**Aviator College of Aeronautical Science & Technology 2021**

**Annual Fire Safety Report**

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act is an amendment to the Higher Education Opportunity Act. This

Amendment serves to increase campus fire safety awareness across the nation, providing students and their families with the fire safety records of colleges and universities. Signed into law on August 14, 2008, this amendment requires post-secondary institutions to publish fire safety information and statistics, much as is already done with other crime statistics, such as campus theft and assault.

Additionally, the National Student Loan Program requires all eligible Title IV institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The statistics include the number, cause, related injuries and deaths, and property damages associated with each fire. In addition, each institution is required to report fire safety information to the U.S. Department of Education.

Collectively, this information provides prospective and current students information regarding the policies, concerns, and fire safety conditions that are present at Aviator College of Aeronautical Science and Technology.

# Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames in Student Housing

ACAST regulates portable electric appliances, smoking, and open flames in on-campus housing; and fire safety policies and procedures.

The college further reserves the right to direct residents to remove from their room any hazardous materials. The final decision regarding removal of such materials will be made by the director for housing or designee. Items may be confiscated and held in the administration office if they violate fire safety and/or jeopardize security and community living.

# Portable Electrical Appliances

## Residence Halls Dormitories

The storage of electric grills, hotpots, or any other cooking appliance with a heating element is prohibited in rooms or suites. Additionally, space heaters and room air conditioners (window or portable) are not permitted in residence hall rooms.

The following electrical appliances, which must be UL-approved and in good condition, are permitted in student rooms: clocks, desk lamps, hair dryers, flat irons/curling irons, computer equipment, radios, TVs, razors, fans, heating pads, sewing machines, and stereo equipment. No more than two electrical outlets can be plugged into any double outlet. However, multiple outlet power strips which are UL-approved and fused are allowed in residence hall rooms with a limit of one per outlet. *College Apartments and Dormitories*

Electrical appliances are allowed. However, students are encouraged to maintain a safe number of appliances plugged in at any one time. Plugging in too many appliances, especially heat producing appliances such as toasters, coffee pots, waffle irons, or electric frying pans into the same electrical outlet or circuit could overload circuits, overheat, or cause a fire.

# Open Flames and Flammable Storage

## Dormitories/Housing

Candles used for decorative purposes are prohibited. Candles and other devices with open flames, as well as incense, are prohibited. Also, hazardous materials may not be stored in residence halls.

Students who choose to grill outside of the dormitories can do so provided they are tending the grill at all times. Grills must be cleaned after use and the cold ashes must be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Lighter fluid and charcoal with fluid imbedded in the product cannot be stored in student rooms. Propane/ camp grills may not be stored in the student rooms.

# Smoking

Aviator College is a tobacco-free campus. The use of tobacco is prohibited within college buildings, parking structures, walkways, arenas, and on any college -owned and controlled property. Tobacco includes any product that contains tobacco, is derived from tobacco or contains nicotine or other similar substances that are intended for human consumption, or is likely to be consumed, whether smoked, heated, inhaled, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any other means. This includes e-cigarettes and any other electronic smoking devices, pipes, and rolling papers, but does not include any product that is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for legal sale as a tobacco cessation product and is being marketed and sold solely for the approved purpose.

# Fire Safety Education and Training

Dormitory and housing staff receive orientation to the operations and locations of the fire alarm system, as well as a review of their roles during a fire or fire drill. Students receive a general orientation to the fire systems present in the building during the first week of the residents’ arrival. Staff also review evacuation and emergency procedures with residents. Residence hall students may participate in one fire drill during both the fall and spring semesters.

# Reporting a Fire Occurring in an On-Campus University Student Housing facility

Individuals discovering a fire at an Aviator on-campus student housing facility should dial 9-1-1 and activate the fire alarm system. The fire alarm systems in buildings on campus, when sounded, will not summon the fire department. They are for alerting occupants of the building only.

## Dormitory Fire Drills

One announced fire drill is conducted at the beginning of the fall semester and one fire drill is scheduled during orientation. The announced fire drill is designed to give students an opportunity to evacuate the dormitory in a non-emergency situation. All residents must leave the building when the alarm sounds for the drill. Failure to do so will result in disciplinary action. **Fire Alarm System**

## Residence Halls

Each residence hall is equipped with a building fire alarm system, and each student room has a smoke detector. When the building alarm sounds, all residents are required to leave the building. Residents cannot re-enter a building until permitted by staff. The interference with the operation of the smoke detector or any other fire safety equipment will result in disciplinary action in addition to being liable for damages and subject to applicable criminal and civil penalties.

# Suppression System

Apartments

A sprinkler system is provided for additional safety in the event of a fire. Residents must be careful not to damage, tamper with, cover, or hang items from the sprinkler heads or an accidental discharge of water may result. In addition, residents may not store personal items within 18 inches of any sprinkler head.

# Fire Safety and Prevention

* Know every regular and emergency exit from the building you are in. Know how to activate the alarm system and what it sounds like. Know the location of fire extinguishers and how to operate them.
* Arrange room contents with fire safety in mind. Maintain clear and unobstructed access to your room door, from both the outside and the inside, at all times. ● Do not overload electrical outlets.
* Do not use broken, frayed, or cracked electrical cords. Do not suspend lamps or lights by their own cords
* Do not allow excess clutter or flammable materials to accumulate.

**Fire Evacuation Procedures**

# Students in On-Campus Housing

In the event of a continuous sounding of the fire alarm in the unit, students should proceed as follows:

1. All persons inside a residential facility are required to leave the building immediately.
2. College Staff may assist with the evacuation of the building as availability and safety permit.
3. It is the responsibility of all students to familiarize themselves with proper fire and emergency evacuation procedures.
4. Failure to respond to a fire alarm or to staff requests during an evacuation may result in college disciplinary action in addition to being liable for damages and subject to applicable criminal and civil procedures.
5. When an alarm sounds, follow these guidelines:
   * Close room doors and windows
   * Wear shoes and carry or wear a coat
   * Leave via the nearest safest exit, path, or route.
   * Don’t panic- move quickly outside the building to at least feet away from the structure and to the designated assembly point, and check in with college staff.
6. Do not re-enter the building until the alarm is silenced and the “all clear” announcement is given by emergency personnel.

# College Employees

It is important for employees to familiarize themselves with the procedures of fire reporting.

1. Safety of the People. Evacuate people as readily as possible. Close doors to isolate the fire. A person with an ambulatory disability should move to the opposite end of the building near a stairway and away from the fire, and wait for firefighters to arrive. Exit strategies should be discussed with supervisors.
2. Send the alarm. Call the Fire Department, 9-1-1, and relay all information pertaining to the fire ( i.e., location, floor, room, building, etc.). If the building is equipped with the fire pull boxes, break the glass, and pull the bar.
3. Notify Others in the Area. Use any alarm provided for this purpose. Move out to a safe area to give firefighters a clear field.
4. Assist Campus Police or Firefighters. Relate to them what is burning (eg), special chemicals, radiation hazards) or any other pertinent information.

# Fire Safety in On-Campus Housing

Each student-housing facility is equipped with fire detection systems and pull boxes.

# Fire Safety Definitions

On- Campus student housing is any facility that is owned by the college or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

**Cause of fire** is the factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The casual factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

**Fire** is any instance ofopen flame or burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

**Fire drill** is a supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

**Fire-related injury** is any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire. The term “person” may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

**Fire-related death** is any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

**Fire safety system** is any mechanism or system

related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing

systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smokealarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a

fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights;

smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

**Value of property damage** is the estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the

cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This

estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and

overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.