Disaster
Preparedness:
Hoping for the Best
While Planning for
the Worst



Special Thanks



Elisa L. Redman Director of Preservation Services Midwest Art Conservation Center.

Today's Topics

- Preparedness—Why Prepare
- Conducting a Risk Assessment
- Prevention
- What to do, both before and after something happens

Why Prepare?

- To prevent and minimize
 - · Injury and loss of life
 - Damage and loss of property
 - · Interruption of operations and services
- To discharge legal and fiduciary responsibility
- To properly care for and maintain the building and materials in your charge
- To put yourself in position to manage the situation instead of the other way around

Knowledge And Planning Can Help You And Your Staff Cope With Traumatic Events



Risk Assessment: Assess Potential for Natural and Man-Made Disasters



Natural Disasters

- Know your weather history
 - Heavy rains?
 - Severe thunderstorms?
 - Heavy snowfall?
- Tornadoes?
- Are you in a floodplain?
- Animals or insects

Man-Made Disasters— Accidental Or Intentional

- Electronic
- Power outage or surge
- Computer hackers and viruses
- Chemical spill
- Fires
- Explosions
- Crime, theft, and vandalism
- Water main breaks
- Sewer backups

Know Your Neighbors

- Industrial facilities
- Chemical plants
- Mines
- Oil refineries
- Fertilizer plants
- Gas stations
- Railroad tracks
- Airports
- Under a flight path
- · Major highways
- Oil or gas pipelines
- Abandoned buildings

What are the prevailing winds for your area?

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Construction

- Library building, neighboring buildings, roads
 - Vibration
 - Fire
 - Dust and dirt
 - Impeded emergency access to building
 - Attractive nuisance
 - Easier access for rodents and insects

Risk Assessment: Building & Grounds



Building Exterior

- Construction materials
- Roof
- Points of entry
- Utilities
- Library grounds

Construction

- · Age of building
- Has it been added on to?
- Building material: frame, brick, stone, vinyl, etc.
- Basement or slab

Roof

- Flat or peaked roof?
- · How does it drain?
- Where does the drainage water go?
- Gutters and downspouts—is water draining away from the building?
- If you have a flat roof, what is the snow load?
- Eaves?

Points of Entry

- Doors and windows secure
 - Unauthorized entry or exit
 - Weather
 - Bugs, rodents, etc.
 - If a person leaves from an emergency exit or non-public door, will you be aware of it?
- Other points of entry

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Library Grounds

- Trees or overhanging limbs
- Utilities
 - · Water, sewer, gas, electric, fiber
 - Either above or below ground
- Drainage ditches
- · Flammables near building
- Important to know for potential accidents, but also for events or installations on the grounds

Building Interior



Building Systems

- Utilities
- HVAC (Heating/Ventilation/Air Conditioning)
- Fire alarm or suppression systems
- Security systems
- Internet & Network

Building Floorplan

- Sightlines from Circ desk
- Dark corners or odd stairwells
- Restrooms

Mold And Mildew

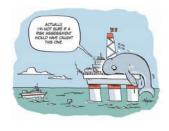
- Mold needs and likes:
 - Food Source
 - Dampness
 - Darkness
 - Heat

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Stagnant Air

The more of these factors that are present the more likely that mold will propagate.

Risk Assessment Exercise



Common Sense Prevention



Preventative Maintenance

- Annual review of building & grounds
 Catch problems when they are small so you can fix them before they get big
- Regular inspections and maintenance for HVAC and other systems
- Replace batteries in smoke detectors, alarms, etc.
- Know the condition and life expectancy of roof, HVAC, etc. and monitor, plan, and budget for replacement

Housekeeping

- Keep things generally neat and clean
- Eliminate clutter
- · Safe storage of flammables
- · Empty trash daily
- Staff should know where supplies and equipment for simple jobs are stored
 - · Sidewalk salt, mop, broom, etc

To Prevent Mold Growth:

Eliminate as many of the factors that mold needs/likes as possible:

- Dampness/Moisture: Remember to empty the dehumidifiers
- Darkness: Turn on the lights and keep them on 24/7
- Heat: Turn DOWN the temperature
- Stagnant Air: Keep the air moving by using fans

Staff Training

- Staff are aware of risk factors and what can be done
- Staff actually follow proper procedures, even when it's a pain in the neck
 - Building walk-throughs
 - Security checks

Prevention and Preparedness Exercise "No doubt you're asking yourself, what are hatches? And how the heck does one go about battening them down?"

Plan For Disaster THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Why Do I Need a Written Plan?

- The knowledgeable person may not be available
- Process of writing helps organize thoughts
- Research vendors or contractors at leisure rather than in an emergency
- Develop relationships with local emergency personnel
- Relieve confusion during and after emergency

Why Don't We Have One?

- Lack of time
- Lack of money
- "It will never happen to us"

You Can't Plan for Every Possibility



Focus on the Most Likely

Creating a Disaster Response

- Think through the most likely scenarios and plan possible responses
- Write down and make available for all staff
- Review regularly
- Work with police, fire, and local emergency response leaders
 - Make sure they are familiar with your building

What Should Plan Include?

- Emergency instruction sheet
- In-house emergency team
- Building system locations
 - Utility
 - Security and fire systems
- Contact information
- Vendors and contractors
- Emergency personnel
- Salvage priorities

The Role Of The Library In Area-Wide Disasters

- Emergency shelter
- · Community information source
- Internet access
- Phone & laptop recharging station

Meet with your municipal or county emergency response leaders. Work with them to plan the library's role.

Coping When Something Happens



In Case Of Emergency...

Your first reaction is to jump in and do something

Don't!

Instead, Follow Your Plan



Consider

- Disasters offer a wealth of opportunity for injury
 - Toxins in air, water, or as deposits on surfaces
 - Mold
 - Structural damage
 - · Live electrical wires
 - Slipping & falling
 - Stress & exhaustion

Consider

- Health and safety are of primary concern—there is nothing in your building that's worth injury or illness
- Be alert to possible structural damage
- Flood water is usually dirty; it's very expensive to salvage damaged items
- Mold may start growing within 24 48 hours

Collection Salvage

- Most of what you have is easily replaceable
- Focus on the truly irreplaceable
 - · Chief concern is mold
 - Wrap in plain white paper towel or unprinted newsprint, put in plastic bag, then freeze

Natural Disasters Generally Mean WATER

- Flood
- Fire = Use of Water
- Tornado = Wind and Water
- Broken/Frozen Pipes = Water
- Roof Leak = Water

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Key Points—What To Do

- Know the risks
- · Have a plan in place
- You can't prepare for every eventuality. Prepare for those of higher probability.
- Have plans, call lists, etc. available for all staff
- Have copies of these documents available off-site

Key Points—Priorities

- Most of what your library owns is easily replaceable. That's what insurance is for.
- Your first priority is the health and safety of staff and library users.
- Once health and safety are assured think about items that are *truly* irreplaceable.

Resources

- Winnefox extranet resource page http://extranet.winnefox.org/content/resources-disaster-preparedness-workshophttp://extranet.winnefox.org/legal-resources
- Disaster Response: A Selected Annotated Bibliography http://www.ala.org/Template.cfm?Section

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Resources

- How to Salvage wet books
 http://www.lib.umich.edu/files/files/wetbooks-1.pdf
- Midwest Art Conservation Center (24-hour emergency response) http://www.preserveart.org/
- ALA Disaster Preparedness and Recovery

http://www.ala.org/advocacy/govinfo/disasterpreparedness

