

Fire Prevention Policy

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Section 1: Administrative

1.1 Introduction

Nova Southeastern University is committed to mitigating the threat of fire to students, faculty, staff, visitors, vendors, and all of NSU properties; therefore, Nova Southeastern University has developed a Fire Prevention Plan with the goal of reducing the risk of fire-related incidents and injuries, and to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) standard on fire prevention, 29 CFR 1910.39. All faculty, staff, and students should be knowledgeable of the emergency procedures that should be followed in the event of a fire.

A fire safety program is essential in protecting students, faculty, staff, visitors, and vendors from injuries, deaths, business interruption, and property damage resulting from fires and related hazards.

Nova Southeastern University's Fire Prevention Program is intended to provide pertinent information to faculty, staff, and students in order to reduce the possibility of fires and to specify the types of equipment to use in case of fire.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Fire Prevention Plan is to reduce the possibility of fire, to prevent loss of life and property by fire, and to comply with the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) standard on fire prevention (29 CFR 1910.39) by providing faculty, staff, and students with information and guidelines that will assist them in recognizing, reporting, and mitigating fire hazards.

1.3 Scope

The Fire Prevention Plan is applicable to all University students, faculty, staff, visitors, and vendors on all Nova Southeastern University's campuses and centers. This plan is designed to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken protect the campus community from risk of fire.

Section 2: Responsibilities of specific Administrator

2.1 Environmental Health & Safety - Local Authority Having Jurisdiction (LAHJ)

The Department of Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) acts as the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction in matters concerning fire and life safety for Nova Southeastern University. EHS is responsible for the implementation of all aspects of the Fire Prevention Program and for maintaining compliance with all codes and standards applicable to fire and life safety, and for establishing fire safety best practices for all campuses, Regional Campuses, and other properties. Each person and every department is expected to perform work in a safe and healthy manner and in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

2.2 Plan Administrator (Fire and Life Safety Manager)

The Fire and Life Safety Manager shall administer the Fire Prevention Plan for Nova Southeastern University and shall maintain all records pertaining to the plan. The plan administrator shall also:

- Develop and administer Nova Southeastern University's fire prevention training program.
- Ensure that fire control equipment and systems are properly maintained.
- Conduct fire safety inspections.

2.3 Supervisors

Departments are expected to assist in providing a safe and healthy living, learning and working environment for faculty, staff, students and visitors. Supervisors must implement the requirements of this program to assure compliance with applicable codes, regulations and policies. Supervisors should periodically inspect and/or coordinate the inspection of all workplaces to identify hazards. This will be the responsibility of the highest supervisory level of each departmental unit unless otherwise specified.

2.4 Building Occupants

Building occupants are required to conduct themselves in a manner so as to not put any other person or property in any unnecessary jeopardy. Building occupants are subject to all university policies, and state or federal codes pertaining to fire safety, which includes

but not limited to, statutes that prohibit the tampering with fire suppression equipment, and false summoning of emergency personnel. Specific responsibilities of building occupants:

- Maintain workspaces in accordance with Fire Prevention Code.
- Evacuate buildings when a fire alarm sounds and in accordance with the University Fire Safety Plans.
- Keep clear all materials from fire lanes, egress, and ingress walkways, corridors, and building exits.
- Observe university policies and procedures regarding fire safety.
- Participate in routine fire drills.

2.5 Contractors and Vendors

Contractors and vendors working at the university are expected to observe and abide by state and federal codes and regulations as well as policies and procedures established by the university.

2.6 Compliance with the Fire Prevention Plan

For employees, failure to follow this policy may result in disciplinary action. For students who fail to follow this policy may be subject to judicial disciplinary actions.

Section 3: Plan Implementation

3.1 Housekeeping

To limit the risk of fires, employees shall take the following precautions:

- All stairwells (in and under), exits, and passageways to and from exits shall be kept free of all obstructions at all times.
- Fire doors must be kept closed at all times unless they are held open by an approved device interconnected to the fire alarm system.
- Material must not obstruct sprinkler heads or be placed around fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull station locations, or sprinkler and standpipe control valves. To obtain proper distribution of water, a minimum of 18 inches of clear space is required below fire sprinkler heads.
- Dispose of all trash as soon as possible in trash cans or dumpsters. Waste materials must never be piled in corridors or at any time.

