



Drug and Alcohol Prevention Plan

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Arclabs maintains a drug and alcohol-free policy requiring all students to report to training in a substance-free condition. Whether on or off campus, students may not be under the influence, possess or use (without valid medical or dental prescription), manufacture, furnish, or sell narcotic, mood altering, or dangerous drugs controlled by federal, South Carolina or Texas law. The possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages at Arclabs is prohibited. It is also prohibited to be under the influence of alcoholic beverages at any time while at the school. Violations of the drug and alcohol policy may result in immediate termination from Arclabs.

Substance abuse is a widespread problem that not only seriously affects an individual's work performance, but may also pose potential health, safety, and security risks. Most companies strictly enforce drug-free policies, and in to obtain a welding position with these companies, employees must adhere to their policies. Our policy is designed to provide a drug and alcohol-free, healthy, safe, and secure learning environment that prepares students to go to work once they graduate.

State and Federal Laws

The states of South Carolina and Texas provide online publications of their Code of Laws, and laws pertaining to the possession, sale, manufacture, et al of narcotics and controlled , and the penalties for violations of these laws are included within the Codes. Violators of the law may face penalties, including misdemeanor or felony charges, fines, and/or imprisonment.

The South Carolina Code of Laws pertaining to Poisons, Drugs, and Other Controlled Substances can be found in Title 44, Chapter 53; prohibited acts and penalties can be found specifically in Section 44-53-370 (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c053.php>). The Texas Constitution and Statutes, Health & Safety Code, can be found in Ch. 481 (<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.481.htm#481.101>).

Federal laws can be found in the United States Code, Title 21, Chapter 13 (<http://uscode.house.gov/>) or the United States Code (USC) Controlled Substances Act (<http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/index.html>) with penalties found in Part D.

Loss of Financial Aid

A conviction for any offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs during a period of enrollment for which a student receives Title IV federal student aid may result in the loss of future financial aid eligibility. If convicted of possessing or selling drugs after a student submits his/her Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the student must notify his/her financial aid coordinator immediately. If a student successfully completes a drug rehabilitation program, the student may regain federal student aid eligibility on the date the program is successfully completed. See

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/recovery/fafsa.pdf> for more information pertaining to FAFSA and drug-related convictions.

Health Risks

Health risks associated with student use of narcotics and controlled substances (as defined by law) include, but are not limited to, adverse modification of one or more body systems, such as the nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular, endocrine, and central nervous systems; toxic, allergic, or other serious reaction; unfavorable mood alteration and addiction; severe emotional and/or physical injury when physiological and psychological dependency is present. Health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol include, but are not limited to, marked changes in behavior; impaired judgment; impaired coordination, such as the coordination required to safely operate a vehicle; increased chance of aggressive behaviors, such as assault; impaired higher mental functions, such as learning or remembering information; health issues, such as respiratory depression or vital organ damage (brain, liver) when long-term and/or heavy consumption of alcohol has occurred; fetal alcohol syndrome in infants whose mothers consumed alcohol while pregnant. Repeated alcohol use may lead to dependence. Withdrawal syndrome may present if sudden cessation of alcohol intake occurs and may include severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions; alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening.

Resources

Students affected by drug and/or alcohol abuse are encouraged to seek assistance. The Phoenix Center and the South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation are two resources for help in South Carolina; the Houston Substance Abuse Clinic and the Set Free D.A.T. (Drug Abuse Treatment) Center, Inc. are two resources for help in the Houston, TX, area. Students can also call the following national helplines for assistance:

- SAMHSA – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – Call 1.800.662.HELP or visit <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/>
- National Alcohol Helpline – Call 1.800.ALCOHOL
- Alcohol and Drug Helpline – Call 1.800.821.4357
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Hope Line – Call 1.800.622.2255
- National Helpline for Substance Abuse – Call 1.800.262.2463

A copy of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Plan is available to students in the administrative office at each school location. Students will receive notification of an updated copy of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Plan when changes have been made to the current policy.