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Phone Tree

It is the responsibility of the first person observing a disaster to call 911. The library personnel below should be contacted immediately following the call to 911. The Recovery Director will make other contacts as required—including contacting the head of the affected unit, if necessary—and the Disaster Team members. If unable to contact the Recovery Director, the Associate Dean or the Dean, the following individuals should be called in the order listed until one of them is contacted; that individual will take over the Recovery Director’s role in initiating the disaster recovery process. NOTE: Only a representative from the Risk Management Office will contact Clemson University’s insurance company or recovery firms.

CALL IN THE ORDER LISTED:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Day Phone</th>
<th>Eve/Wkend/Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CUPD</td>
<td>656-2222</td>
<td>911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teri Alexander</td>
<td>Facilities Mgr</td>
<td>656-5172</td>
<td>650-8780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Shoaf</td>
<td>Associate Dean</td>
<td>656-5731</td>
<td>784-4964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kay Wall</td>
<td>Dean of Libraries</td>
<td>656-5169</td>
<td>247-7699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllis Gleaton</td>
<td>TS</td>
<td>656-2887</td>
<td>934-2251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea Grimes (a)</td>
<td>TS</td>
<td>656-0842</td>
<td>247-3490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristy Snider</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>656-3026</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammy Crane (a)</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>656-3021</td>
<td>420-5525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Dunbar</td>
<td>Arch</td>
<td>656-3933</td>
<td>986-8829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsey Teague (a)</td>
<td>Arch</td>
<td>656-4277</td>
<td>(405)820-4280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bev Rainey</td>
<td>TS</td>
<td>656-2890</td>
<td>882-4302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy Pruitt (a)</td>
<td>TS</td>
<td>656-5178</td>
<td>225-1304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Long</td>
<td>CCIT</td>
<td>656-8127</td>
<td>367-8090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Nixon (a)</td>
<td>CCIT</td>
<td>656-4620</td>
<td>888-1805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredda Owens</td>
<td>Circ</td>
<td>656-4499</td>
<td>247-0692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Smith (a)</td>
<td>Circ</td>
<td>656-5180</td>
<td>(704)473-2753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Kyle</td>
<td>OLT</td>
<td>656-7607</td>
<td>650-5584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hammel (a)</td>
<td>OLT</td>
<td>656-8118</td>
<td>653-9474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Chambers</td>
<td>Depot</td>
<td>656-0288</td>
<td>940-7598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darius Jones (a)</td>
<td>Depot</td>
<td>656-0566</td>
<td>207-0145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Gillespie</td>
<td>I&amp;RS</td>
<td>656-5180</td>
<td>207-0845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Dunn (a)</td>
<td>I&amp;RS</td>
<td>656-5186</td>
<td>(814)602-7502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhonda Blurton</td>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>656-6194</td>
<td>710-6056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Wilson</td>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>656-6194</td>
<td>633-6749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katie Wesolek</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>656-5181</td>
<td>371-8702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Redd (a)</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>656-7741</td>
<td>314-6742</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Other useful contacts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Unit/Office/Area</th>
<th>Day Phone</th>
<th>Eve/Wkend/Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Daniel</td>
<td>Fire/EMS Chief</td>
<td>656-2322</td>
<td>654-8044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson Link</td>
<td>CUPD Chief</td>
<td>656-7389</td>
<td>656-2222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles McCurry</td>
<td>Contract Security</td>
<td></td>
<td>(828)208-9422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gail Julian</td>
<td>TS Unit Head</td>
<td>656-1114</td>
<td>643-9378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jen Phillips</td>
<td>ARAMARK</td>
<td>656-6858</td>
<td>985-8746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Newberry</td>
<td>EH&amp;S</td>
<td>656-1806</td>
<td>654-2628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanne Rook-Schilf</td>
<td>I&amp;RS Unit Head</td>
<td>656-6834</td>
<td>650-2040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

This document addresses both the prevention of and recovery from disasters affecting the buildings and collections of the Clemson University Libraries, including the R.M. Cooper Library and branch libraries.

A disaster is defined as an event “whose timing is unexpected and whose consequences are severely destructive.” It may be the result of earthquake, storm, fire, flood, mechanical failure, or vandalism, and most likely will involve water. Thus, recovery from water damage receives the most attention. The Disaster Team is charged with preventing foreseeable disasters and responding when a disaster occurs. Protecting materials from further damage is a priority, as is prompt attention to water damaged items to minimize loss of material since under adverse conditions of high temperatures and humidity, severe damage from mold and other fungal bodies can occur in less than 48 hours.

The individual responsible for the building facilities is also assigned responsibility as the “Recovery Director” (RD) and is chair of the team.

When a disaster occurs, the University’s Risk Manager will be contacted and a decision made as to whether to call in one of the pre-approved disaster recovery firms to handle restoration. In most disasters, one of these firms will handle detailed recovery procedures while the Disaster Team will address the immediate needs including preventing further spread of damage. These firms provide “turn-key” service in that once they are called they provide supplies, equipment, and staffing for the recovery process.

In campus wide or region wide disaster such as a tornado, earthquake, flood or hurricane, some of the local procedures outlined in this plan may be impossible to follow since many require access to clean water and electricity. Priorities for restoration of water and power might place the Libraries lower on the list that other needs deemed more pressing. For information regarding the Clemson University Disaster Plan, see http://www.clemson.edu/campus-life/campus-services/cufd/campusemergencymanagement/disaster.html

It goes without saying that in any emergency, the safety of people comes first. The following plan assumes that everyone has been safely evacuated and that it is safe to reenter the building(s) and attend to the collections. The Recovery Director will consult with the Fire Chief, University Facilities and/or Environmental Health Safety experts to determine if/when it is safe for employees and patrons to enter the libraries.

Visit the Clemson University Comprehensive Environmental Health and Safety Plan at: http://www.clemson.edu/ehs/cehsp/
Roles and Responsibilities

Library Administration bears the responsibility for the overall safety and security of the Libraries. The Recovery Director (RD) should be contacted first in the event of an emergency. The RD will communicate with library staff and the University as well as outside emergency response officials. If the RD is not available, the next person on the Emergency Call List should be contacted. All Administration members, whether members of the Disaster Team or not, will be briefed as to how to begin the process of disaster response.

