

**EHS & Risk Management
Emergency Management
Campus Fire Marshal
Occupational Safety
Laboratory Safety**

E-mail: riskmanagement_ehs@lamar.edu

Web: <https://www.lamar.edu/about-lu/administration/risk-management/index.html>

Contacts:

Gary Rash – Director
Phone: 409-880-7115
Email: gary.rash@lamar.edu

Akilah Cooper-Edmond – Risk Management and Occupational Safety Coordinator
Phone: 409-880-8008
Email: acooper16@lamar.edu

Nathan Macy – Lab and Building Safety Coordinator
Phone: 409-880-8276
Email: nmacy@lamar.edu

1 Football Tailgating

The first 2022 home football game is scheduled for 09/17/22 against Northern Colorado. Lamar Athletics encourages tailgating at home games. The following policy highlights are meant to keep tailgating safe for everyone.

Conduct

- Individuals participating in tailgating activities are expected to conduct themselves in a manner respectful of the nature and character of Lamar University, including following the directives of event management and public officials.
- Persons acting in a disruptive, disrespectful, or disorderly manner may be asked to leave the premises or be subject to citation or arrest.

Food & Beverages

- Tailgating activities are considered private parties.
- Tailgaters may not offer food, non-alcoholic, or alcoholic beverages for public consumption or sale to

anyone other than those included in their tailgating party.

- Glass containers are prohibited in all parking/tailgating areas. Kegs and other common source containers are not allowed at any time.
- Tailgating games in which consuming alcohol is integral to the game and the use of devices intended to accelerate the consumption of alcohol are expressly prohibited. Example of prohibited games and devices are beer pong, funnels, and beer bong.
- All cooking devices, propane or otherwise, should be attended to at all times during cooking. Hot coals must be completely extinguished with water before leaving the tailgating area. Fires built on the ground and open fire pit devices are prohibited.
- Fire extinguishers must be present at all times when cooking on open flame.
- Trash should be disposed of in appropriate receptacles located in the tailgating area or packed out.

Signs

- Signs are allowed for tailgating identification purposes. Signs higher than 10 feet above the ground and larger than 5'X 5' in size are not allowed (except by registered LU organizations and athletic corporate sponsors).

Contact [EHS & Risk Management](#) at 409-880-7115 with any questions.

2 Electric Scooter Safety

Lamar University supports alternative transportation options that serve the needs of the campus community. Campus safety is a top priority, and operators of electric scooters must review and adhere to the following rules and safety tips.

Campus Rules

- Scooters should be ridden in the street, following all traffic rules. Use bike lanes when possible.

- Operators using sidewalks must give right-of-way to pedestrians.
- Obey all rules of the road, including traffic signs and signals.
- Follow all applicable state laws, local laws, and campus policy.
- Scooters must never block pedestrian walkways, driving lanes, ADA access, or parking.
- Scooters cannot be used for racing, stunt or trick riding.
- Passengers are not allowed on scooters.
- Operators must not be intoxicated while operating a scooter.
- Wearing headphones or earbuds is prohibited when operating a scooter.
- Scooters cannot be charged on campus, unless at a charging station.

Restricted Areas

- Scooters are not permitted inside any academic or business campus buildings.
- Scooters are not permitted on any campus lawns.

Parking

- Operators must dismount upon exiting paved areas and walk scooters to the parking area.
- Scooters must be parked in an upright position.
- Scooters must be parked so campus walkways remain accessible and safe for the entire LU community.
- Scooters may not be parked in pedestrian walkways, vehicle parking spaces (including ADA), ADA ramps, stairwells, inside buildings, doorways, or other areas where they block egress.

Safety Recommendations

- Wear a helmet.
- Maintain a three-foot minimum distance from pedestrians.
- Yield to pedestrians in crosswalks.
- Stop at all blind corners.
- Watch paved areas for uneven surfaces or debris.

