AIC NEWS
September 2012
Vol. 37, No. 5

AIC
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS

Inside

Reproducing Conservators: Health and Safety for Preconception, Pregnancy, and Beyond

Joanne Klaar Walker, Corey Smith Riley, Rachael Perkins Arenstein

Introduction

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), seventy-five percent of women in the American workforce are of reproductive age and over half of children born in the U.S. are born to working mothers (www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women/reproductive-health.html). While the AIC office does not keep statistics on membership gender or age, a look at attendees at the annual meeting reflects a predominantly female membership, many of whom are between the reproductive ages of 20 and 45. Most conservators are already aware that they use chemicals, materials, and equipment that require safety precautions. Conservators of childbearing age as well as those with children may have heightened awareness of this requirement.

This article explores issues relating to chemical exposure, occupational hazards, health and safety precautions, and human resource and legal implications of a reproductive-aged workforce through examination of the current published information on the effects of workplace safety risks on reproduction and consultations with a reproductive toxicologist and other health and safety professionals. Once informed, conservators and their managers and/or employees can make educated choices about their work practices.

Risks of Chemical Exposure During Pregnancy

When a conservator thinks about occupational risks that can affect reproduction, the first concern is usually the chemicals used or encountered on a daily basis. For the purposes of this article, "chemicals" include organic solvents as well as heavy metals such as arsenic and lead that can be found in pigments, pesticides, varnishes, adhesives, and consolidants. They are the materials employed in a conservator's work, and they may affect a conservator when working with them directly or when used by someone else in a common laboratory space. Chemicals pose a variety of risks to the reproductive system, some of which are elevated at particular stages of reproduction.

Research on the Effects of Chemicals on Reproduction

Epidemiological studies on occupational exposure to organic solvents and other chemicals are difficult to perform because the variety used by workers make it impossible to pinpoint the chemical responsible for a particular reproductive outcome (Chevrier et al. 2006). The work settings in many of these studies include biomedical laboratories; manufacturing plants (aircraft, shoe, plastic, leather, etc.); and nail and hair salons. Conservators are not found on any of these lists. These studies have been generally survey-based, reliant on women to fill out and return forms, and not followed up by any medical examination or medical record confirmation. The sample sizes for most of the studies are generally small, often with only a hundred or so respondents, and therefore do not represent the entire workforce. Other confounding factors in these surveys include tobacco smoke,

Reproducing Conservators *continues on page 3*

AIC NEWS

AIC News (ISSN 1060-3247) is published bi-monthly by the American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, 1156 15th Street, NW, Ste. 320, Washington, D.C. 20005; 202-452–9545; Fax: 202-452–9328;
info@conservation-us.org
www.conservation-us.org

Periodicals postage paid at Washington, D.C.
Postmaster: Send address changes to:
AIC News
1156 15th Street, NW, Suite 320
Washington, D.C. 20005

AIC News is mailed to members for $18 per year as a portion of annual membership dues. Opinions expressed in *AIC News* are those of the contributors and not official statements of AIC. Responsibility for the materials/methods described herein rests solely with the contributors.

Deadline for November editorial submissions (bnaugle@conservation-us.org): September 15, 2012.
We reserve the right to edit for brevity and clarity.

ADVERTISING
AIC accepts position-available ads only from equal opportunity employers. All position ads must conform to the standards for equal opportunity employment. The cost of Internships and Fellowships, Positions Available, and Classified Ads are: $1.05 per word for members and $2.15 per word for nonmembers; the minimum charge is $75. The cost of display ads is: 1/6 page $215; 1/3 page $360; 1/2 page $445; 2/3 page $570; full page $695. Deadlines for advertising copy are: February 10, April 10, June 10, August 10, October 10, and December 10. All ads should be submitted to Ruth Seyler at rseyler@conservation-us.org.

AIC NEWS STAFF
Lisa Goldberg, Editor
Eryl P. Wentworth, Managing Editor
James Martin, Editor, New Materials & Research
Sheila Cummins, Editor, New Publications
Bonnie Naugle, Communications Manager
Ruth Seyler, Marketing Director
Eric Pourchot, Institutional Advancement Director
Katherine Hubley, Graphic Designer

From the Executive Director

While hot and humid August is typically a time for relaxation, AIC and FAIC board members worked hard to create a plan for the future. We recently returned from Shepherdstown, WV, where a joint AIC and FAIC Board of Directors retreat was held at the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) from Thursday evening through Saturday morning, August 9-11. This was the first time that these board members have had the opportunity to meet together to discuss strategic planning for both organizations. This was particularly important, as the FAIC Board has been shaped to incorporate members who are not conservators and whose expertise is critical in advancing the Foundation's goals.

Facilitated by Robert Berendt, strategic planning advisor to FAIC since 2009, the retreat was designed to allow board and staff members time to discuss the structures and missions of both organizations, the current strategic plans, the environment in which AIC and FAIC operate, and opportunities and challenges facing AIC and FAIC. Additional time was devoted to investments in technology and emerging priorities. From these discussions, the 2013–2015 strategic plans will be created, guiding our work over the next three years.

Please learn about our newest FAIC board members on page 12 and look for the 2013–2015 strategic plans on the website this fall. We are grateful to the Getty Foundation for its support, which has made such significant progress for FAIC possible.

—Eryl P. Wentworth, AIC and FAIC Executive Director
ewentworth [at] conservation-us __ org

AIC and FAIC Board Members on Retreat at NCTC. L-R, top: Deborah Trupin, Pamela Hatchfield, Stephanie Lussier, Julie Heath. L-R, bottom: Ingrid Bogel, Sarah Stauderman, Nancie Ravenel, Sanchita Balachandran, Meg Craft, Eryl Wentworth, Michael Mohammad Not present: Maxwell Anderson, Jeanne Drewes, Jennifer Hain Teper, Peter Trippi

Reproducing Conservators *continues from front cover*

alcohol, shift-work, inaccurate memory, and exposure to feto-toxic agents not covered by these surveys (Donald et al. 1991). Statistics therefore gained by this method must be read carefully and are understood as incomplete. Animal testing helps to fill in some blanks of chemical effects on conception and pregnancy, but extrapolating from animal test results to humans necessitates considering biological differences, dosage proportion, and route of administration (Paul and Himmelstein 1988, 923). Combining the results of animal tests with human epidemiological studies, while imperfect, give a glimpse into the effect of chemicals on the human reproductive system and offer some insight into ways a woman should protect herself.

How To Determine Your Chemical Risk Factor

When seeking expert advice from your doctor you will need to have determined your chemical risk. To do this you will need to know the following:

1. What chemicals do you use? Check each product's MSDS.
2. How much do you use?
3. How often do you use it?
4. For how long are you exposed?

The publication *If I'm Pregnant, Can the Chemicals I Work with Harm My Baby?* contains a useful worksheet with additional questions. The Organization of Teratology Information Specialists (OTIS) can assist in developing an occupational risk assessment. (The publication's URL and OTIS contact information are listed in the web resources section on page 8)

Preconception Risks

Studies of time to pregnancy (the amount of time it takes to become pregnant) have been attempted throughout the years, but these often have been performed post-pregnancy and rely on the worker to recall and quantify chemical exposures during an extended period of time (Axelsson et al. 1984). The results of these studies suggest that certain chemicals at high exposure levels can reduce a woman's ability to conceive (Wennborg et al. 2001). While one may assume this only applies to exposure to solvents that conservators consider to be "more toxic" like toluene, one study found a decrease in fecundity after exposure to acetone, a chemical that many conservators use without personal protective equipment (PPE) (ibid). This study did not inform the reader, however, about exposure levels necessary to reach this result, although it can be assumed that the doses of acetone were incredibly high. This finding is referred to here solely as an example of a conservator's often misinformed notion about "safe" chemicals vs. "unsafe" chemicals.

What About Men?

Guess what? Human reproduction cannot happen without a male contribution! Studies have shown that certain chemical exposures to men can affect sperm quantity, shape, and performance (CDC, 1996). This publication specifies lead as one of these chemicals, but does not specify exposure level. Radiation can also affect fertility, but only at extremely high doses, such as from cancer treatments. While male chemical exposure does not appear to relate to birth defects, sperm exposed to certain chemicals can have decreased ability to impregnate. It is therefore important for a man to protect himself using appropriate PPE and following the same guidelines as women while working with chemicals.

Prenatal Risks

During pregnancy, a woman is responsible not only for her health and safety, but for that of the fetus. Epidemiological studies of chemical exposure during the nine-month prenatal stage pose the same difficulties as preconception studies, so they also must be approached as incomplete. For example, miscarriages occur in approximately 15-20% of all pregnancies, making it challenging to assign blame to specific chemical exposure, if one occurs (The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2011). However, studies have shown that pregnant women exposed to reproductive toxicants may have an elevated risk of miscarriage, especially in the first three months. This increased risk may not relate to how often a woman is exposed, suggesting that even minimal exposure should be taken seriously (Axelsson et al. 1984; McDonald et al. 1987).

Whereas exposure to a specific reproductive toxicant may increase the risk of miscarriage in the first three months, exposure to that same hazard in the final six months may cause birth defects, affect fetal brain development, slow the growth of the fetus, or cause premature labor (NIOSH 1999). It is therefore important to protect oneself throughout the entire pregnancy, not just during the first trimester. Birth defects occur in 3 to 5% of all pregnancies, regardless of teratogenic exposure (Organization of Teratology Information Specialists 2010), and the statistics are not necessarily higher for women working in fields where chemical exposure occurs. However, it is clear that certain chemicals should be treated as potential threats to a pregnancy. For example, birth defects associated with exposure to toluene include cleft palates, limb abnormalities, intrauterine growth retardation, and congenital cranio-facial, cardiac, renal, and central nervous system malformations, but only at exposure levels associated with paint sniffing (Donald et al. 1991). Repeat exposure to chemicals can increase risks, and a synergistic effect of exposure to different chemicals should not be discounted. Solvents are likely more dangerous to the mother's liver and kidney function than to the fetus, but there have been animal studies that show varying degrees of developmental toxicity in fetuses exposed to high doses of toluene in cases without significant maternal toxicity (ibid).

