

When Disaster Strikes

That will never happen *to me*....

And then it does!



Presented by Summer Street



Agenda

- Disaster Planning
- Super Storm Sandy Case Study
- More Disaster Planning
- Some basics on Document Restoration
- Another Case Study - Iowa



Disaster Planning...Do you do it?



What are the risks?

- Water?
- Fire?
- Mold?



October 2012 Super Storm Sandy



Storm Surges Ravaged East Coast



Downtown Manhattan



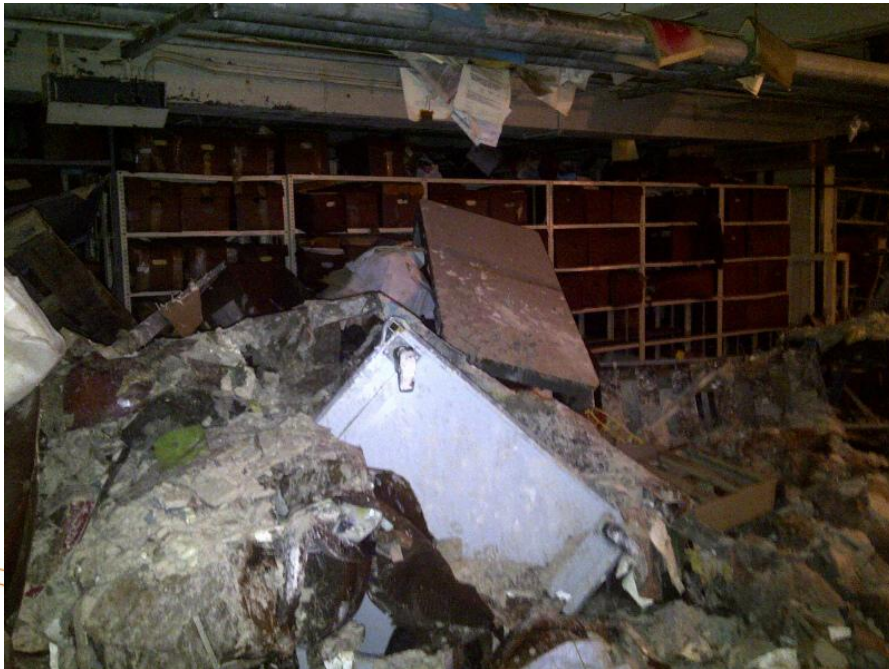
Let's bring this closer to home....

- A Warehouse
- The container
- Over affected
- The utilization



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What they did right

- They called in a document restoration contractor as soon as the area had access. The storm started Tuesday and they called for help on Friday
- They called a contractor that also had the ability to stabilize the rest of the building and provide demolition and incineration services
- They authorized implementation of the stabilization immediately and allowed the priority records to be packed out and frozen before they were able incur further damage
- Had a good inventory and good communication amongst other account managers



Could have done better...

- No priority documents or sections designated ahead of time
- No plan in place for disposing of damaged/unneeded documents



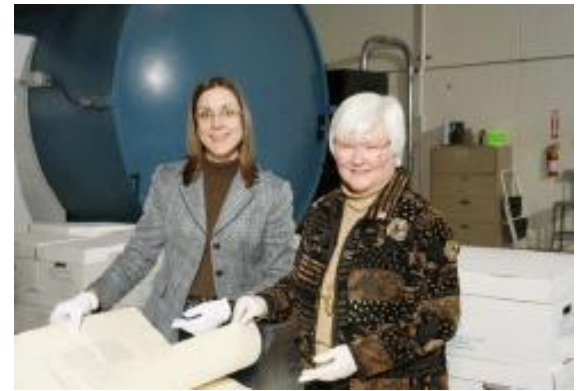
Let's start from the beginning

- First things first...have a plan
- Second thing...educate yourself on your options now



A few disaster plan basics

- Know what are the immediate actions to be taken
- Know who are the first responders and what are their roles
- Keep a clean house
 - Accurate and Understandable inventory
- Identify priority materials
- Insurance coverage (due diligence clause?)



You've got the plan...

- Then there's the incident.
- First things first.....



Understand each situation and your options- Discard, Restore, Parameters of Restoration

Purpose of documents

- Are these documents that are retained for legal reasons?
- How long do the documents need to be retained?
- Are there back up copies or digital records in another location?
- Are these historical archives? What is the historical or sentimental value?
- If they can be replaced (books, journals, etc), what is the cost benefit analysis?

