. The results were documented according to the scoring sheet developed by the conservation group, given in Appendix 2. All the frames were also scanned in order to establish a good visual record of their appearance. Representative scans are shown in Figure 10.

The first step in the physical inspection process was to measure the density of each frame using a densitometer. We measured the lightest and darkest portion of the image, and also recorded the density of the emulsion-free area around the sprocket holes. This could help us quantify both the fading and decay of the image, but also the yellowing of the base. We then measured the thickness of each frame using a micrometer.

Next, we examined the sample for evidence of physical damage—anything that altered the condition of the base of emulsion of the frame. We rated various parameters of the frames' physical condition on a scale of 0 to 3, based on the severity of the damage or how much of the frame was affected:

- 0 = No damage
- 1 = Light damage less than 1/3 of frame affected
- 2 = Moderate damage 1/3 to 2/3 of frame affected
- 3 = Heavy damage more than 2/3 of frame affected

Our ratings were also influenced by comparisons with the samples from Reel 1, as this film was in near perfect condition and thus provided a baseline. By gently flexing the frames, we tested the cellulose nitrate base for brittleness or softness; a frame that did not seem at all brittle or soft would be rated 0, while a frame that was extremely brittle or overly soft would be rated 3. We then examined the frames visually for vellowing of the base-indicated by selecting "Yes" or "No" on our inspection sheet-and fading or bleaching of the emulsion, which was rated based on how much of the area of the frame was affected. Using careful touch, we tested the frames for stickiness; a slightly tacky frame would be rated 1, while a frame that was fused to another would be rated 3. We also examined the frames for buckling-rating 0 for a flat frame and 3 for a heavily buckled frame-and counted the number of tears, folds, and broken sprocket holes. The presence of foreign matter, such as dirt, grease or oil, adhesive residue, or brown powder, was also recorded, rating 0 for a completely clean frame and 3 for a very dirty frame. Using a measured loupe, we then calculated in square millimeters (mm²) how much of the image had disappeared due to decomposition. Finally, we sought to quantify how scratched each frame was. Using a measured loupe and a light source cast along the surface of the film, we counted the visible scratches along two imaginary baselines, one bisecting the frame horizontally and one bisecting the frame vertically. Estimating that each scratch covered about .05 mm² of surface area, we then multiplied the number of horizontal and vertical scratches by .05 to calculate approximately how much surface area of the frame was scratched. This was done for both the base and emulsion sides of each frame. Completed inspection sheets for a Stage 0, Stage 2, and Stage 4 film sample are also given in Appendix 2.

Sample frames were tested in groups of five in the accelerated aging trial, as described in more detail below. As part of the physical inspection process, Katie Mullen, Preservation Coordinator at the Wisconsin Historical Society, selected one frame out of each group of five to be photographed using Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI). Developed by Hewlett–Packard Labs, and promoted to the conservation community by Cultural Heritage Imaging (http://culturalheritageimaging.org), RTI is a computational photographic method that captures the surface shape and color of an object. Using a stationary digital camera, the object is photographed multiple times. For each photograph, light is projected from a different direction and bounced off of small, reflective spheres, which generates different highlights and shadows.



Figure 12. Screenshots of the RTI viewing software, demonstrating how different placements of the "virtual" light source change the appearance of one of our photographed CN-2 film samples.

Using the RTI viewing software (Figure 12), the series of images is combined to create a three–dimensional, interactive image. By moving the "virtual" light, the user can reveal and examine fine details of the photographed object's surface. In addition, the RTI software allows for the object's surface shape and color attributes to be mathematically enhanced, which can reveal information not visible by empirical examination. In our case, as evidenced in Figure 13, these enhancements emphasized not only the presence of scratches and foreign matter on the frames, but also the density of the emulsion creating the image.



Figure 13. Screenshot of the RTI viewing software in which the composite image has been enhanced to emphasize the physical texture of the photographed CN-2 sample frame.

This physical inspection process was completed in March 2013, and the samples were then sent to the chemistry group for the accelerated aging trials.

3. Physicochemical Characterization of Cellulose Nitrate Film Samples

Our initial chemical characterization of the nitrate film samples described above sought to assess the validity of correlations between the five-stage classification scheme for cellulose nitrate condition, the molecular composition of the film, and its ultimate thermal stability. A substantial number of literature sources claim that the combustibility of nitrate films increases in the later stages of decomposition, albeit with a few exceptional references suggesting that flammability actually decreases in advanced states of decay. To assess the validity of these conflicting empirical correlations, we employed five different tools in the study of the three different heritage nitrate film samples described above: (1) the Image Permanence Institute (IPI) Acidity Test for nitrate film, (2) size-exclusion chromatography to correlate the molecular weight of the cellulose nitrate polymeric film base and the attributed stage of decay, (3) elemental analysis by combustion to determine quantitatively the chemical element composition of the film base, (4) proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectroscopy of dissolved nitrate film bases (gelatin, or emulsion, removed) to understand their chemical structures, with a specific emphasis on quantifying the nitration level of each sample, (5) thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) to assess the decomposition onset and deflagration temperatures of these samples, and (6) differential water sorption studies to measure water uptake of nitrate film samples. In the following sections, we describe the detailed results of our various analyses. Full descriptions of the experimental procedures, analytical instruments, and analysis parameters used are given in Appendix 3.

3.1 The IPI Acidity Test

Based on previous observations that nitrate film stock becomes increasingly more acidic as it decays by virtue of denitration and other chemical processes (Adelstein et al., *SMPTE J.*, **1995**, *104*, 281-291), the IPI established a standardized test for nitrate film known as the IPI Acidity Test. We adopted a variant of this test in which we soaked a 50 mg film sample in 5 mL of deionized water in a sealed container for 24 h at 22 °C to leach any acids into the aqueous solution, after which the pH of the solution was measured using pH paper. The pH, defined as pH =

Tabl	Table 2. IPI Acidity Test Results						
for	Heritage	Nitrate	Film				
Sam	ples.						
	Sample	pН					
	CN-0	4.8					
	CN-2	3.5					
	CN-4	4.0					
	deionized	4.8					
wa	ater (control)						

 $-\log[H_3O^+]$, provide a direct measure of the acidity of the solution. We conducted IPI acidity tests on film frames taken from **CN-0**, **CN-2**, and **CN-4**. Since water takes up atmospheric carbon dioxide, which renders it acidic, and we did not degas the water prior to use in the IPI acidity test, all of the reported pH values are compared to the pH of a control sample of water. The results of our studies, listed in Table 2, are consistent with the general notion that the pristine film exhibits an undetectable acidity within the resolution of this experimental protocol, and that the acidity of the nitrate stock that exhibits advanced stages of decay increases (pH decreases).

3.2 Size-Exclusion Chromatography (SEC) Analyses of Heritage Nitrate Molecular Weight:

One commonly held notion is that the level of cellulose nitrate decay is correlated with the molecular weight of the film base, since polymer backbone scission by acid-catalyzed cleavage is known to be one possible degradation pathway. One would expect such scission events to decrease the mechanical stability of the film, leading to the embrittlement typified by Stages 4 and 5 of nitrate deterioriation. Stimulated by this idea, we sought to quantify the molecular weights and molecular weight distributions of the film base using a well-known methodology in polymer science.

Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) is analytical method that enables quantitative determination of the mean molecular weight and breadth of distribution of molecular weights of a polymer sample. This method relies on a separation of the polymer chains based on their hydrodynamic volumes—that is, the size of the constituent polymer chains upon dissolution in a good solvent. SEC separation is achieved by passage of a dilute polymer solution through a separations column comprising porous gel beads having a variety of pore sizes under a constant flow of fresh solvent. The polymers are thus sieved according to their solvated size (see Figure 14): polymer chains that are too large to enter into the gel are excluded and exit the separations column first, while lower molecular weight polymers



Figure 14. Schematic depiction of the separation of a polymer sample by size-exclusion chromatography, which separates mixtures of polymers based on their molecular size, specifically, their hydrodynamic volumes (see text for details).

pass through the gel at a slower rate and elute later. By monitoring the concentration of polymer in solution exiting the columns as a function of time, one can measure the molecular weight of the polymer and its molecular weight distribution against some calibration reference standard. Typical calibration standards for SEC analyses of chemically-substituted cellulosic polymers are either poly(styrene) standards in tetrahydrofuran (THF), poly(ethylene oxide) in 0.1 M LiBr in *N*.*N*-dimethylformamide. or poly(methyl methacrylate) in 0.1 Μ LiBr in N.Ndimethylformamide. Since these molecular weights are calibrated against a standard sample that is not cellulose nitrate itself, we draw only comparisons of the relative molecular weights of the samples that we analyzed, as we are primarily interested in trends in the sample set.

In this study, cellulose nitrate samples were treated with bleach (\sim 4–5 wt% sodium hypochlorite in water) to remove the emulsion layer and thus enable focused analyses of only the nitrate film base. The resulting nitrate base was then dissolved in THF at a concentration of ~1.5 mg/mL, and this solution was eluted through two commercial analytical SEC columns (see Experimental Section in Appendix 3 for details). Using differential refractive index detection, the volume of solvent required to elute each polymer sample completely from the set of two columns was measured, and these elution volumes were converted to molecular weights using a calibration curve based on 10 narrow dispersity, poly(styrene) standard samples.