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) Definitions

- Reproductive Toxicant—Chemicals that affect reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis). These chemicals are only reproductively toxic at certain exposure levels; a chemical that affects the reproductive system at one exposure level may not have the same effect at a lower level of exposure. It is therefore not possible to classify any chemical as a reproductive toxicant without taking into consideration the level of exposure.
- Mutagen—A substance or agent capable of altering the genetic material in a living cell.
- Teratogen—Any substance that can cause birth defects (i.e. malformations or alterations in the appearance or function of a developing embryo).

—From Guidance for Hazard Determination, www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghd053107.html

Postnatal Risks

Beyond birth, certain solvents can transfer to the newborn through breast milk. Studies have found that specific solvents including acetone, ethanol, isopropanol, toluene, and xylenes have been detected in low concentrations in the breast milk of exposed mothers (Natural Resources Defense Council, 2005). It is not expected that these chemicals accumulate in the nursing mother over time, but rather that they remain in the milk upon exposure through the point in time when the mother's body has eliminated them. Study of solvents in breast milk has been limited, as their short-lived nature requires immediate testing prior to evaporation. Results of some studies only indicate the presence of certain solvents in breast milk, but lack information relevant to concentration levels, exposure levels, or time trends (ibid). The studies that have occurred act as a reminder that nursing mothers should maintain the same level of caution when it comes to solvent exposure as pregnant women.

Chemical Protection for Pregnant Women

Studies on occupational reproductive toxins to date may be incomplete, but many demonstrate the potential danger certain chemicals can pose to humans. Lists of potential teratogens and mutagens exist, such as *Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity* by the State of California EPA (2008), and University of Maryland's *Partial List of Teratogens* (1995). These lists contain chemicals familiar to conservators: acetone, arsenic, ethanol, isopropanol, lead, mercury, methyl methacrylates, odorless mineral spirits, titanium, toluene, and xylenes. However, these lists are useful only as general warnings about chemicals, since they do not take into account exposure levels or frequency, according to Dr. Anthony R. Scialli, M.D., Director of the Reproductive Toxicology Center. Relying on these lists to determine chemical risk is therefore not advisable. See "How to Determine your Chemical Risk Factor" on page 3 for more information on determining risks.

Good industrial hygiene is important during preconception, pregnancy and beyond, as all chemicals have the potential to cause reproductive harm if the exposure level is high enough through infertility, miscarriage, teratogenic and mutagenic effects on a fetus. Experts state that if a woman has good industrial hygiene when not pregnant, she should not have to alter her working habits much upon becoming pregnant (Scialli, July 2, 2012). Some employers, however, may put more restrictive procedures in place, so it is important to speak with your employer and/or safety professional on staff. For example, PPE such as lab coats, gloves, respirators and dust masks should be used as appropriate at all times when working with chemicals—pregnant or not. Furthermore, following the directions for proper use of PPE is crucial, including proper sizing, which can change over the course of a pregnancy. Although there is some disagreement among H & S professionals, respirator use does not need to be limited if pregnant, as adequate oxygen will flow through the mask if used as directed (Scialli, ibid). Frequent hand washing, proper storage of chemicals in sealed containers, not eating or drinking in the lab, and good ventilation are also important (CDC 1999, 16-17). Food, beverages, and street clothes should be stored in a separate area of the workplace, and contaminated items should not be brought home (CDC 1996). When possible, chemical exposure should be minimized, but this should be the goal even when pregnancy is not a factor.

Other Occupational Hazards

We quickly identify solvent exposure as a risk factor for conservators during pregnancy, but there are a number of other materials and tools used in conservation that may be occupational hazards and should be especially noted during pregnancy. For example, checking the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazard information and necessary safety precautions for products such as two-part epoxies, oxidizers, resins, or fill materials is an important step in evaluating materials safety, and may reveal chemical risks that specifically apply to pregnancy.

Pregnancy-induced reduction in flexibility and ease of movement may make ordinary procedures a challenge, including such tasks as climbing on a step stool for photography, reaching all portions of a larger artifact or painting or performing exhibit maintenance. Guidelines advising pregnant women not to lift more than 25 lbs. or perform repetitive lifting are more for the safety of the mother, as her connective tissues and womb structure are more susceptible to injury. Pregnancy hormones soften the mother's tendons, ligaments and connective tissues to prepare for childbirth, making the mother more susceptible to strain and injury. It is also important to remember that as a pregnant woman's body changes, her center of gravity shifts, which can lead to a greater risk for loss of equilibrium (Paul et al. 1994). This indicates that work on an elevated surface, such as a step stool or ladder should be done with great care during pregnancy and avoided entirely if possible in the third trimester.

Worker Task Modifications during Pregnancy

The following is a list of pregnancy job modifications suggested in Workplace Hazards to Reproductive and Development: A Resource for Workers, Employers, Health Care Providers, and Health and Safety Personnel (Drozdowsk and Whittaker 1999, 1). www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Research/files/reprosumm.pdf

Job modifications to help make the pregnant worker more comfortable:

Problem	Possible Solution
Lower back pain	Provide a work surface suitable for sitting or standing. This could include a high chair and a high workbench. The ability to select the height of the work surface minimizes changes in posture that may lead to musculoskeletal complaints. Provide a chair with a backrest to support the lumbar and sacral areas. Provide a footrest to reduce pressure. Provide a step stool to elevate one foot while standing, reducing back sway.
Edema	Allow short breaks each hour so that the worker can stretch and walk. Modify work position by providing an adjustable chair or workstation.
Standing	Allow short breaks each hour so that the worker can stretch and walk. Modify work position by allowing periodic horizontal positions (raise legs, recline back).
Increased frequency of urination	Sufficient opportunities for bathroom breaks are very important for the comfort of the woman.
Hunger and nausea	The hunger and nausea experienced by pregnant women may be reduced by allowing a few minutes for a snack. In addition, failure to take in enough calories may prevent proper weight gain by mother and fetus.
Fatigue	Make sure the workstation fits the worker. Decrease workloads or increase work breaks.

Radiation Risks

Conservators working with equipment that generates radiation, such as x-rays and x-ray fluorescence (XRF), may wonder about the effects of radiation exposure to the fetus and how much radiation is too much. Procedures not associated with ionizing radiation, such as ultrasounds (acoustic) and magnetic resonance imaging (magnetic and radiofrequency) are relatively safe to be used during pregnancy. Although many studies state that ionizing radiation, such as that emitted from x-rays, during pregnancy can increase the risk of childhood cancers, a single diagnostic x-ray procedure will not result in harm to the fetus (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2004). The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) states that if a fetus is exposed to the equivalent of 500 chest x-rays at one time, his or her lifetime cancer risk will be slightly higher than normal (less than 2% more than the average cancer risk of 40 to 50%) (CDC 2011). The pregnancy stage at which the fetus is exposed to radiation has important implications for the developmental results of the exposure. The time of highest concern for radiation exposure is actually the first two weeks of pregnancy. During that time damage to even one cell can cause death of the embryo, which at that point is only composed of a few cells (ibid). However, there is little risk of birth defects due to this exposure if the fetus survives radiation at this stage. High radiation exposure, defined here as greater than the dose received from 1000 chest x-rays, between 9 and 15 weeks of pregnancy can cause birth defects to the brain. Radiation risks to fetuses in the 18-to-25-week stage of growth must be extremely high (more than 5000 chest x-rays at one time, which far exceeds any normal dose of x-radiation unless it is a cancer treatment) to have any damaging effect. After the 26th week of pregnancy the fetus is no more sensitive to radiation than a newborn would be.

The safest way to handle radiation while pregnant is to avoid it, but this is not always possible. If you need to use a source of radiation while pregnant, first consult your designated Radiation Safety Officer to determine the safest possible way to use your equipment. Not all radiation sources and equipment are the same, so blanket safety advice cannot be offered. The three basic principles of radiation safety can be evaluated to minimize your exposure: length of time of exposure, distance from the radiation source, and shielding from the radiation energy. Be sure to wear dosimetry badges and have them read regularly, and ask to have them read if you feel that you have been exposed. Also use a Geiger counter to monitor individual real time exposure.

It is common for science laboratories that use x-radiography to request the submission of a "declaration of pregnancy." This is to inform the employer and lab manager that a reduction in radiation dose is required for the length of the pregnancy. Examples of these declaration letters can be found online at www.research.ucsf.edu/Forms/Eform-R002.pdf.

Guidelines for Radiation Exposure during Pregnancy

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Guideline 8.36 for pregnancy exposure in the workplace for a declared pregnant woman is one-tenth that of an average adult worker (http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML0037/ML003739548.pdf). The pregnant female is limited to 0.5 rem (5 millisieverts (mSv)) during a nine-month pregnancy whereas a regular worker is limited to 5 rems (50 mSv) in a year. For a frame of reference, an intraoral dental x-ray has an exposure of 0.005 mSv, while a chest x-ray is an exposure of 0.1 mSv (American College of Radiology, RadiationInfo.org).

Employers' Responsibilities and Workers' Rights

With exception to a declaration of pregnancy for workers using radiation equipment as described above, there is no rule about when to tell an employer that you are pregnant. Common practice to wait for the end of the first trimester when the risk of miscarriage is greatly reduced may not be prudent in conservation because extra safety precautions may be necessary during the important first few weeks of fetal development. Pre-conception is a good time to educate yourself on your rights and your employer's responsibilities so you can have a productive conversation about your needs and ensure that all safety precautions are being met. Often overlooked are the valuable and confidential resources

provided by a health and safety or consulting medical office associated with your workplace. These professionals are especially useful during early pregnancy when a woman may not be comfortable discussing her condition with a supervisor. It is crucial during this period to seek advice from an on-site health/medical office to develop a prudent occupational safety plan so that they can eventually (with permission) advocate on your behalf.

Most pregnancies are uncomplicated and, while there are certainly implications for normal work practices, many women are able to continue their duties with minimal interruption or revision. Following recommended accommodations like those suggested above for common discomforts may keep pregnant women working comfortably and productively farther into their pregnancy.

