



PRESERVATION OF BUDDHIST TREASURES RESOURCE is the free online resource for monasteries and communities, with practical information on digital documentation, risk assessment and disaster recovery, safer storage, and preservation of thangka and other treasures. The resource comes from over 50 years of preservation work in monasteries.



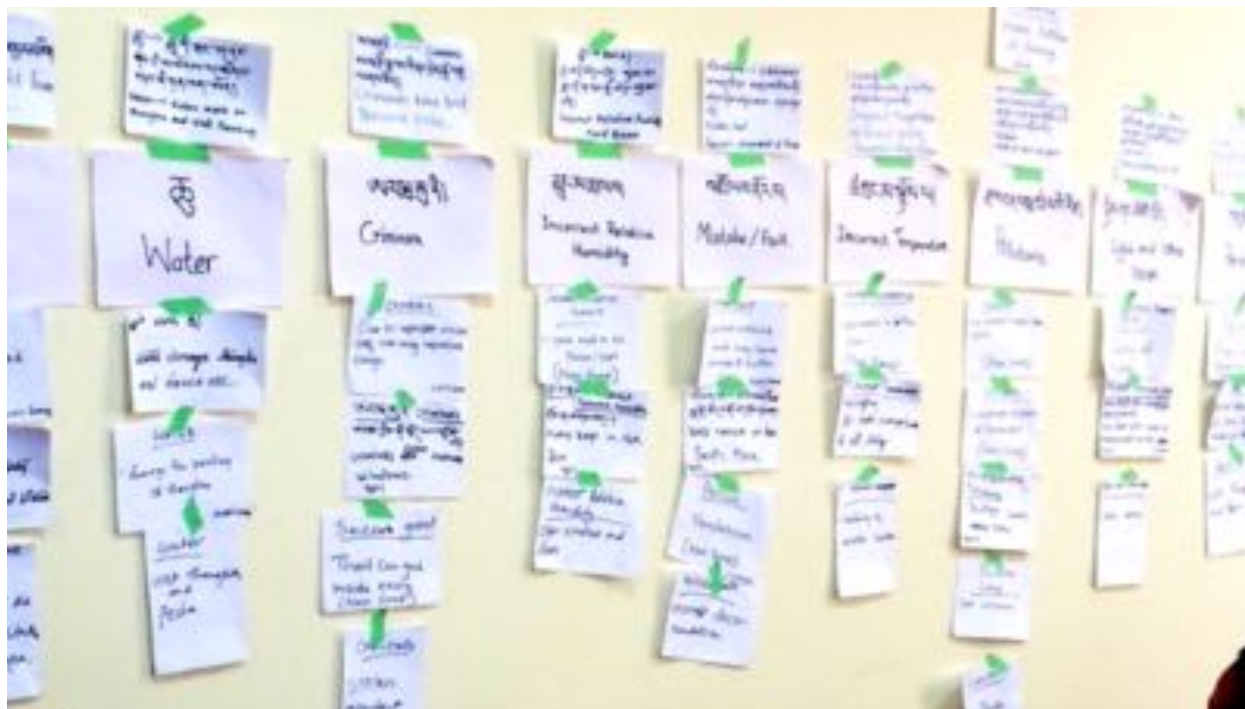
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RISK ASSESSMENT: PESTS

