


# Attachment H

## Queensland Fauna and Stock Management Procedure

# Queensland Fauna and Stock Management Procedure

SENEX-QLDS-EN-PRC-021

Revision 1

Position	Name	(tick one column only)		Signature	Date
		Approve	Review		
Environment Manager	Trina Jensen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			30/04/2019

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Appendix A: Fauna and Stock Management Contacts List

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## REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Revision Date	Document Status	Revision Comments	Author	Approved by
0	16/1/2017	Issued for Use	Document creation	(Boobook Consulting), H. Wood	Trina Jensen
1	30/4/2019	Revision		L. Ryalls, H. Wood	Trina Jensen

## DOCUMENT CONVENTIONS

The following terms in this document apply:

- **Will, shall or must** indicate a mandatory course of action
- **Should** indicates a recommended course of action
- **May or can** indicate a possible course of action.

Revision Tracking History		
Rev	Details of Change	Section/Paragraph
0		Adapted from the WSGP Fauna Management plan prepared by Boobook Consulting.
1	<i>Incorporating Project Atlas Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places (high risk of impacts)</i>	

## ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

Abbreviation/Term	Explanation
ACP Act	<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (Queensland)</i>
Arboreal	Tree dwelling
ATW	Access to Work document under the Senex Qld Land Access Process
BMP	Biosecurity Management Plan
Clearing	Process of removing vegetation from a work site during site preparation.
CCA	Conduct and Compensation Agreement (with landholders)
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland)
DES	Department of Environment and Science (formerly DEHP)
EA	Environmental Authority
ES	Ecological Ground-truthing Survey
Environmental Impact	A change to the biological, chemical and physical environment whether adverse or beneficial, as a result of Senex activities.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Queensland)</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i>
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (Queensland)

Abbreviation/Term	Explanation
Fauna	Any vertebrate animal species (mammals, reptiles, birds, fish and frogs), regardless of whether it is a native or exotic species, and any invertebrate (insects, worms) species that have a conservation status of threatened.
Fauna Habitat	An area or structure occupied (either continuously or occasionally) by a species, population or ecological community and includes any living or non-living component.
Fauna Spotter / Catcher	A person licensed by DEHP and appropriately trained and experienced in the safe removal, handling, storage and transport, temporary care and relocation of fauna.
FMR	Fauna Management Report
FSMP	Fauna and Stock Management Procedure
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
Habitat Feature	A habitat feature is a natural or artificial structure or object that provides resources, refuge or a breeding place for fauna. A habitat feature may include trees (living or dead), tree hollows, rocks / rock piles, burrows, loose bark, felled vegetation, cracks in soil, or large logs amongst many other forms of habitat.
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
JHA	Job Hazard Assessment
LP Act	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route) Management Act 2002 (Queensland)</i>
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Queensland)</i>
PDA	Preliminary Desktop Assessment
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Pre-start (toolbox) meeting	Site meeting to review a range of operational considerations that is undertaken prior to work commencing on a particular project or each morning before activities begin.
RoW	Right of Way
EAR	Environmental Assessment Report
Significant Species	Significant Species are those fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and NC Act as Endangered, Vulnerable, and those species listed under the NC Act as Near Threatened (under schedule 5 of the <i>NC Act (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i> ) and Special Least Concern (under Section 34(3) of <i>NC Act (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i> ).
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SMP	Species Management Program approved under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
SSMP	Significant Species Management Plan
Stock	Any animal owned by the landholder including cattle, horses, sheep, goats and dogs
Substitute Fauna Habitat	Substitute fauna habitat are structures or objects created by human interference and then left in situ for a period of time (greater than 48 hours) such that fauna have utilised the resource for breeding, refuge or feeding. Substitute fauna habitat typically includes stick-raked timber piles (wood piles) and mulch piles, woody debris, leaf litter, and soil and rock piles. Substitute fauna habitat can provide resources for a wide range of fauna species.
Work site	A Senex work area or proposed site for development.

## 1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the procedure is to inform all Senex Energy (Senex) staff and contractors of their obligations to manage wildlife and stock whilst planning and undertaking activities on Senex controlled project sites that may cause disturbance, entrapment, injury or death of wildlife<sup>1</sup> (and its habitat) or domestic stock.

The objectives of the procedure are to:

- Avoid or minimise damage or destruction of wildlife habitat;
- Avoid or minimise injury, entrapment or death of wildlife and domestic stock, as a result of Senex's construction and operational activities;
- Ensure compliance with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation, regulations, codes of practice and approvals.

Senex and its contractors must ensure they comply with the following State and Commonwealth Acts, regulations, codes and conditions:

- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act);
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006*;
- *Code of Practice - Care of Sick, Injured or Orphaned Protected Animals in Queensland* (NC Act);
- *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route) Management Act 2002* (LP Act);
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (ACP Act);
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act);
- Fauna management requirements of the relevant Environmental Authority (EA).

A general outline of the relevant acts, regulations, codes and conditions is attached as Appendix B.

The procedure applies to all Senex personnel and contractors planning or undertaking activities on Senex work sites. Senex personnel and contractors should familiarise themselves with the requirements of this procedure, and any specific requirements of the individual properties or locations they plan to carry out activities on, as stated in the Access To Work (ATW) document generated as part of the land access process.

Particular work sites may have site specific fauna and stock management requirements (e.g. Significant Species Management Plans), as determined by the requirements of individual landholders or the findings of the ecological field survey. Additional site specific requirements may be identified in the ATW documents and where necessary in a Site Environmental Instructions (SEI). Site specific requirements identified in the ATW and SEI take precedence over this procedure.

## 2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Handling of fauna should only be undertaken by Senex staff or contractors who are appropriately licensed, trained, vaccinated and experienced. The handling of fauna by untrained staff poses a safety risk, which can expose the person to injury and viruses. Furthermore, inappropriate handling of fauna can cause injury or death of the animal. Species such as microbats and flying-foxes should only be handled by Senex personnel and contractors who are appropriately trained and vaccinated. It should be noted that it is an offence under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC act) to cause harm to any

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<sup>1</sup> Including all native and feral or pest fauna species

species of wildlife, and Senex staff and contractors have a general duty of care under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* to avoid or minimise harm to wildlife.

### 3 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PROCEDURES

The overarching fauna and stock management strategy is based on the following key project and field planning principles and associated processes:

1. **Identify** – stock and associated infrastructure, and potential fauna and fauna habitat.
2. **Avoid and Mitigate** – avoid and mitigate against impacts to stock infrastructure, and potential fauna / fauna habitat by adopting appropriate site planning and preparation processes to minimise adverse stock, fauna and human interactions.

#### 3.1 Identify

The presence of stock and associated infrastructure or likely presence of Significant Species Fauna and fauna habitat at proposed work sites will be determined through the Preliminary Desktop Assessment (PDA) (including landholder consultation). The PDA is generally based on Government-published environmental data and remotely sensed imagery, which has varying degrees of accuracy.

Where required, this is followed by an Ecological Ground-truthing Survey (ES). The ES is a site specific field survey undertaken by a suitably qualified person to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values prior to final site selection and any site disturbance. The ES confirms likely environmental constraints that are preliminarily identified during the PDA process, as well as identifying any further constraints. Table 1 outlines the PDA and ES processes.

