**Disaster Plan Workbook**

<http://library.nyu.edu/preservation/disaster/toc.htm>

**CHAPTER 1**

*Post this summary sheet on all staff bulletin boards. Supervisors should memorize it and have it readily available in case of an emergency.*

**SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

**MEDICAL EMERGENCY:** Call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Describe the problem, give the exact location and your name. Security personnel will come to assist you. They will call health service if necessary. Do not try to administer first aid; you may do more harm than good. See "Medical Emergencies" in Chapter 6 for further instructions.

**FIRE:** Call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you have any doubts about your ability to extinguish the fire, secure and leave the area. Activate the nearest fire alarm or call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They will call the Fire Department if necessary.

When a fire alarm is sounded, turn off all terminals. Save documents before turning off word processing terminals. Fire wardens will clear the building. All other personnel should follow the instructions of the fire wardens listed in Chapter 2, "Disaster Procedures." When evacuating the building DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.

**FLOODING OR WATER DAMAGE:** Throw a plastic drop cloth (see Chapter 7, "Suppliers") over affected area, then call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Move as many books as possible out of the flooded area, if it is safe to do so. See Chapter 4 in the Disaster Plan Workbook, entitled "Recovery Procedures," for instructions on how to treat each type of library material affected.

**VANDALISM:** Do not confront the vandal. Walk discreetly to the nearest phone and call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Arrange a meeting place so you can direct security personnel to the area affected. See Chapter 6, "Other Emergencies," in the Disaster Plan Workbook, for more instructions.

**POWER FAILURE:** Turn off all terminals. Secure the area before leaving. Upon return wait for further instructions before turning terminals on again.

**BOMB THREAT:** Keep the caller on the telephone as long as possible and WRITE DOWN as much of the following as you can obtain: time set for the explosion, location of the bomb, and the type of bomb. Call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to report the bomb threat immediately. See Chapter 6, "Other Emergencies," in the Disaster Plan Workbook, for more instructions.

**FIRE SAFETY TIPS:**

* ALWAYS REPORT A FIRE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO EXTINGUISH IT.
* ALWAYS KEEP YOUR BACK TO YOUR ESCAPE ROUTE.
* NEVER ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A LARGE FIRE.
* WHEN USING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER REMEMBER THE ACRONYM  
  **P.A.S.S.**
  + **Pull**
  + **Aim**
  + **Squeeze**
  + **Sweep**

## CHAPTER 2

**PERSONS TO SUMMON WHEN A DISASTER OCCURS**

**Alerting professional staff, supervisors and non-professional staff:**

It is the responsibility of the first person observing the disaster to call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who will contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the department head of the affected area. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for contacting the Disaster Preparedness Committee, each of whom will be responsible for alerting the staff in the areas they represent, using telephone numbers listed by floor in Chapter 5, "Floor Plans and Priorities."

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CONTACT:** | **OFFICE PHONE:** | **HOME PHONE:** |
| 1. Dept. Head of Affected Area | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

**The only persons authorized to initiate an evacuation are:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | at extension:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | at extension:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | at extension:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | at extension:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | at extension:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**SUMMARY OF EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

1. The fire alarm/gong system will alert occupants that an evacuation has been called.
2. The Emergency Evacuation Director will control the evacuation from a control center on the first floor.
3. Fire wardens are responsible for clearing each floor of all occupants and directing them to exit safely using the fire tower stairways.
4. No one is allowed back in the building unless directed by the Emergency Evacuation Director.

**CHAPTER 3**

**STAFF MOBILIZATION - Phase 1**

A major disaster in the library would necessitate the evacuation of all personnel. In such a situation, actual recovery procedures to salvage the collections would have to wait until the building was officially declared safe to enter. Although such a situation is impossible to predict, the brief outline of procedures listed below will be followed.

Alert professional staff, supervisors and non-professional staff:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the department head of the affected area. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for contacting all members of the Disaster Preparedness Committee. Each committee member will be responsible for alerting the staff in the areas they represent, using telephone numbers listed by floor in Chapter 5, "Floor Plans and Priorities."

