

Karara Mining Limited

Environmental Procedure - Terrestrial Fauna Management

CORP-EN-PRO-1010

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1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this procedure is to specify the requirements for the management of terrestrial fauna during the operations of the Greater Karara Iron Ore Project (the Project). The Project consists of all mining and processing activities along with associated linear infrastructure including haul roads, the railway line, the 330kV power line and water pipeline.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this procedure are to;

- Identify relevant legal obligations and the processes in place to ensure these obligations are met;
- Minimise the potential impacts to all native fauna;
- Prevent the introduction of feral animals; and
- Outline the correct methods for the capture, handling and care of native fauna.

This procedure supports the Karara Mining Limited (KML) Environmental Management Plan CORP-EN-PLN-1020 and Fauna Management Plan CORP-EN-PLN-1008. Compliance with this procedure and the requirements of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is mandatory.

DEFINITIONS

Table 1: Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
Euthanasia	The induction of death with minimal pain, stress or anxiety.
Feral Animal	Non-native animal that has escaped from captivity and established a population in the native environment i.e. cats, foxes and goats.
GD	Ground Disturbance
INX	'In Control' Event and Risk Management Software
KML	Karara Mining Limited
MESO	Medical Emergency Security Officer
Native	Species that occur naturally in an area
PER	Public Environmental Review
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Project	Greater Karara Iron Ore Project
Shall	Indicates a mandatory requirement that must be complied with.
WA	Western Australia

2 PLANNING

2.1 Legal and Other

The procedure is designed to meet all commitments, legal requirements and the expectations of external stakeholders made for the Project. The Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to this Terrestrial Fauna Management Procedure are summarised below.

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*
- *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA)*
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA)*
- *Mining Act 1978 (WA)*
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)*
- *Animal Welfare Act 2002 (WA)*
- *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976 (WA)*

In addition to the above Acts, commitments made in the KML Public Environmental Review (PER), relevant mining proposals and tenement conditions have been considered during the development of this procedure.

2.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for the implementation of this procedure rests with the KML Environmental Department. All KML personnel and contractors shall meet the requirements of this procedure. Management actions stated in this procedure may be delegated by the KML Environment Department to specific personnel. Key personnel including Managers, Superintendents and Supervisors shall ensure that all management actions are undertaken to a satisfactory standard and that all personnel are aware. Table 2 below provides a summary of the roles and responsibilities.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
<i>KML General Manager - HSEC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for development, implementation, maintenance and compliance with this procedure. • Report to Senior Management on matters of environmental compliance and legal requirements. • Facilitate environmental auditing and compliance monitoring as required.
<i>KML Environmental Department</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide environmental advice and assistance to all personnel as required. • Coordinate the delivery of environmental training to key personnel. • Implement monitoring programs and maintain records and registers related to such programs. • Compile and report on licences, management and interactions related to fauna. • Obtain licences related to fauna management and report any non-compliance of licence conditions.
<i>All KML Employees and Contractors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All personnel shall take all necessary measures outlined in this procedure to ensure compliance with this procedure. • Employees and Personnel shall not interfere with native animals, feed feral animals, or bring domestic pets, off-road recreational vehicles or firearms to any Project area. • Any conservation significant fauna sightings, fauna relocations or fauna mortalities shall be reported to the KML Environment Department immediately via the Fauna Sightings, Relocation and Mortality Form (CORP-EN-FRM-1045).

2.3 Training and Awareness

In accordance to the Safety Procedure – HSE Training and Induction CORP-HS-PRO-1001 all KML Personnel, Contractors and Sub-Contractors must undertake the mandatory inductions prior to commencing work on site. The KML Safety Procedure – Training and Induction CORP-HS-PRO-1001 and environmental awareness training packages shall include the following information in relation to fauna management:

