



General Health And Safety Information To Volunteer Fieldworkers

Notes on good practice, which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful before undertaking fieldwork.

The term fieldwork covers all types of ornithological research work done on behalf of BirdWatch Ireland, including surveying, wardening and ringing.

Volunteer Responsibility

As a volunteer, you are under no obligation to participate or continue with a survey or scheme. Volunteers are responsible for their own health and safety and should not put themselves in a position that could place them, or others, in danger. You should never undertake any work if you have concerns about your own or others' health and safety. If you have any such concerns, you should stop the work and raise these with the BirdWatch Ireland Operations Manager or the project organiser. You are under no obligation to visit a particular site, even if the organizers have requested it.

Farmland access and the law

In the interest of both personal safety and good relations with the landowners whose co-operation is vital to our work, fieldwork volunteers are particularly asked to note carefully the following important guidelines.

Participants should take great care to avoid any situations which could place themselves, or others, in danger. Bear in mind that farmland is a working environment, with its own attendant hazards. The 1995 Occupiers' Liability Act puts the onus on "recreational users" (that includes volunteer surveyors) to take all necessary precautions to ensure their own safety. Unlike the previously rather uncertain common law theory of liability, the 1995 statute leaves the landowner with a relatively minimal duty of care towards recreational users, i.e. simply not to intentionally (or with "reckless disregard") injure them or damage their property.

The updating of the law in 1995 was fully supported by the farming and conservation organisations. It was seen as a necessary step to dispel previous widespread fears that landowners might be open to huge compensations claims in the event of accidents involving people entering their lands (despite the fact that no such claim had ever actually succeeded in the Courts).

BirdWatch Ireland maintains appropriate public liability and personal accident insurance cover in relation to its legal obligations. However, much as we value the work of our volunteers, the organisation cannot obviously provide them with total immunity from the consequences of any lapse of care, consideration or lapse of common sense in the course of fieldwork activity. Accordingly, in your own interest and for the sake of your family/dependants, please be conscious of your own safety and that of others at all times.

Respect for private property and the rights of its owners is fundamental to our continued access to farmland for this and other surveys. The following basic rules are particularly important:

- Obtain prior permission for entry on land.
- Leave all farm gates just as you find them.
- Do not obstruct farm entrances when parking.
- Do not disturb livestock or damage crops.
- Guard against fire risks and avoid causing litter.
- Avoid damage to fences and walls - use gates, stiles and other recognised access.
- Take heed of any warning signs - they are there for your protection.
- Do not continue fieldwork if access permission is later revoked.

Please abide by The Countryside Code.



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Risk Assessment

Before undertaking any activities, every fieldworker should consider the particular health and safety hazards associated with their individual study sites and whether their individual circumstances and medical conditions expose them to particular hazards. Individuals should assess any potential risks arising from their fieldwork activities, which should include considering the risks specific to individual sites. You should think about what precautions should be taken against any risks. If you have any concerns, please raise these with the BirdWatch Ireland Operations Manager or the project organiser.

Health And Safety Reporting

Fieldworkers should pass on health and safety information provided to them by BirdWatch Ireland to other people helping them with BirdWatch Ireland -related activities. You are encouraged to report any particular health and safety issues about the survey methods or the survey sites to the BirdWatch Ireland Operations Manager or the project organiser, as soon as practically possible.

Mobile Telephones

It is advisable to carry a mobile telephone, which may be useful in case of an emergency. Please note that mobile telephones may not work in some remote areas, and are only of any use if you are conscious and capable of operating them.

Working In Remote Areas

- If going to a remote place, then always leave a note of your whereabouts with a responsible person. This should include: date and time of departure, method of travel to and around the site, proposed itinerary, expected time of leaving the site and return to base, and vehicle identification details. The person to whom these details are given should be told who to contact if you do not return and at what time to raise the alarm. If possible, do not work alone.
- If working in mountains, moorlands or unpredictable and extreme environments, hypothermia is a significant hazard. In such situations, it is appropriate to wear footwear with good ankle support and to carry warm and waterproof clothing. Carry a map and compass and know how to use them. Carry a whistle and waterproof watch and, where appropriate, a survival bag with extra high-energy food supplies.
- Avoid or abandon outdoor activities in bad weather.
- **It might also be useful to leave a note/sign visible on the dashboard of your vehicle with details of what you are doing and an expected time of return**

Fieldwork at night or in the evening

When working into the hours of darkness, carry a torch and spare batteries. Where appropriate, inform local police and other locals of your intended area of operations. Be extra vigilant at night and wear something bright or reflective when walking on roads. If possible, do not work alone.

Livestock and agricultural machinery

Take special care when entering areas with livestock, especially cattle, rams and horses. Do not enter fields containing bulls and be especially cautious with farm dogs. Rutting deer can also be aggressive in the autumn. Avoid undertaking fieldwork in close proximity to working agricultural machinery or forestry operations.



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Visiting nest sites

- Check for wasps, hornets and fleas when visiting or cleaning out nest boxes. Deserted eggs can only be legally removed from nest boxes between August 1 and January 31, and must be destroyed and not kept. Nest boxes without eggs should be cleaned out wearing gloves soon after the breeding season, and preferably before the onset of winter to avoid a build-up of fleas.
- Take special care when visiting the nests of birds of prey or owls. There is a risk of injury from larger species, particularly with respect to eyes. It is good practice to use safety spectacles when working with some species, particularly owls, to wear gloves when handling birds with talons, and to maintain immunity to tetanus.

