CHAPTER 7

PRESERVATION PROGRAM IN ARCHIVE

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Course Outcomes:

Identify the needs in planning preservation program.

Understand the deterioration factors and methods of control

1.0 Definition

Preservation: A term referring to the passive protection of archival material in which no physical or chemical treatment to the item occurs.

Conservation: The intrusive protection of archival material, by the minimal physical and chemical treatments necessary to resist further deterioration, which will not adversely affect the integrity of the original.

2.0 Planning for preservation programme

Concepts of preservation programme consists of:

- 1) Preservation planning is essential to good records and archives management.
- It is better to focus on preventive preservation measures and ensure adequate environmental and physical controls than to focus on conservation treatments for one object to the exclusion of others in the institution.
- 3) Preservation should operate as part of the overall management of the institution.
- 4) Preservation policies and plans need to be coordinated with other organisational requirements

2.1 IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT

Good preservation practice is required throughout the institution. The importance of preservation programme are:

- 1) cost-effective way to protect records
 - to protect records and archives is to ensure the good and orderly physical and administrative management of the entire organisation
- 2) selection of good quality equipment
 - quality equipment in offices or repositories (boxes, trolleys, ladders or steps) will result in a good service, which not only assists the users but also minimises the damage done to the records or archives as a result of their being used.

- 3) repair of damaged materials
 - bearing on the physical condition of the archival materials for repair. The physical protection of materials is considered in the overall planning process
- 4) set standards for preservation activities
 - set standards for a whole range of activities within the archival institution and the rules for handling original material by staff or researchers
- 5) physical care and protection of records and archives
 - input into decisions about types of paper or folders used, on the construction or adaptation of records storage areas, particularly archival buildings or records centres, and on the way in which files are stored throughout the organisation

2.2 STEPS IN PRESERVATION PLANNING

Preservation encompasses many activities, including;

- 1) conducting a preservation survey to assess the present state of care of records and archives
- 2) transferring and accessioning selected records
- 3) storing material properly
- 4) maintaining environmental conditions suitable to the material stored
- 5) providing accurate and detailed means of access to avoid overhandling of archival materials
- 6) handling material carefully
- 7) maintaining good housekeeping
- 8) deciding whether damaged material should be copied in some way or sent to conservation
- 9) maintaining disaster control plans.

3.0 Deterioration factor and method; of control

Deterioration Factors	Explanation
Chemical	 unwanted constituents at the atmosphere such as oxides of carbon, sulphur, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphides
Biological	 bacteria, viruses, fungi, other microorganisms and their associated toxins. They have the ability to adversely affect archival materials in a variety of ways
Environmental	 Humidity, temperature, light and air-borne pollutants that contribute to the deterioration of archival materials.
Physical	 a deterioration cause by casual attitude of the archives staff as well as the users
Natural	 natural phenomenon that might have a negative effect on humans or the environment. For example Fires, floods, storms, earthquakes, etc

Deterioration factor and causes

Deterioration Factors	Causes
Chemical	AcidityAtmospheric gases
Biological	FungiMildew and mouldBacteria
Environmental	 Temperature and Relative Humidity (RH) Light Fire and water Air pollution
Physical	 Negligence Rough handling Vandalism Inappropriate conservation treatment
Natural	 Fires, floods, storms, earthquakes, etc

Methods of control (Chemical)

Causes	Method of control
 Acidity 	 Store archival materials in <u>acid-free containers</u> Using acid-free storage materials. Remove all clips, staples, pins, string, tape, and other extraneous items from archival material; these may be acidic or rusty. (Use plastic or stainless steel clips if necessary). Use metal shelving whenever possible
 Atmospheric gases 	 Use quality of any specific piece of paper. When archival materials are acidic to begin with, poor environmental conditions can easily affect their stability and longevity.

Methods of control (Biological)

Causes	Method of control
 Fungi Mildew and mould Bacteria 	 Check incoming material for signs of insects before it is placed into storage. Store infested items away from other archival material until they can be cleaned. Never eat or drink in the storage or research areas. Keep the archives clean and uncluttered Eliminating dark, warm corners perfect for nesting If necessary, set traps or poisoned baits to catch rodents. Fumigation Install temperature and humidity controls

Methods of control (Environmental)

Causes	Method of control
 Temperature and Relative Humidity (RH) 	 install a thermometer in each room in the archives (to indicate any fluctuations over time and give you a clear idea of the quality of your storage facilities). Check the temperature regularly, keep a record of the daily temperatures Use a hygrometer to measure relative humidity install fans to circulate or cool air

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 Fire and water 	 destruction caused by water and fire is not common but accidental
 Air pollution 	 use devices such as humidifiers and dehumidifiers avoid using original items in displays or exhibits

Methods of control (Environmental)

Causes	Method of control
• Light	 use blinds to cut out sun store archival materials away from light keep the lights off or low install ultraviolet filters over fluorescent lighting Replace fluorescent lighting with incandescent lamps wrap materials in archival tissue and box them in lightproof containers Monitor light levels regularly

Methods of control (Physical)

Causes	Method of control
 Negligence Rough handling Vandalism 	 Handle archival materials as little as possible. Keep your hands clean and wear cotton gloves. Never use ink on archival materials Substitute copies - either photocopies or microfilm, for worn, damaged, or sensitive originals. Make sure researchers do not mishandle materials - Bending, folding, tracing, or writing on them Examine archival materials after use Store materials securely in folders and boxes
Inappropriate conservation treatment	 Never use any kind of adhesive tape Do not add to or write on archival material Do not laminate documents

Methods of control (Natural)

Causes	Method of control
 Fires, floods, storms, earthquakes, etc 	 Disaster plan/preparedness Before disaster During disaster After disaster Implement vital records program











Thank You