If any wild animal changes its behavior due to your presence, you are too close. Do not approach wildlife, no matter how tame or calm they may appear to you. If you are in a national or state park, obey instructions from park staff on scene.

You must stay at least 100 yards (300 feet) away from all large animals (bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, coyotes).

Do Not Feed Wildlife!
Wild animals that are fed by humans lose their fear of humans and can become aggressive. These animals are often threats to public safety.

For further information, the USGS Safety Manual for Field Operations is highly recommended:

http://www.usgs.gov/usgs-manual/handbook/hb/445-3-h.pdf

3.4.5 HUMAN-RELATED SAFETY CONCERNS

- SDSMT has zero tolerance for workplace violence in the lab or field.
- During field-related activities, including field trips and field camps, intruders should be prevented from entering the camp site.
- If there is a door or window not operating properly to provide security for the field location, the person in charge of arranging the field activity must be notified and necessary repair or replacement must be done immediately.
- Any stranger may pose a serious security risk for the attendees of the field trip or camp. Therefore, students and faculty should take precautions with strangers in the field activity areas at any time.
- The person in charge for arranging the field trip or camp must notify attendees about any incident in the approximation of field area (active shooting, burglary, homicide etc.).
- All field stations, vehicles, camp areas must be secured and securely locked down when attendees are not present in the area.
- In both domestic and international field camps, attendees must be warned about any local incidents and they should not allow strangers inside the field station for security reasons.
- Consumption of alcohol, drugs or any illegal matter is strictly prohibited during field activities. This rule includes field camps and class or field trips arranged by SDSMT student organizations. Not only students and faculty, but also guests, must NOT consume alcohol or drugs in the field location.

3.4.6 PROTECTION OF NATURE AND PROTECTED SITES

If field activity is conducted in a protected area, national park or any location with protected species present, field activity attendees must be careful and protective in order to minimize habitat alteration in the location.

Activities involving caves should include a training session on attendees' responsibilities and risks, as well as protective and preventative actions, for safety of people and cave

biota. Bats and other cave species must never be fed, harmed, killed, or transported from their original location.

3.5 FIELD ACTIVITY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

All individuals must avoid any misbehavior that may create serious safety risks for other participants or environment during a field activity. Instructors and field manuals (syllabi, field camp manuals etc.) explain rules of conduct or misbehavior policy clearly and violations of rules of conduct may result in probation or dismissal from the field courses.

- Act in a professional manner at all times. Use common sense throughout. Pranks, practical jokes, horseplay or other acts of mischief may be dangerous and should be avoided.
- Trash should be contained. Pack out any that you pack into the field.
- Avoid climbing directly above another person or group. If you must pass above on a slope, always warn those below you.
- If you accidently dislodge a rock loose and it rolls or falls downhill, shout **"rock"** as loud as you can so that everyone down slope has a chance to react. Do not roll or throw rocks down slopes or over cliffs.
- Smoking is allowed only in designated areas. Use extreme caution during red flag conditions as noted by the U.S. Forest Service.
- Cross fences by either crawling under or through with assistance. Always leave gates the way you found them. If open, leave open and if closed, make sure they are closed after passing through.
- Do not place your hands or feet in places that you cannot see them to avoid the possibility of being bitten by a venomous snake or scorpion. Snakes like ledges and rock piles. Be careful there.
- Check each night for ticks and watch for them on others.
- Use the 30-30 rule when you see lightning, count the time until you hear thunder. If that time is 30 seconds or less, the thunderstorm is within six miles of you and there is a need to seek shelter and wait 30 minutes until the storm passes.
- If lightning is present within six miles while working at higher elevations or in exposed regions, move to lower elevations, forested areas or depressions and stay clear of tall, isolated trees. Squat low to the ground and cover your head if in an open area.
- Carry enough water (min. two liters) to avoid dehydration and/or heat illness (heat exhaustion/heat stroke) during hot weather conditions.
- Do not go onto steep hillsides that you believe beyond your capacity. Your feeling of security on slopes will grow as you become fit.
- Use appropriate PPE in the field and help instructors and TAs maintain a safe work environment for everyone.