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CONTACT:** | **OFFICE PHONE:** | **HOME PHONE:** |
| 1. Dept. Head of Affected Area | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - Phase 2**

**Meeting location for reports and first phase planning:**

If the building can be entered, meetings will take place at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If the building cannot be entered, meetings will take place at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Police, and Fire Department officials will gather for a status report on the situation that should cover the extent of damage and when the building can be entered for recovery purposes. The Disaster Preparedness Committee will devise site visit procedures according to the extent of the damage and accessibility of the building. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will appoint one or more staff to head the Control Center for 24 hours during the initial recovery phase, if necessary.

**Basic site visit procedures:**

The Disaster Preparedness Committee and Building Manager enter building to assess damage when entry to the building has been approved by fire officials. High priority areas will be assessed first, followed by other affected areas.

The Disaster Preparedness Committee and Building Manager record extent of damage in disaster recovery charts (Appendix A), indicating the following:

* Type of damage (water, fire)
* Type of material damaged (photographs, books, etc.)
* Extent of damage, i.e., how much (volumes, #'s)
* Brief environmental conditions (dampness, heat, etc.)
* Wet carpets, broken files
* Condition of surrounding area

Photographs of damage should be taken with Polaroid film for recovery planning purposes.

**RECOVERY PREPARATION - Phase 3**

**Second meeting of Disaster Preparedness Committee:**

After Phase 2 damage assessment, the Disaster Preparedness Committee will return to the designated Control Center and begin to plan a salvage operation for damaged materials. Based on information recorded in disaster recovery charts completed during the site visit of affected areas, the committee will:

* Establish priorities.
* Develop and assign teams for affected areas, using the names and telephone numbers recorded in Chapter 5, "Floor Plans and Priorities", as well as the volunteer names and telephone numbers listed in Appendix B.
* Assemble supplies from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and other suppliers listed in the Disaster Plan Workbook, Chapter 7 "Supplies".
* Develop a schedule for implementation.
* Define reporting mechanism and communication lines, including an established chain of command for recovery operations. This should include a method to deal with unforeseen modifications that need to be made during the recovery operation.

The chair of the Disaster Preparedness Committee will appoint an assistant to take minutes during all meetings, telephone for supplies and other necessities, organize deliveries of supplies, answer telephones, and assist in the management of the recovery process from the Control Center, as needed.

## CHAPTER 4

### DIRECTORY OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR RECOVERY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **OFFICE PHONE:** | **HOME PHONE:** |
| 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

This section of the Disaster Plan Workbook includes recovery procedures for the following materials:

* Recovery Procedures for Damp Books and Minor Emergencies
* Recovery Procedures for Wet Books and Paper
* Recovery Procedures for Photographic Prints
* Recovery Procedures for Photographic Films
* Recovery Procedures for Magnetic Tape Materials
* Recovery Procedures for Phonograph Records
* Recovery Procedures for Computer Equipment

In the event of a major disaster, the Disaster Preparedness Committee will direct a recovery operation using the procedures contained here. Minor emergencies and small scale disasters where fewer than 1,000 Library materials are affected, should be reported to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will provide assistance in properly following the instructions in this chapter.

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR DAMP BOOKS AND MINOR EMERGENCIES**

DAMP BOOKS are defined as books that are not dripping water. They can be wet around the edges or wet half-way through or just cool to the touch. These materials can be AIR DRIED.

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**CAUTION:**

1. All air drying MUST take place in a cool, dry place. Warm humid air encourages mold and mildew growth which can be more damaging than the original emergency. Try to keep the temperature below 70 Fahrenheit and the relative humidity below 55%. Use fans and dehumidifiers if needed. Keep the air in the area circulating.
2. Keep the drying area clean by removing wet debris such as wet carpeting and furniture as soon as possible because they contribute to a humid environment.
3. Never try to reshape or force damp volumes open as this will cause harmful distortion. They can be treated AFTER drying.
4. Sponge off mud and debris using clean water but ONLY if material does not have water soluble components such as watercolors, runny inks, tempera and dyes. Instead, air dry materials and brush off debris when completely dry.
5. Minimize handling of water damaged books. Paper and bindings are very fragile when wet.

**PROCEDURES:**

If books can be dried in immediate area, see #8 and #9 below for air drying instructions.

