Effective: 9/21/2017	**JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS**	DEPT: **CNS**	LOCATION: **Center for Neuroscience**	JOB TYPE: **Field Researcher**
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARDS	SAFE PRACTICE, OR EQUIPMENT		PERSONAL PROTECIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

	Trip planning, including international or high risk area travel. Access to field sites	• UC related travel entails new and different risks, which can be found at http://safetyservices.ucdavis.edu/article/trip-planning • Drive defensively. Avoid driving when tired. Be prepared for delays. Carry adequate food, water, clothing, first aid equipment and tools.	•
Field Research	Exposure to sun/elevated temperatures (heat illness training applies for temperatures at or above 80°F) Other weather conditions	• New Heat Illness Training can be found at http://safetyservices.ucdavis.edu/training/heat-illness-prevention • For exposure to sun/heat: Wear sunscreen and hat. Maintain adequate fluid intake. For further information, read Safety Net # 123 and the Heat Illness Prevention Manual at http://safetyservices.ucdavis.edu/sites/default/files/documents/Heat_Illness_Prevention_Manual.pdf • Other adverse weather: Wear protective clothing as needed (hat, raincoat, gloves, appropriate footwear). Take cover during a thunderstorm.	• For exposure to sun/heat: Wear hat, seek frequent shade for temperatures at or above 80°F.

	Field Activities	• Wear appropriate footgear, especially when traveling through rough or rocky terrain. Obtain appropriate training on equipment use. Travel with another individual when accessing remote locations. Provide supervisor with itinerary prior to trip.	
	Valley Fever: Valley fever is another name for the sometimes-deadly infection coccidioidomycosis. It is called valley fever because the organism that causes it is commonly found in the soil of the southwestern United States, Mexico, and parts of Central and South America. Valley fever usually affects the lungs. When it affects other parts of the body, it is called disseminated valley fever. Valley fever is spread through the air. If soil containing the valley fever fungus is disturbed by construction, natural disasters, or wind, the fungus spores get into the air. People can breathe in the	• Persons at risk for valley fever should avoid exposure to dust and dry soil in areas where valley fever is common. • Avoid working in windy/dusty conditions.	• Wear particle dust mask (if at risk for valley fever)

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	spores and get valley fever. The disease is not spread from person to person. Anyone can get valley fever, but people who engage in activities that disturb the soil are at increased risk. People with weakened immune systems are at increased risk for disseminated disease.			