Disaster Team

The Disaster Team will be composed of library employees who are not designated for other responsibilities during a disaster (Public Relations Coordinator, Recovery Director, etc.) and the Recovery Director, who will serve as an chair of the Team. Each unit (in Cooper) and branches will provide a full member and alternate for the team. All members and alternates will be volunteers to serve for three year, staggered terms. There are no limits to the number of terms that a member may serve. The Disaster Team consists of people with skills and responsibilities crucial to a successful recovery from disaster. One person will be designated as the recorder to keep minutes of meetings.

Among the on-going duties of the Disaster Team are:

- Meet annually with the Recovery Director to review and update this disaster plan and the evacuation plan as necessary.
- Check and record the status of fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, pipes running through the stacks, etc. in the branch libraries/units on a monthly basis; this will be done by representatives from the branch libraries and Facilities.
- Develop an annual disaster preparedness training program

In the event of a disaster, the Disaster Team will:

- Provide recovery efforts for small disasters or those where it is determined to handle the situation locally.
- Participate in active response efforts until professional disaster response personnel arrive to assist the RD and liaisons in determining priorities.
- Work with professional disaster response personnel to remove damaged material.
- Help to identify and make minor/small decisions about material and consult with RD or a member of the disaster recovery services management team if there are any questions.

Each member of the Team will have two copies of this plan, one at home and the other at the workplace for ready access in case of emergencies. During a disaster, the Disaster Team will meet regularly during the day to coordinate activities and monitor progress.
For the Team to operate effectively, members should receive adequate and on-going training including hands-on practice with the different types of materials that might be damaged during a disaster. Team members should receive periodic training updates. Training will be planned and coordinated by the Team with the assistance of the Human Resources Manager, who will help identify both internal and external resources and experts for training seminars or workshops.

Contact information for all the team members (work home, or other phone numbers) is included in the Emergency Call List located on the first page. The team should be large enough so that if some members are unavailable, others can be contacted to help. With adequate training, there should be team members who are able to step in as leader or recorder in the absence of those designated. If, in a large-scale disaster, other volunteers are needed, the RD will ask for help.

The Libraries should determine in advance how team members who are classified staff would be compensated for their time if the disaster occurs outside of their normal work schedule. It is possible, with Provost’s permission, to pay overtime to staff for work above forty hours per week. The Library’s Human Resources Manager will coordinate; provide instructions and procedures to comply with campus policy.

**Recovery Director**

The individual responsible for building facilities is the “Recovery Director” (RD) and is in charge of disaster recovery for the Library. In the absence of the RD the Dean or Associate Dean will act as RD.

*The final decision regarding any recovery questions will be made by the RD;* this is to establish a clear line of authority for the disaster recovery firm and to improve efficiency. The RD will consult with the Dean, members of the Disaster Team, the liaisons, and the Unit Head(s) of affected area(s).

**Among the on-going duties of the RD are:**

- Update the disaster plan and the evacuation plan with the Disaster Team.
- Tour the building with the fire marshal on an annual basis, and meet as necessary with the fire chief or his designated representative to keep the department informed about changes in the plan and solicit input.
- Ensure that the status of fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, pipes running through the stacks, etc. are checked and recorded on a monthly basis for the R.M. Cooper Library and the branch libraries/units and that appropriate action is taken to correct any deficiencies.
- Ensures that the Business Officer updates the Library’s insurance information with the University’s Risk Manager on an annual basis.
- Ensures that the Supply Officers or designee inspects the disaster supplies on an annual basis and that the required level of disaster supplies are maintained in the Cooper Library and the branch libraries/units.

**In the event of a disaster, the RD will:**

- Contact the Team Leader of the Disaster Team (who will then call the other team members)
- Contact the University’s Risk Manager to begin the process of bringing in one of the “on call” disaster recovery firms
- Coordinate with facilities, health and safety personnel—e.g. fire, police, University Facilities, etc.—to stabilize and secure the site (arranging for water and electricity to be shut off, security for the affected building(s), etc.)
- Assess the damage and determine the recovery priorities and needs (manpower, supplies, etc.)
- Coordinate and work with the disaster recovery firm
- Meet daily with the Disaster Team member(s), the Dean, the affected Unit Head(s), and representatives from the disaster recovery firm, the University Police and Fire Departments, and University Facilities to coordinate activities.
- Make daily reports to the Dean during the recovery process and write a report of the disaster recovery efforts once the process is completed.
- Keep the master inventory of material sent for freeze-drying, repair, etc.
- Review the final disposition of books that are warped or otherwise too damaged to stand on the shelf with the appropriate liaison.
- Communicate with library staff.

**Supply Officer**

Each branch or location will designate its’ team member to also serve as the Supply Officer for that branch or location. The Supply Officer shall serve a term for the same length as his/her regular term on the Disaster Team. The Recovery Director will ask for a volunteer to serve as the Cooper Supply Officer. Finding no volunteer, the RD will appoint the Cooper Supply Officer.

The Supply Officer reports directly, and is an advisor, to the Recovery Director. This person is responsible for obtaining, maintaining, and distributing or allocating recovery supplies before and during a disaster. The purchase of maintenance supplies and their in-house distribution is the first duty of the Supply Officer. Conduct check of the supply inventory three to four times annually and make purchases as needed. Check such materials as batteries or other supplies with a life-span to ensure each is in good working order.
In times of disaster, it is this individual’s responsibility to coordinate the supply effort by seeing that supplies are available and distributed as needed to team members.

**Security and Communications**

**Security**

The University Fire Chief is the ranking officer at the scene of a disaster. Library personnel must have the chief’s approval to enter building(s) to begin disaster recovery efforts. If a crime has been committed, such as arson, the University Police Department will maintain jurisdiction over the site and will determine when recovery efforts can begin.