- Photographs and description of Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) and Malleefowl mound profiles and Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*), including appearance, habitat, fauna management information, and conservation status.
- The requirement for:
 - Malleefowl and Malleefowl mound sightings to be reported to the KML Environment Department;
 - Personnel to stay at least 10m away from active Malleefowl mounds unless authorised; and
 - Personnel to limit the period of time spent near active Malleefowl mounds.
- Red and white striped flagging tape or bunting shall be used to delineate avoidance sites including Malleefowl mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink colonies within 10m of a Ground Disturbance (GD) boundary.
- Additional field markers shall be used to mark Malleefowl mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink colonies within 50m of disturbance areas.
- Malleefowl mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink colonies or habitat shall not be disturbed unless explicitly stated in a signed off GD Permit.
- Importance of protecting occupied and vacant Western Spiny-tailed Skink habitat (such as hollow logs).
- Employees, contractors and visitors must not capture, remove or release any animals without prior authorisation, correct permits and assistance from the KML Environment Department. Deliberately interfering with any native fauna is an offence under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

- Native fauna relocations may only be carried out by KML Environment Department personnel and fauna specialists. Conservation significant species may only be handled by personnel holding, or listed under a current Licence to Take Fauna, issued by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW).
- Any Malleefowl or Western Spiny-tailed Skink injuries or mortalities and unauthorised disturbance to Malleefowl mounds shall be reported to the Environment Department using the Safety Procedure – Incident Management CORP-HS-PRO-1046 and the Fauna Sightings Relocation and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045.
- Vehicle speeds and traffic movement will be controlled through the KML Traffic Management Plan CORP-HS-PLN-1008. Traffic shall be restricted to designated roads and off-road driving is prohibited.
- Feral animals shall not be encouraged to enter or remain on site through feeding, access to artificial water bodies or inadequate waste disposal practices (i.e. bad housekeeping).
- Animals or pets shall not be permitted on site. Sightings of feral animals, including cats, goats and foxes, shall be reported to the Environment Department using the Fauna Sightings, Relocation and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045.

In addition to the requirements of Safety Procedure – HSE Training and Induction CORP-HS-PRO-1001 and awareness presentations the following requirements shall be met:

- Educational posters on Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink will be displayed in prominent locations on site.
- Cautionary fauna traffic signs will be installed in high traffic areas prone to frequent fauna activity.
- Photographs and description of dangerous fauna found in the area, for example, common venomous snake species, to be made accessible to all site personnel. Fauna identification posters to be located in common areas around site.

3 IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

The following sections outline the KML terrestrial fauna management strategies and processes that will be implemented.

3.1 Identification Guide

A Conservation Significant Fauna Species Identification Guide CORP-EN-REP-1002 is available via the KML Corporate Document Portal or upon request from the KML Environmental Department.

In addition, the KML Snake awareness presentation is also available to contractors from the KML Environment Department.

3.2 Ground Disturbance and Buffer Zones

A signed GD Permit release must be in place prior to undertaking any ground disturbing work in accordance with Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.

In accordance with the GD Permit requirements, active Malleefowl mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink colonies monitoring sites within disturbance footprints shall have 50 m buffer zones applied to all GD maps.

Wherever fauna avoidance sites exist either inside or within 10 m of a ground disturbance boundary, the sites shall be flagged off with continuous orange bunting, red and white striped flagging tape attached at regular intervals and information tags attached.

3.3 Fauna Interaction

No personnel are to handle, interfere or harass any wildlife unless permitted to do so and hold all required permits and licences. If fauna requires removal or assistance contact the KML Environment Department or KML Medical Emergency Services Officers (*MESO's*) for advice.

Personnel shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- Personnel shall not interfere with native animals, feed feral animals, or bring domestic pets, off-road recreational vehicles or firearms to any Project area. Signage will identify

sensitive environmental areas as 'avoidance sites'. Access to these areas shall not be permitted without prior authorisation from the KML Environment Department.

- If conservation significant fauna species are identified in work areas during ground disturbing activities, the KML Environment Department shall be informed immediately and work stopped until the fauna is removed.
- Personnel shall report all fauna strikes / deaths to the KML Environment Department using the Fauna Sightings, Relocation and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045.

3.4 Licences

KML will obtain the necessary licences under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* to take fauna prior to handling any fauna; this includes Specifically Protected Fauna not outlined in this procedure.

3.5 Snakes

All snake sightings in work areas should be immediately reported to the KML Environment Department or authorised KML MESO's.

If a snake is observed in a work area:

- Alert people in the area of the snake's presence and warn them not to approach it.
- Keep a safe distance away from the snake at all times and assign one person to keep an eye on the snake until the snake handler arrives.
- Never assume you can identify a snake as harmless and attempt to pick it up.