3.6 CHECK-IN AND CHECK-OUT SYSTEM

Prior to departure, the department should be informed about the details of the field trip (time, duration, distance of the trip, attendees etc.) Safely completion of the field trip needs to be reported as well. If any emergency or safety issue arises during the field trip, it should be reported to Campus risk management.

3.7 COMMUNICATIONS – INCIDENT REPORT SYSTEM

Field Emergency reporting procedures

You will need to report an emergency situation by doing the following:

- **If you have cell service**, dial 9-1-1 for police, fire or ambulance.
- Explain the nature of the emergency.
- Provide your full name.
- The phone number from which you are calling.
- Your location (nearest 9-1-1 address if possible).
- Answer all questions and **do not terminate the phone call until the 9-1-1 dispatcher is finished.**
- Call an instructor or teaching assistant to inform them of the emergency and your location.

Or

- **If you don't have cell service**, blow your safety whistle three times in succession with a short pause in between blows. Each whistle blow should last three seconds. Hang your orange bandana on a tree branch or wave to attract attention and easily identify your location.
- Wait for help to arrive.
- Once help arrives, have them contact an instructor or teaching assistant if one is not immediately present.

Evacuate field area in case of emergency or inclement weather:

All instructors and students will meet where the vehicles are parked when they are called or hear one five-second safety whistle blow that may be repeated several times. This is the signal to stop what you are doing and immediately return to the parking area for further instructions.

3.8 STUDENT ORGANIZATION FIELD TRIPS

While planning a field trip that is not a requirement of a class, student organizations should follow the rules posted on the webpage of SDSMT Travel Risk Management: http://www.sdsmt.edu/Campus-Services/Environmental-Health-and-Safety/Risk-Management/Student-Organization-Risk-Management/Travel-Risk-Management/

Preparing for the Trip:

- Each student should complete the travel agreement and health statement form found in travel risk management page. The student agreement form may not necessarily under all circumstances relieve one from any liability; it does constitute an acknowledgement by the person signing of known risks. The student forms should be provided to at least three administrators (program advisor, faculty advisor, department chair, or other administrator familiar with the program).
- The trip coordinator should complete the trip travel contact information also found in the travel risk management page. A copy of the form must be provided to the student activities and leadership center coordinator and one copy must be taken on the trip.

- Student travel insurance can be purchased through the business office prior to the trip.
- The vehicle to be used should pass a comprehensive safety inspection conducted by a qualified mechanic. In addition, the people driving the vehicle should also conduct a visual inspection to detect any obvious problems such as a flat tire.

Equipment and other necessities

- Alternate routes or plans to accommodate any unforeseen circumstances.
- Good, detailed map of the entire area to be traveled, including any possible alternate routes.
- First aid kit, flares, flashlights, etc.
- Cellular phone
- Have the phone number and location of area hospitals.

3.9 FIELD SAFETY TRAINING

3.9.1 GENERAL FIELD SAFETY ORIENTATION

Instructors inform students about field-related hazards and risks prior to arranged field activities and remind important safety rules at the field. Because different field locations may involve different field safety hazards and risks, instructors explain safety rules for the location of field trip to students and provide precautions in and outside the field stations.

3.9.2 FIELD CAMPS SAFETY AND ORIENTATION TRAINING

BHNSFS has recently offered programs at 8 different field stations, and each location has unique geographical and geological features along with safety risks and hazards. Field camp instructors explain safety rules to students in the first day of each week's project in order to remind importance of safety in the field. All students and instructors should follow field-related safety rules listed in this guidebook.