Since pregnancy is seen as the result of a normally functioning reproductive system, it is not a condition that is covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). However, some pregnancy-related conditions such as gestational diabetes or preeclampsia, although transitory and non-chronic, may be considered to fall under the ADA and require an employer "to provide a reasonable accommodation (such as leave or modifications that enable an employee to perform her job) for a disability related to pregnancy, absent undue hardship (significant difficulty or expense)" (U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, website www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/pregnancy.cfm).

Most concerns fall under the Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA) which "forbids discrimination based on pregnancy when it comes to any aspect of employment, including hiring, firing, pay, job assignments, promotions, layoff, training, fringe benefits, such as leave and health insurance, and any other term or condition of employment" (ibid). Under the PDA, an employer must afford pregnant workers the same rights as other workers who might be temporarily disabled. An employer may not single out pregnancy-related conditions for special procedures to determine an employee's ability to work. However, if an employer requires a doctor's statement concerning an employee's ability to work before granting leave or paying sick benefits, this would apply to employees affected by pregnancy-related conditions as well.

OSHA Requirements

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) was passed to ensure that all workers have the right to a safe workplace. The standards for a safe workplace do not become more stringent for workers who are pregnant or planning to conceive, as the permissible exposure limit (PEL) of chemicals over an 8-hour workday is applicable to all employees—including workers who may be pregnant. If a laboratory or studio is following safe work practices, there is no legal obligation to enact other measures. Employers must remember that in addition to ensuring that workers are not exposed to hazardous chemicals, obligations to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) also apply. This standard requires employers to provide information to their employees about the hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed. In accordance with this standard, employers must: establish a hazard communication program [29 CFR 1910.1200(e)]; make labeling and MSDS available to employees [29 CFR 1910.1200(f) and (g), respectively]; and provide for employee training [29 CFR 1910.1200(h)] (www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p_id=27017). Following the standard should make it easier for pregnant employees and their employers to review MSDSs for the chemicals they use and determine whether those chemicals present reproductive or pregnancy-related hazards.

If there is a documented occupational exposure, other regulations may come into effect. For instance, when there has been exposure to inorganic lead, physicians may have "broad flexibility to tailor special protective procedures to the needs of individual employees. This flexibility extends to the evaluation and management of pregnant workers and male and female workers who are planning to raise children. Based on the history, physical examination, and laboratory studies, the physician might recommend special protective measures or medical removal for an employee who is pregnant or who is planning to conceive a child when, in the physician's judgment, continued exposure to lead at the current job would pose a significant risk" (1926.62 App C - Medical Surveillance Guidelines. www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10644).

Workers' Rights Beyond Pregnancy

Following return to work after giving birth, employees should be aware that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act ("Affordable Care Act") requires employers "to provide reasonable break time for an employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth" (United States Department of Labor, www.dol.gov/whd/nursingmothers). The employer must also provide a private and safe location for this activity that is not a bathroom. For more information on legal rights for nursing mothers, see the web resources below.

Clinical Risk Assessment

It is important to view chemical and occupational safety during pregnancy as a process that involves the educated participation of the employee, employer, physician and, when available, company safety office or medical office. Documenting known "hazards and reducing these risks by safe work practices, personal protective clothing, and a reduced use of toxic materials can be effective and easily practiced" (Feinberg and Kelley 1998, 90). However, not all OB/GYNs have the required experience to help a patient do a proper clinical risk assessment. Evaluating a healthcare provider's experience in this area may be something to consider when interviewing a doctor who will provide care through a pregnancy.

Conclusion

Everything is toxic at high enough doses—even drinking water. Reproductive toxicity is difficult to assess, as myriad factors involved in each pregnancy can skew the outcome. The goal of all workers involved with any chemicals should be to limit exposure as much as possible, regardless of their reproductive status. On an individual level, an employee's best protection is to use good working practices and follow good industrial hygiene all the time, not just when pregnant. This means always wear appropriate PPE (gloves, respirators, dust masks, lab coats, etc.) and to be mindful in removing and laundering exposed clothing frequently. Pregnancy should not require special care if your normal practices are up to OSHA standards and

you use PPE properly as instructed. Additionally, OSHA's personal exposure limits (PEL) for chemicals in the workplace are generally set to fall below a level that would result in adverse symptoms of exposure. If symptoms listed on an MSDS are experienced, it should be assumed that the PEL has been reached and/or surpassed.

On a larger scale, employers are responsible for creating as hazard-free a workplace as is possible. Many reproductive toxicants are also carcinogens and/or cause other general health effects such as dermatitis, liver toxicity, and neurologic abnormalities (Paul and Himmelstein, 1988). Providing a safe workplace means requiring all workers to take appropriate measures to protect themselves, as these measures will also protect those around them. Some examples include using the fume hood or extraction trunks when decanting solvents and ensuring proper encasement of areas where lead is being disrupted. Fostering an environment that emphasizes good industrial hygiene helps protect everyone in the workplace.

The onus is often on employees to protect and isolate themselves from reproductive risks, whether from chemicals or other occupational hazards. This is especially true if an employee opts to wait until the second trimester to declare a pregnancy. Experts, however, advise that it is important for pregnant conservators to keep their risks in perspective. While lab safety is crucial, basic precautions such as taking folic acid daily and abstaining from drinking alcohol or smoking before and during pregnancy are critical (Scialli, personal correspondence, July 11, 2012). AIC's Health and Safety Committee hopes that this article serves to inform conservators about the chemical and occupational reproductive hazards in the field, and that it sparks a dialogue between employers and employees about creating a safe workplace.

—Joanne Klaar Walker, jklaar22 [at] hotmail__com
Corey Smith Riley, jcoreys [at] gmail__com
Rachael Perkins Arenstein, rachael [at] amartconservation__com

The authors would like to thank Dr. Anthony Scialli, Kathy Makos, and the Health and Safety Committee for their assistance with this article.

Sources *(all web links accessed 7/2012)*

Reports, web articles, and resources

"Patient Safety: Radiation Exposure in X-ray and CT Examinations," American College of Radiology, www.radiologyinfo.org/en/safety/index.cfm?pg=sfty_xray.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 2011. "Early Pregnancy Loss: Miscarriage and Molar Pregnancy," FAQ090, August 2011, 1–3. www.acog.org/~/media/For%20Patients/faq090.pdf?dmc=1&ts=20120704T2321124382

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 2004. "Guidelines for Diagnostic Imaging During Pregnancy," ACOG Committee on Obstetric Practice, Committee Opinion, No. 299, September 2004, 1–5. www.acog.org/Resources_And_Publications/Committee_Opinions/Committee_on_Obstetric_Practice/Guidelines_for_Diagnostic_Imaging_During_Pregnancy

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1996. "The Effects of Workplace Hazards on Male Reproductive Health," DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 96–132. www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/96-132/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1999. "The Effects of Workplace Hazards on Female Reproductive Health," DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 99–104. www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/99-104/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2012 (last update). "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work," CDC Website. www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women/reproductive-health.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. "Radiation and Pregnancy: A Fact Sheet for the Public," CDC Website. www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/prenatal.asp

Miller, C. "How Much Weight Can I Lift When I'm Pregnant," May 26, 2011. www.livestrong.com/article/361418-how-much-weight-can-i-lift-when-im-pregnant/

Natural Resources Defense Council. March 2005. "Healthy Milk, Healthy Baby Chemical Pollution and Mother's Milk." www.nrdc.org/breastmilk/solv.asp

Organization of Teratology Information Specialists. "Lead and Pregnancy Fact Sheet," March 2010: 1–2. www.otispregnancy.org/files/lead.pdf

Scialli, Anthony R., M.D., Director of the Reproductive Toxicology Center, Personal conversations, July 2, 2012 and July 11, 2012.

State of California Environmental Protection Agency Office of Potential Health Hazard Assessment Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. "Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity," December 19, 2008. www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/P65single121908.pdf

United States Department of Agriculture. "Technical Bulletin of Radiation Safety Considerations for the Declared Pregnant Woman," September 6, 1996. www.rss.usda.gov/publications/decpreg.htm

United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, "Break Time for Nursing Mothers." www.dol.gov/whd/nursingmothers/

United States Nuclear Regulator Commission. "Radiation dose to the Embryo/Fetus," Regulatory Guide 8.36, July 1992. pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML0037/ML003739548.pdf

University of Maryland Partial List of Teratogens, July 1995. www.des.umd.edu/apps/chemlists/terat.cfm

Journal articles

Axelsson, G., C. Lütz, and R. Rylander. 1984. "Exposure to solvents and outcome of pregnancy in university laboratory employees." British Journal of Industrial Medicine, 41:305–312.

Chevrier, C., B. Dananché, M. Bahuau, A. Nelva, C. Herman, C. Francannet, E. Robert-Gnansia, and S. Cordier. 2006. "Occupational exposure to organic solvent mixtures during pregnancy and the risk of non-syndromic oral clefts." Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 63:617–623.

Donald, J. M., K. Hooper, and C. Hopenhayn-Rich. 1991. "Reproductive and developmental toxicity of toluene: A review." Environmental Health Perspectives, 94:237–244.

Drozdowsky, S. L. and S. G. Whittaker. 1999. "Workplace hazards to reproductive and development: A resource for workers, employers, health care providers, and health and safety personnel." Safety and Health Assessment and Research for Prevention (SHARP) Technical Report Number 21–3–199. August 1999. www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Research/files/reprosumm.pdf

Feinberg, J. S. and C. R. Kelley. 1998. "Pregnant workers: A physician's guide to assessing safe employment." Western Journal of Medicine, 168:86-92.

Sources *(continued)*

McDonald, J. C., J. Lavoie, R. Côté, and A. D. McDonald. 1987. "Chemical exposures at work in early pregnancy and congenital defect: A case-referent study." British Journal of Industrial Medicine, 44:527–533.

Paul, J. A., F. J. van Dijk, and M. H. Frings-Dresen, 1994. "Work load and musculoskeletal complaints during pregnancy." Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 20(3):153–159.

