



# Procedure

## Fauna Handling, Relocation and Rehabilitation Procedure

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### Environment

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## **1 Purpose**

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This Procedure will assist Fortescue employees and contractors in minimising potential impacts on fauna due to Fortescue Operations as required by the *Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan* (100-PL-EN-0022).

### **1.1 Background**

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Fortescue employees and contractors are obliged to comply with all relevant environmental Commonwealth and State legislation. Legislation directly relevant to fauna conservation in Western Australia is provided in Appendix A.

Definitions of terms and acronyms found within this procedure are provided in Appendix B.

### **1.2 Application**

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This Procedure details a consistent process for fauna handling, relocation and rehabilitation to minimise the potential for impact of Fortescue activities on fauna, including conservation significant fauna.

## 2 Procedure

The procedure below is to be followed for all fauna handling, relocation, rehabilitation and euthanasia events.

**Table 1: Procedure**

Responsibility	Steps (tasks)	Refer guideline
Reporting Person	1. Assess the risks and related hazards associated with the identified fauna.	Section 3.2.1
Reporting Person	2. Assess condition of injured fauna and identify location.	Section 3.2.2
Reporting Person	3. Contact the Environment Department for assistance.	Section 3.2.2
Reporting Person	4. Report all fauna events in the relevant BMS Module.	Section 3.3
Environment Superintendent or delegate	5. Undertake secondary risk assessment based on information provided by Reporting Person.	Section 3.2.3
Environment Superintendent or delegate	6. Undertake fauna assessment.	Section 3.2.3.2
Environment Superintendent or delegate	7. Administer fauna first aid, relocation or euthanasia.	Section 3.2.3
Environment Superintendent or delegate	8. Review all fauna related BMS entries. Contact Environment Governance when required.	Section 3.3
Manager Governance	9. Report relevant significant fauna events to the Regulator.	Section 3.3.1

## 3 Guidelines

### 3.1 Planning

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#### 3.1.1 Training and Awareness

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The Manager Environment Operations will ensure training for fauna handling, first aid administration and euthanasia appropriate to specific roles, the environment and this Procedure is developed, delivered and documented accordingly. This may include staff involved in Emergency Services, Safety Management and Environmental Management. See Appendix C for relevant training for Environmental team members.

The Environmental Superintendent or delegate will:

- (a) Develop and deliver toolbox presentations to staff and contractors to identify roles and responsibilities on site regarding fauna relocation and rehabilitation activities.
- (b) Develop and deliver site specific materials for staff and contractors to use to raise awareness around effective fauna management and to give effect to this Procedure.

#### 3.1.2 Equipment

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The Environment Superintendent or delegate will maintain appropriate and adequate materials on site for fauna handling, first aid and relocation (Appendix D). All equipment should be audited regularly to ensure materials are adequately maintained.

The Emergency Services Department manage and maintain all firearms on site.

#### 3.1.3 Relocation Areas

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The Environment Superintendent or delegate will identify appropriate relocation areas for species identified within the site based on:

- (a) Table 3 in the *Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan* (100-PL-EN-0022) which identifies the conservation significant fauna recorded or likely to occur on the site.
- (b) The *FMG Fauna Sampling* layer and the *FMG Fauna Habitat Mapping* layer in GIS which identifies the location and associated habitat areas for fauna species recorded on the site.
- (c) The current and proposed disturbance areas in the site Mine Plan.
- (d) A risk assessment of the proposed relocation areas against current and upcoming work activities to ensure release points are suitable in order to minimise the risk to site personnel and fauna.

Once relocation areas have been identified, the Environment Superintendent or delegate will:

- (a) Ensure all Environment and Emergency Services team members are informed.
- (b) Review and update relocation areas in the event they become unsuitable.