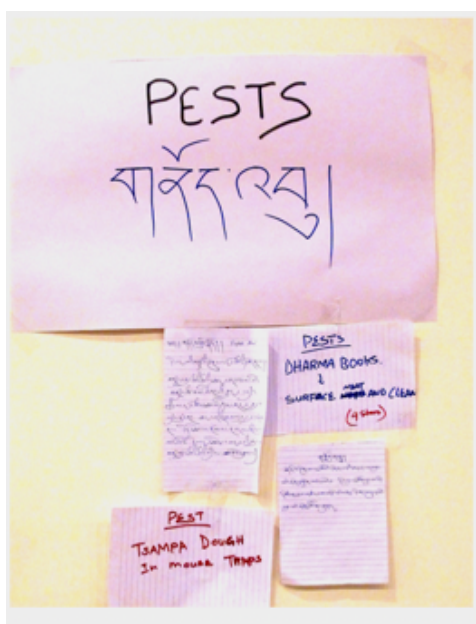
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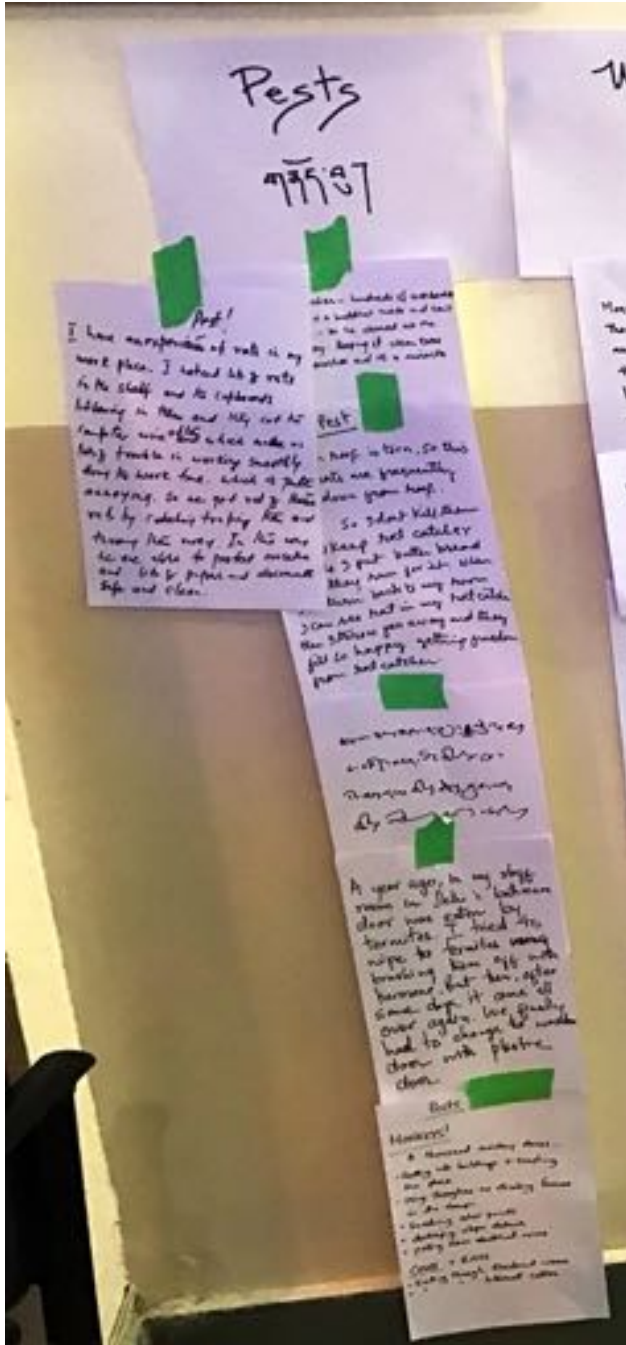
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Introduction



Risk Assessment by monks and nuns according to categories of risk and their own experiences of how these risks have damaged their own monastery treasures





Monastery experiences with pests are described by participants during **Preservation of Monastery Treasures Workshops**

Stories about Pests from Monks, Nuns, and Community Members, Translated into English:

“Monkeys! A thousand monkey stories....

- *Getting into buildings and trashing the place*
- *Using thangkas as climbing in the Gompa*
- *Smashing solar panels*
- *Destroying stupa details*
- *Pulling down electrical wires”*

“Cows and Rats

Eating through electrical wires

Eating through internet cables”

“I have an experience of rats in my workplace. I noticed lots of rats in the shelf and its cupboards littering in them and they cut the lamp wires often which is lots of trouble in working smoothly during the work time, which is quite annoying. So we get rid of these rats by trapping them and throwing them away. In this way we are able to protect ourselves and keep papers and documents safe and clean.”