Other than natural safety hazards and risks, cultural differences should be also considered for each field location. Instructors explain local customs and cultural differences in order to avoid unwanted situations and prevent human-related safety risks during field activities in and outside the U.S. It is also participants' responsibility to research and collect information about the foreign country and its customs that they will experience during 3-5 weeks.

4. REQUIRED FORMS

4.1 MEDICAL HEALTH CONDITION FORM- SHORT VERSION (APPENDIX- 2):

A sudden onset of pain or emotion or sudden attack or convulsion (i.e. epileptic seizure) can result in serious accidents and unwanted consequences during a lab work or field activity. Therefore, the Medical Health Condition Form can be used to collect necessary health condition information about students, faculty members and staff utilizing SDSMT facilities including MI and PRL laboratories.

If a person has a serious medical condition or diagnosed health, it is his/her responsibility to inform person in charge for the facility about serious health problems and medical treatments required in case of an emergency. It is also recommended that person in charge for the laboratory should ask the person to fill out and return the medical health condition form to our department secretary prior to use of laboratory first time.

For field activities, a longer and detailed version of the medical condition form is recommended.

4.2 FIELD TRIP INFORMATION FORM (APPENDIX- 3)

Field trips as a requirement of some courses do not require submission of a liability waiver, since person taking the course accepts that it is a required component of the course and he/she accepts involved risks. However, field trips arranged by the student organizations must be reported to SDSMT Travel Risk Management and required forms must be provided before the field trip. (Refer to the webpage below for required forms and up-to-date information).

http://www.sdsmt.edu/Campus-Services/Environmental-Health-and-Safety/Risk-Management/Student-Organization-Risk-Management/Travel-Risk-Management/

The webpage above provides all required information and forms designed to offer SD Mines student organizations a guide to follow when planning, organizing, and implementing programs or other activities that involve travel requirements (e.g., conferences, competitions, retreats, etc.).

4.3 BHNSFS MEDICAL FORM FOR FIELD CAMPS AND OTHER FIELD ACTIVITIES (APPENDIX-4)

- SDSMT ADA Services regularly send out ADA forms to notify faculty about required accommodations.
- Refer to the link for the Chemical Waste form and all other required forms for laboratory, chemical, and hazardous waste needs:

http://www.sdsmt.edu/Campus-Services/Environmental-Health-and-Safety/University-Chemical-Storeroom/

5. APPENDICES

5.1 APPENDIX-1: SOME EXAMPLES OF THE MOST COMMON WILDLIFE HAZARDS THAT MIGHT BE ENCOUNTERED DURING A FIELD ACTIVITY

Note: This appendix doesn't list all wildlife hazards and more detailed information about specific locations should be obtained before the field activity.

5.1.2 RABIES

Rabies is present in wild mammals in some parts of the country. You may become infected with rabies if you are bitten or licked by an infected animal, or if saliva or brain and nerve tissue comes into contact with your eyes, broken skin (cuts or scratches), or mucous membranes such as lips, mouth, or nasal passages. Rabies is almost always fatal in humans and animals, although symptoms may not show for several weeks.

Rabid animals may exhibit one or more of these symptoms:

- Loss of fear of humans.
- Glazed, poorly focused stare.
- Frequent shifting of aggressive behavior from one object to another.
- Stubborn, undeterred approach.
- Staggering walk of trot.
- Biting the ground or other inanimate objects such as sticks or rocks.
- Large number of porcupine quills in the mouth or neck.
- Lack of reflex response if struck by a thrown object.
- Excessive salivation.

If you suspect you have been exposed to an animal that may have rabies, inform the field trip instructor or organizer and seek medical care immediately.

- Kill the animal, if you are able to do so.
- Do not shoot it in the head or cut up the carcass. Diagnosis of rabies is accomplished by taking samples from the head.
- Place the animal in a strong, leak-proof bag. It can be frozen.
- Contact the local fish and wildlife office for directions about where to take the carcass.