The results of our initial SEC analyses of the three film samples against poly(styrene) standards in THF are listed in Table 3, wherein M_n is the number-average molecular weight of the sample. From these data, we see that the molecular weight of the film base is not at all correlated with the age of the film nor its level of decay. Therefore, we conclude that film molecular weight is not related to the five-

Table 3. Results of SEC Analyses of Nitrate						
Film Samples						
Sample	Molecular Weight, M_n (kg/mol) ^{<i>a</i>}					
CN-0	43.0					
CN-2	8.0					
CN-4	19.0					
^a Number-average me	blecular weight (M_n) determined by SEC					
with refractive inde	with refractive index (RI) detection in tetrahydrofuran at					
22 °C calibrated usi	ing 10 narrow dispersity poly(styrene)					
standards.						

stage condition classification. We speculate that the molecular weight of the nitrate base layer likely varied during the manufacture of each nitrate film batch, as a direct consequence of the variable sourcing of raw materials and the specific manufacturing and processing conditions. From a historical viewpoint, it is important to understand that cellulose nitrate film was already in widespread use prior to the broad acceptance of the notion that high molecular weight polymers existed by the scientific community. Thus, analytical methods for accurate quality control of the molecular weight of cellulose nitrate film based most likely did not exist at the time of manufacture of many nitrate film stocks. As a point of reference, analytical SEC was only invented and first disclosed in 1955–four years after the discontinuation of nitrate film manufacture.

We note that previous studies of nitrate film degradation by Edge et al. (*Eur. Polym. J.*, **1990**, *26*, 623-630) and Hill and Weber (*J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand.*, **1936**, *17*, 871-881) employed viscometry to assess the relative molecular weights of nitrate film samples exhibiting different degrees of degradation. Measurement of the intrinsic viscosity (IV) using an Ubbelodhe viscometer was a common technique for molecular weight measurement prior to the widespread availability of modern analytical SEC instrumentation. IV provides a gross measure of the overall molecular weight of the polymer, whereas SEC utilizes a separations column to sieve the polymer into its

Both analytical SEC and viscometry suffer from the important caveat that the quantitative results depend upon the solvent in which the analysis is conducted. More explicitly, if the solvent is not a good solvent for the polymer, the analysis may give an erroneous result. Since cellulose nitrate film samples with varying levels of nitration may not be soluble to the same extent in tetrahydrofuran as a solvent, we report all subsequent SEC analyses in 0.1 M LiBr in N,N-dimethylformamide against poly(methyl methacrylate) standards. We again reiterate that we use SEC analyses to draw only comparisons of the relative molecular weights of the various samples to understand trends in our heritage nitrate film artifacts.

3.3. Quantitative Elemental Analysis of Film Samples

Cellulose nitrate is derived from the nitration of cellulose, which is a polymer of glucose containing exclusively β -glucoside linkages. The degradation of cellulose nitrate occurs by two hydrolysis (literally, "cutting by water") mechanisms: (1)cleavage of the nitrate esters that decorate the cellulosic backbone in a process known as "denitration," and (2) cleavage of the β that comprise glucoside linkages the cellulose backbone to yield glucose and low molecular weight, variably nitrated glucose oligomers (see Figure 15). Note that denitration is the reverse reaction of performed the nitration reaction on cellulose to manufacture nitrate film base



Figure 15. The degradation of cellulose nitrate occurs by two distinct mechanisms: (1) hydrolysis of nitrate esters along the polymer backbone in a process known as denitration (*red arrows*), and (2) cleavage of the β -glucoside linkage of the polymer chains (*blue dashes*), which results in a reduction in the polymer molecular weight.

layers. Denitration is most likely an autocatalytic process, since it liberates corrosive and noxious nitric acid (HNO₃) that can further catalyze both denitration and β -glucoside cleavage of the polymer chains. Both processes reduce, by different mechanisms, the suppleness and overall mechanical integrity of the film in a manner consistent with advanced stages of materials degradation. Denitration yields a less nitrated cellulose, which can form hydrogen bonds that increase its mechanical rigidity. Chain scission reactions reduce the molecular weight of the resulting polymer, which generally degrades its mechanical performance.

We hypothesized that the five stages of nitrate film deterioration would correlate strongly with the level of film denitration, because the HNO_3 liberated by this process would degrade the emulsion layer of the film by a combination of chemical degradation of the gelatin and oxidation of the silver particles comprising the image in the emulsion layer. One means of testing this hypothesis is to determine the elemental composition of bleached film samples (gelatin

removed). We specifically expected to observe lower nitrogen contents in the more severely degraded film samples.

Controlled combustion of carefully weighed, bleached film samples in the presence of excess oxygen and subsequent quantitative analyses of the liberated gases furnishes one means for assessing the elemental composition of the film samples. Samples were sent to Columbia Analytical Labs (Tuscon, AZ) for routine combustion analysis to determine the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulfur (CHNS) content of a sample frame from each film reel. Oxygen content was determined by mass balance, based on the initial sample mass. We included sulfur in our analysis, since cellulose nitrate manufacturing typically employed sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) as a catalyst for the nitration process. However, H_2SO_4 acts as more than a catalyst, as it may become covalently attached to the polymer backbone during the nitration process. While the number of sulfate esters formed in film manufacture is small, the presence of sulfate esters could impact the long-term film stability, since their hydrolysis generates H_2SO_4 that may also catalyze film denitration. The results of our combustion analyses are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Elemental Composition from Combustion Analysis and Proton Nuclear MagneticResonance Spectroscopy

Weight Fraction of Elements Present from Combustion					Weig	ht Fraction of	Elements Pr	resent from	¹ H NMR	
Analysis (C,H,N,S)							Analysis ^a			
Sample	% wt Carbon	% wt Hydrogen	% wt Nitrogen	% wt Sulfur	% wt Oxygen ^b	% wt Carbon	% wt Hydrogen	% wt Nitrogen	% wt Sulfur ^c	% wt Oxygen ^b
CN-0	30.18	3.21	10.97	0.20	55.44	29.55	3.25	11.84	0.20	55.15
CN-2	32.29	3.82	10.38	0.39	53.10	32.34	3.67	11.16	0.39	52.45
CN-4	32.24	3.67	10.03	0.33	53.73	31.96	3.63	11.09	0.33	52.99

^{*a*} ¹H NMR analysis was conducted in DMSO- d_6 at 22 °C and spectral assignments derived from Hounslow *et al.*, *Aust. J. Chem.*, **1992**, 45, 627. ^{*b*} Oxygen was assumed to comprise the balance of the sample mass in the combustion analysis experiments per convention. ^{*c*} Sulfur content used in calculation of the elemental composition of the film derived from combustion analysis.

Supple samples of cellulose nitrate film comprise a combination of cellulose trinitrate (shown in Figure 15) and dinitrate (having two less $-NO_2$ groups than in Figure 15) repeat units. Lower degrees of nitration of the cellulose backbone were typically less desirable for film applications, due to their relatively brittle nature. For the trinitrate, one expects the nitrogen content of the film to be 13.7 wt%. The dintrate isomer instead contains 12.1 wt% nitrogen. We would have thus expected the nitrogen content for the pristine **CN-0** to be bracketed by these two values. However, the nitrogen content was lower than expected for the excellent condition of **CN-0**. We return to this issue in Section 3.4.

Consistent with our initial hypothesis, the weight fraction of nitrogen in the film samples decreases with increasing stages of decay. While the change in nitrogen content may seem small, this difference is measurable, and its impact on the brittleness of the film sample is readily apparent: CN-4 is much more brittle than the supple CN-0.

3.4. Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (¹H NMR) Spectroscopy Studies:

We also performed solution proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectroscopy analyses on gelatin-free film samples (bleach treated to remove the emulsion) dissolved in perdeuterated dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO- d_6) or perdeuterated acetone (acetone- d_6) at 22 °C. ¹H NMR is a commonly employed chemical analysis tool for determining the structure and atomic connectivity of organic molecules that contain both carbon and hydrogen. Hounslow and co-workers (*Aust. J. Chem.*, **1992**, *45*, 627-634) previously reported detailed ¹H NMR spectral assignments for cellulose nitrate in DMSO- d_6 and acetone- d_6 , which allow for identification of the various nitration patterns along the backbone (*e.g.*, trinitration at positions 2, 3 and 6 of the constituent glucose rings *versus*

Table 5. Degree of Nitration of Heritage
Nitrate Film Samples Determined by ¹ H
NMR Spectroscopy in DMSO-d ₆ at 22 °C

Sample	[dinitrate]:[trinitrate] ^a	Degree of Nitration ^b						
CN-0	1.23:1	2.46						
CN-2	1.38:1	2.42						
CN-4	1.56:1	2.39						
^a Determin	^a Determined by quantitative ¹ H NMR. ^b Calculated							
degree of nitration per monomer unit (with a maximum								
value of th	ree nitrate moieties per m	onomer).						

dinitration at positions at 3 and 6, *etc.*). By using our knowledge of the structure discerned from ¹H NMR spectra of **CN-0**, **CN-2**, and **CN-4**, along with quantitative integration of the peaks associated with specific protons along the backbone in the range δ 3.6–5.10 ppm in DMSO-*d*₆, we calculated the relative amounts of cellulose trinitrate and dintrate present in each sample of film base (Table 5). The nitration level varies in a subtle yet detectable manner, with ~ 2.39-2.46 nitrate functionalities per monomer unit. While the differences in the flexibility of the film appear somewhat inconsistent with these relatively small differences in the nitration of the polymer, the polymer molecular weight may significantly affect the observed mechanical properties. However, it is also possible that the relative brittleness of **CN-2** and **CN-4** arises from different phenomena.

