

FIRE SAFETY REPORT FOR CAMPUS HOUSING

This report contains information related to fire safety in campus housing at Humboldt State University (HSU), in accordance with the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This report is created annually and published by Housing, relying on information provided by collaborative partners, including but not limited to, the HSU Police Department, HSU Housing and Residence Life staff, and the Arcata Fire Department.

Fire statistics for the calendar year 2010 are listed at the end of this report.

The HSU Police Department (HSUPD) maintains the campus fire log as well as the crime log which are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from the UPD counter. Additionally, HSUPD maintains and publishes the statistics for crime as required by the Jeanne Clery Act, published as the Annual Security Report. This report can be found at the following direct link:

http://humboldt.edu/police/Downloads/clery_crime_report.pdf, or from the University Police Department's home page at <http://humboldt.edu/police/>, in the Police Index under "Clery Act Report".

Fire Safety Systems – Residence Halls & Support Facilities

Campus Apartments

The Campus Apartments complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of one building having 4 levels. The fire systems consist of fire alarm systems and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations on the ends of each level. The fire alarm system reports to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Stand-alone smoke detectors in the resident bedrooms provide local alarm notification and do not report to the University Police Department.

Canyon

The Canyon complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of eight buildings; Alder, Cedar, Chinquapin, Hemlock, Madrone, Maple, Pepperwood, and Tan Oak, each having 4 levels. The fire systems consist of fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations and heat detectors located throughout the buildings. Both the fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems report to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Stand-alone smoke detectors in the resident bedrooms and end-suites provide local alarm notification and do not report to the University Police Department, with the exception of the Madrone fire alarm system, which has an addressable system.

CCAT(Campus Center for Appropriate Technology) - Buck House 97

Buck House, a live-in laboratory for sustainability, is a two story wood framed house with three bedrooms and living area upstairs, with classrooms and offices below. The fire system consists of heat detectors, smoke detectors, pull stations, horns and strobes. The system covers the entire house and reports to the University Police Department central station. Fire extinguishers are located on both floors.

College Creek

The College Creek complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of nine total buildings: Mendocino, Trinity, Shasta and Del Norte halls are two buildings each connected by an exterior walkways on levels two and three, each having 3 levels, and one multiple level Market Place and Community center building. The fire system consists of fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems and fire extinguishers.

The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on all levels. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations or smoke detectors located throughout the buildings. The fire alarms, fire sprinklers and smoke detectors report to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible alarms. Fire suppression systems are located on each of the two hoods in the first level of the Market Place.

Creekview

The Creekview complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of four residence hall buildings; Juniper, Laurel, Willow, and Fern, each having 4 levels, and one single level community center building. The fire systems consist of fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations and heat detectors located throughout the buildings. Both the fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems report to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Stand-alone smoke detectors in the resident bedrooms provide local alarm notification and do not report to the University Police Department.

Cypress

The Cypress complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of nine levels that follow the contour of its hillside location. The fire systems consist of fire alarm systems and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations and heat detectors located throughout the buildings. Both the fire sprinkler system and the fire alarm system report to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Stand-alone smoke detectors in the resident bedrooms provide local alarm notification and do not report to the University Police Department. The fire sprinkler system is located in limited locations on the first level.

Redwood

The Redwood complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of one building having 3 levels. The fire systems consist of fire alarm systems and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations located throughout the building and heat detectors located in kitchens and laundry rooms. The fire alarm system reports to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Stand-alone smoke detectors in the resident bedrooms provide local alarm notification and do not report to the University Police Department.

Sunset

The Sunset complex is a residence hall facility, comprised of one building having 3 levels. The fire systems consist of fire alarm systems and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout each building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations located throughout the building and heat detectors located in kitchens and laundry rooms. The fire alarm system reports to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Stand-alone smoke detectors in the resident bedrooms provide local alarm notification and do not report to the University Police Department.

Cogeneration Plant

The Cogeneration Plant is comprised of one building housing the cogeneration plant. The fire systems consist of a fire alarm system and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout the building. The fire alarm system is activated by heat detectors located in various locations throughout the building. The fire alarm system reports to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms.