5.1.3 BEARS

In areas where bears are present or are frequently seen:

- Keep all food and garbage stored in bear-proof containers.
- Be alert for tracks and other signs of bear activity.
- Wear a bell or other item that makes noise as you walk; the noise will alert wildlife of your presence and most animals will get out of your way. Be alert and make extra noise after a period of rest, such as eating lunch or taking notes.
- When possible, stay in groups of three or more people.
- The best way to avoid a bear is to take all necessary precautions to avoid surprise encounters.

Bear attack.—If precautionary measures fail and you are charged by a bear, you can still usually defuse the situation. Bear pepper spray is a good last line of defense and it is effective in more than 90 percent of the reported cases where it has been used.

- Become familiar with your pepper spray, read all instructions, and know its limitations.
- Bear pepper spray must be instantly available, not in your pack. However, remember that carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and good safety precautions.
- If you have a surprise encounter with a bear, do not run. Slowly back away.
- If a bear charges, stand your ground and use your bear spray. It has been highly successful at stopping aggressive behavior in bears.
- If a bear charges and makes contact with you, fall to the ground onto your stomach and "play dead."
- If you are injured by a bear (regardless of how minor), or if you observe a bear or signs of a bear, report it to a park ranger of the local fish and wildlife office as soon as possible. Someone's safety may depend on it.

Camping in bear country.

- Never camp in an area that has obvious evidence of bear activity, such as digging, tracks, or scat.
- Odors attract bears, so avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods.
- Keep a clean camp.
- Do not cook or store food in your tent.
- All food, garbage, or other odorous items used for preparing or cooking food must be secured from bears.
- Food, cooking gear, and scented articles must be suspended when not being used.
- Treat all odorous products such as soap, deodorant, or other toiletries in the same manner as food.
- Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes.
- Allowing a bear to obtain human food even once often results in the bear becoming aggressive about obtaining such food in the future.
- Aggressive bears present a threat to human safety and eventually must be destroyed or removed from the park.
- Do not allow bears or other wildlife to obtain human food.
- Sleep a minimum of 100 yards (91 meters) from where you hang, cook, and eat your food.
- Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor. Do not sleep in the same clothes worn while cooking and eating.

5.1.4 COUGARS OR MOUNTAIN LIONS

The cougar is also commonly known as a mountain lion, puma, mountain cat, catamount, or panther. Fatal cougar attacks are extremely rare and occur much less frequently than fatal dog attacks, fatal snake bites, fatal lightning strikes, or fatal bee stings. Approximately 20 people in North America were killed by cougars between 1890 and 2011. As with many predators, a cougar may attack if cornered, if a fleeing human

stimulates their instinct to chase, or if a person “plays dead.” Standing still however may cause the cougar to consider a person easy prey.

- Exaggerate the threat to the animal through intense eye contact, loud but calm shouting, and any other action to appear larger and more menacing, may make the animal retreat.
- Do not run. Try to back away from the cougar slowly. Sudden movement or flight may trigger an instinctive attack.
- Do not turn your back on the cougar. Face the cougar and remain upright.
- Do all you can to enlarge your apparent body size. Do not crouch down or try to hide. Pick up sticks or branches and wave them about.
- If a cougar attacks, fight back with sticks and rocks, or even your bare hands. Fighting back can be effective in persuading an attacking cougar to disengage.

5.1.4 PIGS OR HOGS

Wild pigs (feral hogs) have extremely strong jaws to crack open hard-shelled nuts such as hickory nuts and pecans. As they predate upon or scavenge animal carcasses, they can easily break bones and often consume the entire carcass, often leaving little if any sign behind.

The likelihood of a human being impacted by a hog/vehicle collision or contracting a disease from a wild pig is low. The risk of a physical attack by a wild pig is even lower. Where the rare wild pig attack occurs, it is usually during a hunting scenario where dogs are used to bay or corner a pig in a spot and the pig “runs through” the associated hunters standing nearby. Occasionally, humans inadvertently walk between a sow and her litter and the sow reacts to protect her young. Totally unprovoked attacks outside of these two scenarios are rare. Given a choice, wild pigs usually flee rather than fight.