## **3.2 Response**

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### **3.2.1 Initial Notification and Risk Assessment**

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In the event fauna is identified within a work area the Reporting Person will:

- (a) Assess the risks and related hazards associated with the identified fauna.
- (b) Pause work and inform site personnel within the immediate area if the fauna is considered a hazard, or the work activity poses a threat to the animal.
- (c) Remove or minimise any identified risks or related hazards for site personnel's safety and the safety of the animal.

### **3.2.2 Immediate Action**

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#### **3.2.2.1 Injured Fauna**

In the event fauna is identified within a work area the Reporting Person will approach the animal (where it is safe to do so) and complete the following steps:

- (a) Identify the type of injured fauna.
- (b) Identify the cause and type of injury.
- (c) Identify the location of the injured fauna (GPS coordinates or a detailed description).
- (d) Contact the Environment Department (day shift) or Emergency Services (night shift) for assistance.

#### **3.2.2.2 Deceased Fauna**

In the event deceased fauna is identified within a work area the Reporting Person will:

- (a) Report conservation significant fauna deaths to the Environment Department as the specimen may need to be stored for sampling.
- (b) Where it is safe to do so, move the animal away from the work activity to reduce any further risk to personnel. Where the animal is located on a road move the animal off the road to minimise further risk to human safety and the potential for further fauna injury.

- (c) Contact the Environment Department and Emergency Services if the animal cannot be moved safely (i.e. livestock). If near a road, ensure vehicles are made aware of the road hazard through appropriate signage and radio communication in accordance with the site Traffic Management Plan, until Emergency Services arrive.
- (d) Capture GPS coordinates (using a Tetra or other device) of the location and include it in the associated BMS record. If exact GPS coordinates are not available, a detailed description of the location is required.

If the animal is deceased with a joey present in the pouch, the Reporting Person shall:

- (a) Determine if there is appropriate material available (i.e. a blanket, shirt, jumper, or beanie) to transport the joey to the Environment Department.
- (b) Gently remove the joey from the pouch and immediately place it into the available material to keep it warm, ensuring its eyes are covered to minimise stress.
- (c) Place the wrapped joey under the shirt to keep it calm and warm. This is particularly important if the joey is unfurred.
- (d) Check the pouch for the number of teats. If there are two teats there may be another joey in the pouch or in the surrounding area.

If the joey is still attached to the mother's teat within the pouch or if suitable material is not available, do not remove and contact the Environment Department for assistance.

### 3.2.3 Secondary Action and Risk Assessment

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The Environment Superintendent or delegate will:

- (a) Gather the required materials to capture, apply first aid, relocate or euthanise the animal before travelling to the fauna location.
- (b) Conduct a secondary risk assessment based on the information provided by the Reporting Person.
- (c) Implement further control measures where necessary to minimise the risk to onsite personnel or the injured fauna.
- (d) Ensure vehicles are made aware of any road hazards associated with the animal through appropriate signage and radio communication in accordance with the sites Traffic Management Plan and remain onsite until the risk to personnel has been eliminated.

#### 3.2.3.1 Fauna Relocation

When the fauna is considered a hazard to site personnel or the work activity poses a threat to the animal, fauna relocation is necessary. The Security Team, Environment Superintendent or delegate conducting the fauna relocation shall:

- (a) Document the GPS location of the capture point and include it in the associated BMS Plant & Animal record.
- (b) Capture the animal using the techniques described in *SOP - Hand Capture of Wildlife*, *SOP - Animal Handling and Restraint Using Soft Containment* or *SOP - Hand Restraint of Wildlife*.
- (c) Transport the animal using the techniques described in Appendix G.
- (d) Ensure the animal is released in the relocation area identified for the species as soon as practical and no longer than 24 hours after capture.
- (e) Document the GPS location of the release point and the time of release for the associated BMS Plant & Animal record.

The SOP's referred to in this Procedure are accessible via the DBCA website. Only persons who have completed the Fortescue recognised snake handling training are permitted to handle and relocate snakes. Training records must be provided to the Training Department for upload to SuccessFactors. See Appendix H for the snake handling and relocation process.

