

Hazard Communication Programs, particularly with respect to updated and expanded chemical classifications, new SDSs, more detailed container labeling (including the use of pictograms), and improved training. All users of chemicals in a workplace (including employees, volunteers, interns, visiting scientists, and contractors if they will be using or working around your chemicals) must be trained on the new Hazard Communication standard changes by December 1, 2013.

Repeat! If you or anyone on your watch uses chemicals/MSDS sheets in your workshop, museum collections unit, or conservation laboratory, they should receive training from their supervisors! **If you are in private practice, it is even more urgent that you familiarize yourself with the OSHA Hazard Communication changes and the wealth of detailed information that will be on new SDSs and container labeling.** You and your employer can find a host of valuable training tools and fact sheets that easily explain each change on OSHA's website: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>.

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Have a question about health and safety in your conservation work? Send it to us at [HealthandSafety\[at\]conservation-us.org](mailto:HealthandSafety[at]conservation-us.org).

Inaccurate Flash Point Values On MSDSs

In an article published by the *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Hygiene*, Diane Radnoff describes her study of 83 products sold in Canada for various industrial purposes. She measured each product's flash point using a standard method. The results of the study indicate there were significant variations between the disclosed and her measured flash points. More than a third of the products had flash points lower than the one disclosed on the MSDS. In some cases, the values were more than 20° lower than the disclosed values. This could cause workers to underestimate the flammability hazard of the products they use.

PRODUCT TYPES

2 Adhesives, 19 Solvents, 15 Cleaners/surfactants, 7 Fracking fluids & related chemicals, 4 Fiberglass/plastic related chemicals, 7 Corrosion/scale inhibitors, 4 Lubricants/hydraulic fluids, 13 Coatings, 7 Fuel additives, 2 Insecticides, and 3 Other.

It is clear from the categories of products tested that some are materials that are also used by art and theater workers, students, and teachers. Two such products highlighted in the study as worst-case examples were common art and scenic art materials. These were:

- A water-based latex primer and finisher had a measured flash point of 84.5°C and should have been classified as a combustible liquid. [The MSDS said "none" under flash point.]
- An epoxy laminating resin had a measured flash point of 39.5°C while the disclosed [MSDS] flashpoint was <150°C.

RATING SYSTEMS

The article also goes into detail about the new Globally Harmonized System of flammability ratings to show how seriously confusing these errors in flashpoint will be. In some cases

they will cause the products to be listed in the wrong categories on labels and Safety Data Sheets, leading to further misunderstanding in users of the products.

SOURCE: <http://oeh.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15459624.2013.818233>

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New Publications

L'invention du vieux Paris: naissance d'une conscience patrimoniale dans la capital. Fiori, Ruth. Wavre: Mardaga, 2012. ISBN: 9782804700997. The author examines changing Parisian attitudes towards the old (pre-Haussmann) city in the late 19th century, and the birth of a new awareness dedicated to recognizing and preserving the city's urban and architectural heritage.

Old books, new technologies: the representation, conservation and transformation of books since 1700. McKitterick, David. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013. ISBN: 9781107035935. This volume examines attitudes towards old books from the 18th century to the present day and the history of practices used to conserve them. The author also addresses wider questions surrounding the value of printed books, both in terms of their content and their status as historical objects, and their significance in the digital world.

New insights into the cleaning of paintings: proceedings from the Cleaning 2010 International Conference, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia and Museum Conservation Institute. Mecklenburg, Marion F., A. Elena Charola, and Robert J. Koestler, eds. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, 2013. The 2010 conference was the first major international conference on the cleaning of paintings held in over two decades. The 20 papers and 19 extended abstracts published here are grouped into four main categories: ethics, aesthetics, training, and documentation; traditional media: egg tempera and oil; modern paints; and cleaning systems. The volume is the third in the Smithsonian contributions to museum conservation series (ISSN: 1949-2359).

Twentieth-century color photographs: identification and care. Pénichon, Sylvie. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute, 2013. ISBN: 9781606061565. This volume investigates the principal processes used in color photography in the 20th century, methods of identifying them, and common kinds of deterioration. It also provides guidelines for storage and preservation.

Visual Arts and the law: A handbook for professionals. Prowda, Judith B. London: Lund Humphries Pub Ltd., 2013. ISBN: 978-1-84822-086-7. The topics addressed include freedom of expression and controversial art, rights of privacy and publicity, copyright, moral rights, artist resale rights, the artist-dealer relationship, commissions, auctions, expert opinions (appraisal and authentication), and title problems and stolen art.

Installation art and the museum: presentation and conservation of changing artworks. Saaze, Vivian van. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2013. ISBN: 9789089644596. The author looks at contemporary installation art within the museum context. By