Paul, M. and J. Himmelstein, 1988. "Reproductive hazards in the workplace: what the practitioner needs to know about chemical exposures." Obstetrics and Gynecology, 71(6):921–938.

Wennborg, H., L. Bodin, H. Vainio, G. Axelsson, 2001. "Solvent use and time to pregnancy among female personnel in biomedical laboratories in Sweden." Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 58(4):225–231.

Web Resources

For additional information, check out other Health & Safety resources on the AIC wiki, AIC website, and AIC News:

AIC Health & Safety Webpage

www.conservation-us.org/Health and Safety

AIC Wiki

Heavy Metals, their Salts, and other Compounds
www.conservation-wiki.com/index.php?title=HS_Heavy_Metals,_their_Salts,_and_other_Compounds
Fall Protection; Working Safely at Heights www.conservation-wiki.com/index.php?title=HS_Fall_Protection;_Working_Safely_at_Heights
A Conservator's Guide to Respiratory Protection
http://www.conservation-wiki.com/w/index.php?title=HS_A_Conservator%27s_Guide_to_Respiratory_Protection

AIC News

"OSHA Updates Standards for Personal Protection"
January 2010 (35:1) 14–15
"Your Workstation: is it Working for You?" May 2007 (32:3) 16–17
"Does a Woman's Solvent Exposure Affect her Offspring? Summary of a Recent Study" May 2005 (30:3) 18–19

Annotated List of Web Resources

(all sites accessed 7/2012)

Organization of Teratology Information Specialists (OTIS)
www.Otispregnancy.org
OTIS is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing accurate evidence-based, clinical information to patients and health care professionals about exposures during pregnancy and lactation. Pregnant or nursing mothers can call their toll-free number for free advice or questions about chemical exposures during pregnancy and lactation.

Reproductive Toxicology Center (REPROTOX)
www.ReproTox.org
REPROTOX is an information system on environmental hazards to human reproduction and development that provides summaries on the effects of medications, chemicals, infections, and physical agents on pregnancy, reproduction, and development. REPROTOX requires a membership purchase for access to all materials.

"If I'm Pregnant, Can the Chemicals I Work With Harm My Baby?"
www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/hesis/Documents/pregnant.pdf
This online pdf document from the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service of California's Department of Health Services explains how to reduce exposure and provides a useful worksheet to document potential chemical exposure so that you can discuss the information with an appropriate health professional and begin to determine what appropriate steps will be necessary to reduce exposure.

Technical Bulletin: Radiation Safety Considerations for the Declared Pregnant Woman
www.rss.usda.gov/publications/decpreg.htm
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Standards for Protection Against Radiation (10 CFR Part 20) require that the dose to an embryo/fetus during the entire pregnancy, due to occupational exposure of a declared pregnant woman, does not exceed 0.5 rem (5 mSv). This dose is ten times lower than the occupational dose allowed for the standard radiation worker. This document from the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Human Resources Management—Safety and Health Management Division, Radiation Safety Staff describes how to implement a program that satisfies this safety requirement for individuals working with radioactive materials or x-ray producing equipment.

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha.gov/law-regs.html
Under the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace. OSHA's mission is to assure safe and healthful workplaces by setting and enforcing standards, and by providing training, outreach, education, and assistance. OSHA's Law and Regulations page contains links to all current OSHA standards, provides information on the rulemaking process used to develop workplace health and safety standards, and includes links to all Federal Register notices that are currently open for comment. This page also provides links to the OSH Act and other relevant laws.

www.osha.gov/workers.html
Workers are entitled to working conditions that do not pose a risk of serious harm. This page on the OSHA website details workers rights and what OSHA can do to help.

www.osha.gov/SLTC/hazardoustoxicsubstances/index.html
This page has a compilation of useful web resources including links organized in the following groups: OSHA Standards, Hazard Recognition, Specific Chemical Information, Possible Solutions, and Additional Information.

The Job Accommodation Network (JAN)
https://askjan.org/bulletins/adaaa1.htm
The JAN website is a service of the Office of Disability Employment Policy, U.S. Department of Labor. The site explains the ADA Amendments Acts of 2008. For a list of state agencies that provide information regarding state discrimination laws, visit: http://askjan.org/cgi-win/TypeQuery.exe?037

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission website has a full explanation of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA). www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/pregnancy.cfm and Facts about Pregnancy Discrimination www.eeoc.gov/facts/fs-preg.html

Break Time for Nursing Mothers
www.dol.gov/whd/nursingmothers/
As of March 2010, nursing mothers have a right to certain workplace accommodations for one year following birth. More information is available through the Wage and Hour Division page on the U.S. Department of Labor website.

AIC News

Go Green and Renew your AIC Membership Today!

Online membership renewal for 2013 is now open. Membership renewal forms will be mailed to you in the first week of October. However, if you renew before September 21st, you can help AIC "Go Green" by saving us both printing and mailing costs. You will also be entered into the *Renew Early and Online and Win!* contest.

Everyone who renews online on or before December 15, 2012, will be entered into a drawing to win one of these prizes:

- The Grand Prize: a complimentary 41st Annual Meeting registration and two free nights at our conference hotel, the JW Marriott Indianapolis.
- Two Second Place Prizes: complimentary membership for 2014 for two lucky members.

Visit www.conservation-us.org to renew your membership today.

November IAG Meeting

The 2012 meeting of the Internal Advisory Group (IAG) is taking place in Washington, DC, on Saturday, November 3. The meeting will be held at the Doubletree Hotel, located at 1525 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. Participants will be contacted by AIC Meetings Associate Adam Allen regarding hotel room reservations. An agenda and additional meeting information will be sent in advance of the meeting date.

Please contact the chair of your specialty group, network, or committee if there are any topics that you would like to have raised at the meeting.

New *AIC News* Columns—Networks

With the establishment of the Emerging Conservation Professional Network (ECPN) and the Collections Care Network (CCN), AIC has formalized support of these two important groups into the new AIC division of Networks. In recognition of the significance of their activities, they will now be contributing to the newsletter on a regular basis, as do AIC Specialty Groups. Please see the new Networks columns, in conjunction with the Specialty group columns that are posted online as part of the *AIC News* publication (www.conservation-us.org/aicnews) to find current news, particularly for those groups of which you are a member.

Recognize Your Colleagues

At some point in every career the guidance, support, or encouragement of a peer makes a world of difference. Every year AIC gives awards to exemplary conservators and other professionals for their outstanding and distinguished contributions to the field. AIC members nominate the candidates for each award and the AIC Awards Committee selects the recipients.

Which of your colleagues deserve recognition in the following award categories?

AIC Publications Award—recognizes excellence in a non-AIC Journal article or book on conservation published during the preceding two years (October 1–September 31).

Robert Feller Lifetime Achievement Award—recognizes exceptional contributions to the conservation profession over the course of one's career.

Sheldon and Caroline Keck Award—for excellence in the education and training of conservation professionals.

Rutherford John Gettens Merit Award—for outstanding service to the American Institute for Conservation (AIC).

Conservation Advocacy Award (formerly the University Products Award)—for the accomplishments and contributions for conservation professionals who, through substantial efforts in outreach and advocacy, have advanced the field of conservation and furthered the cause of conservation.

These AIC awards are truly special and meaningful to their recipients, especially because they represent peer recognition and distinction. Nominate someone special today!

Many institutions, organizations, and individuals support the care of collections and the field of conservation in a variety of ways important to us all. To which award category below can you submit a strong nomination?

Forbes Medal—for distinguished contributions to the field of conservation by a nationally prominent figure whose work on a national or international platform has significantly advanced the preservation of cultural heritage.

Special Recognition for Allied Professionals—in recognition of the work and contributions by professionals in other fields to the advancement of the conservation profession.

Distinguished Award for Advancement for the Field of Conservation—recognizes institutions for vital and long-standing support of professional development activities of conservators.

Ross Merrill Award for Outstanding Commitment to the Preservation and care of Collections, a joint AIC and Heritage Preservation Award—recognizing an organization large or small whose commitment to conservation has been sustained and exemplary.

For more information and award applications, please visit www.conservation-us.org/awards. The nomination deadline for all awards is December 15, 2012.

AIC Board Elections

The AIC Nominating Committee encourages members to submit nominations for qualified individuals as candidates for election to the following positions:

President
Vice President
Director, Communications

The Nominating Committee must receive completed nominations by February 28, 2013, three months prior to the May Members Business Meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. The AIC Bylaws require that candidates for Vice President be Fellows, and Candidates for the Director, Communications be Fellows or Professional Associates. The Nominees for all positions must be members in good standing of AIC and should have prior experience with the functioning of the organization through service on committees, task forces, specialty groups, or in other capacities.

Committee members will be pleased to discuss any aspect of the nominating and election process with potential candidates and anyone interested in nominating candidates. Please contact Paul Messier (pm [at] paulmessier__com), Glenn Wharton (glenn.wharton [at] nyu__edu), or Ellen Pearlstein (epearl [at] ucla__edu).

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee is seeking nominations of qualified members as candidates for the Nominating Committee election to be held at the 2013 AIC Member Business Meeting. The committee, composed of three members each serving a three-year term, has one vacant position each year. The 2013 candidate may be an Associate, Professional Associate, or Fellow Member of AIC. Nominations may be made in writing to Meg Craft, AIC Board President or from the floor at the Business Meeting.

FAIC News

FAIC receives Kress Grant for Web-based, Collection-storage Resource

FAIC recently received a $24,850 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation in support of creation of a web-based resource, named "Storage Techniques for Art, Science, and History Collections," or STASH. The resource, which will be freely accessible through the Conservation OnLine (CoOL) portal, is based on the book *Storage of Natural History Collections: Ideas and Practical Solutions*, published in 1992 by the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections.

The new web-based resource is envisioned as a compilation of short contributions that address storage solutions for specific collections or individual items. The entire SPNHC book—more than 100 articles in all—will become available through this resource as part of the initial setup. Users will have the ability to comment on and provide updates to the articles, as well as contribute new articles to the collection. New introductory materials will be written by the project leaders, Lisa Goldberg and Rachael Perkins Arenstein. A volunteer editorial board will help edit new articles and keep the glossary and suppliers list up-to-date.

