

Pursuant to Article 30 of the Articles of association, and in accordance with Article 9 of the Rulebook on Occupational Safety and Health of the Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" - National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, and based on the favourable view that was taken at the 8th regular session of the Scientific Council held on September 30, 2022 of the proposed amendments to the Code of practice for Fieldwork of the Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" - National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, prepared by the Working Group for amending the text of the Institute's Code of practice for Fieldwork, the Director of the Institute on 5 October, 2022 establishes

**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FIELDWORK  
OF THE INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH "SINIŠA STANKOVIĆ" –  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA,  
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Fieldwork is an essential part of research activities conducted by researchers at the Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" - Institute of national importance for the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade (hereinafter: "Institute").

Fieldwork is practical work carried out away from the Institute premises, and it encompasses a diverse range of specific research methods and activities, therefore general procedures associated with these activities need to be defined. This document aims to define the Institute's guidelines regarding fieldwork activities and ensure that both researchers at the Institute and associates outside the Institute, with whom fieldwork activities are carried out, provide a foundation for efficient work as well as a high level of safety for all participants.

Institute's Code of practice for fieldwork primarily describes the most important procedures of a general character and common to all types of research.

Special procedures, which are specific for each type of field research including procedures related to safe fieldwork, are defined at department level or during preparation of field research, and for which Heads of each Department of the Institute and/or project managers are in charge – in case when within a certain project the field research is carried out, if there is a need for it.

In addition to the afore mentioned, this document also suggests formal procedures as well as recommended ones which need to be implemented for the purposes of effective planning of fieldwork activities, such as obtaining correct permits or licences required to perform fieldwork, communication with users of the area where activities are being carried out, etc.

**2. FIELDWORK OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES**

Objectives of fieldwork mainly involve collection of biological material, other samples and fieldwork data.

Much narrower objectives of fieldwork are determined in each specific case, depending on the topic of scientific research.

Fieldwork procedures most often include:

- recording geographic coordinates and altitude of the location;
- collecting biological material;
- marking and measurement of biological material in situ
- measurements, collection of supporting data and additional samples that provide information on the location where a field research takes place - habitat data and other similar records, measurement of basic environmental parameters, collection of samples for analyses of composition and structure of the components that describe habitat (samples for analysis of substances present in the soil, water, water sediment, plant or animal tissue, etc.);
- appropriate/safe storage of materials;
- imaging of biological material and samples;
- transport of materials and
- safe disposal of materials at the Institute.

### **3. PREPARATION FOR FIELDWORK**

It is not allowed to conduct a fieldwork or a field research alone. Every researcher who is assigned to conduct a field research needs to ensure that there is at least one more person, trained to perform fieldwork activities, at the location where a fieldwork is carried out. Researcher can conduct a fieldwork alone in exceptional and specific circumstances. In that case, it is necessary for them to personally fill out the Risk assessment form (given in Annex 1) and provide explanation ascertaining that the risk of particular independent fieldwork is negligible and that they bear full personal responsibility for such assessment. Researcher is also required to fill out the Risk assessment form providing data of a person with whom they will be in regular contact while carrying out independent fieldwork activities.

It is not recommended that researcher travel alone to the location where fieldwork will be carried out using the Institute's vehicle.

Preparation for fieldwork includes: defining research objectives; determining methods to achieve those objectives; planning of timeframe, resources and necessary personnel; identifying formal conditions (permits, regulated activity time constraints in order to prevent disturbing animals, special rules defined by regulations and by users, if applicable), as well as many other aspects that are specific to each particular research. The fieldwork plan must also include all aspects of safety, both in terms of preventing illnesses and injuries related to fieldwork activities, and in relation to guidelines proposed for handling dangerous situations, should they occur.

Members of the research team have to develop a strategy that must include the following: setting objectives and tasks that need to be achieved; overall duration of the fieldwork (date of departure and expected date of return); planning the itinerary with places to take rest periods; the number of participants, necessary field equipment and personal protective equipment of all fieldwork participants.

#### **3.1. Location and route planning**

Before starting detailed research study, it is necessary to collect information about general characteristics of the region, relief, geological substrate, soil, vegetation, configuration of the settlements, as well as other components important for safety and effective research.