“...Our roof is torn so ...rats are frequently coming down from the roof...I don't kill them but keep rat catcher and I put butter bread so they run for it. When I return to my room, I can see rat in my rat catcher then I throw far away and they feel so happy getting freedom from rat catcher...”

“A year ago, in my staff room in Delhi's bathroom door was eaten by termites. I tried to wipe the termites, brushing them off with kerosene. But then, after some days, it came all over again. We finally had to change the wooden door with plastic door.”

“Silverfish eat pecha”

“Flies pass stool on painting”

“Rat and insects eat all holy books, and thangkas...”

In monasteries, there is the profound concern about not causing harm or killing any sentient beings. Insects and rodents live in monasteries and shedras and eat valuable older pechas, thangkhas, enter inside statues to eat blessing substances, and eat through wooden treasures. Termites can weaken the monastery buildings. What to do? Many monasteries use mothballs, which can cause cancer in humans but do not really discourage insects. Monasteries have different approaches to this concern, involving killing insects and rats, or no killing allowed. These days, museums and archives approach this by working with the building to prevent pests from entering and to clean often to stop their life cycle. What is the approach in your monasteries and dharma centers where insects, rodents, monkeys, etc., are damaging dharma treasures?

Why are some creatures called “pests”? They are considered pests when they cause loss and damage, whether it is economic loss, or aesthetic and cultural damage to our treasures. Pests also cause physical and emotional sickness to humans.



There are many types of living creatures within a monastery. Relating to them is often not a simple matter.

The threat of pests is complicated. While pests, such as insects and rodents, destroy precious treasures, many Buddhist teachers say that you are not allowed to kill anything. You need to know who decides whether you are allowed to kill pests or not in your own monastery or community and how you can deter pests without killing them.

Once a Buddhist teacher had instructed his monks that they were not allowed to kill anything. A very important treasure made from wood that had belonged to his predecessor had holes in the wood from insects, and it was filled with many dead insects. The conservator who was helping to preserve it was asked to remove the dead insects. She asked the Buddhist teacher what to do if there were some live insects there, which the cleaning might harm. In this case, the Buddhist teacher said it was different, that these decisions should be made carefully for each situation, and that this is a decision that should be made by the Head of the Monastery or Lineage, both in general and for specific treasures.

MONASTERY PESTS

Insects

Some of your monastery's insect guests include termites, cockroaches, flies, silverfish, spiders, "clothes moths," carpet beetles, and more. Each insect has its own life cycle; some are dormant in winter and have different appetites in terms of eating your monastery treasures.

The pest situation differs in every monastery and community and insects are everywhere. In one monastery, for example, once every year for two days, millions of insects would swarm from the jungle towards the very large and very white stupa. The white marble became black from insects. If you did not want to kill insects, you could not even walk near the stupa because there were so many. The monks and nuns did not know what to do. While the monks and nuns did not want to kill the insects, thousands of tourists did want to kill them, and stomped on them in order to gain entrance to the stupa. The Head Rinpoche of the monastery wanted to find out why so many insects appeared every year for two days. After extensive research, Pestlist.com colleagues explained that the insects slept all year in the jungle, and for two days, when it suddenly became warm and the sun changed, they wanted to go towards the light, and the white stupa was the brightest object they could see. The Rinpoche requested a compassionate solution, and one suggestion was to build a low, bright white wall located closer to the jungle, so that the insects would rush to this wall rather than farther to the white stupa.

Monastery buildings as well as the treasure contents are all vulnerable to pests. Which pests, and what to do in a compassionate manner, depends on where the monastery is located, the climate, the topography, and the decisions of monastery administrators. Here are some examples and how they might look in your monastery.

Flies

A good example of pest damage to monastery treasures is flies on thangka.



Flies often shelter behind thangka. This image shows flyspecks on the back of a thangka where the painting is sewn into the textile surround. Sometimes flies are attracted to the food and liquor offered during pujas and flicked towards the shrine, leaving offerings on the actual thangka.

Flies often shelter and congregate behind thangkas. Sometimes you can easily see flyspecks on the back of a thangka where the painting is sewn into the surrounding textile at the top, as in the image above. As for the front of thangkas, sometimes flies are attracted to the food and liquor offered during pujas (and flicked towards the shrine area). What you are noticing on the front of your thangka could be accretions or staining from the puja offerings, or the spots could be from flies.

