



THE CITADEL

THE MILITARY COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

Safety Office: (843) 953-4816
(842) 953-6945
Radio: #98 or #99



September 10, 2021

Safety Counter

18

Days Since Last Recordable

Cadet Store trip and fall OSHA 8.23.2021

First Aid – Library – Slip & Fall Injury

Safety Stats

5	YTD Campus Recordable Injuries
2.9	RIR Rate (Target: 0.00)
6	YTD First Aids & Report Only
1.9	NCAIS Educational Institution Avg.

Days Since Last OSHA Recordable

1,718	Zone Maintenance
159	HVAC
110	Grounds
1,392	Machine/Plumbing Shop
587	Electrical Shop
>1,200	Motor Pool
18	All Other Campus Departments



Pictured above are the nursing students in Dr. Jody Smith and Ms. Ashley Bukay's class who recently completed the American Red Cross CPR/AED two-year certification class conducted by Dave Orr, Director of Environmental, Health and Safety.

Listed in alphabetical order: Joshua Cockrell, Arista Couture, Matthew Failoni, Brent Forrest, Daniel Gladwell, Hayden Goldiner, Ian Jenkins, Emma McCorkle, John Smith, and Madelyn Wojciechowski.

To schedule an American Red Cross class in First Aid/CPR/AED, contact the EHS Department.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL!



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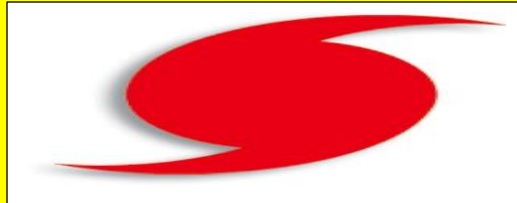
Upcoming Events Provided Through EHS

The following events will be offered through the EHS department in the very near future. Continue to monitor the EHS Newsletter and correspondence from the department.

- **First Aid, CPR, AED training** – *UPDATE: We now have four certified First Aid/CPR/AED instructors on Campus. Contact the EHS offices to schedule a class. This class will allow a two-year certification through The American Red Cross.*
- **Defensive Driving Classes** – Anyone who utilizes a Citadel vehicle needs to attend a defensive driver course through the National Safety Council. This training is provided through the EHS department. Stay tuned for spring classes to be scheduled soon. (Certificate Class 3 year cycle)
- **SAFETY DAYS** – The EHS Director and campus Fire Marshal are in the process of developing continued and makeup sessions for EHS/Life Safety training. This training will provide required regulatory training along with fire extinguisher training utilizing the school's fire extinguisher simulator. (Certificate of Completion)

For more information, you can contact the EHS Department or Campus Fire Marshal at (843) 953-4816, (843) 953-6945. Email: horr@citadel.edu or jsoares1@citadel.edu

We currently have 12 named storms already in the hurricane season. Hurricane Ida reminds us of the damage and heartbreak a major hurricane can cause. Everyone will remember last year when the National Hurricane Center used all the named storms, resulting in the agency using the Greek Alphabet to name the remaining storms. We are hoping that will not be the case this year.



Historically we are in the most active part of the hurricane season, so each day that passes we get closer to the completion of another hurricane season. We track all storms in the Atlantic and monitor their progress from a wind speed and direction perspective. As a storm approaches the Carolina coast, we make preparation on campus in dealing with the storm.

NOAA Atlantic hurricane forecast 2021

	Issue Date May 20	Issue Date August 4	Average (1991-2020)
Named Storms	13-20	15-21	14
Hurricanes	6-10	7-10	7
Major Hurricanes	3-5	3-5	3

citadel.edu

SOURCE: NOAA

2021 Storm Names

Ana	Henri	Odette
Bill	Ida	Peter
Claudette	Julian	Rose
Danny	Kate	Sam
Elsa	Larry	Teresa
Fred	Mindy	Victor
Grace	Nicholas	Wanda

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SAFETY PICTURE OF THE DAY



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WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE OR EMERGENCY IN A CAMPUS BUILDING

. Numbers to call in case of a fire or emergency:

A. From a campus (VOIP) phone
- 953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)
-811 (Citadel Public Safety)

B. From a cell phone
-911 (Charleston 911 Dispatch Center)
-843-953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)

2. Give the following information:

A. Name

B. Phone Number (Preferably a cell #)

C. Location (Bldg, Room #)

D. Nature of emergency (What is the situation?)

E. Number of Injured

F. Nature of Injuries (How/what is injured?)

DO NOT hang up until told to do so.