Welding and Grounds Shop

The Welding and Grounds Shop is comprised of one building housing the grounds and welding shops. The fire systems consist of fire extinguishers located throughout the building.

Jolly Giant Building

The Jolly Giant Commons building consists of student recreation areas, administrative offices and dining facilities, and is comprised of one building having 4 levels. The fire systems consist of fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, kitchen hood fire suppression systems, and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are located throughout the building on each level. The fire alarm system is activated by manual pull stations and detectors located in various locations throughout the building. The fire sprinkler system is located in limited locations. Dry stand pipes with fire department connections are located in the southeast and northwest stairwells. Both the fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems report to the University Police Department central station, as well as having audible local alarms. Fire suppression systems are located on each of the three kitchen hoods on the third level.

Fire Safety & Evacuation Procedures for Housing:

The “*Residence Life & You Handbook 2010-2011*”, which is distributed and updated annually, is the recognized policy document for Housing in regard to the following information:

Safety Checks

We conduct safety checks of each resident room during HSU breaks to assure items are unplugged and there are no potential fire or safety hazards in unoccupied rooms. *An informational memo will be sent out to residents at your Humboldt email address a few weeks prior to the break period.* This memo will instruct residents of procedures that should be followed in preparation for the break.

Emergency Information Card

Located on the back of your room door is an Emergency Information Card. This card provides you with important safety and evacuation information. Be sure to familiarize yourself with this emergency information and learn where all exits are located. Do not tamper with or remove this card.

Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in all HSU buildings and state-owned vehicles, and on campus property (except in specific, designated outside locations). The sale of smoking material is prohibited on any Humboldt State University properties.

Sponsorship of athletic, intramural, and other University events by tobacco companies or distributors is not allowed when those companies' advertisement of the tobacco products is required in return (e.g., tobacco logos on t-shirts, caps, banners, etc.). This policy does not preclude the underwriting of events by these companies.

Signage will be placed at the entrances to the University and its parking lots alerting visitors to the establishment of designated smoking areas.

The University will make available to employees and students information about the effects of smoking and second-hand smoke and about smoking cessation programs, primarily through the Employee Assistance Program, the Student Health Center, and Counseling & Psychological Services.

Fire

Fire Alarm Procedures:

If an alarm sounds, you are to assume there is an emergency and evacuate the building. **Room checks will be conducted by Residence Life staff after every alarm.** *Failure to evacuate a building during an alarm will result in disciplinary action, including a \$50 fine and possible criminal charges.* When evacuating please remember the following:

1. Feel the door for temperature (use the back of your hand). If the door is hot, do not open it.
2. Close the windows.
3. If you cannot leave the room, stay calm.
 - a. **Call 911 to notify authorities of your location**
 - b. Stuff wet sheets or clothing under doors
 - c. Hang a sheet out the window or shout to attract attention
4. If you leave the room, close the door behind you.
 - a. Stay low to the ground if smoke is present
 - b. Move quickly, but do not run
 - c. Take a towel to avoid smoke inhalation
5. Do not re-enter the building until permitted to do so by a staff member.

Fire Safety:

Tampering with or disabling any part of the fire alarm system, discharging an extinguisher, registering a false alarm or setting a fire can endanger life and property and will be grounds for removal from the residence halls, a fine and possible criminal charges. All residents will be expected to evacuate the residence hall if the fire alarm sounds. Smoke and heat detectors in student rooms and common areas must be kept in working order. It is essential to report any malfunctions to the Housing Office immediately.

Appliances such as clocks, lamps, hair-dryers, computers, stereos, televisions and the like, are permitted in student rooms and public areas of the facilities, provided the resident ensures the following: appliances are UL-approved; the wiring of appliances is safe; appliances are turned off when not in use; and requests from other residents or staff regarding noise from appliances are respected.

Items such as electric coffee pots, small refrigerators (under 4 cubic feet) and microwaves are the only other appliances that may be used in student rooms. Appliances such as electric frying pans, Coleman stoves, toaster ovens, full-sized refrigerators and any appliance with an exposed heating element are not permitted in student rooms. The kitchens in each facility should be used for any cooking needs.

