PREVENTING DISASTER: QUANTIFYING RISKS AT THE UP DILIMAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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DISCUSSION

Brief Background

Methodology

Data Collection and Analysis

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

UP DILIMAN LIBRARY SYSTEM



Gonzalez Hall

Home to the University Library, University Archives, and Bulwagan ng Dangal (University Heritage Museum)

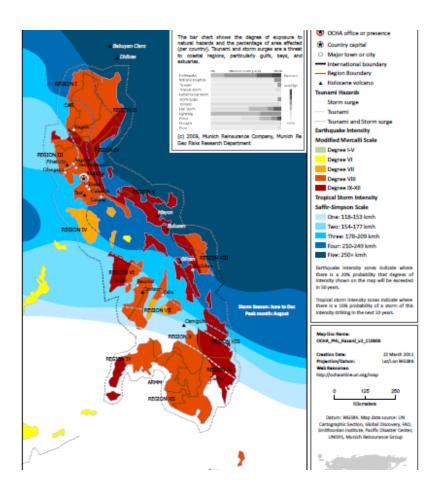


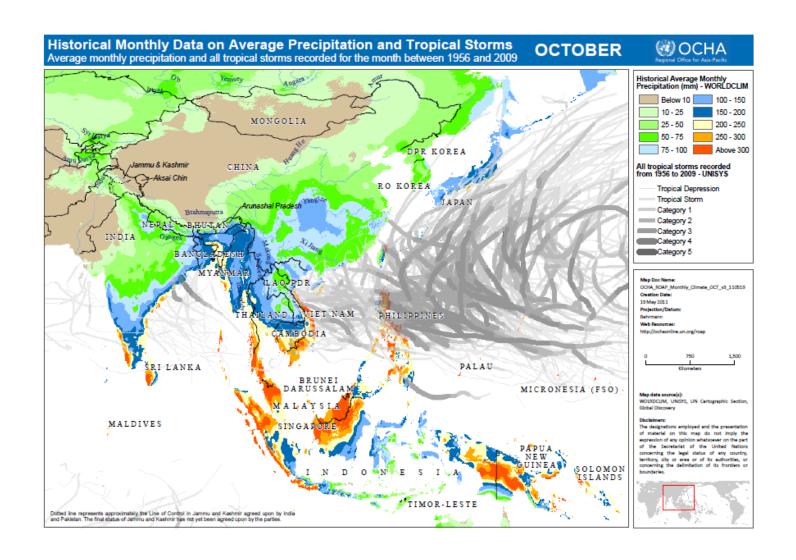


Most Disaster-Prone Country (2000)

By the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

Map: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific. (2006). *Hazard maps*





GOVERNMENT SUPPORT



National Disaster
Coordinating
Council

• Disaster Response



National Disaster Risk Response and Management Council

Disaster Preparedness

But these agencies are for saving human lives, not cultural properties

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10066 (OR THE NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT OF 2009)

...for the protection and conservation of the national cultural heritage, strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the arts (NCCA) and its affiliated cultural agencies, and for other purposes (p. 1)

In times of armed conflict, natural disasters, and other exceptional events that endanger the cultural heritage of the country, all National Cultural Treasures or national historical landmarks, sites or monuments shall be given priority protection by the Government. (Art III, Section 7)

Risk Management

• a formal method for collecting information about something (in this case, collections) and identifying current or potential risks, prioritizing these risks according to their predicted occurrence and severity, and then using that information to decide what activities will best contribute to the longevity of the collection (Matthews & Feather, 2003).

Risk Analysis

• The evaluation of the possibility of incurring loss, damage, or injury and a determination of the amount of risk that is acceptable for a given situation or event. (Moses, 2005).

Risk Assessment

• The collection, organization and analysis of information regarding risks. (Matthews & Feather, 2003).

Disaster Management

 Steps taken by a library or archives to prepare for serious damage to facilities, collections, and/or personnel in the event of a major occurrence such as a fire, flood, or earthquake, including preventive measures, formulation of an effective disaster plan, maintenance of adequate insurance, etc. (Reitz, 2010)

Hazard

- a possible source of peril, duress or difficulty (Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, 1971).
- a condition that creates or increases the chance of loss (Rejda, 2008).