5.1.5 WOLVES

Wolves rely on their speed and quickness to ensure their safety. Sometimes when people inadvertently stumble upon an occupied wolf den, the adult wolves will dash toward them, and then veer off suddenly with sharp barks and snorts. Commonly the wolves then retreat and howl repeatedly, but they may rush toward the intruder again. The vocalization behavior is very consistent when wolves are defending a den.

If you are surrounded by wolves at close range that are howling or barking at your presence, you almost certainly are near a den or rendezvous site where young wolves are resting. One group of hikers were so taken by the loud barking and rushing behavior of a wolf pack that they climbed nearby trees until the wolves withdrew. An equally effective strategy is to retreat along the original route. Typically, wolves do not aggressively defend kill sites to the point of attack, although they may growl or briefly run at a human intruder. Wolves commonly retreat into concealing cover and remain silent when they are flushed from a kill.

Generally, wolves only act with extreme aggression in self-defense when they are:

- Cornered by being caught in a trap.
- Pursued to the point of contact by a snowmobile, aircraft, or boat.
- Injured and feel they are unable to escape because of the injury.

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5.1.6 VENOMOUS SNAKES

Venomous snakes found in the United States include rattlesnakes, copperheads, cottonmouths/water moccasins, and coral snakes. Although death is relatively rare, some persons with a severe allergy to snake venom may be at risk of death if bitten. About 7,000 to 8,000 persons per year receive venomous bites in the United States. About 5 of those die. The number of deaths would be much higher if the victims did not seek medical care.

Symptoms: Signs or symptoms associated with a snake bite may vary depending on the type of snake, but may include:

- A pair of puncture marks at the wound.
- Redness and swelling around the bite.
- Severe pain at the site of the bite.
- Nausea and vomiting.
- Labored breathing (in extreme cases, breathing may stop altogether).
- Disturbed vision.
- Increased salivation and sweating.
- Numbness or tingling around your face and/or limbs.

Preventing Snake Bites

Everyone should take the following steps to prevent a snake bite:

- Do not place your hands or feet in places that you cannot visually inspect from a distance to avoid the possibility of being bitten by a venomous snake or stung by a scorpion. Snakes like ledges and rock piles. Be careful there. Use your rock hammer to move or overturn a rock before you reach out to grab it with your bare hands.
- If you observe a venomous snake, please inform those around you of the location of the potential threat and notify an instructor.
- If you hear a snake rattle, then it is a rattlesnake, and you should back up the same way you arrived and go around by leaving a wide margin of space.
- Do not try to handle any snake.
- Stay away from tall grass and piles of leaves when possible.
- Avoid climbing on rocks or piles of wood where a snake may be hiding.
- Be aware that snakes tend to be active at night and in warm weather.
- Wear boots and long pants when working outdoors.
- Wear leather gloves when handling brush and debris.

Treatment for a Snake Bite: <u>Call 9-1-1 and notify instructors</u>

- Move beyond striking distance of snake (at least six feet, but even further if it is a large snake), if still present and do not attempt to capture it. If possible, identify the snake.
- Quickly remove jewelry or constricting items near the bite before you start to swell up.
- Immobilize bitten area and remain calm and still.

- Cover bite wound with a clean, dry dressing.
- Position yourself, if possible, so that bite area is at or below your heart.
- Carry victim to vehicle, if possible, and transport to nearest hospital.
- Try to remember the color and shape of the snake, which can help with treatment of the snake bite.
- Keep still and calm. This can slow down the spread of venom.

If you cannot get to the hospital right away.

- Lie or sit down with the bite below the level of the heart.
- Wash the bite with soap and water.
- Cover the bite with a clean, dry dressing.

