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Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies



Department of **Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions**
Department of **Transport**



i. Document Control

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This plan will be exercised regularly in accordance with the *State Hazard Plan - Maritime Environmental Emergencies*. It may also be used by petroleum titleholders for internal exercises of oil pollution emergency plans or oil spill contingency plans.

The plan will be reviewed and updated by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), as needed, following a significant incident, legislation changes, or State Hazard Plan updates.

The WAOWRP and associated Manual are available on the DBCA website (dbca.wa.gov.au).

ii. Quick Reference Guide

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iii. Acknowledgment

The Government of Western Australia acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all members of the Aboriginal communities and their cultures; and to Elders past, present and emerging.

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vii. Acronyms

AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
AMOSC	Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
DoT	Department of Transport (WA)
ED RFMS	Executive Director Regional and Fire Management Services
ELG	Environmental Liaison Group
ESC	Environmental Scientific Coordinator
FOB	Forward Operating Base
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
IC	Incident Controller
IMT	Incident Management Team
MEE	Maritime Environmental Emergency
MEER	Maritime Environmental Emergency Response
MOP	Marine Oil Pollution
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSRA	Oil Spill Response Atlas
OWA	Oiled Wildlife Advisor
OWR	Oiled Wildlife Response
OWRP	Oiled Wildlife Response Plan
PCF	Primary Care Facility
RAT	Rapid Assessment Team
SCATT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique Team
SDO	State Duty Officer
SHP-MEE	State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies
SMEERC	State Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Committee
SMPC	State Marine Pollution Coordinator
WA	Western Australia
WAOWRP	Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Plan
WC	Wildlife Coordinator

viii. Glossary of Terms

Australian Government Waters; Commonwealth Waters	Any part of the sea, including the waters, seabed, and airspace, within Australia's exclusive economic zone and/or over the continental shelf of Australia that is not State or Territory waters.
National Plan	The AMSA National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies and all policy, guidance and advisory documents produced and published in support
Petroleum Industry	The oil and gas companies operating in Australian Government and/or State Waters
Responsible Party	The entity that has been identified as owning or having the legal responsibility for the ship or facility that caused the MOP incident
State Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All waters within limits of the state; and - All coastal waters between the WA land limit and a line 3 nautical miles seaward of the territorial sea base line
Port Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area of a port as defined in the <i>Shipping and Pilotage Act 1967</i> section 3: and - The area described in relation to a port by order made by the Governor under the <i>Port Authorities Act 1999</i> section 24.

Other terms which may be useful are explained in the glossary of terms of the State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies (SHP-MEE), The National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (National Plan), and DoT Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note *Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements*.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Western Australia Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP) establishes the framework for responding to potential or actual wildlife impacts in the event of a Maritime Environmental Emergency (MEE) incident in Western Australia (WA) in State Waters and Port Waters. Spills of oil that impact shorelines from waters outside State Waters and Port Waters (including spills originating in Commonwealth Waters) are also covered by this Plan. This plan is administered by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) in accordance with the State Hazard Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies (SHP-MEE) administered by the Department of Transport WA (DoT). During a MEE resulting in a Marine Oil Pollution (MOP) incident, DBCA will lead the oiled wildlife response (OWR) under the control of the appointed Controlling Agency.

The WAOWRP informs stakeholders, including government and industry (petroleum titleholders, ports and shipping) of the arrangements within WA for wildlife response to MOP incidents in State and Port Waters. It is a reference to facilitate alignment of industry preparedness and planning with the objectives and requirements of DBCA as the lead agency for OWR in WA.

1.1. Scope

The WAOWRP covers the wildlife response within WA State and Port Waters and on the shorelines of State Waters in the event of a MOP incident. The plan outlines risk reduction strategies, preparedness for, response to and initiation of recovery arrangements for wildlife impacts during a MOP incident.

1.2. Plan Objectives

The objectives of the WAOWRP are:

- To provide a framework for coordinating and managing the welfare of wildlife impacted by a MOP within the incident management response framework outlined in the SHP-MEE;
- To identify the necessary personnel and skill sets required as part of an incident response to ensure that OWR can be undertaken safely, effectively and efficiently;
- To provide guidance to oil spill responders, including the Hazard Management Agency (HMA), Ports, Port Operators, Port Facility Operators, Boat Harbour Operators and Petroleum Titleholders on the operations, logistics and planning of an OWR in WA;
- To address regulatory requirements and community expectations regarding the response to wildlife impacts stemming from MOP incidents.

1.3. Related Documents

1.3.1. The National Plan

The National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies 2020 (the National Plan) is managed by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) and is available on the AMSA website (<http://www.amsa.gov.au>). The National Plan sets out national arrangements, policies and principles for the management of maritime environmental emergencies. AMSA provides national guidelines for the development of OWR contingency plans, however each jurisdiction is responsible for ensuring that there are

effective wildlife response arrangements within their jurisdiction. The WAOWRP represents the response arrangements for Western Australia.

1.3.2. State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies (SHP-MEE)

DoT is the State Government agency responsible for the SHP-MEE, which is available on the State Emergency Management Committee website (www.semc.wa.gov.au). The SHP-MEE provides an overview of arrangements for the management of marine oil pollution and marine transport emergencies in Western Australia, collectively referred to as MEE, and contains information on prevention, preparation, response and recovery. Oiled wildlife response is identified as an integral part of a MOP response.

In accordance with the SHP-MEE, DBCA is the lead agency for OWR under the control of the appointed Controlling Agency and is responsible for administering the WAOWRP. DBCA is also the State Government agency responsible for administering the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), which has provisions for authorising activities that affect wildlife. DBCA also administers the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act), which provides for the establishment and management of terrestrial and marine conservation reserves, including providing authorisation for activities to occur in these CALM Act reserves.

1.3.3. WA Oiled Wildlife Response Manual

The WA OWR Manual (hereafter referred to as “the Manual”) is a companion document to the WAOWRP and should be read in conjunction with the plan as the resource for all procedures and processes that support the WAOWRP. It contains guidelines, standard operating procedures, form and label templates, and useful reference information for carrying out an OWR in WA, drawing on national and international sources of current knowledge and best practice in OWR.

1.3.4. Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (OPEPs) and Oil Spill Contingency Plans (OSCPs)

Petroleum Titleholders are responsible for ensuring MOP prevention and mitigation strategies relative to their operations are adequately implemented and maintained, including formulating and maintaining an Environment Plan that includes an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) or an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP). The National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) and the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) are responsible for the assessment, approval and compliance of OPEPs/OSCPs for oil and gas activities in Commonwealth and State Waters, respectively. It is the responsibility of Ports, Port Operators, Port Facility Operators, and Boat Harbour Operators to formulate, review and exercise their own OSCP/OPEPs. OPEPs and OSCP must align with National and State arrangements (as relevant) and must include information on wildlife risks and responses specific to their activities.

1.3.5. DoT Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note: Marine Oil Pollution

This document informs Petroleum Titleholders of the State emergency management arrangements in respect to MOP incidents in State Waters. It outlines Petroleum Titleholder obligations under those arrangements, DoT’s expectations, and the consultation requirements during preparation of OPEPs and OSCP by Titleholders.

2. PREPAREDNESS

2.1. Oil Spill Response Arrangements

The response arrangements for MOP incidents, including identification of HMA and Controlling Agency, are outlined in the SHP-MEE and summarised in Table 1.

Maritime Environmental Emergency Response (MEER) is based on the principle of *proportionate response*, whereby the Controlling Agency and the resources mobilised vary according to the scale and location of the incident. The SHP-MEE incident response structure is based on the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS), which allows for expansion of the response structure with increasing complexity. The National Plan and SHP-MEE identify three levels of emergency classification for a MOP incident:

- Level 1: generally able to be resolved through the application of local or initial resources (i.e. first strike capacity); usual duration of response is a single day;
- Level 2: more complex in size, duration, resource management and risk, may require deployment of jurisdiction resources beyond the initial response. Generally occur over multiple days and require a response by multiple agencies;
- Level 3: high degree of complexity likely to require delegation of all incident management functions, as well as national or international resources.

The factors used in determining the emergency classification level of a MOP incident are detailed in the SHP-MEE, and include the requirement for external resources and jurisdiction, the duration of the emergency, and the resources at risk (including human, environmental and wildlife). The likely DoT AIIMS response structure for a Level 3 incident is shown in Figure 1.

DoT is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency plans and arrangements for MOP incidents occurring in State Waters, through the SHP-MEE. Wildlife response is an integral part of the SHP-MEE response and is represented by the WAOWRP and associated Manual.

Cost recovery arrangements for OWR under the SHP-MEE are in accordance with the AMSA National Plan and the 'polluter pays' principle. Financial risk to DBCA in a MOP incident must be managed by ensuring all expenditure for wildlife response is approved by the Controlling Agency. For details on cost recovery for wildlife response to MOP incidents in Australian Government and State Waters, see the National Plan and SHP-MEE, respectively.

Table 1: WA Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Arrangements (SHP-MEE)

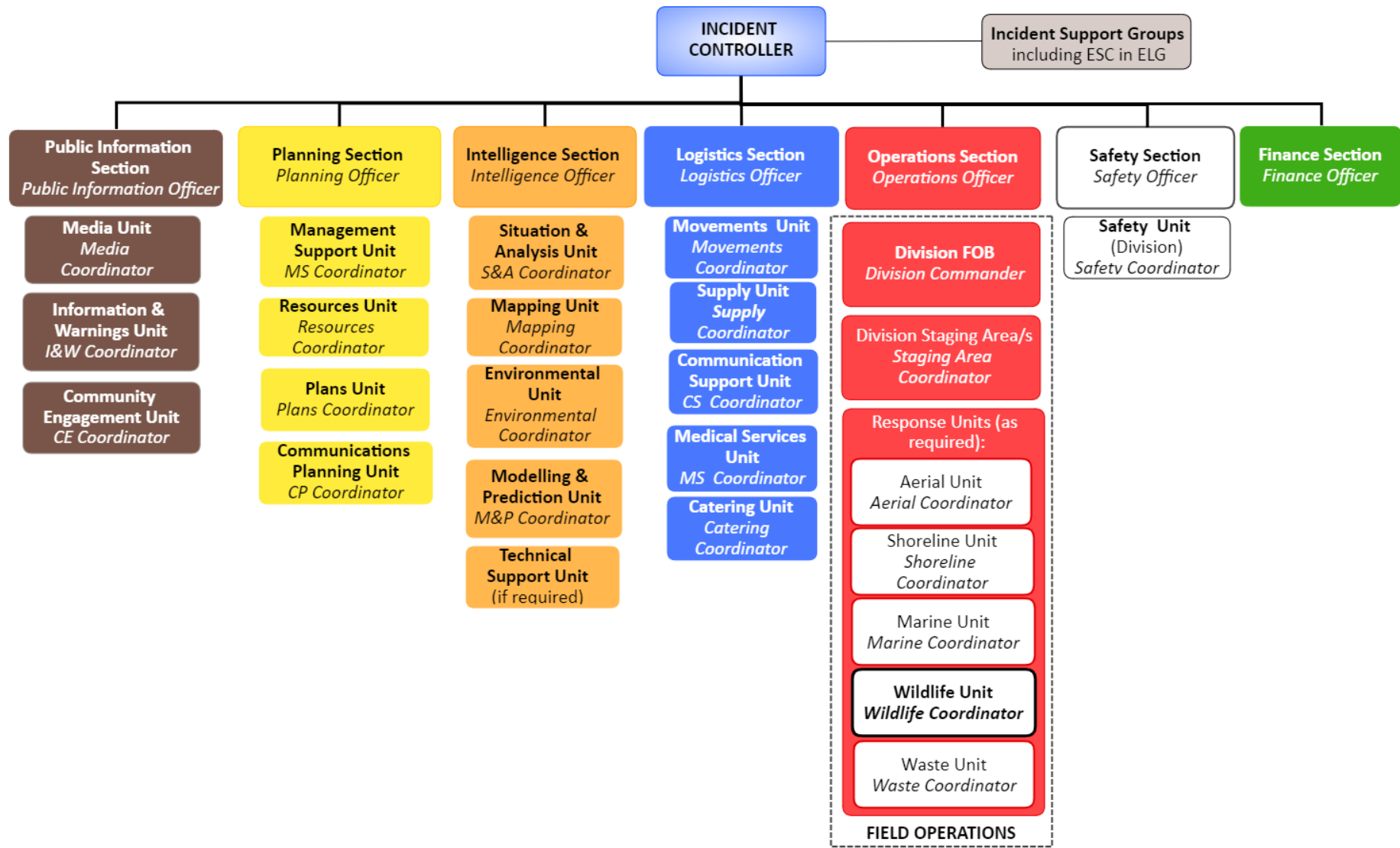
Location	MOP Incident origin	Hazard Management Agency (HMA)	Controlling Agency (CA)	
			Level 1	Level 2/3
Australian Government waters	Offshore activity	NOPSEMA	Petroleum titleholder (TH)	TH
	Vessel	AMSA	AMSA ¹	AMSA ¹
State Waters	Offshore activity	Chief Executive Officer, DoT	TH	DoT ²
	Vessel		DoT	DoT
Port Authorities Act Waters	Offshore activity	Chief Executive Officer, DoT	TH	DoT
	Vessel		Port Operator (PO)	PO/DoT ³
Shipping & Pilotage Port Waters	Offshore activity	Chief Executive Officer, DoT	TH	DoT
	Vessel		DoT	DoT

1 AMSA may request that DoT manage an incident in Australian Government waters.

2 In a Level 2/3 incident resulting from an Offshore Petroleum activity in Aust. Govt. waters that impacts State waters, DoT will be the CA for response activities in State waters.

3 For a Level 2/3 incident in Port Authorities Act waters, the role of CA may fall with the PO or DoT and will be determined by the HMA in consultation with the PO.

Figure 1: Likely DoT AIIMS response structure for Level 2 and 3 incidents



2.2. Industry OWR preparedness

Petroleum Titleholder wildlife response preparedness, as outlined in their OPEP/OSCP, must include scientific monitoring, identification of wildlife priority protection areas and collection of baseline data on wildlife that may be impacted by likely oil spill scenarios. Petroleum Titleholders must also retain capacity, equipment and expertise to undertake initial response for wildlife impacts, until formal handover of incident control.

Ports, Port Operators, Port Facility Operators, Boat Harbour Operators and Petroleum Titleholders must have the capability to enable them to mount a marine oil spill pollution response, including access to equipment and trained responders, commensurate with their identified risk.

2.3. Resources

OWR requires specialised skills and experience in wild animal handling, husbandry and veterinary management. OWR is potentially intensive in terms of personnel requirements; it is likely that as many as 55-100 people will be required to resource all the phases of OWR for a Level 3 incident.

The Incident Management Team (IMT) is responsible for coordinating resource responses for an MOP incident and will liaise with DBCA regarding OWR resourcing requirements. DBCA maintains information on licensed WA rehabilitators and veterinary personnel who could be called upon to participate in an OWR at the request of the IMT. If such external parties are engaged as part of the OWR, they will be hired as employees under a labour hire arrangement established by the IMT. As the Hazard Management Agency, DoT may also request AMSA to activate their response teams under the National Plan.