Sensitivity of files

- How much security is needed?
- HIPAA?
- Federal or government documents?

Access to files and business continuity

- What access level do you require? We will determine at beginning of job to customize restoration approach
- Vacuum-freeze drying process 'locks' media into drying cycle – files will be unavailable for 10-14 days
- Low pressure vapor desiccant drying allows 24 hour access to files



If you choose to restore.....

Immediate actions

- In almost all situations, all materials should be frozen in order to halt further deterioration- the only exception would be jobs that can begin drying within 72 hours of a water incident
- Refrigerate or freeze book, paper documents and x-rays
 - 20-25F initial freezing, 35-40F stabilization for interim period prior to drying
 - Freezing slows/halts secondary damages of ink bleeding, pages cockling, mold growing etc.

Recovery Process:

- A detailed inventory is taken during initial pack-out
- Based on job specifications, either low vapor pressure desiccant drying or vacuum-freeze drying will be employed
- After the documents are dry, cleaning will be performed as necessary for the type and severity of damage
- Gamma Irradiation will be recommended with black water damage.



Document Drying: Desiccant Air Drying

Description

- Air drying
- Controlled low humidity - less than 20% relative humidity @ 75 ° - 80 ° F
- Temperature/air velocity speeds drying
- STATE: Non-frozen

Preferred

- Large quantities
- General records
- Moderately wet books
- Photos, x-rays
- Most other materials



When does it work?

- Pros
 - Scalable
 - Good for most materials
 - On-site is possible
 - Accessibility
 - Over-drying not possible



- Cons
 - Higher mold potential without stabilization
 - Not good for clay coated paper
 - Labor intensive and results dependant on skill



Document Drying: Vacuum Freeze Drying

Description

- Batch processing
- Ultra low pressure
- Supplemental heat
- RESULT: sublimation of ice crystals
- STATE: Frozen

Preferred

- Wide range of materials
- For all coated paper documents
- Books



When does it work?

- Pros

- A must for clay coated materials
- Superior result when performed properly
- No 'wet' phase = less risk for additional damage
- Low cost
- No heat so over-drying not possible
- Lower margins for human error

- Cons

- Not scalable, can't do onsite, small batches
- Longer time frame – months not weeks
- Equipment scarcity
- Limited accessibility



All forms of restoration have their realities

- Paper may not be returned to 'pre-loss' condition
- Responding quickly greatly reduces secondary damage
- Staining caused by mold or ink bleeding may be irreversible
- Wrinkling/cockling of pages may be irreversible
- Files may be returned 10-15% 'thicker' after drying



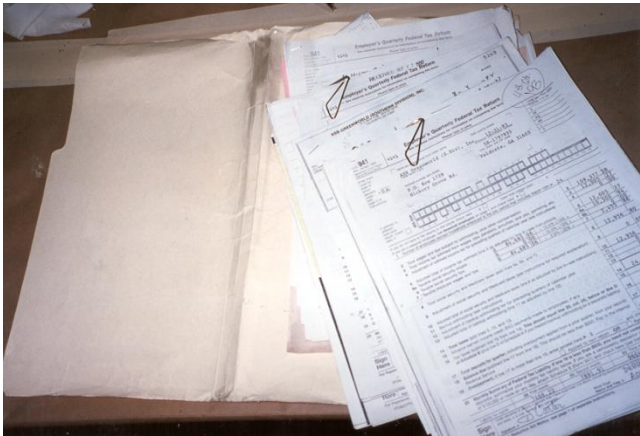
Cleaning Ranges



Best Case
Scenario



Worst Case
Scenario



Pricing

- Based on Cubic Feet
- Based on Drying Type
- Based on Cleaning Level
- Does it need to be de-odorized?
- Disinfected?
- Gamma Irradiated?
- Labor and Packout
- Ancillary services like scanning, copying, shredding