3.5.1 Treatment of Snake Bites

- Always assume all snakes are venomous.
- Do not panic. Try to remain calm, lie down before immobilising the area bitten.
- Call the Emergency Response Team (08) 6298 2222 or if you are not on site call 000 for an ambulance.

- Immobilise the limb with a splint. Lie down and keep still until help arrives. Do not elevate the limb or attempt to walk or run if possible. Movement will encourage the spread of the venom through the body.
- Do not wash or attempt to suck the venom from the wound. Venom left on the skin will help doctors identify the snake and administer the appropriate anti-venom.
- Take out the snake bandage and bind, not too tightly, along the limb starting at the bite area, then bandage down the limb and continue back up the entire limb over and above the bite area. This will help prevent the spread of the venom through the body. Do not remove the bandage. Mark the bandage where the bite is located.
- Do not attempt to catch the snake. Identification of the snake species can be obtained through samples of the patient's blood or urine, and from venom around the bite area.

3.6 Feral Animals

Feral animals will be managed as per the KML Environmental Plan – Fauna Management Plan CORP-EN-PLN-1008.

3.7 Noise Management

KML's noise generating activities will comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

3.8 Trenching and Excavations

Personnel shall ensure that the following minimum requirements are met:

- The length of open trench and the time it remains open should be limited.
- Open foundation holes, turkeys nest, excavations and trenches, wherever practicable, are to be capped, covered, fenced or bunded to prevent injury to or trapping of fauna.
- Foundation holes, excavations, trenches and turkeys nests will be constructed with a means of fauna egress as per DMIRS guidelines.
- Pipe ends must be capped during pipe-laying works to prevent fauna being caught in pipes. Uninjured trapped fauna will be released by fauna handlers to a nearby area of suitable habitat.

- Methods of trenching for installation of pipelines are to be assessed by KML prior to construction. Methods should exceed those stated in this procedure.
- Open trenching shall be limited to a maximum continuous length of 2.5km at any time.
- Fauna refuges and/or ramps are to be placed/created in trenches at intervals not exceeding 50m.
- There shall be at least two qualified and licensed “fauna handlers” employed to remove fauna from water pipeline trenches.
- Inspection and removal of fauna from water pipeline trenches by licensed fauna handlers shall occur twice daily and at least half an hour prior to the backfilling of trenches, with the first daily inspection and removal to be undertaken no later than 3.5 hours after sunrise, and the second inspection and removal to be undertaken daily between the hours of 3:00 pm and 6:00 pm.
- In the event of significant rainfall, the Contractor shall, following the removal of fauna from the trench, pump out any pooled water in the open trench (with the exception of groundwater) and discharge it via a mesh (to dissipate energy) to adjacent vegetated areas.

3.9 Drilling Activities

Personnel shall ensure that the following minimum requirements are met:

- Costeans, excavations and sumps shall be ramped at one end at approximately 10 degrees to allow egress of fauna and backfilled as soon as practicable.
- Costeans, excavations and sumps shall be appropriately bunded or fenced as required to prevent inadvertent ingress by persons or fauna.
- If any fluid used in drilling activities is hazardous to fauna then all potentially contaminated water must be directed to sumps and the sump shall be made inaccessible to fauna.

3.10 Fauna Interaction with Vehicles

Personnel shall manage vehicle speed and movements through the KML Traffic Management Plan CORP-HS-PLN-1008, which takes into account the needs of fauna

management. Traffic speeds shall be signposted and adhered to. Traffic will be restricted to existing access tracks and off road driving is prohibited.

Any collision with fauna resulting in mortality or injury shall be immediately reported to the KML Environment Department or MESO's and the Fauna Sightings, Relocation and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045 completed and submitted to the KML Environment Department.

3.11 Sick and Injured Wildlife

In the event that a sick, injured or distressed animal is found, personnel shall contact the KML Environment Department or MESO's, who can then attend the location to provide rescue and care or euthanise if required, as per the Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation in Western Australia (DPaW, 2015), and the KML Environmental Safe Work Procedure - Fauna Handling, Relocation and Euthanasia EN-SWP-042. Injured animals will be cared for until they can be taken to a facility for injured wildlife (refer Appendix A for relevant contact details).