The Ports, Port Operators, Port Facility Operators, Boat Harbour Operators or Petroleum Titleholders responsible for a MOP incident are expected to provide an appropriate number of qualified personnel commensurate with their risk, as described in their OPEP/OSCP, to perform duties in the field and the IMT. This includes providing personnel for OWR as required.

The Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) coordinates a team of OWR trained industry personnel across various Petroleum Titleholder companies that can be called upon if an MOP incident occurs. AMOSC also has a call-off contract with DWYERtech New Zealand to provide a facilities management group within 24 hours of call-off to support the establishment of the mobile oiled wildlife washing units (see Section 2.4.2). Additionally, AMOSC has an MOU with Phillip Island Nature Parks for expertise and support to an MOP incident involving oiled wildlife.

Under the WAOWRP arrangement, DBCA and AMOSC may request assistance from each other if their internal pool of trained personnel or expertise for wildlife response has been exhausted.

2.3.1. Volunteers and external parties

The OWR is likely to generate public interest and offers of assistance from volunteers. While DoT recognises this desire to participate, the deployment of volunteers in a MEER

creates significant challenges for logistics, duty of care and safety. Consequently, no one involved in the OWR will be permitted to be engaged in a volunteer capacity. Any additional personnel required will be hired as employees under a labour hire arrangement established by the IMT; this may include members of the public or external personnel with specific skill sets who volunteer their availability. Members of the Wildlife Unit who are approached by locals or the general public with offers to assist should direct these requests to the Resources Coordinator.

2.4. Equipment

The timely mobilisation of equipment and facilities is the key to ensuring the most effective use of the “window of opportunity” for a successful wildlife response.

OWR equipment is divided into three tiers based on accessibility and urgency of need:

- Tier 1: stockpiled and readily available on site within a few hours;
- Tier 2: widely available from identified suppliers and on-site within 24-48 hours;
- Tier 3: regionally/globally available in stockpiles or by retail, on-site within 72 hours.

The main stockpiles of equipment available for a wildlife response in WA are managed and maintained by various stakeholders as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Equipment stockpiles based on location

Location	OWR Equipment Kits	Fauna hazing & exclusion kits	Mobile OW Washing Units
Broome	1 AMOSC		
Karratha			1 AMSA
Exmouth	1 AMOSC		
Perth metropolitan	1 DBCA; 1 AMOSC	1 AMOSC	1 AMOSC; 1 DoT
Interstate		1 AMOSC	1 AMOSC (Geelong); 3 AMSA; 1 NSW Maritime
International	AMOSC agreement with Global Response Network, Global Oiled Wildlife Response System members, participation from Oiled Wildlife Care Network and Wildbase, depending on availability		

2.4.1. OWR Equipment Kits

DBCA OWR equipment stockpiles are in a process of development and procurement which will take place over the next 3 years. Appendix A includes the projected inventory for a DBCA metropolitan OWR stockpile, which will be located with the DoT first response equipment in Fremantle and maintained cooperatively by DoT and DBCA. During this development phase, the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor should be contacted via the DBCA State Duty Officer (SDO) on [08] 9219 9108 to determine the status of the stockpile if equipment is required for a response.

Appendix A also includes an *Immediate Procurement Checklist* of items that are not stockpiled, either because they are inappropriate for stockpiling (e.g. veterinary pharmaceuticals, hazardous chemicals) or because they are specialised equipment. These items should be procured immediately in the event of an OWR with a significant wildlife impact.

Appendix A also contains a *DBCA local OWR checklist*, which details general equipment that should be maintained in readiness by all DBCA operational response regions. The list includes a local veterinary equipment checklist for the information of local veterinary responders whose participation may be requested as outlined in Section 2.3.1.

AMOSC-owned wildlife response kits located in WA are available for Tier 1 deployment for a WA OWR. National and international stockpiles in Table 2 are available on request for Tier 2 and 3 deployment.

Petroleum Titleholders Ports, Port Operators, Port Facility Operators, and Boat Harbour Operators may also stockpile oiled wildlife equipment as outlined in their OPEP/OSCP.

2.4.2. Mobile Oiled Wildlife Washing Units

Mobile oiled wildlife washing units are custom-designed units for washing oiled wildlife. They are equipped with water heaters, a water softener, a pressurisation pump, ventilation plant and electrical distribution board. The working area has water outlets, ducted air extraction, lighting and floor drainage and can run up to three cleaning stations, with sufficient water capacity to run four more wash stations in an adjacent facility.

The locations of available mobile washing units are shown in Table 2. AMSA and AMOSC units are available by request from DoT if the National Plan is activated.

2.4.3. Mobilisation of Wildlife Response Equipment

On the authorisation of the Incident Controller (IC), the Logistics section of the IMT will initiate OWR equipment mobilisation as indicated by the scale and location of the incident. The metropolitan DBCA OWR stockpile will be mobilised directly by DoT as part of their own mobilisation of metropolitan equipment if required.

If the MOP is from a ship-based source, mobilisation of National Plan equipment will be undertaken through DoT. Any activation and mobilisation of AMOSC equipment will be by request of the AMSA duty officer (24 hour: (02) 6230 6811) to the AMOSC duty officer (24 hour: 0438 379 328).

If the MOP is from a petroleum industry source, then the Controlling Agency may request through AMSA that the National Plan is activated and the National Plan OWR equipment is mobilised. The Controlling Agency may also activate AMOSC to call on extra equipment if required.

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) can provide, if available, accommodation facilities that can serve as breakout quarters and/or a Field Station for oiled wildlife admissions. Support equipment deployed with these facilities includes generators, field power distribution, air conditioners, tables, chairs, a medical support container, a logistics support container, bottled water, and a climate-controlled container for food storage. Deployment of the DFES assets will be supported by a DFES employee in conjunction with a State Operational Logistics Support (SOLS) Taskforce. The SOLS Taskforce consists of appropriately trained volunteers who have been approved for operational deployment of these facilities. If DFES equipment is required, this may be requested by the IMT through the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (OWA), who will arrange for the State Duty Officer to make initial contact with DFES on behalf of the IMT.

DBCA at Regional and District levels may have access to equipment such as catering, communications equipment, aerial surveying, specialised wildlife capture (e.g. turtle and marine mammal slings), vehicles (4x4 vehicles, quad bikes, watercraft and spotter planes) and chest freezers. If DBCA equipment is required, this may be requested by the IMT through the DBCA OWA.

3. RESPONSE

3.1. Activation of SHP-MEE & Incident Response Structure

Figure 2 summarises the first response notifications and activities under the SHP-MEE upon identification of a MOP incident in their jurisdiction. Strategic management of the incident response is undertaken by the State Marine Pollution Coordinator (SMPC) on behalf of the DoT Chief Executive Officer as HMA.

If DoT is required to establish an IMT, their Incident Control Centre will be located at their Fremantle offices (5 Newman Court, Fremantle). The IMT may also establish one or more Forward Operating Bases (FOBs), as command centres close to the spill location, to manage response activities more locally.

Incident support groups are established as required by the IC. The Environmental Scientific Coordinator (ESC) is a nominated DBCA officer who is a member of the State Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Committee (SMEERC). Their role is to provide whole of government expert environmental and scientific advice to the HMA, SMPC or IC. They are supported by the Environmental Liaison Group (ELG), a group of nominated individuals from key State agencies. The ESC and ELG provide expert ongoing environmental and scientific advice to the SMPC and IC on priorities for environmental protection and provide feedback on proposed response and recovery strategies.

3.1.1. SHP-MEE Incident Response Structure: the IMT and FOB

If a spill incident is remote from the Fremantle base of the IMT, a local command centre, known as a Forward Operating Base (FOB), will be established closer to the incident. Local coordination of the response occurs from the FOB, which is led by a Division Commander (Figure 3).

The Division Commander manages the coordinators of each of the Units working in the field. If an OWR is required, a Wildlife Unit will be established, headed by a Wildlife Coordinator (WC) located in the FOB. The IMT and FOB manage the geographical area of an incident response by dividing it into Sectors for logistic and operational purposes. All response activities in a Sector (including OWR) occur with the oversight of the Sector Commander.

3.1.2. Wildlife Response Structure: the Wildlife Unit

The Wildlife Unit supplies personnel with wildlife skills and expertise to the incident response. There are eight phases of operational activity in the wildlife response (Figure 3; Section 3.6). Wildlife Unit personnel are deployed to each phase of activity as directed by the WC or their Deputy.

Figure 2: Reporting oil spills and initial establishment of the IMT

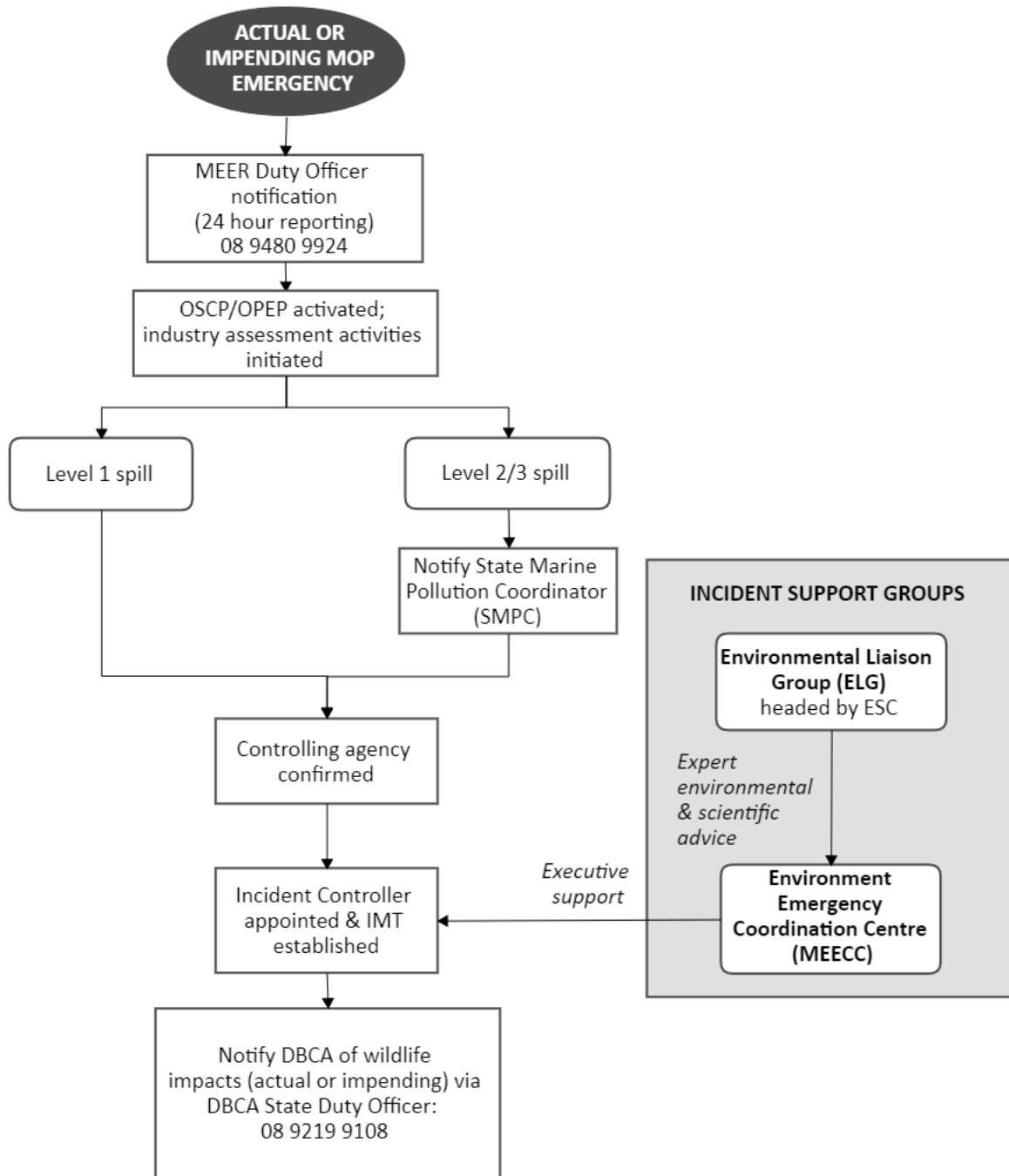
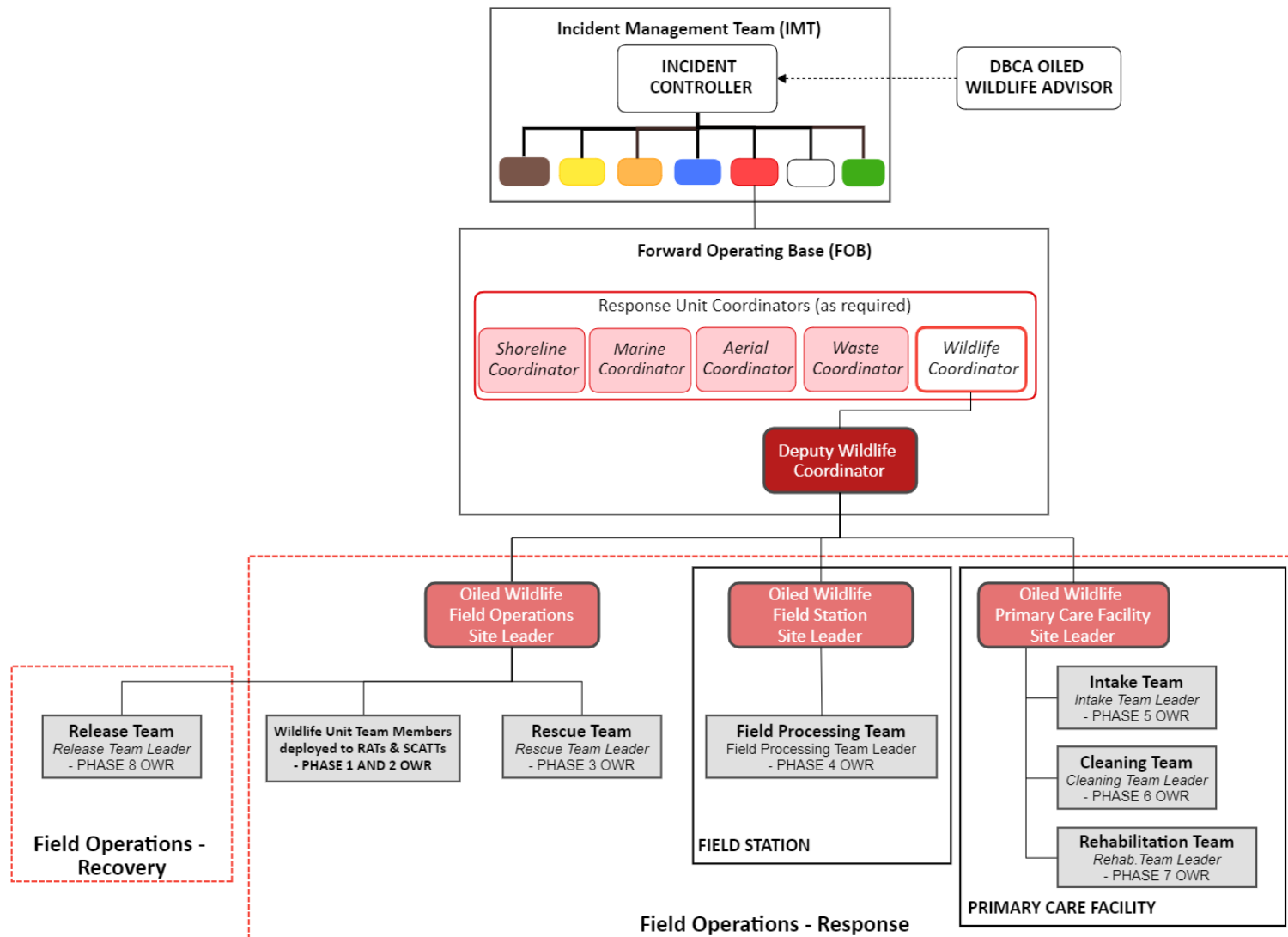


Figure 3: Notional OWR structure for a spill with high wildlife impact



3.2. Activation of the WAOWRP

The wildlife response arising from a MOP incident is managed by the Controlling Agency as designated in Table 1.

