

Preparing for the Unthinkable, Planning for the Inevitable: Disaster Prevention, Response, and Recovery for Libraries

Please stand by for real time captions. Left DLP Academy. My name is Joe Pascoe. I'm with my colleague colliery holder the support person. We've a great webinar for you today. Preparing for the unthinkable. We all need that. Planning for the inevitable, disaster prevention, response, and recoveries for library's. Our presenter is David Walsh is a preservation librarian with the library services and GPO. Before we get started to walk you through a few housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions you like to ask or any technical issues feel free to use the chat box which for people on desktop computers or laptops is the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. I will keep track of the questions that come in. At the end of the presentation you respond each of them. We are recording today's session and will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registers for webinar. We will send you a certificate of persistent Tatian using email. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people watched the webinar with you please email outreach and include the title along with names and email addresses of folks reading certificates. Desktop computer, laptop users, made you men. Click on the full-screen button on the left side of your screen to enter the full-screen mode. Click on the blue return button to get back at the default feel. Finally, at the end of the session you will share a webinar satisfaction survey. We will let you know when the survey is available. We appreciate your feedback including comments on the presentation and style and value of the webinar. Also, I should double check if he was to screen share his presentation once you start doing that you would be able to see the chat box. Screen sharing begins mouse over the blue bar at the top and when the menu drops down click on chat. With that, all current the virtual microphone over to David.

No screen sharing today. Thank you for joining me today for today's webinar preparing for them thinkable, planning for the inevitable. Disaster prevention response and recovery for libraries. Just a bit about me. I've bring a preservation librarian for 25 years. I've been on state archives network. And University libraries previously worked before coming to GPO. Part of the problem and sharing something like this is there so much to share with can have an all-day workshop. If you joined me for last month's webinar we covered the big three. The covered tornadoes and effects they have and preparing for tornadoes in the U.S., talk to hurricanes and several states are recovering from the effects of hurricane Laura. We're in the middle of hurricane season now. We talked about the thunderstorms that result that create significant rain. It can cause flooding and damage to collections. If you are interested in that previous webinar there's a link on the tran8 page. Today I want to talk about collections we think about. While the buildings house our collections offer protection from the elements and provide a place for readers to use the materials we spent a lot of time investing in the building itself and its openness can be a threat to library collections. We are familiar with managing risk in our personal lives. We've insurance on homes and expensive possessions. We were seatbelts when we drive even though most of us have never had an accident. We plan ahead and it's good to develop the same type of awareness, risk assessment, and prevention planning that we use in our personal lives. It's important to take this to work with us as we work as librarians. Preparing

for the unthinkable means recognizing risks do exist. During sometime in your library career a disaster will happen or may have already happens. Having a well developed response plan means developing and organizational culture where risks are assessed and response is well-planned and even rehearsed with your staff. This will include a recovery effort. And which return material to the shelf. A bit about what these disasters are. The most common disaster in all libraries is a flood. Not from rain, not from overflowing streams, but from the building systems and water. The average library has miles of pipes. This list is a list of common commercial buildings. Along with miles of pipes are fittings and systems where water can escape. While you can't see inside the walls for these pipes are hidden there are places where we walk by every single day where pipes are expose. The photo shows a supply pipe for the sprinkler system which is tucked of the way in stairwell. It supports is the system and reduces risk of fire the system itself presents a risk. A pie plate this should be on a list of risks to see if there any changes in physical state that might indicate something going wrong with it. It's part of the risks to monitor.