If books must be packed up and moved to drying area:

1. Keep a written record of what volumes are in which box (by floor, range number and call number) and remember to clearly label each box.
2. Use 1 and 1� cubic foot, 200 test lb. cardboard boxes to pack-out and transfer damp books to the drying area. A one cubic foot box will hold about 15 volumes and weighs about 50 pounds when loaded.
3. Wrap each book in one piece of unprinted newsprint; this will prevent colors bleeding into one another. Precut sizes to save time.
4. Pack books SPINE SIDE DOWN IN A SINGLE ROW ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX.

**THIS ARRANGEMENT IS VERY IMPORTANT! DO NOT STACK BOOKS OR OTHER MATERIALS ON TOP. WATER DAMAGED MATERIALS WILL SAG AND DISTORT ESPECIALLY UNDER PRESSURE, CAUSING PERMANENT DEFORMITIES.**

1. Seal box with packing tape and label contents with marker on all four sides as well as the top.
2. Stack 24-30 boxes (heaviest on the bottom, lightest on the top) on a shipping pallet. Shrink wrap entire pallet. Try to wrap same classification materials together.
3. Keep a record of what books are drying where.
4. Stand books upright (head to toe) in well ventilated drying area with fans or air conditioners to keep the air circulating. A book is completely dry when it is no longer cool to the touch.
5. While air drying, in the manner described above, the pages of some books may start to pull out of their covers under the extra water weight. Turn these books over (head to toe, toe to head) every 30 minutes to evenly distribute the pull.
6. Especially damp books can be interleaved to remove additional excess moisture. Place unprinted, clean flat paper towels every 20 or 30 pages; be sure to change toweling and alternate pages every 15 minutes to prevent distortion. DO NOT USE FOLDED TOWELS AS THEY WILL PERMANENTLY DISTORT PAPER.
7. Some books will dry distorted and misshapen. This can be greatly reduced AFTER completely drying by placing volumes under light pressure or, in extreme cases, rebinding.

**SUPPLIES:**

pens  
dehumidifiers  
note paper  
large strong trash bags  
fans  
sponges  
clean water source  
unprinted paper towels

To pack up and move materials to drying area include:

markers for labeling  
uniform 1 and 1� cubic foot, 200 test lb. cardboard boxes  
unprinted newsprint  
wooden shipping pallets  
large size shrink wrap

\*\*SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES.\*\*

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR WET BOOKS AND PAPER**

WET BOOKS (as opposed to DAMP BOOKS) are defined as books that are dripping water. They are extremely fragile and must be handled carefully as pages can easily fall out and covers can separate from the text block.

WET BOOKS should be vacuum freeze dried by a professional in the case of a major emergency (see Appendix C, "Vacuum Freeze Drying Services"). Vacuum freeze drying dries the material with the least distortion as the water goes directly from the liquid to gaseous state (vapor) without passing through the solid state, i.e., ice never forms. Meat freezers and household freezers do allow ice to form and consequently are not adequate.

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**CAUTION:**

1. Control the environment. Warm humid air encourages mold and mildew growth which can be more damaging than the original emergency. Try to keep the temperature below 70 Fahrenheit and the relative humidity below 55%. Use fans and dehumidifiers if needed. Keep the air in the area circulating.
2. Before starting any packout procedures, know what the damaged materials are. Specifically, glossy paper (like magazine paper, art books, etc.) is not salvageable after 5-6 hours in water as the inks run and the pages become irrevocably stuck together. Move on immediately to concentrate on salvageable material. Leather and vellum bindings are extremely fragile and should be rescued early or not at all.
3. NEVER try to reshape or force wet books open as this will cause harmful distortion or further mechanical damage. Do not remove damaged covers; books can be rebound or treated AFTER they are dry.
4. Sponge off mud and debris with clean water but ONLY if the material does not have any water soluble components such as watercolors, runny inks, tempera or dyes. Such material should be freeze dried and cleaned when dry.
5. DO NOT OVER PACK BOXES!
   * The box will be too heavy to move.
   * The freezing process works well only if it is slow and uniform.
   * Over packed boxes will prevent books on the inside from drying at the same rate as those near the outside.
   * Books must have room to swell during freezing.
6. Minimize handling of wet books. Paper and bindings are very fragile when wet.