3. **ALL PERSONNEL MUST EVACUATE** the building when a fire alarm is sounding. **NO EXCEPTIONS!**

4. Know multiple routes out of your building. **DO NOT** use an elevator in the event of a fire or emergency.

5. Know where your fire extinguishers are located and what types of extinguishers are available.

6. Only attempt to extinguish a fire if you deem it safe enough and small enough. If in doubt, evacuate.

7. Know where the closest fire alarm pull station is located. Most are located near an exit or door to a stairwell.

8. Consider your co-workers. Provide additional help evacuating to those in need, i.e. injured, handicapped, and elderly.

9. Know where your muster points are located. All facilities should have a primary and alternate muster point to assemble and complete accountability of all faculty, staff and students. Muster points should be far enough away from the building to avoid impeding emergency response vehicles. Primary and alternate muster points should be located away from each other in case one is impacted by smoke, gases, etc.

10. Notify emergency responders of anyone that may still be left in the building and where they may be located.

11. **DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING** for any reason. Only re-enter the building after being given the **"ALL CLEAR"** by Public Safety and alarms have been silenced.

12. Close all doors in office, administrative and educational buildings after rooms have been evacuated. This is especially important if the room is on fire. Closed doors will help to compartmentalize the building and reduce the spread of fire.

13. Barracks doors will be left open with lights on after evacuation unless the room in question is on fire. That door will be closed. Barracks doors left open are to help assist in the evacuation and accountability process.

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THINK SAFETY



THE CITADEL FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

September 2021

Did you know that most college housing fires happen in September and October?

TIPS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE ON AND OFF OF CAMPUS

September is Campus Fire Safety Month, and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and The Center for Campus Fire Safety are working together to promote their national Campus Fire Safety for Students campaign. The campaign, which raises awareness about the dangers of fires among college-aged students who live in on- and off-campus college housing, serves as an important reminder for students, parents, fire safety professionals, and safety educators to review best safety practices and take action to reduce risk. September and October are the peak months for fires in dormitories.

To help reduce risk, NFPA and The Center offer the following tips for faculty, staff, and students:

- Cook in designated areas only, and never leave cooking equipment unattended when in use.
- Test smoke alarms monthly; in an apartment or house, make sure smoke alarms are installed in each sleeping room, outside every sleeping area, and on each level of the apartment unit or house. Do NOT remove or disable smoke alarms.
- Keep combustibles away from heat sources and refrain from overloading electrical outlets, extension cords, and power strips. Electrical products like portable heaters and lighting (including halogen lamps) are the source of many fires.
- Learn the building's evacuation plan and practice all drills; know two ways out of the building.

<https://fmlink.com/articles/september-campus-fire-safety-month-fire-prevention-tips/>

ESCAPE PLANNING:

When creating, planning, and practicing your home escape plan, each person in the household should have input about the best ways to escape. Home fire drills are important and prepare those in the household for an emergency situation.

- Have 2 ways out of every room, as well as 2 ways out of the house.
- Practice your plan 2 times a year (the best time is when you change your smoke alarm batteries).



Call 911 in case of a fire.

A Message from the Fire Marshal:

As we leave the summer months and begin to prepare for the colder weather, we need to think about preparing our home's heating system.