By combining this information with geography maps as well as with satellite imagery, the locations and routes can be carefully planned and defined.

### **3.2. Transport**

The Institute's off-road vehicles equipped with GPS devices are used for fieldwork, unless otherwise provided.

Procedures and safety rules applied by the Institute regarding the use of off-road vehicles refer to vehicle booking, technical safety inspections and regular maintenance/servicing, documentation and travel request form for business travel (Decision on the method related to the use and maintenance of Institute vehicles No. 01-63 from January 15, 2014).

Off-road vehicle must be booked by filling out internal vehicle request form followed by the approval given by members of staff responsible for proper use and operation of Institute vehicles. The internal vehicle request form is filled out by a researcher and along with the approval in writing from the Head of Department or project manager is submitted to the Head of Technical Services department at the Institute.

According to submitted request for the use of vehicle, authorised by persons responsible for proper use and operation of Institute vehicles, a vehicle passes technical safety inspection before the trip. Technical Services department prepares and checks all the necessary documents - vehicle registration certificate and signed travel request form. Technical Services is also responsible for providing all equipment that is legally required, including first aid kit.

An employee designated as a vehicle driver must have valid category "B" driving license, and in the course of fieldwork must also have on him/her a photocopy of the employment contract.

The Institute also owns research vessels intended for fieldwork. Vessels and attached vehicles (trailers) used for vessel transportation must be registered.

Vessels used for fieldwork need to be provided with safety equipment, including life jackets, means of communication (mobile phone and radio transmitter), light and sound-signaling equipment, tools for handling mechanical failures, etc. It is also necessary to provide appropriate clothing as well as a waterproof container for storing documents. While vessel is being used during fieldwork all vessel users need to have personal documents on them. An employee who operates the vessel must have a valid license to operate a motorboat.

### **3.3. Documents required for conducting fieldwork**

All members of the research team must have on them valid personal documents which confirm their identity, signed travel request forms for conducting field research and health insurance card.

In order to collect protected species from wildlife populations, as well as to work in protected areas, it is required to obtain a licence from the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia issued in accordance with the recommendation of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia. The licence is issued for the current year and is renewed annually.

The document details the sampling methods, defines the number of individuals (individual animals) that can be collected, outlines additional conditions to be met if applicable and thus ensures that species and natural habitats will not be endangered. It is mandatory to notify the competent authorities that researches will be conducting fieldwork within protected areas, and they are required to bring a photocopy of the afore-mentioned licence.

When signing an employment contract with the Institute, each researcher should also sign a statement in which confirms that he/she is familiar with the Institute Code of practice for Fieldwork and aware of possible risks that may occur when conducting fieldwork activities (Appendix 2). This written statement will be permanently kept in the employee's personnel file.

The aforementioned statement must be signed by all employees of the Institute who perform fieldwork, as well as by researchers who are not employed at the Institute, and those who participate in field research carried out by the Institute (Appendix 3).

### **3.4. Cost planning and control**

Fuel costs for field research and fieldwork conducted within the Agreement on funding and carrying out the Institute's scientific research activities with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia are covered from the Institute's own resources. The expected costs of fieldwork activities within other national and international projects are estimated within the project budget.

Per diem allowances, consumables and equipment required for fieldwork, accommodation and all other applicable expenses are covered from material resources of the Institute's departments or from a project material resources.

### **3.5. Packaging, equipment, accessories and consumables**

Depending on the type of field research, i.e. type of biological material and supporting data that are collected, it is necessary to bring suitable packaging for samples (e.g. sample boxes, sample bottles of specific volume, paper bags for plants, newspaper for drying plants, herbarium sheets, plastic bags containing silica gel, dry ice container, micro test tubes of various sizes, etc.), equipment and accessories (e.g. measuring instruments, measuring instrument chargers, tweezers, scalpels, scissors, storage boxes, digging tools, garden shears, trowel, knife, pocket magnifier, topographic maps, compass and altimeter, notebook - field notes journal, self-adhesive labels for marking samples, GPS device, etc.) and consumables (e.g. fixative for samples, spare batteries for measuring instruments, permanent markers for labelling samples, pens, etc.).