**Table 1: Preliminary Desktop Assessment and Ecological Ground-truthing Survey Processes**

Process	Actions
<b>Preliminary Desktop Assessment (PDA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Preliminary Desktop Assessment (PDA) of environmental constraints is undertaken for each proposed work site, and may include reviewing the Baseline Ecological reports, Significant Species Management Plans and Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places for project locations.</li> <li>• The PDA will evaluate the potential presence of Significant Species and their habitat (i.e. species listed under the EPBC Act and NC Act as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT), Special Least Concern, and their habitat (e.g. Koalas and their habitat), Habitat contributing to Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)).</li> <li>• The PDA shall also consider known landholder interests (e.g. stock watering points, stock infrastructure, water pipelines) as communicated by the Senex Land Manager.</li> <li>• Depending on the results of the PDA, alternate infrastructure locations may be assessed.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecological Ground-truthing Survey (ES)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ES determines the likely presence of fauna and confirms the presence and/or locations of fauna habitat at each proposed work site.</li> <li>• The ES also surveys for the <b>presence of animal breeding places</b>, especially those being used by a Significant Species.</li> <li>• Alternate infrastructure locations may also be surveyed if the ES and associated reporting suggests that prohibitive environmental constraints exist at the initial proposed location(s).</li> <li>• An Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) shall be compiled following the ES detailing the findings of the ES. The EAR shall detail specific fauna management requirements,</li> </ul>

	<p>habitat features and mitigation measures required to be implemented at the site. These requirements shall be specifically tailored to consider the proposed activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key fauna management requirements and mitigation measures outlined in the EAR shall be included with the ATW and SEI documentation along with any relevant EA and legislative requirements as determined by the Environment Manager.</li> </ul>
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### 3.2 Avoid and Mitigate

The siting of Infrastructure shall aim to avoid unnecessary impacts to landholder values and fauna and fauna habitat, and it must also comply with infrastructure siting-related conditions in the EA. Where infrastructure placement cannot be modified and unavoidable harm to fauna or fauna habitat may occur, appropriate fauna management requirements and impact mitigation methods will be implemented in accordance with the requirements outlined in this plan and other relevant Senex plans and procedures.

#### 3.2.1 Requirement for a Fauna Spotter / Catcher

Where there is a risk to native fauna from vegetation clearing activities a Fauna Spotter / Catcher must be engaged prior to and during clearing. Fauna Spotter / Catchers are trained professionals who identify, capture and relocate native wildlife from construction and other work sites. Fauna Spotters / Catchers can also advise on practical methods to reduce impacts of clearing on fauna at a site, as well as ethically managing injured or orphaned fauna and their transport to a qualified veterinarian or licensed wildlife carer. Fauna Spotters / Catchers must either hold a valid permit issued to them under their name, or be specifically endorsed (endorsed in writing by the principal holder of the permit) to operate under a corporate rehabilitation permit. Refer to the Senex Fauna Spotter / Catcher Procedure (see Section 3.4) and Role Responsibilities for further detail.

#### 3.2.2 Significant Species

Significant Species are those fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and NC Act as Endangered, Vulnerable, and those species listed under the NC Act as Near Threatened and Special Least Concern. Other fauna species that require particular management and approvals may also be identified by the PDA as the project area is developed. Senex activities that have the potential to impact **Significant Species** may require particular approval conditions and management measures to be implemented prior to, during and post construction activities. The requirement for Significant Species management shall be noted in the ATW and SEI documents, and management measures detailed in a **Significant Species Management Plan (SSMP)** and **Species Management Program (SMP)** as required. SSMPs shall be developed as required and they will outline specific mitigation measures to avoid and minimise impacts to Significant Species within Senex's operational areas. Table 2 outlines the general Avoid and Mitigate processes.

Note: Significant Species are not simply limited to mammalian species, and can include birds and reptiles, and invertebrates such as butterflies and land snails.

#### 3.2.3 Tampering with Animal Breeding Places

Under section 332 of the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006* it is an offence to remove or tamper with an animal breeding place that is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring, **without reasonable excuse**. Section 332(5) defines tampering with an animal breeding place to mean “**damage, destroy, mark, move or dig up the breeding place**”. The ES shall be undertaken prior to work site disturbance, and it will include an assessment for the likely presence of Significant Species and their habitat and breeding places. Table



2 outlines the general site planning and clearing Avoid and Mitigate processes, but specific animal breeding and breeding places management actions are detailed in Section 3.4.

**Table 2: Avoid and Mitigate Processes**

Process	Actions
<b>Avoid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where the ES identifies environmental constraints such as the presence of a breeding Significant Species at a proposed work site, alternative infrastructure placement options shall be considered.</li> <li>Activities can also be timed to avoid when the landholder uses the particular watering point or scheduled to allow breeding fauna sufficient time for offspring to be successfully reared and vacate the proposed work site.</li> <li>Where alternative infrastructure placement options are identified, appropriate information should be collected to enable post-survey assessment of the location's suitability (e.g. GIS data, photos, sensitive receptors and other environmental constraints).</li> <li>Wherever practical the Land Manager shall liaise with relevant landholders to attempt to destock proposed construction areas prior to activities or liaise with Senex personnel and the landholder to schedule proposed activities when stock rates are minimal and the landholder is not mustering.</li> <li>Issues regarding landholder infrastructure and stock will be resolved with the landholder via the land access process managed by the Land Manager.</li> </ul>
<b>Mitigate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where infrastructure placement cannot be modified and may cause unavoidable harm to fauna or fauna habitat, appropriate fauna management requirements and impact mitigation measures must be identified and implemented prior to site disturbance in accordance with legislative requirements e.g. implementation of a SSMP.</li> <li>Mitigation measures to prevent fauna and stock being harmed due to entrapment during construction (e.g. pipeline trenches) and operations (e.g. dams, well cellars) must be identified and implemented (see Section 3.3 ).</li> <li>Specific fauna management requirements and mitigation measures shall also be detailed in the ATW and SEI documentation (e.g. requirement for Fauna Spotter / Catcher to relocate a fauna species to a specific location).</li> <li>Injured wildlife, where practicable, should be taken to a veterinarian for treatment. Following assessment by a veterinarian, fauna shall be ethically euthanised if required, or if rehabilitation is possible, remanded into the care of a licensed wildlife carer (see Section 3.4 for further detail on this process).</li> <li>Project specific inductions and toolbox meetings shall cover the site specific stock and fauna management requirements outlined in the ATW documentation.</li> <li><b>On-ground site layout and construction activities shall also consider the following key mitigation measures:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site layout should avoid disturbance to key habitat features such as inactive or active breeding places, intact vegetation and watercourses.</li> <li>Mature living or dead trees, especially those with hollows, should be avoided or retained onsite wherever reasonably practicable, unless their removal is warranted for safety or operational reasons.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Process	Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If large living or dead trees are to be cleared, wherever reasonably practicable attempt to shift them offsite intact and place within undisturbed areas to preserve their habitat value.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Fauna and Stock Management Procedure

The purpose of this procedure is to inform Senex employees and contractors of their responsibilities to stock and fauna whilst undertaking a range of activities on Senex controlled work sites. The ATW and SEI documents may also include site specific fauna and stock management requirements for particular work sites or projects.