If a MOP incident causes potential, imminent or actual impact to wildlife, DBCA will receive formal notification following the activation of the SHP-MEE (Figure 4). The strategic point of contact within DBCA is the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA), who provides planning input to the Controlling Agency and IMT on the wildlife response. They can be contacted through the DBCA SDO ([08] 9219 9108), who will undertake to notify the DBCA OWA as soon as possible.

If notification of a MOP incident reaches DBCA through unofficial channels, it should be assumed that DoT has not yet been notified. In this instance, the DoT Maritime Environmental Emergency Response (MEER) Duty Officer should be notified via the 24-hour reporting number (08 9480 9924). The State Duty Officer should also be notified and will contact the Executive Director Regional and Fire Management Services (ED RFMS) in accordance with DBCA Corporate Guideline No. 6 *Reporting of and responding to emergencies and critical incidents*. The ED RFMS or delegate will notify the DBCA OWA or assume that role until the OWA is available.

The DBCA OWA will work with the IC or the Controlling Agency representative to determine the magnitude of the wildlife impact, based on the available data on the spill impact. The evaluation tool in Table 3 can assist in this determination. The plan will generally be activated where a medium or high wildlife impact is noted or anticipated (Figure 4).

In the first instance of an OWR, the ED RFMS will be notified of the activation of the plan and briefed by the DBCA OWA (Figure 5). Following the briefing, the ED RFMS will contact the relevant Regional Manager, who will work with the DBCA OWA to appoint a WC. The ED RFMS will inform and maintain communications with the DBCA Director General, Deputy Director General and Minister's Office of the MOP incident and DBCA's role in any wildlife response.

3.3. OWR if the WAOWRP is not activated

For MOP incidents where the wildlife impact is insufficient to require WAOWRP activation, DBCA will manage the wildlife response through internal incident response processes, while the DBCA OWA continues to monitor the situation in case escalation is required (Figure 4).

If the WAOWRP is not activated, the Controlling Agency may still require assistance from DBCA as the Jurisdictional Authority for interactions with WA wildlife under state legislation. The DBCA OWA will advise on these matters and will coordinate licensing, permits and approvals as required.

Figure 4: Initial notification of DBCA and activation of the WAOWRP

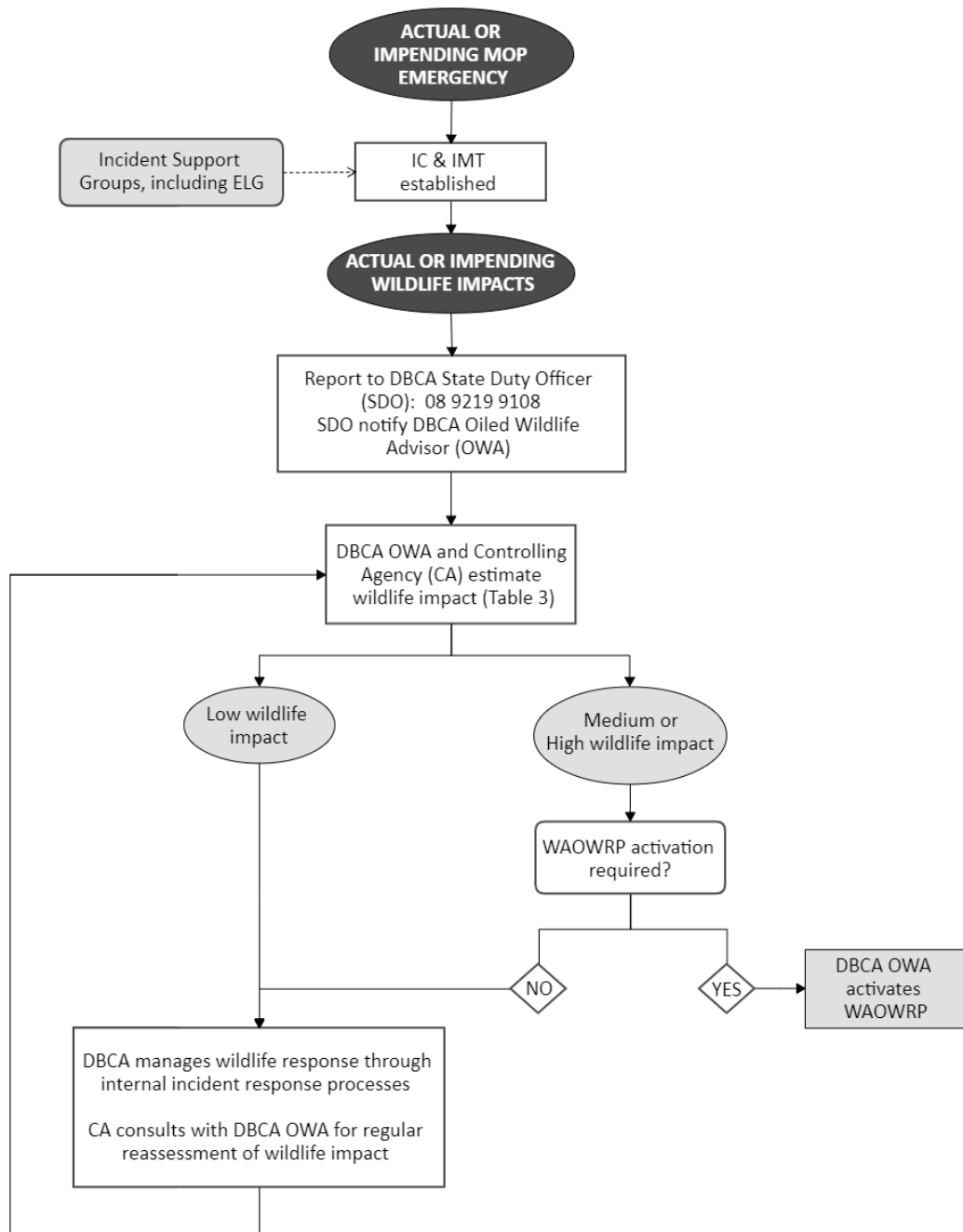


Table 3: Guide for rating the wildlife impact of an oil spill

Wildlife Impact Rating (circle rating for each criterion)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
What is the likely duration of the wildlife response?	< 3 days	3-10 days	> 10 days
What is the likely <u>total</u> intake of animals?	< 10	11-25	>25
What is the likely <u>daily</u> intake of animals?	0-2	2 to 5	>5
Are threatened species, or species protected by treaty, likely to be impacted, either directly or by pollution of habitat or breeding areas?	No	Yes - possible	Yes - likely
Is there likely to be a requirement for building primary care facility for treatment, cleaning and rehabilitation?	No	Yes - possible	Yes - likely

3.4. Initial response after WAOWRP Activation

The OWR resources mobilised will be determined by the nature and scale of the incident.

The IC will have activated the ESC and DBCA OWA before activation of the WAOWRP. Upon activation of the WAOWRP, the DBCA OWA will notify key staff (Figure 5) and coordinate the appointment of the WC. The relevant regional wildlife response plan may be activated by the WC at this time.

Even though the industry initial response will prioritise early and timely notification of DBCA of wildlife impacts, there will be a period of integration and alignment of responses. In terms of OWR, the WC is likely to play a key liaison role in the early stages. It is essential that this integration occurs within the framework of the single IMT response. The Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note and SHP-MEE contain information on the coordination of this handover and the management of cross-jurisdictional incidents.

The WC is the leading operations position for OWR in the FOB. According to the nature and scale of the incident, they may appoint Deputy WCs, Site Leaders and Team Leaders, and deploy Wildlife Unit personnel into teams (Figure 3).

There is likely to be media interest in wildlife impacts of a spill, therefore DBCA's Public Information and Corporate Affairs Branch will be briefed early by the DBCA OWA (Figure 5). Any DBCA communications on wildlife impacts must be undertaken through the Public Information Section of the IMT.

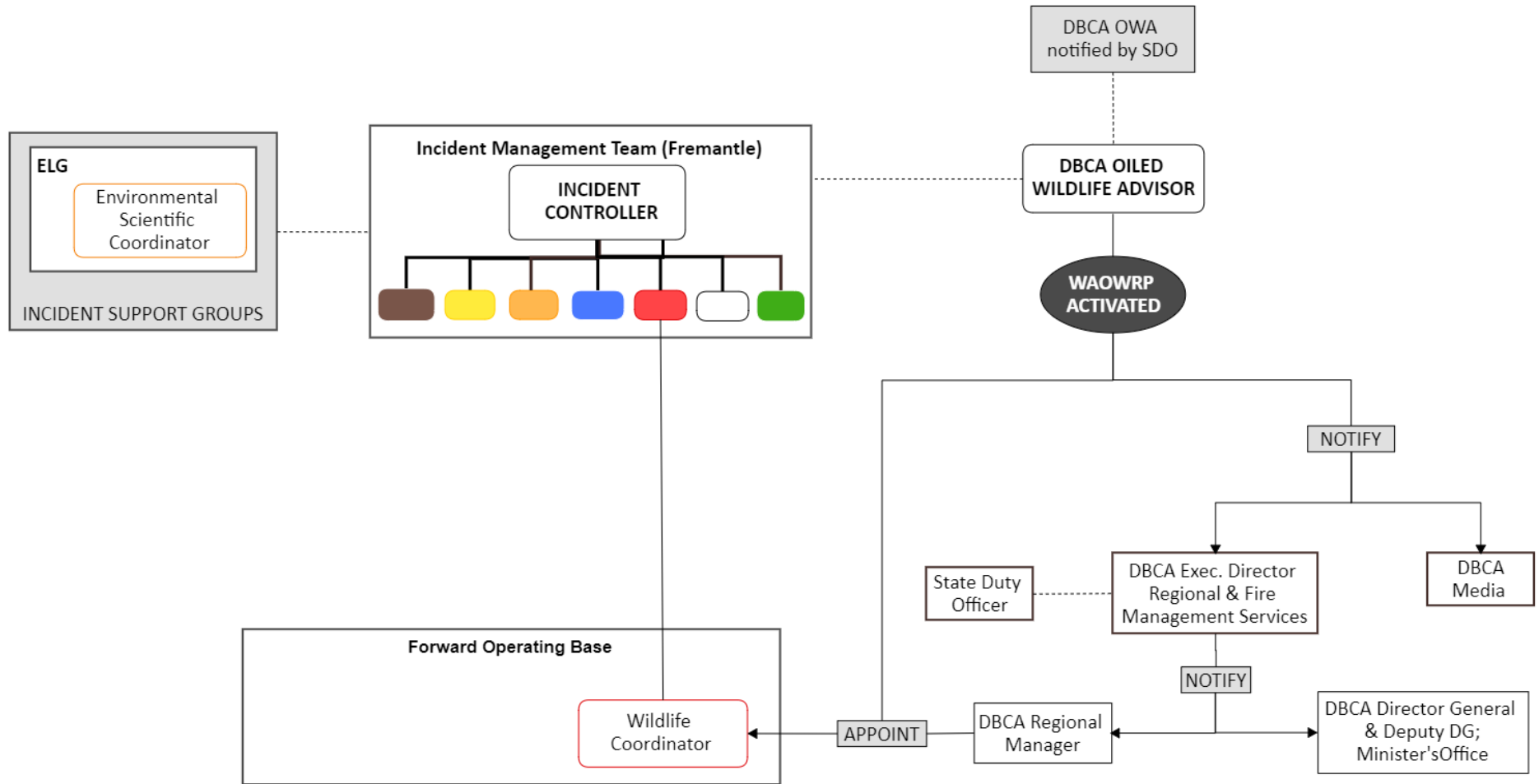
Early messaging pertaining to the OWR should:

- discourage the public from attending the site;
- describe the wildlife response process;
- provide direction on how the public or the community can assist the wildlife effort (e.g. donations to identified rehabilitation agencies or individuals);
- provide a means to inform the public of the wildlife response.

It is likely that the OWR will require significant support from the IMT in the initial stages of a spill with high wildlife impact. There will be a high demand for resourcing input to locate and appoint personnel with the necessary skill sets; specialised equipment must be acquired or deployed; facilities with significant infrastructure requirements will need to be established. High impacts to wildlife are also likely to attract a cascade of offers of voluntary help directed at DBCA and the wildlife unit. These offers must be referred to the IMT for management (see Section 2.3.1). The WC will identify the need for IMT support, focusing on OWR Phase 1-4 in the first instance, and will route requests for this input to the IMT through the Operations Officer. Appendix C contains aides memoires supplements for the various functions of the IMT as a quick reference to the specific considerations for an oiled wildlife response.

Public enquiries or reports relating to wildlife for Level 2/3 spills should be directed to the dedicated MEER Hotline number, 1300 966 459. This number will be communicated to the public through media statements, on social media and during related community engagements.

Figure 5: DBCA initial response on activation of the WAOWRP



3.5. OWR Personnel Requirements

Table 4 provides an indication of the number of personnel required to fill positions relative to the scale of the wildlife response. A team of 20 field personnel with roles in Phase 1-4 will provide a reasonable starting point if oiled wildlife casualties are anticipated.

3.5.1. OWR Skills and Competencies

The OWR requires involvement of personnel with skills and competencies relating to wildlife handling, husbandry and treatment, oiled wildlife response, and incident management. The recommended OWR skill sets for the various roles are shown in Table 5. Note that not all responders are required to have specialised skills with wildlife to perform their role in the OWR.

Specialist staff (licensed and registered veterinarians, veterinary nurses and rehabilitators) will become increasingly important to an effective response as the wildlife impact of a spill increases. It is recommended that the Field Processing team and the Intake team include a licensed and registered veterinarian with experience in assessing and treating wildlife.

3.5.2. On-Site Inductions and Training

All personnel in the Wildlife Unit will undergo an induction process on arrival at the incident. On site inductions and safety requirements will be determined by the Controlling Agency but will include an induction into health and safety practices and general oil spill response awareness as well as a sectional induction regarding the activities to be undertaken.

Each Wildlife Unit team member must sign an acknowledgement to a written risk assessment/job safety analysis/job hazard analysis which covers safety, legal requirements and the importance of recording all data.