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Keep a written record of what volumes are in which box (by floor, range and call number) and remember to clearly label each box.
2. Use 2 and 1� cubic foot, 200 test lb. cardboard boxes to packout and ship books to the freezer. A one cubic foot box will hold about 15 volumes and weighs about 50 pounds when loaded with water-logged books.
3. Wrap each book in one piece of unprinted newsprint; this will prevent colors from bleeding into one another and books from freezing together. Precut sizes to save time.
4. Pack books SPINE SIDE DOWN IN A SINGLE ROW ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX.

**THIS ARRANGEMENT IS VERY IMPORTANT! DO NOT STACK BOOKS OR OTHER MATERIALS ON TOP. WATER DAMAGED MATERIALS WILL SAG AND DISTORT EXPECIALLY UNDER PRESSURE, CAUSING PERMANENT DEFORMITIES.**

1. Seal box with packing tape and label contents with a marker on all four sides as well as the top.
2. Stack 24-30 boxes (heaviest on the bottom, lightest on the top) on a shipping pallet. Shrink wrap entire pallet. Try to wrap same classification materials together.
3. Ship books to vacuum freeze dry facility (see Appendix C, "Vacuum Freeze Drying Services") in refrigerated or freezer trucks to prevent mold growth. Keep careful records of shipment contents and dates.

**SUPPLIES:**

pens  
note paper  
markers for labeling  
uniform 1 and 1� cubic foot, 200 test lb. cardboard boxes  
unprinted newsprint  
wooden shipping pallets  
large size shrink wrap  
garden hoses  
sponges  
clean water source

\*\*SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES.\*\*

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS**

Most photographs can be saved from water and smoke damage but not fire damage as the emulsion layer will melt from the heat. The following salvage procedures apply to photographic prints only. See PACK-OUT PROCEDURES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM for photographic film procedures including microfilm.

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**CAUTION:**

1. Only freeze photographs if they can be professionally dried as ice crystals may rupture the emulsion layer leaving marks on the film.
2. If you must freeze, use a BLAST FREEZER (see Chapter 7, "Supplies" and Appendix C, "Vacuum Freeze Drying Services") which will freeze quickly forming small crystals. Small crystals will cause less damage than large crystals in the drying process.
3. When handling photographs, always do so at the edge as the emulsion layer will suffer damage easily.

**DRY PHOTOGRAPHS SHOULD ALWAYS BE HANDLED WITH WHITE COTTON GLOVES TO PREVENT FINGERPRINTS.**

**MINOR EMERGENCIES**

If a small number of photographs are water damaged, they can be treated in-house; if the situation is more serious, like severe smoke damage or staining, consult a professional photo conservator (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Retain all bibliographic information.
2. Try to separate photographs from one another ONLY if the emulsion layers (image side) are not sticking to each other.
3. If a damaged photograph is in a frame, attempt to remove it only if the emulsion layer is not stuck to the glass; if so, leave the photograph in place and contact a professional photograph conservator (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").
4. Rinse muddy photographs in COLD CLEAN RUNNING water. Because items must remain wet prior to air drying or blast freezing, some damaged items may need short term immersion in COLD CLEAN RUNNING water contained in trays, or large PLASTIC (not metals as the chemicals may react) garbage containers. Agitate the water periodically and remove to dry after 30 minutes. If necessary, most non-color photographic processes can withstand immersion in water for up to 72 hours without serious damage. Color photographs can only be immersed in water up to 48 hours before the colors start to separate.
5. Remove photograph from the clean water and place it IMAGE SIDE UP on a rigid support like plexiglass, glass, or stiff cardboard.
6. Tilt the photograph (on the support) to allow excess water to run off.
7. Spread the photographs out face up on clean blotting paper or paper towels to air dry in a clean dry area. Some photographs will curl when drying. Consult a photograph conservator to flatten them after they are dry (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").