Pipes hidden in drop ceilings can reveal the presence and telltale ways. We've all seen this. The supply pipe for the sprinkler head you can see in the tile ceiling is leaking inside the ceiling. While, I might be a slow leak now and discoloring the tile it's likely, if not dealt with, going to turn into something major. Things not dealt with when their small become expensive to deal with. Sprinkler systems. Most buildings have them. If your building is old you may be under a different code in which are not required to update. If the building is renovated state laws require you to update. Especially for buildings where there's a good mix of public. How these work, the type that shown there the road bulb in this case is activated by heat. If the ceiling temperature reaches over a certain level they are color-coded. The bulb boils and bursts the glass and the sprinkler is activated which is the picture on the right. Unfortunately, these bulbs are fragile. When a sprinkler is activated 35 gallons of water per minute going to come out. The cutoff valve is nowhere near the activation point. You may have a different type of sprinkler where the system is held together by a metal tab. That melts at a certain temperature. Those are stronger and less easily damaged. They can be damaged if they are hit hard enough and you'd be surprised how we times workers coming in the building with ladders and scaffolding managed to whack sprinkler head. In the library I worked a crew late at night replacing light bulbs swing a ladder and it took an hour to turn it off. 35 gallons per minute. Fire is a significant risk to collections but it's less common. The frequent cause of fires is something entirely preventable. The use of space heaters were it's cold in the winter and people want one around her desk or their work area and the over use of extension cords. A library should have a policy that prevents the use of these or inspects how extension cords are being used. In older buildings it's very common to need extension cords because they didn't need as much electricity if you're using extension cords regularly in place of conventional wiring you should get the funds to do a work order and have more outlets installed in turn that extension into permanent wiring. Space heaters can overload electrical circuits in be a source of fire. It's safer to get the physical plan to work with you to figure out why it's cold in the building and rebalance it. While fewer people smoke these days developing rigorously enforced policies a significant way to minimize fire. Unfortunately, in the U.S. arson is a frequent cause of library fires. The best way to minimize the risk of arson is to try to eliminate pockets and stack areas

where arsonists feel they are out of sight, they can assemble materials are going to use and that's how they operate. Be improving sightlines is trying to minimize where there in a corner somewhere. They tried to keep people out in the open. At the floor where collections are they try to minimize those places in hidden corners. It's an arson fire. It occurred in 2003. If a fire occurs in your building the fire marshal will inspect the site and tried to determine the cause and fire. In the photo arson investigators are extracted extracting a sample of would from a hotspot. In area that burned more than the area around it. There's not wiring or any kind of system that shorted out. What they're doing is taking up samples of the flooring and ceiling in that pan. It will be heated and air will be extracted and analyzed to determine if an accelerant like gasoline or flammable liquid was used. The important issue for you is that if arson is suspected, the library becomes a crime scene. You will not be allowed into the building. The building will be sealed off to allow investigators to have free access to it. Your collections are smoked damaged. Investigation is proceeding and mold can grow. There are cases where having a plan in place, having maps to special collection items or certain items you need to rescue because of their age importance there are instances where people can be allowed to go into that particular area and rescue those materials. Will talk about working with first responders and mapping things. The other main causes improving things in the building itself. Renovation, the swelling going on, heavy equipment in library, heat being applied to roof and roof sealants are a major cause of fires. The library I worked at for 12 years had two small fires during a renovation project due to welding or the failure of newly installed mechanical system. The library in Kansas had a major fire in 2018. It was caused by the use of propane heated tar on the library roof. Damper soaks materials that have been in the fire or a flood or flooded self due to sprinklers or other currents were water so collections or the failure in the summer or after hurricane were power has been off can cause a disaster such as a mold bloom. Sometimes due to cutbacks which a lot of libraries are facing because of COVID-19 there's a temptation to save on heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning setpoints. Unfortunately, trying to save money by allowing the humidity to increase can result in a mold bloom which is far costlier to clean the books and restore the collection to use. This is the result of what can happen after a fire if you are not allowed to go back in the building. Unfortunately, first responders are critical action is to protect people. They are not there to protect collections. Not there to protect the building with its historic and they recognize that. There sometimes this tension about going back into the building with safe and determine what you're gonna do and any first responders have to protect people keep them away from harmful things which is a building compromised by a fire or flood. In all this, planning is not an option. One of the first things I typically recommend is you feel like you have an institutional need. You may have had a small disaster in your library. The experience didn't go well and he would like to improve. What I suggest is forming a disaster response planning task force. These are people enthusiastic, interested, and willing to volunteer their time under a ministry of support to sitting down and going through the building and looking at the risks that are featured. You want to develop a checklist of things to monitor. If there ceiling tiles that have staining lies it doing that? If there's pipes exposed or known problems with the building to the point of sealants around windows things like this where you know there are problems and issues want to develop a checklist. That becomes the basis of a risk assessment in terms of physical things. You want to monitor those systems. As you develop this plan a big part is communicating what you're about what you're trying to do