The resource is expected to launch by summer of 2013.

Advisory Summit Guides Strategic Planning

An advisory summit was held by FAIC on June 21 and 22 in Washington, D.C. Six invited guests joined seven AIC and FAIC board and staff members to discuss key issues facing the conservation profession. The session was part of the strategic planning initiative project, which is funded by a grant from the Getty Foundation.

The distinguished guests included Richard Kurin, Under Secretary for History, Art, and Culture at the Smithsonian Institution; Michael Mohamad, Media and Marketing Consultant; Anne-Imelda Radice, Arts Consultant and Immediate Past Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services; James Shulman, President of ARTstor; Fran Trachtenberg, Independent Education Management Professional; and Peter Trippi, Editor of *Fine Arts Connoisseur.*

During the summit, the group received a tour of the newly renovated conservation labs at the National Gallery of Art and there were several presentations of note. Paul Messier provided an overview of FAIC's Hermitage Photograph Conservation Initiative. Facilitator Robert Berendt led a discussion with the group that touched on perceptions of conservation and conservators, strategies to build greater awareness of conservation, strategies to make conservation relevant, and strategies to advance the profession. The report from the summit will help inform the new AIC and FAIC strategic plans for 2013–2015.

"I Should Write a Book"—Secrets of the FAIC/Samuel H. Kress Conservation Publication Fellowships

Since 1994, FAIC, with funding from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, has awarded 39 Conservation Publication Fellowships. The fellowships are designed to give authors the time necessary to complete a book-length manuscript on a conservation topic.

The next deadline for proposals is November 1, 2012.

Applicants must be an AIC Fellow or AIC Professional Associate member.

The 39 fellowships awarded represent 31% of the 127 proposals that have been received over the years. The number of applications received and the number of fellowships available changes each year, but in recent years, four or five proposals typically have been received for the one annual fellowship currently available.

After the applications are received, a review committee of five to six individuals is formed, composed of conservators with expertise in one or more of the proposed topics. Each reviewer evaluates all the proposals on six criteria:

1. How well the proposal fulfills the suggested guidelines and topic areas
2. The merits of the proposed project as reflected by the quality and comprehensiveness of the content
3. Evidence of the author's ability to prepare a publishable manuscript
4. The applicant's qualifications including the candidate's professional background and educational qualifications; breadth of knowledge and experience; and the length of time in dealing with the topic
5. An ability to express complex issues in a clear and lively manner as evidenced from previous publications
6. The significance to the field of the proposed manuscript

The review panel then discusses all of the applications in a conference call. Funding decisions are typically made by consensus. The panel may also recommend changes and suggest that an applicant re-submit the following year. It is important to remember, however, that the panels change each year (there have been over 90 volunteer reviewers since 1994), so following the recommendations of the panel does not always result in funding. Some proposals have been successful only upon submission for a second or even a third time.

Successful proposals usually provide evidence that all or most of any required research has been completed, and typically include one or more sample chapters that effectively demonstrate the author's writing style as well as the tone and level of detail of the proposed work. Evidence of the ability to complete the manuscript within the maximum 18-month fellowship time period is very important.

Another key factor in funding decisions is the scope of the work. The outline should be narrow enough to inspire confidence that the work can be completed and that the author has sufficient knowledge and expertise to cover all the topics, but broad enough to be of use and interest to readers. Projects may include other authors to broaden the pool of expertise available.

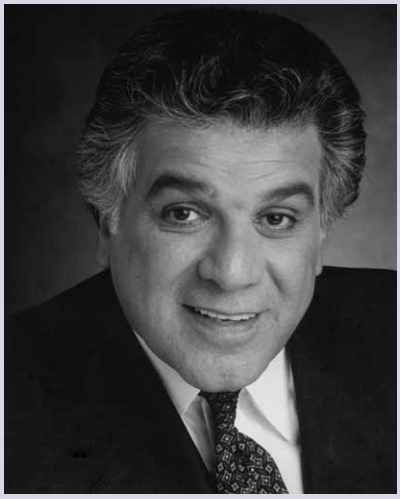
Two New Members Join FAIC Board of Directors

FAIC is delighted to announce that two new members have joined the Board of Directors as of August 2012.

Michael Mohamad is a media and marketing consultant based in New Jersey.

With nearly four decades of media and marketing experience, Mike has spent a luminous career in-house and at agencies creating award-winning promotions and campaigns for various media companies, including NBC, where he is credited with rebranding the network and developing the peacock logo, and, more recently, The History Channel for A&E Television Networks. He was co-chair of the "Fostering Innovation" panel for the 2006 Preserve America Summit.

Beginning in 1996, Mike served in various senior marketing executive roles at A&E overseeing the creative implementation of major marketing strategies, including Advertising, Public Relations, and On-Air and Consumer Marketing. During his 12-year tenure at A&E, he served as head of Marketing, Senior Vice President of Marketing for both The History Channel and A&E, and Senior Vice President of Marketing Partnerships and Business Development. Prior to A&E, he was President of MSM Advertising, Vice President and Creative Director of Korman, Vice President and Creative Director at Shapiro, Budrow & Association, and Vice President of Advertising, Promotion, and Design at NBC.



Michael Mohamad

Peter Trippi is editor of *Fine Art Connoisseur*, the bimonthly magazine that serves collectors of historical and contemporary representational painting, sculpture, drawings, and prints. He is also president of Projects in 19th-Century Art, Inc., the firm he established in 2006 to pursue a range of research, writing, and curating opportunities.

Trippi holds an MA from New York University in Visual Arts Administration, as well as an MA in Art History from the Courtauld Institute of Art, London. As director of New York's Dahesh Museum of Art (2003-2006), Trippi guided its renovation of the former IBM Gallery and presentation of nine exhibitions of 19th-century European art. Before arriving at the Dahesh, he held positions at the Brooklyn Museum, Baltimore Museum of Art, Association of Art Museum Directors (where he wrote a history of that organization from 1916 to 1991), Cooper-Hewitt Museum, National Arts Education Research Center at New York University, and American Arts Alliance in Washington, DC.

In 2002, Phaidon Press (London) published Trippi's 250-page monograph *J W Waterhouse*, which reassesses the Victorian painter and Royal Academician best known for his *Lady of Shalott* at Tate Britain. Trippi went on to co-curate the Waterhouse retrospective that was seen in 2008-2010 at the Groninger Museum (Netherlands), Royal Academy of Arts (London), and Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. In 2002, he co-founded with Petra Chu and Gabriel Weisberg the peer-reviewed e-journal *Nineteenth-Century Art Worldwide* (www.19thc-artworldwide.org).

Peter Trippi

Trippi is currently president of Historians of British Art and a board member of the Association of Historians of Nineteenth-Century Art and American Friends of Attingham. He is former chair of the Courtauld Institute's US Alumni Group and serves on the advisory boards of the Florence Academy of Art, Newington-Cropsey Cultural Studies Center, and Institute of Classical Architecture & Art.

FAIC welcomes Mr. Mohamad and Mr. Trippi to the Board, and looks forward to benefiting from their experience in marketing, media, and the arts.

Finally, successful proposals define the ultimate audience very carefully, and contain topics and the amount of detail that are appropriate for that audience.

Complete guidelines and application forms can be found on the AIC/FAIC website at www.conservation-us.org/grants, along with the names of past fellowship recipients and a list of books published based on the fellowships. For specific questions, contact Eric Pourchot in the FAIC office at epourchot [at] conservation-us__org or 202-661-8061.

Summer FAIC Scholarships Awarded

In June, FAIC awarded seven Individual Professional Development scholarships, totaling $7,600. Awards were made in two different categories, which support attendance by conservators at FAIC workshops. Funding for the scholarships was made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

FAIC/NEH Individual Professional Development Scholarship recipients:

Rachel Danzing	Modern/Contemporary Print Identification
Dawn Jaros	Conservation of Transparent Papers
Catherine Maynor	Identification and Conservation of Digital Prints
Bryan Owen	Identification and Conservation of Digital Prints
Tawhera Zalal	Conservation of Transparent Papers

FAIC/Mellon Collaborative Workshops in Photograph Conservation Scholarship recipients:

Diana Lorena Diaz Cañas	Identification and Conservation of Digital Prints
Maria Alejandra Garavito Posada	Identification and Conservation of Digital Prints

Newark Museum Receives Second Tru Vue Conservation Grant

FAIC announces a new grant made under the Tru Vue Optium® Conservation Grant program. A monetary award and donation of Tru Vue Optium Museum Acrylic® was made to The Newark Museum for a project that will help conserve its collections.

The project involves the application of Tru Vue Optium Museum Acrylic® to four dynamic 20th century American works of art on paper. These art works will be on view in the exhibition *Going Modern: Art From the Harlem Renaissance*. The art works include prints by Samuel Joseph Worthington Brown, Jr., and Wilmer Angier Jennings, a painting by Jacob Lawrence, and Charles W. White, Jr.'s drawing *Sojourner Truth and Booker T. Washington*.

Mary Sue Sweeney Price, Director of the Newark Museum, noted that the new glazing "will provide a surface that is anti-reflective, anti-static, lightweight, shatter-resistant, and provides UV protection that far exceeds that of the current glass. Protecting these works ensures they are preserved for display and the long-term benefit of the community. We are grateful to FAIC and Tru Vue for their generous support."

The Newark Museum was one of two organizations to receive the first Tru Vue Optium® Conservation Grants in 2008 and is now the first organization to receive a second grant from the program.

"We are excited to be partnering with institutions and conservators to make a difference in the protection and conservation of these great works of art for future generations and enhance the viewing experience for Museum visitors," said Patti Dumbaugh, Vice President for Tru Vue, Inc. "We are looking forward to supporting future conservation initiatives with our Tru Vue Optium Conservation Grant program."

Tru Vue, Inc. has partnered with FAIC to offer grants and donated Optium® Acrylic Glazing to support projects with glazing applications for preservation of museum and library collections. Fourteen Tru Vue Optium Conservation Grant awards have been awarded since November 2008. The goals of this grant program include increasing knowledge of glazing applications, promoting Optium Acrylic Glazing, and encouraging the involvement of conservators in museum and library collection projects.