Flyspecks can be damaging at the time, but after that, if you try to remove them, you can leave a cone-shaped hole and physical losses in not only the beautiful paint layers but also the ground layer beneath, and sometimes into the cloth support. And since you would not want to remove spots left from sacred blessing substances, it might be best to leave it “as is.”

One Buddhist teacher did not want to destabilize the physical condition of his historic thangka by removing the flyspecks, so he asked me to remove only their visibility by toning them in with a 0000 brush and reversible colour. This is the approach often used by museums. Conservation is about reversibility whenever possible, stabilizing, while respecting age and history.

Gouging out dormant flyspecks can cause damage that is not reversible. I once saw someone teaching monks how to “clean” their thangkas by using sharp wooden sticks to gouge out the flyspecks. The damage left behind to the iconographic painting from this gouging was indeed unfortunate and irreversible.

Other Insects

Clothes moths, carpet beetles, roaches, silverfish, and other insects all go after the most vulnerable collections. For example, a silk or woolen robe that has fur trim; silk and wool themselves are vulnerable, and fur trim also is vulnerable. Feathers that may be used in shrine vessels, traditional texts, and any organic materials that are damp are all very attractive to insects.

Moths



Moths can seriously damage your treasures. If you see these forms of the moth cycle of life, it is time for a full inspection. In this picture, first is the carcass of an adult moth, then moth larva, the outside casing for moth larva, and “frass” (insect feces).

(image CCI)

Both webbing and case-making moths are hard to get rid of once they are settled into your monastery treasures inside of the monastery. Some monasteries use pheromone traps to find out where webbing moths are concentrated, for example, a woolen robe that has been stored in a damp room for a few years, and not worn or inspected, was a comfortable home for the moths.

The robe was quite damaged by several years of the life cycle of the moths eating through it and living in it. Following that sad discovery, the robe was aired out and vacuumed, and the room cleaned well and often. The robe was inspected often, as was the entire storage area.

The monastery caretaker purchased pheromone traps and put them around the monastery's several storage rooms, where the moths were concentrated. The truth about pheromone traps is described by the expert Louis Sorkin: "Pheromone traps only target male moths. Females aren't attracted and continue to deposit eggs as long as some males find them first before the pheromone lure. It's a false sense of security to trap males and think you are doing so well with reducing the moth population. Caterpillars are still feeding."

Some monasteries do not want to harm insects and other pests. You can detect insects when you are cleaning the lhakhang and storage rooms intensively, each season. In the spring you can look for insects, as they are attracted to light and can be found in your light fixtures and on the windowsills. Both webbing moths and carpet beetles exhibit seasonal behavior. Seasonal behavior is obvious by adult flight, but the larvae are still active, although not obvious they are still causing damage.

The life cycles of many insects relate to the temperature and relative humidity in their surroundings. This is a good reference for that: <https://museumpests.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Webbing-Clothes-Moth-3-27-17.pdf>

One approach against a suspected moth or carpet beetle infestation is to clean, wrap in sealed polyethylene packages, and inspect periodically for activity. For treatment, freezing is often used. This is not as simple as it sounds, because in many monasteries the electricity is not consistent, and thus the temperature in a freezer would not be regulated. The freezing cycle must be repeated to include larvae, the next stage of insect growth. In addition, some treasures can be damaged by freezing.

Termites

Termites attack wood, paper, and cloth, and especially damp wood that is in soil. They can cause damage to mud and plaster walls, some plastics, some metals, and even asphalt. There are different termite species, often grouped as subterranean, dampwood, drywood. The latter type doesn't require contact with the ground and can just be living in wood, wooden structure, furniture, frames, etc., so does not have moisture as a deciding factor.

Limiting sources of moisture around the perimeter of a building is a beginning, although this is very difficult in tropical climates with yearly monsoon. When termites are in books, archives often try freezing treatment, if they can use this approach in the controlled method necessary for it to be effective. Freezing is a treatment that is often used for insect infestation, but not always possible in areas with inconsistent electric power supply. Also, some monasteries choose not to kill insects and other pests.