- Minimize the storage of combustible materials. Use proper handling and storage procedures. Reference EHS Chemical Hygiene Plan for handling and storage of flammable chemicals. Reference EHS Radiation Safety Plan for handling and storage of radioactive materials with fire risk.
- No materials or equipment may be placed, either permanently or temporarily, within the emergency egress (exit) route for any building.
- Do not overload electrical outlets with multiple pieces of equipment. Do not daisy-chain surge protectors or extension cords.
- Turn off electrical equipment when not in use.

3.2 Maintenance

The EHS Department will ensure that life safety equipment is maintained according to manufacturers' specifications. The University will also comply with requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes for specific equipment. Only properly trained and certified individuals shall perform maintenance work.

The following equipment is subject to maintenance, inspection, and testing procedures:

- Equipment installed to detect fuel leaks, control heating, and control pressurized systems.
- Portable fire extinguishers.
- Automatic sprinkler systems.
- Fixed extinguishing systems.
- Detection systems for smoke, heat, and/or flame.
- Fire alarm systems.
- Emergency backup systems.

Section 4: Type of Hazards

The following sections address the major workplace fire hazards at Nova Southeastern University facilities and the procedures for controlling the hazards.

4.1 Electrical Fire Hazards

Electrical system failures and the misuse of electrical equipment are leading causes of workplace fires. Fires can also result from loose ground connections, wiring with frayed insulation or overloaded fuses, circuits, motors or outlets.

To prevent electrical fires, employees shall:

- Make sure that worn wires are replaced.
- Use only appropriately rated fuses.
- Never use extension cords as substitutes for wiring improvements.
- Use only approved extension cords (UL). Extension cords are only for temporary use.
- Check wiring in hazardous locations where the risk of fire is especially high.
- Check electrical equipment to ensure that it is either properly grounded or double insulated.

4.2 Portable Heaters

Personal space heaters are not permitted under any circumstances in any NSU buildings.

4.3 Office Fire Hazards

Fires in offices have become more likely because of the increased use of electrical equipment, such as computers and fax machines. To prevent office fires, employees shall:

- Avoid overloading electrical outlets with office equipment.
- Turn off nonessential electrical equipment at the end of each workday.
- Keep storage areas clear of rubbish.
- Ensure that extension cords are not placed under carpets.
- Ensure that trash and paper set aside for recycling does not accumulate.

4.4 Electrical Extension Cords

Electrical extension cords are strictly prohibited from use as permanent wiring. For temporary use, the extension cord shall be (UL) rated, heavy duty, three wire type with ground plug. It should not exceed of six (6) feet in length.

4.5 Halogen Lamps

Halogen lamps (both standing and desk lamps) are not permitted to be used in university buildings.¹

4.6 Smoking

Smoking and tobacco use are prohibited in all Nova Southeastern University facilities and on all university property and other properties owned or leased by the University with no exception. This includes, but is not limited to, all indoor and outdoor areas and properties. Indoor areas and properties include, but are not limited to, all common work areas, elevators, hallways, university-owned or leased vehicles, garages, restrooms, dining areas, employee lounges, conference and meeting rooms, and all other enclosed areas in the workplace. Outdoor areas include, but are not limited to, parking lots, grounds, rooftops, plazas, courtyards, entrance and exit ways, and any other areas of the university campus.

4.7 Kitchen Electrical Appliances

Coffee makers, microwaves, mini ovens and any other appliances with exposed heating elements shall never be left unattended while in operation. Coffee makers are only allowed if they are equipped with an automatic shut-off. Mini-ovens and toasters should be unplugged after each use and stored only after they are cool enough to be touched. Ensure that such appliances are operated away from combustible materials such as paper, upholstery, trash containers, etc. These appliances shall only be used inside approved areas. See Microwave Policy (Appendix B) for approved areas.

Note: Power strips are designed for use with a number of low-powered loads, such as computers, peripherals, or audio/video components. Power strips are not designed for high power loads such as refrigerators and microwave ovens, which can easily exceed the recommended ampere ratings on many power strips.

4.8 Candles, Incenses, and Oil Burners

The possession and/or use of candles (even decorative), incenses, and oil burners are strictly prohibited in campus buildings.