#### 3.2.3.2 Fauna Injury Response

In the event fauna is injured during a work activity or has been found injured, the Environment Superintendent or delegate will assess the animal to determine whether first aid, specialist care or euthanasia is required, see Appendix E for a guide to injured fauna assessment and euthanasia.

After assessing the injured fauna, the Environment Superintendent or delegate will undertake the required actions as described in Table 2.

**Table 2: Injured Fauna Response Guide**

Fauna Type	Condition	Required Action	Relevant SOP
Native and Conservation Significant	Minor injuries which do not immediately compromise the survival of the animal and are likely to heal naturally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply the appropriate first aid in the field</li> <li>Release the animal once first aid has been administered</li> <li>Ensure a GPS location of the event is captured and included in the associated BMS record</li> <li>Where relocation is required adhere to Section 3.2.3.1 of this Procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Aid for Animals</li> <li>Transport and Temporary Holding of Wildlife</li> </ul>
Native and Conservation Significant	Minor injuries which do not immediately compromise the survival of the animal but require care that cannot be administered in the field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capture the animal and document the GPS location for associated BMS record</li> <li>Transport the animal to the Environment Department offices</li> <li>Administer the necessary first aid treatment</li> <li>Return to the original capture point as soon as possible</li> <li>Where relocation is required, adhere to Section 3.2.3.1 of this Procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand Capture of Wildlife</li> <li>Animal Handling and Restraint Using Soft Containment</li> <li>Hand Restraint of Wildlife</li> <li>Transport and Temporary Holding of Wildlife</li> <li>First Aid for Animals</li> </ul>
Conservation Significant	Major injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange for the animal to be transported to the nearest wildlife rehabilitation centre (Appendix F)</li> <li>See Appendix G for guidance on packaging animals for transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand Capture of Wildlife</li> <li>Animal Handling and Restraint Using Soft Containment</li> <li>Hand Restraint of Wildlife</li> <li>Transport and Temporary Holding of Wildlife</li> </ul>
Native	Major injuries which are unable to be treated onsite and requires specialist treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange for the animal to be transported to the nearest wildlife rehabilitation centre (Appendix F)</li> <li>See Appendix G for guidance on packaging animals for transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand Capture of Wildlife</li> <li>Animal Handling and Restraint Using Soft Containment</li> <li>Hand Restraint of Wildlife</li> <li>Transport and Temporary Holding of Wildlife</li> </ul>
Native	Major injuries which are life threatening and treatment will not improve condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform euthanasia in the field</li> <li>Where euthanasia is performed using a rifle, adhere to the Corporate Rifle Use and Storage Procedure (100-PR-SE-0007). Rifles can only be used by those named under the Corporate Licence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humane Killing of Animals Under Field Conditions</li> </ul>
Native	Major injuries which are life threatening and treatment will not improve condition with joey in pouch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adhere to Section 3.2.2.2 for joey removal</li> <li>Perform euthanasia in the field for fatally injured fauna</li> <li>Arrange for joey to be transported to the nearest wildlife rehabilitation centre (Appendix F)</li> <li>See Appendix G for guidance on packaging animals for transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care of Evicted Pouch Young</li> <li>Humane Killing of Animals Under Field Conditions</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Reporting and Investigation

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#### 3.3.1 Native and Significant Fauna

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The Reporting Person shall:

- (a) Record all significant and native fauna deaths caused by operational activities in the BMS Incident Reporting Module within 24 hours of the incident occurring.
- (b) Record all significant and native fauna first aid, specialist care, relocation, or euthanasia in the BMS Plant and Animal Register, completing all tabs ready for close out by the Environment team.

The Environment Superintendent or delegate shall:

- (c) Review fauna related incidents according to the investigation requirements outlined in the *Incident Management Procedure* (100-PR-SA-0011).
- (d) Review entries in the BMS Plant and Animal Register and close out when complete.
- (e) Contact Environment Governance in the event of a significant fauna death when considered a reportable incident under specified legislation or licensing condition.
- (f) Communicate the outcomes and learning of the incident to work crews and relevant stakeholders in support of an adaptive management approach.