**SUPPLIES:**

pens  
clean water source  
note paper  
blotting paper or paper towels  
large plastic garbage containers  
white cotton gloves  
plexiglass sheets  
sponges  
garden hoses

\*\*SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES\*\*

**MAJOR EMERGENCIES**

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**Black and White Prints**

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Retain all bibliographic information and labeling.
2. Try to separate photographs from one another ONLY if their emulsion layers (image side) are not sticking to each other.
3. If a damaged photograph is in a frame, attempt to remove it only if the emulsion layer is not stuck to the glass. Otherwise, leave the photograph in place and contact a professional photo conservator (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").
4. Rinse muddy photographs in COLD CLEAN RUNNING water. Because items must remain wet prior to air drying or blast freezing, some damaged items may need short term immersion in COLD CLEAN RUNNING water contained in trays, or large PLASTIC (not metals as the chemicals may react) garbage containers. Agitate the water periodically and remove to dry after 30 minutes. If necessary, most non-color photographic processes can withstand immersion for up to 72 hours without serious damage.
5. Remove photograph from the clean water and place it IMAGE SIDE UP on a rigid support like plexiglass, glass, or stiff cardboard.
6. Tilt the photograph (on the support) to allow excess water to run off.
7. Spread the photographs out face up on clean blotting paper or paper towels to air dry in a clean dry area. Some photographs will curl when drying. Consult a photograph conservator to flatten them after they are dry (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").
8. Or, contact a professional photographic reprocessing plant ASAP for cleaning and drying prints (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation" and Appendix E, "Document Reprocessing Services").

**Color Prints**

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Retain all bibliographic information and labeling.
2. Try to separate photographs from one another ONLY if their image sides are not sticking to each other.
3. If a damaged photograph is in a frame, attempt to remove it. If the print is stuck to the glass frame, do not remove it. Leave the photograph in place and contact a professional photograph conservator (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").
4. Rinse muddy photographs in COLD CLEAN RUNNING water. Because items must remain wet prior to air drying or blast freezing, some damaged items may need short term immersion in COLD CLEAN RUNNING water contained in trays, or large PLASTIC (not metals as the chemicals may react) garbage containers. Agitate the water periodically and remove to dry after 20 minutes. If necessary, color prints can remain immersed in water for 48 hours before the colors start to separate.
5. Remove photograph from the clean water and place it IMAGE SIDE UP on a rigid support like plexiglass, glass, or stiff cardboard.
6. Tilt the photograph (on the support) to allow excess water to run off.
7. Spread the photographs out face up on clean blotting paper or paper towels to air dry in a clean dry area. Some photographs will curl when drying. Consult a photograph conservator to flatten them after they are dry (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").
8. Or, contact a professional photographic reprocessing plant ASAP for cleaning and drying prints (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation" and Appendix E, "Document Reprocessing Services").
9. If necessary, blast freeze until arrangements can be made with professional reprocessors (see Appendix E, "Document Reprocessing Services").

**SUPPLIES:**

pens  
note paper  
large plastic garbage containers  
garden hoses  
clean water source  
white cotton gloves  
sponges  
plexiglass sheets  
blotting paper or paper towels  
white cotton gloves

\*\*SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES.\*\*

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC FILMS**

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILMS include all types of processed films such as microfilm, microfiche, photographic film, slides and movie reel film.

In most cases of fire, the extreme heat of the flames will damage microforms beyond repair, i.e., they will melt. Smoke and water damaged materials, however, can be salvaged. For major and minor emergencies, follow the instructions below. In extreme cases, the instructions below will stabilize the material until professional help is available. Microfilm and movie reel film are very difficult to handle and are best handled by a photographic film reprocessing company (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation" and Appendix E, "Document Reprocessing Services").

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**CAUTION:**

1. Never let water-damaged photographic materials dry out.
2. Handle wet photographic films very carefully, touching only the edge of the film. When wet, the emulsion layer of photographic films soften and are very fragile and can be easily damaged.
3. Handle dry photographic films with white cotton gloves.

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Remove microfilm and roll film from their containers and their reels. Remove format films from their sleeves. If film cannot be separated from sleeves, enclosures, or each other, soak them as instructed below before trying to separate them. If possible, try to retain labeling/cataloguing information for identification purposes later.
2. Transfer the film into large PLASTIC (not metal as the chemicals in the film will react) garbage containers filled with COLD CLEAN water, preferably running water. If running water is not available, agitate water periodically. Change the water when it becomes warm or dirty. Wash for 30 minutes. If necessary, photographic films can stay in water for up to TWO DAYS without damage.
3. Black and white films should be dipped, or rinsed in a wetting solution such as Kodak Photoflo. Color slides and transparencies should be rinsed for 10 to 15 seconds in Kodak E6 stabilizer. Color negatives should be rinsed for one minute in Kodak C41 stabilizer.
4. After rinsing, dry at room temperature in a dust-free area.
5. Or, contact a professional photographic film reprocessing company as soon as possible (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation" and Appendix E, "Document Reprocessing Services").