4.9 Open Flame

Candles, torches, butane burners and any other flame producing devices are considered “open flame devices.” Open flame devices carry with them the risk of unintentional fire and serious consequences when not used appropriately. Therefore, the use of any open flame device is *prohibited* in all University residential and non-residential buildings, including ground areas. Chemical, biological, or teaching labs where the open flame is part of the research/educational process, and kitchens with an exhaust hood and pre-engineered extinguishing system are exempt from this policy. Open flames are permitted by NSU Catering staff during their normal duties. Situations that do call for the use of open flame devices can be reviewed under special circumstances through a written request submitted to the Fire and Life Safety Manager at EHS@nova.edu. The Fire and Life Safety Manager will approve or deny the requests. If conditional approval is granted, the Fire and Life Safety Manager will notify the conditions that needs to be met in order to obtain a final approval.

Section 5: Hazardous Materials

5.1 Flammable Chemicals

A flammable chemical is any solid, liquid, vapor, or gas that ignites easily and burns rapidly in air. Consult the appropriate MSDSs before beginning work with flammables. See also Section 6.1 of the Chemical Hygiene Plan. Follow these guidelines when working with flammable chemicals:

1. Handle flammable chemicals in areas free from ignition sources.
2. Never heat flammable chemicals with an open flame. Use a water bath, oil bath, heating mantle, hot air bath, etc.

3. Use ground straps when transferring flammable chemicals between metal containers to avoid generating static sparks.
4. Use a fume hood when there is a possibility of dangerous vapors. (Ventilation will help reduce dangerous vapor concentrations.)
5. Restrict the amount of stored flammables and minimize the amount of flammables present in a work area.
6. Remove from storage only the amount of chemical needed for a particular experiment or task.

5.2 Flammable Liquids

A flammable liquid means any liquid having a flash point below 100° F.

5.3 Combustible Liquids

A combustible liquid means any liquid having a flash point at or above 100° F.

5.4 Solvents

Organic solvents are often the most hazardous chemicals in the work place. Solvents such as ether, alcohols, and toluene, for example, are highly volatile or flammable. Chlorinated solvents such as chloroform are nonflammable, but when exposed to heat or flame, may produce carbon monoxide, chlorine, phosgene, or other highly toxic gases.

Always use volatile and flammable solvents in an area with good ventilation or in a fume hood. Never use ether or other highly flammable solvents in a room with open flames or other ignition sources present.

5.5 Sources of Ignition

In locations where flammable vapors may be present, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition by eliminating or controlling sources of ignition. All electrical equipment and wiring shall be in accordance with the appropriate NFPA, National Electrical Code, and OSHA standards.

5.6 Storage of Flammable Liquids

Flammable liquids required in small quantities for frequent use shall be stored in approved safety cans in a metal cabinet or closet ventilated to the outside where practical. All containers used for storage, issue, and transport of flammable liquids shall be clearly marked as to their contents in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Standard 704.

Section 6: Fire identification, Notification, and Evacuation Procedures

6.1 Fire Identification and Notification

In the event that anyone smells smoke or sees fire or smoke and there is a building fire alarm system, they should immediately:

1. Activate the alarm to evacuate the building by using the nearest pull station (these devices are located at all stairwell doors and exits from the building). Even if the fire is known to be small, the alarm should be activated immediately. The fire could grow quickly, endangering building occupants. All building occupants should be familiar with fire alarm pull station locations in their area.
2. Evacuate the Building using established evacuation routes and stairs. **DO NOT use the elevators.**
3. From a safe location outside the building, the person discovering the fire should immediately call 9-1-1 for the fire department and give the fire department the following information:
 - Building name and address.
 - The exact location of the fire (i.e. floor, room's number).
 - Type of fire (trash can, smoke, flames, etc.)
 - Your name and phone number

4. From a safe location and provide the dispatcher with the name and location of the building and information about the fire. Public Safety will verify that you have called 9-1-1 and ask for the same information above.

All building occupants must evacuate to the designated evacuation areas (Emergency Assembly Points). The designated evacuation areas should be at least 150 feet from the building structure. Supervisors will account for hers/his employees and report any missing persons to the emergency personnel at the scene. Do not re-enter the building until directed to do so by emergency response personnel and/or Public Safety.