Risk

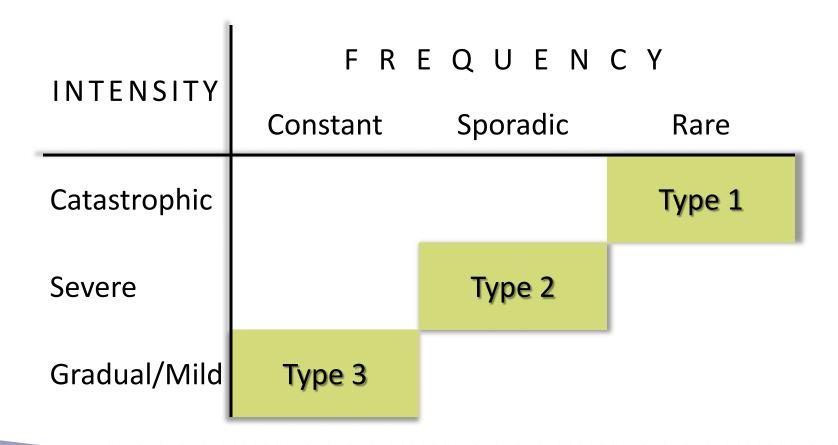
- dangerous element or factor, often used with qualifiers to indicate that degree or kind of hazard (Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, 1971).
- an uncertainty concerning the occurrence of a loss (Rejda, 2008).

METHODOLOGY

RISK FORMULA



TYPES OF RISKS

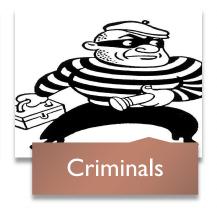


AGENTS OF DETERIORATION (MICHALSKI) (I)





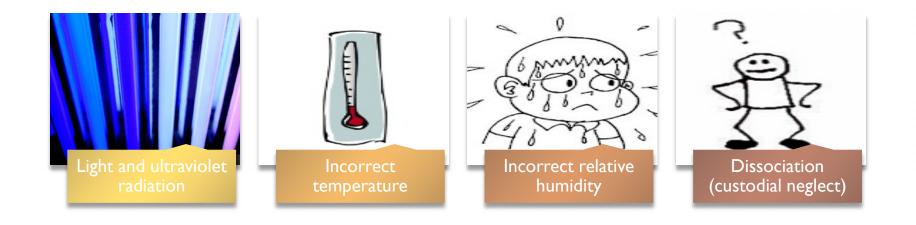






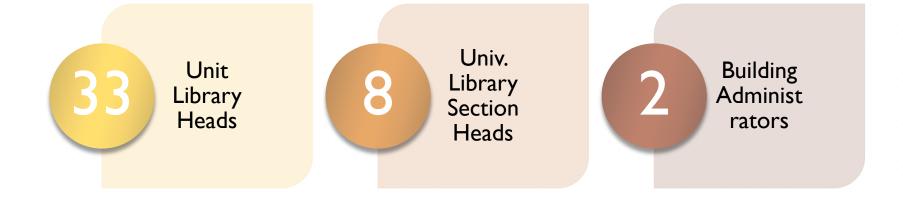


AGENTS OF DETERIORATION (MICHALSKI) (2)



DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

RESPONDENTS



HAZARDS (I)

Building damage/Collapse	• geologic activity, e.g. earthquakes, volcanoes; building construction, etc.			
Civil disturbance	including conflicts, terrorism, wars, riots			
Chemical spills/leaks	gas leaks or improper storage conditions			
Collapse of shelving	overloaded shelves			
Fire	arson, electrical fires or incendiary items			
Flooding	faulty plumbing, leaky roof			
Insect/vermin infestation	Food particles, influx of infected items			
Mold outbreaks	• Influx of infected items			

HAZARDS (2)

Pilferage	defined as the act of stealing small amounts of articles			
Power outage	Loss of electricity			
Sewage leak	faulty plumbing			
Storm/typhoon damage	Meteorological occurrence			
Theft	defined as the act of stealing property			
Tornadoes	Meteorological occurrence			
Vandalism	uninformed/disinterested users, inadequate security			