with your library administration in your building maintenance and security staff. Will talk more about what's involved in the plan in a bit. One of the risks is risks to the collection itself. If you lost your collection how would you prove you owned it? Where is your documentation of holdings? To have catalog records? In inventory of collection? Do you have older collection materials that are holder harder to replace? Special collection materials? Some artifactual value. The location of the building can be of concern if you have valuable materials in a spot where an HVAC chiller may leak or a furnace room. Some other section where mechanical systems might fail. A word about floor storage. Every single library I worked for a muscle libraries I've been and has a rumor there collections that are not on shelves that are in removed storage that are in boxes marked and frequently there sitting on the floor. This is a bad thing because cardboard will wick up twice its weight in water. If there's a minimal leak boxes sitting on the floor will quickly become a problem because the cardboard were soak up the water. Pouts are everywhere. You can get them from lumber yards, dumpsters on campus. Things have been delivered. The photo on the right shows a neatly organized pallet. Boxes on the top, the pallet gives you four or five inches of space where you can have a sprinkler activation in the room and the top of this group of boxes is protected by plastic sheeting. If you look at these situations if there was a sprinkler activation the boxes would not fare well at all. Is have a major effort to try it out. Per the planning you do is to go through and ask yourself questions. Just for the reference picture if you walked into your building one morning and saw this who do you call? Do you know your facility staff. If a sprinkler is activated how do you get it turned off? Who has the keys to thanks? If water is flowing out from a door who has the keys? People go on vacation. People call in sick. If that person isn't there who has the keys? If you need supplies how do you get them? If you have a lot of collections in remote areas and they've pipe sprinkler heads do you have any remote loggers that could warn you if there's a leak in their? While were talking about disasters with paper-based collections the information technology we use is a risk. You want to make sure these essential business systems are backed up. Where the backups are off-site. Who would restore the systems for you. In some cases with public libraries where they lie on the Wi-Fi or your own Internet access get them up and running is a public service. You're developing a risk checklist. Are there known building issues? They tend to be areas with less air circulation, higher immunity, in many cases lights on timers or motion sensors. More an issue of mold. How often does someone go out to inspect them? Any storage areas where materials are directly on the floor? That's a problem. Any Windows that could break in the storm. Are your collection items inventoried? Can you prove it? Are your IT systems backed up. Do you consistently monitor holding and collection areas? Part of planning is to form the task force. Do the checklist for cataloging and inventory collection. Do you know how your insurance works? What sort of documentation is required? A lot of organizations are self-insured. If a policy that sits on top of that. [Indiscernible -- audio cutting out] that policy kicks in. You should create maps of different areas on the floor you're concerned about where there are special collection materials as well as water cutoff valves. We will talk about this more for certain amount of supplies. Small disaster is desirable. You want to inventory those and keep them in a dedicated space. you plan communication is essential. You communicate what you're trying to do with management. Train your staff. Work with collection building maintenance, your building security and in many cases local fire departments will do walk-throughs or come to the building to see how long it takes to get there make sure they know the route and you can arrange to

have a conversation with them about the building in terms of special collections. Get into the building to rescue certain special collection items. One item that's typically forgotten in a disaster, the press will show up if the library is burning, there's a flood, or some kind of situation where the building is compromised and people to evacuate the building. You need an appropriate response plan for talking to the press. Decide to the spokesperson is. Encourage your staff to not talk to any reporter that walks up. You can develop templates. Ensure the public that you're on top of the situation. This is true whether constituents and stakeholders our students on campus or citizens. Were the hardest things to do is try to find any kind of space near the library or immediately off side of it where you can remove materials to put them on tables and lay them out. As a part of the insurance part of what you can do is arrange insurance rider that if the disaster situation reaches the level were catastrophic insurance is activated the contract with disaster recovery service can be part of that disaster response and can be paid for by a catastrophic policy. Building environmental risks assessed and monitored. You have a disaster response team. You have supplies. You have a plan. Essential part is a telephone tree with staff and facilities that you regularly maintain keep up to date. These are the people are going to call if you get called on the weekend. Something horrible is going down or security officer goes in the building to make sure things okay and sees water pouring out or see something going on wrong the building. The importance of communicate with administration, building maintenance and security I can't emphasize enough. These are the people are going to back you up. They're going to be impressed by your effort and support you. You need to contact the fire department to turn off sprinklers however this is organized. The library I showed the melted computers was the state of every single computer in the entire building. It got that hot because of the fire. It's important when you develop this plan that you print copies of it. A paper copy something you're going to organize in a binder. You're going to use dividers to separate the different sections. You're going to label it to make sure everyone has the latest version and it allows you to have a binder we can put laminated sheets or instructions as well as maps. If you can't go in the building you can take this laminated sheet and hand it to someone who's authorized to go in the building and try to find collection items. If the power is off because building systems have been damaged Internet is off, you don't want disaster plan to be on your computer at work. You need to have a copy where you can access it. In the many years I've been part of a disaster team disasters really happen between Monday through Friday 9 to 5 p.m. They frequently happen late night to early hours of the morning and on weekends. Or over holidays. Times when you have no way to get the library and your computer is not accessible. This is a list of basic disaster supplies people typically supply. Data loggers for remote monitoring. Not is essential. You can certainly expand the to an even bigger list. Depending on what kind of space you have to store things and what likely risks you've assist you have an issue with. I worked in a large library in a city and a high water table that was close to the ocean. The building was built in error where there were not check valves on roof drains. During hurricanes and storms rainwater would flow down the pipes and backup and come out in the basement floor. We had an extensive array of materials and pumps and things to pump out water. Not necessarily something everybody needs. The important part is you can access where your library is, the age, and what you're likely risks are. Go to special collection items first. It's not as likely to be easily replaced. It's the skills conserver needs to stabilize and restore them. Business records are vital. This is proof of operation. You need the equitation for

