Effective: 5/29/2019 JOB FUNCTION	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARDS	DEPT: CNS SAFE PRACTICE, O	LOCATION: Center for Neuroscience R EQUIPMENT	JOB TYPE: Field Researcher PERSONAL PROTECIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
	Trip planning, including international or high risk area travel. Field Operations Safety Manual: https://safetyservices.ucdavis.edu/sites/default/files/documents/UCFieldOperationsSafetyManual.pdf Field Safety Plan Template: https://safetyservices.ucdavis.edu/sites/default/files/documents/FieldSafetyPlanTemplateUCD.pdf Access to field sites	risks, which can Services Website Field Research S https://safetyservices. safety • Drive defensively prepared for dela		Contingent on specific field work plan.
Field Research	Exposure to sun/elevated temperatures (heat illness training applies for temperatures at or above 80°F) Other weather conditions	http://safetyservicesprevention For exposure to and hat. Maintafurther informati the Heat Illnesshttps://safetyservicests/Heat Illness Prev 18%20Update%20fi Other adverse v Wear protective	veather: clothing as needed (hat, , appropriate footwear). Take	For exposure to sun/heat: Wear hat, seek frequent shade for temperatures at or above 80°F.

Effective:	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	DEPT:	LOCATION:	JOB TYPE:
5/29/2019		CNS	Center for Neuroscience	Field Researcher
JOB	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR	SAFE PRACTICE, OR EQUIPMENT		PERSONAL PROTECIVE
FUNCTION	INJURY HAZARDS			EQUIPMENT (PPE)
	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.		

Effective:	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	DEPT:	LOCATION:	JOB TYPE:
5/29/2019		CNS	Center for Neuroscience	Field Researcher
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARDS	SAFE PRACTICE, OI	R EQUIPMENT	PERSONAL PROTECIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
	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 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.	exposure to dust valley fever is con	or valley fever should avoid and dry soil in areas where mmon. windy/dusty conditions.	Wear particle dust mask (if at risk for valley fever)