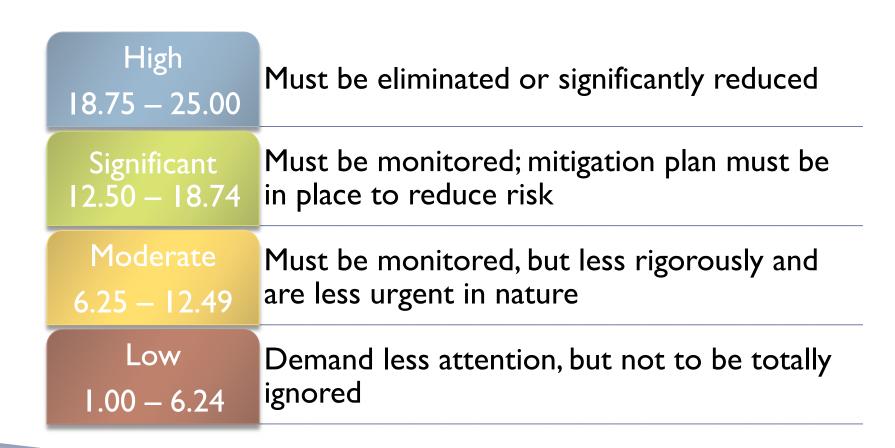
GRADING THE HAZARDS: PROBABILITY

	Rare (I in 100 years)
2	Sporadic (I in 50 years)
3	Unusual (I in 10 years)
4	Likely (happens every couple of years)
5	Almost certain (I per year)

GRADING THE HAZARDS: EFFECT

	Insignificant (loss of ≤I working day / no damage to collection / no injuries)
2	Low (loss of ≤2 working days / up to 5% damage to collection / no injuries)
3	High (loss of ≤3 working days / up to 10% damage to collection / minor injuries)
4	Severe (loss of ≤4 working days / up to 25% damage to collection / major injuries)
5	Catastrophic (loss of 5+ working days / up to 50% or more damage to collection / major injuries and fatality/ies)

