

EFFECTIVE: 2020	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS IIPP-Appendix B	DEPARTMENT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH	LOCATION DAVIS & SACRAMENTO CAMPUS	JOB TYPE FIELD RESEARCH
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARD(S)	RISK ASSESSMENT, SAFE WORK PRACTICES, PPE & ENGINEERING CONTROLS		
Field Research	Exposure to sun/weather.	Wear sunscreen. Maintain adequate fluid intake. Wear protective clothing as needed (hat, raincoat, gloves, appropriate footwear). Take cover during a thunderstorm. Take breaks as needed in well-shaded areas when hot.		
	Access to field sites.	Drive defensively. Avoid driving when tired. Be prepared for delays. Carry adequate food, water, clothing, first aid equipment and tools.		
	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.		
	<p>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 an increased risk. People with weakened immune systems are at increased risk for disseminated disease.</p>	Persons at risk for Valley Fever should avoid exposure to dust and dry soil in areas where Valley Fever is common.		
	DATE	SIGNATURE		