**MICROFORMS MUST BE SHIPED SUBMERGED IN WATER AND IN SEALED CONTAINERS USUALLY PROVIDED BY THE REPROCESSING COMPANY.**

**SUPPLIES:**

pens  
note paper  
large plastic garbage containers  
small buckets  
garden hoses  
clean water source  
white cotton gloves  
sponges

\*\*SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES.\*\*

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR MAGNETIC TAPE MATERIALS**

MAGNETIC TAPE materials include audio and video cassettes, and computer floppy disks.

Most magnetic tape material is fairly heat resistant, able to withstand up to ONE HOUR in 200 Fahrenheit without severe damage. Prolonged exposure to water, however, is very damaging as it causes leaching of the chemicals that adhere the tape to the film base. It is possible but very difficult to clean a dirty, damaged tape and the quality will be severely sacrificed.

FLOPPY DISKS can be salvaged but as a general rule, the more advanced the technology, the less the chance of recovery.

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**CAUTION:**Never try to run damaged or wet tape on a regular tape drive.

**PROCEDURES FOR FIRE AND HEAT DAMAGED MAGNETIC TAPES:**

1. Clean dirt, ash, and smoke residue from containers and wraparounds before opening the container.
2. Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine the extent of further salvage efforts.

**PROCEDURES FOR WATER-DAMAGED MAGNETIC TAPES:**

1. Move all tapes out of standing water.
2. Check labels to be sure they are legible. Replace those that are not legible, or use a wax crayon to identify them..
3. Quickly open, check and drain any water that may have entered the tape canisters.
4. Wet tapes must be hand dried and stored for 48 hours in a stable environment before running or winding on a tape drive.
5. When dry, tapes should be run against a felt pad (without the tape contacting the heads) to remove dried particles. Re-record as soon as possible. (See Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation").

**PROCEDURES FOR WATER-DAMAGED FLOPPY DISKS:**

1. Retain, or replace labeling.
2. Remove the disk from the jacket by cutting it with NON-METALLIC scissors.
3. Rinse disk in cold distilled water.
4. Dry with lint free towels.

**SUPPLIES:**

pens  
white cotton gloves  
wax crayon  
note paper  
non-metallic scissors  
lint-free towels  
distilled water

\*SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES.\*\*

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS**

Not much can be done to save fire or water damaged records and LPs. The heat from the fire will melt the plastic quickly and prolonged exposure to water will warp them beyond repair. To a large extent, these materials are considered NOT SALVAGEABLE. However, undamaged records with surface dirt can be carefully cleaned. Cleaning is best when performed by a sound conservator (see Appendix D, "Photograph and Sound Conservation"). If necessary, the following procedures may be followed.

Contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before undertaking instructions below. (See beginning of this chapter).

**CAUTION:**Always handle phonograph records by the edges and wear white cotton gloves to avoid fingerprints.

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Wash record in a 1% solution of non-ionic wetting agent such as Kodak Photoflo. Use a soft brush to dislodge particles.
2. Rinse phonograph record with distilled water.
3. Place on a vertical rack, such as a dish rack, and let dry slowly away from heat.

**SUPPLIES:**

soft brush  
clean distilled water  
vertical drying rack (i.e. dish rack)  
rubber gloves

\*\* SEE CHAPTER 7 OF THIS BOOK FOR ORDERING INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF LOCAL HARDWARE STORES.\*\*

**RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR COMPUTER EQUIPMENT**

Call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to report failure of individual office workstations or an emergency in an office area which jeopardizes computer equipment.

In the event of a central system failure or any emergency (electrical, plumbing, etc) which could cause the failure of a central system, contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is their responsibility to contact the appropriate staff.

If the building is being evacuated, the following actions should be taken:

**PROCEDURES:**

1. "Save" work being done on systems and close files.
2. Turn off workstation and peripherals.