The processes and actions that form the procedure are outlined in Table 4, and the responsibilities of key Senex personnel are detailed in Table 5.

**Table 3: Fauna and Stock Management Procedure**

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>1. Field / Project Development Planning</b>	Field development and project planning to incorporate fauna and stock management requirements as per the EA, relevant legislative requirements and the ATW documentation.	Senex Project Manager / Engineer  Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor  Senex Land Manager	Prior to site work
<b>2. Site Induction and Pre-start Toolbox Meeting</b>	Site inductions and a pre-start (toolbox) meeting will be held for all personnel attending the Senex work site to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site inductions shall outline the fauna species and fauna management issues at the site, and any specific stock, fauna or fauna habitat management requirements.</li> <li>• Identify and implement site specific Senex safety requirements and procedures as relate to fauna and stock management.</li> <li>• Participate in the review of and provide input into any Job Hazard Assessments (JHAs) for the proposed activities, particularly where fauna and stock management considerations may affect the way the work is carried out.</li> <li>• Determine safe operating distances between machinery, personnel and fauna or fauna habitat features.</li> <li>• Develop communication methods between all parties to ensure clearing operations and fauna management tasks are undertaken safely and efficiently.</li> <li>• Should a species be identified where adequate specific management actions have not been detailed in the SMP or an EVNT species not described in the SMP, the Coal Seam Gas</li> </ul>	All Site Personnel	Prior to clearing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<p>Unit, QPWS Rockhampton (07) 4936 0521 or (07) 4936 0525 must be contacted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If EVNT, SLC or colonial breeding fauna are identified within the proposed area of disturbance during walk- through assessments, the fauna will be relocated to adjacent similar habitat, unless an active breeding place is identified.. Fauna relocation must be undertaken by a licensed FSC. If ENVT young or eggs are identified as being impacted and avoidance is not possible, they must be relocated to adjacent suitable habitats or transferred to an appropriate wildlife carer for care until release to the wild, as appropriate. No EVNT young or eggs may be destroyed</li> <li>During the echidna breeding season in spring, when young are likely to still be in the pouch, grass areas should be visually scanned for the presence of echidnas prior to slashing</li> </ul>		
<b>3. General Fauna / Stock Management Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>The following general mitigation measures shall be implemented for each project / work site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wherever practical, install fencing around construction sites and areas (pits/voids) that present hazards to stock or fauna.</li> <li>To limit injury and mortality of fauna all sumps, flare pits, pipeline trenches and other deep unfenced voids shall have <b>fauna exit points</b> with ramps installed. Exit points for animals shall be placed at regular intervals and may be created by digging a sloped (&lt;45°) ramp approximately 0.5 m – 1 m wide with hessian sacks, tree branches or other materials to create a “ladder” so fauna can escape.</li> <li>Give consideration to identifying corridors to allow fauna to move through construction areas.</li> <li>Vegetation clearing should be undertaken in a <b>sequential manner</b> to ensure fauna is directed towards adjacent habitat and not into other hazardous areas (e.g. trench, roads)</li> <li>Senex Representative – Roma shall liaise with landholders to <b>destock</b> proposed construction areas prior to activities wherever practical. If destocking is not possible, alternative arrangements such as the <b>temporary fencing</b> of open trenches or voids should be considered.</li> <li>Gates are to be left as they were found.</li> <li>If closed gates are required to be opened for extended periods, they will not be left unattended unless otherwise agreed to with the landholder.</li> <li>If Senex activities result in negative impacts to landholder infrastructure or stock, notify the Senex Land Manager immediately.</li> <li>This SMP does not authorise the tampering with or dispersal of, a flying fox roost or breeding place. Should a roost be identified, a temporary 50m buffer must be established and EHP must be notified immediately to seek further approvals, i.e. Damage Mitigation Permit.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<p>Senex Project Manager / Engineer</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager /Senex Environmental Advisor</p> <p>Senex Site Supervisor</p> <p>Senex Land Manager</p>	Ongoing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>4. Substitute Fauna Habitat (e.g. stick-raked timber piles)</b>	<p>Substitute fauna habitat are structures or objects created by human interference and then left in situ for a period of time (structures that have been in situ for greater than 48 hours) such that fauna have utilised the resource for breeding, refuge or feeding. Substitute fauna habitat typically includes <b>stick-raked timber piles (wood piles) and mulch piles, woody debris, leaf litter, and soil and rock piles</b>. Substitute fauna habitat can provide resources for a wide range of fauna species.</p> <p>Where there is a requirement to clear substitute fauna habitat that has been in situ for greater than 48 hours a Fauna Spotter/Catcher will generally be required to be engaged prior to disturbance of the substitute habitat occurring. The specific fauna management requirements shall be addressed in the ATW documents (i.e. whether or not a protected species is likely to be present and any requirement for a Fauna Spotter / Catcher).</p>	<p>Senex Site Supervisor</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor</p> <p>All site personnel</p>	Ongoing
<b>5. Trenching and pipeline laying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reduce the time a trench is open to as short as reasonably practical, and stage pipeline installation to minimise the length of time individual sections of a trench are open.</b></li> <li>• Where excavations are required to be open for extended periods of time they should be temporarily fenced to exclude stock and medium to large fauna (Note: small fauna may be difficult to exclude in these circumstances, and these areas may require more regular inspection for trapped fauna).</li> <li>• Trenches should be checked daily for the presence of fauna (where practicable within 2 hours after sunrise) and prior to laying pipes or backfilling (in accordance with APIA Trenching Guidelines). Checking of trenches for the presence of fauna <b>can be undertaken by competent field personnel (e.g. pipeline construction personnel), but removal of any fauna found to be present must be undertaken by a licensed Fauna Spotter / Catcher.</b></li> <li>• Exit points for animals shall be placed along the trench at regular intervals (every 200 m or at one end of each trench if shorter in length). Exit points may be created by digging a sloped (&lt;45°) ramp approximately 0.5 m – 1 m wide with hessian sacks, tree branches or other materials to create a “ladder” so fauna can escape.</li> <li>• Hessian sacks (or similar) filled with sawdust shall be placed at regular intervals within the trench, between the ramps.</li> <li>• RoW corridors should be rehabilitated in accordance with EA requirements, and to allow for unhindered fauna and stock movement.</li> <li>• Open pipe ends shall be covered at the end of each day.</li> <li>• During the laying of pipe and backfilling any fauna present within the trench shall be allowed to move off on their own accord, or a licensed Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall be contacted to relocate the animal.</li> </ul>	<p>Senex Site Supervisor</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor</p>	During trenching and pipeline laying activities

