

	Environmental Analysis Teaching and Research Laboratory	Date: 8/11/2016	Number: X
	Standard Operating Procedure	Title: Field Safety	
	Approved By: Los Huertos	Revision Date: / /	

1. Scope and Application

1.1 This SOP covers field-based research and class field trips.

1.2 As part of the field work, we should learn to identify potential risks associated with field work – and we can't always predict what that might look like.

1.3 The risks covered include transportation, weather-based, and biotic hazards.

2. Health and Safety

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3. Personnel & Training Responsibilities

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Students using this SOP should be trained for the following SOPs:

- SOP1
- SOP2

4. Required Materials

- First Aid Kit
- Cell phone

5. Estimated Time

5.1 This will take XX minutes...

6. Field Hazards

6.1 All allergies must be recorded in medical files before start of lab. Students with life threatening allergies must bring their Epi-pen to field station and keep it accessible at all times. In addition, backup epinephrine must be present in the first aid kits. Along with diphenhydramine and prednisone.

6.2 In the case of a mild allergic reaction, 25-50 mg of Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) should be administered.

6.3 In the case of a severe allergic reaction - defined as swelling of the face/throat and respiratory distress - 0.3mg of Epinephrine must be administered. Such dosage can be re-administered after 5 minutes. Dosage should be followed by 25-50mg of Diphenhydramine and 20-40 mg of Prednisone. Then EVAC from field station.

7. Weather Related Risks

7.1 In the field, we are likely to encounter abiotic hazards such as extreme temperature, pollution, sharp objects, possibly dangerous equipment, etc.

7.2 We will be working outside in Southern California in the fall, and therefore are at risk of overheating, heat stroke, dehydration, and sunburn.

7.3 There's also the potential risk during days with especially poor air quality.

7.4 In such a dry climate, it is easy to underestimate the strength of the sun and thus the rate at which we may become dehydrated or burnt.

7.5 On the other end of the spectrum, less frequent environmental events such as thunderstorms bring risk of lightning strikes, which cause harm to people directly or indirectly through forest fires (e.g. the fire last year at Bernard Field Station, across the street from Pitzer's campus, has made this risk particularly relevant.)

7.6 Hot days and forest fires can both lead to another abiotic risk that is easier to overlook - pollution. Working outside when the ozone levels or levels of other pollutants are too high

has a detrimental effect on the health of anyone, but the impact of air pollution on health is most acute in people that already suffer from asthma. A string of hot, dry days worsen the pollution levels, while forest fires nearby degrade the air quality. Thus, students with any respiratory disease that may subject them to higher risks due to pollution should be cautious and report said condition to their instructor or laboratory supervisor.

7.7 Additionally, we will also have to be careful of material left over from construction (e.g. working in the pit up at Pitzer.) Sharp metallic objects bring risk of injury and expose us to long-term illnesses like tetanus. Students should be aware of their vaccination history as well as how to proceed should they require a new tetanus shot due to injury.

7.1. Prevention

7.8 Heat exhaustion/stroke

7.9 Outside of shade coverage in desert/arid climates especially during hot times in the day

7.10 Lack of shade coverage/ proper sun protection

7.11 Hydrate, place ice packs on neck, armpits etc. If worsens, remove from field. Use (and reapply) sunscreen), drink plenty of water, wear hats and/or other protective gear

Cold Cold places Lack of sun Time of year Bundle up, hydrate! Eat, and evac to warmth Proper layering/clothing- check weather. Lightening Anywhere Heat/ low, dark ansal shaped clouds Assume lightning position- seek shelter. Check weather forecast. Understand how to identify cumulonimbus clouds. Forest Fire Hot dry climates. Climate change, cigarettes, lots of things.. EVACUATE Check weather forecast. Have emergency phone. Extreme Weather Most climates Rainy season especially Seek altitude if flash food Check radar. Know risks of area you are in. Altitude Illness (HAPE/HACE)

8. Elevation

8.1 Mountains, specifically high altitudes to which students have not had time to adjust properly.

8.2 Less Oxygen in atmosphere

8.3 Altitude sickness... If persistent vomiting and severe headache- evacuate(go down to lower altitude)! If mild symptoms, acclimate, take it easy. Hydrate. Identify symptoms (headache, nausea, and irritability) early

8.1. Earthquake

8.4 Anywhere in CA (West Coast is a subduction zone) Tectonic plate movement Stay away from external building frames, avoid sinkholes, gas lines, and utility wires. Be aware of surroundings. If an earthquake happens, remain low to the ground.

8.2. Flood

Near bodies of water (e.g. riverine ecosystems) Excessive rainfall

8.5 Find the highest point in the area and go to it. Try not to cross rushing water. Be aware of surroundings. Check the forecast for rainfall.

9. Exposure to toxic waste

Unpredictable: We are exposed to it via ingestion, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Illegal (most likely) dumping of toxic waste, unless it's arrived there via. water/wind/erosion. Avoid and report. Be aware of surroundings, think before interacting with unusual objects.

10. Biotic Hazards

10.1 The field is home to a vast diversity of organisms. Being respectful of their environment is crucial to their safety and our own.