DO NOT do any of the following:

- Do not pick up the snake or try to trap it.
- Do not wait for symptoms to appear if bitten; seek immediate medical attention.
- Do not apply a tourniquet.
- Do not slash the wound with a knife.
- Do not suck out the venom.
- Do not apply ice or immerse the wound in water.
- Do not drink alcohol as a painkiller.
- Do not drink caffeinated beverages.

5.1.7 BEES, WASPS, AND HORNETS

Bees, wasps, and hornets are found throughout the United States and are most abundant in the warmer months. Nests and hives may be found in trees, under roof eaves, or on equipment such as ladders.

Prevention: Take the following steps to prevent insect stings:

- Wear light-colored, smooth-finished clothing.
- Avoid perfumed soaps, shampoos, and deodorants.
- Don’t wear cologne or perfume.
- Avoid bananas and banana-scented toiletries.
- Wear clean clothing and bathe daily. (Sweat may anger bees.)
- Wear clothing to cover as much of the body as possible.
- Avoid flowering plants when possible.
- Keep work areas clean. Social wasps thrive in places where humans discard food.
- Remain calm and still if a single stinging insect is flying around. (Swatting at an insect may cause it to sting.)
- If you are attacked by several stinging insects at once, run to get away from them. (Bees release a chemical when they sting, which may attract other bees.)
- Go indoors. A shaded area is better than an open area to get away from the insects.
- If you are able to physically move out of the area, do not attempt to jump into water. Some insects (particularly Africanized honey bees) are known to hover above the water, continuing to sting once you surface for air.
- If a bee comes inside your vehicle, stop the car slowly and open all the windows.

- People with a history of severe allergic reactions to insect bites or stings should consider carrying an epinephrine auto injector (EpiPen) and should wear a medical identification bracelet or necklace stating their allergy.

First aid—If someone is stung by a bee, wasp, or hornet:

- Have someone stay with the injured person to be sure that he or she does not have an allergic reaction.
- Wash the site with soap and water.
- Remove the stinger using gauze wiped over the area or by scraping a fingernail over the area.
- Never squeeze the stinger or use tweezers.
- Apply ice to reduce swelling.
- Do not scratch the sting as this may increase swelling, itching, and risk of infection

5.1.8 SCORPIONS

Scorpions usually hide during the day and are active at night. They may be hiding under rocks, wood, or anything else lying on the ground. Some species may also burrow into the ground. Most scorpions live in dry, desert areas. However, some species can be found in grasslands, forests, and inside caves.

Symptoms: Symptoms of a scorpion sting may include:

- A stinging or burning sensation at the injection site (very little swelling or inflammation).
- Positive “tap test” (i.e., extreme pain when the sting site is tapped with a finger).
- Restlessness.
- Convulsions.
- Roving eyes.
- Staggering gait.
- Thick tongue sensation.
- Slurred speech.
- Drooling.
- Muscle twitches.
- Abdominal pain and cramps.
- Respiratory depression.

These symptoms usually subside within 48 hours, although stings from a bark scorpion can be life-threatening.

Prevention:

- Wear long sleeves and pants.
- Wear leather gloves.
- Shake out clothing or shoes before putting them on.
- People with a history of severe allergic reactions to insect bites or stings should consider carrying an epinephrine auto injector (EpiPen) and should wear a medical identification bracelet or necklace stating their allergy.

First aid:

Take the following steps if you are stung by a scorpion:

- Contact a qualified health care provider or poison control center for advice and medical instructions.
- Ice may be applied directly to the sting site (never submerge the affected limb in ice water).
- Remain relaxed and calm.
- Do not take any sedatives.
- Capture or take a picture of the scorpion for identification if it is possible to do so safely.

5.1.9 VENOMOUS SPIDERS

Venomous spiders found in the United States include the black widow, brown recluse, and hobo spiders. Spiders are usually not aggressive. Most bites occur because a spider is trapped or unintentionally contacted.

