



THE CITADEL

THE MILITARY COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Safety Office: (843) 953-4816
(843) 953-6945

Radio: #98 or #99



PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

December 3, 2022

Safety Counter

22

Days Since Last Recordable

F & E Machine Shop OSHA 11.11.2022
(Burn – Lost Time)

First Aids – Noise Exposure – Chemistry
10/3/2022

Safety Stats

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

Days Since Last OSHA Recordable

2,225	Zone Maintenance
666	HVAC
617	Grounds
22	Machine/Plumbing Shop
1,094	Electrical Shop
>1,200	Motor Pool
101	All Other Campus Departments



*Pictured: C/2LT Spencer Suter
Palmetto Battery Training and Safety Officer*

When Palmetto Battery Cadets pull the lanyard to fire the Howitzers on the Parade Deck or the black powder cannons at Citadel home football games, there is a lot of prior preparation that goes on behind the scenes. Of utmost importance is safety preparation. Palmetto Battery has its own Cadet Training and Safety Officer. The Training and Safety Officer for the 2022-23 school year is Cadet Second Lieutenant Spencer Suter.

C/2LT Suter is a senior majoring in Intelligence and Security Studies. As the Training and Safety Officer, he is responsible for the safe operation of the Battery's Howitzers and black powder cannons. This involves training cadets on proper safety protocols for each of the cannons, developing risk assessments for each event where the cannons are fired, and ensuring that proper safety equipment is on site and being used during each live fire. Cadet Suter also inspects the black powder cannons and howitzers prior to their use to make sure they are safe to operate. When he finds an issue with a cannon, he makes a recommendation to the Palmetto Battery TAC Officer to take the gun offline for repair. Cadet Suter has an aptitude for mechanics and when he recommends taking a cannon offline, he often has the solution for what needs to be fixed and even takes time to make the repair.

Link to Safety Alerts <http://www.citadel.edu/root/safety-alerts>

Link to Safety Newsletters <http://www.citadel.edu/root/citadel-safety-newsletters>

Campus AED Locations: http://www.citadel.edu/root/images/environmental_health-safety/campus-aed-map.pdf

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 12/02/2022 – over 180 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

Hurricane Season 2022 June 1st. to November 30th.

List of costliest Atlantic hurricane seasons (as of 2022)

Rank	Cost	Season
1	≥ \$294.803 billion	2017
2	\$172.297 billion	2005
3	≥ \$80.727 billion	2021
4	\$72.341 billion	2012
5	\$61.148 billion	2004
6	≥ \$53.52 billion	2022
7	≥ \$51.114 billion	2020
8	≥ \$50.526 billion	2018
9	≥ \$48.855 billion	2008
10	\$27.302 billion	1992

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO REVIEW WHAT OCCURRED IN 2022 AND UPDATE YOUR RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTAL HURRICANE RESPONSE PLANS ACCORDINGLY.

2022 Hurricane Names

~~Alex~~
~~Bonnie~~
~~Colin~~
~~Danielle~~
~~Earl~~
~~Fiona~~
~~Gaston~~
~~Hermine~~

~~Ian~~
~~Julia~~
~~Karl~~
~~Lisa~~
~~Martin~~
~~Nicole~~
Owen
Paula

Richard
Shary
Tobias
Virginie
Walter



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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)

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

DECEMBER 2022

THINK SAFETY WHEN SETTING UP YOUR TREE

As you deck the halls this holiday season, be fire smart. A small fire that spreads to a Christmas tree can grow large very quickly.

PICKING THE TREE

- Choose a tree with fresh, green needles that do not fall off when touched.

PLACING THE TREE

- Before placing the tree in the stand, cut 2" from the base of the trunk.
- Ensure the tree is at least three feet away from any heat source, like fireplaces, radiators, candles, heat vents or, lights.
- Add water to the tree stand. Be sure to add water daily.

LIGHTING THE TREE

- Use lights that show a UL Listed stamp. Some lights are only for indoor or outdoor use.
- Replace any string of lights with worn or broken cords or loose bulb connections.
- Never use lit candles to decorate the tree.
- Always turn off Christmas tree lights before leaving home or going to bed.



A Message from the Fire Marshal:

As we prepare for the busy holiday season, many often use candles as part of their holiday decorations. December is the peak time for home structure fires, where more than two of every five home fires occur due to decorations being placed too close to candles or a heat source.

Before heading out to celebrate, or going to bed, blow out lit candles and turn off all light strings and decorations.

Also, after Christmas, remove the tree before it gets too dry. Dried-out trees are a fire danger and should not be left in the home, office, or garage.

Have a safe and Happy Holiday, and remember to Think Safety.

CHRISTMAS FIRE FACTS

- Electrical problems cause one-quarter of all home Christmas tree fires.
- Candles start more than one-third of all home decoration fires during the holidays.
- More than two of every five decoration fires happen because decorations are placed too close to a heat source.

Information provided by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

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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 horr@citadel.edu or Jesse Soares, Campus Fire Marshal at jsoares1@citadel.edu

Have a Safety and Healthy Day

Keeping Up With Charleston

The City of Charleston is and has been tracking “close calls” involving vehicles and pedestrians or bicycles. This data is collected so the city can create safer walking and biking routes and protect our citizens and visitors to this great city. Every report is helpful and anybody who walks or bikes in Charleston can report incidents of close calls. Listed below is the link to report and a link to a Live5 News article explaining the program in more detail. Please stay safe out there!

<https://charlestonmoves.org/close-calls-database/>

<https://www.live5news.com/2019/02/11/charleston-group-mapping-close-calls-intersections-improve-safety/>

Corny Joke of the Month:

What has ears but cannot hear?

A CORNFIELD!



y

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Christmas Holiday

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

carols
 holiday
 merry
 reindeer
 tree

chestnuts
 jolly
 mistletoe
 snowman
 xmas

festive
 lights
 nativity
 stockings
 yuletide

TOP TEN OSHA VIOLATIONS 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	Fall Protection Training	PPE Eye and Face Protection	Fall Protection Training
Machine Guarding	PPE Eye and Face Protection	Powered Industrial Trucks	PPE Eye and Face Protection
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.