The Governance team shall submit correspondence to the Regulator within the requirements of the specified legislation or licensing condition.

#### 3.3.2 Livestock and Feral Animals

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The Reporting Person shall:

- (a) Record livestock and feral animal injuries and fatalities resulting from operational activities in the BMS Incident Reporting Module within 24 hours of the incident occurring. Livestock events are classified as cattle strike incidents and feral animal entries are classified as environmental incidents.
- (b) Record feral animal injuries, death or euthanasia not associated with an incident in the BMS Plant and Animal Register.
- (c) Record livestock sightings which pose a safety hazard to vehicles the BMS Hazard Analysis Module.

The Environment Superintendent or delegate shall:

- (g) Review feral animal incidents according to the investigation requirements outlined in the *Incident Management Procedure* (100-PR-SA-0011).
- (h) Review entries in the BMS Plant and Animal Register and close when complete.

The Pastoral Department are responsible for the review and close out of livestock incidents recorded in BMS.

## 4 Monitoring and review

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Table 3: Programmes and Schedules

Monitor (Audit) and Review	Frequency	Responsibility
Procedure Review	Triennially (or as and when required)	Manager Environment Operations

## 5 References

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This Procedure and all internal supporting documents will be managed as per Fortescue Document Governance Standards. These may be read in conjunction with this procedure.

Table 4: References

Document ID	Title of Document
100-PR-SA-0011	Incident Management Procedure
100-PR-SE-0007	Corporate - Rifle Use and Storage Procedure
100-GU-TR-0099	QRG - Recording Animal and Fauna Events
100-GU-TR-0019	QRG - Recording an Incident or Event
100-GU-TR-0015	QRG - Recording a Hazard
100-GU-TR-0073	QRG - Creating a Plant and Animal Register
45-AD-EN-0001	Operations - Entering a Plant and Animal Record in BMS (video)

## 6 Document control

Fauna Handling, Relocation and Rehabilitation Procedure		
Status	IFU - Issued for Use	23/10/2022
Summary of Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applied new template</li> <li>• Updated referenced documents in Legislative Context and References</li> <li>• Addition of new Appendices: fauna assessment, wildlife contacts, fauna equipment list, recommended training, snake relocation process, transportation guide</li> <li>• Removed flow charts</li> <li>• Various grammatical/formatting alterations made throughout</li> <li>• Updated reporting procedure</li> <li>• This document supersedes Snake Removal and Relocation Procedures SO-PR-EN-0018, P-PR-EN-0012, 45-00000-PR-SA-0003 and 600SO-00000-PR-EN-0009</li> <li>• This document supersedes Snake Removal and Relocation SWI's SO-WI-EN-0002 and CC-00000-WI-EN-0004</li> </ul>	
Author	Hannah McArthur	_____ Signature
Checked or Squad Review# (if applicable)	Insert First Name Surname here OR FMG-SQ#	_____ Signature
Approved	Marlene Lootz	_____ Signature
Next Review Date (if applicable)	23/10/2025	

## Appendix A Legislative Context

Table 5: Legislation

Act / Regulation / Standards
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Code of Practice for Wildlife Rehabilitation in Western Australia (DBCA 2020)
Standard Operating Procedure - Hand Capture of Wildlife (DBCA 2017)
Standard Operating Procedure - Animal Handling and Restraint using Soft Containment (DBCA 2017)
Standard Operating Procedure - Hand Restraint of Wildlife (DBCA 2017)
Standard Operating Procedure - Transportation and Temporary Holding of Wildlife (DBCA 2017)
Standard Operating Procedure - Care for Evicted Pouch Young (DBCA 2017)
Standard Operating Procedure - First Aid for Animals (DBCA 2017)
Standard Operating Procedure – Humane Killing of Animals Under Field Conditions (DBCA 2017)