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>6. Lay-down areas and Stockpiles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laydown and stockpiling areas shall be fenced to exclude stock and medium to large fauna.</li> <li>Temporary fencing may be used for temporary laydown and stockpiling areas, however permanent facilities should have permanent fencing installed as soon as reasonably practical.</li> <li>Laydown and stockpiling areas should be preferentially sited on pre-disturbed areas, if available.</li> <li>Personnel shifting materials at laydown and stockpiling areas should remain vigilant for the presence of fauna, particularly snakes and other reptiles.</li> <li>Fauna shall be preferentially allowed to move off on their own accord. Where this does not occur and immediate access is required, a Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall be contacted to relocate the animal.</li> </ul>	<p>All Site Personnel</p> <p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher</p>	During construction and operations
<b>7. Access tracks and roads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle traffic must be restricted to designated roads/ tracks.</li> <li>Personnel should always take care when driving on access roads, but speed limits may also be imposed, at particular locations where wildlife or stock are prevalent e.g. areas near watering points.</li> <li>Where Senex activities disrupt established fauna / stock movement areas, provision should be made for safe passage around or through the work area e.g. install temporary fencing to create a pathway for stock to move through or around the site.</li> </ul>	<p>Senex Site Supervisor</p> <p>All Site Personnel</p>	Ongoing
<b>8. Lighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise the amount of artificial lighting and the number of hours lights are operational at night wherever reasonably practical, or utilise modified lighting options to minimise animal attraction at night where appropriate (e.g. directional lighting, yellow lighting).</li> </ul>	<p>Senex Project Manager / Engineer</p> <p>Senex Site Supervisor</p>	Ongoing / Operations / Construction
<b>9. Well Leases and Cellars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well leases including sumps and cellars shall be fenced to exclude stock and medium to large fauna.</li> <li>Wherever practical Senex may undertake drilling operations to exclude the need for well cellars and or sumps (i.e. pitless drilling).</li> <li>However, if sumps are required they shall be fenced to exclude stock and medium to large fauna.</li> <li>Where cellars are required, well cellar covers must be installed following drilling and be of a specification that excludes small fauna (e.g. native mice / rodents) and reptiles (e.g. snakes and lizards).</li> <li>Well inspection crews shall inform their supervisors immediately if any fauna become trapped within cellars, and a Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall be utilised as appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Senex Drilling Supervisor</p> <p>Senex Site Supervisor</p>	Drilling / Ongoing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>10. Dams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dams and other water storages must be fenced to prevent stock and larger wildlife entering the dam area.</li> <li>Practical measures to allow a range of fauna (e.g. snakes, kangaroos) and stock to escape from the <b>inside of a temporary water source</b> structure must also be installed, wherever reasonably practical.</li> </ul>	Senex Site Supervisor  Senex Project Manager / Engineer  Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor	During Construction
<b>11. Fencing Requirements and Standards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fencing must be of a standard to restrict medium to large fauna (e.g. Kangaroos and Emus) and cattle entering dams, well leases, facilities and permanent laydown areas e.g. multi-strand steel-wire pastoral fencing.</li> <li>Barbed wire fencing should be avoided unless required by a CCA or its use can be justified, particularly as a top strand, to reduce death and injury to bats and other flying / climbing animals.</li> <li>Temporary fencing can be utilised for temporary laydown and construction areas. Temporary fencing should be of such a specification that it effectively excludes stock and medium to large fauna e.g. firmly installed plastic safety bunting, or temporary interlocking steel fencing may be suitable.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Landholders may have specific requirements regarding fencing specifications for particular areas, which shall be detailed in the ATW documentation.</i></p>	Senex Site Supervisor  Senex Project Manager / Engineer  Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor	During Construction
<b>12. Pest Species</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If declared pest animal species, as identified by the relevant project Senex Biosecurity Management Plan are trapped or otherwise contained at Senex work sites, they must be reported to the landholder, removed by a Fauna Spotter / Catcher and <b>ethically</b> euthanised or taken to a veterinarian to be euthanised.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: particular pest animals can present potential safety risks e.g. feral pigs, wild dogs, foxes and feral cats. In these situations additional assistance or personal protective equipment may be required to safely and ethically deal with the animal.</i></p>	Senex Site Supervisor  Fauna Spotter / Catcher	Ongoing
<b>13. Fauna / Stock Incidents</b>	<p>Despite the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this plan some fauna and stock related incidents may still occur as a result of Senex activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fauna or stock are trapped, sick, injured, orphaned or killed during the course of Senex operations the <b>personnel involved are responsible</b> for resolving the issue e.g. responsible personnel should inform the Senex Site</li> </ul>	Senex Site Supervisor  Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor	Ongoing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<p>Supervisor of the situation and arrange for a Fauna Spotter / Catcher to attend site if required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities may need to cease until the incident has been resolved and the injured fauna are dealt with by a Fauna Spotter/ Catcher and the risk of further injury abated.</li> <li>Contractors are responsible for issuing an incident report to Senex regarding Significant Fauna or stock injuries or fatalities within 12-hours of the incident occurring.</li> <li>Non-Significant Fauna deaths/injuries shall be routinely reported by the Fauna Spotter/Catcher as part of the Fauna Management Report (FMR) following clearing operations for each work site or project.</li> <li>Incidents shall first be reported to the Senex Site Supervisor, who will report it to the Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor, and the details reported in an incident report.</li> <li>The incident shall then be investigated and corrective actions implemented in accordance with the Senex HSE incident Investigation process.</li> <li>Impacts to fauna shall be reported to the regulator in accordance with the requirements of the EA, and Fauna Spotter / Catcher regulatory reporting requirements (ensuring the Senex Environmental Manager is informed of these communications).</li> <li>The Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall provide a FMR to the Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor following completion of clearing operations for each work site or project.</li> </ul>	Fauna Spotter / Catcher	
<b>14. Landholder Grievances / Complaints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All landholder concerns raised with field staff shall be recorded (include information such as time, date, concern, and complainants details) and then reported to the Senex Representative – Roma.</li> <li>Grievances and complaints shall be recorded and responses (actions) tracked in the Senex Stakeholder Management Database and AITR (see Section 5 for further details).</li> <li>Where landholders raise urgent concerns with site personnel regarding impacts to stock or landholder infrastructure, site personnel should, where appropriate, cease the activities causing the impact, or put in place actions to control the impacts resulting from Senex activities. Such issues and resulting actions should be reported to the Senex Representative – Roma as soon as practicable.</li> </ul>	Senex Land Manager  Senex Site Supervisor	Ongoing
<b>15. Vehicle Fauna / Stock Strike</b>	<p>If fauna or stock are injured or killed while driving within the Senex controlled project area, the driver must stop and assess the animal where safe to do so. Note: Injured animals can be dangerous so if an employee or contractor believes an action is unsafe they should not undertake that particular action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All treatments to injured animals, including humane euthanasia when required, must be administered by a suitably qualified person in the appropriate way, wherever possible.</li> </ul>	All Site Personnel  Senex Site Supervisor  Senex Environment	Ongoing



Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event of an animal vehicle strike deceased fauna must be removed from the road, if safe to do so, and placed as far away from the road as possible.</li> <li>If stock are injured the Senex Land Manager shall be notified immediately and the landholder may be able to be sought to manage the injured stock.</li> <li><b>Animal cruelty will not be tolerated</b> – this includes leaving an animal to die from its injuries.</li> <li>Contact the Senex Site Supervisor or Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor where required for advice on an appropriate course of action. See Appendix A for a list of local fauna management related contacts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Safety:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In some circumstances there may be a risk to the safety of employees or contractors from fauna and stock.</li> <li>Some fauna and stock may be dangerous, such as venomous snakes, large kangaroos or animals with sharp teeth or claws. The area may also be unsafe due to oncoming traffic, isolation or lack of visibility.</li> <li>However, basic steps must be taken to assist the animal if possible and seek assistance. Every effort must be made to adequately deal with the incident in a safe and timely manner.</li> </ul>	Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor	

### 3.4 Fauna Spotter / Catcher Procedure

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the minimum standards and responsibilities Senex expects from Fauna Spotter / Catchers employed at Senex work sites during clearing and construction activities. This procedure ensures that Senex Fauna Spotter / Catchers are appropriately qualified and experienced in safely and ethically identifying, capturing, handling and relocating fauna species in accordance with all relevant legislative requirements and codes of practice.