4 CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Two conservation significant fauna species are specifically managed on KML mining and infrastructure tenements:

- The Malleefowl, is listed as Vulnerable under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), and the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Refer to the Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1035, for specific Malleefowl management.
- The Western Spiny-tailed Skink, is listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), is listed as Vulnerable under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Refer to the Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1024, for specific Western Spiny-tailed Skink management.

5 CHECKING

5.1 Incident Reporting

Any non-approved deviation to this procedure shall be reported to the KML Environmental Department. All incidents are documented and investigated in accordance to the Safety Procedure – Incident Management CORP-HS-PRO-1046, and documented in INX for tracking and completion.

Any incident involving the death, injury or unauthorised disturbance of any conservation significant fauna species must be immediately reported to the KML Environment Department via the Safety Procedure – Incident Management CORP-HS-PRO-1046, and the Fauna Sightings, Relocation and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045, and documented in INX for tracking and completion.

The KML Environment Department will attend the location of any injured or dead conservation significant fauna species.

Dead Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skinks shall be collected by the KML Environment Department and, where practicable, individuals will be recovered, frozen and given to the Western Australian Museum to contribute towards ongoing research.

5.2 Control of Records

KML Environment Department shall maintain a Fauna Register on its EMS, FileSite folder 7.3. This register will include detailed information pertaining to;

- Fauna mortalities;
- Trapping activity;
- Feral animal sightings;
- Conservation significant fauna sightings;
- Vehicle strikes or injured fauna;
- All fauna handled or relocated under DBCA License to Take; and
- Conservation Significant fauna relocations.

Information including GPS coordinates of capture/sighting/release points; species, data, handler, animal condition and holding time will be stored on the register. All data will also be stored on the KML GIS database where applicable.

5.3 Audits

KML shall ensure the inspection and audit program is in place and up to date to manage compliance with this procedure.

The findings of internal and external audits and inspections will be recorded on INX.

6 DOCUMENT LIST

Table 3: Document List

Document Title	Document Number
Environmental Form – Fauna Sighting, Relocation and Mortality	CORP-EN-FRM-1045
Environmental Plan – Fauna Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1008
Environmental Procedure – Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance	CORP-EN-PRO-1004
Environmental Procedure – Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation	CORP-EN-PRO-1024
Environmental Procedure – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring	CORP-EN-PRO-1035
Environmental Report - Conservation Significant Fauna Species Identification Guide	CORP-EN-REP-1002
Environmental Safe Work Procedure - Fauna Handling, Relocation and Euthanasia	EN-SWP-042
Safety Plan – Traffic Management	CORP-HS-PLN-1008
Safety Procedure – Training and Induction	CORP-HS-PRO-1001
Safety Procedure – Incident Management Procedure	CORP-HS-PRO-1046

7 REFERENCES

DPaW, 2015, Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation in Western Australia, Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.

APPENDIX A: WILDLIFE CARER CONTACT DETAILS

Name	Location	Species/Specialty	Contact Details
DBCA Helpline – Wildcare	State-wide	7 days a week, diverting to afterhours numbers at night and weekends to provide assistance for sick injured or orphaned native animals.	Ph.: 08 9474 9055
PilRoc Retreat Rehabilitation Centre	Paynes Find	Red, Grey Kangaroos and Euros	Ph: 08 9963 6068 Mob: 0418 919 773 pilroc@bigpond.com
Midwest Marsupial Carers – Denise Gannaway	Geraldton	Marsupials	Hm: 08 9921 6832 Wk: 9964 4496 Mb: 0438 939 001
Greenough Wildlife Park	Greenough - Geraldton	Birds, kangaroo joeys, & reptiles	Hm: 9926 1171
Tania Malachowski	Geraldton	Birds (particularly small birds)	Hm: 9964 4130 Wk: 9921 8111 Mb: 0437 207 997
Janelle Ende	Geraldton	Birds of Prey	Hm: 9938 1447 Wk: 9921 1655 Mb: 0429 028 711
Wildlife Watch	Geraldton	Reporting of Illegal Wildlife Activity	1800 449 453