

Saftey



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Memo All civil engineering Staff safety representative July 14, Bee stings

There have been concerns raised by some of the students on their safety when operating in the field. Majorly, the students cite that they have occasionally suffered from bee stings. On many occasions, the students have been attacked by the insects and suffered effects of the stings and the poison contained in the stings. The students have done a research and realized that the clothing they wear on the field might be the cause of the often attack by bees. The attire on the field is usually yellow or orange which makes the students easy targets of bees due to the floral composition of the clothing (Thomas & Scott 57).

At the moment changing the clothing may take a long process. For this reason, this memo will provide some basics guidelines on how to handle a bee attack and avoiding the insects. Additionally, the memo will highlight on the steps to be followed after a bee attack. The memo will also provide guidelines on how to treat and handle immediate stings and long terms management of bee stings.

Regardless of the color of the clothing the students wear on the field these guidelines should be highly considered when preparing for field work (Thomas & Scott 56).

Students should avoid strong scented colognes and body perfumes. Bees are easily attracted to strong scents. Considering that students are in bright attires, strong colognes make then easy targets of the insects.

Apart from the official students wear, students should avoid bright colored attires and especially those with floral prints.

During field work students should avoid eating and drinking sugary drinks and food. Bees and wasps are easily attracted by the scent of sugar. This

may increase the probability of a bee attack.

Students should avoid walking barefooted while in the field. Some wasps make their nests on the ground and stepping on the nest one may get their foot stung. Additionally, bees may be sucking nectar from flowers on the ground walking barefoot may result to a sting.

Students should avoid flower gardens.

In case of a bee sting, a student should consult a medical profession to remove the sting to minimize the effects of the sting.

Most importantly, in case a bee settles on ones clothing they should remain still and keep calm not to provoke the bee.

Treatment and first aid

In case of a bee sting, a person should as quickly as possible seek professional help to get the sting removed (Pearson 112). The urgency in this case reduces the amount of venom that enters the body after the sting. After the sting has been removed swelling can be minimized by compressing the affected area with ice. Bee venom is acidic and applying a base on the wound at high volumes would effectively neutralize the venom (Stengler & Balch 78).

All the concerned students are expected to follow the provided guidelines effectively and this would greatly reduce the increased cases of bee stings during field work.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Best regards,

Staff medical representative

Works cited

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