10.2 In general, we should be aware of biotic hazards such as poisonous plants, poisonous critters, and wild animals. This semester, we will be working primarily at the Farm, the Pit, the Quad, and the Bernard Field Station, where hazards include mosquitos, rodents, mountain lions, snakes, spiders, bees, wasps, fleas and ticks, poison oak, and stinging nettle.

10.1.Mosquitos

Near stagnant water Malaria See diseases: malaria Bug spray Don't make standing pools of water Rodents Debris, dense underbrush and burrow holes Disease, infection If bitten, clean and disinfect. Don't touch rodents Mountain lions Native to North/South America Severe injury Make yourself look larger, don't run away, throw rocks or sticks Avoid being alone

10.2.Snakes

Rattlesnakes, cottonmouth, Snakebite Back away slowly, no sudden movements If bitten, seek immediate medical attention for antivenom Walk in open areas, wear heavy boots, listen for rattle.

10.3.Spiders

Black widow, brown recluse Spider bite, nausea, Go to hospital if bitten Wear gloves while working in field, shake out clothing and bedding, avoid places of residence

10.4.Bees & Wasps

Bees, wasps, yellowjackets, hornets, Africanized honey bees Swelling in affected area, pain, allergic reaction, anaphylactic shock Administer epidural (requires certification) if person

stung has severe allergic reaction or anaphylactic shock, take to hospital immediately. For less severe reactions, administer antihistamine. Ice. Avoid disturbing bees, stay calm when pursued. If allergic carry epinephrine at all times, have others know where it is.

10.5.Fleas & Ticks

Underbrush, wooded areas. See Lyme disease Suffocate tick with vaseline before removing from skin with tweezers/credit card. Tick check after being in suspected regions, insect repellent, wear long clothing Poison Oak Riparian habitats

Itchy rash Red, swollen skin Apply Tecnu, wash affected areas with dish soap, avoid spreading contact Learn to identify, Tecnu beforehand Stinging Nettle Riparian habitats, meadows

Stinging sensation Stinging sensation generally lessens over time, if not, anti-itch cream. Learn to identify

11. Other Illness/Injury

11.1.Fracture/Break

11.1 Refer to table for abiotic hazards for information on causes/location, prevention, and quick instructions on how to react. Stabilize injured part and try to avoid movements. Go to nearest medical facility for further care. Injury from handling equipment(e.g cuts, burns):

11.2 Refer to table for abiotic hazards for information on causes/location, prevention, and quick instructions on how to react. Most importantly, handle all equipment with caution. Carefully read operating procedures. Seek help from fellow students or your instructor, should you have questions or doubts. Do not use any equipment if you are unsure of how to handle it.

12. Epilepsy/Diabetes/Heart Failure

Refer to emergency procedure(SOP, procedure 2). Report any chronic conditions to your supervisor. Be aware of your surroundings and be prepared to react in an emergency. Know where the first aid kit is as well as how to get to the nearest medical facility if necessary.

13. Preparation

*For more details on preparation, see SOP Procedure 1: Preparation (below) Prepare medical and safety gear Block your day before you go so that you are efficient and don't waste time Bring multiple water bottles Bring measuring tools Bring food Know the area before you go, make sure you are aware of any ethical and safety guidelines. Learn as much as you can about any variables such as geographic landscape, culture of the people, laws of the land and weather patterns in the area Create a safety plan, including your itinerary, emergency contact information, possible risk, local contacts, and general activity description Create a checklist of materials Book accommodations in advance Prepare transportation

14. SOP

Procedure 1: Preparation Identify potential risks Check weather report Read through and understand the Emergency SOP (see below) Be aware of sites/locations of emergency equipment Be aware of any special medical conditions of lab team members (including allergies, asthma, and other medical conditions) Report to supervisor beforehand Identify hospital closest to the field site

15. The Transportation Plan

- Identify meet up/departure times and locations
- Designate a driver
- All state and local laws must be obeyed

15.1. Supplies

- Gather necessary materials (*required)
- Personal protective equipment*
- (Full) water bottle*
- Rite in the rain lab notebook + writing utensil
- Sunscreen, sun hat (if necessary)
- Additional clothing/gear
- No sandals or open-toed shoes
- May need to cover additional exposed skin depending on environmental conditions (e.g. locations with large growths of poison oak)
- Rain gear (if necessary)
- No excessively loose clothing
- Watch
- First aid kit*
- Cell phone; program the following numbers*
 - Emergency personnel
 - Lab supervisor and/or instructor
 - Lab teammates

15.2. On site

Identify a time to meet up to depart (if splitting up) Leave no trace Ensure that environment remains undisturbed Supervisor ensures that safety procedures are followed Report any potential field hazards to supervisor If supervisor is not able to be on site at this time, the supervisor should designate/educate a replacement

Procedure 2: Medical emergency (Injury and/or illness) Survey the scene Identify any potential risks/harms that could affect other members of the lab team Do not move injured person unless necessary

Summon medical help; share the following information: Suspected type of injury or illness Location Type of assistance required Identify a location for entry (if an emergency vehicle is being summoned)

Document the injury/illness Identify what happened/how the injury/illness occurred This information will be used to eliminate hazards and prevent future injuries/illnesses

Report injury/illness to lab supervisor

16. References

16.1 APHA, AWWA, WEF. (2012) Standard Methods for examination of water and wastewater. 22nd American Public Health Association (Eds.). Washington. 1360 pp. (2014).