For more information, please read: <https://museumpests.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Subterranean-Termite.pdf>



Termites have formed a tunnel in the plaster-on-wood wall of this monastery Lhakhang. The wall painting is disturbed, and the termites are causing structural damage to the building.



This monastery wall painting was created by the painted cloth, similar to that of thangka, then pasted on the wall after the painting was completed. This image shows that insects are eating the cloth, thus damaging the wall painting.

Monkeys, Birds, Dogs, Rodents

Monastery buildings are often not completely sealed and depending upon the climate, often windows and doors are open, or easily opened to create airflow for the monastics and entrance for visitors. This invites birds, monkeys, dogs, and rodents to also enter, which can result in treasures being eaten and soiled.

When preservation consultants visited a large and wealthy monastery in a remote area, the Monastery Khenpo Administrator stated that the major preservation concern of his entire monastery was monkeys. The monkeys entered the monastery through windows,

even though the windows had metal bars, through open doors that visitors came through, and even through gaps in the roof. The monkeys entered private rooms and found food and ripped apart robes and bedding. The monkeys continually try to enter the main Lhakhang and eat shrine offerings, tear apart traditional texts, throwing the pages everywhere, and throwing statues. Physical contact with monkeys can prove dangerous to humans, as they can carry rabies and brain virus, among other diseases.

To control monkeys, exclusion is the only way and that is a structural approach to the buildings themselves.





Monkeys can cause chaos and bring disease.





Birds live outside on the monastery roof, and above the windows. In some monasteries, birds fly in and nest inside the shrine structure.



Rat droppings outside of the monastery storage room for treasures shows that rats are also going inside of the storage room. An inspection showed that rats had eaten and chewed through textiles and thanka lineage treasures



Rats chewed through the bottom section of this historic thangka

According to Pest Expert Louis Sorkin, it is not only the animal feces that create problems, but also mite and insect parasites of these animals can pose a serious health threat to humans. Many of these ectoparasites live in nests of birds and rodents. Some live directly on the bodies of these animals. Some of the arthropods can act as vectors of their zoonotic diseases and transfer the diseases to humans.

Both the feces and the dead bodies of animals who enter monasteries can also become infested by dermestid beetles and tineid moths. Stored food caches of rodents can become infested with various insects and mites as well.

Poison

Often, the approach to dealing with insects and rodents involves killing them with poison. These poisons are terrible for your health. If you spray poison on a thangka, for example, the poison goes into the silk and then the next nun who touches it may become poisoned. And some of the effects of the most common poisons are cumulative.

Many gompa storage areas have Odonil or other types of mothballs made either of paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene. Neither really discourages pests and both can cause serious ill health in humans.



More toxic to humans than pests!

The smell of mothballs is very strong. Mothballs, whether naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene, are aromatic hydrocarbons and are recognized as carcinogens.

According to Louis Sorkin, naphthalene is more toxic than paradichlorobenzene (PDB). Acute (short-term) exposure of humans to naphthalene by inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact is associated with hemolytic anemia, damage to the liver, and neurological damage. Chronic (long-term) exposure of workers and rodents to naphthalene has been reported to cause cataracts and damage to the retina.

PDB toxicity affects the liver, skin, lungs, kidney, and central and peripheral nervous system. It can cause a burning sensation to the skin after prolonged contact. Exposures in the workplace and in the home to high concentrations of paradichlorobenzene have resulted in fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting, and weight loss.

The vapor of paradichlorobenzene is toxic to insects. In humans and other animals, paradichlorobenzene is broken down in the body to form other compounds that may be harmful to cells or organs such as the liver.

(Please refer to Links and Resources.) Mothballs are banned in some countries. Although used widely in India, the effectiveness of mothballs to deter insects is not strong enough to justify the damage to the health of the monks, nuns, and community members. Textiles stored in the trunks with mothballs absorb the vapors. Direct contact with mothballs can damage textiles. Often mothballs are wrapped in newsprint. Newsprint is acidic and contains wood pulp impurities and the print can rub off onto textiles.