insurance. When you're in the stacks and you're assessing the damage from a fire or water you always deal with the books on the top shelf and go down. Any water or dirt and debris is going to fall on the lower items anyway. Take those off and go successfully down. Depending on kind of disaster was fire tends to burn up and water is going to seep the lowest level and go down. Microforms depending on your collection are replaceable. At a great expense but they can be replaced. You most likely of copies. Computers and hard drives are backed up other places. In some cases, if your computer melted the hard drive may be able to be removed and the data recovered from it. The important part there is that you want to make sure it's backed up. Going back to some the things on the supply list. Plastic sheeting. For my own personal experience is the librarians friend. Having cheap dropcloth that you can buy at any hardware store in supply is a great way to easily throw it up over the stack ranges shown, cover collections to prevent things from getting wet. It's nice and dry underneath. Doesn't take physical effort to rip it out of the package and have a partner rev the end of it and throw it over stack and a person stands on the other side. Dealing as per the recovery effort. You want to find the clay coated paper first. These are smooth glossy magazine paper. You want to get in between those pages and without as much water and change the toweling. The picture shows a book stuffed with paper towels. These are relatively cheap and they're just restroom paper towels. The important part is if the book is allowed to drive with stamp the paper will become hard as plaster of parents and you will be able to turn pages the book. I had a small digital camera on the list of supplies. A camera can coming use. Most likely we all have better cameras on our phones. Depending on your need and ability to have one of these it's good to have a nice portable -- this month waterproof. Have a digital camera through to monitor and document a situation when you go back into library. Take pictures of what things look like. As you clean things up and do your recovery and things go back to normal we have short memories for how bad things work. It's good to document the extent of your effort. Camera can also be used to document the decisions you've made about materials. What the picture shows is those ordinary copier paper and a printer were labels were printed to signify the condition of materials. The way you would use this is you take a picture of this particular target I would say damaged, destroyed, damp. Needs repair, discard. Whatever category you want to document. The materials that fit that triaged category. Take a picture of the target. Then take a picture of the physical item. Document the call number. All the photos you take of materials past that initial target are the materials in that category. If you need to document it in a different category take a photo of that target and all the materials past that target image. This can be a valuable tool the items you discarded were beyond salvaging. It can be and necessary part of the recovery effort and self-insurance stuff in Tatian depending on how your institution were's. There is limits. We are not supermen or women. Safety is the primary thing you need to consider when going back into the building that's been compromised by a building flood or a fire. You may have alternative lighting place. If the disaster is beyond what you can recently put on a few tables that is probably too much. If the items are not dampened actually soaking wet pick up the books out of pools of water on the floor. This may be more than your staff can handle. You probably need to either be comfortable writing off large portions of that collection or to call in disaster response and recovery service. Maybe paid for by insurance. As a part of your disaster planning it's good to have some commercial freezer space that may be available or some way to get materials into a freezer. Soaking wet materials will mold within 2 to 3 days. You will not be able to get as much

water out of them. Some packing out materials to a commercial freezer that is colder than the freezer in your kitchen or basement. This essentially freezes the bacteria that may start the mold and buys you time so you can move extensive amounts of material into a commercial freezer and have it freezer space on call, rented by the month depending on how much time you need to make your decisions about that material. You can bring that material back in and make your decision about whether it's worth treating it vacuum freeze drying it, or replacing it. That's the highlights. I've done disaster workshops where we can spend all day talking about this. Thank you for listening. I look forward to your questions.