Space heaters and other such heat-producing appliances are fire safety hazards and are not allowed in the facilities at any time. Irons are heat producing and therefore considered a fire safety hazard. Please make sure that irons are turned off and unplugged when not in use.

Candles, barbecues and other such incendiary products (e.g., incense, fire poi, torches, etc.) are fire safety hazards and may not be used inside of the facilities. Any candle found burning or with a burnt wick will need to be placed in storage for the remainder of the academic year and the resident will be fined \$25. If you have questions about this, please ask a CA before you bring a candle into your room.

Public barbecue areas are provided on the Canyon lawn, Cypress lawn, Creekview picnic areas, the Hill Quad and at the Redwood Manor picnic table area for use by residents. Residents who wish to use their own barbecues or hibachis may do so if such items are used at least 25 feet from the nearest building and if reasonable fire/safety precautions are followed (**note: the Cypress patios do not meet the 25 foot requirement**).

Flammable liquids such as lighter fluid, gasoline and charcoal starter may not be stored in or adjacent to any facility but can be stored at the Housing Grounds shop by contacting the Grounds office at (707) 826-5514. Access to stored items will be by appointment only. In order to access stored items after work hours, contact the Information Desk.

Fire + Safety Regulations

Fire safety equipment installed in the halls is for use only in emergency situations. Tampering with and/or covering any such equipment – including fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, fire alarm horns, fire hoses, nozzles, smoke detectors, heat detectors or any other equipment – is a threat to life and is strictly prohibited. *Pulling a false fire alarm or intentionally exiting a building through a fire exit when there is no emergency can be grounds for immediate removal from the residence halls.*

Residents are required to evacuate a facility any time the fire alarm in that facility sounds. Residents are required to evacuate a facility under other circumstances (such as a bomb threat, flood, etc.) when requested to do so by any university staff member. Because the fire alarm system is not used to evacuate facilities under circumstances such as a bomb threat, it is important that residents be aware of the requirement to evacuate when instructed to do so. Residents who fail to evacuate during a fire alarm or when instructed to do so by a staff member will be subject to a \$50 fine.

To ensure emergency vehicle access to facilities, driving or parking in the Hill Quad is prohibited. Driving or parking in the Canyon or Hill fire lanes or other access roads adjacent to the residence hall facilities is prohibited. Specific designated areas will be available when moving in or out of the halls (20 minute maximum loading/unloading times). Vehicles left unattended are subject to towing or fines

Draperies, tapestries, blankets or posters which are displayed on walls, ceilings and doors in a manner which could facilitate ignition, block exits or fire detection units or present overhead fire hazards are not permitted. Draperies may not hang suspended from the doorway. Tapestries may not touch a light fixture, block a ceiling sprinkler or hang more than 16 inches from the ceiling. Draperies (non-housing issued) must be made of fire resistant material.

Evacuation Procedures

Evacuation of Residence Halls

What follows are routes and areas for evacuation. Normally during a fire the fire alarm will be pulled to initiate people's evacuation; however, there are times when either the power is out or perhaps during a bomb threat when we might not utilize the alarm system and thus need to go door to door instructing people to leave the building immediately. When directing persons to evacuate it is important to remember that whatever caused the emergency may have affected an evacuation path. This is critical to remember just after an earthquake. All stairs and catwalks should be checked before instructing people to either walk under or use them.

Those evacuation areas are:

1. Redwood - Stairs to JGC, or next to the University Center;
2. Sunset - Stairs to JGC, or next to the University Center;
3. Canyon West - West side of JGC (watch for traffic);

4. Canyon East - East side of JGC (watch for traffic);
5. Cypress East and Cypress 1,2,3,4,5 – Cypress Lawn
6. Cypress 6,7,8,9 - Next to University Center;
7. The Manor - Parking lot southeast of apartments;
8. Jolly Giant Commons – Cypress Lawn.
9. Creekview – West (Juniper/Laurel) to East parking lot; East (Willow/Fern) to West parking lot
10. Campus Apartments (North Side): Library Parking Lot
11. Campus Apartments (South Side): SBS Parking Lot to the southeast

In any evacuation situation, if there is inclement weather, one of the other buildings will be opened if an extended evacuation is necessary. The evacuation procedure is basically the same for all situations that might require evacuation - bomb scares, floods, etc.