Parking

Take care to park sensibly, preferably off-road. Ensure that entrances are not blocked.

Terrain

Take special care when carrying out fieldwork along watercourses, cliff edges, or in areas that contain boggy ground, reedbeds or loose rocks. Wear a fluorescent safety harness when carrying out fieldwork along busy roads. Do not cross potentially hazardous sites, such as quarries, ravines and railway lines and do not attempt to climb steep slopes, walls or fences. Please heed warning signs and do not enter land that has been deliberately obstructed by fencing or barbed wire.

Intertidal areas, including open mudflats and saltmarshes, are potentially very hazardous. You should be particularly careful if you need to go below the high water mark: check high tide times before commencing fieldwork and allow ample time to leave the intertidal area. Remember that tides can come in very quickly and that distances can be deceptive on wide, open tidal flats. Small tidal creeks or flows can rapidly deepen on an incoming tide, thus cutting off an apparently safe retreat.

Human confrontation. Consider your personal safety when conducting fieldwork within the vicinity of known or likely trouble spots. Avoid confrontation with landowners, land workers or members of the public. Consider the privacy of residents when performing early-morning survey work in residential areas. Carry some form of identification to confirm the activities you are undertaking. If you have any concerns about your personal safety, cease fieldwork immediately.

Climbing. Fieldwork that involves climbing rocks, steep slopes, cliffs or trees may require training, special safety equipment and stringent precautions. Fieldworkers are advised not to work alone or take unnecessary risks.

Equipment. It is important to consider the safety aspects of any equipment that is used and any associated hazards. In particular, the use of ladders to inspect nest sites can be hazardous. Fieldworkers are advised to always carry a basic first aid kit to dress any minor cuts and abrasions.

Diseases. Fieldworkers may be exposed to disease during survey work. If a disease is suspected, then it is important to inform your doctor that you may have been exposed to diseases associated with outdoor activities or the handling of birds (specifying nest visiting and ringing as appropriate). Typical diseases that may be encountered are:

- **Tetanus** may result from the infection of even minor wounds and scratches with *Clostridium tetani*, a common micro-organism in soil and one likely to be carried on talons and beaks.



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- **Weil's disease**, a severe form of leptospirosis that can be fatal if left untreated. The organism is carried by rats and excreted in their urine, and persists in water such as in puddles in rat-infested places. Thus visits to the nests of rat-eating species or places where rats might occur may pose a risk.
- **Lyme disease**, a bacterial disease transmitted by animal ticks associated with rank vegetation, which leads to severe symptoms if left untreated. A variety of animals act as hosts for the bacteria, including sheep, deer and pheasants.
- **Tick-borne Encephalitis**, a viral disease carried by animal ticks. Warm forested areas with heavy undergrowth give the greatest risk from ticks in late spring and summer. A vaccine is available where prolonged exposure in the risk areas is likely. In Britain & Ireland, a related virus responsible for 'Louping ill', a disease with symptoms varying from a mild flu-like illness to more severe disease requiring hospitalisation, can infect a wide variety of mammal and bird hosts, particularly grouse and hares in moorland regions.
- **Salmonellosis** is a bacterial infection common in rats and mice (which may be found in the "larders" at raptor nests). The bacteria abound in the droppings of the infected bird, which may not necessarily appear sick. If the bacteria are ingested, for example as a result of preparing or eating food with contaminated hands, there is a risk of 'food poisoning'.
- **Rabies**. Ringers should refer to chapter 12 of their Ringers' Manual and articles in Ringers' Bulletins: Vol.10, No.12 (Winter 2002) and Vol.9, No.10 (Spring 1998) for further information regarding bats and rabies.
- **Avian Influenza**. For information visit BirdWatch Ireland and Dept. of Agriculture & Food websites.
- **Minimising the risk of such diseases requires straightforward actions**. For example:
 - Immunisation against Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.
 - Remove ticks from the skin as soon as possible: wear light-coloured clothing so that ticks are visible, tuck trouser bottoms into socks so that ticks cannot attach or climb up the leg, and make regular checks of skin and hair.
 - Wear disposable plastic gloves at all times when cleaning out nest-boxes or handling any dead animals; dispose of them responsibly after use. Hands should be thoroughly cleaned after fieldwork (particularly after handling birds and soiled bird bags). Cigarettes can also transfer the infection from hands to mouth.
 - During fieldwork, cuts and abrasions should be kept covered by a dressing.

Under 18s. All volunteers must inform BirdWatch Ireland if they are less than 18 years of age. Parents or guardians of the under-18 will be asked to sign a 'Parental Consent Form' stating that they agree to their child undertaking the activities and have made them aware of the associated risks. To obtain a copy of the Parental Consent Form, please contact BirdWatch Ireland (tel.01 2819878, email: info@birdwatchireland.ie).

Birdwatchers' Code: www.bto.org/notices/birdwatchers_code/intro.htm

Visit http://www.bto.org/birdatlas/taking_part/your_place.htm for information on map reading and using a compass. Ringers should refer to chapter 12 of their *Ringers' Manual* for further information regarding health and safety. For information on bird diseases and hygiene, visit: www.bto.org/gbw/hygiene. For a wide range of health and safety information, visit the Health & Safety Authority (HSA) Website: www.hsa.ie Tel: 01-614 7000 E-mail: info@hsa.ie

This information covers volunteers working in the Republic of Ireland. Volunteers working outside of the Republic of Ireland should seek information from relevant sources.