Familiarisation with the relevant Manual guidelines, procedures and recording paperwork should be part of the induction process.

3.5.3. Health and Safety in the Wildlife Response

The health and safety of Wildlife Unit responders is managed by the CA as part of the overall Safety Management System of the incident. Wildlife Unit personnel are subject to the safety procedures, personal protective equipment requirements and training required for all MOP incident responders under the IMT. The Safety Section should ensure that a Wildlife Unit team member is appointed as a Safety representative to liaise on safety matters with the Safety section. Safety officers should be aware that the OWR is emotionally draining, physically demanding and may draw public and media scrutiny. Attention to the psychological wellbeing of responders during and after an incident is essential.

G-1 and G-2 of the Manual should be used as a resource to help inform safety and environmental analysis during the incident action planning cycle: *G-1 Workplace health and safety* contains a risk assessment of each phase of the wildlife response. *G-2 Biosecurity in oiled wildlife response* addresses the health and safety implications of biosecurity hazards when dealing with wildlife.

Table 4: Projected OWR personnel requirements

Role	Wildlife impact		
	Low	Medium	High
<i>IMT and Operational Management</i>			
DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor	1	1	1
Wildlife Coordinator	0	1	1
Deputy Wildlife Coordinator	0	0-1	2
<i>Site Leaders, Team Leaders and specialist staff:</i>			
OW Field Operations Site Leader	0-1	1	1
OW Field Station Site Leader		1	1
OW Primary Care Facility Site Leader		1	1
Rescue Team Leader		1	1
Field Processing Team Leader		1	1
Intake Team Leader		1	1
Cleaning Team Leader		0-1	1
Rehabilitation Team Leader		0-1	1
Release Team Leader		0-1	1
Veterinarian	0-1	1	2
Veterinary nurse	0	1	4
Licensed DBCA wildlife rehabilitator	0-1	2	4
<i>Team members:</i>			
WU Team Member - RATs and SCATTs	0-2	4	8
Rescue Team		8	16
Field Processing Team	0	3	6
Intake Team		6	12
Cleaning Team		6	10
Rehabilitation Team		6	12
Release Team		6	6
	6	55	93

Table 5: Recommended skills and competencies for OWR personnel

SKILL/COMPETENCY	DBCA OWA	WC & Deputy WC	Site Leader - OW Field Operations	Site Leader - OW Field Station	Site Leader - OW Primary Care Facility	Rescue & Cleaning Team Leaders	Field Processing & Intake Team Leaders	Rehabilitation & Release Team Leaders	Wildlife Unit Team Member
Introduction to AIIMS (or equivalent)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Experience in incident management	X	X	D	D	D				
AMOSC/DBCA training (or equivalent): OWR Introductory Course	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	D
AMOSC/DBCA training (or equivalent): OWR Advanced Field Course	D	D	X	X	X	D	D	D	D
AMOSC/DBCA training (or equivalent): Advanced OWR Management	X	X							
In depth understanding of OWR plans and relevant legislation	X	X	D	D	D				
Wildlife handling skills		D	X	D	D	X	X	X	X
Licensed DBCA wildlife rehabilitator								X	X (Phase 7)
Registered veterinarian or veterinary nurse							D		

Key: DBCA OWA = DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor; WC = Wildlife Coordinator; X = recommended minimum competency; D = desirable competency

3.6. Phases of Wildlife Response

This Section provides a summary of each phase of the OWR. DBCA procedures, guidelines, forms and templates relating to these activities are available in the Manual.

The movement of wildlife through the eight phases of OWR operations is illustrated in Figure 6.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Any deterrence, displacement or rescue activity involving wildlife in WA (living or dead) constitutes “disturbance” or “taking” of wildlife under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and will require authorisation through DBCA unless undertaken by licensed personnel. The DBCA OWA will expedite the process of granting interim licences or other authorities to undertake approved activities. No action specifically targeted at wildlife should occur without this authority.

3.6.1. Phase 1 – Wildlife Reconnaissance

Wildlife reconnaissance is the process of collecting and collating current and historical data on wildlife that are potentially or currently at risk from an MOP incident, to enable a targeted and effective OWR. In OPEPs and OSCPs, wildlife reconnaissance is often referred to as “monitoring”, or “assessment” and is part of a suite of activities for assessing the impact of a spill. Wildlife reconnaissance data inform the deployment of wildlife teams to undertake preventative actions and rescues (Phase 2 and 3) as required.

The WA Oil Spill Response Atlas (OSRA)

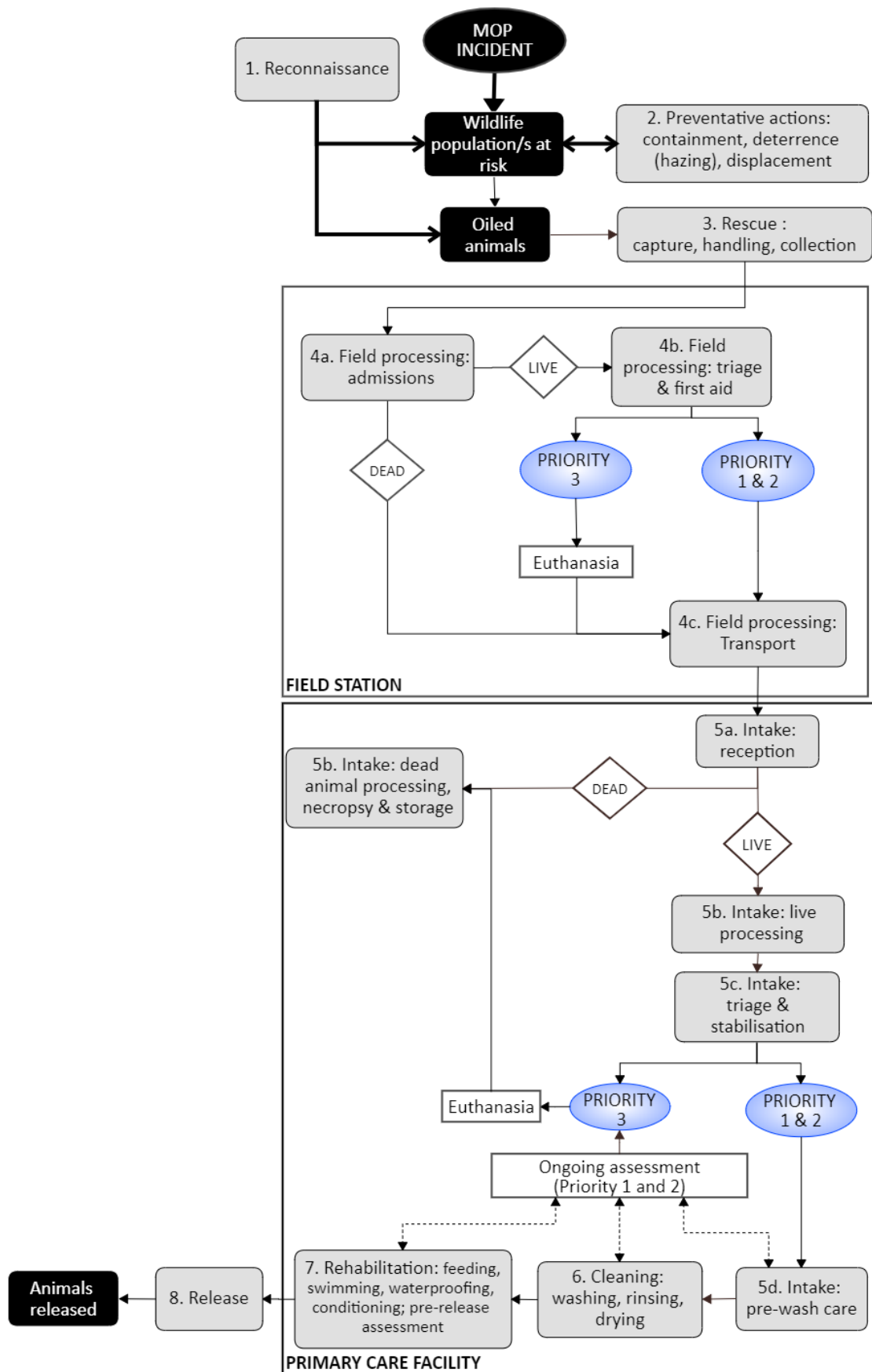
The OSRA Web Map Application is a database of environmental, logistical and oil spill response data which uses geographical information systems (GIS) to display datasets. It includes key wildlife habitat and distribution data that enables decision makers to identify known environmental sensitivities and wildlife reported in areas that may be impacted by a spill. Updated database information, and other sources of historical survey information, should be requested from DBCA to support the incident planning and intelligence activities. Some information on cultural sites of importance is incorporated into OSRA.

DBCA users who require ongoing access to OSRA as a planning tool for oil spill response should submit a registration form (<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/imatech/oil-spill-response-and-planning-tools.asp>) to the MEER Intelligence Officer via Marine.Pollution@transport.wa.gov.au.

Real-time information

Real-time wildlife reconnaissance is necessary to ground-truth information historical database information. Industry proponents are required to maintain Operational Monitoring Plans (OMPs) and Scientific Monitoring Plans (SMPs) which provide detailed guidance to monitoring from the onset of a MOP incident. These plans will drive reconnaissance activities initiated by the polluter before the WAOWRP response is mobilised and will continue until termination criteria are met.

Figure 6: Wildlife movement through the operational Phases of the OWR.



To ensure a systematic approach to assessment, the affected shoreline and intertidal habitat are divided into *sectors*, with a series of *segments* within each sector. Sectors are considered individual worksites under the management of a Sector Commander; these are usually determined based on practical considerations such as beach access, equipment locations and natural features. Sectors are divided into segments to facilitate collection of information.

Wildlife Unit personnel are deployed within incident strike teams to undertake Phase 1 activities (Figure 3). *Rapid Assessment Teams* (RATs) carry out initial, rapid assessment of affected sectors, to enable early direction of more detailed and systematic response. Wildlife Unit personnel may be involved in RATs to provide early reconnaissance and interpretation of wildlife findings. *Shore Cleanup Assessment Technique Teams* (SCATs) undertake assessment of polluted shoreline sector by sector, to systematically characterise the nature of any oil pollution, including wildlife impacts. SCATs may include Wildlife Unit team members who will undertake detailed reconnaissance including habitat assessment, identification of oiled and non-oiled individuals and identification of at-risk habitat (see P-1 *Wildlife Reconnaissance* in the Manual).

3.6.2. Phase 2 – Preventative Actions

Preventative actions encompass all activities that prevent oiled wildlife from getting oiled. *Deterrence* (also called *hazing*) is the process of discouraging animals from visiting oiled areas, or encouraging them to move into unoiled, low risk areas; *displacement* (or *pre-emptive capture*) involves the physical removal of at-risk wildlife from the spill environment.

The WC will recommend the incorporation of preventative actions into the Incident Action Plan based on a range of considerations, including human and animal safety, spill and environmental conditions, and the species present or likely to be at risk. For more detail on considerations for Phase 2 activities, see P-2 *Preventative actions* in the Manual.

3.6.3. Phase 3 – Wildlife Rescue

Wildlife rescue is the process of retrieving oiled wildlife, both live and dead, from the sites of pollution. Depending on the location of the oil, Oiled Wildlife Rescue Teams (OWRTs) may be deployed via vessel to undertake water rescues, or on land for shoreline rescues.

The capture and handling of live wildlife should only be undertaken by trained, authorised personnel within the Wildlife Unit who have the skills and equipment to conduct rescues safely, with the minimum of stress to live animals.

Collection of dead animals is a critical part of the rescue response as it informs the environmental and biological impact of the spill, improves understanding of the effects of oil on wildlife, provides evidence for cost recovery and prosecution, and assists in removing oil and carcass-related hazards from the environment.

P-3 *Wildlife Rescue* in the Manual details the procedures for safe and effective rescue.

3.6.4. Phase 4 – Wildlife Field Processing

Phase 4 encompasses the management of oiled wildlife, both live and dead, from rescue until transfer to a primary care facility (PCF). See P-4 *Wildlife Field Processing* of the Manual for related procedures.

It is a reality of OWR that capacity to respond may constrain the ability to save every animal affected by a spill, particularly in the early stages. *Triage* is the process of prioritising and sorting animals for treatment based on their health, welfare, conservation value and resource availability. Triage will designate each animal to one of the following priorities:

Priority 1: good chance of successful rehabilitation; treat first.

Priority 2: reasonable chance of successful rehabilitation; treat after Priority 1 cases.

Priority 3: poor chance of successful rehabilitation; to be euthanased.

Triage is performed regularly and repeatedly throughout an individual's time in care, as demands on resources change and the intensiveness of care that can be provided for each individual changes accordingly (Figure 6). Euthanasia is part of the triage process and is critical for the optimal welfare management of large populations, where removing animals that are less likely to survive enables resources to be directed towards those more likely to survive. G-4 *OWR Euthanasia Plan* in the Manual provides guidance on this matter.

Ideally, a veterinarian or veterinary nurse should be appointed as Field Processing Team Leader (see Table 5) to facilitate early, expert triage and treatment, including euthanasia of individuals with a poor prognosis.

3.6.5. Phase 5 – Wildlife Intake

Wildlife intake refers to the process of admission, evidence collection and triage that normally occurs at a PCF after removal from the field. While Phase 4 Field Processing concentrates on rapid early intervention, triage and first aid, Phase 5 involves more systematic, expert case management by veterinary staff, including stabilisation of cases until they are fit enough for Phase 6 (cleaning). Ideally, the Intake Team Leader should be a veterinarian with extensive experience with wildlife (see Appendix B).

P-5i and P-5ii of the Manual outline the intake processes for live and dead animals, respectively.

3.6.6. Phase 6 – Wildlife Cleaning

Animals must be cleaned to remove external oil or other contaminants, thus preventing further toxic effects and restoring insulation and flight functions. See P-6 *Wildlife Cleaning* in the Manual for specific procedures.

The cleaning process is very stressful, and animals must meet pre-established health criteria before being considered fit to withstand cleaning. The procedures for washing, rinsing and drying vary slightly between birds, mammals and reptiles, but in all cases the success of the operation will depend on access to enough trained personnel and appropriate facilities, as outlined in G-6 *Setting up a primary care facility* in the Manual.

3.6.7. Phase 7 – Wildlife Rehabilitation

Wildlife in care must be provided with a species-appropriate environment and husbandry to enable return to the wild with comparable levels of fitness and behaviour as observed in their wild counterparts. This whole conditioning process is called *rehabilitation*.

The requirements for rehabilitation of wildlife will vary greatly depending on the size and circumstances of a spill and the species affected. Although there may be the capacity to utilise existing wildlife care facilities if they are appropriate and available, it is possible that facility construction will be necessary for larger or longer-term incidents (see Section 4). It is likely that rehabilitation facilities will be required for a period of time beyond the other aspects of the oil spill response, particularly if there is a need to wait for physiological processes such as moulting to occur.

Rehabilitation of wild animals is a specialist skill. Observations, handling, medication and record keeping should be performed by experienced rehabilitators and veterinary personnel with knowledge of species requirements and captive management techniques.