Only trained personnel should attempt to extinguish small fires after the fire alarm has been activated and only when it is safe to do so. Otherwise, evacuate along with others to the designated emergency assembly point. See Appendix "A".

6.2 Evacuation Procedures

The primary concern in the event of a fire is to evacuate everyone from the building as quickly and safely as possible. In order to accomplish this, occupants must be prepared in advance for quick and orderly evacuation. When the fire alarm sounds:

- Evacuate the building to the designated emergency assembly point.
- Close the door on your way out.
- Always use stairways to exit the building (NEVER USE ELEVATORS). Stairwells are designed to provide protection from smoke and fire; however, doors to these areas must be kept closed in order to afford you this protection.
- Once outside, stay clear of doors, sidewalks and roadways.
- Return to the building only after being directed to do so by Public Safety.
- Faculty is responsible for ensuring safe evacuation of all students, including those with disabilities in their respective classrooms.
- Failure to comply with first responders, failing to evacuate the building and/or placing self or others in danger are subject to disciplinary action.

6.3 Evacuation of Individuals with Disabilities

- The disabled person should proceed or ask for assistance to the nearest enclosed or exterior stairwell or "area of safe refuge" and remain there. In case of a fire, enclosed building stairwells are "safe refuge areas," and have a higher fire resistive rating. The disabled person should notify an individual (e.g., a fellow student, a resident assistant, building monitor, co-worker, or supervisor) of their specific location. If possible, the disabled person can notify 9-1-1 of their location.
- Once outside, anyone with information should immediately inform first responders (i.e., fire, police, and emergency personnel) that there is a disabled person in a stairwell, which floor the person is on, and location of the stairwell or refuge area. UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL SHOULD NEVER ATTEMPT TO CARRY ANYONE DOWN THE STAIRS.

6.4 Emergency Assembly Points

In the event of an emergency that requires an evacuation, all Nova Southeastern University buildings will have a designated Emergency Assembly Point (EAP) outside of each building. Contractors and visitors are required to go to the emergency assembly points, and must evacuate along with NSU students, faculty, and staff. (See appendix A).

6.5 Failure to Evacuate

When a fire alarm is activated, occupants are required to evacuate the building in accordance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code. This also applies when first responders instruct a building to evacuate or an evacuation order has been given by NSU management of Public Safety. For employees, failure to evacuate may result in disciplinary action. Students who fail to evacuate may be subject to judicial disciplinary actions.

Section 7: Fire Drills

7.1 Frequency

The purpose of fire drills is to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of faculty, staff, students and visitors in carrying out emergency evacuation procedures.

Fire drills shall be conducted in accordance with the following intervals:

- Residence Halls - a minimum of one (1) drill per semester.
- Administrative and Educational Buildings - a minimum of one (1) drill per academic year.
- University Schools - one (1) drill per month during the academic year.

A fire alarm that is activated due to a planned event, an accident, malfunction, malicious act or actual fire or smoke and results in the building being evacuated may not be classified as a fire drill for the purpose of meeting this requirement.

7.2 Failure to Evacuate a Building during a Drill

When a Fire Alarm is activated, all occupants are required to evacuate the building in accordance with Florida Fire Prevention Code. For employees, failure to evacuate may result in **disciplinary action**. For students who fail to evacuate may be subject to **judicial disciplinary actions**.

Section 8: Portable Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers are designed to extinguish fires of limited size. Fire extinguishers should be checked for use class and used only on the type of fires for which the contents are specified.

Special use extinguishers maybe provided in areas that require a different level of protection such as Class D and K hazards. Safety and Security must be consulted on any special use extinguisher requirement. All portable extinguishers shall be maintained in fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated location at all times. Any extinguisher that is missing, damaged or emptied must be reported to the Office of Public Safety. The EHS Department will replace that extinguisher immediately.

Fire blankets should be provided in all laboratories where flammable compounds may be used for instructional and/or research purposes.