Symptoms: Symptoms associated with spider bites can vary from minor to severe. Although extremely rare, death can occur in the most severe cases. Possible symptoms resulting from a spider bite include the following:

- Itching or rash.
- Pain radiating from the site of the bite.
- Muscle pain or cramping.
- Reddish to purplish color or blister.
- Increased sweating.
- Difficulty breathing.
- Headache.
- Nausea and vomiting.
- Fever.
- Chills.
- Anxiety or restlessness.
- High blood pressure.

Prevention:

- Inspect or shake out any clothing, shoes, towels, or equipment before use.
- Wear protective clothing such as a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, hat, gloves, and boots when handling stacked or undisturbed piles of materials.
- Minimize the empty spaces between stacked materials.
- Remove and reduce debris and rubble from around the outdoor work areas.
- Trim or eliminate tall grasses from around outdoor work areas.
- Store apparel and outdoor equipment in tightly closed plastic bags.
- Keep your tetanus boosters up-to-date (every 10 years). Spider bites can become infected with tetanus spores.
- Stay calm. Identify the type of spider if it is possible to do so safely. Identification will aid in medical treatment.

First aid: Take the following steps if you are bitten by a spider:

- Wash the bite area with soap and water.
- Apply a cloth dampened with cold water or filled with ice to the bite area to reduce swelling.

- Elevate bite area if possible.
- Do not attempt to remove venom.
- Notify your supervisor, immediately seek professional medical attention.

5.2 APPENDIX-2: MEDICAL HEALTH CONDITION FORM

Name: _____ DOB:_____ Gender: M F

Emergency contact details:

Name and relationship:_____

Home phone: (_____) _____ Cell phone: (_____) _____

Email:_____

Personal/Family physician contact details:

Name: _____

Office phone: (____) _____

Medical Insurance Carrier:_____

Policy Number: _____

1.) **Do you have a history of Asthma? Yes _____ No _____**

2.) **If yes to either, will you carry an EpiPen and/or inhaler? Yes _____ No _____**

3.) **Do you have any known allergies, food allergies or allergic reactions? If yes, please explain:**

4.) **List medications that you are currently taking including dosages and frequencies:**

5.) **Do you have any chronic medical problems (i.e., heart, lungs, kidneys, neurological disease, etc.)? If yes, please explain:**

6.) **Do you have any medical problems that may interfere with your ability to work in PRL and MI laboratories? If yes, please list them:**

5.3 APPENDIX-3: BHNSFS MEDICAL FORM FOR FIELD CAMPS AND OTHER FIELD ACTIVITIES

Name: _____ DOB:_____ Gender: M F

Emergency contact details:

Name and relationship: _____

Home phone: (_____) _____ Cell phone: (_____) _____

Email: _____

Personal/Family physician contact details:

Name: _____

Office phone: (____) _____

Medical Insurance Carrier: _____

Policy Number: _____

1.) **Are you allergic to bee stings? Yes_____ No _____**

2.) **Do you have a history of Asthma? Yes _____ No _____**

3.) **If yes to either, will you carry an EpiPen and/or inhaler? Yes _____ No _____**

4.) **Do you have any known allergies, food allergies or allergic reactions? If yes, please explain:**

5.) **List medications that you are currently taking including dosages and frequencies:**

6.) **Do you have any chronic medical problems (i.e., heart, lungs, kidneys, neurological disease, etc.)? If yes, please explain:**

7.) Do you have any medical problems that may interfere with your ability to do rigorous field work? If yes, please list them:

8.) Do you require any special dietary needs for prescribed medical and/or religious reasons? If yes, please explain:

5.4 APPENDIX-4: FIELD TRIP INFORMATION FORM

Refer to SDSMT Travel Risk Management page for required forms and up-to-date information.

http://www.sdsmt.edu/Campus-Services/Environmental-Health-and-Safety/Risk-Management/Student-Organization-Risk-Management/Travel-Risk-Management/

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