Thank you David. Let's see if we have some questions here. Has anyone had arsenic or? David, honey had been your experience?

Yes. No one knows why. Not to get to the psychology of it. There's a mental situation where people are pyromaniacs and they like seeing things burn one thing they like to see burn our libraries. The two that I've direct experience with a person was in the library in both those cases that staff noticed, seem suspicious but didn't seem to be carrying the books so they were aware of this person and they taken down and description. They were thinking about contacting security. I would be reluctant to do that. Just because a person is acting different. This person took books and paper material and found a spot in the corner and at a time where there were not many people in the library manage to start fires in multiple locations. A couple the first and amount to much. One of them did successfully touch off a major building fire that spreads multiple floors and it got so hot that the aluminum great structure for the drop ceilings in our commercial buildings that aluminum melted. There are sections that are integrated. Recovery effort went on for a number of years they tried to find replacement volumes. They explain why the books smell like what. They did what they could to restore life and get back to normal.

There's a great book called the library. It's the Los Angeles Public Library. It's a fantastic book. Jesse makes a comment. The USGA stacks management will not record. Kerry makes a comment the whole library in the basement Jane Canfield said us that experience in Puerto Rico planning is essential know I may planning is necessary. You know about earthquakes. The last one was 100 years after the 6.4. We had to service other buildings with no plan for doing so. Were back in the building after COVID-19. Second earthquake happened. A lot of things going on. Only a branch campus open doing virtual reference. Not for losing entire branch campus. She has a long story here. It's in the chat. Very interesting stuff. Please give that a look. Jane mentioned anyone want to consult on what not to do. Email Jane at POC RDD year. Safety concerns about buildings are extra precautions for employees with mobile issues and respiratory problems. Are there alternatives to water sprinklers as means of fire suppression.

There was or for archive situations. They rely on fire doors being controlled by the collection area in terms of being able to suppress the oxygen in the normal atmosphere. It's a dry type of system where the system is activated, a siren goes off, staff run out, the doors closed and gas is heavier than air shows it to the floor, fills the space where the collection is and the fire can't get the oxygen it needs and goes out. Unfortunately this is not cheap or something you can do a large open building.

Heather says brings back memories. We to flood that flooded our entire library. Kathy said we've also had people urinate on certain sections. Nancy says I learned not all warehouses take smoke damage materials because they don't want the smell contaminating the storage space.

That is true. That requires planning and negotiation. I worked at a library where we did have some difficulty finding space and eventually were able to find a commercial freezer that belong to a company in frozen fish. They were willing to give us so many cubic feet of space case with collections. We had to pay for the cleaning of it so they could put fish back into it. That was per the contract.

Amy says, would you recommend any specific disaster plan template like D plan from any DCC.

Yes. She gives the URL.

There are number of them out there. That particular one from the Northeast document conservation Center is a good guide. I was afraid of the wrath time. Maybe I need to add that to this webinar in the future. There are templates out there and any of these you see is a good one.

She said to have a favorite is that your favorite?

That's probably the one I'm most familiar with. As your filling this out after not be led down a path that doesn't apply to your situation. Think of your own library, your own building, room staff capability you know clear stakeholders are. That's an important thing to keep in mind. The last two things in this template like what sort of collection objects to have? Art, paintings? Were trying to do this in a broad sense for all kinds of situations where one size doesn't fit all. The plans and templates are very good. Keep your own situation and focus wire filling them out.

Maria says what is the recommendation to install plastic rules on top of stacks in auto Compaq showing?

In terms of a disaster? To try to understand the question. Some auto Compaq shelving automatically goes into a parking maneuver if the fire detection system goes off. You can put plastic sheeting of a different section. The beauty of plastic sheeting is it doesn't take up dimensional thickness. I've seen it over top of Compaq shelving where as long as it's not down on the floor we can get into the track the shelving can move back and forth but the plastic sheeting over top of it.

Interesting. Dave mentions she's gonna reach out to you. Kerry said, I don't know if this is acceptable recommendation but I remember learning about a dry pipe sprinkler system where the water doesn't enter the pipe until it's detected. That way just damaging the sprinkler had will cause a flood.

