

Friday, June 21

Process and safety Plans in Laboratories

09h00-09h30

Régine BIN, Prevention Technician, Management of professional risks, Sector Assistance Recognition M.P, CARSAT SUD-EST – FRANCE
"Modelling the occurrence of an occupational disease."

09h30-10h00

Joanne KLAAR WALKER, Painting Conservator in Private Practice, Chair of AIC Health and Safety Committee **James ROY SMITH**, ASP, Safety Manager at the Smithsonian Institutes Museum Support Center/National Museum of Natural History, Professional Member of AIC Health and Safety Committee **Kathryn A. MAKOS**, MPH CIH, Smithsonian Institution, Office of Safety, Health & Environmental Management – USA
"The AIC Health and Safety Committee: Health and Safety Initiatives and the American Conservator."

10h00-10h30 Coffee Break

10h30-11h00

Nino BERNAL RAUL, Conservator of movable property, Pontifical Xavierian University from Bogota – COLOMBIA (SPEECH CANCELED)
"The conservation of digital art, electronic art faces future challenges with the development of the digital world. What are the future strategies of restorers and conservators regarding technological hybridization?"

11h00-11h30

Johnny LUGO VEGA, Professor, Conservation Scientist – PUERTO RICO
"Art Restoration and Conservation Workshops/Laboratories and In Situ Risk Assessment using a Geographical Information System (GIS)."

Friday, June 21

11h30-12h00

CONCLUSION

Jacques Kummer, Honorary Professor, Free University of Brussels, BELGIUM

Cold Buffet

Afternoon: excursion, starting from Odésia at 13h00, boat from Sainte Maxime at 14h40, return on Odésia around 20h00
Guided tour of Saint-Tropez - Access by sea from Sainte-Maxime

COMITE DE LECTURE

KUMMER Jacques, Honorary Professor, Free University of Brussels, BELGIUM

MIELCAREK Françoise, Conservator of metal/composite materials, Conservation, Restoration and Research Laboratory, Draguignan, FRANCE. Coordinator

PALCZYNSKI Cezary, Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, POLAND

PEROTTI Eléonora, President of the Italian Center for Lifelong Learning, Rome, ITALY

REBIERE Jacques, Director of LC2R Draguignan, FRANCE. Coordinator

SEGUEL QUINTANA Roxana, Chief Curator of Archaeology Laboratory, National Center for Conservation and Restoration, Santiago, CHILE

SERRIERE Virginie, Prevention Technician, Occupational Risk Department, O.D. Recognition Section, CARSAT South-East – FRANCE

TALBI Adila, Attached Conservation, National Museum of Bardo, Algiers, Algeria

["Modeling the occurrence of an occupational disease"](#)**Régine BIN**

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SUMMARY

All activities expose us to risks. All workplace activities expose us to occupational risks. Among these, accidents linked to dangerous situations are relatively well understood; we can detect those things that may be dangerous and can then take action, depending on the situation, to eliminate, isolate, reduce usage time, introduce protection, modify usage conditions, etc. to make the workstation safer. This is somewhat less true for diseases brought on by work, etc. Are they predictable? Are they systematic? Can we detect a sequence of circumstances to explain why they appear? And can we then consider improvements to the workstation in order to ensure that they appear less frequently or even disappear? As far as the CARSAT prevention department is concerned, the answer to these different questions is 'Yes'. This paper proposes to present a modeling of the appearance of a disease resulting from exposure to a risk during normal working activities, which will throw light on the sequence of causes and enable us to seek improvements with a view to providing effective prevention.

["The AIC Health and Safety Committee: Health and Safety Initiatives and the American Conservator"](#)**Joanne KLAAR WALKER¹, James ROY SMITH, ASP and Kathryn A. MAKOS, MPH CIH**

¹Painting Conservator in Private Practice, Chair of AIC Health and Safety Committee - USA