In the course of the above ¹H NMR analyses of all of the nitrate film samples, we noticed a large number of sharp peaks in the chemical shift range δ 0.5-3.0 ppm that were consistent with the presence of a significant quantity of a small molecule. Detailed analyses of the spectral data enabled assignment of these peaks to camphor. Quantitative ¹H NMR studies indicate that the amount of camphor is as much as 20 wt% in the samples, which accounts for the lower than expected nitrogen content observed by elemental analysis (see Table 4,

Camphor

Section 3.3). Camphor, a terpenoid natural product, was typically added to nitrate film as a plasticizer to increase the suppleness of the film by lowering its glass transition temperature. By accounting for the presence of camphor in the film, we were able to use the ¹H NMR analyses to calculate the relative molar amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen present in each sample. Using the absolute sulfur content derived from combustion analyses of the samples, we were able to quantify the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and oxygen content in an absolute manner. The results of these NMR studies (Table 3) are in good agreement with those expected based on combustion analyses. These findings are also consistent with denitration as one of the major degradation pathways for nitrate film stock.

We note that nitric acid is known to react with camphor by an oxidative ring-opening reaction that yields camphoric acid. Consequently, we suspect that some of the observed peaks in ¹H NMR spectra of the nitrate film base layers may arise from camphoric acid. Due to our inability to resolve the peaks associated with camphor and camphoric acid, we have ascribed all of the observed NMR signals to camphor. The degradation of



camphor to camphoric acid reduces the amount of effective plasticizer in the more degraded film

samples, which may conspire with the molecular weight to embrittle CN-4. (Camphoric acid is apparently not a plasticizer for cellulose nitrate.) To the best of our knowledge, this degradative reaction of the plasticizer and its impact on nitrate film stability has not been previously documented in nitrate literature.

The presence of camphor in these films is significant for fire protection purposes, since camphor is a highly volatile and combustible solid (vapor pressure of 4 mm Hg at 70 °C or 168 °F). While we do not know the initial camphor content in the film at the time of manufacture, the fact that we could observe ≥ 20 wt% camphor in the film samples suggests its possible role in nitrate base layer flammability. Given its high vapor pressure, it is somewhat surprising that one cannot detect the distinctive odor of camphor when handling nitrate film. Upon abrading the surface of a single **CN-0** film frame with sand paper (320 P grade with an average particle diameter of 642 µm), we noted the smell of camphor emanating from the film. Since abrasion apparently affects the ability of camphor to escape from the film, we attempted to quantify the level of surface abrasion of the film samples with their physical properties as part of our visual inspection project (see Section 2). However, attempts to correlate surface abrasion with the overall condition of the film failed to yield any substantive insights, and further studies along this line of investigation ceased.

3.5. Observation of the Thermal Decomposition of Heritage Nitrate Film by Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) is a well-known method for studying the thermal stability of polymer samples. In this technique, the mass of a polymer sample is monitored as it is heated at a constant ramp rate (e.g., 10 °C/min) under a flow of oxygen (20 mL/min flow rate) until it fully decomposes, as evidenced by nearly complete mass loss. We assessed the thermal stability of each film sample by analyzing its decomposition profile: the onset of decomposition (T_{decomp} , defined as the temperature at which 5% mass loss in observed) and the deflagration temperature (T_{deflag}) at which the sample combusted. TGA samples were taken from the center of each film frame, which included both the nitrate film base as well as any remaining gelatin (emulsion) layer. Sample TGA traces for CN-0, CN-2, and CN-4 are shown in Figure 16. Sample deflagration gave rise to a unique TGA profile, in which bubbling of the emulsion would cause an apparent initial increase in mass, followed by exothermic sample combustion with significant



Figure 16. (*a*) Representative thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) data for **CN-0** depicted as sample percent weight loss versus temperature curve, in which we see a 2.1 wt% mass loss below 100 °C that we ascribe to water adsorbed to the gelatin (or emulsion) layer, the onset of decomposition (5 % total mass loss) at 175 °C, and sample bubbling and exothermic decomposition at 182 °C with nearly complete mass loss. Panels (b) and (c) display representative TGA traces for **CN-2** and **CN-4** samples.

mass loss. Spontaneous sample combustion typically left behind a residue that decomposed at temperatures $T \ge 300$ °C. A summary of the data from these initial TGA analyses of "as is" film samples (prior to accelerated aging) is given in Table 6.

From the data in Table 6, we see that the decomposition onset temperature (T_{decomp}) decreases with increasing stages of decay, as CN-4 exhibits a T_{decomp} that is ~ 15 °C lower than that of CN-0. It is important to recall that this decomposition onset temperature is simply the temperature at which the sample has lost 5% of its original mass-the reasons for the mass loss are not known. The deflagration temperatures of all of the samples are reasonably similar. With the **CN-0** samples, we noted that the surface of the

Table 6. Summary of Initial Thermogravimetric Analyses								
of Heritage Nitrate Samples ^a								
Sample	$T_{\text{decomp}} (^{\circ} \text{C})^{b}$	$T_{\text{deflag}} (^{\circ} \mathbf{C})^c$	Notes					
CN-0	175 ± 1.6	184 ± 6.6	sample surface bubbles significantly prior to complete combustion					
CN-2	156.7 ± 4.5	$182.9\ \pm 4.6$	complete combustion					
CN-4	152.9 ±2.8	$184.9~\pm5.9$	complete combustion					
CN-4	155.6 ± 1.9	181.9 ± 1.0	complete combustion					
no								
gelatin								
^a Testing c	conditions: TGA	was run under a	20 mL/min purge of pure					
oxygen with	h a ramp rate of 1	10 °C/min up to 2	220 °C followed by a jump					
to 600 °C.	Unless otherwise	noted, the film sa	mples were tested without					
removal of	the gelatin layer. ^l	Decomposition	temperature (°C) is defined					
as the temperature at which 5 % weight loss is observed. ^c Deflagration								
temperature is defined as the temperature at which the sample completely								
and exother	mically burns (see	e text for details).						

gelatin (image or emulsion) layer developed significant bubbles, consistent with gas evolution from the nitrate base layer (*e.g.*, camphor and nitrogen oxides derived from nitric acid). In order to understand whether the presence of the gelatin (image or emulsion) layer affects the combustibility of the film, we removed the gelatin from the nitrate film stock by brief immersion in 5 wt% NaOC1 in water (commercial bleach solution), followed by rinsing with deionized water and air drying. Subsequent TGA analyses of the sample without gelatin exhibited indistinguishable profiles, with complete combustion occurring at ~180 °C. Thus, the gelatin layer apparently plays a minor role in the ultimate thermal stability of the nitrate film samples.

Admittedly, our TGA does not directly mimic the decomposition of nitrate film in a canister within a film vault. A film vault is typically held at constant temperature with modest air circulation, and any gases released by the film remain confined within its storage can and in contact with the film itself. Our thermogravimetric analysis protocol is a dynamic test in which the temperature is raised from 22 °C to some elevated temperature at a constant ramp rate (10 °C/min) under a constant flow of oxygen (20 mL/min), while sample weight loss or decomposition is monitored. To specifically understand nitrate combustibility under the conditions in an archive, one would ideally conduct time-dependent TGA at a fixed temperature of interest (e.g., 30 or 40 °C). To the best of our knowledge, there are no direct nor general correlations between the decomposition and deflagration temperatures measured by dynamic TGA and those arising from the constant temperature time-dependent analyses. We note that the time-dependent studies are extremely time- and resource-intensive, rendering them unwieldy in the context of the large sample set that we sought to survey in our accelerated aging studies. Thus, we utilized the dynamic TGA studies to glean useful information regarding the presence of any volatile compounds in the samples, while also measuring their relative flammabilities.

3.6 Differential Vapor Sorption to Quantify Water Uptake by Cellulose Nitrate Film

Since water is a key ingredient in the denitration and hydrolysis reactions that irreparably degrade cellulose nitrate film, we sought to study the water uptake characteristics of these film samples at both 30 °C and 60 °C under a variety of relative humidity (%RH) conditions. In collaboration with Professor M. A. Hickner (Department of Materials Science Engineering at the Pennsylvania State University), we performed differential vapor sorption analyses of CN-0, CN-2, and CN-4 film samples. In these experiments, film samples were placed on a sensitive balance and equilibrated in a controlled environment with varying relative humidities. Relative humidity (%RH) is defined as:

$\% RH = \frac{partial \, pressure \, of \, water \, vapor}{equilibrium \, saturated \, vapor \, pressure \, of \, water}$

By measuring the equilibrium sample mass under each relative humidity condition at a given temperature, we obtained the water uptake curves shown in Figure 17. From these data, we see that the "as is" film samples exhibit water uptake curves that are nearly identical, with 1.3 wt% water uptake at 30 %RH, 2.1 wt% water uptake at 50 %RH, and 4.0 wt% water uptake at 80 %RH at 60 °C. Thus, the water uptake is nearly independent of the condition of the gelatin layer. Upon bleaching **CN-0** to remove the gelatin layer, we observed a noticeable decrease in the water uptake characteristics of the isolated cellulose nitrate base. Unfortunately, this suggests that the gelatin layer holding the image that we wish to preserve acts as sponge that draws water to the film that accelerates its degradation.



Figure 17. Differential vapor sorption (DVS) curves indicating the percentage water uptake by film samples **CN-0**, bleached **CN-0** with no gelatin layer, **CN-2**, and **CN-4** at various relative humidity conditions at (A) 30 °C and (B) 60 °C. (Data courtesy of Prof. Michael A. Hickner, Department of Materials Science Engineering, Penn State University.)

