

only university in North America to offer both bachelor's and master's degrees in this new emerging discipline.

Preservation Grant Awarded to NAGARA

The development of a self-study approach to preservation planning for government archives and repositories will soon begin with the help of a grant to support a two-year, cooperative project. Participating in the project are the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA), the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and the Georgia Department of Archives and History, which will serve as host site for the project.

The project, scheduled to get under way in September, will result in a self-survey preservation planning process and manual and a preservation planning resource notebook. Government archives will be able to use these products to formulate plans to assure adequate and systematic preservation of their holdings with enduring value.

Bonnie Rose Curtin, a graduate of the Columbia University preservation administration program, has been selected to serve as director of the project.

For more information, contact: Brenda S. Banks, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 Capitol Ave, SE, Atlanta, GA 30334; (404)656-2374.

Notices

Anyone familiar with the treatment of 19th century oil paintings on a paper support, lined on cloth with starch paste please write: Robert Hauser, Museum Conservator, New Bedford Whaling Museum, 18 Johnny Cake Hill, New Bedford, MA 02740; (508) 997-0046. Paintings are considered done on a photographic base. For additional information see: Ruggles, M. "Paintings on a Photographic Base" *AIC Journal*, Vol.24, No. 2, 1985, pps. 92-103.

For a study of the American painter Ralph Albert Blakelock (1847-1919), in search of information about Blacklock paintings, their conservation, and keys that may help in determining their authenticity. Contact: Harold Samuels, Star Route Box 1281, Corrales, NM 87048.

In the name of the Bolivian Institute of Culture we personally thank Jody Edgerton, Isable Kirkwood, Myron Brody and Anton Rajer again for teaching a series of seminars in Museum management and art conservation during October 1988 in La Paz and Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The Institute hopes that more Americans will continue to show interest in helping Bolivia preserve its cultural patrimony.— Luis Prado, Bolivian Institute of Culture.

For Sale: Aluminum honeycomb: two sheets, 1/4" cell size, perforated, 1/2" thick, 4' x 8', perfect condition in original shipping box - \$165.00 plus shipping. (716)741-2801.

Safety Issues

Federal Art Hazards Bill Passes*

The U.S. Public Interest Research Group (US PIRG) Announced on October 19 the passing of the "Art Materials Labeling Act."

In part, the act will alter current labeling laws which require only acute (short term) hazards of art and craft materials be labeled. The Act will: Require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to develop criteria for evaluating chronic (long term) hazards; require art and craft material manufacturers to determine whether their materials could cause chronic illnesses and label those that do, and; prohibit the purchase of chronically hazardous materials for use by children in grade six or below.

With the exception of its demands on the CPSC, this Act is similar to the "Art Hazards" bills already passed in California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Oregon, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Formaldehyde Standard Deferred for Many Laboratories (53 FR 33807-8)*

OSHA has deferred the effective date of the standard on occupational exposure to formaldehyde for all laboratories except anatomy, histology, and pathology labs.

Laboratories such as those engaged in art and museum conservation, natural history labs, and similar scientific labs now have until January 1, 1989 to comply with formaldehyde regulations. The delay will allow OSHA time to decide whether these labs will be covered under the 1987 revised formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048) or the Toxic Substances in Laboratories Standard which has not yet been published.

Although the two proposed regulations will differ in some aspects, it is assumed that both standards will enforce the exposure limits previously set in the 1987 standard (the 1 part per million [ppm] eight hour permissible exposure limit, and the 5 ppm short term exposure limit).

* Reprinted from: ACTS FACTS, [October, 1988] Monona Rossol, Ed., [redacted] New York, NY 10012; [redacted]