8.1 Classes and Uses

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) National Fire Protection Association classifies fires into five general categories (U.S.):

- **Class A** fires are ordinary materials like burning paper, lumber, cardboard, plastics etc. (Use **Class A or ABC extinguisher**).
- **Class B** fires involve flammable or combustible liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, and common organic solvents used in the laboratory. (Use **Class ABC or BC extinguisher**).
- **Class C** fires involve energized electrical equipment, such as appliances, switches, panel boxes, power tools and hot plates. Water can be a dangerous extinguishing medium for class C fires because of the risk of electrical shock unless a specialized water mist extinguisher is used.
(Use **Class ABC or BC extinguisher**).
- **Class D** fires involve combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, potassium, sodium, etc. These materials burn at high temperatures and will react violently with water, air, and/or other chemicals. (Use **Class D extinguisher**)
- **Class K** fires are kitchen fires. (Use **Class K extinguisher**).

8.2 Location

The location of the fire extinguishers is determined by OSHA standards and the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The Fire and Life Safety Manager will coordinate with the Office of Physical Plant regarding installation fire extinguishers.

- Extinguishers are located near the exits in the normal path of travel to the exit.
- Extinguishers must be clearly visible and identifiable. When this is not possible, appropriate signage will be posted directing the occupant to the location.
- Extinguishers must remain located in their designated location. ***Do not*** remove any extinguisher to use as a doorstop, to cover a welding operation, for barbecue activities, or any other non-intended purpose.

8.3 Inspection and Maintenance

Extinguishers shall be inspected, certified, and maintained annually by a licensed contractor.

8.4 Installation

Extinguishers shall be installed on the hangers or brackets supplied and shall be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than five feet above the floor. Extinguishers mounted in cabinets or wall recesses or set on shelves shall be placed so that the operating instructions face outward. Extinguishers installed under conditions where they are subject to severe vibration shall be installed in brackets specifically designed to dampen vibration.

8.5 Operation of Fire Extinguishers

A portable fire extinguisher can save lives and limit damage to property by putting out a small fire or containing it until the Fire Department arrives. Portable extinguishers are not designed to fight a large or spreading fire. Even against small fires, they are useful only under the following conditions:

- An extinguisher must be large enough for the fire at hand. It must be available and in working order, fully charged.
- The operator must know how to use the extinguisher quickly, without taking time to read directions in an emergency.
- The operator must be strong enough to lift and operate the extinguisher.

Only persons trained in their proper use should use fire extinguishers. If you are not properly trained on how to use a fire extinguisher, evacuate and report the fire so the fire department can be called. Remember, *no one* is obligated to try to extinguish a fire or use the fire extinguisher. Consider your personal safety and the safety of others in the building. Never attempt to extinguish a fire if:

- The fire could block your escape route.
- You are unsure of the proper operation of the extinguisher.
- You are in doubt that the extinguisher is designed for the type of fire.

Attempt to extinguish the fire only if all of the following are true:

- The fire department has been notified.
- The building or area has been evacuated.
- The fire is small and confined to its immediate area of origin.
- You have the proper extinguisher and know how to use it.
- You use careful judgment and get out fast if the fire starts to spread.

Most fire extinguishers operate using the following P.A.S.S. technique:

(P) PULL... Pull the pin. This will also break the tamper seal.

(A) AIM... Aim low, pointing the extinguisher nozzle (or its horn or hose) at the base of the fire.

(S) SQUEEZE... Squeeze the handle to release the extinguishing agent.

(S)SWEEP... Sweep from side to side at the base of the fire until it appears to be out. Watch the area. If the fire re-ignites, repeat steps 2 – 4, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep.

8.6 Training

Training on the proper use of portable fire extinguishers is offered by EHS for students, faculty, and staff as requested.

8.7 Misuse of Extinguisher

The misuse of a fire extinguisher is prohibited. Fire extinguishers are not to be removed from their proper locations or discharged unless there is a true fire emergency. Anyone found tampering with a fire extinguisher or any other life safety equipment used in the detection, reporting, suppression, or extinguishment of fire will be subject to disciplinary action and could possibly face criminal charges. Report vandalism and/or discharged fire extinguishers to the Office of Public Safety at 954-262-8999.

8.8 Discharged or Damaged Extinguisher

NEVER put an extinguisher back in its place after extinguishing a fire. If an extinguisher is discharged, even for a few seconds, or if it is damaged in any way, report the extinguisher and its location to the Office of Public Safety IMMEDIATELY.

Section 9: Cooking Safety

Cooking fires are the primary cause of home fires and home fire injuries in the United States². The majority of cooking equipment fires start with the ignition of common household items (i.e., wall coverings, paper or plastic bags, curtains, etc.).