3.6.8. Phase 8 – Wildlife Release

Wildlife cannot be released until a) they are fully recovered and fit to return to the wild; and b) their habitats are remediated and deemed clear from further risk of oiling. In cases such as leaking uncapped wells or leaking tankers this can take many months, resulting in a need for housing of wildlife for extended periods.

Releases require considerable advanced planning, as well as coordination between the rehabilitation effort, jurisdictional authorities and the overall incident response. Under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, a person must not release wildlife in any part of WA unless they have lawful authority to do so. This authorisation should be sought early in the rehabilitation process through consultation with the WC and DBCA OWA.

Wildlife must meet specific health and physiological criteria and pass a pre-release assessment to be considered fit for release. The considerations for effective assessment and release are addressed in P-8 of the Manual, *Phase 8 Release*.

3.7. Demobilisation of the Oiled Wildlife Response

The IC will be responsible for determining the timing of demobilisation of an OWR. DBCA'S WC will liaise with the IMT through the OWA to provide advice in respect to this matter.

Demobilisation of the OWR will generally lag behind that of the wider spill response because cleaning, treatment and rehabilitation of wildlife can extend over weeks or months. Rehabilitation facilities will generally be required for some three weeks after the admission of the last animal.

Factors determining the timing of demobilisation will include:

- the numbers of affected wildlife still being found (if any) and the cut-off below which formal rescue efforts will be suspended;
- the numbers and health of affected wildlife and the need for ongoing cleaning and rehabilitation;
- the condition of impacted environment and its capacity to support released wildlife;

- sign-off by the IC providing assurance that habitats to which wildlife are to be returned are no longer contaminated.

The demobilisation of the OWR will include:

- ensuring that all animals have been released to the wild, or transferred to other facilities if there are too few to justify keeping the PCF operational;
- debriefing and standing down Wildlife Unit personnel;
- ensuring that all evidence gathered is provided to the Investigations unit;
- ensuring that completed animal records, incident records, personnel records and cost recovery paperwork have been duly authorised and forwarded to the Logistics Section for processing/archiving;
- dismantling temporary facilities or returning built facilities to their pre-response condition. Steps should be taken to minimise any associated hazards, including biosecurity and zoonotic risks.

4. OWR FACILITIES

The facilities required for an effective, welfare-based wildlife response are unique to the task and require considerable planning, and close consideration of the likely MOP scenarios, particularly in terms of access and proximity to infrastructure. This section outlines the likely scenarios for facility structure for the OWR in WA.

4.1. Oiled Wildlife Field Station

A field station is likely to be required in most cases of a Level 2 or 3 OWR. It serves as:

- a centralisation point for wildlife collected by rescue teams;
- a first aid station for addressing the immediate health and welfare needs of oiled wildlife through rapid triage, treatment or euthanasia;
- a place of shelter and quiet for animals prior to transport to a PCF;
- a bridging wildlife response facility close to the site of pollution if polluted areas are remote from a centre of infrastructure.
- a location for set-down of field equipment required for Phase 1-4 OWR.

If a PCF is not required or is unavailable, a field station also acts as a site for undertaking activities usually undertaken within a PCF. This might occur if the polluted area is offshore or has restricted access (see Section 4.3). Alternatively, if the field station is located close to the required infrastructure, it could evolve into a primary care facility over time.

Ideally, a field station should be established within 24 hours of plan activation, as close as possible to the area where wildlife is being rescued.

4.2. Primary Care Facility (PCF)

If an oil spill has significant wildlife impacts, a PCF will be required for the treatment, cleaning and rehabilitation of oiled animals. A PCF is likely to be required for incidents with high and medium wildlife impact.

A PCF serves as a location for:

- secure and species-appropriate long-term wildlife cleaning and holding facilities;
- thorough assessment, triage and treatment of wildlife cases;
- specialised wildlife management infrastructure, including post mortem facilities, mobile washing units and veterinary services for long term care;
- collection of photographic and oil sample evidence from wildlife;
- a media and public relations hub for the wildlife response.

Factors which may be support the establishment of a PCF include:

- a high total intake or daily turnover of animals;
- large numbers of oiled animals requiring cleaning;
- a need for long term rehabilitation e.g. holding of unoiled populations pending environmental cleanup;
- a pollution incident close to an urban centre, where establishing a separate field station is less critical, and a single PCF can fulfil all OWR requirements.

The requirements for appropriate facilities can be met using permanent facilities, buildings of opportunity or mobile facilities. There are no permanent purpose-built facilities for OWR in WA, so the establishment of a PCF is likely to involve a combination of the latter two options. OWR readiness therefore requires careful prior consideration to identify prospective sites in key areas. Regional OWR plans may include additional local information on potential sites for such a facility.

Early in a spill incident it may be difficult to determine how many animals have been affected so it is important that the capacity to scale up to a PCF can occur rapidly if the necessity is identified. A delay in access to an appropriate facility that is ready to receive animals as soon as it is needed is one of the most common roadblocks to success of an OWR. Preparations should begin as soon as it is deemed likely that there will be wildlife that require cleaning and rehabilitation, with a view to having cleaning and rehabilitation facilities operational within 72 hours.

Building a PCF represents an escalation of the response and its service and infrastructure demands must not be underestimated. For further information relating to PCF set up and requirements see G-6 *Setting up a primary care facility* in the Manual.

4.3. Field processing and wildlife intake in remote areas

Field processing and wildlife intake may present significant feasibility issues when MOP incidents occur in remote areas (e.g. offshore islands, offshore oil and gas constructions, inaccessible coastline), due to difficulties in access and lack of infrastructure. Although the OWR in a remote MOP incident may change to accommodate resource and logistic constraints, the priorities of human safety, animal welfare, evidence collection and documentation remain the same.

The logistics of the OWR in these scenarios should be addressed as a fundamental part of contingency planning in remote areas of risk. Industry OWR planning for offshore populations should consider establishing offshore stockpiles of equipment and transportable facilities (e.g. shipping containers) to enable the rapid activation of field stations or “on-water” facilities for oiled wildlife management (see P-4 of the Manual). Such facilities can be bolstered over time using a range of functional mobile units which can support response staff for several weeks at a time. Alternatively, animals can be transported to a facility in a more developed area once stabilised.

Remote OWR planning should also include consideration of key personnel requirements for the response and how to recruit and enable site access to these personnel. In some scenarios, it may be necessary for the remote area field station to fulfil all aspects of OWR normally undertaken from a PCF. In such instances the procedures outlined in P-5i *Intake – admissions & live animal processing* and P-5ii *Intake – dead animal processing* in the Manual should be followed as closely as possible within the constraints of the situation.

For further detail on field operations related to specific wildlife groups, wildlife transport and field processing, refer to the Manual.

5. RECOVERY

5.1. Post-release monitoring of wildlife

Post-release monitoring of rehabilitated wildlife is important for understanding the short- and long-term environmental impacts of oil exposure, and the effectiveness of the triage and rehabilitation response, thus enabling improvement of procedures for future ecosystem management and OWR efforts.

Plans for post-release monitoring of rehabilitated wildlife should be well documented, and should occur within a rigorous scientific and ethical framework. The standard processes for wildlife research in WA will apply, with monitoring projects identified and proposed by researchers (within DBCA and outside of it), based on the desired learning outcomes from the incident, and carried out under the appropriate licence.

The DBCA OWA will be responsible for coordinating planning and authorisation for any post-release wildlife monitoring projects. This will include a consideration of the merits of pre-release animal identification or marking to the desired monitoring outcomes.

5.2. Environmental Monitoring

Under the SHP-MEE the Controlling Agency has the responsibility to implement a post spill scientific monitoring program, which includes monitoring of wildlife populations.

There is no single guidance document for recovery phase monitoring of oil spills or oiled wildlife in Australia because responsibility varies depending on the sector, jurisdiction and agency. The SMPC (in consultation with the ESC and SMEERC), will provide advice and approve proposed monitoring programs (including any wildlife monitoring), prior to implementation. The Scientific Monitoring Plans maintained by industry proponents, outline systematic and quantitative evaluations to be undertaken in the event of a spill relating to their activities, which will assist in informing the SMPC.

The SMPC may appoint a Recovery Coordinator to work with the ESC in the recovery phase.

5.3. Post Incident Analysis

The HMA/SMPC, in consultation with the Controlling Agency, will undertake a post-incident analysis. This will include a collation of responder experiences, formal debrief outcomes and reports in accordance with AMSA guidelines. DBCA will be included in formal debriefing activities.

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WA OWR PLAN

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT



1. DBCA STOCKPILES – PROJECTED INVENTORY

This is a projection only of the inventory of the WA metropolitan DBCA OWR equipment stockpile currently in the development and procurement phase. This stockpile will be co-located with DoT’s oil spill stockpiles in Fremantle. For information on current status, contact the DBCA OWA (see WAOWRP Section 2.4.1).

The initial response will also require equipment which is not stockpiled – see Appendix A Section 2.1.

1.1. Oiled Wildlife Field Kit

The equipment listed below will be stored in a dedicated Oiled Wildlife Field Station Trailer located with DoT stockpiles in Fremantle, and will supply the Field Station and Phase 1-4 in an OWR.

1.1.1	TRAILER SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT
	Vehicle gear and tools
2	Combination Lock
4	Tie Down Ratchet Straps
4	Trailer Chocks
1	Jockey Wheel Chock
1	Jack
1	Trailer Coupling Lock
1	Tyre Brace
1	Tool Kit
QTY	Rags
	Shelter and structures
1	3m x 3m Gazebo
1	3m x 6m Gazebo
6	3m Gazebo Side Walls
10	Gazebo Weights
1	Bunding – 4m x 2.4m
1	Bunding – 1.6m x 1.2m
10	Star Pickets
1	Star Picket Driver
4	Traffic Cones
20	Tent Pegs
2	Folding Tables
2	Folding Benches
3	Zone Marking Tarps (Red, Yellow, Green)
1	Black Plastic (Roll)
2	Tarps (Blue)
	Furniture and setup
2	Bin (Yellow)
1	Hand Trolley (Collapsible)
1	Engle Fridge
1	Urn
1	Portable lighting tower
1	Power Boards
2	Power lead
1	Honda Generator
1	20L Fuel Jerry (empty for transportation)
2	Entry Signs
2	Exit Signs
1	Absorbent Mat (Roll)
1	Tube safe matting (roll)
100	Absorbent Pads
50	Contaminated Waste Bags
	Wildlife equipment
20	Pet Packs - Flat pack one piece cardboard or corflute
2	Pet pack large soft-sided
1	Playpen soft-sided (e.g. Pawever Pets portable soft pet playpen XL)
2	Plastic tubs to hold turtles

1.1.2	DECONTAMINATION TUBS X 2
15	Absorbent Pads
1	Swarfega Wipes – Red
1	Caution tape (Roll)
50	General Purpose Wipes
1	Boot Brush
QTY	Zip Ties
1	De-Solv-It (700ml)
5	Waste Disposal Bags
50	Disposable Gloves – L
50	Disposable Gloves – M
1	Trauma Shears

1.1.3	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TUBS
	PPE TUB 1: WADERS
4	Pair Waders
	PPE TUB 2: APRONS
4	Heavy Duty Vinyl Aprons
QTY	Disposable Plastic Aprons
	PPE TUB 3: FOOTWEAR
QTY	Tyvek boot covers
	PPE TUB 4: COVERALLS
25	Coveralls – M
	PPE TUB 5: COVERALLS
25	Coveralls – XL
	PPE TUB 6: COVERALLS
25	Coveralls – 3XL
	PPE TUB 7: GLOVES
20	Heavy duty PVC elbow length
20	Alphatec – size 8 & 9
10	Riggers / Leather – M & L
100	Disposable – M & L
	PPE TUB 8: GENERAL PPE
QTY	Hearing Protection
25	P2 Masks
4	Goggles
4	Face Shields
10	Safety Glasses – Clear
10	Safety Glasses – Tinted
10?	High Vis Vests
1.1.4	GENERAL CHEMICALS/HYGIENE
Qty	General Purpose hand wipes
Qty	Paper Towel
1	Solvol heavy duty hand cleaner
2	70% alcohol (min) hand gel 1L
1	Dishwashing Liquid
4	Plastic Spray bottles (empty) 500ml
1	Scourers
1	Scrubbing brush
1	long handled dish scrubber
1	10L Bucket with lid
3	9L plastic buckets
Qty	Chux Wipes
qty	Plastic bin liners 50L

1.1.5	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
2	Red Tabards (Site Leaders)
1	Heat Stress Monitor
2	Duct Tape
4	A4 Clipboards
2 box	Ballpoint Pens
1 box	Lead pencil with eraser end
1	pencil sharpener
1 box	Sharpie fine point marker
1	Roll String / Twine
2	Stationery Scissors
Qty	Cable Ties
Qty	Bulldog Clips Medium and Large
2	Staplers and staples
2	Roll masking tape
2	Roll gaffer tape
2	Roll sticky tape
Qty	A4 plastic sheet protectors
50	Plastic A4 document wallets
50	Velcro adhesive dots
Qty	Post-it notes
Qty	Note Pads (lined)
Qty	Envelopes DL (self-sealing)
1	Magnetic Whiteboard
4	Whiteboard Markers
1	Digital wall clock
1.1.6	FIELD OPERATIONS TEAM BAGS X 4
	<i>Recording, stationery and OWR operations</i>
1	Binoculars
1	Torch
1	Head Torch
1	Document folder (For adding relevant forms/labels)
1	A4 clipboard
1	Notebook and Pens
1	String
Qty	Zip ties
Qty	Pipe cleaners
2	Permanent Markers
3	Aluminium foil in ziplock bags (Dead animal "pickup packs")
	<i>PPE</i>
2	Pair work gloves and belt clip
2	Safety Glasses
2	Hearing protection
2	High Vis Vest
4	Chemical gloves
2	Sunhats
Qty	Disposable nitrile gloves
Qty	Tyvek Overboots
2	Tyvek Coveralls
2	P2 Masks
	<i>Hardware</i>
2	Contaminated Waste Bags
1	Roll fluorescent flagging tape
1	Roll Caution Tape
1	Steel tape measure
1	Trimming blade retractable

1.1.7	FIELD PROCESSING TUB 1
	<i>Recording and animal tagging</i>
1	Storage clipboard Phase 4 containing relevant forms / labels
1	Evidence tape
QTY	numbered flat spiral leg bands: size 6 white, size 9 blue, size 12 yellow
QTY –	TAB bands® 5/8” : Orange, White, Yellow, Blue, Pink
	<i>Animal handling & containment</i>
4	LED head torch
50	Cloth Nappies
10	Small bath towel (70cm x 120cm)
Qty	Old Newspapers
20	pillow slips or calico bags large 70 x 45cm
QTY	pipe cleaner 15cm (for securing bags)
5	Single bed sheet
12	XL bulldog clip (5.1mm) for fastening sheets to holding pens
	<i>Additional PPE</i>
4	Leather riggers gloves for handling animals
4	Hearing protection
	<i>Assessment and stabilisation</i>
2	Stethoscope
1	Hanging scales 1kg: Spring scale Pesola medio 1000g x 10g
1	Pet scales: Digital up to 10kg, 1g increments
3	Thermometer: Digital clinical rapid
2	Plastic ruler
2	thermo-cup insulated approx. 500ml
1	kitchen timer digital
2	medical pen light
2	Hot water bottles
2	Plastic measuring jug 1.4L
1	Kettle - electric
4	plastic kidney dish 255mm (600ml)
1	wash bottle for flushing eyes e.g. LDPE laboratory wash bottle 250ml
1	cutting board
2	Dawn Blue Ultra detergent 56 oz (2.66L)