This procedure applies to all Fauna Spotter / Catchers employed on Senex work sites where activities may impact fauna or their habitat. The processes and actions that form the procedure are outlined in Table 4, and the responsibilities of key Senex personnel including the Fauna Spotter / Catcher are detailed in Table 5. Minimum equipment and operational requirements are detailed in

**Note:** Particular work sites may have site specific fauna or stock management requirements as identified in the ATW documentation and/or SSMP. These requirements supersede this procedure.



**Table 4: Fauna Spotter / Catcher Procedure and Responsibilities**

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>1. Documentation</b>	<p>The following operational documentation (as a minimum) must be held and implemented by the Fauna Spotter / Catcher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fauna Spotter / Catcher must hold a valid Rehabilitation Permit (this must be carried by the Fauna Spotter / Catcher whilst on site) issued by DEHP under the NC Act. Senex Fauna Spotters / Catchers must either hold a valid permit issued to them under their name, or be specifically endorsed (endorsed in writing by the principal holder of the permit) to operate under a corporate rehabilitation permit.</li> <li>Contractor Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) or equivalent for fauna management – the procedure must outline how the Fauna Spotter/ Catcher shall deal with a range of fauna management activities (e.g. wildlife capture and relocation) and other relevant site hazards (e.g. working with machinery, extreme weather), and be reviewed and approved by Senex.</li> <li>Senex shall also request other health and safety documentation from the contractor during the initial services procurement process e.g. staff vaccination records, animal handling policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Capturing and Handling of Snakes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capture and handling of snakes shall only be conducted by competent people (i.e. suitably qualified and experienced people who have had formal training in capturing and handling snakes) and only when it is safe to do so.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: The capture and handling of snakes by grabbing the tail ("tailing") is not permitted while working on Senex worksites.</i></p>	<p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager</p>	Prior to Activities / Clearing
<b>2. Site Development Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information regarding likely fauna and habitat expected at the work site shall be provided by the Senex Environmental Manager prior to arrival at site.</li> <li>The Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall liaise with the Senex Environment Manager regarding specific fauna management requirements as appropriate.</li> <li>If fauna searching is required prior to commencement of clearing or other construction activities, the Senex Environmental Manager and Senex Site Supervisor must ensure minimum searching time and site access is available for the Fauna Spotter / Catcher prior to disturbance activities commencing.</li> <li>Habitat features not to be cleared will be marked on site drawings and flagged / spray painted to indicate treatment. Suitable buffers around habitat features should also be identified using painted stakes, bunting or flagging tape. The Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) Code of Environmental Practice</li> </ul>	<p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor</p> <p>Senex Site Supervisor</p>	Prior to clearing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<p>states that yellow marking is to be used (not red, orange or pink), because one in 12 men have a colour vision deficiency (or colour blindness), the most common being red/green, making it difficult to see red flagging from a distance on green backgrounds (such as vegetation).</p> <p><i>Note: site identification should be done in <b>accordance with landholder requirements as documented in the CCA</b> as some landholders may not want flagging tape or spray paint used.</i></p>		
<b>3. Pre-Clearing Fauna and Habitat Assessment</b>	<p>Within 24 hours before clearing of identified fauna habitat (in SEI or ATW) commences, the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall undertake a pre-clearing assessment of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any significant habitat features (e.g. hollow bearing trees, logs, active nests, and peeling bark) requiring specific actions to minimise fauna impacts/injury, or that need protection, can be cleared, or should be relocated.</li> <li>Any such features requiring specific action from machinery operators should be marked on site drawings and flagged / spray painted to indicate treatment. Features requiring protection should be clearly demarcated with suitable buffers using stakes or flagging tape (ensure this is done in accordance with landholder CCA requirements as discussed in Process 2 above).</li> <li>Significant habitat features or the requirement for specific methods shall be clearly communicated to the Senex Site Supervisor and machinery / equipment operators.</li> <li>Identification and assessment of any breeding fauna and breeding places (i.e. active nests) must be recorded.</li> <li>Where additional habitat to that specified in the ATW documentation is identified including breeding places and breeding fauna the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall liaise with the Senex Site Supervisor and Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor to identify the appropriate course of action to take prior to clearing activities.</li> <li>Additional habitat features identified during the pre-clearing assessment to be retained on site shall be marked (as outlined in Process 2 and 3 above) to avoid disturbance.</li> <li>The Fauna Spotter / Catcher will inspect and disturb habitat not to be retained on site to encourage fauna to move off site. Fauna may be captured and moved if required/appropriate.</li> <li>Fauna habitat not to be retained on site should be removed off-site where reasonably practicable (e.g. large hollow logs) prior to commencement of clearing.</li> </ul>	<p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor</p>	<p>Prior to clearing and <b>within 24 hrs before clearing commences</b></p>