Heating equipment, including portable heaters, fireplaces, furnaces, and wood stoves, are one of the leading causes of fires within the home. If we follow a few safety tips and precautions we can prevent most of these fires from happening:

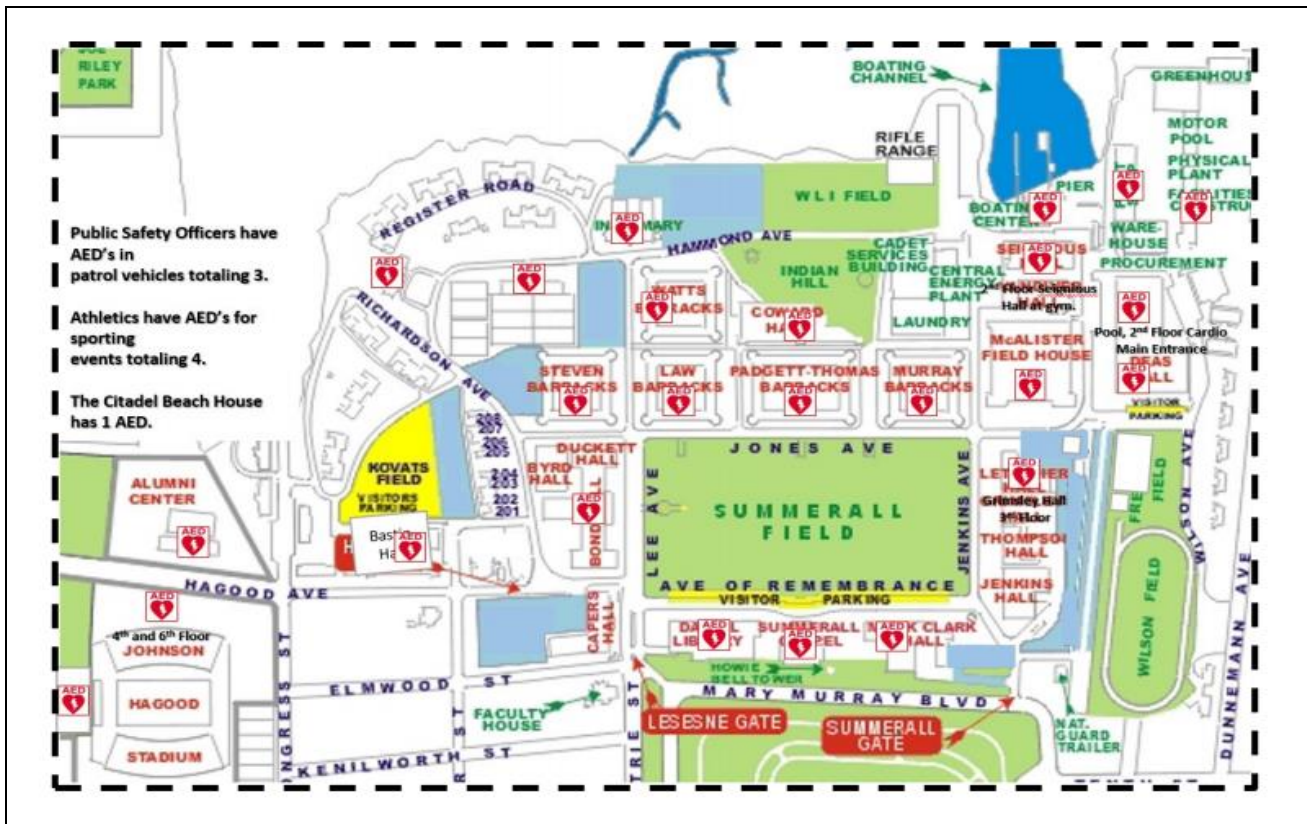
- Keep a 3 foot clearance of any items around a heating source.
- Never use your oven to heat your home.
- Turn off portable heaters when going to bed.
- Have your chimney cleaned once a year.
- Install and maintain a Carbon Dioxide alarm when heating with fuels.

Think Safety.


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**Heartsaver®
Adult CPR AED**



		Tap and shout Yell for help. Send someone to phone 911 and get an AED
		Look for no breathing or only gasping Push hard and fast. Give 30 compressions
		Open the airway and give 2 breaths Repeat sets of 30 compressions and 2 breaths
		When the AED arrives, turn it ON and follow the prompts



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Ask a Safety Professional

Welcome to a new feature to the Environmental Health and Safety Newsletter – anyone can ask an Environmental, Health, Safety or Life Safety question.