The Police Department will secure the disaster site until recovery efforts begin. The Recovery Director will arrange for security with the disaster recovery firm. The RD will also work with the Police Department to designate parking areas for the recovery firm, the members of the Disaster Team, other library staff assisting in the recovery, and the rest of the library staff.

Entrance and exit points will be monitored by security personnel. They will be provided with a list of the individuals authorized to be in the building(s). Disaster Team members and library staff assisting in the recovery efforts will be issued distinctive identification to facilitate identification by security and recovery firm personnel.

**Communication**

When 911 is called, the dispatcher will contact the Fire Department, the Security Coordinator for the affected building (Recovery Director) and the Uniform Patrol Captain; University Facilities may be contacted if there is water involved. The Uniform Patrol Captain will know who has been contacted. The Recovery Director will need to coordinate with the Captain to ensure that all appropriate individuals and departments have been contacted.

There will be a daily morning meeting between the Disaster Team member(s); the Dean; the affected Unit Head(s); representatives from the disaster recovery firm, the University Police and Fire Departments, and University Facilities; and the RD to review the previous day’s activities and agree on the course of action for that day. These meetings will occur for the duration of the recovery process.

The RD will make a daily report to Dean on the activities undertaken that day, and will write a final report on the disaster recovery efforts when the process is completed.
In addition to the RD and Disaster Team, copies of this plan and all updates to it will be made available to the Dean, the Human Resources Manager, all Unit Heads, all Units, the Police, and Fire Departments, University Facilities and Environmental Health & Safety. A separate copy of the plan is available electronically on the staff web at and a hard copy is available in the Cooper 307A Disaster Closet.

**Publicity and Public Relations**

The Dean of the Libraries, Associate Dean, in conjunction with the Libraries’ Public Information Officer, will provide appropriate information to News Services who will inform the University campus and the general public. All media inquiries will be directed to News Services. The Recovery Director and Libraries PR Staff will act in the absence of the Dean. The RD will communicate with the Libraries’ employees and the Disaster Team members will post signs or announcements in the affected area(s) of other locations as appropriate for the public.
Prevention/Protection Strategies

Facilities staff and the Recovery Director will be responsible for monitoring emergency response equipment and potential trouble areas in the R.M. Cooper Library Building. This includes monthly inspection of fire extinguishers, exit lights, emergency lights, water pipes, hallways and stairwells to be sure they are free of obstructions and litter, and other areas as needed. Checklists will be used to record findings, which will be given to the RD for appropriate action. The branch libraries/units representatives on the Disaster Team will do the same for each of the branch libraries/units.

The Business Officer will be responsible for updating insurance information with the University’s Risk Manager as needed or upon request from the Risk Management Office.

Record for insurance claim purposes time spent processing disaster-damaged material by all library employees, both regular staff and special hires. Staff and student hours devoted to the disaster materials after the initial recovery should be recorded. For example, technical services staff may be involved in recovery procedures such as ordering or withdrawing for many months after the event. The Human Resources Manager is responsible for developing a record keeping system to document this information and ensuring that it is collected and maintained for as long as necessary.
Procedures for Responding to Emergencies

The safety of patrons and employees is paramount in responding to emergencies. All library staff will be trained to respond to emergencies. At no time, however, should an employee place him/herself in danger as they follow these procedures. Common sense should always be used.

Each unit will have written detailed procedures as appropriate. In most emergencies, Library Administration should be informed. For purposes of this document, Library Administration members are the Dean, Associate Dean, Unit Heads, and Facilities Manager. Members of Library Administration will contact the appropriate members of the Disaster Team when a disaster situation develops and immediate action is needed.

A complete incident report http://library.clemson.edu/depts/admin/facilities/submit-a-facilities-incident-report/ should be submitted after the resolution of every emergency. If a situation occurs that jeopardizes the safety of the staff or patrons, the Facilities Manager or member of Administration will issue security alerts to inform the staff of the incidents and later, of their resolutions.

Branch locations such as Gunnin Architecture Library, Library Depot, Special Collections Library and Tillman Media Center will follow the procedures established by the Building Security Coordinator in their respective buildings.

Emergencies covered in these procedures include:

- **Fire**
- **Flooding**
- **Power Outages**
- **Hazardous Weather**
- **Nuclear Emergency**
- **Medical Emergencies**
- **Bomb Threats**
- **Suspicious Activities**
- **Dangerous/Life-Threatening Situations**
- **State, National or Other Emergencies**

Please refer to the staff directory for any questions about the responsible person to contact in case of an emergency.

Each unit/office/area will designate employees to implement evacuation or other procedures.
STANDARD EVACUATION PROCEDURES

1) Pull the fire alarm, call 911 and notify a member of Library Administration (Dean, Associate Dean, Unit Heads, and Facilities Manager or designee).
2) Evacuate patrons through the emergency exits on the ground floor and through the 4th floor front entrance/exit doors to a distance of at least 100 feet away.
3) Escort wheelchair-bound patrons (on floors other than 3 or 4) to one of the enclosed stairwells behind the fire rated doors. Call 911 to report their location to the dispatcher who will relay it to CUFD.
4) Report by walkie-talkie (channel 9) to a member of Library Administration or designee that the area is cleared. Night & weekend staff report to Security Officer.
5) A member of Admin or designee patrol the front doors to keep patrons out. In addition, this person serves as the primary contact for units to report all clear and will give instructions when it is safe to re-enter.
6) Report any missing personnel or uncooperative patrons to Library Administration (or designee) who will inform the CUFD.

Day Evacuation Assignments
Floor Unit/Responsible area
6th Floor RES SERV
5th Floor JC/CIRC/FO
4th Floor P.O.D./ILL/CCIT
3rd Floor TS/OLT
2nd Floor CCIT
1st Floor Security Officer

Evening/Weekend Evacuation Assignments:
Floor Unit/Responsible Area:
6th Floor RES SERV
5th Floor JC/CIRC/FO
4th Floor P.O.D./ILL/CCIT
3rd Floor CIRC
2nd Floor CCIT
1st Floor SO

When other service points are closed, security officers will clear the building or ask the CUPD or CUFD for help as needed.