1.1.8	FIELD PROCESSING TUB 2
	Medical consumables:
1	Syringe pack: 10 plastic disposable syringes each of the following sizes: Ultrafine 0.5ml insulin syringes (BD) with needle Eccentric tip: 1ml, 3ml, 5ml, 10ml, 20ml, 35ml Catheter tip O ring: 50-60 ml
1	Needle pack: 15 single use needles each of the following sizes: 25G 16mm; 23G, 22G and 20G x 25mm; 18G 38mm
15	18G 38mm single use blunt (flushing) needles (BD)
1 box each	scalpel blade #22 and #10 x 100
10	fluorescein sterile ophthalmic strips
6	gauze swabs 7.5x7.5cm x 100
2	cotton buds 6" x 100
1	sharps disposal unit 1.4L or larger
Qty	Zip Lock Bags
Qty	Blueys (disposable incontinence sheets) 58 x 91cm
3	Disposable nail brushes
	Wound management pack:
1	cohesive bandage (e.g. Vetrap® or Coban®) 7.5cm
1	cohesive bandage (e.g. Vetrap® or Coban®) 5cm
1	Fixomull® bandage 5cm x 10m
1	Duoderm® extra thin dressing 10cm x 10cm sheets
2	Melolite® 7.5 x 5cm non-adhesive dressing sheet
1	Micropore® paper tape 25mm
1	Micropore® paper tape 12.7mm
1	rigid strapping tape 25mm
2	Softban® padding 5cm
1	orthopaedic 2" stockinette (e.g. Tricofix®)
	Gavage pack:
6	gavage needle various sizes: 16-20G, 1-3"
3 each size	gavage tubes 16" (40.6cm) red rubber: 5Fr, 8 Fr
6 each size	gavage tubes 16" (40.6cm) red rubber: 14Fr and 18Fr
6 each size	gavage tubes 16" (40.6cm) red rubber: 22Fr, 24 Fr, 26Fr
6	tube adaptor – large Xmas trees female to fit 20-40Fr
6	tube adaptor – small Xmas trees female to fit 10-20Fr
2	KY gel
4	gag device small – guitar picks
	Sampling pack:
1	aluminium foil extra wide 5m x 44cm
6	non sterile plastic containers small (60-100ml)
4	non sterile plastic containers med (200ml)
2	non sterile plastic containers lge (500ml)
1	wooden tongue depressors for collecting oil samples x 100
	Instrument pack:
1	Field instrument kit containing: 2 x mosquito forceps 12.5cm 1 x straight haemostats 5-6" 1 x forceps rat tooth 13-14cm 4 x disposable plastic forceps 13-14cm 1 x surgical scissors - straight Mayo 5.5" 1 x bandage scissors 1 x instrument tray

1.1.9	PHASE 1-2 TEAM TRUNK (RECONNAISSANCE & PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS)
	Recording, stationery & Phase 1-2 operations
1	Storage clipboard Phase 1 and 2 (Containing relevant forms / labels)
4	Hazing activity signage
6	Bird deterrent reflectors / devices
	Additional PPE
4	Hard Hat (with wide brim)
4	Pair work gloves and belt clip
4	Hearing Protection
6	Chemical Gloves
2	Sunhats
4	Personal flotation device
	Hardware
4	Contaminated Waste Bags
1	Roll Fluorescent flagging Tape
1	Roll Caution Tape
1	Roll Shade Cloth
2	Bunting Tape (flags)
Qty	Small Star Pickets
Qty	Wooden Stakes
2	Foldable spade
1	Trimming blade retractable

1.1.10	PHASE 3 RESCUE TEAM TRUNK
	Recording, stationery & Phase 3 operations
1	Storage clipboard Phase 3 (Containing relevant forms / labels)
1	aluminium foil extra wide 5m x 44cm
2	Capture nets
1	dip net - long/telescopic handle
15	cloth nappies
3	small bath towels
20	calico bags medium 40 x 30cm
20	pillow slips or calico bags large 70 x 45cm
QTY	pipe cleaners 15cm (for securing bags)
Qty	old newspapers
5	hessian sacks
Qty	Zip Lock Bags
8	Contaminated Waste Bags
1	Spill Mat 1m x 1m (For transport of animals in vehicle)
1	Trimming blade retractable
	Additional PPE
4	Pair work gloves and belt clip
4	Hearing Protection
4	Chemical Gloves
2	Sunhats
2	Personal flotation device
	Phase 3 equipment loose in trailer (see "trailer specific equipment")
	<i>Plastic Tubs to hold turtles</i>
	<i>Pet Packs</i>
	<i>Pet pack large soft-sided</i>

1.2. Oiled Wildlife Primary Care Facility Kit

The equipment listed below will be stored in the DoT oiled wildlife washing container located with DoT stockpiles in Fremantle, and will supply the PCF (Phase 5-7) in an OWR.

1.2.1	OW WASHING CONTAINER SETUP EQUIPMENT
3	Wash Stands with tubs and steel grills
1	Waste water tank (Fastank® or similar)
1	Sump tank
1	Sump pump with float
1	Sump Pump Hose
1	Waste Water Hose
1	Waste Outlet Hose
3	Waste water pipes for wash tubs
1	20kg Gas Bottle (empty for transportation) for gas heaters
3	Terminals for Gas Califonts
1	Shovel
1	Pick
3	Wash hoses and nozzles
2	Power lead
1	Honda Generator
1	20L Fuel Jerry (empty for transportation)
1	Garden Hose (on coil with connector ends)
1	Spirit Level (1200mm)
1	Entry Steps
40	Dunnage Blocks (200x75x800)
1	Combination Lock
10	Tie Down Ratchet Straps
3	Tie Down Webbing
2	Jack
2	Tape Measure retractable
QTY	Container Lifting Slings / Chains

1.2.2	FACILITY EQUIPMENT
	Vehicle gear and tools
1	Tool Kit
1	WD 40 (can)
1	Silicone spray can
QTY	Rags
	Shelter and structures
2	3m x 3m Gazebo
2	3m x 6m Gazebo
14	3m Gazebo Side Walls
20	Gazebo Weights
1	Bunding – 4m x 2.4m
1	Bunding – 1.6m x 1.2m
10	Star Pickets
1	Star Picket Driver
10	Traffic Cones
20	Tent Pegs
4	Folding Tables
4	Folding Benches
3	Zone Marking Tarps (Red, Yellow, Green)
2	Black Plastic (Roll)
4	Tarps (Blue)
4	15m flag bunting
4	Caution tape (roll)
6	Duct tape
4	Line marking paint
1	Rope 10m
	Furniture and setup equipment
4	Bin (Yellow)
1	Hand Trolley (Collapsible)
1	Engle Fridge
1	Urn
1	Portable lighting tower
2	Power Boards
1	Portable whiteboard
2	Magnetic flexible whiteboard 1m
1	Digital wall clock
4	Entry Signs
4	Exit Signs
2	Absorbent Mat (Roll)
200	Absorbent Pads
100	Contaminated Waste Bags
1	Broom
1	Dustpan and brush
1	Garden hose (on coil with connector ends and spray connection)
	Wildlife equipment
30	Pet Packs - Flat pack one piece cardboard or corflute
2	Playpen soft-sided (e.g. Pawever Pets portable soft pet playpen XL)
2	Plastic tubs to hold turtles
pallet	Dawn Blue Ultra detergent 56 oz (2.66L)
2	Portable pet/paddle pools

1.2.3	DECONTAMINATION TUBS X 2
15	Absorbent Pads
1	Swarfega Wipes – Red
1	Caution tape (Roll)
50	General Purpose Wipes
1	Boot Brush
QTY	Zip Ties
1	De-Solv-It (700ml)
5	Waste Disposal Bags
50	Disposable Gloves – L
50	Disposable Gloves – M
1	Trauma Shears

1.2.4	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TUBS
	PPE TUB 1: BOOTS AND OVERBOOTS
4	Chemical Over-boots / Gum Boots – M
4	Chemical Over-boots / Gum Boots – L
4	Chemical Over-boots / Gum Boots – XL
	PPE TUB 2: WADERS
1	Pair Waders
	PPE TUB 3: APRONS
6	Heavy Duty Vinyl Aprons
QTY	Disposable Plastic Aprons
	PPE TUB 4: OVERBOOTS
QTY	Tyvek boot covers
	PPE TUB 5: COVERALLS
25	Coveralls – M
	PPE TUB 6: COVERALLS
25	Coveralls – XL
	PPE TUB 7: COVERALLS
25	Coveralls – 3XL
	PPE TUB 8: GLOVES
20	Heavy duty PVC elbow length
20	Alphatec – size 8 & 9
10	Riggers / Leather – M & L
100	Disposable – M & L
1 box	Shoulder Length Disposable Obstetric Gloves
	PPE TUB 9: GENERAL PPE
QTY	Hearing Protection
10	P2 Masks
6	Face Shields
15	Safety Glasses – Clear
15	Safety Glasses – Tinted
6	High Vis Vests

1.2.5	GENERAL CHEMICALS/HYGIENE
Qty	General Purpose hand wipes
Qty	Paper Towel
2	Solvol heavy duty hand cleaner
2	70% alcohol (min) hand gel 1L
2	Dishwashing Liquid (generic, not for washing animals)
4	Plastic Spray bottles (empty) 500ml
1	Scourers
2	Scrubbing brush
2	long handled dish scrubber
2	10L Bucket with lid
3	9L plastic buckets
Qty	Chux Wipes
qty	Plastic bin liners 50L

1.2.6	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
4	Red Tabards (Site and Team Leaders)
1	Heat Stress Monitor
4	A4 Clipboards
2 box	Ballpoint Pens
1 box	Lead pencil with eraser end
2	pencil sharpener
1 box	Sharpie fine point marker
1	Roll String / Twine
3	Stationery Scissors
Qty	Cable Ties
Qty	Bulldog Clips Medium and Large
3	Staplers and staples
6	Roll masking tape
6	Roll gaffer tape
3	Roll sticky tape
Qty	A4 plastic sheet protectors
50	Plastic A4 document wallets
50	Velcro adhesive dots
Qty	Post-it notes
Qty	Note Pads (lined)
Qty	Envelopes DL (self-sealing)
6	Whiteboard Markers

1.2.7	PHASE 5 INTAKE TEAM TRUNK
	<i>Recording and animal tagging</i>
1	Storage clipboard Phase 5 containing relevant forms / labels
1	Evidence tape
QTY	numbered flat spiral leg bands: size 6 white, size 9 blue, size 12 yellow
QTY –	TAB bands® 5/8" : Orange, White, Yellow, Blue, Pink
	<i>Animal handling & containment</i>
4	LED head torch
10	Cloth Nappies
5	Small bath towel (70cm x 120cm)
Qty	Old Newspapers
20	pillow slips or calico bags large 70 x 45cm
QTY	pipe cleaner 15cm (for securing bags)
	<i>Assessment and stabilisation</i>
2	Stethoscope
1	Hanging scales 1kg: Spring scale Pesola medio 1000g x 10g
1	Pet scales: Digital up to 10kg, 1g increments
2	Thermometer: Digital clinical rapid
1	Refractometer
2	Plastic ruler
2	thermo-cup insulated approx. 500ml
1	kitchen timer digital
2	medical pen light
5	Hot water bottles
2	Plastic measuring jug 1.4L
1	Kettle - electric
4	plastic kidney dish 255mm (600ml)
1	wash bottle for flushing eyes e.g. LDPE laboratory wash bottle 250ml
2	cutting board
	<i>Medical consumables:</i>
1	Syringe pack: 10 plastic disposable syringes each of the following sizes: Ultrafine 0.5ml insulin syringes (BD) with needle Eccentric tip: 1ml, 3ml, 5ml, 10ml, 20ml, 35ml Catheter tip O ring: 50-60 ml
1	Needle pack: 15 single use needles each of the following sizes: 25G 16mm; 23G, 22G and 20G x 25mm; 18G 38mm
15	18G 38mm single use blunt (flushing) needles (BD)
1 box each size	scalpel blade #22 and #10 x 100
20	fluorescein sterile ophthalmic strips
8	gauze swabs 7.5x7.5cm x 100
3	cotton buds 6" x 100
1	sharps disposal unit 1.4L or larger
Qty	Zip Lock write-on bags, S M and L
Qty	Blueys (disposable incontinence sheets) 58 x 91cm
3	Disposable nail brushes (surgical)

IMMEDIATE PROCRUREMENT CHECKLIST

1.2.8	PHASE 5 INTAKE TEAM TRUNK (cont.)
	Wound management pack:
1	cohesive bandage (e.g. Vetrap® or Coban®) 7.5cm
1	cohesive bandage (e.g. Vetrap® or Coban®) 5cm
1	Fixomull® bandage 5cm x 10m
1	Duoderm® extra thin dressing 10cm x 10cm sheets
2	Melolite® 7.5 x 5cm non-adhesive dressing sheet
1	Micropore® paper tape 25mm
1	Micropore® paper tape 12.7mm
1	rigid strapping tape 25mm
2	Softban® padding 5cm
1	orthopaedic 2" stockinette (e.g. Tricofix®)
	Gavage pack:
6	gavage needle various sizes: 16-20G, 1-3"
3 each size	gavage tubes 16" (40.6cm) red rubber: 5Fr, 8 Fr
6 each size	gavage tubes 16" (40.6cm) red rubber: 14Fr and 18Fr
6 each size	gavage tubes 16" (40.6cm) red rubber: 22Fr, 24 Fr, 26Fr
6	tube adaptor – large Xmas trees female to fit 20-40Fr
6	tube adaptor – small Xmas trees female to fit 10-20Fr
2	KY gel
4	gag device small – guitar picks
	Sampling pack:
1	aluminium foil extra wide 5m
6	non sterile plastic containers small (60-100ml)
6	non sterile plastic containers med (200ml)
4	non sterile plastic containers lge (500ml)
1 bx	glass microscope slides x 50
1 bx	cover slips x 100
6	microscope slide holders, cardboard, 1 place
100	wooden tongue depressors for collecting oil samples
20	Lithium heparin 1.3ml tubes
1	foam blood tube holder for 1.3ml tubes
1 vial	heparinised microhaematocrit tubes x 100
2	haematocrit reader card
1	haematocrit sealant tray
1	Surgical kit (see below for contents)
1	Necropsy kit(see below for contents)