1. What are the 7 elements of Safety?
 - a. Safety Culture
 - b. Employee Training and Empowerment
 - c. Hazard Identification and Control Systems
 - d. Focus on Compliance
 - e. Continuous Improvement
 - f. Leadership and Organizational Buy-In
 - g. Safety Management's Role
2. What types of hazards potentially exist in the workplace?
 - a. Safety Hazards
 - b. Biological Hazards
 - c. Physical Hazards
 - d. Ergonomic Hazards
 - e. Chemical Hazards
 - f. Workload Hazards

All of these hazards exist here at the Citadel and employee recognition is extremely important.

- **Hazard** – is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse effects on something or someone under certain condition.
- **Identification** – hazard identification is the systematic observation of unsafe conditions, negative behaviors and weaknesses within the management structure that could lead to injuries and illnesses.

Anyone can submit a question by contacting Dave Orr at horr@citadel.edu or Jesse Soares, Campus Fire Marshal at jsoares1@citadel.edu

Have a Safety and Healthy Day

CAPERS HALL CONSTRUCTION SITE

Just a reminder to all, with the demolition and construction occurring at the Capers Hall site – be extra careful and aware of your surroundings. There are multiple cases where individuals are not paying attention and walking out into the street not using the designated crosswalks. There will be a considerable higher volume of truck traffic in this area and especially at the intersection of Lee and Hagood. Please pay close attention and use the crosswalk so we do not have any serious injuries or near misses.

We have begun the new school year and have cadets back on campus and kids in the neighborhoods. Please be especially aware as you are driving around to be on the lookout for kids, pedestrians and school buses in the surrounding neighborhood areas.

What constitutes an OSHA recordable injury?

In order for an injury or illness to be recordable, it must be work-related. An injury is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the workplace caused or contributed or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition.

Generally, a recordable injury or illness under OSHA is defined as one that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, as well as one that causes death, days away from work, restricted workdays, and transfer to another job or loss of consciousness.

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RED LIGHT SAFETY



Ten Reasons to Stop on Red

1. RED-LIGHT RUNNING CAN BE FATAL.

2. One in three Americans know someone who has been injured or killed in a red-light running crash
3. Between 2004-2018, an estimated **11,877 PEOPLE WERE KILLED** in red-light running crashes.
4. On average, **TWO PEOPLE DIED EACH DAY** in red-light running crashes in the United States in 2017.
5. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens.
6. In 2018, **139,000 PEOPLE WERE INJURED** in crashes involving red-light running.
7. Over half of the deaths in red-light running crashes are pedestrians, bicyclists and occupants in vehicles other than the vehicle running the red light.
8. Nearly **85% OF DRIVERS** say it is unacceptable to go through red-lights, yet nearly 31% admitted to doing so in the past 30 days.
9. The most common type of urban crashes involve drivers who run red lights, stop signs and other traffic controls.
10. Red-light running is often a result of aggressive or distracted driving and is completely preventable.

See more at <https://ncrsafety.org/key-issues/red-light-safety/>

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Driving Safety

D R W N K W V J A D V R S N F
E I R O W G D N W I U A O L E
M U S I A A L W D R F I O L B
E V F T A V E R C E T W D O B
R C V N A K I B T C K L V S T
G T Y E H N Y Y A T E Y F I O
E Z M T T Z C R M I P B R N W
N J U T S O T E M O M O M T Z
C M D A Z S E I Y N O T T R X
Y Z E Y I D R O W S I N E S S
A H E D T L E B T A E S K N A
S D P E N F O R C E M E N T Q
Q N S K L A W S S O R C B L J
N O L Z E S T O P L I G H T S
C E T Q R W S F A K Y K Q Z E

attention

distance

emergency

safety

stop

crosswalk

distraction

enforcement

seatbelt

stoplights

direction

drowsiness

flow

speed

yield

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