Preservation of Monastery Treasures workshop participants are looking at the hands of the statue during Risk Assessment on-site assignment. Hands of statue hold package of Odonil, mothballs toxic to humans but not effective in deterring pests



This image show anoxic treatment of museum treasures: not many monasteries can afford this system of killing insects and larvae, and many would not choose to use it

Killing insects and larvae by removing oxygen in a controlled environment has been found to be effective, both for treatment and for storage. Not many monasteries can afford this system, but a few have tried anoxic storage bags, storage where oxygen is replaced by something else, or else the air is vacuumed out and the bag tightly sealed.

Freezing is a commonly used method of killing insects and their larvae. There is a system of how cold, how long, how much time between freezing cycles, and which treasures can be frozen without severe damage.

What to Do?

You want to exclude pests by depriving them of their favorite environments. You can take measures to keep the monkeys, insects, and birds OUT of your monastery to begin with!

And if your monastery building structure does not make it possible to keep them outside, then you can create storage units and display areas that can go a long way towards excluding them and protecting your designated monastery treasures from pest attacks.

Some suggestions for helping to “rodent-proof” your cabinets in shrine rooms and storage rooms:

- Seal the floor/wall junction with mouse-resistant materials.
- Seal each hole where there is a pipe, electrical wires, or other holes in the wall, the floor, and through the cabinets.
- If there is a space below a cabinet and the floor, rodents and insects often like it there, and often enter through unseen holes between wall and floor and through wall and floor on that low level. Storage cabinets directly on the floor can cause

problems with moisture and mold, and for this reason this approach is not recommended. But it remains important to seal the floor/wall junction well.

- Another suggestion is to use well-sealed boxes inside of the cabinets to keep pests out. Rodents can chew through cheaper plastic boxes of the kind we use at home to store food. Some plastic containers “off gas” as some of the colors or plasticizers deteriorate and this can harm your treasures inside.

There is no easy answer. It is important to see what containers are available in your local market and also to use containers appropriate to specific treasures. For a minimum level of protection, do not store boxes or treasures on the floor, directly against walls, or near open windows. Raise them from the floor and store them on shelves and in cabinets.

With integrated pest management, or IPM, you would be opening the cabinets and boxes to inspect for any deterioration due to pests, humidity, or interaction between your treasures within.

Please visit PRESERVATION OF BUDDHIST TREASURES chapter on STORAGE.

If you see that a particular treasure is highly infested, then remove it from contact with other treasures. Move it out of the storage room, and isolate it, for instance by sealing it carefully in heavy, clear polyethylene.



Your monastery can use inexpensive fabric or screening to keep out insects and birds. However, many insects and certainly rodents and monkeys can go through fine fabric and only metal screening will keep them out.



Garbage in hallways of monastery attracts pests



Oil and rice storage can attract pests to your lhakhang



Storage of cookies and other offerings for the shrine deities are attracting every sort of pest to come to that area of your monastery



Storage of shrine offerings can attract pests

In environments like this, IPM or Integrated Pest Management can be very effective. IPM is a coordinated practice of Cleaning and Vigilance in all areas where treasures are kept. Begin by removing food materials wherever that is possible. If your storeroom has rats, silverfish, cockroaches, and booklice, and everything is eaten, then the only way to deal with it without using poisons is to inspect and clean consistently. The older insects will die and cleaning continuously ensures that the eggs and larvae are wiped away. When foods and oils and butter are kept in the Lhakhang and storage rooms along with your treasures, this is like an invitation to every pest to come to dinner. The answer is to make your monastery inhospitable to pests of every description!

Monastics' Own Suggestions for Protecting Treasures from Pests

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is basic maintenance of cleanliness: periodic cleaning is the most effective way of keeping away pests.
- Mothballs as pest deterrents are not effective. They are also harmful to the health of the treasure keeper/cleaner.
- Move all food and other similar items to another storage room to prevent pest hazards.

- Close cabinet doors containing books and statues to prevent destruction by pests, dust, and draught, or move them to a proper storage place.
- Place netting on windows from the outside to keep birds from nesting in shrine hall.

