

TERRORIST OR CRIMINAL ACT

To report a Campus Emergency, contact:

	<u>Calling from on campus</u>	<u>Calling from off-campus/cell</u>
CCU Public Safety (PS)	Ext. 2911	843-349-2911
When PS cannot be reached	Ext. 9-911	911

Also, know the locations of the Emergency Call Boxes and use them in the event of an emergency.

Everyone is asked to assist in making the campus a safe place by being alert to suspicious situations and promptly reporting them. If you are a victim or a witness to any on campus offense, avoid risks.

- Step 1: If you observe a terrorist or criminal act, or observe a suspicious person on campus, immediately notify Public Safety and report the incident. Give your name, nature of the incident, location of the incident, description of person(s) involved, description of property involved. Do not hang up until told to do so.
- Step 2: Assist the officers when they arrive by supplying them with all additional information and ask others to cooperate.
- Step 3: Should gunfire or discharged explosives hazard the campus, you should take cover immediately using all available concealment. After the disturbance, seek emergency first aid if necessary.

1. Terrorism

Terrorism is the threat or use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Acts of terrorism range from threats of terrorism, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bomb scares and bombings, cyber attacks (computer-based), to the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. One can prepare for terrorism in much the same way you would prepare for other crisis events.

2. Preparing For Terrorism

- a. Wherever you are, be aware of your surroundings. The very nature of terrorism suggests there may be little or no warning.

Appendix N (Continued)

- b. Be aware of suspicious or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Unusual behavior, suspicious packages and strange devices should be promptly reported to Public Safety. **(Do not touch, disturb or attempt to open)**
- c. Do not be afraid to move or leave if you feel uncomfortable or if something does not seem right. Promptly notify Public Safety as soon as possible.
- d. Learn where emergency exits are located in buildings. You should note where staircases are located. Notice heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.
- e. In offices or residences, keep a personal flash light and assemble an emergency supply kit for basic first aid. Separate the supplies you would take if you had to evacuate quickly, and put them in a backpack or container, ready to go.
- f. Be familiar with different types of fire extinguishers and how to use and locate them.

C. Chemical and Biological Attacks

1. **Chemical**

Chemical attack agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants. They can be released by bombs, sprayed from aircraft, boats, or vehicles, or used as a liquid to create a hazard to people and the environment. Some chemical agents may be odorless and tasteless. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days). While potentially lethal, chemical agents are difficult to deliver in lethal concentrations. Outdoors, the agents often dissipate rapidly. Chemical agents are also difficult to produce.

There are six types of agents:

- a. Lung-damaging (pulmonary) agents such as phosgene,
- b. Cyanide,
- c. Vesicants or blister agents such as mustard,
- d. Nerve agents such as: (tabun), (sarin), (soman)
- e. Incapacitating agents
- f. Riot-control agents (similar to MACE).

Appendix N (Continued)

2. Biological

Biological agents are organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock and crops. The three basic groups of biological agents which would likely be used by terrorist are bacteria, viruses, and toxins.

a. *Bacteria.*

Bacteria are small free-living organisms that reproduce by simple division and are easy to grow. The diseases they produce often respond to treatment with antibiotics.

b. *Viruses.*

Viruses are organisms which require living cells in which to reproduce and are intimately dependent upon the body they infect. Viruses produce diseases which generally do not respond to antibiotics. However, antiviral drugs are sometimes effective.

c. *Toxins.*

Toxins are poisonous substances found in, and extracted from, living plants, animals, or microorganisms; some toxins can be produced or altered by chemical means. Some toxins can be treated with specific antitoxins and selected drugs.

Most biological agents are difficult to grow and maintain. Many break down quickly when exposed to sunlight and other environmental factors, while others such as anthrax spores are very long lived. They can be dispersed by spraying them in the air, or infecting animals which carry the disease to humans as well through food and water contamination.

a. *Aerosols*—Biological agents are dispersed into the air, forming a fine mist that may drift for miles. Inhaling the agent may cause disease in people or animals.

b. *Animals*—Some diseases are spread by insects and animals, such as fleas, mice, flies, and mosquitoes. Deliberately spreading diseases through livestock is also referred to as agro terrorism.

c. *Food and water contamination*—Some pathogenic organisms and toxins may persist in food and water supplies. Most microbes can be killed, and toxins deactivated, by cooking food and boiling water.