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	SURGICAL KIT	NECROPSY KIT
mosquito forceps 12.5cm	3	2
straight haemostats 5-6"	2	1
sponge holding forceps 24cm straight	1	
scalpel handle #3 (#10 blade)	1	1
scalpel handle #4 (#22 blade)	1	1
forceps rat tooth 13-14cm	1	1
forceps blunt nosed 13-14cm	1	1
disposable plastic forceps 13-14cm	2	
surgical scissors - straight Mayo 5.5"	1	1
metzenbaum scissors - straight 18cm	1	
iris scissors 11.5cm straight	1	1
bandage scissors	2	
secateurs (for use as bone cutters)		1
boning or filleting knife 6" blade plastic handle		2
instrument tray	1	1

IMMEDIATE PROCRUREMENT CHECKLIST

1.2.9	PHASE 6 CLEANING TEAM TRUNK
1	Storage clipboard Phase 6 containing relevant forms / labels
	<i>Animal washing</i>
2	Thermometer clinical (for monitoring animal temperatures)
2	Thermometer waterproof food (for monitoring water temperatures)
3	Plastic measuring jugs 1L
1	cotton buds 6" x 100
2	wash bottle for flushing eyes e.g. LDPE laboratory wash bottle 250ml
6	Soft toothbrushes
3	Doll / baby hair brushes
2	Plastic washing tubs S(30L)
2	Plastic washing tubs L (80L)
	<i>Animal drying</i>
2	electric blower pet dryer: Speedy Dryer M-625
1	Electric hand-held Hair Dryer
2	PVC connector tube for dryer
15	Cloth Nappies
10	Small bath towel (70cm x 120cm)
5	Single Bed Sheets
12	XL bulldog clips (5.1mm) for fastening sheets to holding pens
1.2.10	PHASE 7 REHABILITATION TEAM TRUNK
1	Storage clipboard Phase 7 containing relevant forms / labels
	<i>Animal handling and containment</i>
2	Collapsible capture nets
10	Cloth Nappies
10	Small bath towel (70cm x 120cm)
Qty	Old newspapers
20	pillow slips or calico bags large 70 x 45cm
QTY	pipe cleaner 15cm (for securing bags)
	<i>Food and medication preparation</i>
1	Thermometer waterproof food
2	thermo-cup insulated approx. 500ml
1	kitchen timer digital
3	Plastic measuring jug 1L
1	Kettle - electric
4	plastic kidney dish 255mm (600ml)
3	cutting board
Qty	Food dishes and trays, various sizes
2	Kitchen chopping knives
Qty	Cutlery – forks, spoons
Qty	Disposable gloves M and L
Qty	Waste bags
	<i>Medical consumables:</i>
1	Syringe pack as per Intake trunk
1	Needle pack as per intake trunk
15	18G 38mm single use blunt (flushing) needles (BD)
1 box	scalpel blade #22
2	gauze swabs 7.5x7.5cm x 100
4	plastic disposable forceps
1	cotton buds 6" x 100
1	sharps disposal unit 1.4L or larger
Qty	Zip Lock write-on bags, S M and L
Qty	Blueys (disposable incontinence sheets) 58 x 91cm

IMMEDIATE PROCUREMENT CHECKLIST

2. Equipment Checklists

2.1. Checklist of items for immediate procurement

These items are not stockpiled because they are a) likely to deteriorate over time, b) are restricted pharmaceuticals or c) are specialised equipment which is not required for every situation. **They are essential Tier 1 response items** and should be procured immediately upon identification of a medium or high impact oil spill. Specialist sources for specialist equipment should be established to enable prompt acquisition in the event of a spill.

ITEM	unit	number	SOURCING GUIDE
ANIMAL SEARCH, CAPTURE, HANDLING AND CONTAINMENT			
PVC tubular matting 900mm wide	metres	10	Flooring for seabirds
dolphin sling- if marine mammals affected	each	1	check DBCA equipment
turtle sling - if large turtle patients anticipated	each	1	check DBCA equipment
DRUGS & HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS			
Sporanox® liquid (itraconazole 10mg/ml)	150ml	8	S4 human drug
Sporanox® capsules (itraconazole 100mg)	15/box	1	Only if large (>5kg) seabirds anticipated
Carafate® (sucralfate) 1g/10ml	420ml	2	only if turtle patients anticipated
Carafate® (sucralfate 1g) tablets	100/box	2	only if turtle patients anticipated
Troy B complex injection	100ml	1	veterinary product
Lethabarb® (pentobarbitone 325mg/ml)	500ml	3	S4 veterinary pharmaceutical
Tricin® eye and ear ointment	5g tube	4	S4 veterinary pharmaceutical
Eye lubricant e.g. Isopto® tears or Lacrilube®	3.5g	10	human fluid products, stocked by most veterinary practices
Hartmanns solution	1L	4	
0.9% sodium chloride sterile solution	500ml	2	
10% neutral buffered formalin	1L	2	
70% ethanol	500ml	1	
oral hydration solution (e.g. Lectade®, Vytrate®)	1L conc	4	veterinary product
cod liver oil (turtles)	500ml	1	only if turtle patients anticipated
Vetafarm® sea bird tablets	1000 tablets	1	veterinary product, not stocked by most vets – enquire with zoos and seabird rehabilitators
saline for irrigation: 0.9%NaCl 30ml ampoules	box of 30	2	
sterile water for injection 100ml	100ml	4	
ASSESSMENT & STABILISATION			
transcutaneous Doppler probe- if reptile patients anticipated.	each	1R	Specialised veterinary equipment, not available in most practices. Enquire with zoos and wildlife veterinarians
battery powered animal hair clippers	each	1	local veterinary hospitals; only if furred mammal intake anticipated
microhematocrit centrifuge	each	1	local veterinary hospitals
mayonnaise	440g bottle	1	only if turtle patients anticipated – for cleansing oesophagus
cooler packs or ice bricks (for samples)	each	12	
DISINFECTION & CLEANING			
disinfectant - F10 SC®	200ml	2	veterinary product
disinfectant - F10 SCXD®	200ml	2	veterinary product
disinfectant - Virkon S®	50g sachet	2	veterinary product
bleach (minimum 4% sodium hypochlorite)	1L	4	
Microshield® chlorhexidine surgical hand wash 40mg/ml	500ml	2	
Microshield 5® chlorhexidine antiseptic concentrate 50g/L	500ml	2	

2.2. DBCA local OWR checklist

It is recommended that DBCA regional centres use this checklist as a guide to developing local OWR capacity. The equipment in this checklist meets the initial needs of Phase 1-6 OWR for low wildlife impact spills (<10 animals) when larger stockpiles may not be deployed. It will also assist with first strike reconnaissance and preventative actions for a larger spill before the WAOWRP is activated.

ITEM	unit	Number
ANIMAL SEARCH, CAPTURE, HANDLING AND CONTAINMENT		
binoculars	each	1
square catch nets, knotless with screw-in telescopic pole	each	2
dip nets - long/telescopic handle	each	1
snake restraint tubes (if venomous snakes anticipated)	1 set	1
cloth nappies (for handling, padding and drying)	each	20
pet pack large w wire door	each	1
pet pack small w wire door	each	2
flat pack pet pack 1 piece – corflute or cardboard	each	6
suitable turtle container tubs (e.g. shell pools) – if turtles anticipated	each	1
newspaper - stacked, unrolled	each	5
calico bags S M & L (or pillow slips rather than large calico bags)	each	10 each size
hand-held GPS	each	1
soft-sided pen (e.g. playpen) with mesh raised floor for holding seabirds	each	1
single flat bed sheets (for the top of holding pen)	each	2
XL bulldog clips (5.1mm) for fastening sheets to holding pen	each	4
hand torches containing batteries	each	2
LED head torches containing batteries	each	2
spotlights	each	1
PPE & PERSONAL HYGIENE		
nitrile gloves M L XL	100/box	1 per size
riggers gloves for handling animals – various sizes	pair	4
safety glasses	each	3
N95 face masks (=P2 respirators)	10/box	1
surgical face masks	each	6
hard hats	each	2
hearing protection – ear plugs	each	qty
disposable coveralls Tyvek - M L XL XXL	each	2 of each size
Dayglo safety high vis vests	each	6
waders	each	1
gum boots assorted sizes	pair	3 pairs
Solvol® citrus heavy duty hand cleaner	500ml	1
Swarfega® red box hand cleaning wipes dispenser	pk x 150	1
general purpose hand wipes	pk x 50	1
70% alcohol hand gel	1L	1
First aid kit (incl. eye wash kit)	each	1
Sunscreen 500ml	each	1

OWR CHECKLIST – LOCAL DBCA

DBCA Local OWR Checklist (cont.)

ITEM	unit	Number
CONSUMABLES, DISINFECTION & CLEANING		
cotton buds 6"	100/pack	1
pipe cleaners chenille 15cm (for securing bags)	100	1
bleach (minimum 4% sodium hypochlorite)	1L	1
9L plastic buckets (for disinfectant, fluids and cleaning)	each	3
Dawn® Blue detergent 56oz (2.66L) for cleaning oiled animals (alternative detergent brands which may be less effective include Palmolive® Ultra Strength and Fairy®)	each	2
medium washing tubs (40L, ~60cm diam x 26cm H)	each	2
long handled dish scrubber	each	2
soft toothbrushes	each	4
plastic jugs 1L	each	2
paper towels	roll	1
cleaning cloths (eg Chux® roll 25/pk)	roll	1
bins and bin liners 50L	each	1
STATIONERY & RECORDING GEAR		
ballpoint pens	12/box	1
lead pencils with eraser on the end	12/box	1
Sharpie industrial fine point black	12/box	1
string	each	1
stapler and staples	each	1
pencil sharpener	each	1
gaffer tape silver 50mm x 20m	each	1
cable ties 4.8 x 160mm, 200mm and 300mm	100/bag	1 per size
clipboard A4	each	4
Plastic A4 document wallet	each	10
post-it note pad	each	2
camera (or dedicated phone)	each	1
additional camera memory card 1GB SD card	each	1
fluorescent flagging tape 25mm	100m roll	1
hazard bunting tape	100m roll	1
signs and stakes for marking egg nests	each	10
TAB bands® 5/8" or plastic rings for marking animals	each	10
ASSESSMENT & STABILISATION		
hanging scales 1kg and 2.5kg	each	1 each
tape measure steel	5m	1
plastic ruler	each	1
thermo-cup insulated (for warming fluids)	approx 500ml	1
hot water bottle or microwave heat packs	each	2
plastic measuring jug 1.4L	each	1
aluminium foil extra wide 5m x 44cm	each	1
ziplock write-on bags: S (4x6") and L (9x12")	100	1 each size

The veterinary checklist below is a guide to veterinary supplies that would enable a basic first aid response for a small number of oiled patients. It is recommended that regional DBCA centres seek an arrangement with local veterinary services to provide veterinary expertise and supplies as shown for a limited local response to a low wildlife impact spill when larger stockpiles are not deployed.

DRUGS & HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS
Lethabarb® (pentobarbitone 325mg/ml)
Tricin® eye and ear ointment 5g
eye lubricant – e.g. Isopto® tears or Lacrilube®
Hartmanns solution 1L
0.9% sodium chloride sterile solution 500ml
10% neutral buffered formalin 1L
70% ethanol 500ml
oral hydration solution (e.g. Lectade®, Vytrate®)
water for injection 100ml
ASSESSMENT & STABILISATION
stethoscope
digital thermometers (rapid) for monitoring fluid temperatures and taking animal temps
animal hair clippers if mammals affected
disposable medical pen light
head torches
kidney dishes
haematocrit centrifuge, reader card & sealant
refractometer
Surgical instrument kit: See Section 1 Field Processing equipment for checklist
MEDICAL CONSUMABLES
ultrafine 0.5ml insulin syringes (BD) with needle
disposable syringes: 1ml, 3ml, 5ml, 10ml, 20/30ml
50-60 ml disposable syringes catheter tip O ring
single use needles: 25G, 23G, 22G, 20G and 18G
18G 38mm single use blunt (flushing) needles (BD)
sterile scalpel blade #22 and #10
fluorescein sterile ophthalmic strips x 100
gauze swabs 7.5x7.5cm x 100
wound dressings: cohesive bandage (eg Coban®), Fixomull, Duoderm® extra thin, Melolite non-adhesive dressing, padding bandage eg Softban®
paper tape (e.g. Micropore®)
orthopaedic 2" stockinette (e.g. Tricofix®)
KY gel
sharps disposal unit 1.4L or larger
plastic body bags
heparinised microhaematocrit tubes
gavage tubes and needles – only if competent with gavage techniques in the species being treated



WA OWR PLAN

APPENDIX B: ROLE STATEMENTS



DBCA STATE DUTY OFFICER (SDO) – Role Statement

- Role:** The SDO is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year as the first point of contact for those wishing to notify DBCA of an MOP incident. Ensures the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA) is informed of marine oil pollution incidents involving wildlife. The SDO is not part of the incident response structure but acts as an initial point of contact for the Controlling Agency (CA) with DBCA.
- Experience** Excellent knowledge of DBCA incident response resources and processes. Knowledge of DBCA OWR processes and strategies.
- Reports to:** Executive Director, DBCA Regional and Fire Management Services (ED RFMS)
- Activated by:** Controlling Agency

First response (within 1 hour)

Notify the DBCA OWA as soon as possible of MOP incident. If DBCA OWA cannot be contacted, notify ED RFMS, who will undertake the role temporarily.
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<i>If WAOWRP activated (WAOWRP Fig 4):</i> liaise with DBCA ED RFMS re ongoing involvement in incident response.
--

<i>If WAOWRP not activated:</i> maintain communications with DBCA OWA in case of incident escalation
--

Ongoing

Support DBCA response to the incident as directed by ED RFMS in consultation with the DBCA OWA
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On request from the DBCA OWA, contact Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) via the District Officer State Situation (DOSS) to request the deployment of DFES equipment for establishing the OW Field Station (see WAOWRP Section 2.4.3)

DBCA OILED WILDLIFE ADVISOR (DBCA OWA) – Role Statement
--

Role: Advise the IMT on behalf of DBCA. Coordinate strategic aspects of DBCA response. Identify issues affecting the delivery of OWR and promote their resolution. Provide advice on to resources and support available from DBCA. Serve as the link between DBCA Director General and the response.

Experience Good knowledge of DBCA incident response resources and processes. Excellent knowledge of DBCA OWR processes and strategies.

Reports to: Incident Controller **Activated by:** Incident Controller

First response (within 1 hour)
Obtain briefing from IC and assist in determining level of wildlife impact.
Activate the WAOWRP if required (generally medium/high wildlife impacts).
<i>If WAOWRP not activated:</i> monitor the situation in case escalation is required and manage OWR through normal DBCA incident response processes as required (see WAOWRP Fig 5).
<i>If WAOWRP activated (WAOWRP Fig 4):</i> Notify & brief DBCA ED-RFMS and DBCA Media; appoint Wildlife Coordinator (WC) in consultation with the relevant DBCA Regional Manager.
<i>If DoT not the Controlling Agency (CA):</i> establish contact with CA; coordinate DBCA support to CA.
Within 24-48 hours of WAOWRP activation
Liaise with WC and expedite their requests to the IMT for OWR resources and facilities.
Assist in establishing and coordinating inter-agency contacts between DBCA and the CA for Intelligence, Public Information, Logistics, Finance and other areas as required.
Expedite and alert IMT to any permit requirements for the disturbance, take, treatment and euthanasia of fauna impacted by the response.
Ongoing
Monitor wildlife operations to identify and assist in resolving current or potential inter-organisational issues relating to OWR.
Provide strategic & advisory input to the WC and assist in expediting WC requests within the IMT.
Participate in planning, providing current resource status, limitations & capability of DBCA.
Assist with forward planning for utilisation of available DBCA resources and facilities.
Coordinate input of relevant DBCA expertise to IMT functions as required.
Issue ongoing briefings to Director General and Minister’s Office as required.
Review and advise on wildlife communications and media releases.
Expedite DBCA licensing and regulatory approvals.
Undertake forward planning for post-release monitoring of wildlife early in the response and expedite post-release research requests and licensing.