Summary

What we are calling "pests" consume, soil, and stain your treasures. Mite and insect parasites of these animals can pose a threat to humans. Feces and dead bodies of these animals also can be infested by dermestid beetles and tineid moths.

To prevent pest damage to your monastic treasures, follow Integrated Pest Management (IPM) protocols, which combine a mixture of physical, cultural, chemical, and biological approaches to prevent or reduce pest activity. Look for signs of pest activity every day, especially when you are cleaning shrines, storage rooms, and libraries. Avoid using poisons, including mothballs. Poisons can ruin your treasures and your health.

Many monasteries do not want to kill insects or animals. IPM protocols are the way to discourage pests at your monastery.

Thank you to funders for ***Preservation of Buddhist Treasures Resource***, including The Pema Chodron Foundation, Khyentse Foundation, Shambhala Trust, Shelley & Donald Rubin Foundation, Anne Thomas Donaghy, Henry Ming Shen, and many more.

Gratitude to Expert Entomologist Louis Sorkin, who reviewed and annotated this chapter. In the past, I have contacted Louis while working on-site in remote monasteries, for advice on his specialty. Louis now works with Entsult Associates, Inc. **Entomology Consulting Services** info@entsultassociates.com



དགོན་པའི་གནའ་བོའི་གཏེས་སྤུང་སྤོང་བཅར་ཚོགས་པ།

Digital inventory འཕུལ་ཚམས་ཤོག་ནས་པོའི་ལོར་འགོད་པ།

Risk assessment and disaster mitigation ཉེ་མ་གཞིར་འགོག་དང་ཚོད་ལྔ་གདོང་ལེན།

Recording digital interviews with elders མི་རྒན་རབས་དང་འཕུལ་ཚམས་ཤོག་ནས་བཅར་འདྲི་སྒྲུབ་སྤྱད་པ།

Scientific research ཚན་རིག་ཉམས་ཞིབ།

Current project ད་ལྟོ་བྱེད་པའི་ལས་འཚུབ།

Free online preservation resource for communities and monasteries

དགོན་པ་དང་སྤྱི་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་ཚེད་དུ་གནའ་བོའི་གཏེས་སྤུང་ཐབས་ལམ། མི་རྒན་རབས་ཤོག་རིན་མེད་དུ་སྤུང་བ།



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Treasurecaretaker.com 0019022221467 treasurecaretaker@icloud.com

RESOURCES AND LINKS:

<http://www.museumpests.net>

https://artifactpreservationblog.wordpress.com/2019/10/03/low-cost-methods-for-dealing-with-tunnelling-insects-in-wooden-objects-new-zealand/?fbclid=IwAR28wY06-mSJV9yn6U44_uHmdbre59rI5-8Auw8NbVwF6DZ2WQ0ciiZtQ9Y

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CC0 124703-0048

Recommendations

- Implement a full Integrated Pest Management system, including monitoring, housekeeping, building and equipment features.
- For the most pest-prone part of your collection, investigate further preventive treatment options, such as cold storage or anoxic storage, as discussed further under [Examples of preventive conservation practice: leather, skin and fur – furs: cold storage versus anoxic storage](#).
- Keep storage areas clean and tidy.
- Keep the collection dust free by using dust covers or enclosures (boxes, storage cabinets, display cases, etc.).
- Quarantine incoming objects before integrating them in the collection.
- Inspect storage areas at least twice a year for signs of insect activity (Figure 29). Inspect objects most vulnerable to infestation twice a year (in spring and fall).

If an infestation occurs, implement basic pest management procedures as outlined in [Agent of Deterioration: Pests](#) under [Respond](#).

Figure 29: Signs of a moth infestation. From left to right: Carcass of an adult moth; moth larva; moth larva casing; frass.



<http://www.connectingtocollections.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Museum-IPM-Webinar-August-2014.pdf>

What is naphthalene?

Naphthalene is made from crude oil or coal tar. It is also produced when things burn, so naphthalene is found in cigarette smoke, car exhaust, and smoke from forest fires. It is used as an insecticide and pest repellent. Naphthalene was first registered as a pesticide in the United States in 1948.