Appendix N (Continued)

Anthrax spores formulated as a white powder were mailed to individuals in the government and media in the fall of 2001. Postal sorting machines and the opening of letters dispersed the spores as aerosols. Several deaths resulted. The effect was to disrupt mail service and to cause a widespread fear of handling delivered mail among the public.

Person-to-person spread of a few infectious agents is also possible. Humans have been the source of infection for smallpox, plague, and the Lassa viruses.

D. What to do during a chemical or biological attack

1. Listen to University officials for instructions as whether to remain inside or to evacuate.
 - a. If you are instructed to remain inside, do not leave the building where you are, or other shelter during a chemical or biological attack:
 - b. Turn off all ventilation, including furnaces air conditioners (thermostats), vents and fans.
 - c. Seek shelter in an internal room, preferably one without windows.
 - d. Remain in areas where toxic vapors are reduced or eliminated.

If you are caught in an unprotected area, you should:

- a. Attempt to get up-wind of the contaminated area.
- b. Attempt to find shelter as quickly as possible.
- c. Listen to University officials for instructions.

E. What to do after a chemical attack

Immediate symptoms of exposure to chemical agents may include blurred vision, eye irritation, difficulty breathing and nausea. A person affected by a chemical or biological agent requires immediate attention by professional medical personnel. Decontamination is needed within minutes of exposure to minimize health consequences. Public Safety may direct individuals to a decontamination area.

Appendix N (Continued)

F. **What to do after a biological attack**

In many biological attacks, people will not know they have been exposed to an agent. In such situations, the first evidence of an attack may be when you notice symptoms of the disease caused by an agent exposure, and you should seek immediate medical attention for treatment. Promptly notify Public Safety as soon as possible.

G. **Nuclear and Radiological Attack**

There is no way of knowing how much warning time there would be before an attack by a terrorist using a nuclear or radiological weapon. A surprise attack remains a possibility.

Taking shelter during a nuclear attack is absolutely necessary

- a. **Shielding.** The heavier, dense materials—thick walls, concrete, bricks, books and earth—between you and the fallout particles, the better.
- b. **Distance.** The more distance between you and the fallout particles, the better. An underground area, such as a home or office building basement, offers more protection than the first floor of a building. A floor near the middle of a high-rise may be better, depending on what is nearby at that level on which significant fallout particles would collect. Flat roofs collect fallout particles so the top floor is not a good choice, nor is a floor adjacent to a neighboring flat roof.
- c. **Time.** Fallout radiation loses its intensity fairly rapidly. In time, you will be able to leave the fallout shelter. Radioactive fallout poses the greatest threat to people during the first two weeks, by which time it has declined to about 1% of its initial radiation level.

Remember that any protection, however temporary, is better than none at all, and the more shielding, distance and time you can take advantage of, the better.

H. **What to do during a nuclear or radiological attack**

1. Do not look at the flash or fireball—it can blind you.
2. If you hear of an attack notice:
 - a. Take cover as quickly as you can, and stay there unless instructed to do otherwise.

Appendix N (Continued)

- b. If you are caught outside, unable to get inside immediately, take cover behind anything that might offer protection. Lie flat on the ground and cover your head.
 - c. If the explosion is some distance away, it could take 30 seconds or more for the blast wave to hit.
3. Protect yourself from radioactive fallout. If you are close enough to see the brilliant flash of a nuclear explosion, the fallout will arrive in about 20 minutes. Take shelter, even if you are many miles from ground zero—radioactive fallout can be carried by the winds for hundreds of miles. Remember the three protective factors: **shielding**, **distance** and **time**.

I. **What to do after a nuclear or radiological attack**

In a campus building:

1. Do not leave the building until Public Safety says it is safe. Follow their instructions when leaving.
2. Cooperate with University officials. Sheltering with many people in confined space can be difficult and unpleasant.