If dry ice is necessary for fieldwork, it is supplied immediately before a field research and is packed in a packaging suitable for transport. Technical Services is responsible for dry ice supply.

### **3.6. Personal equipment and associated accessories**

Personal protective equipment, PPE clothing and safety equipment are also needed to carry out fieldwork activities. During a field research, all members of the research group must be appropriately equipped with protective work wear, which depending on the type of biological material being collected, physical features of terrain and the time of year in which fieldwork is carried out includes the following: adequate sun protection, wide-brimmed hats, appropriate waterproof footwear, insect repellent and pants made of durable materials for protection against insects and snake bites, waterproof clothing such as raincoats, etc.

Based on the time of year when a field research is conducted, members of the research group should wear clothing that is light and protects against the sun and rain and appropriate footwear, taking into account a slippery terrain.

All members of the research group must have on them medications that have been prescribed by their physician within regular treatment, a bottle of water and a small amount of non-perishable food items.

### **3.7. Medical assistance and first aid**

It is preferable that each member of the research group knows whether he/she is prone to allergies and is made aware of their health condition, including health deterioration that may occur, therefore carrying medications and preparations that prevent health deterioration is needed and that the research group leader is familiar with health condition of all members, especially of those members receiving treatment.

It is recommended to always carry insect repellent.

It is recommended to carry disinfectants and, in some cases, wound dressings.

It is highly advised that there is at least one member in each research group who has completed a basic first aid course.

First aid kit needs to be stored near the place where the field research is carried out, i.e. in the Institute vehicle.

Environmental factors (weather conditions) which can cause dehydration, heat stroke, exhaustion due to heat or cold must be considered in advance and it is necessary to take appropriate protective measures - for example, carefully plan the time when the activities are carried out, determine the maximum exposure period to adverse or harmful effects, etc.

When working in areas that may be contaminated with pathogens or pollutants, it is essential to take all safety precautions in order to prevent exposure to these agents, including wearing protective equipment (e.g. gloves, safety glasses, appropriate clothing and footwear, etc.).

## **4. FIELDWORK**

### **4.1. Communication**

Upon their arrival at the location, all members of the research group should explore the surroundings in an organised way, so as to avoid situation when an individual member can get separated from the group.

Organisation means that before starting research activities, all members of the group should: be given all information relevant to the research; notified of scheduled meeting places and time; check that their mobile phones are working properly, which are the basic tools of communication between group members; be told to form teams of at least two members (if possible) and check the availability of equipment used in the field.

It is essential that all members of the research group know who to contact and what to do in the event of an accident or in case of emergency.

While conducting a field research, it is necessary to always know the exact location of all members of the group, so satellite maps of different sizes, a compass, a GPS device, etc. should be provided.

If an accident or emergency occurs, it is essential to immediately inform all members of the research group, call the competent authorities and request appropriate assistance, if needed.

In case of an accident with the vehicle, i.e. damage to the vehicle, it is not allowed to use or move the vehicle until it has been determined with certainty that it is safe for use. In this regard,

it is necessary to contact a person in charge at the Institute, its Technical Services department and, if needed, a person trained for vehicle maintenance and servicing.

## **4.2. Potential hazards and safety risks associated to fieldwork**

It should be always kept in mind that personal safety comes first. It is very important to minimise accident risk factors and ensure that circumstances which can lead to injury or illness are avoided (Appendix 4).

### **4.2.1. Risk identification and assessment**

The first step in any risk assessment is to identify the main risks.

Potential risks that can occur during fieldwork are risks of accidents associated with equipment and vehicles, throughout situations that may endanger the health of field research participants to the risks involving changing weather conditions and being in nature.

The last step in the risk assessment is establishing guidelines and rules to eliminate identified risks, as well as identifying actions that must be taken in case when the threat is likely to occur.

If risks cannot be reduced as low as reasonably practicable, due to e.g. adverse weather conditions, or any other factor, fieldwork should be postponed until the moment when identified risk is no longer present, or its intensity is reduced to as low as reasonably practicable.

### **4.2.2. Risk behavior during fieldwork**

Risk behaviors during fieldwork include all forms of behavior that can put an individual or group in a risky situation. Such behaviors cannot be tolerated during field research. The use of alcohol, opiates, as well as inappropriate use of medications is strictly prohibited.