Your command to evacuate in any emergency situation has approximately the same authority as a police officer's command. Persons who deliberately disobey an evacuation order, whether it is a false alarm or not, are subject to disciplinary action. It is important that you note those individuals and write an incident report as soon as possible at the conclusion of the emergency/false fire alarm.

Evacuation of The Jolly Giant Commons

If there is a fire alarm while the Information Desk is open, the following procedures will be followed: Call University Police immediately and notify them of the alarm.

If CA/Ops are on duty, radio them and give them instructions to meet at the Jolly Giant Commons command center located at the east side of the JGC.

Close and lock the sliding door, and lock the office.

Evacuate the first level, starting with the saunas and the weight room, moving to the east side of the building and evacuating the Giant's Cupboard.

Proceed to the command center; look for any assistance and begin to evacuate the building top to bottom.

Evacuation of Disabled Persons

Disabled persons are not necessarily helpless and can serve as resources for their individual conditions and needs. Therefore, when offering assistance, ask the person how you can best help. Prepare ahead of time. Pre-assign individual(s) to assist a particular student in a disaster or emergency. Talk with the disabled persons to find out their needs and how best to assist them in an evacuation. Perhaps have a practice "drill" so the evacuation plan can be tested before a real emergency.

When assisting non-ambulatory people, keep these facts in mind:

1. A wheelchair has many movable or weak parts which are not constructed to withstand the stress of lifting, such as the seat bar, foot plates, wheels, and moveable arm rests.
2. Some persons have minimal ability to move, and lifting them can be extremely dangerous or hazardous to their health. Therefore, adherence to proper lifting procedures is an absolute necessity to offset the high risk of dropping them. Again, always consult with the individual at the time of evacuation.
3. Some persons have no upper trunk or neck stability. Others may have electrical artificial respirators attached. Removing these persons from their chairs may be critical, and they should be given priority assistance. Those on respirators may have their breathing ability in danger. So be aware and be quick.
4. When possible, the wheelchair should be brought along. However, if the chair is left behind, remove it from the flow of traffic so as to not obstruct the passageway or cause delays and injuries to others.

Walk evacuation routes with blind and/or visually impaired persons until they feel familiar. During an emergency, have them take your elbow and then guide them from the building. Maintain a dialogue describing the nearest exit and obstacles in their path.

Ensure deaf and/or hearing impaired students have a visual alarm system in their rooms and have been instructed in its use. Have a written note ready, if appropriate, which explains the existence and nature of the emergency.

Wheelchair Users

Tell the person the nature of the emergency. Most wheelchair users, if on the ground floor, will be able to exit safely without assistance. **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS FOR EVACUATION IN CASES OF FIRE OR EARTHQUAKE.** If above the ground floor, ask the disabled person if he/she wants to be lifted from the chair and carried out or moved in the chair as a unit.

Disabled persons' preferences vary as to:

- Being physically removed from the wheelchair.
- The number of people necessary to assist them.
- Points on the wheelchair where the rescue person should hold onto for lifting.
- Whether the seat cushion or pad should be brought along with them if removed from the chair.
- Whether to extend or move their extremities when lifting due to pain, catheter leg bags, spasticity, braces, respirators, etc.
- Being carried forward or backward, up or down a flight of stairs.
- How to proceed with after-care if removed from the wheelchair, which may require paramedic involvement.

How To Evacuate Wheelchair Users:

1. Tell them of the emergency.
2. If a power chair, remove the batteries before attempting transportation or movement. Make sure the footrest is locked and the motor is off.
3. Two persons carry better than one person does; a three-person carry is best.
4. Three-person carry utilizing one person at the head to guide or steer the chair and two persons at the base (foot) to control speed of descent is the recommended manner for evacuation of a person in a wheelchair. Before movement or transportation begins, ask the person if a seat belt is available to secure him or her to the chair.
5. Take the wheelchair users out last. In the event of a wheelchair blocking a stairwell or evacuation route, police/fire rescue attempts will be made easier by the least amount of foot traffic in that stairwell.
6. Generally, more equipment or weight requires more persons to help the evacuation. Get a fellow employee or resident to help you with the movement and transportation of disabled persons.
7. **PERSONS USING BRACES, CRUTCHES, CANES OR WALKERS SHOULD BE TREATED AS AN INJURED PERSON FOR EVACUATION PROCEDURES.**

Lifting Options For Persons Without Wheelchairs:

1. Two-man lock arm position.
2. Transferring person to a sturdy office type chair preferably with arms.
3. If carrying a person more than three flights, a relay team arrangement.