Kitchen fires are most often caused by:

- Leaving cooking food unattended
- Placing combustibles too close to the heat source.
- Unintentionally turning on or not turning off the equipment.

When kitchen appliances are being used:

- Appliances should never be left unattended.
- Unplug appliances when not in use.
- If appliances have broken wires, or do not work properly, unplug and do not use. Label items as broken and report them to the appropriate person. A physical plant work order must be completed for the removal of the appliance.

9.1 Deep Fryers

Deep fryers (electric or propane fueled) are prohibited from use by students, faculty, and staff. Only university food/dining service employees are permitted to use deep fryers on campus. The use of all cooking equipment must be in accordance with this Fire Safety Plan.

9.2 Outdoor Grills

- Personal grills are not allowed on university property at any time.
- Only charcoal briquettes used for outdoor grilling may be used. Charcoal briquettes shall be provided by the user.
- All grills shall be used in a generally accepted safe manner.
- The portable grills must be kept at least 20 feet away from any building.
- Only charcoal lighter fluids designed for charcoal briquettes may be used.
- People using the grills must ensure the grills are supervised when in use.

- A minimum of one (1) five-pound ABC fire extinguisher must be within 10 feet of each grill. Extinguishers can be loaned from EHS-Fire Safety.

Section 10: Training

EHS provides fire safety, evacuation, and emergency preparedness training to campus groups upon request. Please email us your request at EHS@nova.edu.

Section 11: Program Review

EHS shall review Nova Southeastern University's Fire Prevention plan annually for necessary changes.

Section 12: References, Regulations, and Resources

12.1 Regulations and Resources

2015 International Fire Code

29 CFR Part 1910, "Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry".

29 CFR Part 1926; "Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry".

29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart E - Means of Egress

29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart H - Hazardous Materials

29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart L - Fire Protection

29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Q - Hot Work

29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart S – Electrical

Florida Fire Prevention Code, 7th ed.

NFPA 10, Portable Fire Extinguishers, 2018 ed.

NFPA 13, Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 2019 ed.

NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Base Fire Suppression System, 2020 ed.

NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2018 ed.

NFPA 55, Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders, 2020 ed.

NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, 2020 ed.

NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, 2019 ed.

NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows, 2019 ed.

NFPA 704, Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials, 2017 ed.

NFPA Fire Protection Handbook, 20th ed.

Florida Building Code, 7th ed.

12.2 End Notes

<http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/prerel/prhtml96/96174.html>

² <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/fire.htm>

Appendix A
Building Evacuation Staging Areas

BUILDING NAME	STAGING AREA
Administrative Services Building	Administrative Services Building Parking Lot
Alvin Sherman Library, Research, Information Tech Center	LRITC Quad area
ASLRITC Parking Garage	LRITC Quad Area
Athletics and Student Affairs Building (ASA)	Northeast Grass area
AT&T Block house	Parker Building Surface Lot
Book Store	Quad area
Campus Support Building	Campus Support Parking Lot
Carl DeSantis Building	Quad Area and Parking Lot
Robert S. Lafferty Sr. Central Plant	Central Plant Parking Lot
Center for Collaborative Research (CCR)	Access road between Terry Building and CCR
Central Plant (Chiller Plant Zone 5)	North grass area
Athletic Business Services	Grassy area next to Aquatic Center

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Don Taft University Center	West Grass Area, North grass area, Athletic Business Service East Surface Lot (for clinics)
East Campus - Alumni Hall	East Campus Building Tower Building Parking Lot
East Campus - Tower Building	East Campus Building Tower Building Parking Lot
Grande Oaks Golf Club	Grande Oaks Golf Club Parking Lot
Horvitz Administration Building	Horvitz Administration Building North Parking Lot
Housing Leo Goodwin Sr. Residence Hall	LGH Parking Lot or Behind by Soccer Field
Housing Cultural Living Center	CLC Parking Lot
Housing Farquhar Residence Hall	FFV Parking Lot
Housing Founders Residence Hall	FFV Parking Lot
Housing Mako Residence Hall	Leo Goodwin Parking Lot
Housing Rolling Hills Residence Hall	Rolling Hills Parking Lot
Housing The Commons Residence Hall	CLC Parking Lot
Housing Vettel Residence Hall	FFV Parking Lot
HPD Annex	Southwest surface Lot
HPD Assembly #1 Building	HPD Service Road (parallel to University Dr)
HPD Assembly #2 Building	Grass area south of building
HPD CCR	Driveway leading to Terry
HPD Dental Clinic	Dental North Surface Lot
HPD Library / Lab Building	HPD Service Road (parallel to University Dr)
HPD Parking Garage	Dental Surface Lot
HPD Physical Plant	HPD Physical Plant Surface Lot/Receiving Area
HPD Sanford L. Ziff clinic	Surface Valet Parking Lot
HPD Terry Building	Driveway east of Terry Bldg.