### **4.2.3. Medical issues**

If a member of the research group suffers from a chronic disease, or his/her medical condition is such that in certain situations a risk may occur, it is essential that the research group leader, and preferably the whole group, is aware of this fact.

If a member of the research group needs a special medication, he/she must be fully supplied and the leader (or another member of the research group) should be familiar with typical symptoms, know where medication is being stored and how to use it (e.g. in case of severe allergic reactions, asthma or diabetes), keeping in mind that it should be stored at appropriate temperature.

### **4.2.4. Safety**

All participants in the fieldwork activities are obliged to take care of safety matters.

The Head of department and/or project manager (of project within which fieldwork is carried out), or a person, who as a signatory of the request form for conducting fieldwork is appointed as the leader of the research group, is responsible for ensuring compliance with safety procedures, from planning a fieldwork to the return of the research group to the Institute.

Drinking alcohol and using illegal drugs before and during travel, as well as during fieldwork, is strictly prohibited for all members of the research group.

It is necessary to always wear protective equipment intended for the given type of field research.

When an off-road vehicle is used for fieldwork as a means of transport, driving requires compliance with traffic regulations and must be adjusted according to the traffic and road conditions.

#### **4.2.5. Natural hazards**

A few basic potential risks caused by natural hazards have been identified:

- changeable weather conditions and working in adverse/extreme weather conditions - heavy rainfall, sudden change in temperature, flooding, occurrence of landslides, etc.;
- moving and working on steep slopes;
- moving on unstable terrain (e.g. rocky hillsides, sloughs, riverbanks, etc.);
- encounters with potentially dangerous animals – while carrying out fieldwork, it is possible to come into contact with potentially dangerous animals, such as certain species of insects, poisonous snakes and some mammals in specific situations (bear, wolf, badger, wild boar, etc.).

The following actions have been applied for prevention of natural hazards:

- fieldwork in extreme weather conditions is prohibited; it is necessary to be well informed about the expected weather conditions for the period when a field research is planned to be carried out and to prepare appropriate equipment, clothing and footwear in order to deal with those conditions;
- when moving on steep terrain, extra care is required as well as the use of appropriate footwear and clothing, and hiking poles, helmets, climbing ropes, etc. can be used as per need;
- it is not allowed to work in conditions where the visibility is seriously reduced;
- it is not allowed to collect poisonous plants, mushrooms and animals without appropriate preparation for work and without using suitable protective equipment.

#### **4.2.6. Matters of environmental safety and waste management**

In the event of collecting biological material that requires obtaining a permit issued by the competent public authority, the permit must be obtained before starting fieldwork activities, and if the document contains description of the procedures for collecting biological material, the members of the research group should act in accordance with proposed instructions.

Illegal disposal of waste, especially chemical and clinical, is not allowed during field research. No chemical spill is allowed.

All municipal waste and recyclables generated while fieldwork is conducted are disposed of in designated places.

Chemical, medical and electronic waste generated during field research is packaged in a way required for certain type of waste and transport to the Institute, where it is handled in the prescribed manner.

#### **4.2.7. Emergency procedures**

In the event of an emergency, all members of the research team must be familiar with the emergency procedures. These procedures generally include following:

- gathering and organising research group (work is temporarily suspended until the emergency situation is handled);
- in the event of a road traffic accident, all available resources must be used in order to mitigate the effects of the accident;
- preventing the situation worsening any further and identifying the root causes;
- stabilising the condition of an injured person;
- going to the nearest health facility as soon as possible or waiting for the emergency medical service to arrive;
- estimating whether to move away from the area of physical danger;
- collecting all basic information about the accident/emergency situation;
- assessing all self-help options and identifying the best mitigation measures;
- contacting the relevant emergency service.

## **5. WORKING PROCEDURES AFTER RETURNING FROM FIELDWORK**

### **5.1. Storage of samples and equipment**

Immediately after returning from a field research, it is necessary to store collected samples appropriately and return all accessories and equipment to the Institute.

Equipment and instruments should be cleaned before their disposal. It is essential to take all steps to store the equipment safely.

### **5.2. Procedure for returning vehicles**

Off-road vehicles should be returned in condition in which they were received, after which a detailed inspection of each vehicle is carried out in order to prepare it for the next user.

