

LSOP Title	Field Visit
LSOP No.	LSOP98
Version	1.1
Location	UQ Node/Centre-wide
Policy/Procedure Link	
Risk Assessments	
Approved by	Elizabeth Dun
Date Approved	18/03/2022
Date Effective	14/10/2021
Next Review Date	14/10/2026
Contact for Assistance	plantsuccess@uq.edu.au

# 1.0 Scope

This procedure covers the protocols and procedures to be undertaken when completing a field visit or field trial. It extends to possible hazards, risk control, PPE, and first aid instructions.

This LSOP does not cover how to complete field trials or visits relating to specific experiments.

## 2.0 Definitions

UQ - University of Queensland

UTE – a type of open back (tray) vehicle

PPE – personal protective equipment

Hi-viz – high visuality

# 3.0 Materials and Equipment

- 1. Dry ice
- 2. Liquid nitrogen
- 3. Dewar
- 4. UTE
- 5. Sunscreen
- 6. Hat
- 7. Water
- 8. Raincoat
- 9. Sunglasses

LSOP98	Version: 1.1	Effective Date: 14/10/2021	Page 1 of 4	
2301 30	V C151011. 1.1	2110001VC Date: 11/10/2021	1 460 1 01 1	

#### LABORATORY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (LSOP)

ARC COE for Plant Success in Nature and Agriculture: Field Visit

- 10. First Aid Kit
- 11. Gloves
- 12. Secateurs
- 13. Scissors
- 14. Mosquito Repellent

### 4.0 Prescribed Actions

## **Activity undertaken at field site:**

The aim of this field trip is to collect plant material for project related studies and freeze under liquid nitrogen or dry ice.

The samples will be collected in labelled tubes and stored on dry ice.

The samples will have to be kept frozen until transported back to the laboratory at UQ (St Lucia) for storage at -80°C.

We will be travelling from UQ, St Lucia to the field location. A UTE (VEHICLE) will be used for travel to ensure the dry ice or any liquid Nitrogen is kept in the Tray of the UTE and not in the enclosed cabin of the vehicle where only passengers will be seated.

Dry ice will be transported in vented boxes. Liquid nitrogen will only be transported in approved containers.

We will contact Chemstore to determine the documentation required if the amount of Liquid Nitrogen and/or dry ice exceeds allowed limits.

#### Possible hazards:

- 1) Dry Ice or Liquid Nitrogen related injuries or hazards
- 2) Sunburn, heat stress
- 3) Snakes, Sting animals
- 4) Allergens
- 5) Spiders, ticks etc.
- 6) Falling from the tree while climbing to collect the sample.
- 7) Scissors and secateurs mishandling
- 8) Rainfall
- 9) Vehicle failure
- 10) Fatigue due to long journey

### **Risk control:**

LSOP98	Version: 1.1	Effective Date: 14/10/2021	Page 2 of 4
LSUP96	VEISIOII. 1.1	Effective Date. 14/10/2021	Page 2 01 4

- 1) Dry ice/liquid nitrogen should not be transported in closed car, Ute tray is a good option.
- 2) Dry ice should not be stored or transported in a completely airtight container. It will cause the container to expand and possibly explode. Liquid nitrogen should only be transported in approved containers designed for transporting liquid nitrogen.
- 3) Dry ice/liquid nitrogen should be handled carefully using appropriate PPE; eye wear, leather gloves.
- 4) Scissors and secateurs should be handled carefully wearing leather gloves.
- 5) To avoid spillage of dry ice while driving, make sure the box is well taped.
- 6) Have a plan in place to have regular two-way contact with assigned colleague in case of an emergency situation and help is required.
- 7) Supervisors ensure that staff or students undertake field work with an approved companion.
- 8) Always carry phone or satellite phone while on the field. (Check the phone network in the field). Phone should be fully charged or carry a power bank.
- 9) Ensure vehicle inspection prior departure.
- 10) Carry first aid kit.
- 11) Never drive at night, try to the restrict driving between 7 AM to 6 PM.
- 12) While driving driver must take 10 minutes rest after every 2 hours or 200 km whichever is earlier.
- 13) Wear closed hard cover shoes with long socks to avoid injury.
- 14) Should not climb trees to collect samples.
- 15) To avoid sunburn: apply sunscreen, wear hat, fully covered loose fitted clothes and sunglasses.
- 16) Carry water bottle all the time while on the field.
- 17) Apply mosquito repellent before going to the field.
- 18) Carry raincoat and umbrella.

# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- 1) Sunglasses
- 2) Sunscreen
- 3) Hat
- 4) Water bottles

#### LABORATORY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (LSOP)

ARC COE for Plant Success in Nature and Agriculture: Field Visit

- 5) Rain coats
- 6) First aid kit
- 7) Hi-viz (High visibility) vests
- 8) Loose fitted and fully covered clothes.
- 9) Closed hard cover shoes with long socks.
- 10) Wear leather gloves while dealing with dry ice.
- 11) Apply mosquito repellent.
- 12) Use scooper for dry ice.
- 13) Satellite phone/ fully charged mobile phone.
- 14) Share driving where possible.
- 15) Ensure vehicle inspection prior to departure.
- 16) Stay somewhere overnight instead of driving at night, if it is a long trip.

### First Aid instructions:

- 1. If a person gets heatstroke:
  - a. bring the person in cool shady area
  - b. lay them down
  - c. put some cold water on their head
  - d. give them water (with electrolyte, if possible) to drink.
- 2. If someone gets a minor injury while collecting sample, give first aid treatment.
- 3. In case of major injury call the security, local first aid officer or ambulance, accordingly. If not visit the local hospital soon.

LSOP98 Version: 1.1 Effective Date: 14/10/2021 Page 4 of 4