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>4. Site Induction and Pre-start Toolbox Meeting</b>	<p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall undertake a pre-start toolbox meeting with the Senex Site Supervisor and all construction personnel to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate the location of habitat features to be retained on site and any particular requirements to the Senex Site Supervisor and machinery / equipment operators.</li> <li>Identify and implement site specific safety requirements and procedures as regards fauna spotter-catcher considerations in relation to clearing.</li> <li>Participate in the review and provide input to the site specific Job Hazard Assessments (JHAs) for the proposed activities.</li> <li>Develop <b>protocols for safe operating distances</b> between machinery, personnel and fauna or fauna habitat features.</li> <li>Develop <b>communications methods between all parties</b> to ensure clearing operations and fauna management tasks are undertaken safely and efficiently.</li> <li>Outline the fauna species present at the site, and any specific environmental or fauna management requirements relevant to clearing activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Senex Site Supervisor</p> <p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher</p> <p>All Construction Personnel</p>	Prior to clearing
<b>5. Fauna Management</b>	<p>If fauna/habitat/breeding places or other environmental constraints are detected during the pre-clearing site assessment additional to that identified in the ATW documentation, the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall assess the most appropriate method to minimise impacts to fauna and fauna habitat using the following assessment hierarchy:</p> <p><b>Avoid:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demarcated habitat will be left intact (e.g. habitat trees identified in the ATW documentation or in the pre-clearance assessment). Large or dead or alive trees with hollows, which provide fauna habitat, should be retained onsite wherever practical, unless their removal is warranted for safety or justifiable operational reasons.</li> <li>In some circumstances the Fauna Spotter / Catcher may determine that interference with a particular habitat feature will have unacceptable impacts to fauna i.e. nesting adults with young. In these circumstances the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall liaise with the Senex Site Supervisor and Senex Environment Manager to identify the appropriate course of action.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigate / Relocate:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wherever reasonably practicable avoid interference with a habitat feature until fauna have been given time to move offsite of their own accord. In some instances the presence of noisy machinery may provide adequate disturbance to direct fauna offsite.</li> </ul>	<p>Senex Site Supervisor</p> <p>Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor</p> <p>Fauna Spotter / Catcher</p> <p>All Construction Personnel</p>	During clearing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where arboreal species (e.g. Goannas) climb trees to seek refuge, the tree shall not be cleared until the animal has been given time to move offsite i.e. this may require the tree being left overnight.</li> <li>In some circumstances, the tree or habitat may need to be gently disturbed to provide stimulus to fauna i.e. hitting a hollow log with a sledgehammer, or gently tapping a tree with machinery. Such activities should be undertaken with guidance and supervision of the Fauna Spotter / Catcher.</li> <li>Where large dead or alive trees need to be cleared, ensure they are shifted offsite intact and placed within undisturbed areas wherever reasonably practicable to preserve their habitat value.</li> <li>Wherever reasonably practical, remove and relocate other fauna habitat features (inactive breeding sites) to adjacent habitat.</li> <li>When large habitat trees have been identified in an area to be cleared and avoidance is not practicable, the FSC should first inspect the habitat tree for potential breeding places to determine the presence or otherwise of breeding fauna. If breeding fauna are observed (of the applicable species in this SMP) a means, which may include using an elevated work platform or cherry-picker, should be used in conjunction with a chainsaw operator and the FSC (or a FSC who holds a current training qualification in use of chainsaws) to attempt to remove the hollow.</li> </ul> <p>A separate safe work method statement, incorporating the steps outlined below, shall be prepared by the contractor or authorised person to undertake this activity. This step-by-step process is detailed below and should be considered if safe to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FSC (with chainsaw operator unless the FSC is a qualified chainsaw operator) should inspect each visible hollow or potential breeding place (e.g. nest) identified in each tree using the cherry - picker.</li> <li>This is usually carried out by simply looking into hollows and nests (with the assistance of a small torch); however, fibrescopes may also be useful for deep hollows.</li> <li>If fauna is located within a hollow, a piece of towel or rag should be firmly placed in the entrance to prevent the wildlife from escaping, as arboreal fauna may attempt to flee the nesting/denning hollow.</li> <li>Once the hollow entrance has been secured, the arborist will then remove the entire hollow limb off below the cavity where the branch remains solid. In circumstances where a hollow continues into the main stem of the tree, the arborist should carefully cut a small window into the hollow, allowing the FSC to plug the hollow above and below the window, then the hollow limb is removed and lowered to the ground in sections.</li> <li>When the fauna has been safely secured within its hollow, the entire limb should then be placed in the cherry-picker bucket or lowered to the ground using ropes (depending on the size of the limb).</li> </ul>		

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This limb should be placed in a cool, quiet location until translocation to the recipient habitat site, when at dusk of the same day the hollow entrance will be re-opened to allow the fauna to emerge of its own accord. Alternatively (and preferably) hollow limbs shall be erected and secured in appropriate recipient habitat in a similar orientation and slope to their original position.</li> </ul>		
<b>6. Breeding Fauna and Breeding Places</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Any tampering of animal breeding places identified during the pre-clearing assessment will only be carried out by a suitably qualified, experienced and licensed person (e.g. Ecologist or Fauna Spotter / Catcher).</b> Where breeding fauna and breeding places are identified, the following shall be implemented:</li> <li>All locations of breeding places/breeding fauna shall be clearly marked to inform machinery operators of the appropriate course of action (e.g. clear, do not disturb, relocate, buffer).</li> <li>Where possible avoid the breeding place through minimising the clearing or changing the location of infrastructure. If the breeding place can be retained, where practical, allow a buffer zone between disturbance and the breeding place as deemed appropriate by the Fauna Spotter / Catcher.</li> <li>Where tree hollows or inactive breeding places (i.e. without eggs or young) are identified, wherever practical, remove and relocate the habitat to a suitable adjacent area.</li> <li>Where active breeding places are identified, remove and relocate the breeding place with eggs or young to a nearby habitat deemed appropriate, or transport to a DEHP licensed wildlife carer or facility.</li> <li>If an active nest is irrecoverable and removal of eggs / young is required, the surviving eggs / young will be transported to a licensed wildlife carer or relocated to an appropriate place nearby as identified by the Fauna Spotter / Catcher.</li> <li>Complete the breeding places register- excel spreadsheet as in Appendix D. This register will record the number of known or suspected breeding places disturbed or destroyed. The breeding places register will be provided to Senex monthly and at the completion of the project, as is to be provided to DES.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>location (GPS Point, KP Location, access track, camp,</li> <li>laydown area)</li> <li>habitat type (tree hollow, tree, log, rock, cave, cliff)</li> <li>activity that was occurring</li> <li>authorised person that undertook the tampering</li> <li>details of tampering (e.g. relocation of vacant nest)</li> <li>wildlife carer details (where relevant)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Fauna Spotter / Catcher	Prior to, during and after clearing

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>justification for tampering.</li> </ul>		
<b>7. Post Disturbance Inspection:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following clearance or relocation of a habitat feature the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall inspect the cleared or relocated habitat for the presence of remaining or injured fauna.</li> <li>If remaining fauna are discovered, the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall assess the most appropriate method to extract the fauna. This may involve gently cutting into a hollow log to extract fauna (if the log cannot simply be shifted offsite) or removing hollow limbs that contain fauna and relocating the tree limbs offsite.</li> <li>For ongoing activities, such as trenching, areas that may trap or injure fauna or stock shall be managed (e.g. inspected daily and where practicable within 2 hours of sunrise, temporarily fenced) in accordance with this procedure and any specific requirements detailed in the ATW / EAR and CCA documents.</li> </ul>	Fauna Spotter / Catcher	During construction
<b>8. Injured Fauna Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the Fauna Catcher / Spotter identifies or suspects fauna have been injured during site disturbance the activities may need to cease (refer Section 9 of this procedure).</li> <li>Injured fauna shall be captured where safe to do so, and appropriately stored (i.e. hessian bag or covered pet carrier in a quiet, air conditioned environment) and transported as soon as reasonably practicable to the nearest qualified veterinary clinic for assessment.</li> <li><b>Injured fauna cannot be kept in camp accommodation.</b></li> <li>Generally speaking, injured fauna should not be contained for longer than 2 to 4 hours, however if for example access to a veterinary clinic or licensed wildlife carer is delayed, the animal shall be fed and watered in accordance Appendix B or as prescribed by a veterinarian / licensed wildlife carer.</li> <li>If a qualified veterinarian is initially unavailable (i.e. it is outside of normal operating hours), the animal should be taken to a qualified wildlife carer during the interim, but the animal must be assessed by a qualified veterinarian as soon as reasonably practical and this must be done prior to being released or before it is remanded into the care of a qualified wildlife carer for rehabilitation.</li> <li>Following assessment by a veterinarian, fauna shall be ethically euthanised if required, or if rehabilitation is possible, remanded into the care of a licensed wildlife carer.</li> <li>If an animal is deemed healthy it can be released into intact habitat close to the original point of capture. If the original point of capture is not suitable, alternative release locations shall be identified in consultation with the Senex Environmental Manager and Senex Representative – Roma.</li> </ul>	Fauna Spotter / Catcher  Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor  Senex Land Manager	During construction

Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
<b>9. Stop Work Request</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Fauna Spotter / Catcher has the authority to issue a stop work request</b> directly to vehicle / plant operators and construction personnel in the case of an urgent fauna management situation. In non-urgent situations (e.g. movement of a hollow log / fauna habitat offsite), which can be strategically timed to limit inefficiency, the Fauna Spotter / Catcher shall liaise with the Senex Site Supervisor prior to stopping work as appropriate.</li> </ul>	Fauna Spotter / Catcher  Senex Site Supervisor	During construction
<b>10. Fauna / Stock Incidents and Reporting Requirements</b>	<p>Despite the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this plan some fauna and stock related incidents may still occur as a result of Senex activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fauna or stock are trapped, sick, injured, orphaned or killed during the course of Senex operations the <b>personnel involved are responsible</b> for resolving the issue.</li> <li>Activities may need to cease until the incident has been resolved and the injured fauna are dealt with by a Fauna Spotter/ Catcher and the risk of further injury abated.</li> <li>Contractors are responsible for issuing an incident report to Senex regarding Significant Fauna or stock injuries or fatalities within 12-hours of the incident occurring.</li> <li>Non-Significant Fauna deaths/injuries shall be routinely reported by the Fauna Spotter/Catcher as part of the FMR following clearing operations for each work site or project.</li> <li>Incidents shall first be reported to the Senex Site Supervisor, who will report it to the Senex Environmental Manager.</li> <li>Impacts to fauna shall be reported to the DEHP in accordance with regulatory requirements.</li> <li>The incident shall then be investigated, and corrective actions implemented in accordance with the Senex HSE incident Investigation process.</li> <li>Impacts to fauna shall be reported to the regulator in accordance with the requirements of the EA.</li> </ul> <p><b>EVNT species reporting requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fauna Spotter/ Catcher shall copy the Senex Environment Manager into all Senex related correspondence with DEHP, specifically the reporting of EVNT species related matters.</li> <li>Senex shall report the mortality of EVNT listed species (caused by Senex activities) to DEHP within 24 hours.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fauna Spotter/ Catcher Reporting Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fauna Spotter/ Catcher shall provide a FMR to the Senex Environment Manager following the completion of clearing operations, a specific project or on an otherwise agreed basis. The FMR shall include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fauna species found present at the site, and those captured, relocated, injured or killed.</li> <li><b>DEHP Wildlife Data Records (spreadsheet)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Senex Environment Manager  Fauna Spotter / Catcher  Senex Site Supervisor  Senex Land Manager	Ongoing



Process	Actions	Responsibility	Timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representative photos of fauna / fauna habitat as required.</li> <li>Any notable actions.</li> </ul>		

## 4 RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 5 outlines relevant Senex personnel and contractors and their associated responsibilities under this procedure.

**Table 5: Responsibilities**

Position Title	Responsibilities
Senex Project Manager / Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide input to the ATW documentation to ensure accurate description of all proposed activities.</li> <li>Liaise with Senex Environment Manager to ensure stock / fauna management requirements are considered in infrastructure design and planning process.</li> <li>Ensure sufficient notice of activities that may impact fauna or stock is communicated to the Senex Environment Manager to ensure availability of a Fauna Spotter / Catcher.</li> </ul>
Senex Environment Manager/ Senex Environmental Advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide input into the ATW documentation as regards environmental constraints and requirements for a Fauna Spotter / Catcher.</li> <li>Provide baseline ecological reports, Significant Species management Plans and Species Management Programs to FSC.</li> <li>Issue, maintain and support the implementation of this procedure, and where required, develop other materials or processes in support of this procedure.</li> <li>Provide an advisory and liaison role in support of the FSMP and associated procedures.</li> <li>Ensure Senex fauna and stock management requirements are conveyed to contractors during tender and contract negotiations.</li> <li>Ensure the FSMP and associated procedures are implemented throughout scouting, construction and operational activities in Senex controlled work areas.</li> <li>Develop educational / awareness and training/induction materials as required.</li> <li>Ensure that all Senex personnel assigned fauna management responsibilities and contractors are appropriately inducted, trained and supported in their role.</li> <li>Ensure that all expected tasks and responsibilities are communicated to Fauna Spotter / Catcher or the contractors who may employ them.</li> <li>Oversee implementation and adherence to fauna and stock management related procedures as required.</li> <li>Monitor effectiveness of procedures and control measures as required.</li> <li>Monitor the reporting of fauna and stock management related issues and ensure timely corrective action is implemented where appropriate.</li> <li>Liaise and report to Local Government and regulators as required and where appropriate.</li> </ul>
Senex Land Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for all landholder communication between Senex and landholders on stock management related matters.</li> <li>Ensure landholder stock management concerns and requirements are communicated to appropriate Senex stakeholders including the Senex Environmental Manager.</li> <li>Ensure all landholder stock management requirements are clearly outlined to relevant personnel via the Land Access Request process or ATW documentation.</li> <li>Ensure compliance with obligations agreed to under the CCA.</li> </ul>



Position Title	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate and provide appropriate records to landowners in regards to Senex management activities on the property that may have implications for stock management.</li> </ul>
Senex Site Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage and oversee all fauna and stock management activities.</li> <li>Ensure site-wide implementation of and compliance with fauna and stock management related requirements identified in the FSMP.</li> <li>Ensure all Senex personnel, contractors and visitors have the required fauna and stock management permits, certificates and safety documents whilst on site (see Section 3.4).</li> <li>Ensure fauna and stock management issues are addressed in toolbox meetings and the Fauna Spotter / Catcher is a signatory to any site specific safety assessment processes as required.</li> <li>Comply with all reasonable directives given by the Fauna Spotter / Catcher regarding the minimisation of harm to stock and fauna and their habitat.</li> <li>Ensure all fauna and stock management issues are reported to the Senex Environment Manager and Senex Project Manager / Engineer and implement corrective actions where required.</li> <li>Maintain communication with the Senex Land Manager to ensure all relevant property documentation is forwarded for their communication with landholders.</li> </ul>
Fauna Spotter / Catcher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with the requirements of this FSMP as relates to their work.</li> <li>Hold a valid Queensland Fauna Spotter / Catcher and Rehabilitation permit issued by DEHP under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>.</li> <li>Be familiar and comply with the requirements of the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Code of Practice – Care of Sick, Injured or Orphaned Protected Animals in Queensland</i>;</li> <li><i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> (particularly in relation to domestic stock welfare)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Be familiar with the animal welfare requirements set out in the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Queensland Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals Affected by Land-Clearing and Wildlife Spotter / Catchers 2009</i></li> <li><i>Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes 2013</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>Ensure all relevant fauna management permits are held and valid for the work being conducted.</li> <li>Comply with all Senex health, safety and environmental requirements.</li> <li>Report any concerns/issues with fauna or stock management to the Site Supervisor and or Senex Environment Manager/ Environmental Advisor as required.</li> <li>Provide breeding place register (Appendix D) excel format data to Senex Environment Manager on monthly basis and at completion of the contract for fauna spotter catcher activities for the project.</li> </ul>
Vehicle Drivers / Operators of Plant, Machinery and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with all reasonable directives given by the Fauna Spotter / Catcher and Site Supervisor- including stop work requests.</li> </ul>
All Senex Personnel and Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abide by and implement the requirements of this procedure.</li> <li>Report fauna or stock related observations to the Senex Site Supervisor.</li> </ul>

## 5 TRAINING AND INDUCTIONS

The Senex Environment Manager must ensure Senex personnel and contractors working in the field are familiar with this procedure prior to undertaking work on Senex sites.