3.7 Summary of Initial Physicochemical Studies of Nitrate Film Stability

Our studies up this point indicate that the five-stage classification model accurately correlates with only a few physical and chemical properties of cellulose nitrate films. Increasing stages of decay correlate with lower nitration levels and lower decomposition onset temperatures observed by TGA. However, the five-stage model is not correlated with the molecular weight of the film

base, the amount of camphor present, its water sorption characteristics, nor its deflagration temperature. We note that the water uptake of the film samples primarily depends on whether the gelatin layer is present, but not on its condition. These studies provide only correlations, the origins of which are somewhat unclear. Sample variations due to provenance, manufacturing conditions, and developing conditions likely contribute to the exact physical properties.

3.8 Assessing of the Reliability of Visual Inspection of Nitrate Degradation

Given the data generated by the chemical testing performed on our samples, we were unable to make any quantitative connections between what an archivist can observe visually and the flammability profile of a sample of nitrate film. Thus, we do not believe that our visual inspection process or the use of RTI would be useful to archivists and conservators in ascertaining the potential fire risk associated with their nitrate holdings.

4. Accelerated Aging Studies

Accelerated aging of nitrate film under fixed relative humidity conditions at elevated temperatures have been previously reported by Edge et al. (*Eur. Polym. J.*, **1990**, *26*, 623-630), Hill and Weber (*J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand.*, **1936**, *17*, 871-881), and Adelstein *et al.*(*SMPTE J.*, **1992**, *101*, 336-346; *SMPTE J.*, **1995**, *104*, 439-447). These earlier studies focused on the physical and chemical consequences of aging small sample sets (*e.g.*, no more than four distinct samples of variable provenance) at temperatures ranging 50–100 °C under dry air, modest relative humidities, and 95% relative humidity (denoted 95 %RH) for variable lengths of time (typically, less than 50 days). By studying how the properties of the film samples change as a function of aging temperature at various time points, Edge *et al.* and Adelstein *et al.* suggest that the degradation of heritage nitrate film obeys zero order or pseudo-first order Arrhenius kinetics. Under this common reaction rate description, one expects and one observes that the rate of decomposition approximately doubles with every increase in the reaction temperature by ~10 °C. While nitrate film degradation does seem to obey Arrhenius-type reaction kinetics up to 80 °C according to work by Edge *et al.*, changes in the mechanism of decomposition through competing pathways alter the observed kinetics above 80 °C.

Based on these previous studies, we sought to gain deeper insights into the degradation of heritage nitrate films CN-0, CN-2, and CN-4 under various relative humidity conditions by accelerated aging under 60 °C for up to 365 days. By studying the physical and chemical properties of the film samples removed from these conditions at various aging time points using visual inspection, the IPI acidity test, SEC, ¹H NMR, and TGA, we sought to understand how storage environments impact the flammability profiles of these materials. The major objective of this study was to understand whether or not nitrate film becomes more thermally unstable or flammable over time, as suggested by historical accounts of nitrate film fires.

We established detailed testing protocols whereby the pristine film CN-0 was aged under 25, 50, and 80 %RH at 60 °C in separate controlled environment chambers, while CN-2 and CN-4 were aged only under the most aggressive 80 %RH condition at 60 °C in environmental chambers. These accelerated aging conditions were selected in order to mimic storage environments ranging from a refrigerator to a humid film vault lacking careful humidity control. Prior to

accelerated aging, five contiguous film frames from each sample reel were cut, stacked, and fastened together using a Teflon-coated copper wire threaded through the sprocket holes located at the edges of the film. We intended for these film stacks to mimic the conditions of rolled film stored on reels within a film canister, within the limited space constraints of our accelerated aging apparatus. Each film stack was placed in a test tube of sufficient diameter (~2.6 cm) to avoid folding or rolling the film, and six film-loaded test tubes were placed in wide-mouth glass jars containing a seventh test tube filled with a specific saturated water/salt mixture to maintain the desired relative humidity condition within the container (see Figure 18). These sample containers were thermostatted at 60 ± 2 °C using an oven equipped with a PID temperature controller. A saturated MgCl2(aq) solution was used to maintain 30 %RH, saturated NaBr(aq) for 50 %RH, and saturated KCl (aq) for 80 %RH at 60 °C as measured using commercially available NISTcalibrated hygrometers at periodic intervals. We note that small variations in relative humidity were observed (±7% from the target value). By removing sample stacks after 15, 30, 60, 90,



Figure 18. A wide-mouth glass jar with six film-loaded test-tubes and one test tube containing a water/salt solution to maintain the desired relative humidity, which was directly measured using a NISTcalibrated hygrometer.

180, and 360 days of accelerating aging, we assessed how the physical and chemical state of the film changed as a function of time. Assuming that the degradation of our nitrate samples conforms to the previously reported Arrhenius kinetics, the 90-day time point in our 60 °C accelerated aging tests corresponds to ~13.8 years of aging in a 36 °F (2.2 °C) refrigerator. Under the same assumptions, 365 days of accelerated aging at 60 °C corresponds to 55.7 years of storage in a 36 °F refrigerator or 220 years in a 0 °F (-18 °C) freezer.

In the following sections, we describe the results of our analyses of film samples subjected to these accelerated aging conditions under various relative humidities. After providing detailed findings for each sample aging condition in separate sections, we comparatively analyze the aggregate data to draw some conclusions from these experiments.

Accelerated Aging of CN-0 at 30 %RH:

Aging CN-0 at 60 °C under a 30 %RH atmosphere caused significant changes in the physical appearance of the film samples as documented in the photographs shown in Figure 19. We note that the physical appearance of the film was relatively unchanged after up to 90 days, and only a small amount of a brown gas is observed to build up in the sealed aging chamber over time. This brown gas is tentatively identified as $NO_2(g)$, arising from the denitration of the film. Film denitration generates nitric acid (HNO₃), which is in equilibrium with water and $N_2O_5(g)$ that may thermally decompose into $NO_2(g)$ and other nitrogen oxide byproducts. After 180 days of accelerated aging, the samples lose their sheen. Remarkably, the film degrades into a puddle of viscous, pale yellow liquid after ~240 days of aging. This decomposed product may be related to the "viscous froth" that appears on the surface of degraded nitrate film that falls under the Stage 4 classification.



Detailed analyses of the chemical constitution of the film reveal that this 30 %RH aging condition does not appear to cause the denitration of the film (Table 7). The IPI Acidity tests on samples removed at all of the time points indicate that the film pH ~ 5.5. Note that pH 5.5 is comparable to that of a control sample of water. (Note: the pH of water exposed to air is pH 5.5 due to the dissolution of $CO_2(g)$ from the atmosphere.) ¹H NMR spectroscopy further demonstrates that the ratio of cellulose [dinitrate]:[trinitrate] remains nearly constant at ~1.2-1.3. These minor variations are within the error of the measurement and are thus considered statistically insignificant. These two chemical analyses suggest that the film remains largely intact until catastrophic degradation occurs at longer times.

30 %RH								
Time (days)	0	15	30	60	90	180	360	
(uays)								
pH from IPI Acidity Test ^a	5-5.5	4.5-5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	4.0	
¹ H NMR [(NO ₂) ₂)]:[(NO ₂) ₃] ^b	1.23	1.227	1.21	1.28	1.25	1.303	n.d. ^d	
Decomposition Onset Temp (°C) ^c	170.4±0.6	169.3±0.5	169.6±0.3	170.5±2.9	180.5±0.3	180.7±1.4	n.d. ^d	
Deflagration Temp (°C) ^c	183.0±7.9	178.0±0.5	177.6±0.3	180.0±1.0	189.7±2.5	191.7±2.1	n.d. ^d	
^a Determined by soak	^a Determined by soaking 50 mg of film in 5 mL water at 22 °C for 24 h and subsequent pH measurement. ^b From							
quantitative ¹ H NMR spectroscopy of bleached nitrate film stock (gelatin removed) in acetone- d_6 , by comparative								

Table 7. Results of Chemical and Physical Analysis of CN-0 Samples aged at 60 °C under

integration of the peaks at δ 5.76 ppm (cellulose 2,3,6-trinitrate) and δ 3.42 (cellulose 3,6-dinitrate). ^c Determined by TGA under oxygen (flow rate of 20 mL/min) using a ramp rate of 10 °C up to 200 °C followed by a jump to 600 °C. d *n.d.* = not determined.

TGA analyses of CN-0 aged at 30 %RH demonstrate that the film samples exhibit similar thermal profiles to the initial CN-0 samples, with a slight decrease in combustibility after 90

days. Table 7 listed the decomposition onset temperature (T_{decomp}), at which the sample exhibits 5 % weight loss, and the deflagration temperature (T_{deflag}) for film bearing an emulsion layer. Both T_{decomp} and T_{deflag} remain near 170 and 180 °C, respectively, up to the 90 day time point. After 180 days of aging, these two temperatures increase by nearly 10 °C. However, we note that the shapes of the TGA profiles indicate that the samples initially bubble due to gas evolution and they subsequently deflagrate at a single temperature with nearly complete weight loss. In order to understand the effect of the gelatin (or emulsion) layer on flammability, we conducted TGA analyses on samples for which the gelatin layer had been removed by immersion in bleach and exhaustive washing with deionized H₂O. Removal of the gelatin layer did not change the observed values of T_{decomp} and T_{deflag} in a statistically significant manner.