## CHAPTER 5

**COLLECTION PRIORITIES FOR DISASTER RECOVERY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Criteria** |
| **Priority one** | High priority materials characterized by one or more of the following criteria: |
|  | Strong collections; |
|  | Collections that are irreplaceable, unique or that would be prohibitively expensive to replace, e.g. special collections and foreign language materials; |
|  | Collections that are heavily used. |
| **Priority two** | Core collection materials. |
| **Priority three** | Lesser priority materials characterized as follows: |
|  | Materials that are not heavily used and that are not essential; |
|  | Subject areas where currency (i.e. materials that could be replaced relatively easily) is most important; |
|  | Materials that we own in another format or that could be readily replaced in another format, e.g. certain runs of serials or areas where major preservation microfilming projects have been done by other libraries or commercial vendors; |
|  | Subject areas where our collecting has been spotty and the collection is of marginal value and interest. |

## FLOOR PLANS AND PRIORITIES

#### FIRST FLOOR STAFF DIRECTORY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **OFFICE PHONE:** | **HOME PHONE:** |
| 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

#### PRIORITIES

**Priority 1:**

**Priority 2:**

**Priority 3:**

**FLOOR MAP HERE**

## CHAPTER 6

### BOMB THREATS

If a suspicious object or package is found, call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

If an evacuation is necessary, follow the emergency evacuation instructions in Chapter 2, "Disaster Procedures" in the Disaster Plan Workbook.

If a staff member receives a call reporting a bomb threat, he or she should remain calm and WRITE DOWN the answers to the following questions:

* When will the bomb explode?
* Where is the bomb?
* When was it planted?
* What does the bomb look like?
* What type of bomb is it?

The staff member receiving the threat should carefully WRITE DOWN the following information:

* The exact words of the caller.
* The explicit motive for the threat.
* The quality of the caller's voice: does the caller sound young or old, male or female? Does the caller have an accent? Does the caller sound nervous, determined, etc?

While on the phone, the staff member should signal a nearby employee to call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at once. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_'s duty to notify all other appropriate individuals, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Police and/or Fire Departments.

When the appropriate personnel are notified, they will make a decision to evacuate based on the following criteria:

* The accessibility of the area to intruders.
* The terminology used in the bomb threat.
* The time of day.
* Current events.
* The logistics of an evacuation.
* The means by which the threat was communicated: by mail, hand delivery or phone call.
* The advice of the Police or Fire Department.

### VANDALISM

Vandalism includes but is not limited to the following: damaging or defacing the library building, furniture or equipment; damaging or defacing library books, such as tearing out pages, tearing out sections of pages, stealing library books, writing in library books; eating in the library; and smoking in the library, including bathrooms and private study rooms.

To report cases of vandalism, contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In the case of serious destruction of library materials or facilities, do not confront the vandal. Call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the nearest phone. Arrange a meeting place with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to direct them to the area.

### SHELVING COLLAPSE

Collapse of shelving, or other structural accidents, such as the collapse of a ceiling or a wall, can be the results of explosions, earthquake, flood or natural deterioration.

When structural damage occurs, call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who will assess the structural damage and/or call the Police or Fire Departments if necessary. After inspection, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will determine when it is safe to entre the area. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ENTER THE AREA UNTIL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HAS INSPECTED IT.

In the event of a major shelving collapse, call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately. Do not enter the area until the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has inspected it; some items may still be unstable. If there are any medical emergencies, follow the procedures outlined in Chapter 6 "Medical Emergencies" in the Disaster Plan Workbook.

Before attempting to reshelve the damaged material, call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Staff from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will advise or assist in handling and reshelving damaged material after the shelving is made secure.

### RODENT, INSECT AND MOLD INFESTATION

Many species of fungi and insects can damage library materials. Mold will discolor and weaken paper and bindings; insects such as cockroaches and silverfish attack paper, book cloth, starch paste, animal glue and leather bindings for their cellulose content; rodents such as rats and mice will also destroy many types of library material. Although the Library is fumigated on a regular basis to control insects and rodents, and the temperature and relative humidity are controlled to discourage mold growth, these problems may still occur.

All cases of rodent, insect and mold infestation in library material should be reported immediately to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The affected material should be isolated as soon as possible from non-affected material using sealable polyethylene "zip-lock" type bags. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ departments have a supply of these bags in various sizes. Extreme care should be taken in handling this material as it can be harmful to humans as well as library materials.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will decide if the damage can be handled in the library or if outside help is needed.