## Appendix B Definitions

Table 6: Definition of Terms/Acronyms

Word/Term	Definition
BMS	Business Management System
Conservation Significant Fauna	Fauna listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or migratory under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation</i> (EPBC) Act 1999 or as a Schedule species in accordance with the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> . Priority-listed fauna are as listed in the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) priority and listed fauna as shown on the DPaW website. See Fortescue's <i>Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan</i> (100-PL-EN-0022) for a full description.
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Fortescue	Fortescue Metals Group Limited all subsidiaries and employees.
GIS	Geographical Information System. This may include Fortescue Earth or ArcGIS.
PAR	Plant and Animal Register (BMS Module)
PWCA	Pilbara Wildlife Carers Association
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

## **Appendix C Recommended Training for Environment Personnel**

<b>Training</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Location</b>
Fauna First Aid	Kanyana Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre	Perth
Venomous Snake Handling & Relocation Training Course	Refer to Site Training Department	Perth / Site
Firearms Training	FMG Sourced	Perth / Site

## Appendix D Recommended Fauna First Aid Equipment

Item	Suggested Quantity
Large plastic box with lid	1 (supplies container)
Blankets	1x small, 1x medium
Pouches	Various sizes (joeys)
Hot water bottle	1
Joey feeding bottle and teat	1
Reptile pouch with tie	1
Handling towels	1x small, 1x large
Syringes	3mL, 10mL, 20mL
Plastic tweezers	1
Heating pad	1
Wombaroo milk replacer	1
Spark	1
Lectade	1
Antiseptic	1
Bandage, cohesive	Various
Dishwashing liquid (hydrocarbon removal)	1

\*Equipment available via a local vet clinic, chemist and/or Kanyana Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre.

## Appendix E Injured Fauna Assessment and Euthanasia Guide

Observation	Assessment	Sign / Symptom	Outcome
Body symmetry	Check for any damaged or misshapen body parts	<b>Fractures:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protruding bones</li> <li>Head or neck fracture</li> <li>Severe wing fracture (bone protruding)</li> </ul>	Euthanise
		<b>Bone Deformities:</b> If not a fracture, possibly deficiency	Seek wildlife carer advice
		<b>Missing Limbs:</b> Wing or leg	Euthanise
Mental Status	Check if the animal is alert and responsive / quiet and dull	<b>Lack of Response:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No pupil response (may indicate head injury)</li> <li>No physical response to stimuli</li> </ul>	Seek wildlife carer advice
Posture	Check if the animal is upright and can maintain a normal posture	<b>Lack of Balance:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to balance normally or using another part of body to help maintain balance</li> <li>Unable to remain upright at all</li> </ul>	Seek wildlife carer advice
Gait	Check if the animal can move as it should	<b>Changes to Movement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to move around normally</li> <li>Unable to move at all</li> </ul>	Seek wildlife carer advice
Respiration	Check if the animal is breathing with an open mouth or gasping for air	<b>Unusual Respiration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loud respiration</li> <li>Discharge from the nose</li> </ul>	Seek wildlife carer advice
Body Covering	Check for any obvious signs of damage	<b>Chemical Burns:</b> Particularly on feet and legs	Euthanise
		<b>Plumage/fur/scale damage:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive oil or chemical residue</li> <li>Bald spots</li> <li>Feathers fluffed up</li> </ul>	Seek wildlife carer advice
Wounds	Check for any obvious signs of injury	<b>Bleeding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From nose may indicate head injury, check pupil response and size</li> <li>From mouth may indicate lung/stomach injury</li> <li>Profuse bleeding</li> </ul>	Euthanise
		<b>Wounds:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cuts</li> <li>Abrasions</li> <li>Impact sites</li> </ul>	Administer first aid and/or Seek wildlife carer advice.  If wounds fatal, euthanise.