Each unit will meet at the following predetermined places.
Unit Meeting Place
Admin/ResServ/Circ/ILL Sidewalk in front of Daniel Hall
TS/OLT/CCIT Strom Thurmond Institute
Custodians Strom Thurmond Institute

Walkie talkie channel 9 for Emergency
FIRE

Weekdays:

Pull the fire alarm, call 911 and notify a member of Library Administration.

An attempt may be made to put the fire out with a fire extinguisher if the fire is small and contained. In no case should a staff member endanger him/herself to fight a fire.

Employees assigned to assist in evacuations will evacuate patrons through the emergency exits, through the 4th level front entrance and exit doors to a distance of at least 100 feet away.

Wheelchair-bound patrons discovered on floors other than 3 or 4 will be assisted to one of the enclosed stairwells behind the fire rated doors. A call will be made to 911 to report their location to the dispatcher who will relay the information to the fire department personnel.

After exiting the building, employees will report to a member of Facilities Office (assembled at Daniel Hall) that the area is cleared or if there are uncooperative persons. Supervisors will report any missing personnel to Library Administration.

A Fire Department representation will give the “all clear” signal to return to the library.

Evening, weekend, or holiday shifts

All Library and tenants staff will start the evacuation process according to assignments.

Evacuate patrons through the emergency exits as well as through the front entrance and exit doors to a distance of at least 100 feet away.

The security officer will patrol the front of the building and move patrons away from the sidewalk (100 feet away). All employees will exit the building and assemble in front of Daniel Hall.

Wheelchair-bound patrons discovered on levels other than 3 or 4 will be assisted to one of the enclosed stairwells behind the fire rated doors. A call will be made to 911 to report their location to the dispatcher who will relay the information to the fire department representative.

A Fire Department representative will give the “all clear” signal to return to the library.

FIRE DRILLS

Evacuation will take place as if there were a real fire. Once the drill is over, the fire doors will be reset by the Security Officer or his/her designee(s). As a general rule, drills will take place at least once a semester and are timed.
**FLOODING**

**Weekdays**
Notify a member of Library Administration and call 911.

Employees will move library patrons and others near the flooded area to another part of the building.

If possible, an attempt will be made to either remove endangered library materials from the immediate area or protect them by covering with plastic sheeting.

**Evening, weekend, and holiday shifts**
The Security Officer on duty will call 911 to report the incident. The police dispatcher will begin the emergency notification procedure for University Facilities personnel.

Employees will move library patrons and employees near the flooded area to another part of the building.

If possible, an attempt will be made to either remove endangered library materials from the immediate area or protect them by covering with plastic sheeting.

**POWER OUTAGE**

**Weekdays**

Notify Library Administration and call CUPD (656-2222) for estimated time of repair. Library Administration will make a determination about closing the building.

Move library patrons and others up from the 1st and 2nd floors until a decision is made to close the building. Follow the evacuation procedures.

**During evening, weekend, or holiday shifts**

The Security Officer on duty will call the CUPD (656-2222) and ask for an estimated time of repair. He or she will then refer to the staff directory for the appropriate individual to contact.

Move library patrons and employees up from the 1st and 2nd floors until a decision is made to close the building. Follow the evacuation procedures.
HAZARDOUS WEATHER

Personnel

Library employees who encounter weather-related issues should refer to Clemson’s Hazardous Weather Procedure - http://www.clemson.edu/weather/policy.html

All Clemson employees are strongly encouraged to sign up for Clemson’s automated CU Safe Alerts program that will deliver information via text message on any mobile phone - http://www.clemson.edu/cusafety/warnings.html

Clemson Libraries has information about emergency response on the staff web.

Call the Clemson University switchboard at 656-3311 for recorded updates between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. Monday-Friday and on weekends.

Tune in to local TV and radio stations or log on to their Web sites for updates.

Action: When university operations are closed due to weather or other unexpected conditions, whether during or outside of normal business hours, an announcement is communicated to all employees via email and several other pathways as outlined above. If currently at work, library staff will clock. All library staff and faculty should leave the campus following university directives.

Operations

The Dean has determined that the libraries are not an essential service on campus and all library buildings and/or locations will be closed when directed by the university. Library employees are not considered essential personnel for the purpose of campus operations in these conditions and are expected to depart or remain off campus when the university is not operating.

Action: No one should be working in the library when the campus is not officially open.

Re-Opening

The university will announce when it is re-opening. Generally, if closure has occurred in the afternoon, re-opening will be the start of the business day that is designated in official communications received through the pathways outlined above. The business day begins at 8 am (although libraries open at 7:30 am in order to prepare).

Action: No one should be working in the library when the campus is not officially open. In the event of a delayed opening (for example, if the university is announces opening at 10 am), library employees will be expected to remain off campus until the university officially opens. If continued bad weather or lingering hazardous travel conditions prevent commuting to the campus, any library employee should communicate with their supervisor about their situation.
Questions, clarifications, or concerns about Inclement Weather procedures can be directed to Unit Heads or Library Administration.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WATCH OR WARNING, TORNADO WATCH

The Security Officer on duty will monitor radio weather reports and/or Internet data and be prepared to respond if the situation becomes threatening.

Patrons and others will be evacuated to the lower floors and instructed to avoid elevators and use the stairwells to move from one floor to another.

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY

Consideration will be made to evacuate Clemson University during an ALERT event if conditions at the Oconee Nuclear Site are degrading. This would be considered a precautionary evacuation. Should an incident occur at the Oconee Nuclear Site, Clemson University Police Department will receive the initial notification from Pickens County Emergency Operations Center.

Clemson University will alert the students, faculty and staff by using various communications systems. These would include building alarms, Inside Clemson fax, electronic mail, by phone and personal notifications. The University Police and Fire Departments will use vehicle public address systems to alert the outside areas and off-campus housing. Additional notification to residence halls and apartments will be done using Housing Staff.

Faculty and staff should follow emergency directions provided for their respective residences unless directed otherwise by the University. Oconee Nuclear Station Protective Action Zones, Shelter Locations and Pick-up Points are located at http://www.clemson.edu/campus-life/campus-services/cufd/campusemergencymanagement/oconee_nuclear_station.html

Begin evacuation procedures. Clear all floors and direct employees and patrons to the nearest fire exit. Students that cannot go home will report to Littlejohn Coliseum. Students will then be transported to the T. Ed Garrison Arena. Clemson Area Transit buses may be available to transport students who live off campus and have no transportation to the Coliseum. This is a staging area. These students will either be provided assistance to go home or will be provided shelter in motels and/or hotels that are located outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone. The University Student Affairs Division personnel and Duke Power insurance provider will assist students staged at the Garrison Arena.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Individual discovering the medical emergency will call 911 to request an ambulance and, during the day, notify Library Administration. During evening, weekend, and holiday hours, notify the Security Officer. The caller should give the information concerning the nature of the medical emergency and where the patient is located in the building.
EMS should be directed to the West Side employee entrance where a library staff member will lead the paramedics to the patient. If use of the elevator is necessary and additional personnel are available, a library representative shall recall the elevator and hold the elevator for the paramedics.

Keep the victim of the emergency comfortable and observe him/her until help arrives so that pertinent information may be given to the paramedics. If necessary, someone with proper training may administer CPR. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MOVE THE VICTIM unless there is immediate danger to them. For medical emergencies regarding library employees, contact CompEndium services at 1(877)709-2667 to report the incident after the immediate danger is over.

BOMB THREAT

Suspicious objects or packages in or around the Library premises
Do not disturb any suspicious object or package.

During the day, notify Library Administration, call 911 and ask for instructions on building evacuation. The immediate area may be evacuated.

During the evenings, weekends, or holidays call 911 and request instructions on building evacuation.

Telephoned threat
The staff member receiving the call should remain calm and attempt to get information on the location, type, and scheduled detonation time of the bomb and the motive.

When feasible use the Bomb Threat Checklist to record the exact words of the caller, as closely as possible, while he/she is still on the phone. Remember, a long/short ring combination means that the call is from on campus, while a long/long combination originates off campus. NOTE: The Bomb Threat Checklist is available on the staff web. All units, offices, and public service desks should have a copy of this form and make employees aware of its specific location.

Evacuation procedures should begin immediately.

During the day, the individual taking the call should notify Library Administration who will call 911.

During the evening, weekend, or holiday shift, 911 and the Circulation desk should be called.

Mail threat
If a bomb threat is received in the mail, the letter and envelope should be wrapped in paper or placed in a separate envelope and taken immediately to Library Administration.

A member of Library Administration will call 911 and ask for evacuation instructions. Do not touch or handle the envelope or contents more than is absolutely necessary once the threat is recognized.
Email threat

If a threat is received by email, the substance of the message will be printed and taken immediately to Library Administration.

A member of Library Administration will call 911 and ask for evacuation instructions.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Do not confront a person who appears to be violent or presents potential physical danger to themselves, others, or to library materials. Go to the nearest phone and call 911. If in doubt, consult with a supervisor, Unit Head or member of Library Administration.

Notify the Security Officer on duty.

If a patron reports the incident, request that he/she wait for the CU Police Department to submit a report with details and description.

DANGEROUS OR LIFE-THREATENING SITUATIONS

If a library staff member is faced with a situation such as an armed person, robbery or the like, the staff member should:

Remain calm.

Cooperate with request.

Protect themselves. When possible, get to a safe area and call 911.

STATE, NATIONAL OR OTHER EMERGENCIES

Clemson University will alert students, faculty and staff by using various communications systems. These would include building alarms, Inside Clemson fax, electronic mail, by phone and personal notifications. The University Police and Fire Departments may also use vehicle public address systems.

Library Administration will make a determination when/if to close the Library based on the information available and severity of the emergency.

If Library Administration determines that an evacuation is necessary, follow normal evacuation procedures.
General Disaster Recovery Procedures

- Follow the procedures for reaction to a disaster as stated in the Summary of Emergency Procedures and Emergency Call Lists.
- If at all possible, stabilize the area; must ensure separation of damaged materials from non-damaged as soon as possible, without risk of injury. The includes cutting power to wet areas and removing undamaged materials, removing undamaged materials from areas where smoke may permeate and cause future damage, etc.
- Make sure direct access to the building is available; receiving entrance needs to be clear so that people and equipment can get into the building.
- Determine type of material and extent of damage; identify different types of material (CD’s, photos, microfilm etc.) that need special treatment.
- Determine the scope of work.
- Begin boxing and freezing high priority items before disaster recovery firm arrives.
- Staff may called upon to help identify priority items in their area; if a staff member realizes that priority item(s) are in an office/work area, they should notify the Recovery immediately.
- Materials selected for repair/preservation will be inventoried using procedures outlined in “Response Procedures for Water Damage Emergencies.”
- If area is stable and RD has determined that it will not interfere with the total recovery operation, staff will be allowed to recover personal items from workspaces.
- If possible, Acquisitions and Cataloging will identify items that have not yet been entered into the catalog.
Response Procedures for Shelving Collapse and Other Structural Accidents

The first step in the disaster recovery process is for Disaster Team members and/or staff volunteers to photograph and carefully document all the areas affected by the disaster.

The Recovery Director will work closely with the unit head of affected area and keep the Library Administration informed of the damage and repair/clean up operations. This may include rebuilding and bracing of shelving by either University Facilities or an outside contractor.

The process of rebuilding collapsed shelving may be slow to start due to negotiations with contractors, insurance adjusters, or University Facilities. Once the process begins it may be temporarily halted due to issues of materials or staffing. Knowing the possible delays ahead may help make waiting tolerable.

The unit head or other members of the unit will be asked to assist in the process as needed.

Recovery must include:

- Sorting damaged materials for treatment evaluation.
- Evaluation of the damage by RD.
- Decision making on individual items by subject specialists.
- Repair or reformatting of damaged materials.
- Developing a staging plan for re-shelving undamaged and/or repaired/reformatted materials.

Recovery may also include:

- Evacuation of materials to new location until shelving can be rebuilt.
- Organization and coordination of volunteers or paid employees to re-shelve materials.
- Closing the affected area to patrons and staff outside affected department.
- Making arrangements for reference or paging services for patrons and staff.
- Public relations work with the public and with library staff including the care of “tourists” who will want to view the affected site. Care must be taken to protect their safety as well as describe what occurred and the process of recovery.
Response Procedures for Water Damage Emergencies

The first step in the disaster recovery process is for Disaster Team members and or/staff volunteers to photograph and carefully document all the areas affected by the disaster.

NOTE: In most disasters, recovery will be performed by one of the pre-approved professional recovery companies; the Disaster Team will handle only immediate needs and smaller occurrences where it is decided to handle recovery locally.

If the disaster affects more than one collection or more than one type of material, priorities will need to be set to determine which collections/items will be recovered first. This decision should be made in consultation with the Recovery Director, the Disaster Team, and the liaisons responsible for the damaged collections. Priority salvage lists included in the appendix will be used as a guide. If there is fire damage as well as water damage, water-damaged material takes precedence over charred material.

In order to cope successfully with a water damage emergency, it is essential that members of the Disaster Team are familiar with water damage emergency procedures including location and sources of supplies and freeze drying facilities.

• Summon the appropriate personnel.
• Inform the University’s Risk Manager.
• Control environmental conditions.
• Divert running water from library materials by covering them with plastic.
• Remove standing water with wet/dry vacuum.
• Advise University Facilities to lower temperature and humidity.
• Increase air circulation with portable fans and use portable dehumidifiers as necessary.
**Paper Based Materials**

Immediately photograph the affected area and damaged materials before recovery process. Digital cameras and disks are stored in the Administrative Office and Gunnin Architectural Library, and should be used if available. Recyclable flash cameras are available in the Disaster Supplies. Consult Peter Waters’ *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials*, if more detailed information on recovery procedures is needed. A copy is included in each Disaster Team member’s packet.

**Moving Oversize Items**

If an item cannot be moved using a truck, use nylon netting to carry the item to the recovery/work area.

**Cleaning Books**

*Do NOT use brushes to clean books!* The use of a brush only imbeds the dirt more firmly into the pages and covers. Instead, use sponges to gently wipe off the covers. To wash the books, hold them tightly together and quickly dunk them into a large bin of water; change the water in the bins frequently. Work tables should be covered in plastic and wiped down using a diluted solution of Lysol.

**Freeze Drying**

Carefully pack wet materials in boxes, loosely wrapping every other volume separately with freezer paper. Do not attempt to press out excess water. As much as possible, do not pack volumes flat, but rather pack with either the spine or fore-edge down. Do not over-pack boxes; the boxes should remain stackable.

For material in each box, record as much of the following information on the inventory form (see page 30):

- Call number and title (latter may be abbreviated);
- For serials, also record volume numbers;
- The floor where the material came from;
- Any other location information (e.g. Cataloging, Popular Reading Collection, Reserves and Media) if items in the box do not come from the general stacks;
- The total number of items in the box (at bottom of last page for box);
- Box number;
• The page number of the inventory for the box;

• And the initials of the individual filling out the form.

Record the location information, the box number, the number of items in the box, the call numbers and titles of the first and last items in the box (for journals include the volume numbers as well), and the inventory sheet number (not page) on the label (see page 31) of each box. Place the yellow copy of the form in the box. The recovery Director will collate the separate inventory lists into a master inventory list that the RD will maintain until the conclusion of the recovery efforts.

Procure flat trucks and book trucks to transfer the wet material to the receiving area when transportation to the recovery facility (for freeze-drying) is available. If there is a delay, the material should be stored in the coolest and driest environment possible, and provided with maximum air circulation.

**Air Drying**

• Cover work tables with plastic sheeting then blank newsprint or paper towels.

• Stand books on head end (upside down.) If very wet, do not fan pages; open the covers slightly and let stand while draining. If time allows, place a toothpick under each cover past the center towards the spine to keep the book slightly tilted.

• Place paper towels under the front and back covers. Change these towels and those under the books frequently.

• As the books dry, slowly and carefully begin interleaving with newsprint or paper towels at intervals of about 50 pages starting from the back of the book. Keep the books upright during the interleaving/drying stage.

• If books are only slightly affected, or wet around the edges only, the can be immediately fanned out to dry.

• Arrangements should be made to monitor the water-damaged area for potential after effects such as mold or high humidity.

• Fans should be used to keep air circulating.
Procedures for Returning Recovered Books to the Shelves

A staging area must be established for storing and sorting the books that return from the freeze-drying facility. Possible locations for the temporary storage of boxes include the employee hallway on Level 3 or an area close to the location where materials will be re-shelved or sorted. For example, in the 2000 water disaster on Levels 1 and 2, the boxes were unloaded in the Level 3 employee hallway and transported to Level 2 for sorting.

Copies of the inventories for each box should be made available to the team responsible for unpacking the boxes. As boxes are unpacked, sufficient shelf space must be made available for sorting. If possible, boxes containing similar call numbers, as identified by the inventories, should be unpacked together, to facilitate sorting.

As books are removed from the boxes, any books that are warped or otherwise too damaged to stand on the shelf will be placed on separate shelves or on carts for review. The Recovery Director and Subject Librarian responsible for the subject areas will review materials and make decisions.

Damaged books will be sorted onto shelves in three categories; books that can clearly be salvaged by rebinding, those which are more damaged but may be candidates for rebinding, and those that are clearly ruined or not worth rebinding.

Books for rebinding will be reviewed by library bindery personnel, then processed to be sent offsite to the bindery. Separate bindery invoices must be maintained for insurance records.

Re-shelving Procedures

A large area with shelving is needed to sort materials. Level 2 shelving located outside the staff lounge is a suitable area for a large number of books. Use the area as a “mini Sorting Room” to sort the materials into call number groupings. Label the shelves with general call numbers. Begin sorting books on shelves. When unpacking is completed, move books back to the appropriate shelves.

Cataloging Procedures

Cataloging will assess the situation and will provide as thorough an accounting as possible. The procedures below may be applicable and are the preferred option; the determination to use these procedures will be made by Cataloging.

- Withdraw items from online system following cataloging discard procedures. Include notation concerning disaster, which can later be used to extract these items.
• Print out bibliographic record and holdings records (copy holdings and MARC holdings records in MILLENIUM) for each item. Also keep electronic copy. Printouts will be used by reference personnel to identify materials to be replaced and are also required by insurance adjuster.

• Stamp material “DISCARD” per cataloging procedures

• Box discards and retain for insurance adjuster. Number the boxes and write the box number on individual printouts of items enclosed.

• Retain item count of discarded materials.

• When all damaged books have been processed, insurance information should be collected and a claim compiled by administrative personnel.

• Once the library receives replacement funds from insurance, books should be selected and ordered for the collection by the subject specialist librarian.

**Acquisitions Procedures**

Acquisitions will assess the situation and will provide as thorough an accounting as possible. The procedures below may be applicable and are the preferred option; the determination to use these procedures will be made by Acquisitions.

• After the evaluation of damaged titles by the appropriate liaison, decisions are made regarding replacement or rebinding.

• The liaison submits order requests for those titles that were beyond repair.

• Those titles that can be salvaged through rebinding are sent to the contract bindery for processing. They will be billed on invoices separate from the regular shipments.

• In order to track expenditures for replacement titles, a separate fund is created in MILLENIUM called Replace.

• As the replacement titles are received, they are processed in the normal manner in MILLENIUM and the invoices are submitted to the Administrative Assistant in the Administrative Office for processing.

• Titles sent to the bindery are received normally and the bindery invoices given directly to the Administrative Assistant for processing.

• The Acquisitions Unit retains a copy of each invoice processed for the replacement titles and rebound titles. Additionally, the pink slips associated with internal bindery
procedures are kept in order to have a list of those titles sent to the bindery. These copies are given to the Recovery Director who will forward them to the University Risk Manager for insurance purposes.

- The library budget will be reimbursed for the funds used to replace and rebind the damaged titles.
Non-Paper Based Materials

Non-paper based materials will be inventoried in the same manner as paper based material. The format of the non-paper based material (e.g., video tape, compact disc, audio tape) should be recorded on the box and the inventory list in order to facilitate preservation and repair of the items.

Photographic Prints and Negatives

Photographic collections in CU libraries are held by Special Collections and Architecture. The wide variety of chemical and physical compositions of photographic materials, and their original processing methods, means their response to recovery procedures will vary greatly. Remove from water as soon as possible and begin drying. If they cannot be dried, they should be frozen.

If photographs must remain in water, keep temperature low, ideally as low as 40°F.

If personnel and time are available, proceed in this order:

- Air dry (without freezing)
- Freeze, thaw, air dry (not wet collodian glass plates)
- Freeze-dry in vacuum chamber (not wet collodian glass plates)

Salvage Priorities for Wet Photographs

- Prints for which there no negatives should be salvaged first. Important exceptions are nitrate and safety films which are very susceptible to water damage.
- Ambrotypes, tintypes, collodion wet plate negatives, gelatin dry plate negatives, nitrate or safety film, and color prints should be salvaged before other types of photographs.
- Daguerrotypes, salted paper prints, albumen prints, collodion prints, platinum prints, and cyanotypes are more stable in water and are less affected by water than the types mentioned above.

Air Drying Photographs

- Separate photographs from their enclosures, frames, and each other. If they are stuck together, set them aside for freezing.
- Allow excess water to drain.
• Dry the photographs (especially large photographs) vertically, hanging them on a line with plastic clips placed at the edges. If this is not possible, spread the photographs out to dry, face up, laying them flat on an absorbent material such as blotters, unprinted newsprint, paper towels, or a clean cloth.

• Keep the air around the drying materials moving at all times. Fans will speed up the drying process and minimize the risk of mold growth.

• Negatives should *always* be dried vertically.

• Photographs will curl during drying, but they may be flattened later.

**Freezing Photographs**

• If photographs are stuck together, freeze them.

• Wrap or interleave individual photographs or groups of photographs with waxed paper before freezing.

**Drying Frozen Photographs**

• Frozen photographs are best dried by thawing, followed by air drying. As a stack of photographs thaws, individual photographs can be carefully peeled from the group and dried vertically (see above).

• Photographs can be vacuum freeze-dried; in this process no thawing occurs.

• *Wet collodion glass plates must never be freeze-dried*; they will not survive.

**Slides**

Slides can be rinsed and dipped in a slide cleaner, or similar commercial product, then air dried. To dry, remove from the frame, hang on a line or prop on edge. When dry, slides may be remounted.

**Microforms**

The term microform as used in this document includes microfilm and microfiche. Microform collections are held by Public Documents, Reference, Reserve, and Media Services, and Special Collections.
**Water Damage**

Film and fiche should be kept in distilled water (or clean tap water if distilled water is not available) until they can be checked quickly for readability as part of the early recovery process. If the only damage appears to be water spots or other surface contamination, the film can probably be recovered in-house. This step can take place later. Set film aside—*leaving it submerged in water*—and proceed to more crucial recovery tasks.

**Cleaning and Drying Procedures**

Check to see if blistering or de-lamination has occurred. If it has, discard, after noting record, title, volume, and reason for destruction on the inventory forms.

If the film has suffered no visible damage, clean film in-house

- Rinse in cool, clean water.
- Dry on lint-free, absorbent, non-abrasive cloth or paper toweling.

When all microform materials have been cleaned and dried, check them randomly (or item by item) for image problems that may indicate disaster-related damage or the possible eruption of mold.

If any indication of mold is found, send film to a professional processing laboratory for further cleaning. The mold will cause image loss and eventually migrate to other records stored in the same area.

**Chemical Contamination/Damage**

Paints and varnishes contain elements that contribute to the formation of microscopic blemishes on film. Allow four weeks before storing microfilm in a room that has been painted. Older vesicular films release acid fumes. They should be stored separately from other films in polyethylene containers.

**Magnetic Media**

Magnetic media, like microforms, should be kept in distilled water (or clean tap water if distilled water is not available) until they can be checked for damage and cleaned, if recovery is done in house.

Magnetic tape is fairly heat resistant and can withstand temperatures of 200°F for up to one hour without suffering severe damage. Smoke damage also poses few problems and usually on the exposed surfaces have to be cleaned. Prolonged exposure to water is more serious since it causes
leaching of chemicals from the tape. If a back up copy is available, it is usually better to discard the water-soaked original.

Often, however, contamination by water and other substances is mainly confined to the outermost layers of the tape. In this case:

- Wash the exposed edges with clean water and leave the tapes out to dry without heating.
- Once dried, fast wind the tape against a felt pad (without the tap contacting the heads) to remove dried foreign materials from the oxide and base surfaces. Little can be done to clean cassettes and cartridges because most designs do not permit them to be opened up to clean off mud or other contaminants. As a last resort, they may be opened and cleaned as above.
- Once cleaning has been completed, re-record onto a new tape. A decision can then be made as to whether the original will be discarded or saved.

**Discs**

High humidity is more likely to damage packaging and labels than the actual discs. Since the packaging and labels are paper, they are more susceptible to mold which can then damage the actual disc.

- Immediately remove discs from sleeves and jackets. If labels are separated, remove, being careful to mark the center of each disc with an identification mark with a grease pencil, or note the matrix number in the center of the disc. Jackets and labels should be dried like any other paper material.
- Wash disc in the Disc Washer fluid, using a soft cloth or brush to remove any dirt particles. Air dry discs, or dry with soft lint-free cloth.
- If large numbers of discs need to be removed for cleaning, pack in plastic milk crates with a padding of ethafoam on the bottom. Pack discs vertically interspersing a layer of ethafoam every twenty-five discs.
- Compact discs should not be wiped in a radial motion; rather they should be wiped from the center to the outer edge with straight sweeps.

**Electronic Equipment**

All electronic equipment, whether it is the desktop workstation, servers, printers, scanners, or network equipment, needs to be protected in the same way. Software and data residing on the
affected machines should have either the original media containing the software (or proof of licensing) or back-up copies stored in a safe environment to allow reloading to the machines if necessary.

- Safety is of primary concern. If water is encroaching on machinery, cut power to the equipment. The safest way is to shutdown the circuits powering the equipment. Failing that, unplug the equipment by pulling the insulated power cord to the equipment itself instead of from the electrical outlet.

- Cover the equipment with plastic sheeting to prevent infiltration of either dust or water into the machine.

- Remove the equipment to a dry, dust-free environment as soon as possible to assess damage.

- The Recovery Director will work with disaster recovery firm to arrange retrieval of data from damaged drives and any other restoration work needed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cooper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batteries (for flashlights)</td>
<td>2 “D” Batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Trucks</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Tape</td>
<td>11 rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Cutters</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes*</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution Tape</td>
<td>2 rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Disaster Plan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denatured Alcohol</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Cameras</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Manual</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disks for Digital Cameras</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct Tape</td>
<td>1 roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response &amp; Salvage Wheels</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension Cord (3-wire grounded, 100 ft)</td>
<td>1 (150 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aid Kits</td>
<td>1 (+ Unit Supplies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Gallon Plastic Buckets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashlights</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Bed Trucks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezer or Waxed Paper</td>
<td>2 rolls (150 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Trucks</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Duty Large Garbage Bags</td>
<td>50/1 box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory Forms</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels, Adhesive #</td>
<td>138/198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Alcohol</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture Meters</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>1 bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notepads</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nylon Screening (36x84 rolls)</td>
<td>1 roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint Brushes</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper for Interleaving</td>
<td>3 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pens/Pencils</td>
<td>20/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent, Waterproof Markers</td>
<td>1 box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Sheeting</td>
<td>10 rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Masks/Gloves</td>
<td>60/6 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclable Flash Cameras</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Tags</td>
<td>1 box/1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch Wrap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team ID (t-shirts)</td>
<td>5L 5XL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothpicks</td>
<td>1 box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validated Parking Permits</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkie-Talkies</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Hose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet/Dry Shop Lights</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet/Dry Vacuum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clemson University Libraries
Disaster Recovery Inventory Sheet

**Box no.:** _____________ (Copy box number from box label)

- **Building:** ____________________  
- **Date:** ________________
- **Floor:** ____________________  
- **Time:** ________________
- **Section:** ____________________
- **Recorded by:** ____________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barcode</th>
<th>Call No.</th>
<th>Vol.</th>
<th>Abbreviated Title (First 4 words)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) 31604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 31604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) 31604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) 31604</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) 31604</td>
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<td>(6) 31604</td>
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<td>(7) 31604</td>
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<td>(8) 31604</td>
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<tr>
<td>(9) 31604</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10) 31604</td>
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<tr>
<td>(11) 31604</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(12) 31604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Disaster Team Box Label (4"W X 3"H)

Items from:
Building ________
Floor _________
Section ________

Box No. 00001

Date / / 

Clemson University Libraries
Disaster Team

Item Count
Collection Priorities / Liaison Subject Areas and Contact Information

Library Collection Priorities
To determine collection priorities the head of I&RS will coordinate with subject liaisons for the area(s) of the collection affected.

Office Collection Priorities
Managers or supervisors will retain their own, updated priority lists for their offices and units. In the event of a disaster, the appropriate unit head will be contacted and asked to determine priorities.

Valuable Objects
A list of valuable objects is maintained and readily available from the Director of Exhibits located in Special Collections in Strom Thurmond Institute.
Detailed Cooper Library Building Plans

Cooper Library 1st Floor
Revisions:

Revised May 2003
January 15, 2004
Revisions to AC January 26, 2004
Revised Printing March 18, 2004
Revised November 14, 2006
Revised 2007
Revised January 15, 2008 (evac instructions)
Revised & mailed to all members July 2008
Retyped/Reformatted September 2008
Emergency Procedures Revised 10/27/2010
Updated phone tree & floor plans 12/11/2012
Reviewed & Revised 06/13/2014