Mileage must also be recorded. On return from fieldwork trip it is necessary to inform straight away the Technical Services department at the Institute about problems or malfunctions found in vehicle.

### **5.3. Documentation**

On return from fieldwork, members of the research group should submit travel request forms, that have been previously filled out and signed, along with supporting documents to the Institute's Accounting and Finance Department.

DIRECTOR

Dr. Mirjana Mihailović



Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković"-  
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 University of Belgrade  
 Bulevar despota Stefana no.142  
 11000 Belgrade

**ADDITIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF INDEPENDENT FIELDWORK**

**Date and time of independent fieldwork trip** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of the independent fieldwork activity**

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*Add or remove rows as needed*

**Risk assessment of independent fieldwork**

<b>Type of extra threats associated to independent fieldwork activities</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>	<b>Estimated level of additional risk after implementing mitigation measures</b>

*Add or remove rows in the Table as needed*

**Person with whom I will have regular contact when conducting independent fieldwork**

Name and surname \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional information**

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*Add or remove rows as needed*

**Based on the afore-said, I estimate that additional risk of the afore-mentioned independent fieldwork is negligible and I bear full personal responsibility for the stated assessment.**

In Belgrade, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name and surname of employee in block capitals)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of employee and UPIN)

Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković"-  
National Institute of the Republic of Serbia  
University of Belgrade  
Bulevar despota Stefana no.142  
11000 Belgrade

STATEMENT

I am fully familiar with the Code of practice for Fieldwork of the Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" – National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, and I am aware of possible risks that may arise during fieldwork activities carried out by the Institute.

In Belgrade, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and surname of employee in block capitals)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of employee and UPIN)\*

\*UPIN - Unique personal identification number

Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković"-  
National Institute of the Republic of Serbia  
University of Belgrade  
Bulevar despota Stefana no.142  
11000 Belgrade

Under full moral and material responsibility, I give the following

STATEMENT

1. That I am fully familiar with the Code of practice for Fieldwork of the Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" – National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade.
2. That I am fully aware of possible risks that may arise while conducting fieldwork and that I am familiar with the requirement to wear protective equipment in the course of fieldwork activities carried out by the Institute and that I will be using afore-mentioned equipment during fieldwork.
3. I agree to conduct myself in accordance with working procedures and in compliance with instructions given by the competent researchers during fieldwork, otherwise I accept to bear responsibility for all negative consequences that may arise as a result of any negligent and inappropriate acts on my part.
4. I take full responsibility for the material and non-material damage that will be caused by any violation of laws, by-laws and general policy of the Institute on my part, and in relation to fieldwork carried out by the Institute.
5. In the event of any damage to the Institute's inventory or the Institute's facility itself on my part, caused either intentionally or as a result of extreme negligence, I commit and oblige to compensate the damage in full amount.

In Belgrade, \_\_\_\_\_

Name and surname

\_\_\_\_\_

I am staying at the Institute in the capacity of:

\_\_\_\_\_

(Student – transcript number and Faculty)

I am staying at the Institute in other capacity:

\_\_\_\_\_

(ID card number and issuing authority)

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

Appendix 4

Potentially dangerous situations and events	Cause	Symptoms	First aid	Prevention
Dehydration	Insufficient fluid/water intake	Dark urine Fatigue Constipation Fainting	Drink plenty of fluids, take frequent rest breaks, and minimise high-caffeine beverage intake.	Drink plenty of water (at least 2 liters per day). Drink more if you are exposed to heavy physical exertion, or being in a hot weather. In case of being in such conditions for longer period of time, increase electrolyte intake (in form of powder or effervescent tablets)
Contaminated water	Harmful micro-organisms and pathogens in natural source waters	Gastrointestinal problems Flu-like symptoms	Drink clear liquids. Gradually introduce bland foods, such as rice, toast, crackers, bananas, or applesauce. See a doctor if your symptoms don't improve.	Carry your own water. Before drinking natural sources water treat it by using chemical or physical purification process, or by boiling it for more than 3 minutes.
Sunburn	Excessive sun/UV light exposure	Irritated skin, pink or red in color	Apply cold water, or some cooling lotion to the skin surface, i.e. affected area.	Wear long-sleeved clothing and a hat. Apply sunscreen with an SPF of 30 or higher.
Heat exhaustion	Prolonged exposure to very high temperatures or physical exertion in the heat/hot surrounding environment	Tiredness Severe thirst Excessive sweating Cold, pale and clammy skin	Keep cooling a person experiencing heat exhaustion, treat them by gradually administering water or electrolyte solution.	Let your body to gradually acclimate to the heat. Drink plenty of fluids. Take frequent rest breaks.
Heat stroke	Prolonged exposure to very high temperatures or physical exertion in the hot surrounding environment	Exhaustion Headache Bright red skin that is warm to the touch	Keep cooling a person suffering heat stroke, give them fluids and seek immediate medical attention.	Let your body to gradually acclimate to the heat. Drink plenty of fluids. Take frequent rest breaks.

