

Things one might take on-site for disaster recovery

Wet vacuum
Portable dehumidifiers
Portable electric fans
Portable generator
Portable pump
Refrigerator trucks
Dry ice

Location of nearest off-site phone
Location of nearest CB radio

Portable lighting
Extension cords (50ft., grounded)

Metal book trucks or cart
Plastic (milk) crates
Sturdy boxes

Heavy plastic sheeting
Plastic garbage bags
Polyethylene bags (various sizes)
Freezer bags
Freezer or waxed paper

Portable tables
Absorbent paper
(blank newsprint, blotter, etc.)
Paper towels
Cheesecloth
A roll of paper (to cover work surface)

Plastic buckets and trash cans
Water hoses with spray nozzles
Sponges
Brooms and dustpans, mops, buckets

Hard hats
Rubber boots
Rubber and/or plastic aprons
Gloves (rubber/leather)
Protective masks/glasses
Emergency funds
First aid kit
Flashlights

Photographic equipment/supplies
Disposable camera

Scissors and tape
Monofilament (fishing) line
Clipboards, paper, pens, markers
Filament tape,
Masking tape
Electrical tape

Construction materials
(wood, screws, nails)
Ladders
C-clamps
White chalk
Crow bar

Electrical socket adapters (3 prong)
Hammer
Knife
Utility knife
Rubber mallet
Diagonal cutting pliers
Slip joint pliers
Slotted screwdriver
Phillips screwdriver
Tape Rule, 100'
Cotton twine

New facilities assure production of MS2A Reduced Ketone Resin for Painting Conservation

In a WAAC Newsletter article from May 2000 Vincent Routledge let us know about "The Development of MS2A Reduced Ketone Resin in Painting Conservation." MS2A is produced as yellow granules having a high solubility (50%w/w) in mineral spirit (white spirit). The high solids, low viscosity varnish, which appears colourless once applied as a thin film, rapidly reaches gel (no flow) point. As a chemically reduced ketone resin, the main colour forming bodies have, in effect, been removed. In practice microcrystalline wax (Cosmolloid 80H) or bleached beeswax have been incorporated into MS2A varnishes to enable gloss to be modified across the extremes, from total saturation to almost unvarnished appearance. (For more details on "Preparation, Application, and Properties of MS2A varnishes" see *WAAC Newsletter*, Volume 22 Number 2.)

Linden Chemicals continues to supply conservators with MS2A. Though, note their new contact information, in Portugal: Vincent Routledge, Linden Chemicals, Urb Solferias, Lote 9, Carvoeiro, Lagoa, 8400-527, Algarve, Portugal. New Tel/ Fax (011 / 351) 282 357 202, and e-mail: landv@oninet.pt.

Oh No! Ethnobotany: The safe handling and storage of hazardous ethnobotanical artifacts

A four-part program including written hazard communications, ethnobotanical material safety data sheets (EMSDS), labels, and other forms of warning and training.

Ethnobotany can be defined as the study of how and why people use plants in their local environments. It is the scientific

study of the relationship between people and plants. Most commonly ethnobotany refers to the study of indigenous uses of plants as medicine, food, natural resources, clothing, and ritual.

The Oh No! Ethnobotany project is a pilot program that can potentially help museums and other natural history collectors provide safer places for both work and research. Oh No! Ethnobotany, is a hazard communication-training program that addresses health and safety issues inherent in the handling and storage of hazardous ethnobotany. It was designed and developed by Rose Kubiatiowicz and prototyped at the Science Museum of Minnesota. The program looks beyond the wide range of residual toxic chemicals present from the treatment of an ethnobotanical artifact. It specifically addresses concerns raised by toxic chemicals inherent in the object itself.

Ethnobotany material safety data sheets (EMSDS) are modeled after material safety data sheets (MSDS). However, the EMSDS is applicable to the museum situation and fills a unique need that specifically addresses the use of hazardous ethnobotanical objects. To view all twelve EMSDS developed thus far, use the website of the University of Minnesota: tc.umn.edu/~kubi0029/emsds.htm.

Find the specific outline of the Oh No! Ethnobotany program developed by Rose Kubiatiowicz, including a short survey of hazardous ethnobotany at: kubiatiowicz.com/Oh%20No!%20Ethnobotany. This link includes a description of policies and procedures for hazard communication, labels and other forms of warning, accessibility of information, and training. You also have the chance to download a template to create your own specific EMSDS.

The program was supported by the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC). It was published in Spring 2003: Kubiatiowicz, R. and L. Benson. 2003. Oh No! Ethnobotany: The safe handling and storage of hazardous ethnobotanical artifacts. SPNHC, Collections Forum 18(1-2): 59-73.

The link below will take you to a PDF of the paper by Rose Kubiatiowicz and Lori Benson. sphenhc.org/documents/CF18/cofo_18_104_59_73.pdf. Rose is happy to answer any questions. She can be reached via email at: kubi0029@umn.edu.