## Appendix F Wildlife Carer Contacts for Advice or Rehabilitation

Location	Association and Contact Details			Speciality
Pilbara	PWCA Roebourne	Haley Massara	0420 487 612	Birds
	PWCA Tom Price	Kate Lewis	0438 957 463	General
		Finola	0400 114 175	General
		Jenny	0409 112 218	General
	PWCA Newman	Amanda Laski	0400 965 628	General
	PWCA Port Hedland	Rose Best (PWCA Main Coordinator)	0438 924 842	General
		Kattie Bryant	0481 287 598	Joey's
		Brenda Lee	0455 904 455	Joey's
	Perth	Kanyana Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre	Reception	08 6293 1417
Tasha Hennings (Hospital Manager)			0456 981 613	General
Carol Jackson			0425 741 193	Bobtails
Jane Graham			0476 286 235	Joey's
WA Conservation of Raptors		Stuart Payne	0418 945 848	Raptors
Western Australian Birds of Prey Centre		Yvonne Sitko	0438 388 383	Raptors
Kaarakin Black Cockatoo Rehabilitation		Reception	08 9390 2288	Cockatoos
TORRN		Hills/East Metro	0424 727 411	Turtles
		South Metro	0424 727 624	Turtles
		North Metro	0414 476 867	Turtles
WA Seabird Rescue		Reception	08 6102 8464	Seabirds
		After Hours	0418 952 683	Seabirds


## Appendix G Packaging Animals for Transportation

Animal	Packaging	Transportation
Bird	A suitable sized box, lined with cloth. A heat bag should be used if conditions are cool or if transporting by plane. Place bag beneath a cloth to avoid overheating. Ensure there is adequate space to allow animal to move away from heat source to prevent overheating. Secure box and place in a Pet Pack or similar.	Vehicle: In cab Plane: Front cargo area against front wall
Reptile	Transport in a hard container. A towel or hessian sack should be placed in container to keep animal calm during transport. A heat bag should be used if conditions are cool or if transporting by plane. Ensure there is adequate space to allow animal to move away from heat source to prevent overheating. Secure box and place in a Pet Pack or similar.	Vehicle: Tray of utility (cab during extreme heat). Plane: Front cargo area against front wall
Mammal	Mammal is to be tied up in a pouch and laid on a folded towel or padding inside the Pet Pack. A heat bag should be used if conditions are cool or if transporting by plane. Ensure there is adequate space to allow animal to move away from heat source to prevent overheating. Place bag beneath towels to avoid overheating.	Vehicle: In cab Plane: Front cargo area against front wall
Joey	A joey should be placed in a pouch with its head covered and placed in Pet Pack with towels surrounding it to secure it in the pouch. A heat bag should be used if conditions are cool, if transporting by plane or if the joey is unfurred. Ensure there is adequate space to allow animal to move away from heat source to prevent overheating. Place bag beneath towels to avoid overheating.	Vehicle: In cab Plane: Front cargo area against front wall


## Appendix H Snake Handling and Relocation Guide

PREPARATION & INFORMATION	
<b>PURPOSE</b>	To provide a clear and safe step by step process for the removal and relocation of snakes caught within any Fortescue Site.
<b>TASK DESCRIPTION</b>	Fortescue requires the removal and relocation of snakes found within and adjacent to work areas and site infrastructure to reduce the risk of harm to both Fortescue personnel and the animal itself.
<b>P.P.E. REQUIRED</b>	    
<b>EMERGENCY RESPONSE</b>	<p>In the event any person(s) are bitten during an attempted snake removal, the following steps are to be implemented immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected person must move away from any immediate danger (e.g. the snake or equipment) and cease all movement.</li> <li>• Declare an emergency on the Tetra Radio Channel (Call Emergency, Emergency, Emergency).</li> <li>• Apply a pressure bandage to the impacted limb / area and firmly tighten the bandage the entire length of the impacted limb / area.</li> <li>• Keep the impacted limb / area below vital organs.</li> <li>• Await medical response.</li> </ul>
#	DESCRIPTION
1	<p><b>DO</b> assume that all snakes are venomous and pose a potentially serious risk.</p> <p> <i>Assuming a snake is non-venomous can create a level of complacency which may put the snake handler at greater risk.</i></p>
2	<p><b>DO</b> ensure movements are slow and precise.</p> <p> <i>Sudden and fast movements can agitate any snake.</i></p>
3	<p><b>DO</b> ensure the area is clear of personnel not involved in snake relocation.</p>
4	<p><b>DO NOT</b> attempt to handle any snake without the correct snake handling equipment.</p> <p> <i>Never attempt to directly hold or handle any snake.</i></p> <p> <i>Only use correct equipment in good condition which the snake handler is confident in utilising.</i></p>