Frostbite	Exposure to very low/freezing cold temperatures.	Waxy, white skin Swelling, itching, stinging, tingling, and felling a deep pain when the skin is heated.	Warm gradually the affected areas (DO NOT rub frostbite) and seek emergency medical attention.	Dress in layers. Wear warm hats, face masks, gloves, socks and shoes.
Hypothermia	Prolonged exposure to low/cold temperatures	Shivering Numbness Slurred speech Tiredness Confusion	Remove cold, wet clothing. Put on dry clothes, warm the person using a blanket, or skin-to-skin contact method. Give them warm drinks or energy food to help warm them up and seek medical assistance as soon as possible.	Dress in layers. Wear appropriate clothing. Avoid having wet clothes from sweating.
Carbon monoxide	Driving a vehicle; due to incomplete fuel burning in gas stoves or any other fuel-burning appliances operating in unventilated or enclosed spaces; being in a cave	Severe headaches Disorientation Anxiety Fatigue, Stupor Coma	Take the person outside to fresh air immediately, ventilate the space, and give first aid to person exposed to carbon monoxide.	Keep areas properly ventilated when fuel is burnt. Check that vehicle exhaust pipe is not blocked. Check the air flow and presence of gases in the cave using a lighter or candle
Extreme weather conditions (events)	Storms, blizzards, snowstorms, thunderstorms (lightning strike), heavy rain, strong winds, flooding	Extreme weather changes can result in physical injury and/or death.	Seek shelter immediately.	Be aware of special weather conditions. Stay informed about the weather forecast and keep track of weather reports. If very bad weather is forecast, postpone going to fieldwork. Bring appropriate equipment to deal with harsh weather conditions.

Dangerous terrain	Walking on rough terrain or hiking up steep slopes or rocky trails. Conducting fieldwork in the areas where there is a risk from rock falls. Entering caves and pits	Physical injury or death.	Give first aid and seek medical attention immediately	Wear appropriate footwear. Carry the essentials in a well-balanced pack. Be sure to bring with you the first aid kit. Wear technical protective equipment if terrain conditions require it (e.g. helmet, climbing harness and technical belay device kits) Use adequate climbing equipment for ascending and descending. Use trekking poles if necessary.
Drowning	Inhaling water leads to respiratory system damage	Apnea (suspension of breathing) Death	Remove the victim from the water. Place the victim on their side (in recovery position) to allow water to drain from the lungs. Administer first aid. Get medical attention as soon as possible.	A person who performs fieldwork activities in water or on boats must know how to swim. Everyone in the boat must wear safety vests. Keep in mind water safety advice for swimming in water when strong currents occur, if needed. Make sure to have lifeguards and rescue equipment available.
Traffic accidents	Injuries related to different means of transport – vehicle, boat, ship, airplane	Physical injuries or death.	Administer first aid. Get medical attention as soon as possible.	Be familiar with the procedures governing safe operation and navigation of vehicles or vessels you will be operating; strictly follow all traffic rules and regulations.
Attacks	Criminal activity; poaching or robbery as a motive.	Physical injuries or death.	Take the victim to a safe location, if possible; seek medical attention, if needed. Report the attack to the local police as soon as possible.	Be aware of your surroundings. When possible, avoid being alone, especially in high-risk areas at night. If you are attacked, run away if possible, or make noise to attract someone's attention in order to get help.