TGA analysis could not be completed for the final 360 day sample that decomposed into a puddle of viscous liquid, but we conducted additional analyses aimed at identifying the molecular species present in the solution. ¹H NMR spectra of the liquid reveal a forest of sharp peaks, indicating complete degradation of the polymer into small molecule fragments. However, attempts to assign these peaks failed due to the density of peaks observed, likely arising from a complex array of nitrate film decomposition products. Electrospray ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (ESI-TOF-MS) analyses of a sample in 10 mM CH₃COONH₄ in CH₃CN in positive ion detection mode showed that the mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) arising from the key molecular fragments observed in this analysis were m/z = 256, 270, 284, 360, 390, and 446 g/mol. The m/z = 270 fragment may correspond to a dinitroglucose arising from depolymerization of the cellulose nitrate film stock into its constituent monomers.

Accelerated Aging of CN-0 at 50 %RH:



thermostatted at 60 °C with an atmosphere containing 50 percent relative humidity (50 % RH). The film exhibits minimal changes in physical appearance through 90 days of accelerated aging, even though a brown gas presumed to be $NO_2(g)$ is observed in the sample container. However, the sample yellows and becomes brittle with a sticky emulsion after 180 days, and it transforms into an extremely brittle and difficult to handle crumbly, brown solid after 360 days.

Photographs of **CN-0** aged under a 50 ± 5 %RH atmosphere at 60 °C display a different course of physical degradation, as shown in the photographs in Figure 20. In the first 90 days of the film aging, the samples physically appear unchanged and a significant amount of a brown gas is

observed to accumulate in the sealed aging chamber. As previously mentioned, we surmise that this noxious brown gas is $NO_2(g)$ arising from the thermal decomposition of nitric acid liberated from the film by hydrolysis. After 180 days, the film loses its sheen and the emulsion becomes uneven and sticky. At the final 360 day time point in this accelerated aging trial, we find that the film samples are extremely brittle, rusty brown solids. These final samples exhibit many of the physical attributes of deterioriated film stock that may ultimately decay into brown powder.

Table 8. Results of Chemical and Physical Analysis of CN-0 Samples aged at 60 °C under							
50 %RH							
Time (days)	0	15	30	60	90	180	360
pH from IPI Acidity Test ^a	5.0-5.5	4.5-5.0	5.5	5.5-6.0	5.5	3.5	2.5
¹ H NMR [(NO ₂) ₂)]:[(NO ₂) ₃] ^b	1.23	1.237	1.257	1.287	1.27	1.817	7.177
$M_{\rm n}$ (kg/mol)	13.1	10.5	9.1	9.2	11.2	15.1	3.5
$D = M_{\rm w}/M_{\rm n}$	3.04	3.30	3.48	3.27	2.56	2.23	1.85
Decomposition Onset Temp (°C) ^c	170.4±0.6	170.3±0.5	168±1.0	170.6±1.2	180.4±0.9	181.1±0.4	156.2±8.0
Deflagration Temp	179.4±0.5	178.5±0.3	179.2±0.5	187.5±1.0	189.7±4.8	193.1±2.4	gradual
(°C) ^c							decomp. ^d
^{<i>a</i>} Determined by soaking 50 mg of film in 5 mL water at 38 °C for 24 h and subsequent pH measurement. ^{<i>b</i>} From quantitative ¹ H NMR spectroscopy of bleached nitrate film stock (gelatin removed) in acetone- d_6 , by comparative							
integration of the peaks at δ 5.76 ppm (cellulose 2,3,6-trinitrate) and δ 3.42 (cellulose 3,6-dinitrate). ^c Determined by							
TGA under oxygen (flow rate of 20 mL/min) using a ramp rate of 10 °C up to 200 °C followed by a jump to 600 °C.							
d No deflagration observed: gradual decomposition above 200 °C observed for both the native film and the bleached							

sample (gelatin removed).

The results of both the IPI acidity test and ¹H NMR spectroscopic analyses of the film are consistent with the decay of these heritage nitrate samples by denitration (Table 8). The results of the IPI acidity test indicate that the film becomes significantly acidic after 180 days of accelerated aging with a measured pH = 3.5; it becomes even more acidic at 360 days (pH = 2.5). ¹H NMR spectroscopy shows that the ratio of cellulose [dinitrate]:[trinitrate] increases from a baseline value of 1.23 to 7.18 after 360 days of accelerated aging. Thus, the film appreciably denitrates as compared to the samples aged at 30 %RH. SEC analyses further indicate that the nitrate film base molecular weight is relatively invariant after 180 days of accelerated aging, and it precipitously drops as it denitrates.

The observed denitration of the film manifests in substantial changes in the thermogravimetric analyses of the samples aged at 50 %RH for varying amounts of time (Table 8). The decomposition onset temperature (T_{decomp}) initially increases from 170 °C to 181 °C between 0–180 days, and then it drops to 156 °C at 360 days. While this trend may seem counterintuitive, one must recognize that T_{decomp} measures only the temperature at which 5% weight loss is observed. The origin of the weight loss could vary. We speculate that as the film denitrates, it becomes more hydrophilic, and thus the 5 % weight loss temperature decreases as the film takes up water that is expelled at a lower temperature. (As noted in the differential vapor sorption studies above, highly nitrated cellulose **CN-0** hardly takes up 3 wt% water at 50 %RH.) On the other hand, we observe that the deflagration temperature (T_{deflag}) increases monotonically with

time. The TGA profiles for the film aged for 180 days or less exhibit initial bubbling due to gas evolution, followed by catastrophic deflagration. However, the sample aged for 360 days exhibits a slower, staged degradation with signs of deflagration (see Figure 21). Thus, we observe that the film aged for 360 days at 50 %RH is <u>not</u> combustible.



Accelerated Aging of CN-0 at 80 %RH:

Aging **CN-0** at 60 °C under an 80 %RH atmosphere results in the fastest degradation of the emulsion and yellowing of the nitrate film base layer as assessed by simple physical inspection (see Figure 22). After only 90 days under these conditions, the film emulsion is sticky and the base layer is yellow. These changes in the physical appearance of the film are accompanied by the formation of brown $NO_2(g)$ in the aging chamber, which arises from HNO_3 decomposition. The gaseous product seems to react further with the gelatin layer. Thus, the film degrades from a Stage 0 pristine film to a Stage 2 material after only 90 days in our aging chamber. Degradation proceeds further to yield a liquid-like gelatin layer and a brown film base after 180 days of aging. Complete image degradation and embrittlement of the yellow-brown nitrate base layer occurs after 360 days.



IPI acidity testing suggests that the pH of the film drops to ~4.5 after 60 days of aging, and that the acidity generally hovers in the range pH = 4-5 throughout the aging trial (see Table 9). ¹H NMR analyses indicate that the film does denitrate to some extent, with the apparent ratio of cellulose [dinitrate]:[trinitrate] increasing from 1.23 to 1.4. Thus, the chemical composition of the film does not appear to appreciably change during aging at 80 %RH. The latter assertion is corroborated by the fact that the molecular weights of the film determined from SEC analyses were relatively invariant at all time points. These chemical findings are strikingly discordant with the results of the visual inspection of these aged samples at each time point, providing further evidence that the five-stage classification scheme for nitrate film degradation does not always accurately reflect the true chemical state of the film or its potential hazards.

Table 9. Results of Chemical and Physical Analysis of CN-0 Samples aged at 60 °C under							
80 %RH							
Time	0	15	30	60	90	180	360
(days)							
pH from IPI	5.0-5.5	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.0-5.5	4.0	5.0
Acidity Test ^a							
¹ H NMR	1.23	1.207	1.240	1.290	1.290	1.403	1.34
$[(NO_2)_2)]:[(NO_2)_3]^{b}$							
M _n (kg/mol)	13.2	9.7	14.4	13.1	14.2	12.5	14.4
$D = M_{\rm w}/M_{\rm n}$	3.04	3.57	2.65	2.39	2.41	2.39	1.96
Decomposition	170.4±0.6	170.0±0.3	170.8±0.7	171.4 ± 1.8	180.6±0.9	173.2±7.6	172.0±0.5
Onset Temp (°C) ^c							
Deflagration Temp	183.8±7.9	179.4±1.4	179.6±1.0	179.6±1.2	191.3±1.2	187.5±4.7	179.0±1.6
(°C) ^{<i>c</i>}							
^a Determined by soaking 50 mg of film in 5 mL water at 22 °C for 24 h and subsequent pH measurement. ^b From							
quantitative ¹ H NMR spectroscopy of bleached nitrate film stock (gelatin removed) in acetone-d ₆ , by comparative							
integration of the peaks at δ 5.76 ppm (cellulose 2,3,6-trinitrate) and δ 3.42 (cellulose 3,6-dinitrate). ^c Determined by							
TGA underoxygen (f	flow rate of 20	mL/min) usin	ig a ramp rate	of 10 °C up to	200 °C follow	ed by a jump	to 600 °C.

The relatively small changes in the chemical composition of the film described above are also consistent with the thermogravimetry results from these samples aged at 80 %RH (Table 9). The T_{decomp} and T_{deflag} values are relatively invariant with time, suggesting that the film flammability is least affected by the 80 %RH aging condition. Furthermore, TGA profiles for these samples indicate that the film forms bubbles due to gas evolution prior to nearly complete combustion. Thus, we conclude that the high relative humidity condition is the worst for image preservation

Thus, we conclude that the high relative humidity condition is the worst for image preservation and that the resulting product of decomposition retains its high flammability.