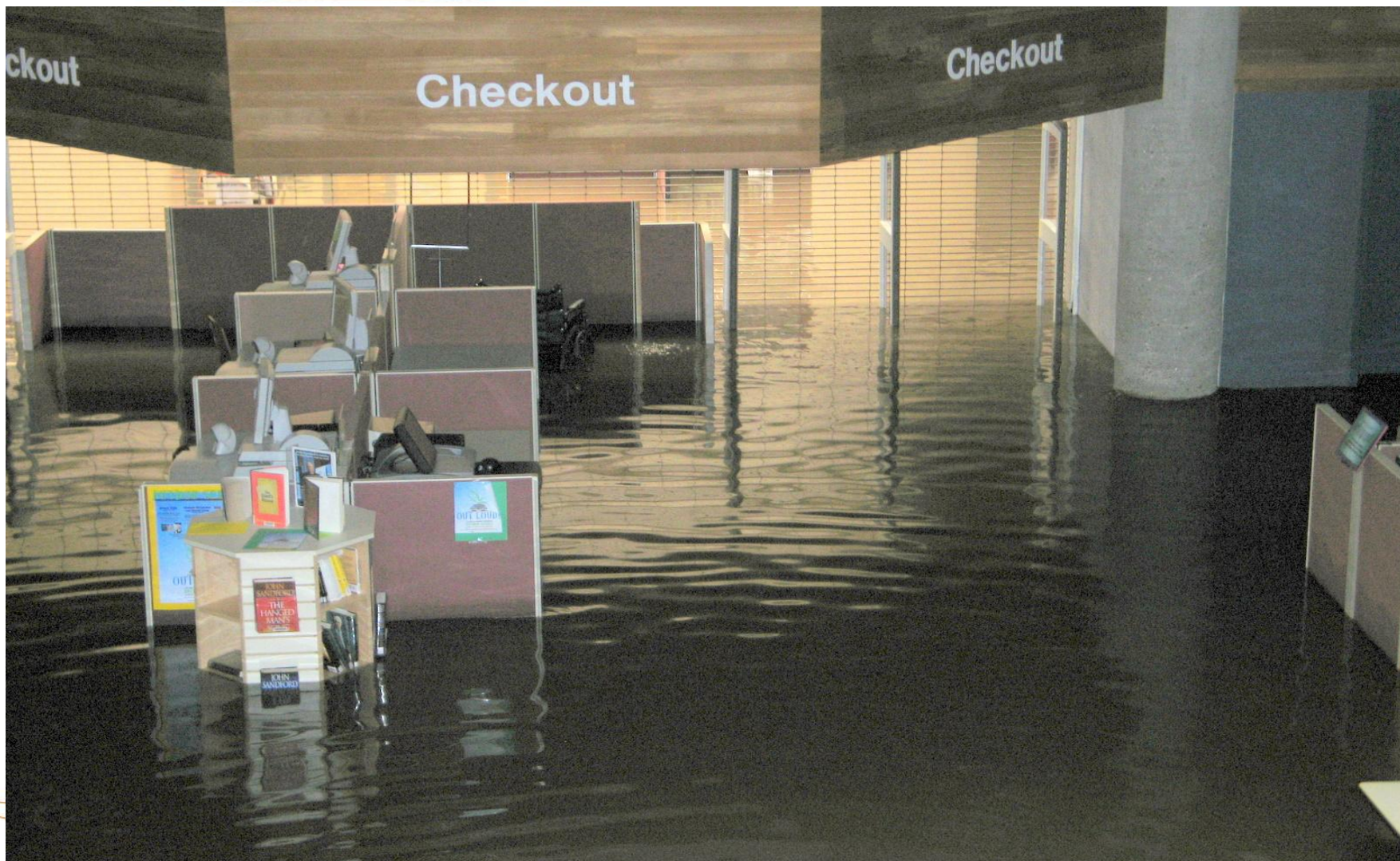
Cedar Rapids Public Library - Flood



- 160,000 sf library, seven feet of water
- Over 2 million books and magazines
- Microfiche, film, cassettes and discs



The Flood



The Damage



The Damage



The Remediation



All water is not created equal

Clean Water (Category 1): Water originating from a source that does not pose a substantial harm to humans.

Grey Water (Category 2): Water containing a significant degree of chemical, biological or physical contamination and having the potential to cause discomfort or sickness if consumed or exposed to humans.

Black Water (Category 3): Grossly unsanitary water containing pathogenic agents, arising from sewage or other contaminated water sources and having the likelihood of causing discomfort or sickness if consumed or exposed to humans. Examples: sewage, rising flood water from rivers and streams, ground surface water flowing horizontally into homes.



So what do you think happened to the paper materials?

- Nothing.
- Why? (And the caveat for those who answered “freeze drying”!)



















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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Any questions?