**JOB STEP, EXPOSURES AND CONTROL MEASURES**

#	JOB STEPS & DESCRIPTIONS OF TASK	HAZARDS & EXPOSURES	CONTROLS	IMAGE / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
1.	<p><b>Check snake catching equipment is available for use and in good working order</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharpe edges or points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Take Control</li> <li>Wear appropriate PPE</li> <li>Maintain awareness</li> </ul>	
2.	<p><b>Travel to the location where the snake is posing a risk.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LV – LV interaction</li> <li>LV – HV interaction</li> <li>LV – Person interaction</li> <li>LV – Fauna interaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drive to conditions</li> <li>Obey all traffic signs and site road rules</li> <li>Ensure appropriate radio communication</li> <li>Ensure appropriate inductions, approval and / or escorts are obtained to enter work area</li> </ul>	
3.	<p><b>Ensure a safe catching area:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear the area of obstacles</li> <li>Clear the area of unnecessary personnel</li> <li>Block any potential snake escape routes such as underneath doors, narrow passage, drains or nearby objects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uneven ground</li> <li>Fauna – Person interaction</li> <li>Environmental conditions such as extreme heat, wet weather or strong winds</li> <li>Sprains and strains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain awareness</li> <li>Appropriate radio communication</li> <li>Appropriate inductions and approvals gained</li> <li>Ensure there is a clear plan to capture the snake</li> <li>Utilise correct manual handling techniques</li> <li>Wear appropriate PPE</li> <li>Ensure sufficient water available</li> </ul>	

**JOB STEP, EXPOSURES AND CONTROL MEASURES**

#	JOB STEPS & DESCRIPTIONS OF TASK	HAZARDS & EXPOSURES	CONTROLS	IMAGE / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
4.	<p><b>Capture the snake:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use snake catching equipment</li> <li>• Utilise Hook and Catch Bag method or Hook and Catching Tongs method (see Row 5)</li> <li>• Place snake within the snake bin and appropriately secure with bin lid, clips and rope</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snake strike</li> <li>• Manual handling</li> <li>• Uneven ground</li> <li>• Environmental conditions such as extreme heat, wet weather or strong winds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only trained and authorised personnel are to handle any snakes</li> <li>• Maintain situational awareness</li> <li>• Ensure there is a clear plan to capture the snake</li> <li>• Wear appropriate PPE</li> <li>• Suitable snake handling equipment in good condition</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate communications (e.g. radio, mobile phone)</li> <li>• Site emergency process</li> <li>• First aid kit in close proximity (in particular compression bandages)</li> <li>• Utilise correct snake handling techniques</li> <li>• Do not rush</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Example of Secured Snake Bin.</b></p>



