

Welcome aboard Greg!

Upcoming Events Provided Through EHS

The following events offered through the EHS department. Continue to monitor the EHS Newsletter and correspondence from the department.

- First Aid, CPR, AED training UPDATE: We now have three 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. (As of 2/03/2023 – over 270 individuals trained.) Soon will be training on BLS (Basic Life Support First Aid Classes) and Stop the Bleed.
- 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

OSHA 10 AND OSHA 30 CLASSES

The EHS Department will be offering OSHA 10 and OSHA 30 classes over the next few months.

OSHA 10 training dates: May 11 (8:00 a.m. to noon), and May 25 (8:00 a.m. to noon).

Topics:

Introduction to OSHA Walking/Working Surfaces Asbestos/Lead Paint Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Exit Routes, Emergency Response Powered Industrial Trucks (PIT) Hazard Communication Lockout/Tagout Permit Required Confined Spaces Machine Guarding

OSHA 30 6/15, 6/21, 6/29, 7/12, 7/19, 7/26 and 8/2 <u>Topics:</u>

> Introduction to OSHA Walking/Working Surfaces Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Machine Guarding Hazard Communications Managing Safety and Health Programs Electrical Safety Introduction to Industrial Hygiene Lockout/Tagout Exit Routes, Emergency Response Permit Required Confined Spaces Hazardous Materials Powered Industrial Trucks (PIT) Bloodborne Pathogens Material Handling and Lifting Techniques **Respirator Protection** Types of Injuries, Recordability, First Aid Ladder Safety/Fall Protection/Ergonomics Asbestos/Lead Base Paints **Hearing Protection** Compressed Gases/Welding/Hot Work

SAFETY PICTURE OF THE DAY





WHO CAN TELL US WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

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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)

2. Give the following information:

A. NameB. Phone Number (Preferably a cell #)

C. Location (Bldg, Room #)

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

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.

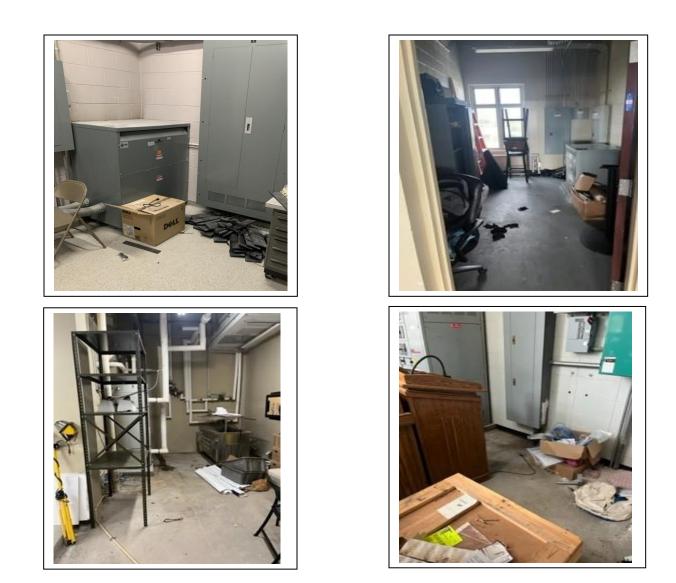
9. Know where your muster points are located. All facilities should have a primary and alternate muster point to assemble and complete accountability of all faculty, staff, and students. Muster points should be far enough away from the building to avoid impeding emergency response vehicles. Primary and 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.



The above pictures are some examples of the unacceptable conditions of electrical rooms on campus. Not only are these serious OSHA violations, but they create an unsafe work environment for your colleagues in the electrical department. Your coworkers must work around these messes and that should not be allowed. We want everyone to work safely and not get hurt while working in these areas. We will be starting a campaign to get these areas in an orderly fashion – a little organization will go a long way. The Environmental, Health and Safety Department will start auditing these areas and cite the appropriate department the OSHA violation that applies. If you have any questions or any issues, please contact the EHS Department.

THINK SAFETY

THE CITADEL FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

As Spring advances and Summer is on the horizon, many are preparing to travel, stay in hotels/motels, and do short-term rentals.

FIRE SAFETY IN YOUR HOME AWAY FROM HOME

With the increased popularity of privately owned, short-term rental properties, it is essential to know that many rentals are unregulated. It is up to you to keep your family and friends safe during their stay.