The following training and induction requirements apply to activities on Senex sites:

- All Senex staff shall be required to undertake inductions that address environmental requirements prior to commencing work on Senex controlled work sites.
- During site inductions and 'tool-box' meetings, Senex staff and contractors will be made aware of their fauna and stock management related responsibilities, including any site specific issues and relevant landholder requirements.

## 6 COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

Complaints and grievances relating to stock and fauna management on the project area will be recorded and responses (actions) tracked in the Senex Stakeholder Management Database and AITR with responsibility and associated timeframes for addressing and closing out the complaint or grievance will be assigned to the relevant Senex personnel.

Any investigations required to be carried out will be undertaken in accordance with the Senex Complaints Management Procedure and the relevant Project Safety Management Plan as required. Results of any investigation including proposed mitigation or management measures will be recorded in the AITR and the complainant informed of how Senex either proposes to, or has, resolved the issue. Records of complaints will be kept for the duration of activities on the project area.

## 7 RECORD KEEPING AND AUDITING

Fauna management related records (e.g. Fauna Spotter / Catcher DEHP records) shall be recorded in the Environmental Database by the Senex Environment Advisor. These will be retained for the duration of activities on the tenure.

Senex and its contractors will maintain an appropriate and auditable record system. Environmental reporting information will include as relevant:

- Inspection / monitoring reports;
- Photographic records;
- Training and induction attendance and associated dates;
- Incident reports;
- Remedial actions taken following incident reports (e.g. mortality or injury of fauna);
- Audit reports.

Information gathered by the Senex Site Supervisor during implementation of this FSMP will be provided to the Senex Environmental Manager for record keeping and entry into the Environmental Database.

Environmental inspection, monitoring and auditing will be undertaken on a periodic basis or as required by the Senex Site Supervisor or Senex Environment Manager (or delegate) to assess whether activities are in compliance with regulatory requirements.

## Appendix A: Fauna and Stock Management Contacts List

Note: Unless Senex has pre-existing agreements in place with wildlife carer groups such as MWCEC, the first point of contact should be the RSPCA.

Company / Group / Contact	Contact Details
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection / Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	24 hour Emergency Hotline : 1300 130 372
Maranoa Veterinary Surgery	Daytime Phone: (07) 4622 4477 After Hours Phone: 0407 717 375 (emergencies only)  Address: 32 Quintin Street, Roma. Q. 4455
Maranoa Wildlife Caring and Education Centre (MWCEC)	PH: 07 4622 2646  Fax: 07 46221325  Address: c/- 15 Quintin Street, PO Box 924, Roma Qld 4455
Roma Veterinary Clinic	Daytime Phone: 07 4622 1015  After Hours Phone: 07 4622 1015 (emergencies only)  Address: 148-154 Northern Road, Roma QLD 4455
RSPCA	1300 ANIMAL

## Appendix B: Summary of Relevant Legislation

Table 6: Relevant Fauna Management Legislation

Legislation	Summary
<b>Federal Legislation</b>	
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)	The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage matters of national environmental significance (MNES). Matters of National Environmental Significance potentially affected by Senex's activities may include threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and migratory species protected under international agreements. The Act provides for the identification of key threatening processes, which threaten the long term viability of a listed native species or ecological communities.
<b>Queensland Legislation</b>	
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act) and the <i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006</i>	The <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act) provides a strategy for the conservation and management of Queensland's native flora and fauna species. Its objective is to achieve ecological sustainability by declaration, management of protected species, and the protection of wildlife and their habitats. Under the NC Act, the taking or destruction of listed flora and fauna species and / or protected areas is prohibited without authorisation.
<i>Code of Practice - Care of Sick, Injured or Orphaned Protected Animals in Queensland</i> (NC Act)	The <i>Code of Practice - Care of Sick, Injured or Orphaned Protected Animals in Queensland</i> (under the NC Act) incorporates current best practice standards and guidelines in wildlife care and rehabilitation and will help licensed wildlife carers to ensure the welfare of sick, injured or orphaned protected animals and to achieve the best possible rehabilitation and conservation outcomes for Queensland's wildlife.
<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> (LP Act)	<p>The <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> provides a framework and powers for improved management of weeds, pest animals and the stock route network. Weeds are the second greatest threat to biodiversity. The stock route network consists of 72,000 km of stock routes and associated reserves with infrastructure, such as water points and holding yards, provided to facilitate the movement of walking stock. In addition to its traditional uses, the network has natural resource and cultural values, and stakeholders have a responsibility to manage them sustainably.</p> <p><i>Note: The Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (LP Act) shall be <b>replaced</b> by the Biosecurity Act 2014 and come into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016.</i></p>
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> came into effect on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2016. The Act will ensure a consistent, modern, risk-based and less prescriptive approach to biosecurity in Queensland. The Act provides comprehensive biosecurity measures to safeguard the economy, agricultural and tourism industries, environment and way of life including pests, diseases and contaminants. The Act will replace several separate pieces of legislation currently used to manage biosecurity.

Legislation	Summary
<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> (ACP Act)	The ACP Act promotes the responsible care and use of animals by placing a legal 'duty of care' on people in charge of animals to provide for those animals needs in an appropriate way. The ACP Act adopts national codes of practice as agreed animal welfare standards for individual species and types of animal use (mainly livestock).
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act)	The EP Act enforces a general duty of care for all people, companies and government bodies to take all reasonable and practicable steps to avoid harm to the environment. Under the EP Act, it's an offence to cause harm to the environment. It's also an offence under the EP Act to knowingly cause environmental harm and fail to notify regulatory authorities.
Land Access Code 2010	The Land Access Code 2010 sets best practice guidance related to communications between landholders and resource companies and outlines mandatory conditions for resource companies undertaking activities on private land.
Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2009-2014	The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy establishes the foundation for biosecurity management across the State, the key priorities and the basis for strategic policy and consultative arrangements.

## Appendix C: Fauna Containment Guidelines

Approximate holding times for the short to medium term (4-24 hours) containment of adult animals (Hanger & Nottidge, 2008).

Species	Water (hours)	Food (hours)	Maximum time in bag	Maximum time in short-term enclosure (eg pet carrier, bag)
Macropod	4	12	4 (*)	4 (*)
Koala	4	4	2	4
Echidna	4	8	2	24
Bandicoot	4	8	2	24
Possum / glider	4	8	2	24
Rodent	4	8	2	24
Insectivorous bat	4	4	12 (**)	12
Dasyurid (quoll, planigale, dunnart)	4	4	2	24
Flying fox	4	8	2 (***)	12
Wombat	4	8	n/a	4
Snake	24	7 days	24	24
Lizard	24	2 days	24	24
Turtle	24	2 days	24	24
Frog	12 (#)	24	8 (#)	24

\* With sedation/anaesthesia only

\*\* Only if fed and watered every 4 hours

\*\*\* Calico bags containing flying foxes must be hung rather than laid down.

# Containers for frogs must prevent drying. Plastic boxes with ventilation are preferred.

[illegible]