Not-for-profit collecting institutions (museums or libraries) with active exhibition programs and located in the U.S. are eligible to apply. Projects must involve a staff or contract conservator. The deadlines for applications are May 1 and November 1 of each year. Guidelines and forms are available on both the AIC/FAIC website, www.conservation-us.org, and the Tru Vue website, www.tru-vue.com, or by calling the AIC office at 202-452-9545.

Credit: Collection of the Newark Museum. Charles W. White, Jr., *Sojourner Truth and Booker T. Washington*, 1943, Pencil on illustration board, 28 x 37.625 in.

FAIC OnLine Courses Return

After a brief hiatus, FAIC OnLine courses are back on the professional development schedule later this month. "Laboratory Safety for Conservation" begins September 13, and "Establishing a Conservation Practice" will begin September 27. "FAIC started offering courses online in 2004," explains Institutional Advancement Director Eric Pourchot. "Although the original course platform worked well for us, we did not have much flexibility in scheduling courses and the fixed costs per registration limited what types of courses we could offer." Although moving the course content to a new platform is time-consuming, there will be significant savings in annual costs as well as increased capability to offer a variety of online activities, from four-week-long, instructor-led courses such as September's offerings in *Laboratory Safety* and *Establishing a Conservation Practice*, to shorter courses, self-study tutorials, and online spaces that support face-to-face courses.

With the support of a grant from the Getty Foundation, FAIC created and has offered these eight online courses since 2004:

- Establishing a Conservation Practice
- Marketing for Conservation
- Records and Information Management for Conservators
- Mitigating Risk: Contracts and Insurance for Conservation
- Professional Responsibility in Conservation
- Laboratory Safety for Conservation
- Digital Photography 101 for Conservators
- Estimating for Conservation Project

In total, 624 people have participated in 33 FAIC OnLine course presentations. As the courses are migrated to the new distance-learning platform, they will be updated and restructured to continue to meet the needs of conservation professionals.

Allied Organizations

HERITAGE PRESERVATION

2013 Conservation Assessment Program Applications Available October 1

Applications for the 2013 Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) will become available Monday, October 1, 2012. The postmark deadline for applications is Monday, December 3, 2012. CAP is a non-competitive technical assistance program that provides general preservation assessments to small and mid-sized museums. CAP is administered by Heritage Preservation and supported through a cooperative agreement with the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

AIC members are encouraged to alert small museums to the program. Interested applicants may find more information at www.heritagepreservation.org/CAP. To receive 2013 CAP application email reminders, write to cap [at] heritagepreservation__org.

INSTITUTE FOR MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

Call for Nominations: 2013 National Medal for Museum and Library Service

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) is accepting nominations for the 2013 National Medal for Museum and Library Service, the nation's highest honor for exemplary service. Museums and libraries that would like to be considered for the National Medal should complete and mail the nomination form by Oct. 15, 2012.

The National Medal honors museums and libraries that make extraordinary civic, educational, economic, environmental, and social contributions. Public or private nonprofit museums, including art, history, science and technology, children's, and natural history museums; historic houses, nature centers, zoos, and botanical gardens; and all types of nonprofit libraries, including public, school, academic, research, and archival, are eligible to receive this honor. The winners are honored at a National Medal award ceremony held in Washington, D.C.

For more information and to access the nomination form, please go to www.imls.gov/applicants/detail.aspx?GrantId=13. A complete application will include a five-page, single-spaced narrative; financial statements for the past two fiscal years; and up to three letters of support. Members of the National Museum and Library Services Board, a presidentially appointed policy advisory board of IMLS, review these nominating materials. Based on their recommendations, the IMLS Director selects the final winners.

People

Allison Jackson has been named Project Conservator at the Straus Center for Conservation and Technical Studies, Harvard Art Museums. Working primarily in the Paintings lab, she is focused on treating frames in preparation for the opening of the new Harvard Art Museums facility, following its renovation.

Pamela Spitzmueller, the first James Needham Chief Conservator for Special Collections, recently retired after 14 years at the Weissman Preservation Center, Harvard Library. Pam's leadership was instrumental in transforming a stagnant and underfunded special collections treatment laboratory with 1.5 employees into the Weissman Preservation Center with its current staff of 15 and a new, state-of-the-art facility for the conservation of rare books, works on paper, and photographs. Before coming to Harvard, Pam was the head of the Conservation Laboratory at the University of Iowa, served on the faculty of the Center for the Book, and was the librarian for the Guild of Bookworkers. Pam also worked as a conservator of rare books at the Library of Congress and at the

Newberry Library in Chicago. Pam is planning to continue her research on historical book bindings at Harvard. She will also create new bindings of her own, travel, garden, and teach book-related workshops.

Worth Noting

Indoor Air Quality in Museums Associated with Artifact Damage, "Heritage Smells"

The University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, received a large interdisciplinary grant for a 3-year project to develop hand-held, portable devices for taking samples of air surrounding items such as sculpture, tapestries, and books, and separating out the components to see whether they contain anything which could be harmful to the objects or to human health.

University College London, the British Library, the British Museum, the National Museum of Scotland, National Archives of Scotland, English Heritage, and chemical detection company Owlstone are also involved in the project, which is funded by the Science and Heritage Programme of the Arts and Humanities Research Council, Scotland and the Engineering and Physical Science Research Council, Scotland.

The work will be split into three challenge areas that will examine emissions from collections: paper-based materials; modern and contemporary art; and ethnographic, archival, or natural history objects. The project is being led and coordinated by Dr. Lorraine Gibson.

Gibson's group has a history of research in analytical/environmental chemistry, specifically in developing novel methods of air sampling to detect deleterious pollutants in indoor air environments. Sampling techniques developed during post-doctoral research have permitted accurate passive detection of organic acid vapors and aldehydes in environments with low airflow.

New Training Program at International Conservation Centre, Old Acre, Israel

Saving the Stones (STS) is an introductory training program in historical and archeological conservation. This five-month course for college graduates from diverse fields such as archaeology, architecture, history, art, and other disciplines provides a basic foundation in conservation by introducing practical skills, procedures, and theory of conservation.

STS is based in the Old City of Acre, an old port city and a UNESCO World Heritage site. The program is run under the professional guidance of the Israel Antiquity Authority and teachers include leading Israeli conservators, architects, and archaeologists. Tours to sites as well as lectures and practical conservation work on active projects enable a "behind the scenes" glimpse into the conservation process. The program also offers participants a chance to meet prominent professionals in the field. Participants also engage in major archaeological projects in Jerusalem, Caesarea, and Zefat, as well as smaller sites all around the country.

The program is run by the International Conservation Center, Citta di Roma. It is supported by MASA—Israel Journey and the Italian Embassy in Israel and is sponsored by the Israel National Committee to UNESCO.

Registration is still open for the next program, scheduled to open in October. Contact the International Conservation Center's Director Shelley-Anne Peleg at shelleypel [at] bezeqint__net. For more information, see www.antiquities.org.il/akko.

Grants and Fellowships

Rome Prize 2013, American Academy in Rome

The American Academy in Rome invites applications for the Rome Prize competition. One of the leading overseas centers for independent study and advanced research in the arts and the humanities, the Academy offers up to 30 fellowships for periods ranging from six months to two years. The Rome Prize competition is underwritten in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Rome Prize winners reside at the Academy's eleven-acre center in Rome and receive room and board, a study or studio, and a stipend. Stipends for six-month fellowships are $14,500 and stipends for eleven-month fellowships are $27,000.

The Academy offers historic preservation and conservation applicants a choice of either six- or eleven-month fellowships, and they offer two-year fellowships for pre-doctoral candidates in the humanities.

For further information or to apply, visit the Academy's website at www.aarome.org or contact:

American Academy in Rome
7 East 60 Street
New York, NY 10022
Attn: Programs
212-751-7200
c.jennings [at] aarome__org or info [at] aarome__org

Please state specific field of interest when requesting information.

Deadline: Applications for the 2013 Rome Prize must be submitted by November 1, 2012, or by the extended deadline of November 15 for an additional fee.

Richard L. Blinder Award for Architectural Preservation in the U.S.

The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation is offering the Richard L. Blinder Award of up to $15,000 to an architect for a proposal exploring the preservation of a particular structure, building complex, or building genre.

The project proposal must be submitted as a PDF and include the following:

- Demonstrated need for the proposed study and evidence of its value to advance the practice of historic preservation in the United States.
- Realistic plan for the dissemination of research and/or the final work product within 24 months of receipt of the award.
- Clear and realistic goals, timeframe, work plan, and budget.
- Innovative thinking, original research and creative problem solving and/or design.

Email proposal to info [at] fitchfoundation__org
Deadline: September 15, 2012, 11p.m. EST
More information on evaluation criteria and eligibility can be found at www.fitchfoundation.org.

Fitch Mid-Career Research Grants in Historic Preservation, Architecture

The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation will award Fitch Mid-Career research grants of up to $15,000 to mid-career professionals who have an academic background, professional experience and an established identity in one or more of the following fields: historic preservation, architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, environmental planning, architectural history, and the decorative arts. The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation will consider proposals for the research and/or the execution of the preservation-related projects in any of these fields.

The Mid-Career grants reflect the robustness of the preservation field in the United States today, with topics ranging from sociological concerns in American neighborhood preservation to innovative thinking in adaptive use of redundant train stations to scientific study of and prescriptions for conserving specialized 19th century construction techniques. The locales of the topics are wide-ranging as well: from the outer boroughs of New York City to South Louisiana and pueblos in the American Southwest.

The project proposal must be submitted as a PDF and will be evaluated on whether:

- it will make a meaningful contribution to the academic and/or professional field of historic preservation in the United States;
- the applicant has a realistic plan for the dissemination of research and/or final work product;
- the project has clear and realistic goals, timeframe, work plan, and budget; and
- the project demonstrates innovative thinking, original research, and creative problem solving and/or design.