There are dry pipe systems. Frequently a dry pipe system is between the water and the had is an inert gas like nitrogen. When the sprinkler head is activated there's a time delay. Frequently, that time delay is not long enough for anyone to find it, going to spend the room, contact the fire department or whoever has the ability to shut the thing off. The sprinkler will be activated and there will be a hissing sound as inert gases pushed out but in the minute or two it takes to do that the water is right behind it and there's not a lot you can do. The system that says is this a real fire then send it out. Tracy has a graphic common. I will not read it. Something somebody did to damage books. We will skip over that one. Interesting comment. Summary one of the URL. And DCC

I just.org or.net. Just a Google search.

It's any DCC.org.

Jane mentioned if your local museum or archive they can have a great local plan that you can use for ideas.

That brings up a good point. When you're developing the plan talk to colleagues. Network. Reach out to other people the same position you are further ahead. See what they've learned that you can apply to your own situation.

Kathy put the URL in. James put the URL. D plan.org. Lisa says dry pipe can result in sludge being sprayed out.

I will say this to you. Inspector activations the water that comes out does not look like it came out of the faucet. Frequently very rusty. Oil and another sludge from put the system together. It's frequently going to stain the materials.

Who might be going a slight bit long. These are good questions. Okay. We've time for more questions. I've it couple questions myself. Datalogger, what does that mean. I'm not familiar with that concept.

It means a small battery-powered device that's designed to measure temperature, humidity, or ingress of water to put you decide. You can locate these in certain areas around the library. They usually have a frequency you can set them as to how longer going to monitor at what interval. It provides you a graph around temperature and humidity. If you're having issues in the stack where seen mold spot on the spines of books these are good thing to have because if you tell facilities you have mold on books it feels to humid Jurgen get that yeah, yeah, yeah whatever. If you have the datalogger you can say the temperature is this over 24 hour period that's data that's undeniable. In the case of a water longer there are different kinds of these loggers depending on what your need is for there somewhere you physically stick a computer probe into the longer. There are loggers you going to network and download the data remotely. In the case of the water monitors they've a sensor on the floor so for pipe bursts and there's

water pouring into close stack area that nobody goes into the logger is going to report there's water coming in and sound the alarm. It can range from an audible alarm that somebody has to here all the way to sophisticated levels. It's using a computerized device where you can't be all the time.

Of expensive?

They range from 800 to thousands.

It covers an entire room?

There's a big basement collection. You probably need at least two in opposite areas of the room. If you have a single collection area try to find out you're using the one alarm put one more the lowest level of the floor is and bleed or not, if there's a drain in the floor it's not necessarily the lowest level. Floors are not always even. We did a remote logging situation with the floor where we carry around a watering can dump the water and watched for tran2.

The other question I have is any new technologies you're aware of coming along? Anything on the horizon developing?

There is in terms of fire detection systems. There far more sophisticated than the typical heat sensing mechanical system where a bowl bursts. There are sophisticated systems that are breathing in the atmosphere and analyze chemical components the result of combustion. They are good at detecting fires smoldering level. It might not be visible for some time. They are very expensive. This is a thing national museums and art galleries by to protect their material. The hope is that they start expensive. They do get cheaper. Other places can take it manage of them.

Thank you David. We are over time. If you have more questions keep them coming in. I will go into my wrapup comments. If you questions put them in the chat box. First, like to thank Devon for another great webinar. I learned so much in these webinars. Also, I would like to think my colleague to keep everything running smoothly. Don't forget our upcoming webinar. Maybe the only advantage of COVID-19 is were doing more webinars. We have five webinar scheduled for the rest of September. Next one is next Thursday. Pharmaceutical resource services available for COVID-19. It's Emily Wilde at Princeton. Don't forget to register for virtual 2020 depository library conference October 2223. I had one commitment from the Internet archive. That should be exciting. Check that out. You receive notice of all our upcoming webinars. Sign up for news and events alert service. At the bottom of tran8 homepage. From the Academy webpage link to an index section at the bottom of the homepage you can view upcoming webinars, access pass webinars and link to web form to volunteer to present the webinar. I should've done this earlier. If you could put the satisfaction survey in there please do that into the chat box. I have a link. Core is going to put a link in there for David's past presentations. He's done many presentations and most of them are in the training Academy. He's gonna show you ways to do those things. Already in the chat. Thank you, Corey. Great webinar. Let's see if we any other

questions. Watershed out's. Fantastic. All that. Super important. I think we've covered all the bases. With that, I will close things out. Thank you one more time David. Fantastic webinar. Thank you Corey, thank you audience. Come back for all the webinars and conferences that we offer to FDLP. Come back next Thursday. It will be a terrific one. Have a great rest the day. Thank you.

[Event Concluded]