What are some products that contain naphthalene?

Mothballs and other products containing naphthalene are solids that turn into toxic gas. The toxic gas kills insects and may repel animals. There are over a dozen products containing naphthalene registered for use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Always follow label instructions and take steps to avoid exposure. If any exposures occur, be sure to follow the First Aid instructions on the product label carefully. For additional treatment advice, contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222. If you wish to discuss a pesticide problem, please call 1-800-858-7378.



How does naphthalene work?

When naphthalene gas is inhaled, the body breaks it down into other chemicals that react with cells in the body and damage tissues. How naphthalene kills moths is not understood. The odor is thought to be unpleasant enough to drive animals away in repellent products.



How might I be exposed to naphthalene?

You can be exposed to a pesticide if you breathe it in, get it on your skin, or if you accidentally eat or drink something containing a pesticide. This can happen if you get some on your hands and don't wash them before eating or smoking. People are most likely to be exposed to naphthalene by breathing in the vapors. When you smell [mothballs](#), you are inhaling the pesticide. Small children and pets are at risk of eating mothballs, because they look like candy or other treats.

NPIC General Fact Sheets are designed to provide scientific information to the general public. This document is intended to promote informed decision-making. Please refer to the Technical Fact Sheet for more information.

What is paradichlorobenzene?

Paradichlorobenzene is used as a fumigant insecticide to control clothes moths. It is also found in deodorant blocks made for trash cans and toilets. Paradichlorobenzene was first registered for use in the United States in 1942, and it is sometimes called 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

What are some products that contain paradichlorobenzene?

Mothballs containing paradichlorobenzene are solids that turn into toxic gas that kills moths. In 2010, there are over thirty products registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that contain paradichlorobenzene.

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Preservation of Buddhist Treasures

RISK ASSESSMENT ཉེན་ཁ་བདུན་ཞིབ།

- ❖ **Pandemic** ཡོངས་ཁྱབ་རིམས་ནད།
- ❖ **Earthquake** ས་ཡོམ།
- ❖ **Fire** མེ།
- ❖ **Water** ལྷ།
- ❖ **Theft** ལྷན་མ།
- ❖ **Pests** གནོད་འབྲུ།
- ❖ **Temperature and Relative Humidity** རྫོད་ཚད་དང་ལྗོས་བཅས་ཀྱི་བཞུའ་ཚན།
- ❖ **Human Choices** མིའི་འདུམ་ག།
- ❖ **Pollution** འབགས་བཅོལ།
- ❖ **Light** རྫོག་མེ།

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND DISASTER MITIGATION མངོན་འཚར་གཞི་དང་རྒྱུན་ལྔ་ཞི་འཇམ།

SAFE STORAGE ཉེན་མེད་རྫོས་ལང།

DOCUMENTATION ཡིག་ཆ་ཚོ་བཞོད།



Basic Elements of Emergency Plan for Monasteries and Communities

1. People First
2. Who Do You Call?
 - Who is in charge?
 - Emergency phone numbers
 - Full monastery residence list, to text, WeChat, WhatsApp, etc.
3. Who Should Salvage Collections?
 - Monastery Treasures Salvage Team (trained previously)
4. Where to Bring Damaged Treasures
 - Another monastery?
 - Your monastery dining room, classrooms, etc.
5. What Do You Salvage First?
 - Decide your priorities, preferably before an emergency
 - Mark the location of these priority treasures on floor plans
6. Where Are the Emergency Supplies?
 - Stockpile supplies before an emergency occurs
 - Mark the location of supplies on floor plans
 - Contact local vendors for additional supplies
7. Who Provides Security During an Emergency?
 - Monastics, community members, or government?
8. What Information Technology Will You Need to Replace?
 - Survey your hardware and software currently in use
 - Store monastery files in "cloud" or duplicated offsite
9. Do You Have Insurance?
10. Who Has the Plan?
 - Make a list of who has copies of your Emergency Plan
 - Update Emergency Plan and Team