Accelerated Aging of CN-2:

In order to understand better how a partially degraded film sample decomposes, we also aged samples of **CN-2** under 80 %RH conditions for up to 360 days. This aging condition was selected by virtue of our initial intuition that higher relative humidity conditions would lead to greater levels of denitration and dramatic changes in the flammability profile of the film (*vide infra*). In Figure 23, one qualitatively observes the degradation of **CN-2** from Stage 2 to Stage 3, evidenced by the formation of islands and bubbles in the gelatin layer on top of the film base. This drastic change in the physical appearance of the film is accompanied by its acidification to



pH 3.5 after 60 days, as determined by the IPI Acidity Test (Table 10). We note that the acidity of the film recovers to some extent to pH 4.5 at longer times, possibly due to the equilibrium formation of gaseous nitrogen oxides due to thermolysis of HNO_3 . Since our sampling methodology involved opening the sealed container to extract samples at prescribed time points, the nitrogen oxides were allowed to escape from the container. By effectively removing the nitrogen oxides from the aging canister atmosphere, we may have artificially decreased the detected acidity of the film.

Table 10. Result	s of Chemio	cal and Phy	ysical Anal	ysis of CN	-2 Samples	aged at 60	°C
under 80 %RH			-	-	_	-	
Timo	Δ	15	30	60	00	180	360

Time	0	15	30	60	90	180	360
(days)							
pH from IPI Acidity Test ^a	3.5-4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5-4.0	4.5	4.0-4.5
¹ H NMR ^b [(NO ₂) ₂)]:[(NO ₂) ₃]	1.38	1.427	1.508	1.593	1.563	1.660	1.773
Decomposition Onset Temp (°C) ^c	161.1±0.8	157.1±0.9	156.4±0.6	160.0±0.3	160.8±0.3	161.3±1.7	166.7±0.5
Deflagration Temp (°C) ^c	179.9±0.3	gradual decomp	175.5±4.3	179.7±1.6	gradual decomp	182.1±1.2	186.7 ± 0.4^d

^{*a*} Determined by soaking 50 mg of film in 5 mL water at 38 °C for 24 h and subsequent pH measurement. ^{*b*} From quantitative ¹H NMR spectroscopy of bleached nitrate film stock (gelatin removed) in acetone -*d*₆, by comparative integration of the peaks at δ 5.76 ppm (cellulose 2,3,6-trinitrate) and δ 3.42 (cellulose 3,6-dinitrate). ^{*c*} Determined by TGA under oxygen (flow rate of 20 mL/min) using a ramp rate of 10 °C up to 200 °C followed by a jump to 600 °C. ^{*d*} The unbleached film deflagrates, whereas the bleached film (gelatin removed) exhibits only gradual decomposition at temperatures $T \ge 200$ °C.

TGA studies of the aged **CN-2** film samples demonstrated wide variability in their deflagration behavior (Table 10). The decomposition onset temperature (T_{decomp}) was nearly invariant at ~ 160 °C at all time points in our study. However, the deflagration temperature (T_{deflag}) was nearly constant at ~180 °C, with the exceptions of the samples aged for either 15 and 90 days. The latter two samples do not deflagrate; instead, they exhibit gradual thermal decomposition profiles akin to that shown in Figure 12 for CN-0 aged under 50 %RH after 360 days. We are unsure of the

source of this variability in combustibility within this sample set. We initially suspected that the presence or absence of the gelatin layer and any metal salts arising from image decomposition could play a role in the flammability profile, yet the bleached film samples (gelatin removed) exhibited the invariant TGA profiles with the exception of the sample aged for 360 days.

Accelerated Aging of CN-4:



CN-4 control



CN-4 360 Days 80% RH

Figure 24. Photos of the initial **CN-4** sample and after removal from the accelerated aging chamber thermostatted at 60 °C with an atmosphere containing 80 percent relative humidity (80 % RH) after 360 days. The film definitely becomes more brittle and discolored, although the changes in physical appearance are less dramatic than in the other samples subjected to accelerated aging.

Table 11. Results of Chemical and Physical Analysis						
of CN-4 Samples aged at 60 °C under 80 %RH						
Time (days)	0	360				
pH from IPI Acidity Test ^a	3.0–3.5	4.5				
¹ H NMR [(NO ₂) ₂)]:[(NO ₂) ₃] ^b	1.563	1.823				
TGA						
Decomposition Onset Temp (°C) ^c	152.1±2.8	155.6±6.2				
Deflagration Temp (°C) c	184.0±2.8	186.7±3.5				
Deflagration Temp (°C) c 184.0±2.8186.7±3.5a Determined by soaking 50 mg of film in 5 mL water at 38 °C for24 h and subsequent pH measurement. b From quantitative ¹ HNMR spectroscopy of bleached nitrate film stock (gelatinremoved) in acetone- d_6 , by comparative integration of the peaks at δ 5.76 ppm (cellulose 2,3,6-trinitrate) and δ 3.42 (cellulose 3,6-dinitrate). c Determined by TGA under oxygen (flow rate of 20mL/min) using a ramp rate of 10 °C up to 200 °C followed by ajump to 600 °C. d Deflagration does not occur: the sampledecomposes gradually with the first major weight loss occurring at						

As a corollary study to our CN-2 aging trials, we also aged one sample of CN-4 for 360 days at 80 %RH. We limited this analysis to a single data point after 360 days of accelerated aging, due to: (1) space limitations in our temperature-controlled chamber, and (2) the fact that CN-4 samples lack any intrinsic value due to the complete degradation of the image. Consequently, this analysis aimed only to understand the final stages of nitrate film decay. As with the aged CN-2 samples, aging CN-4 for 60 days at 80 %RH results in the film becoming more brittle and discolored (see Figure 24). Comparative ¹H NMR analyses of CN-4 prior to and after aging show that it does denitrate to some extent (see Table 11). However, the level of denitration is low, and thus the flammability profile of the samples assessed by TGA are nearly identical with deflagration occurring at ~187 °C. Thus, the film retains its flammability under the high relative humidity aging condition long after the image is degraded beyond use.

Cumulative Analysis of the Accelerated Aging Data:

Comparison of the data collected on all of the film samples subjected to accelerated aging trials under various relative humidity conditions at 60 °C provides some new insights into the deterioration behavior of cellulose nitrate film. At the lower relative humidity conditions (30 and 50 %RH), we observed that the emulsion layer remains intact up to ~90 days; the emulsion subsequently loses its sheen and takes on an uneven appearance. The 30 %RH sample unexpectedly depolymerized after ~240 days of aging into what we tentatively assign as an aqueous solution of partially nitrated glucose oligomers. However, the sample aged at 50 %RH

becomes a rusty brown solid that is extremely crumbly. We speculate that further aging of this sample might lead to the formation of "brown powder." These results starkly contrast to those obtained for **CN-0** aged under an 80 %RH atmosphere, wherein the samples become sticky after 90 days, the emulsion becomes a sticky liquid after 180 days, and complete image degradation ensues by 360 days.

The aggregated ¹H NMR data for the **CN-0** samples aged under different RH conditions and the **CN-0**, **CN-2**, and **CN-4** samples aged at 80 %RH are presented in Figure 25. From these data, one clearly sees that: (1) the denitration of **CN-0** upon aging decreases in the following order

30 % RH ~ 50 % RH > > 80 % RH,

(2) the 80 %RH condition leads to only low levels of denitration, even after 360 days of accelerated aging at 60 °C, and (3) IPI acidity tests of the film show that the pH decreases in the order





Figure 25. Ratio of cellulose dinitrate to cellulose trinitrate ([-NO₂)₂]:[-(NO₂)₃]) as a function of aging time under various relative humidity conditions as determined by quantitative ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The 80 %RH condition triggers minimal denitration, whereas the 50% RH condition drives the highest degree of denitration.

These results are somewhat surprising, as we initially expected that the denitration process would occur most quickly for the samples aged at the highest relative humidity condition. This expectation was based on the notion that water is required for the hydrolysis of the nitrate esters, which is the reverse process of the manufacturing process for nitrate film from cellulose: higher water concentrations should drive denitration. However, the data suggest that the 50 %RH condition drives denitration to the greatest extent and that the 30 %RH condition results in hydrolysis of both the nitrate esters and the backbone β -glucoside linkages to yield a syrupy solution. SEC data further demonstrate that the molecular weight of the film base is relatively unchanged at the highest relative humidity condition, yet the molecular weight drops upon aging at lower relative humidities (see Figure 26).

The chemical composition of the aged nitrate film samples is strongly correlated with the corresponding thermogravimetric analysis profiles, with higher levels of nitration implying lower deflagration temperatures. These data are plotted in Figure 27. The decomposition onset temperature (T_{decomp}) is relatively invariant for the CN-0 aged under different relative humidity atmospheres. While this seem surprising, observation may it is important remember that to the decomposition onset temperature reflects the temperature at which the film sample has lost 5 % of its initial mass during heating at 10 °C/min from 22 °C. Slight decreases in T_{decomp} may arise from denitration of the film that increases its



bleached nitrate film base (gelatin removed) aged under different relative humidity conditions, as assessed by size-exclusion chromatography in 0.1 M LiBr in N,N-dimethylformamide.

water uptake, so that the mass loss at temperatures $T \leq T_{decomp}$ originates from water evaporation. Except for the **CN-0** aged under 30 %RH or 50 %RH that significantly denitrate, all of the other film samples have deflagration temperatures (T_{deflag}) in the range ~170–180 °C that are consistent with their low levels of denitration. The 50 %RH **CN-0** sample aged for 360 days does not deflagrate and instead decomposes gradually as shown in the TGA profile Figure 18.



Figure 27. Plots of the decomposition onset temperature (T_{decomp} or 5 % weight loss temperature) and the deflagration temperature (T_{deflag}) for cellulose nitrate film with an intact gelatin layer versus time in our various accelerated aging conditions, as assessed by thermogravimetric analysis under an oxygen environment (ramp rate = 10 °C/min).