RANKING THE RISKS



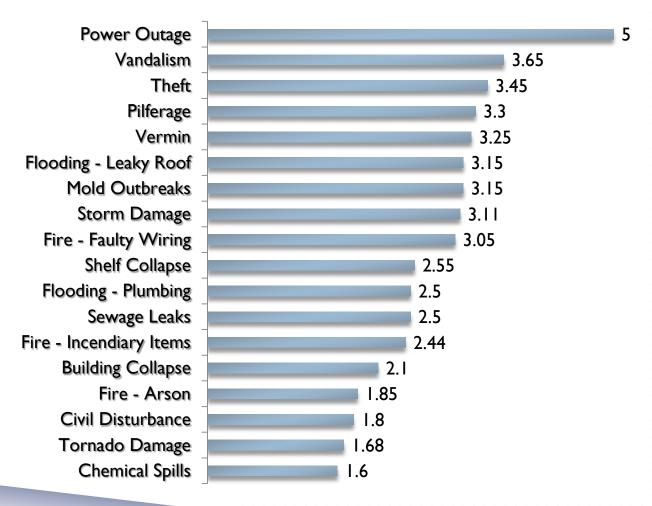
ADDITIONAL RESPONDENTS' INPUTS

Probable Cause

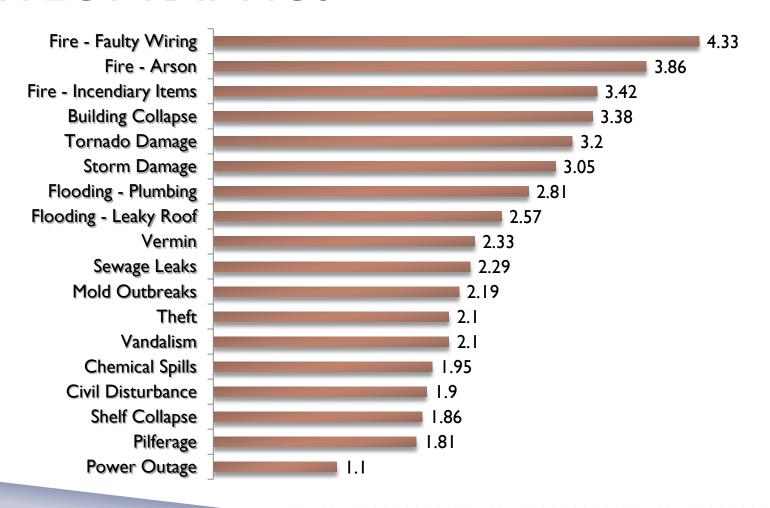
Suggestions for preventive action

Additional hazards not included in the list

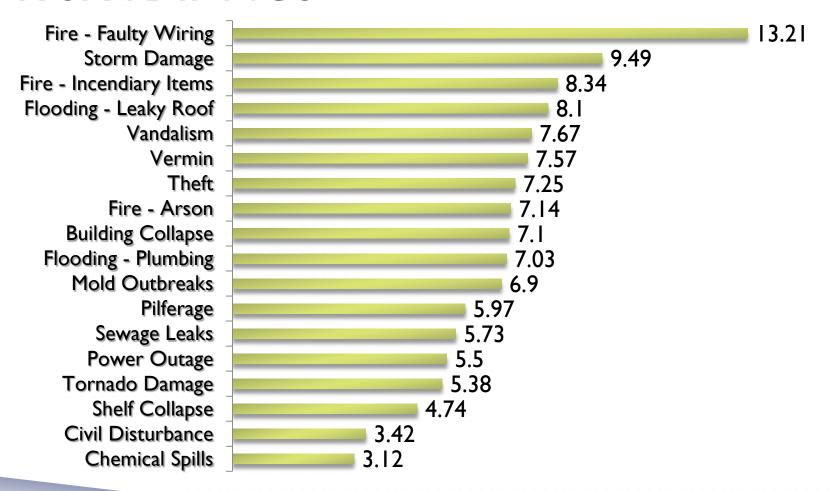
PROBABILITY RATINGS



EFFECT RATINGS



RISK RATINGS



RISK GROUPS



FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FIRE AND WATER

Study reinforces
the fact that these
2 elements (in
whatever guise)
are the biggest
threats to library
collections

Libraries must eliminate or reduce triggers to these hazards.

MOST PROBABLE HAZARDS

Power Outage

- Periodic occurrences
- System failure
- Inclement weather

Vandalism

- Only discovered after the fact
- User
 education and
 awareness
 helps in its
 reduction

Theft

 CCTV and inspection of bags reduce incidences

MOST DESTRUCTIVE HAZARDS

Fire Due to Faulty Wirings

Fire Due to Arson

Fire Due to Incendiary Items

TOP 3 HAZARDS

Fire due to Faulty Wirings

- Significant I3.21
- Evaluate existing measures, update periodically
- Upgrade electrical wirings

Storm Damage

- Moderate 9.49
- Evaluate existing measures, update as needed
- Exercise
 vigilance in
 times of
 inclement
 weather

Fire due to Incendiary Items

- Moderate 8.34
- Evaluate existing measures, update as needed
- Enforce preventive measures

NO **HIGH** THREATS

Respondents' perception towards disasters

Disconnect towards certain threats

MODERATE THREATS

Needs less monitoring, but librarians must remain vigilant regarding triggers.

Some libraries already have existing preventive measures in place

LOW THREATS

Libraries
can choose
to ignore or
not monitor
these
threats

Consider placing mitigating measures

Product/Outcome Risk Profile

Risk	Fire - Faulty Wiring						
hability Rating (1-5)	3						
Effect Rating (1-5)	4						
isk Rating (R=PxE)	12						
Priority Rank							
Existing Preventive Measures	Fire extinguishers in various points in the library Automatic sprinklers in the stacks area of the archives Buckets of sand in various points of the library						
Mitigation Plan	Periodic check-up of wall outlets and wirings No excessive use of any one wall outlet Report immediately when a faulty wall outlet is found Train staff how to operate fire-extinguishers, put out fires Only authorized / certified personnel can make repairs Install smoke detectors in stack areas						
Contingency Plan	Use fire extinguishers to put out fire Call fire personnel						
Monitoring Plan	Monitor semi-annually Update whenever training programs have been conducted and after inspection (CMO						
Tracking History	Initials:	Date:	Initials:	Date:			
	Initials:	Date:	Initials:	Date:			

CONCLUSION

Risk ratings allow for logical ranking of threats

Hazards are identified

Preventive measures can be placed

Responses can be drawn up

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ► Northeast Documentation Conservation Center, http://nedcc.org/home.php
- ► International Committee of the Blue Shield, http://archive.ifla.org/VI/4/admin/protect.htm
- ► National Archives and Records Administration Preservation, http://www.archives.gov/preservation/internal/
- ► Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Maps, http://ochaonline.un.org/roap/MapCentre/HazardMaps/tabid/3725/language/en-US/Default.aspx

