

Environment, Health, and Safety

Ask Lots of Questions while Preparing for a Field Visit



What is the key to a safe productive field visit?

Proper Preparation

- Assessing for <u>Potential Hazards</u>
- Developing a Strategy to Deal with these Hazards
- Allowing for <u>Adequate Time</u> to Implement your Strategy
 Why? Because, It is always less stressful when you give yourself time
- Have a <u>Backup Plan</u> for Critical Issues
- Preparing (as best you can) for <u>Emergency Situations</u>

How do you do this? – You Ask Questions



Questions to Consider

Who is going into the field?

- How many people are going with you and how experienced are they?
- Have you all received appropriate trainings?
- Are you all up to date on vaccinations for the travel location?

What is going to be done in the field?

- Will you be using hazardous materials or collecting samples?
- Are there hazards related to equipment use?
- Will you be working on or near water? Along the side of a road?





Questions to Consider

Where is the fieldwork being done?

- Rural or Urban Areas? Culture, Laws, Crime
- Remote areas? Medical facilities, communication, lodging, etc.
- Local animals, insects, poisonous plants, food and waterborne illness

When will the fieldwork occur?

- Working at Night? Hi-Vis PPE and light sources
- Will it be Hunting Season? Wear blaze orange
- Consider seasonal weather patters excessive heat, cold, rain







EHS Field Research Safety Website – <u>link</u>







Form C – Travel Resources & Logistics

This form can be printed out and provided to all trip participants prior to each field research trip.

It will have important information that will need to be accessed even in remote locations or areas with limited online capabilities, such as, travel and accommodation plans, and providing emergency contacts.

EHS does not need to review this form.

How Can EHS Help? – Fact Sheets and More Resources



- <u>Altitude Sickness</u>
- Animals General
- Animals Large Predator
- Animals Snakes
- ATV/ Snow Mobile/ Utility Vehicle
- <u>Avalanche</u>
- <u>Camping</u>
- <u>Caves</u>
- Dehydration
- Drowning
- <u>Earthquakes</u>
- Extreme Heat
- Floods
- Food/Water Illness
- Frostbite
- Glaciers
- Heat Stroke
- High Altitude
- <u>Hiking</u>
- Hurricanes

- <u>Hypothermia</u>
- Insects/ Ticks/ Spiders
- Landslides and Mudslides
- Lyme Disease
- Mechanical Equipment
- Personal Safety
- Personal Survival Kit
- Plants
- <u>Rabies</u>
- Snow Blindness
- Storm and Lightning
- Strenuous Activity
- <u>Sunburn</u>
- Tornadoes
- <u>Tsunamis</u>
- <u>Vehicle Use</u>
- Volcanoes
- <u>Wildfires</u>
- <u>Winter Weather</u>
- <u>Working Near Water</u>





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In Conclusion

"By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail" — Benjamin Franklin

- EHS wants you to have <u>SAFE</u> and <u>SUCCESSFUL</u> field visits
- Asking the right questions can help you prepare for this
- Remember, we are always available to assist at <u>Fieldsafety@MIT.EDU</u>

Global Engineering and Research (GEAR) Lab researchers (from left to right) Georgia Van de Zande, Carolyn Sheline, and Fiona Grant pilot a low-cost precision irrigation controller that optimizes system energy and water use at a full-scale test farm in the Jordan Valley. Photo: John Freidah

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