Email proposal to info [at] fitchfoundation__org
Deadline: September 15, 2012, 11p.m. EST
More information on evaluation criteria and eligibility can be found at www.fitchfoundation.org.

Additional grant and fellowship opportunities are listed online at **www.conservation-us.org/grantsandfellowships.**

Courses, Conferences, & Seminars

FAIC PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES

The following courses are presented with funds from the FAIC Endowment for Professional Development, which is supported by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and by contributions from members and friends of AIC. Full descriptions and registration forms are available on the FAIC website (www.conservation-us.org/courses) or from the FAIC Office: 202-661-8070 or courses [at] conservation-us__org.

Events marked with an asterisk (*) are supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Collaborative Workshops in Photograph Conservation are also supported by a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Special scholarships are available to help defray registration and travel expenses for those events. For a full list of professional development scholarships available, see the website (www.conservation-us.org/grants).

FAIC Workshops

Disaster Preparation and Response for Collecting Institutions
September 24, 2012, Villa Finale, San Antonio, Texas
March 18, 2013, Brucemore, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
April, 2013, Oak Park, Illinois (TBA)
Supported by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Identification and Conservation of Digital Prints* October 29–November 2, 2012, Boston, Massachusetts

Modern/Contemporary Print Identification* December 5–7, 2012, San Francisco, California

Preventive Conservation* January 18–February 1, 2013, Ossabaw Island, Georgia

Hands-on Digital Imaging for Conservation and Museum Professionals* March 12–15, 2013, Washington, DC

Modern/Contemporary Print Identification* October 2013 dates TBA, Washington, DC

Conservation of Glass in Photography* October 2013 dates TBA, Los Angeles, California

FAIC Online Courses www.conservation-us.org/courses

Laboratory Safety for Conservators September 13–October 11, 2012

Establishing a Conservation Practice September 27–October 24, 2012

FAIC Online courses are in the process of being redesigned. Watch for additional courses to be announced.

Co-Sponsored Events

The following events are supported financially by FAIC. Please ask the presenting organization about discounts or scholarships for AIC members.

Campbell Center Conservation Refresher Courses
The following 2012 courses at the Campbell Center in Mt. Carroll, Illinois, may have scholarships still available for AIC members. Contact the Campbell Center (815-244-1173; www.campbellcenter.org) for more information.

Revealing Lost Content: Low-Tech Digital Forensics for the Bench Conservator September 13–15, 2012

Historic Paint Analysis October 23–25, 2012

Call for Papers

Submission Deadline: Sep 14, 2012. ICON Gilding and Decorative Surfaces Group: *Conserving Context: relating object treatment to collection settings*. London, UK. (Conference date March 14, 2013)

Info: Gerry Alabone, alabone.g [at] gmail__com

Submission Deadline: Sep 15, 2012. ICOM-CC Wet Organics Archaeological Materials (WOAM): *12th ICOM-CC Wet Organic Archaeological Conference.* Istanbul, Turkey. (Conference dates: May 15-17, 2013)

Info: www.icom-cc.org/42/working-groups
Contact: tara.grant [at] pch__gc__ca

Submission Deadline: Sep 30, 2012. Laboratory of Conservation-Restoration and Research (LC2R): *Conservation-Restoration and Health/Security of People and the Environment*. Provence, France. (Conference dates: Jun 1, 2013)

Info: http://art-conservation.fr/

Submission Deadline: Nov 1, 2012. ICOM-CC Metals Working Group: *METAL 2013, International Conference on Historic Metals Conservation, Interim Meeting.* Edinburgh, Scotland. (Conference dates: Sep 16-20, 2013)

Contact: Dr. Craig Kennedy, Historic Scotland, 7 South Gyle Crescent, Edinburgh, EH12 9EB, Tel: +44 131 314 07753,

Submission Deadline: Nov 28, 2012. MUNCH2013: *Public Paintings by Edvard Munch and his contemporaries; Change and conservation challenges.* Oslo, Norway. (Conference dates: Jun 28-30, 2013)

Info: www.hf.uio.no/iakh
Contact: Ingjertd Klevia

2013

Submission Deadline: Mar 31, 2013. Canada Aviation and Space Museum and Canada Science and Technology Museum: *Saving Big Stuff in Tight Economic Times.* Ottawa, Canada. (Conference dates September 25-27, 2013)

Info: bigstuff2013 [at] technomuses__ca

Submission Deadline: Jan 2, 2013. SUNY Buffalo and the Burchfield Penney Art Center: *The Asian Lacquer International Symposium*. Buffalo, NY, USA. (Conference dates May 20-24, 2013)

Info: http://artconservation.buffalostate.edu

GENERAL

Sep 22, 2012. Harvard Art Museums' Andrew W. Mellon Symposium in Conservation Science: *Material and Immaterial Aspects of Color: A Conversation among Artists, Conservators, Curators and Scientists.* Boston, MA, USA.

Info: www.harvardartmuseums.org
Contact: Erin Mysak, 617-495-7731, erin.mysak [at] harvard__edu

Sep 27-28, 2012. The Infrared and Raman Users Group (IRUG), sponsored by the NCPTT and the PMA: *Raman Spectroscopy Workshop.* Philadelphia, PA, USA.

Info: www.irug.org
Contact: Christopher Wasson, cwasson [at] philamuseum__org

Sep 28-29, 2012. The Winterthur-University of Delaware (WPEAC and WUDPAC): *Reaching and Teaching through Material Culture.* Winterthur, DE, USA.

Info: www.winterthur.org/?p=967
Contact: Lois Olcott Price, Director of Conservation, Winterthur Museum, Garden and Library, Fax 302-888-4838, lprice [at] winterthur__edu

Oct 15–17, 2012. IIC Nordic Group: *XIX International Conference—Planning to Move? Processes and Consequences for Collections, Objects and Society,* Oslo, Norway.

Info: www.nkf-n.no

Oct 18–19, 2012. Dyes in History and Archaeology (DHA): *31st Meeting of Dyes in History and Archaeology,* Antwerp, Belgium.

Info: www.chriscooksey.demon.co.uk
Jan Wouters, jjwouters [at] gmail__com

Oct 22–25, 2012. Western Association of Art Conservators (WAAC): *WAAC 2012,* Palm Springs, California, USA.

Info: http://cool.conservation-us.org/waac/meeting/
Contact: Daniel Cull, WAAC President, president [at] waac-us __ org

Nov 6–9, 2012. ICOM-DEMHIST, ICOM-CC working groups: Sculpture Polychromy and Architectural Decoration; Textiles; and Wood, Furniture and Lacquer: *The Artifact, its Context and their Narrative: Multidisciplinary Conservation in Historic House Museums*, The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

Info: artifact.context.narrative [at] gmail__com

Nov 7–9. The New Zealand Conservators of Cultural Material (NZCCM): *Looking for Clues: Science Working With Conservation,* Dunedin, New Zealand.

Info: nzccmconference2012 [at] gmail__com
Contact: Catherine Smith, Tel: +61 3 479 7548

Nov 7–9, 2012. Verband der Restauratoren and the International Association for Science and Technology of Building Maintenance and the Preservation of Monuments: *Climate for Collections: Standards and Uncertainties*, Munich, Germany.

Info: www.climateforculture.eu

Nov 12–13, 2012. The Grup Technic: *Interdisciplinarity in Conservation: Reality or Fiction?,* Barcelona, Spain.

Info: www.gruptecnic.org

Nov 12–15, 2012. Eastern Analytical Symposium: *2012 Conservation Science Annual; Chemistry in Cleaning of Modern Paint and Mass Spectrometry for Cultural Heritage,* Somerset, New Jersey.

Info: www.eas.org
Contact: John Scott, New York Conservation Foundation, Eastern Analytical Symposium, NYC, nyconsnfdn [at] aol__com

Nov 15–16, 2012. Nationalmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden: *The Future's Bright: Managing Colour Change in Light Sensitive Collections,* Stockholm, Sweden.

Info: futuresbright [at] nationalmuseum__se

Nov 19-21, 2012. University of Brighton: *VAST2012: The 12th International Symposium on Virtual Reality, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.* Brighton, UK.

Info: www.vast2012.org
Contact: Corinna Hattersley-Mitchell, Cultural Informatics Research Group, W108 Watts Building, University of Brighton, Brighton, BN2 4GJ, UK, +44 1272 64 2468, c.hattersley-mitchell [at] brighton__ac__uk

Nov 22–23, 2012. Art Technological Source Research (ATSR/ICOM): *A New Lease on Life: Documented Transformations of Works of Art*, Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage, Brussels, Belgium.

Contact: Helene Dubois, helene.dubois [at] kikirpa__be

Calls for Papers, Conferences, Seminars, and Courses can be found online at www.conservation-us.org/ccs.

Nov 22-23, 2012. The Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage (KIK/IRPA) and the ICOM-CC Art Technological Source Research working group: *Making and Transforming Art: Changes in Artists' Materials and Practice.* Brussels, Belgium.

Info: http://org.kikirpa.be/ATSR5/ and www.clericus.org
Contact: Helene Dubois and Mark Clarke

Nov 28–30, 2012. RCE Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, ICCROM International Centre for the Study of Preservation, CCI-ICC Canadian Conservation Institute: *Reducing the Risks to Cultural Heritage,* Amersfoort, The Netherlands.

Info: http://fd7.formdesk.com/archis/reducing_risks
Contact: Isabelle Verger, ICCROM- Via di San Michele, 13, 00153 Rome, tel: +39 06 58 55 34 10, Email: iv [at] iccrom_org

2013

Apr 3–7, 2013. *Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Annual Meeting*, with special session "Archaeometric Methods, Archaeological Materials and Ancient Technologies." Honolulu, HI, USA.

Contact: Vanessa Muros, vmuros [at] ucla__edu or Dr. Ioanna Kakoulli, kakoulli [at] ucla__edu

Apr 10–12, 2013. ICON and the University of Glasgow: *Positive Futures in an Uncertain World*. Glasgow, Scotland.

Contact: kswales82 [at] gmail__com

May, 2013 (Date TBA). Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC): *28th Annual Meeting and 10th Conference on Fossil Resources,* Wellington, Rapid City, South Dakota, USA.