While the observed trend of high levels of film denitration at lower relative humidity aging conditions seems counterintuitive, a simple chemical model accounts for our observations. To understand acid-catalyzed degradation of nitrate film, one must consider the underlying thermodynamics of nitrate ester hydrolysis and the kinetics (or rate) of hydrolysis. From a thermodynamic viewpoint, water is a necessary ingredient for the hydrolysis reaction, and the

presence of increasing amounts of water (*e.g.*, higher relative humidities) increases the thermodynamic driving force for the hydrolysis reaction. However, thermodynamics only assesses reaction feasibility—*not* the rate at which it occurs. The rate of the hydrolysis reaction depends on the concentrations of the reactants—specifically, the concentration of nitrate esters, nitric acid, and water. Since the reaction is heterogeneous (one in which the reactants are present in more than one phase, including gases, liquids, and solids), one must formally write the reaction rate as a product of the activities of each species. The activities of each species reflect the "effective active amount" of each reactant in the mixture, which may deviate either positively or negatively from the actual reagent concentration. Thus, the hydrolysis of nitrate film depends sensitively on the activities of both water and the nitric acid (HNO₃) catalyst. Sasahira *et al.* studied the activities of water (*a*_{water}) and nitric acid (*a*_{HNO3}) in nitric acid solutions (*J. Nucl. Sci. Technol.–T.*, **1994**, *31*, 321-328). Based on the data reported therein, we calculated the product of the activities reaches a maximum at a mole fraction $x_{HNO3} = 0.42$ and $x_{water} = 0.58$. In other words, the *rate of the hydrolysis reaction is expected to peak at some intermediate relative humidity*.

This detailed chemical picture may also be understood in more qualitative terms. At low relative humidity, the HNO₃ present in the film is poorly hydrated and thus its effective active concentration is relatively low. We speculate that the small amount of water present competes with the cellulose backbone oxygens to preferentially solvate the acidic protons. Thus, the backbone β -glucoside linkages cleave to depolymerize the film base into nitroglucose oligomers. At intermediate relative humidities, the effective active concentration of acid increases due to the better solvation of the HNO₃ by the larger amount of water. This improved solvation of the HNO₃ leads to acid dissociation to form H₃O⁺ which catalyzes nitrate ester hydrolysis. At very high relative humidities, the dissolved H₃O⁺ ions become so stable that they are unavailable to participate in the hydrolysis of either the β -glucoside backbone linkages or the nitrate esters. Hence, hydrolysis is fastest at intermediate water concentrations and intermediate relative humidities.

We found that the 50 %RH humidity accelerated aging condition initially enables maintenance of the film image carried by the emulsion layer, followed by decomposition of the nitrate stock into a non-hazardous solid.

5. Assessing the Hazards of "Brown Powder" Arising from Nitrate Film Decomposition

The potentially hazardous nature of the "brown powder" arising from the nearly complete decay of cellulose nitrate film (Stage 5 of the decomposition model) is the source of substantial anxiety in the film archivist community. Literature and anecdotes about the powder stage of nitrate are particularly contradictory; some—such as the International Standard *ISO 10356*—maintain that the powder is comparable to the flammability of paper, while others—such as Kodak's legal *Material Safety Data Sheet*—claim that it is "shock sensitive," like gunpowder or nitroglycerine. Additional research has also suggested that the powder might be formed by a reaction between the cellulose nitrate base and metal storage cans, further complicating our understanding of the powder's relationship to nitrate film's decomposition. We therefore sought to quantitatively evaluate the shock and friction sensitivity of brown powder by direct mechanical analysis, as a complete understanding of its controversial properties significantly affects how curators of

nitrate collections handle and dispose of film stocks that have degraded beyond any useful condition.

By soliciting various sources (who wish to anonymous). remain we obtained four samples of brown powder from two geographically diverse major film archives. hereafter referred to as "Archive 1" and "Archive 2." The provenance and other characteristics of these brown powder samples are provided in Table 12. These samples were specifically chosen due their variable provenance and to the fact that the shock and friction sensitivity tests required a minimum of five (5) grams of brown powder.

Table 12. Characteristics of Acquired BrownPowder Samples			
Sample Name	Archive	Sample Mass (g)	Film Stock
A1–1	1	5	unknown
A1-2	2	30	1929, no manufactuer markings
A1–3	2	30	1937, probably KODAK stock
A2-1	2	5	unknown

We sought to test the shock sensitivity of these four brown powder samples using a wellestablished standard, which could potentially inform the community of nitrate archivists of how best to handle and transport brown powder samples. The 2009 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria (5th edition, 2009; https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/manual/Rev5/English/ST-SG-AC10-

<u>11–Rev5–EN.pdf</u>, accessed on Dec. 1, 2015) describes a battery of tests for determining the sensitivity of potentially dangerous materials to a variety of conditions to which they may be subjected during shipment. Section 13.4.2 therein provides a detailed description of the BAM Fallhammer test as one means of quantifying the shock sensitivity of a solid substance. Summarily, this test involves impacting a solid sample (~ 40 mm³) with weights of precisely known mass that are dropped from a precisely measured height. The test is typically conducted at least five times to ensure reproducibility. Since the potential energy of the mass in its initial condition is completely converted into kinetic energy imparted to the sample upon impact, one can determine the minimum amount of energy (measured in Joules (J)) required for the impact to cause a flash, flame, or explosion. U.N. recommendations state that materials with a limiting impact energy of ≥ 2 J are too shock sensitive to transport.

Chilworth Technology Inc. is a commercial safety and compliance analysis company that routinely conducts BAM Fallhammer tests using an apparatus developed by the Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und Materialprüfung (BAM or German Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, located in Berlin, Germany). We sent samples of each of the brown powder samples to Chilworth for testing. For all four samples, the BAM Fallhammer test demonstrated that the required energy for flame, flash, or explosion was > 60 J, with no change in the sample appearance when compared before and after testing. Their analyses demonstrated that the samples were "not particularly sensitive to ignition by mechanical impact."

The BAM Friction Test is another metric by which the U.N. Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria document advised testing the friction sensitivity of a material. Described in Section 13.5.1 therein, the BAM Friction Test involves dragging a porcelain peg of a precisely known mass over a sample of the test material on a porcelain plate at a constant rate. Since the mass of the porcelain peg is known, the friction force (measured in Newtons (N)) exerted upon the material may be calculated. The threshold mass and thus the threshold value of the friction required for flame, flash, or explosion is measured. This test is conducted at least six times to ensure reproducibility of the results. For reference, the UN Manual listed the limiting friction load for dry nitrocellulose (13.4 wt% nitrogen) as 240 N, and the relatively stable explosive TNT has a threshold friction value of 360 N. According to tests conducted by Chilworth Technology Inc., the limiting friction load associated with all four of the brown powder samples was > 360 N. According to Chilworth's analytical team, these results indicate that these samples are "not sensitive to ignition by friction."

Therefore, our studies suggest that the samples of brown powder solicited from geographically distinct sources and variable provenances were non-hazardous solids. This result is consistent with qualitative shock sensitivity tests conducted by a member of the chemistry research team, using a standard tool hammer to impact samples of a fifth brown powder sample of unknown provenance. Attempts to analyze the composition of the latter brown powder sample by ¹H NMR spectroscopy were hampered by its poor solubility in hot deuterated water (D₂O) and DMSO- d_6 . The fraction of the solid soluble in DMSO- d_6 exhibits a spectrum comparable to that of a significantly denitrated cellulose nitrate film stock. Against the caveat that we have tested a limited number of brown powder samples with only partially known provenance, we conclude that brown powder is non-hazardous on the basis of our dataset.

The official reports from Chilworth Global are included in Appendix 4.

Additional Initiatives

Annotated Bibliography

A major task of the history group was the creation of an annotated bibliography. Principally managed by Amanda McQueen, the bibliography was designed to be a relatively comprehensive, cross–disciplinary collection of literature on cellulose nitrate. Starting with the preliminary bibliography compiled by Heather Heckman and submitted in the grant application, we gathered sources from a variety of communities: archivists and conservators, chemists and polymer scientists, historians, film industry practitioners, safety or standards organizations, and government agencies. As a result, the bibliography contains a diverse set of sources, including: peer-reviewed, trade and popular press articles; historical accounts; literature reviews; websites and forum postings; conference proceedings; practitioner handbooks; safety standards; and government publications.

As we collected these sources, we organized them using the citation manager software EndNote. Each bibliographic entry was classified by type and by the community from which it originated, and each was furnished with an abstract, an annotation, and relevant keyword tags. The abstract is a neutral summary of the source's content. When possible, the abstract was taken from the source itself; otherwise, it was written by one of the graduate student researchers working on the project. The annotation, on the other hand, describes how relevant each source is to the overall goal of the grant project and points out any particularly noteworthy elements of its content. Finally, the history, conservation, and chemistry groups, drawing from the larger goals and research questions of the project, developed an extensive list of possible keywords covering a

wide range of topics, including: type of cellulose nitrate (e.g. motion picture film, sheet film, lacquer or adhesive), nitration level, plasticizers, film processing and handling, historical film fires, parameters of chemical studies, analytical techniques, mechanisms for decomposition, variables affecting decomposition and flammability, brown powder, and public relations. Each entry was then tagged with as many of these keywords as was applicable (A full list of keywords is available in Appendix 5). Not only do the tags allow someone viewing the bibliography to quickly ascertain which topics a given entry covers, they also facilitate more advanced sorting and organizing, as sources that cover similar material can readily be grouped together.