Disabled Persons' Most Common Fears In An Evacuation:

- Fear of leaving the wheelchair behind as it is very expensive to replace. It takes a long time to obtain a replacement because many chairs are adapted to individual needs.
- Fear of not being lifted properly.

- Fear that other people may not be responsive to instructions on lifting & carrying.
- Fear of being dropped while being carried.
- Fear of being left in a situation where pressure sores might develop.
- Fear of being the last priority for evacuation.
- Fear of not being informed of evacuation procedures.
- Remember, the most important point is **USE COMMON SENSE**. Assess the situation thoroughly and decide on possible options. Decisions depend on time available, number of persons available, and individual tolerance or preference of the person being moved.

The All-Clear Signal:

The person with the highest Housing authority, in consultation with the University Police Department, will give the all clear signal allowing residents to return to the building. This decision will not be reached until all staff members involved have decided it is safe for residents to return to the building. This procedure is the same for false fire alarms as well. It is important during a false fire alarm that a complete evacuation of the building takes place before we allow residents to return, even though we know it is a false fire alarm.

General Emergencies

Fire And Fire Alarms

CA/Ops Responsibilities

- Preventing and minimizing risk of fire by removing/reporting devices which are prohibited or dangerous (space heaters, cooking appliances, etc.)
- Initial detection and notification of fire or false alarm.
- Evacuation control of residents.
- Extinguishing small fires (e.g. trash fire) - you are not to attempt to fight larger fires.
- Will not endanger their lives in an attempt to save others or in extinguishing fires.

General Rules About Fires

- If you suspect or know that there is a fire, no matter how small, immediately pull a fire alarm and call UPD.
- Never open any door which is hot to the touch unless of course you have no alternative.
- Never enter a hallway or room unless you can keep your head out of any smoke which may be present and you can see your way to travel to the opposite end of said space.
- Any room which is very hot (over 120 degrees Fahrenheit) should not be entered unless there is no choice.
- If you cannot evacuate because of alternate locations being blocked, then you is best to stay in their room with the door closed. Also, you would want to block any space around the door with clothing, towels, etc., as well as any vents that may enter the room. Typically you could stay in a room where there was a fire outside for over an hour without any major threat to your life.

If You Hear An Alarm Or Know Of A Fire...

- Immediately call UPD and the Housing Office. Report who you are, where you are, and what you know.
- Prepare yourself to deal with the worst. Get dressed, don't forget your shoes, and grab your flashlight.
- Evacuate the building immediately. On your way out, knock on doors to make sure others are evacuating, but do **NOT** go to every door in your building – only those that you pass on your way out. You are not a trained fire fighter and it is not your job to ensure everyone gets out of the building.

- As the building is being evacuated, establish control points to keep people out and away from the building. Secondary arriving staff reporting to the staging areas can assist with these tasks.
- Additional staff should be sent to crossroads to aid arriving emergency vehicles and to direct arriving emergency vehicles so they know exactly where to go.

Fire Extinguishers

Your responsibility: Do not hang your extinguisher and forget it. Like any appliance, it requires care. Keep it clean. Look at the gauge every month to make sure it has pressure in it. (The needle will point straight up if it is full.) Check the safety seal to make sure it is intact. Check the nozzle to make sure it is not plugged. If it is dented or begins to rust, have it checked immediately.

The name plate also contains operating instructions, cautions, and maintenance instructions. Read it carefully and understand it thoroughly before a fire occurs.

Recharge Instructions: Never fill it yourself or try to fix it yourself. Notify your Res. Life Coordinator if your extinguisher needs attention.