**JOB STEP, EXPOSURES AND CONTROL MEASURES**

#	JOB STEPS & DESCRIPTIONS OF TASK	HAZARDS & EXPOSURES	CONTROLS	IMAGE / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
5.	<p><b>Hook and Catch Bag Method:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the snake bin is available nearby and remove the lid</li> <li>• Cautiously approach the snake whilst ensuring the catch bag remains between the snake handler and the snake at all times</li> <li>• Position the catch bag so that the opening is facing towards the head of the snake</li> <li>• Manipulate the snake using the hook and coerce it in the direction of the catch bag</li> <li>• Slowly move the catch bag closer to the snake and gently persuade the animal to enter</li> <li>• Once the snake is within the catch bag:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gently shake the snake to the bottom of the catch bag</li> <li>○ Lay the catch bag on the ground and, using the hook, confine the snake to the end of the catch bag</li> <li>○ Tie off the top of the catch bag using a piece of cord ensuring the snake cannot escape</li> <li>○ Using the hook, gently place the catch bag within the snake bin</li> <li>○ Close the lid on the snake bin and secure the lid with bin clips and cord (or similar)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Hook and Catching Tongs Method:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the snake bin is available nearby and remove the lid</li> <li>• Cautiously approach the snake whilst ensuring the catching tongs and hook remain between the snake handler and the snake at all times</li> <li>• Manipulate the snake using the hook and restrain it using the catching tongs</li> <li>• Once the snake is restrained:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gently place it within the snake bin</li> <li>○ Close the lid on the snake bin and secure the lid with bin clips and cord (or similar)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			 <p><b>Hook and Catch Bag Capture Method.</b></p>  <p><b>Hook and Catching Tongs Capture Method.</b></p>

**JOB STEP, EXPOSURES AND CONTROL MEASURES**

#	JOB STEPS & DESCRIPTIONS OF TASK	HAZARDS & EXPOSURES	CONTROLS	IMAGE / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
6.	<p><b>Transport the snake for release:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Load the securely contained snake into rear tray (unless weather conditions pose a threat of overheating) or within rear compartment of vehicle</li> <li>• Secure the snake bin safely and effectively to prevent movement</li> <li>• Drive to the nearest snake release point nominated by your Site Environment team, preferably a grassland area, near a water source, outside of Fortescue Operations and away from built up areas and infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snake strike</li> <li>• LV – LV interaction</li> <li>• LV – HV interaction</li> <li>• LV – Person interaction</li> <li>• LV – Fauna interaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure snake bin lid is securely intact with clips and rope (or similar)</li> <li>• Appropriately secure the snake bin from movement</li> <li>• Ensure first aid kit in close proximity</li> <li>• Drive to conditions</li> <li>• Obey all traffic signs</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate radio communication</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate inductions and approvals are obtained to enter relevant area</li> </ul>	

**JOB STEP, EXPOSURES AND CONTROL MEASURES**

#	JOB STEPS & DESCRIPTIONS OF TASK	HAZARDS & EXPOSURES	CONTROLS	IMAGE / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
7.	<p><b>Release the snake:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the snake bin from the vehicle</li> <li>Undo the rope and bin lid clips</li> <li>Utilise one of the following release methods:</li> </ul> <p><b>Hook and Catch Bag Method:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the tie and place catch bag on even ground</li> <li>With the bag facing away from you, gently tilt the bag to allow the snake to move away on its own</li> </ul> <p><b>Hook and Catching Tongs Method:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tilt the mouth of the snake bin downward</li> <li>Back away slowly using bin lid as a shield</li> <li>Allow the snake to move away on its own</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snake strike</li> <li>Manual handling</li> <li>Uneven ground</li> <li>Environmental conditions such as extreme heat, wet weather or strong winds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only trained and authorised personnel are to handle any snakes</li> <li>Maintain situational awareness</li> <li>Utilise correct snake handling techniques</li> <li>Wear appropriate PPE</li> <li>Do not rush</li> <li>Correct manual handling technique</li> <li>Ensure appropriate communications (e.g. radio, mobile phone)</li> <li>Site emergency process</li> <li>First aid kit in close proximity (in particular compression bandages)</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Hook and Catch Bag Release Method.</b></p>  <p><b>Hook and Catching Tongs Release Method.</b></p>