Info: http://www.spnhc.org/50/meetings

May 13–16, 2013. *Conservation in the Nineteenth Century (CiNC),* Copenhagen, Denmark.

Info: www.natmus.dk/CiNC

May 15–17, 2013. ICOM-CC Theory and History WG Conservation: *Cultures and Connections.* Copenhagen, Denmark.

Info: www.icom-cc.org/51/news/?id=210 and www.natmus.dk/CiNC

May 21–25, 2013. Canadian Association for Conservation of Cultural Property (CAC): *39th Annual CAC Conference.* Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada.

Info: www.cac-accr.ca/conferences
Contact: Dee Stubbs-Lee, The New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, E2K 1E5, 506-643-2341

Sep 25–28, 2013. Hornemann Institute: *Separated-reunited! Conservation and Restoration in Central Europe During the Time of the Iron Curtain and Today.* Hidlesheim, Germany.

Info: www.hornemann-institut.de
Contact: Dr. Angela Weyer, Hornemann Institute, D-31134 Hildesheim, Germany, +49 5121 408179

ARCHITECTURE

Oct 22–26 2012. Columbia University's Historic Preservation Program: *12th International Conference on the Deterioration and Conservation of Stone.* Columbia University, New York, NY.

Info: www.arch.columbia.edu/school/section/programs/resources-and-opportunities
Contact: George Wheeler, gw2130 [at] columbia__edu

BOOK & PAPER

Oct 11–13, 2012. Comparative Oriental Manuscripts Studies (COMSt): *The Oriental Book: I. The Shaping of the Page, the Scribe and the Illuminator at Work* and *II. The Making of Oriental Bookbindings and their Conservation,* Center de Conservation du Livre, Arles, France.

Info: www1.uni-hamburg.de/COMST
Contact: gestion [at] ccl-fr__org

Oct 17–19, 2012. Arnamaagnaean Institute, University of Copenhagen and the Royal Library: *14th Seminar on the Care and Conservation of Manuscripts.* Copenhagen, Denmark.

Info: http://nfi.ku.dk/cc/

2013

Apr 17–19, 2013. ICOM-CC Graphic Document Group: *Paper Conservation: Decisions and Compromises,* Vienna, Austria.

Info: www.icom-cc.org/52/event/?id=189 and www.onb.ac.at
Contact: Lieve Watteeuw, lieve.watteeuw [at] arts.kuleuven__be or Christa Hofmanns, christa.hofmann [at] onb.ac__at

OBJECTS

Oct 22–26, 2012. The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI): *Recent Advances in Characterizing Asian Lacquer (RADiCAL),* The Getty Center, Los Angeles, California, USA.

Info: www.getty.edu/conservation/

Oct 23-27, 2012. Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, The Shanghai Research Society for the Science and Technology of Ancient Ceramics, Research Institute for Ancient Ceramics at the Jingdezhen Ceramics Institute: *10th Meeting of the International Symposium on Ancient Ceramics (ISAC),* Jingdezhen, Jiangxi, China.

Contact: Pam Vandiver, vandiver [at] mse__arizona__edu

Nov 2, 2012. National Maritime Museum: *Chinese Heritage Conference III 2012—Porcelain and Glass at the National Maritime Museum,* Greenwich, London, UK.

Info: www.artability-art.com
Contact: Velson Horie, velson.hoire [at] manchester__ac__uk

2013

Sep 16–20, 2013. ICOM-CC Metal Working Group: *Metal 2013,* Historic Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Info: www.metal2013.org

Sep 25–27, 2013. Canada Aviation and Space Museum and Canada Science and Technology Museum: *Big Stuff: Saving Big Stuff in Tight Economic Times,* Ottawa, Canada.

Info: http://www.sciencetech.techno-muses.ca/
Contact: Sue Warren, Canada Science and Technology Museum Corporation, 1867 St. Laurent Blvd., PO Box 9724, Ottawa Terminal, Ottawa, ON, K1G 5A3

Oct 7–10, 2013. ICOM-CC Glass and Ceramics Working Group: *Recent Advances in Glass, Stained Glass and Ceramics Conservation,* Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Info: www.icomcorpus2013.nu
Contact: Kate van Lookeren Campagne, University of Amsterdam, icomcorpus2013 [at] gmail__com

Mar 14, 2013. ICON Gilding and Decorative Surfaces Group: *Conserving Context: relating object treatment to collection and settings,* London, UK.

Contact: Claire Daly, gdsg.conference2013 [at] gmail__com

May 13–17, 2013. ICOM-CC Wet Organic Archaeological Materials (WOAM): *12th WOAM Conference,* Istanbul, Turkey.

Info: www.icom-cc.org/42/working-groups
Contact: Tara Grant, Coordinator, WOAM, CCI, 1030 Innnes Road, Ottawa, ON, KIA OM5, Tel: 613-998-3721, ex. 227, tara.grant [at] pch.gc__ca

Calls for Papers, Conferences, Seminars, and Courses can be found online at www.conservation-us.org/ccs.

May 20–24, 2013. SUNY Buffalo and the Burchfield Penney Art Center: *Asian Lacquer International Symposium*, Buffalo, NY, USA.
Info: artconservation.buffalostate.edu
Contact: Corinna Rogge, roggece [at] buffalostate__edu

PAINTINGS

Oct 16–17, 2012. The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI): *The Siqueiros Legacy: Challenges of Conserving the Artist's Two Monumental Murals,* Los Angeles, California.
Contact: siqueiros [at] getty__edu

Dec 10–12, 2012. Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Materials (AICCM): *The Meaning of Materials in Modern and Contemporary Art, 2012 AICCM Paintings Group and 20th Century in Paint Symposium,* Brisbane, Australia.
Info: www.20thcpaint.org/event-2012AICCM.jsp

2013

Jun 28–30, 2013. Conservation Studies at the University of Oslo (UiO): *Public Paintings by Edvard Munch and his Contemporaries,* Brisbane, Australia.
Info: www.hf.uio.no/iakh/english/research/projects/aula-project/munch2013/

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

2013

Feb 11–15, 2013. ICOM-CC Photographic Materials Working Group (PMWG) and AIC-PMG Photographs Conservation: *Biannual PMG Winter Meeting,* Wellington, New Zealand.
Info: www.conservation-us.org/photographicmaterials

RESEARCH & TECHNICAL STUDIES

Sep 27–28, 2012. Infrared Spectroscopy Users Group (IRUG): *Raman Spectroscopy Workshop,* Philadelphia, PA, USA.
Info: www.irug.org
Contact: irugramanworkshop [at] Philamuseum__org, Anthea Bisson, +44 7960021324

TEXTILES

Sep 19–22, 2012. The Textile Society of America: *Textiles & Politics: Textile Society of America 13th Biennial Symposium.* Washington, DC, USA.
Info: www.textilesociety.org/symposia_2012

Sep 21, 2012. The Institute of Conservation (ICON) Textile Group: A Woven Alliance: *Tapestry Yesterday, Today and for Tomorrow,* **Edinburgh, Scotland.**
Info: www.icon.org.uk
Contact: Lynn McClean, National Museums Scotland, Tel: +44 131 247 4069, Email: l.mcclean [at] nms__ac__uk

Nov 8–11, 2012. *Costume Colloquium III: Past Dress—Future Fashion,* Florence, Italy.
Info: www.costume-textiles.com/past-dress-future-fashion-2/?lang=en
Contact: info [at] costume-textiles __ com

Nov 12–15, 2012. North American Textile Conservation Conference: *Conserving Modernity: the Articulation of Innovation, 9th North American Textile Conservation Conference,* San Francisco, CA, USA.
Info: www.natcconference.com

Dec 6–7, 2012. The University of Glasgow and the Research Network for Textile Conservation, Dress and Textile History and Technical Art History: *The Real Thing?: Value of Authenticity and Replication for Investigation and Conservation,* Glasgow, UK.
Info: tinyurl.com/3t3typr

WOODEN ARTIFACTS

Nov 1, 2012, International Institute For Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC) : *11th International Symposium for Wood and Furniture Conservation*, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Info: www.iiconservation.org/

NEW COURSE LISTINGS

Please note, individual course listings are now listed once a year in print. A complete listing of CCS courses, institutions that offer courses of interest to conservation professionals, and contact information is available online at www.conservation-us.org/ccs.

American Academy of Bookbinding Courses

Telluride, CO, USA
Info: www.ahhaa.org
Contact: 970-728-3886, staff [at] ahhaa__org

Oct 29–Nov 6, 2012. *Fundamentals / Intermediate Fine Binding*

Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies

Mount Carroll, IL, USA
Info: www.campbellcenter.org
Contact: tel. 815-244-1173, fax 815-244-1619, registrations [at] campbellcenter__org

Sep 27–29, 2012. *Care of Plastic Artifacts*

Centro del Bel Libro

Ascona, Switzerland
Info: www.cbl-ascona.ch
Contact: info [at] cbl-ascona__ch

Sep 10–12, 2012. *Consolidants and Adhesives in Conservation*

Sep 17–21, 2012. *Sewing Structures and the Mechanics of the Book*

Oct 3–6, 2012. *The Conservation and Restoration of Maps and Over Size Paper Objects*

European Research Centre for Book and Paper Conservation-Restoration

Wienerstrasse 2, 3580 Horn, Austria
Info: www.buchstadt.at/Courses.164.0.html
Contact: Dr. Patricia Engel, ercbookpaper [at] gmail__com

Nov 17–18, 2012. *Understanding Parchment Manuscripts and Book Archaeology*

Preservation Advisory Center, The British Library

96 Euston Road, London, NW1 2DB
Contact: John Webster, blpac [at] bl__uk

Oct 22–24, 2012. *Understanding and Preserving Audio Collections*

Calls for Papers, Conferences, Seminars, and Courses can be found online at www.conservation-us.org/ccs.

AIC
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS

American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works
1156 15th Street, NW
Suite 320
Washington, DC 20005
info@conservation-us.org
www.conservation-us.org

PERIODICAL