



Benedictine University

POLICE NEWS



December Issue 16, Page 1

YOUR NEW SHIFTS AND OFFICERS

Days 'A-Team'
5a.m.-5p.m.



Sgt. Donald Stange



Officer Donald Baron



Officer Ronald Boris

Days 'B-Team'
5a.m.-5p.m.



Sgt. Paul Creekmore



Officer Lloyd Popp



Chief Mike Salatino

Nights 'C-Team'
5p.m.-5a.m.



Sgt. Patrick Cronin



Officer Sharon Rizzi



Officer Darryl Deer

Nights 'D-Team'
5p.m.-5a.m.



OIC John Rogacki



Officer Derek Ferguson



Officer Christine Meadows

Benedictine University

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ERRT TRAINING

Benedictine University's Emergency Response and Recovery Team participated in rescue and recovery training provided by the DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The training will enhance the ERRT rescue and evacuation capabilities.



NEW LOOK...

Our Police added traditional police lights to the University Police jeep that they utilize, to allow for more visibility when patrolling campus.



INTERNET SAFETY

Please use caution when chatting or posting information on websites such as MySpace or Facebook.

There are no privacy laws regarding information on the internet. Once posted all information is free to the public and/or government.

Even at the college age we need to be wary of predators seeking to harm us or steal from us.

THE COLD WEATHER IS HERE, ITS TIME TO FIRE UP THE FURNACE..... BUT BEFORE YOU DO...

On January 1, 2007, a new law was enacted that requires all residential dwellings to have a carbon monoxide detector installed in their homes.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a poisonous gas that kills approximately 534 people in the United States every year. Of that number, about 207 people were killed by the carbon monoxide emitted from a consumer product like a stove or water heater. You can't hear, taste, see or smell it. It's known to be called the "silent killer" because it sneaks up on its victims without any warning.

What Are Sources of CO;

Carbon monoxide is a by-product of incomplete combustion. Carbon monoxide sources can include malfunctioning appliances, such as a furnaces, stoves, ovens, and water heaters that operate by burning fossil fuels such natural or liquefied petroleum (LP). Malfunctioning appliances that are not adequately ventilated will cause the CO to build up in the air. Depending on how much CO is in the air this could lead you to becoming ill or cause death.

Some Possible Symptoms of CO Poisoning;

Mild Exposure: are often described as flu-like symptoms, including headache, nausea, vomiting and fatigue.

Medium Exposure: could include a severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, rapid heart beat.

Extreme Exposure: will lead to unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio respiratory failure, and death.

How to Choose a Carbon Monoxide Detector;

Rather than looking for a specific feature, look for the UL marking with the adjacent phrase "Single Station Carbon Monoxide Alarm." UL listed CO alarms are designed to detect elevated levels of CO and will sound an alarm to alert you and your loved ones of a potential poisoning risk. Having an audible alarm is significant, especially while you and your family are asleep.

Have your appliances that burn fossil fuels checked by a qualified technician at least once a year. A qualified technician should be experienced in the knowledge of the operation, installation and proper ventilation of fossil fuel burning devices. They should carry the applicable insurance, be bonded and licensed to perform heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) work in your area.

Be alert to these danger signs:

Streaks of carbon or soot around the service door of the appliance.

The absence of a draft in your chimney (could be blocked).

Excessive rusting on flue pipes or appliance jackets. Fallen soot from the fireplace.

Small amounts of water leaking from the base of the chimney, vent or flue pipe.

Damaged or discolored bricks at the top of your chimney.

Rust on the portion of the vent pipe visible from the outside your home.

These are just a few of the possible danger signs to look for and many more are not noticeable to an untrained professional. When in doubt always play it safe and call a qualified, licensed HVAC technician.