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SUMMARY

As the national professional organization for conservators, the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) Health and Safety Committee is responsible for increasing members' knowledge of safety hazards and general health issues related to the conservation profession. The committee fulfills this formal charge by maintaining current information through research, collaborating with health and

safety professionals and other health and safety organizations, and providing educational and technical information to the AIC membership. Like every developed nation, the United States of America (U.S.) has regulations regarding worker safety. Internationally, regulations such as these have led to the establishment of public health professions including occupational medicine. From the United Nations World Health Organizations and International Labor Organization, both of which publish environmental health studies and standards, to individual countries' public health standard-setting agencies, there is a robust set of occupational disease registries and surveillance guidelines. The U.S. creation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in 1971 is an example of such an agency intended to reduce worker injuries and worker exposure to hazardous substances and conditions. On a national level, OSHA requires employers to have a safety program to prevent workplace illnesses and injuries, and museum employers have many resources from which to select. This paper explores the ways museums and cultural institutions in the U.S. address health and safety concerns for their employees in exhibition spaces, conservation labs, and in the field. It describes the resources that benefit university or college institutions, private institutions, and museums affiliated with governmental agencies. Among the topics discussed will be the use of Occupational and Safety Professionals to develop, organize, administer, manage, evaluate, train, and implement Lab Safety Programs. Additionally, these professionals serve as technical experts to advise institutions on topics including asbestos, fire protection, disaster preparedness, hazardous material, radiation, respiratory protection, materials handling, blood borne pathogens, personal protective equipment, sight and hearing, energy control, medical surveillance, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, accident reporting, and record keeping. Attendees of this presentation will gain an awareness of the national regulations of the U.S., an understanding of the various means by which American institutions tend to the health and safety needs of their employees, and an insight into AIC's professional commitment to the well-being of their membership. The paper will describe past activities of the AIC Health and Safety Committee to educate the AIC membership and discuss future plans to instruct conservators and museum professionals about the responsibilities and risks involved in the conservation field. Finally, the paper will conclude with a practical exercise demonstrating how to create a lab safety plan to guide conference participants toward safer work practices.

["The conservation of digital art, electronic art faces future challenges with the development of the digital world. What are the future strategies of restorers and conservators regarding technological hybridization?"](#)**Nino BERNAL RAUL**

Restorer of Movable Property, Pontifical Xavierian University from, Bogota – COLOMBIA

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SUMMARY

The question on personal safety of restorers and conservators when handling and working can be studied with the paradigm of biosafety, which is currently being discussed regarding other topics, problems and fields of knowledge. This, without a doubt, is a new perspective for biotechnology and its fields of convergence with other sciences and bordering areas in which we as restorers must be present. Artificial life, media art, nano art, the science of new materials, bio information and even procedures with bacteria to restore façades and submerged building bases and the use of DNA in the recombination with other materials are topics with scientific and social complexity for our experiences at museums and research institutions. Cultural policies and other cultural strategies are not up-to-date with current problems such as global warming, which directly or indirectly affect personal safety, the safety of collections and the future of all the digital changes, of interaction and of creativity transfer in which we are involved.

"Conservation-restoration laboratories and workshops that restore works of art and the evaluation of in situ risks using the Geographical Information System (GIS)"

Johnny LUGO VEGA

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SUMMARY

Despite all the regulations concerning occupational health and safety risks in the public or private labour sectors in Puerto Rico, there is a lack of guidance for those working in indoor and outdoor conservation workshops or restoration activities. Moreover, there is a general misconception about the influence of our biophysical environment as a risk in the Caribbean. Before the arrival of the effects of climate change, local cultural heritage institutions in Puerto Rico had not prepared a uniform risk and vulnerability assessment in order to estimate the potential damage to our cultural heritage's values. This complex panorama will face the effects of climate change due to the absence of a solid cultural heritage policy. This study is an opportunity to better organise an integrated effort in that direction. The introduction of a basic risk and vulnerability assessment for cultural heritage conservation planning is considered to be a spatial problem. Because of this, we need a spatial solution, and that is why this project will suggest the use of an Environmental Risk Assessment Profile, using a Geographical Information System (EVRAP_GIS). ERAVP_GIS was first applied as a friendly version of GIS : (Google Earth®) in order to study two (2) cases : Preliminary data sets for these locations were identified, estimated with a risk and vulnerability scorecard using the risk assessment formula included. Also biophysics data sets were also identified and organised in layers with a simulated GIS method using Google Earth™. Data was analysed using theoretical and empirical estimation following risk and vulnerability formulas under OSHA 13100 and ISO14001. The preliminary results demonstrate how important an in-

house tropical profile could be for natural and anthropogenic risk and vulnerability assessments using (ERVAP_GIS). This will be an important tool in order to assess a baseline of the micro, meso and macro climate's dynamics in a tropical basin. Finally, sustainable heritage conservation and preservation plans can be designed and developed considering climate change scenarios in the future.

Speakers have their names underlined in the articles