

### Media

- Keep store and access areas free of smoke, dust, dirt and other contaminants.
- Store magnetic media away from strong magnetic fields.
- Transport magnetic media in enclosures with space clearances of 50 mm.
- Store in a cool, dry, stable and secure environment (see [Storage and Preservation](#) ).
- Acclimatise media before use.
- Use high quality media and devices.
- Keep access devices well maintained and clean.
- Do not place labels on optical disks and/or mark using a pen or pencil.
- Follow manufacturers' recommendations for labelling.
- Minimise handling and use of archival media and/or record number of accesses/use and implement appropriate refreshing.
- Write archival copies from different devices and software.
- Make archive copies to comparable media purchased from different suppliers.

### File formats

- Use "open" non-proprietary, well-documented file formats wherever possible.
- Alternatively utilise file formats which are well-developed, have been widely adopted and are de facto standards in the marketplace.
- Identify formats acceptable for the purposes of transfer, storage and distribution to users (these may be distinct).
- Minimise the number of file formats to be managed as far as is feasible/desirable.
- Do not use encryption or compression for archival files if possible.

### Technology watch

- Undertake a retrospective survey of digital holdings, a risk assessment and action plan.
- Implement a process of technology watch and/or implement procedures for standardisation and changes in technology in your IS strategy.
- Maintain a list of hardware/software available within the institution and use this to flag implications for technology change and hardware/software replacement/retention.
- Ensure you have good preservation metadata in a computerised catalogue which can form the basis for technology watch and monitoring.
- Consider "digital archaeology" to retrieve access to data in obsolete formats.