Fire Drills

Bi-annually, during the third week of classes, at the start of each semester, Housing conducts a full scale fire and evacuation drill in each of the Residence Hall buildings during the evening hours when a majority of students are present. Residents are advised in advance of the drill through email and posters in their communities, but are not given the exact date or time of the actual drill requiring full participation and evacuation. Upon full evacuation by the residents, each room is checked for security purposes and to ensure that the rooms have been vacated. In conjunction with notifying University Police, Housing Student Staff and Housing Professional Staff prepare, carry-out, and debrief the drills.

During Housing's two week Student Staff training in August, student-staff receive over a full day of emergency training learning how to respond to situations in the Residence Halls. Student Staff, in conjunction with Housing Professional Staff, University Police, Arcata Fire Department, Emergency Management employees and CERT (Campus Emergency Response Teams) partake in a 1-2 hour long full-scale emergency drill in which an actual fire is simulated inside a particular Residence Hall with smoke machines, actors, and actors in moulage. All agencies involved must utilize their trainings and respond to the situation appropriately.

A post drill review is conducted and an After Action Report is completed and submitted to the Emergency Management Coordinator after the Emergency Simulation as well as the general fire drill period.

During January 2010, there were 22 fire drills conducted for the following residence halls: Alder, Cedar, Chinquapin, Hemlock, Madrone, Maple, Pepperwood, Tan Oak, 6 Manor Apartments, Fern, Juniper, Willow, Laurel, Cypress, Campus Apartments, Redwood, and Sunset.

During the September 2010, there were 17 fire drills conducted in which the following residence halls were evacuated: Alder, Cedar, Chinquapin, Hemlock, Madrone, Maple, Pepperwood, Tan Oak, College Creek (all 4 buildings went off at the same time due to the fire alarm system at the time), Fern, Juniper, Willow, Laurel, Cypress, Campus Apartments, Redwood, and Sunset.

All in all, Housing conducted, 37 different drills for the year and one Emergency Simulation exercise involving a fire simulation.

Persons Responsible to Receive/Report Occurrences:

Students, staff, faculty (and others) on campus who receives information of a fire occurrence, shall immediately report that information to the University Police Department. In the event that the fire is occurring now, 9-1-1 should be called immediately to make a report. A report may also be reported to a designated “campus security authority”. A “**campus security authority**” is defined as:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department under paragraph (1) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into an institutional property
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

The following, but not limited to, have been identified as “**campus security authorities**”, and as such, are required to receive crime reports from students and others. They also report crime, suspicious incidents or security problems to the University Police: President, Vice Presidents, Provost, Housing Staff including Community Advocates and Residence Life Coordinators, Student Health Staff, Athletic Coaches, Student Affairs, Directors, Co-directors, Coordinators, Faculty Advisors, Deans of Students, Club Advisors, Managers and Ombudspersons.

Fire Safety Education & Training Programs:

Annually, HSU housing conducts a two and a half week long training program in which the housing student staff, CA’s and RLC’s are taught basic university protocols for fires, drills, evacuations, first response, extinguisher training and emergency management. Additionally each member of the Residence Life Student Staff received a Training Manual which includes written documentation and protocol for such events, as well as other housing related items. This manual emphasizes the verbal and visual training covered by the Universities Environmental Health and Safety Officer for both Fire Safety and First Responders. The Housing Coordinators and Directors cover general emergencies, evacuation policies and procedures and basic emergency training. Eureka/Humboldt Fire Extinguisher participates in the training as well by teaching the student staff the basic use of fire extinguishers.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety:

No facility-related future improvements are currently planned.

Fire Statistics 2010

As defined in the amendment to the Higher Education Act, "fire" will be *any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner*. The fire statistics in this table apply only to on-campus student housing facilities. The definition of which will be *any building, located on campus on land owned or controlled by the institution that is used for student housing*. Therefore, the housing support facilities are not included in the table.

Case/Incident Number	Date Occurred	Location	Cause	Value of Property Damaged by Fire
0910-0207	05/01/10	Sunset Hall	"Burning items" (possibly incense) that caught wadded paper towel on fire	\$208.50

Note #1: There were no deaths related to fire at Humboldt State University in 2010.

Note #2: There were no fire-related injuries at Humboldt State University in 2010 that resulted in treatment at a medical facility.