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Jim and Jan Moran Family Center Building 100	Building 100 Parking Lot
Jim and Jan Moran Family Center Building 200	Building B 200 Parking Lot
Law/LRITC Chiller Blockhouse	Law School south grass area
Mailman Hollywood Building	North grass area
Maltz Psychology Building	Maltz Parking Lot
Museum of Art Ft. Lauderdale	Huizenga Park
Museum Tower	Huizenga Park
North Miami Beach Fischler Building	Surface lot next to Technology Bldg.
Oceanographic Center COE-CRES	COE-CRES Parking Lot
Oceanographic Center Foreman Building	Oceanographic Parking Lot
Oceanographic Center Shure Building	Oceanographic Parking Lot
Parker Building	Parker Parking Lot
Panza Science Annex (PSA)	Southeast grass area
Rosenthal	Rosenthal Parking Lot
Regional Campus Fort Myers	Parking Lot
Regional Campus Jacksonville	Parking Lot
Regional Campus Kendall	Parking Lot
Regional Campus Tampa	2 First Floor Parking Garage, 1 Behind Chiller Plant, 1 West of Front Circle Drive
Regional Campus Orlando	Parking Lot
Regional Campus Puerto Rico	Surface area across the building
Regional Campus West Palm Beach	SEC West Palm Beach Parking Lot
Rolling Hill Offices	Surface Lot
Shepard Broad Law Center	Grass area south of building// NW Parking Lot
Speech Language and Communication Clinic Building (6100 Griffin Rd)	6100 Griffin Rd Building Parking Lot

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

University Lower School	Basketball field next to U-School Sport Center
University Middle School (Dauer Building)	Grass circle area across Lower School
University Upper School (Sonken Building)	Grass area in front of the building
University School – Autonation Center for the Arts	U-School soccer field
University School -Sports Center	Outdoor Basketball field

Appendix B

MICROWAVE POLICY

INTRODUCTION

Nova Southeastern University (NSU) is committed to providing a safe work environment for its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The following policy has been implemented to reduce the possibility for injury or loss of life from microwave related fires or improper use. Questions regarding the Microwave Policy should be directed to the Fire & Life Safety Manager in the EHS Department at (954) 262-8944 or cjawor@nova.edu.

PURPOSE

To prevent fires and nuisance fire alarms by establishing a policy that outlines a safe operating protocol for microwave food preparation.

SCOPE

The Microwave Policy is applicable to all University students, faculty, staff, visitors, and vendors on all Nova Southeastern University campuses and centers.

POLICY ADMINISTRATION

The Fire and Life Safety Division is considered the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction (LAHJ) and is responsible for the implementation of this policy. Periodic inspections will be performed to ensure compliance with this policy. Violations of this policy may result in the removal of the microwave appliances and/or possible disciplinary actions.

PROCEDURES

1. Only designated rooms are allowed to have microwaves. These locations are:
 - Break rooms

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

- Cafeterias
 - Kitchenette Areas
 - Kitchens
 - Student Residential Rooms
 - Vending Areas
2. Only use cookware that is specially manufactured for use in the microwaves. Glass, ceramic containers, and all plastics should be labeled for microwave use.
 3. Microwaves must be attended during food preparation at all times. Never leave an operating microwave unattended.
 4. Combustible materials such as newspapers, napkins, and others must not be stored near microwave areas.
 5. Microwaves must be plugged directly into a hard-wired electrical outlet (do not use extension cords or power strips under any circumstance).
 6. Microwaves must be kept clean. Sauces or other spilled materials must be wiped clean after each use.

HISTORY/REVISION DATES

Date of Issuance:	September 20, 2010
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