Rodent or insect infestations not affecting library material should be reported to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

### SUMMONING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The decision to notify or render medical services should be made only by authorized personnel.

If someone is injured or sick and in need of emergency help, call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personnel will then notify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or other emergency services if necessary.

**Chapter 7**

INVENTORY OF SHARED EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

NOTE: These supplies are stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please see below for the list of key locations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item Description** | **Quantity in Stock** |
| Bleach | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Brooms | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Cardboard boxes, 1 or 1.5 cubic feet, 200 test lb., flattened | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Dehumidifier | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Disposable camera | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Extension cords, 12 ft. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Fans, electric | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| First aid kit, 10-15 people | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Flashlight with extra batteries | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Garbage container, large plastic | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Garbage bags | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Markers, permanent | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Micro cassette recorders with extra tapes and size AA batteries | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Mops | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Newsprint, unprinted | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Note paper | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Packing tape dispenser, loaded | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Packing tape | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Paper towels, unprinted | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Pens | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Plastic buckets | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Plastic gloves, disposable vinyl | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Plastic sheeting, 4 mil | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Sorbent pads | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Sponges | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Wet dry vacuum | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| White cotton gloves | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

LIST OF LOCATIONS OF KEYS FOR SHARED EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CONTACT:** | **OFFICE PHONE:** | **HOME PHONE:** |
| 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

SUPPLIER LIST

**Blotting paper:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Boxes:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Camera supplies:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Cleaning supplies: mops, brooms, etc. - see Hardware Stores**

**Cold storage facilities:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Dust masks:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Food - local supermarkets:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Garbage bags and containers**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Generators:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Hardware stores:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Humidity Indicators:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Humidifiers and Dehumidifiers:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Newsprint (unprinted):**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Pallet racks:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Rubber gloves**

**Safety Equipment:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Stationery stores:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Shrink wrap supplies:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Trucks, rental:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Trucks, refrigerated –**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Vacuums, wet/dry -**

**White cotton gloves:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(street address)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(city, state, zip code)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fax)

**Forms**

**DAMAGE EVALUATION FORM**

*Use this form as a master; make copies of this form for use. A separate form should be filled out for each floor affected.*

*This form must be filled out during initial damage assessment by the Disaster Preparedness Committee and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A completed copy of this form must be sent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

1. Date:
2. Floor/Department:
3. Type of damage (water, fire, etc):
4. Type of material damaged (books, photographs, etc):
5. Extent of damage (how many volumes, reels, linear feet etc):
6. Environmental conditions (dampness, heat, etc):
7. Condition of surrounding area (wet carpets, wet walls, broken files, etc):
8. Form prepared by:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**POST DISASTER REPORT FORM**

*Use this form as a master; make copies of this form for use. A completed copy of this form must be sent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

1. Date of disaster:
2. Floor/Department:
3. Type of disaster:
   * Water (flood/leak)
   * Fire
   * Other - please describe:
4. Source of problem:  
   **Water:**
   * Pipe(s)
   * Drain(s)
   * Sink/Toilet
   * Roof
   * Other:

**Fire:**

* + Electrical
  + Waste paper
  + Other:

1. Area(s) affected:
   * East
   * West
   * North
   * South
   * Range(s) affected:
2. Approximate number of items involved:
3. Types of materials affected and amounts of each:
   * Books
   * Microforms
   * Drawings
   * Manuscripts
   * Audiovisual
   * Software
   * Other - please describe:
4. Recovery options used: (List approximate number of items treated by each method below)
   * Air Dry/Interleaving
   * Freeze
   * Replacement
   * Rebind
   * Withdrawn
   * Evidence of mold
   * Other- please specify:
5. Personnel involved:
6. Notes(use reverse if necessary):

**APPENDIX B  
Department Heads Listed Alphabetically by Department**

*An \* is placed by the names of staff who live within one-half hour traveling time of the library.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Department | Name | Office Ph. | Home Ph. |
|  |  |  |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Department Heads, Unit Heads and Supervisors Listed Alphabetically**

*An \* is placed by the names of staff who live within one-half hour traveling time of the library.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Office Ph. | Home Ph. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |