

Let's Get Prepared: Collection Disaster Plan - A simple approach.

Why do you need a Collection Disaster Plan?

The world is experiencing a tenfold increase in natural disasters.

Summer Bushfires of 2019 and Northern Rivers and central west flooding in 2022.

To provide you and your organisation with clear guidance on

- What collection objects are a priority.
- Who to contact before, during and after a disaster.
- Where to get more help

What are the key elements of a Collection Disaster Plan

- Understanding the risks to your collection and building
- Prevention and preparation for these risks
- How to respond to the disaster
- How to recover post-disaster

Risk Assessment

Walk around your building and collection areas. What happens during a rain event? What happens on hot days? Are there any leaks, mouldy areas or building concerns? What incidents have happened in the past?

Consider if any of these risks threaten your building and collection.

	Water related	Fire related	Collection
Building	Blocked gutters Poor drainage Leaking pipes Rising damp Peeling paint Roof leaks Plumbing over Collections Damp patches	Electricals (tagged & tested?) Hot works onsite Contractors onsite Machinery onsite other	Pests Poor storage Dust Mould Physical damage Collection data Database backup Theft Onsite renovations
Locality / Region	Proximity to river Proximity to flood plain Heavy seasonal rain Street drainage	Is a bushfire a threat? Proximity to factories? Other	Close to construction Earthquake region Dust storms Vandalism



Assigning a value to Risks

By using the likelihood and impact criteria to assign a value to the risks, we can better prevent or prepare for these risks.

Assigning value uses a number rather than words to clearly define risks and their priority.

ACTION -

Make a list of your risks, assign values to highlight your preparation goals.

Likelihood – 1 to 5	Impact 1 to 5
1. Rare – event may occur only in	1. Insignificant – impact is of no
exceptional circumstances	consequence
2. Unlikely – may occur 1 in 10 years	2. Minor – impact is somewhat
	important
3. Possible – may occur 1 in 3 years	3. Moderate – impact is important and
	significant
4. Likely – may occur 1 per year	4. Major – impact is very important or
	extremely serious
5. Almost certain – currently	5. Catastrophic – impact is catastrophic
occurring or multiple times per year	

Prevention

How do you prevent these risks? What controls do you have in place?

For example: Maintenance program

- Gutters cleaned every 3 months.

Pest inspections

Protecting collections from leaks

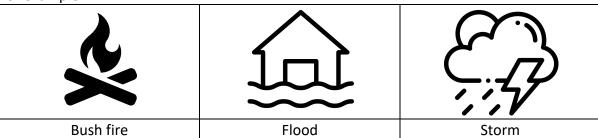
ACTION -

Use your risks list and compare to prevention programs in place.

Preparation

The risks that cannot be prevented must be prepared for. These include those risks that you identified as **Moderate** to **Catastrophic** impact and may also be **Rare** and **Unlikely**.

For example:



Preparation for these risks will build the framework for response and recovery to ALL disasters.



Preparation – Resources & Collections

The response team, the equipment, and collection information that is essential for an effective response.

ACTION-

Who is on your team? Create the list and contact details.

Resources – People (your team)

Teamwork – First Response to Salvage

Role	Response	Recovery & Salvage	
Disaster Leader	Directs actions, contacts team, informs stakeholders	Directs actions	
Documentation	Records disaster scene, object damage, use of template	Records movement of objects & salvage actions.	
Assessment	Assess damage to objects - type, level, quantity	Determines salvage options - onsite, expert assistance	
Building (security)	Assess building damage, prevent further damage and address security issues	Options for alternate locations for salvage	
Materials & equipment	Use of disaster bin, cleaning supplies, tables	External suppliers, small to large equipment	

Additional Roles

Role	Response	Recovery & Salvage
Social media	Clear social media message Plus - Inform stakeholders - Head Office, MGNSW, Council etc	Continues
Finance	Funds available for purchase equipment	Long term & larger expenses -freezers, fans, dehumidifiers.
Volunteer coordinator	Contacts additional volunteer support	Coordinates roster for salvage operation
Salvage team	Continue salvage operation	Continues

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CARESERVE	Resources - Peop

Resources – People (your contacts & contractors) ACTION – Make a list

Your networks and support agencies	MGNSW, SES, RFS Other collecting organisations in your region	of your networks and create a relationship.
Contractors	Plumbers, electricians, maintenance	
Specialised Contractors Conservators, art handlers, transport, logis		nsport, logistics

Resources – Equipment & Supplies

Disaster Response Supplies

PPE	Water related	Documentation	Equipment/ tools	Offsite	
Gloves, masks	Buckets, mops	Pens, pencils, markers	Zip lock bags, garbage bags	Fans, Dehumidifiers	
Aprons, goggles	Chux, sponges	Paper, post it notes	Packing tape, masking tape	Freezers, Generators	
Boots	Blotter, paper towel	Templates and forms	Tubs, tables, trolleys	Storage facilities, gazeboes	
First aid kit	Absorbent snakes	Labels	Scissors, Stanley knives		
	Clothes line, pegs	Floor plans	Extension cords, Vacuum, torches	ACTION – Create a response kit. Create a l of where to access	list
				additional equipment.	,

Preparation- collection

It is essential to create a Collection Priority List. This list will be used to make informed decisions during risk prevention, disaster response and disaster recovery.

What a	are your significant objects? Create a list by using -
	Significance Assessments
	Significance statements
	Collection database and research

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Create the list and include -

Priority	Accession	Object title	Material	Size	Location	Security/access
#	Number	/description	type			

Priority 1 = Highly significant object

Priority 2 = Important object, of value to the collection, community.

Priority 3 = Little value, props, non-collection material, replaceable.

ACTION -

Create your priority list. How will you share this list?

Response Recovery

What is response and how to use your collection disaster plan for effective response.

	Incident occurs
First response	Safety of people, public, staff
•	Stabilise situation, protect collection if possible
Stage 1	Notify – your disaster response leader/team
	Assess the damage - Quick assessment, overall assessment

Response & Assess Response team onsite Stage 2	Key tasks: ✓ Documentation ✓ Collection damage assessment ✓ Collection triage ✓ Building damage assessment ✓ Plan recovery	Key Disaster plan resources: ☐ Response team contacts ☐ Collection priority list ☐ Damage assessment form ☐ Floor plans ☐ Supplies onsite / offsite ☐ Contractors contacts
Recovery	Key Tasks: ✓ Documentation ✓ Collection triage	Key Disaster plan resources: ☐ Collection priority list ☐ Damage assessment form

✓ Collection transport

✓ Building stabilisation

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Stage 3

for further assistance

ACTIONS -

Create damage assessment forms. Check out salvage resources. Pull it all together and YOU have a plan.

☐ Salvage guidelines

☐ Supplies onsite / offsite ☐ Contractors contacts



Additional Resources.

Museums & Galleries NSW

Facebook group, resource pages, consultants register, grant opportunities.

AICCM (Australian Institute for Conservation of Cultural Materials)
Disaster resource pages, Disaster preparedness calendar, Conservators

Be Prepared: A guide for Small Museums in writing Disaster Preparedness Plans. Available on AICCM website.

All is not Lost

Publication by MAAS (Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences)

Significance 2.0 A guide for assessing the significance of collections Available on Arts Gov website.

RFS Bushfire Survival Plan

Four step guide to plan for bushfire response. Available on Rural Fire Service website

ALIA Disaster plans Library orientated guide for developing plans. Available on ALIA website (Australian Library & Information Association)

PVAG (Public Galleries Association of Victoria)
Factsheet on Integrating Climate change into disasters preparedness planning.
Available on pvag.gov.au website

Salvage on Youtube

State Library of Queensland American Conservation Institute (AIC)