- Dress for visibility and do not operate scooters at night.
- Share the road and never ride against traffic.
- Be alert to puddles and leaves that may hide potholes.
- Eliminate distractions and always keep both hands on the handlebars (e.g., no phone use or hand-carried bags).

Additional Information

- Watch the linked [safety video](#).
- Report safety concerns regarding electric scooters through the LiveSafe app.

3 Eye Protection

Just as we cannot forget to protect our skin with sunscreen, we cannot overlook the damage sun can do to our eyes.

The hazard comes from over exposure to UV radiation, which damages the eye's surface tissue, cornea, and lens. Some of the damage may not reveal itself until years later and cause eye diseases and problems:

- Cataracts
- Eye cancers
- Growths on the eye, such as pterygium
- A form of photokeratitis, also known as snow blindness, can develop after exposure to UV reflections from snow, ice, or water.

UV levels are three times greater during the summer than winter, but damage can occur in any season. Clouds do not block UV light, so precautions should be taken regardless of the conditions outside:

- Choose sunglasses that offer 100% UV or UV400 protection, or block both UV-A and UV-B rays.
- Wear a broad-brimmed hat along with the sunglasses.

Other factors to consider include:

- Sunlight is strongest midday to early afternoon, at higher altitudes, and when reflected off water, sand, pavement, ice, or snow.
- Never look directly at the sun, including during an eclipse. This can damage the eye's retina and

cause an injury known as solar retinopathy.

- Tanning beds pose the same risks to the eyes and body as outdoor UV light.

4 Laboratory-Specific Training

As you accept new student personnel into your laboratory, it is important to make sure that they are all prepared to operate safely within your space. As discussed in prior articles, this preparation is best ensured by a combination of general and laboratory-specific training. General training is easy to acquire, through our CITI portal, though verification that the student is completing modules appropriate to the general classes of hazards in your laboratory is still important. Laboratory-specific training, though, is something that cannot be completely standardized, and requires careful consideration by the laboratory's principal investigator.

Laboratory-specific training, as the name implies, should be specific to your laboratory, covering its unique elements. This starts with the unique hazards of the materials, machines, and processes that are present in your lab. Focus particularly on those materials, machines, and processes that the student worker will be using, and those that the student worker will be exposed to by other operations going on in the lab.

After explaining the hazards, you should move on to the control measures. This should include:

- How to quickly access the Safety Data Sheet binder or database (it should be readily accessible within your lab, if you are using any hazardous materials).
- Any control measures required for safe handling of the hazards that the

student worker may be exposed to, including:

- required personal protective equipment,
- engineering controls, such as fume hoods,
- proper laboratory techniques,
- location (and use, if the student is unfamiliar) of eyewash stations, emergency showers, fire extinguishers, and other laboratory emergency management materials, and
- more exotic matters, such as unusual storage requirements, or the locations and applications of antidotes to unusual materials.

With appropriate general and laboratory-specific training, we can be confident that students are able to work safely in our laboratories.

5 Health & Safety Manual

Chapter VII, Section 13 of the manual covers Emergency Access and Egress.

Emergency access helps ensure facilities and equipment always remain available and unobstructed to ensure effective fire detection, evacuation, suppression, and response. Emergency egress is defined as a continuous and unobstructed way to travel from any point in a public building to a public way. A means of egress may include horizontal and vertical travel routes, including intervening rooms, doors, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, courts, and yards.

Follow these guidelines to promote safe evacuation in corridors, stairways, and exits:

- Keep all means of egress clean, clutter-free, and unobstructed.
- Do not place hazardous materials or equipment in areas used for evacuation.

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- Do not place combustible materials (e.g., wood structures) in areas used for evacuation, especially stairwells.
 - Do not use corridors or stairways for storage or office/laboratory operations.
 - Do not place locks, chains, or other devices that can defeat or obstruct an exit without prior approval from EHS & Risk Management.
 - Do not use a corridor as an extension to an office.