Most hotels/motels in the U.S. must provide fire safety features, like fire escape plans, fire doors, fire extinguishers, sprinklers, and smoke alarms; the same regulations don't apply to short-term rentals in private residences.

Most rooms and homes rented through short-term rentals have smoke detectors, only about half have carbon monoxide detectors, and even fewer have fire extinguishers or first aid kits.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

- Ask questions about fire safety before renting a property.
- · Bring your own fire extinguisher to have while staying.
- Bring your own Carbon Monoxide Detector with you if staying in a hotel/motel or any short-term rental.

You should also conduct a fire escape drill with all occupants once you arrive, making sure that you having a meeting place in a safe area outside where emergency responders will know everyone is out of the building.



A Message from the Fire Marshal:

As we enter the time of year to spend time with friends and family away from home for vacation, staying in hotels/motels, or shortterm rentals, it is essential to keep the safety of all occupants in mind.

The local fire department inspects many shortterm rentals for safety compliance, but many do not.

It is up to you to be aware of safety issues to keep your vacation safe. I always carry my own Carbon Monoxide Detector; whether I am staying in a motel/hotel or short-term rental, it makes it part of my packing list. Doing this provides a higher level of safety no matter where you stay.

I also recommend following the safety steps provided, making it part of your arrival routine, and including everyone staving.



Practice home safety in rentals just like you do at home. Be sure:

- Everyone knows the address of the rental.
- Everyone knows two ways out of every room and out of the rental if there is an emergency.
- There are working smoke alarms in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the rental.
- There are working carbon monoxide alarms on every level of the rental.

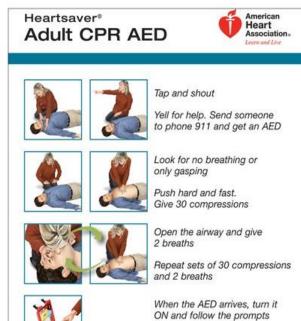
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2019 - 2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Fall Protection | Fall Protection | Fall Protection | Fall Protection | | |
| Hazard Communication | Hazard Communication | Respiratory Protection | Hazard Communication | | |
| Scaffolding | Respiratory Protection | Ladders | Respiratory Protection | | |
| Lockout/Tagout | Scaffolding | Scaffolding | Ladders | | |
| Respiratory Protection | Ladders | Hazard Communication | Scaffolding | | |
| Ladders | Lockout/Tagout | Lockout/Tagout | Lockout/Tagout | | |
| Powered Industrial Trucks | Powered Industrial Trucks | Fall Protection Training | Powered Industrial Trucks Fall Protection Training PPE Eye and Face Protection | | |
| Fall Protection Training | Fall Protection Training | PPE Eye and Face Protection | | | |
| Machine Guarding | PPE Eye and Face Protection | Powered Industrial Trucks | | | |
| PPE Eye and Face Protection | Machine Guarding | Machine Guarding | Machine Guarding | | |

Fall Protection is the leading cause for OSHA violations for 4 years in a row.

Ask a Safety Professional

This month's column questions to the Environmental Health and Safety Newsletter are featured below:

- 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 ask an Environmental, Health, Safety or Life Safety question by submitting it to either Dave Orr at <u>horr@citadel.edu</u> or Jesse Soares, Campus Fire Marshal at <u>isoares1@citadel.edu</u>

Have a Safety and Healthy Day

2023 Hurricane Season

Predictions are out and it appears based on the assessment from Colorado State University, we can anticipate a "slightly below normal" Atlantic hurricane season. The team forecasts 13 named storms, 6 hurricanes and 2 major hurricanes. (2022 – 13 to 16 names storms, 6 to 8 hurricanes, and 2 to 3 major hurricanes).

Named 2023 Atlantic Storms

| Arlene |
|----------------|
| Bret Cindy |
| Don Don |
| Emily |
| Franklin |
| Gert Idalia |
| Jose |
| Katia |
| Lee |

Margot Nigel Ophelia Phillippe Rina Sean Tammy Vince Whitney

Corny Joke of the Month:

What do you call a pencil with two erasers...?

POINTLESS!



| | Hurricane Season Awareness Terms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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