The annotated bibliography was meant to help all members of the grant project develop a stronger historical background that could inform our chemical research. However, it is also intended to be a useful resource for the broader public. By bringing together literature from a variety of disciplines, we have created a repository of information that can guide future scientific study and facilitate future conversation between the different communities that handle and study cellulose nitrate.

At this time, the bibliography contains 228 annotated sources, and a searchable and sortable version of the full annotated bibliography will be available on the Nitrate Website (discussed below). Four sample annotated bibliography entries are provided in Appendix 5.

Oral History Project

In August 2014, the history and conservation groups began work on an oral history project. By recording the anecdotal experiences of veteran professionals who have worked with nitrate film in a variety of capacities, we hoped to make sense of some of the lore surrounding this material and give voice to particular forms of knowledge that would be of interest and use to our intended audience. A list of experts was selected from four fields—archivists, conservators, laboratory personnel, and projectionists—that we believed would provide us with edifying accounts of their experiences. These colleagues were: Ken Weissman, Supervisor of the Film Preservation Laboratory for the Library of Congress' Packard Campus for Audio Visual Preservation; Paul Spehr, former Secretary for the Motion Picture Section of the Library of Congress and Assistant Chief of the Motion Picture Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division of the Library of Congress; Rosa Gaiarsa, Collections Services Manager for the UCLA Film and Television Archive; and Janice Allen, owner and manager of Cinema Arts film laboratory.

Each of these professionals was asked to share their knowledge in a recorded interview. Given that the interviewer would need to have some knowledge of nitrate in order to guide the questions appropriately, we decided that members of the conservation group would develop the interview format and conduct the phone interviews. In each case, the interview followed a set of questions that were tailored to the interviewee's field, whether archiving, film projection, or film lab experience (see Appendix 5). The interviews were designed to take an hour or less, and each was conducted by phone in the summer of 2015. Each will be streamed on the Nitrate Website, accompanied by written transcripts, a sample of which is included in Appendix 5.

Website

One of the chief methods of disseminating our findings will be via the Nitrate Website, which is hosted through the website for the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research. All members of the history and conservation groups are contributing to the Nitrate Website, and the web design is being done by Michael Trevis, Instructional Specialist in the Department of Communication Arts. Covering all the major components of the grant project—its origins and research goals, the physicochemical analysis, the annotated bibliography, the survey, and the oral history—the website is designed to present our research and preliminary findings to a wider audience.

In particular, we aim to translate our chemical research into language that will be accessible to film archivists, conservators, and historians, many of whom may not have a strong scientific background. To assist in this endeavor, we created several short videos—ranging from 30 seconds to just under 2 minutes in length—that will work in conjunction with the website's prose to clarify and to visualize how these tests were performed. Videos were created for the following tests: thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), gel permeation chromatography (GPC), proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR), and the accelerated aging trial. Each video shows Milton H. Repollet–Pedrosa, one of the chemistry graduate research assistants, performing a given analysis, and the videos for accelerated aging and TGA also contain a voice over explanation (the others are silent). A fifth video shows Amanda McQueen, the graduate student research assistant for the history and conservation groups, performing and explaining the steps of the physical inspection process. These videos were shot and edited by F. Booth Wilson, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Communication Arts, with assistance from Amanda McQueen. Input and feedback on the videos was provided by members of the history and conservation groups.

The website also provides access to the complete annotated bibliography. Users will be able to filter the bibliography entries based on type of publication—book, journal article, etc.—or by keyword. The keywords will be presented in a dropdown menu, and will consist of an abridged list of the keywords used in the annotations. This feature, in particular, will allow users to find articles related to more specific areas of interest, such as those that talk about nitrate film fires or those that contain chemical studies.

Finally, the website will include the full survey results, and the interviews conducted for the oral history project. For the latter, users will have access to both streaming audio files and written transcripts of the interviews.

We expect the website to go live in the coming months.

Regulatory Agencies

Our efforts to effect regulatory change were directed chiefly at the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and at NFPA 40, the Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film.

In response to the findings of our survey of archival professionals, described above, which demonstrated the disparities between the members of the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) and the members of the Council of State Archives (CoSA) in terms of level of knowledge and day-to-day practices governing nitrate storage and handling, these two organizations—working with members of the Wisconsin Nitrate Film Project—separately proposed first drafts of revisions for the forthcoming version of NFPA 40 (2016). NFPA then proposed the formation of a task group comprised of community members, members of NFPA that work with NFPA 40, and outside archivists to work on proposals for a second draft of revisions. Ultimately, most of the proposed changes were rejected, but NFPA has changed the review cycle for NFPA 40 and has reconvened the NFPA 40 task group, which includes two members of this research group. It may be possible, therefore, to revisit this issue in the future, as discussed in the conclusion of this report.

It was discovered during this process that there are a few gaps that complicate changing NFPA 40. First, there is an art to writing "actionable code"; the proposed changes must be put in the correct language for the NFPA committee. Quite often, this is done by professionals that specialize in such language. Second, more involvement from archivists and conservators is needed. Those who understand the needs and nuances of archival practice and can represent that community to NFPA need to become part of the revision process by submitting proposals for revisions, becoming members of the special archival task force, and attending meetings.

In the summer of 2015, Mahesh Mahanthappa and Katie Mullen also investigated the option of creating our own Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for cellulose nitrate film. On the recommendation of Tilak Chandra, Senior Environmental Health Specialist at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, Mullen approached Dr. Neal Langerman, of Advanced Chemical Safety Inc., who explained the steps required and who advised against it. As the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Historical Society are not producers of nitrate, Langerman believed that the legal responsibilities these institutions would incur in the process of producing an MSDS would expose them to significant liabilities. However, he did suggest some alternatives: working with Kodak to amend their MSDS in light of our findings about brown powder, and writing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for nitrate materials that would be used on the UW-Madison campus. Both of these options are discussed more below.

Continuation of Project, Avenues for Future Research, and Advocacy

Going forward, a number of scientific questions remain. First, there is the question of provenance. We recognize that our chemical tests and accelerated aging trials utilized a limited sample set. Indeed, the availability of samples is one of the chief difficulties of performing such studies. Future work on nitrate, then, might conduct the same tests we performed on a wider array of cellulose nitrate film stock samples, in order to assess and to establish the generality of our findings. Such studies would either validate our own findings, or, conversely, would point out anomalies therein that could direct future research. The question of storage cans also remains. One of our initial research questions concerned the role played by metal cans in the decomposition process, as a previous study by Edge (*Eur. Polym. J.*, **1990**, *26*, 623-630) suggested that iron ions derived from film canister decomposition could accelerate the catalytic decomposition of nitrate film stock. While we were not able to incorporate this potentially

important variable into our own study, it might prove to be a useful avenue of future research, particularly given the restrictions governing the storage of nitrate in extant regulatory literature.

In addition, future research on cellulose nitrate should include sheet film. Far more archives hold heritage nitrate sheet film than nitrate motion picture film, yet various regulations which govern nitrate film are poorly adapted to the storage and handling of nitrate sheet film, and the institutions who hold it are less engaged with and aware of the regulatory process. Members of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Committee on Hazardous Chemicals, which reviews proposed changes to NFPA 40, the Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film, suggested to Katie Mullen during the second draft revision meeting that specific data from chemical testing of heritage nitrate sheet film would enable the drafting of informed language allowing changes in the storage and handling of these collections. Studies focused just on sheet film or studies that are built around a comparison of sheet film and reel film would thus be of tremendous interest and practical utility to the archival and conservation communities.

Furthermore, there are still steps to be taken on the regulatory front. The special archival task force of the NFPA will continue, and NFPA would welcome more members from the archival community to this task force. Information about how to propose revisions to NFPA 40 can be found on the NFPA website, and any member of the public is able to submit proposals. Our survey demonstrated that the archival community lacks sufficient resources to meet all the regulatory requirements, and many institutions still have questions regarding the best preservation practices. The community must decide how to balance their preservations needs with regulatory restrictions and determine how to further engage with organizations like NFPA.

Two additional options for seeking regulatory change were suggested by Dr. Neal Langerman, of Advanced Chemical Safety Inc., in the summer of 2015. He proposed first that we approach Eastman Kodak Company and ask them to harmonize their Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) on nitrate film with our findings from Chilworth Global. While Kodak's MSDS claims that the brown powder is shock sensitive, our data from Chilworth demonstrates that it is inert. However, as Kodak is no longer a film manufacturer, they are under no obligation to produce a new MSDS. Additionally, the company's bankruptcy will likely further complicate communications with them. Langerman further suggested that we could work with Tilak Chandra, Senior Environmental Health Specialist at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, to create a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the handling of cellulose nitrate film on the University of Wisconsin–Madison campus. Our findings about the brown powder could be published as an appendix to that document. We could then take our SOP to the International Standards Organization committee that deals with the handling and storage of nitrate film.

Finally, we are working to determine the best ways to translate our findings into pragmatic practices for archivists and conservators. Upon peer review of our chemical research, we will be in a better position to suggest practical applications of our findings to improve safety in archival practices. While the visual analysis methods we investigated did not yield consistent results, it is perhaps worth continuing to investigate whether there are simple tools which archivists could use to discern correlations between physical appearance and the chemical condition of heritage nitrate film. Furthermore, while our relative humidity findings cannot be directly translated into storage conditions for many reasons, the archival community would benefit from further

investigation of our findings. Our findings may serve as a long-term basis for future work by archivist and conservators with the NFPA to implement regulatory changes. While the timescale of such changes may seem long, the knowledge gained through this study may aid in the continued preservation of our nitrate film heritage with an emphasis on safety.