DBCA OWA - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log		
Obtain briefing from IC and liaise with IMT officers as required		
Liaise with WC and identify any issues relating to task, resourcing, logistics or communications which need attention of the IMT		
During Shift		
Provide advice to the IMT on OWR across the incident		
Maintain ongoing exchange with WC on incident situation and progress, changes to WU resource deployment, and hazardous or significant situations		
Monitor communications and press releases relating to wildlife		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming OWA		
Brief & hand over to new OWA		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Contribute information to the wildlife release and monitoring plans and expedite wildlife release authorisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed prior to demobilisation		
Participate in post-response evaluation processes		

WILDLIFE COORDINATOR (WC) – Role Statement

Role: Manage, coordinate and supervise all Wildlife Unit operations. Deliver timely, effective and humane management of wildlife affected by the incident. Determine and implement wildlife response tactics to achieve the objectives of the IAP.

Experience: Wildlife management experience, local/regional wildlife knowledge. Experience in incident response & (desirable) OWR. Knowledge of OWR resources & equipment requirements.

Reports to: Operations Officer **Activated by:** DBCA OWA and/or Regional Manager

First response (first 24 hours)
Identify and obtain a briefing from the Operations Officer and Divisional Commander (DC).
Determine initial wildlife response requirements and activate Regional OWRP if required.
Assume control of OWR operations. Communicate with DC on likely priorities of OWR pending approval of formal IAP.
Identify & mobilise Wildlife Unit Team Members to undertake Phase 1 OWR in strike teams (SCATTs and RATs) – see P-1 of Manual.
Establish WU as appropriate to size and complexity of the incident, including appointment of Deputy Wildlife Coordinator/s (DWC) and/or Site and Team Leaders as required.
Next 48 hours
Develop Phase 2 OWR plans for wildlife at risk (see P-2 of Manual).
Request planning input to identify translocation sites for oiled wildlife.
Request resources and facilities as required to support Phase 1-4 OWR and the establishment of a Field Station (see G-6 and P-1 to P-4 of Manual).
Review and endorse euthanasia plan (see G-4 of Manual).
Ongoing
Coordinate Wildlife Unit personnel and OWR activities in all phases of the OWR.
Provide input to the FOB on matters relating to the OWR.
Establish the Wildlife Unit appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident, adjusting the structure by requesting additional personnel or releasing excess personnel as appropriate
In consultation with Operations Officer, make decisions on operational objectives of the Wildlife Unit, and allocate duties based on wildlife affected, particulars of the spill and capacity for intervention.
Report to Operations Officer on incident situation, progress, emerging risks and status of resources.
Request resourcing and logistics input to support the establishment of a PCF/s as required.
Refer external offers of assistance to the Resources Coordinator.
Represent DBCA at press conferences or appoint appropriate team member as required.
Convene daily meetings for key personnel in the Wildlife Unit.
Manage and provide a safe working environment for personnel in the WU.
Maintain a log of Wildlife Unit activities.

WILDLIFE COORDINATOR - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from, and establish means of communication with, Divisional Commander and Operations Officer.		
Review Wildlife Unit tasks and resources.		
Allocate and modify tasks as required, ensuring tactics are consistent with IAP strategies.		
Liaise with and brief Deputy WCs, Site Leaders, Team Leaders and Team Members as required and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Provide oversight to OWR operations across the incident.		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard.		
Manage WU resourcing and supply requests through DWCs and Site Leaders.		
Monitor & review WU performance with respect to IAP; redeploy & task WU as required.		
Maintain ongoing exchange with Site Leaders and Division Commander regarding progress, resource status and location, significant changes and emerging risks.		
Report to Operations Officer on works progress and situation, and whenever hazardous situations are present or significant events occur.		
Submit requests to Operations Officer for resources, facilities, equipment or communications support to the OWR.		
Recommend to Operations Officer changes to IAP, tactics & strategies relating to OWR.		
Ensure welfare & safe working practices of WU personnel (see Manual G-1 & G-2).		
Ensure effective flow of information to the Operations Officer and DBCA OWA.		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Recommend resources for next shift.		
Prepare shift handover statement for incoming WC.		
Brief & hand over to new WC.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Develop demobilisation plan and timelines for OWR activities.		
Contribute information to the wildlife release and monitoring plans and pursue wildlife release authorisation through the DBCA OWA.		
Ensure collection, collation and storage of WU information.		
Provide information to Operations Officer on outstanding Phase 7-8 OWR activities.		
Ensure disposition plans for all wildlife are documented and occurring in line with welfare priorities and regulatory requirements.		

OILED WILDLIFE (OW) FIELD OPERATIONS SITE LEADER – Role Statement

Role: Provide on-site coordination and management of WU team members undertaking rescue, capture and initial custody of oiled wildlife (both live and dead), and the release of cleaned wildlife to clean environments.

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure and principles of incident response. Good knowledge of local fauna and environment, and principles of wildlife field response.

Reports to: Wildlife Coordinator (WC)

Activated by: WC

First response
Establish base for WU team members undertaking Phase 1-3 OWR in the vicinity of the field Station where possible.
Locate and arrange access to first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 1-3 OWR; identify and report any gaps (see Appendix A of WAOWRP).
Appoint Rescue Team Leader and approve capture plan
Determine resourcing requirements for Phase 1-3 activities and request through WC.
Ongoing
Liaise with other Site Leaders to coordinate activities and team management
Oversee OWR operations in oiled areas.
Deploy WU team members to SCATTs and RATTs to undertake Phase 1-2 OWR
Deploy Rescue Teams for shoreline and off-shore rescue of wildlife (both live and dead) in consultation with WC and Sector Commander/s.
Ensure animal welfare is prioritised in the management of live wildlife in oiled areas
Ensure the safety and health of WU personnel undertaking activities in oiled areas
Submit reports to WC and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

OW FIELD OPERATIONS SITE LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from WC and confirm communication arrangements with WC and other Site Leaders		
Confirm identity and location of the Sector Commander.		
Ensure that WU team members working in Phase 1-3 and Phase 8 OWR are registered and provided with on-site training or induction.		
Brief Team Leaders and WU team members undertaking Phase 1-2 OWR, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with WC on Phase 1-3 and Phase 8 OWR progress, changes to resource deployment, hazardous and significant situations.		
In consultation with Team Leaders, ensure welfare and safe working practices of WU team members deployed to oiled areas (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by WU personnel working in oiled areas (see P-1, P-2, P-3 and P-8 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming OW Field Operations Site Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new OW Field Operations Site Leader.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		

OILED WILDLIFE (OW) FIELD STATION SITE LEADER – Role Statement

Role: Provide on-site coordination and management of WU team members and OWR activities in the Oiled Wildlife Field Station

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure and principles of incident response. Good understanding of principles of wildlife field response.

Reports to: Wildlife Coordinator (WC) **Activated by:** WC

First response
Locate and arrange access to first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 4 OWR; identify and report any gaps (see Appendix A of WAOWRP).
Appoint Field Processing Team Leader .
Establish points of access and hot/cold/warm areas within Field Station precinct (see P-4 of Manual).
Establish areas of operation within Field Station precinct for admissions, animal evaluation and animal holding, utilities access, waste management, decontamination, equipment set-down and personnel amenities (see P-4 of Manual).
Determine resourcing requirements for Phase 4 activities and request through WC.
Review triage and euthanasia plans developed by the Field Processing Team and consult with WC regarding any adaptations to the particulars of the situation.
Ongoing
Liaise with other Site Leaders to coordinate activities and team management.
Oversee operations in the Field Station precinct.
Coordinate the transfer of wildlife (both live and dead) and associated documentation to and from the Field Station.
Ensure the appropriate and documented identification and logging of each animal admitted to the Field Station and that individual animal records remain with each animal at all times.
Assist the WC in forward planning for Phase 5 OWR and beyond, unless or until a PCF is established and an OW PCF Site Leader is appointed.
Ensure the safety and health of personnel deployed to the Field Station.
Submit reports to WC and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

OW FIELD STATION SITE LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from WC and confirm communication arrangements with WC and other Site Leaders.		
Confirm identity and location of the Sector Commander.		
Ensure that Field Processing Team members are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Field Processing Team Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with WC on Phase 4 situation and progress, changes to Field Processing Team resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of personnel deployed to the Field Station (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by WU personnel working the Field Station precinct (see P-4 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming OW Field Station Site Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new OW Field Station Site Leader.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		

OILED WILDLIFE PRIMARY CARE FACILITY (OW PCF) SITE LEADER - Role Statement

Role: Provide on-site coordination and management of WU team members and OWR activities in the primary care facility (PCF).

Experience: Understanding of incident response structure and the principles of incident response. Good understanding of the principles of oiled wildlife triage and captive management as outlined in the OWR Manual.

Reports to: Wildlife Coordinator (WC)

Activated by: WC

First response
Locate and arrange access to first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 5-7 OWR; identify and report any gaps (see Appendix A of WAOWRP).
Appoint Team Leaders as required for Phase 5-7 OWR
Establish points of access and hot/cold/warm areas within PCF precinct (see G-6 of Manual)
Establish areas of operation within PCF for admissions, animal evaluation and animal holding for oiled animals, cleaning, rehabilitation, utilities access, waste management, equipment set-down and personnel amenities (see G-6 of Manual).
Determine resourcing requirements for Phase 5-7 activities and request through WC.
Ongoing
Liaise with other Site Leaders to coordinate activities and team management.
Oversee operations within the PCF.
Coordinate the transfer of wildlife (both live and dead) and associated documentation to and from the PCF.
Ensure the appropriate and documented identification of each animal admitted to the PCF (see P-5i of Manual) and that individual animal records remain with each animal at all times.
Liaise with controlling agency facilities and logistics personnel on the development of PCF functions
Ensure appropriate techniques are employed for the handling, housing, treatment, stabilisation and euthanasia of wildlife in the PCF (see Manual P-5i, G-3, G-4 and G-5).
Ensure collection, identification, recording and storage of specimens, and handling of animals, is in accordance with appropriate evidence handling techniques (see P-5i and P-5ii of Manual).
With input from the relevant Team Leaders, assist the WC in forward planning for resourcing and facilities requirements for Phase 5-7 OWR.
Ensure the safety and health of personnel deployed to the PCF
Submit reports to WC and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

OW PCF SITE LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from WC and confirm communication arrangements with WC, and other Site Leaders.		
Confirm identity and location of the Facilities Coordinator.		
Ensure WU team members within the PCF are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Team Leaders, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with WC on Phase 5-7 situation and progress, changes to resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of WU personnel deployed to the PCF (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by WU personnel working in the PCF precinct (see P-5, P-6 and P-7 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming OW PCF Site Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new OW PCF Site Leader.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		

RESCUE TEAM LEADER – Role Statement
--

Role: Lead the Rescue Team. Coordinate and manage the rescue, capture and initial custody of oiled wildlife, both live and dead.

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure. Good knowledge of local fauna. Demonstrated skills in capture and handling of local fauna.

Reports to: OW Field Operations Site Leader

Activated by: OW Field Operations Site Leader

First response

Locate and review first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 3 OWR (see Appendix A of WAOWRP); identify and report any gaps.

Advise OW Field Operations Site Leader on resourcing requirements for Phase 3 activities
--

Develop capture plan based on animal welfare, capacity for intervention and impacts on unoiled animals and ecologically sensitive environments (see P-3 of Manual).

Ongoing

Oversee Phase 3 OWR (Rescue) Operations.
--

Ensure appropriate techniques are employed for the capture and handling of wildlife

Ensure animal welfare and biosecurity are prioritised in management of wildlife.
--

Ensure live and dead wildlife are handled in accordance with precautions for evidence collection (see P-3 of Manual).

Ensure rescued wildlife is appropriately contained and that containers are tagged with all relevant animal and rescue information

Ensure a log of rescued wildlife is maintained (see Form F3-1 <i>Oiled Wildlife Rescue Collection Record</i>).

Ensure chain of custody records are maintained and remain with each individual at all times.
--

Ensure all rescued wildlife is delivered safely to the custody of the Field Processing team.
--

Ensure the safety and health of Rescue Team personnel.
--

Submit reports to OW Field Operations Site Leader and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

RESCUE TEAM LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from OW Field Operations Site Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Confirm identity and location of the Sector Commander.		
Ensure that Rescue Team members are registered and provided with on-site training or induction.		
Brief Rescue Team, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with OW Field Operations Site Leader on Phase 3 progress, changes to Rescue Team resource deployment, hazardous and significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of Rescue Team personnel (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by Rescue Team (see P-3 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming Rescue Team Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new Rescue Team Leader.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all DBCA forms, reports and documents are completed.		

FIELD PROCESSING TEAM LEADER – Role Statement
--

Role: Lead the Field Processing Team in undertaking OWR Phase 4: admission, triage, first aid, and transport of oiled wildlife (both live and dead) to the PCF as required.

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure. Ideally should have veterinary or veterinary nurse competence; minimum requirement of some experience in wildlife first aid. Good understanding of the principles of oiled wildlife triage and clinical management as outlined in the OWR Manual.

Reports to: OW Field Station Site Leader **Activated by:** OW Field Station Site Leader

First response
Locate and review first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 4 OWR (see Appendix A of WAOWRP); identify and report any gaps.
Assist Site Leader to establish areas of operation within Field Station for animal admission, triage/first aid and animal holding (see P-4 of Manual).
Advise OW Field Station Site Leader on resourcing requirements for Phase 4 activities
Develop triage and euthanasia plans (G-4 and P-4 of Manual) for admitted wildlife
Ongoing
Oversee Phase 4 OWR (Field Processing) operations.
Coordinate the triage of live wildlife as outlined in G-4 and P-4 of the Manual, tailoring decision-making to the specifics of the incident.
Ensure appropriate techniques are employed for the handling, treatment, stabilisation and euthanasia of wildlife (see Manual P-4, G-3, G-4 and G-5).
Ensure live and dead wildlife are handled in accordance with precautions for evidence collection (P-3 of Manual).
Ensure animal welfare and biosecurity are prioritised in the handling and processing of wildlife.
Ensure individual animal records are maintained and remain with each individual at all times.
Be responsible for the correct use, dispensing and storage of scheduled drugs in the field, in accordance with legislation.
Ensure the safety and health of Field Processing Team personnel.
Submit reports to OW Field Station Site Leader and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

FIELD PROCESSING TEAM LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from OW Field Station Site Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Ensure that Field Processing Team members are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Field Processing Team, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with OW Field Station Site Leader on Phase 4 situation and progress, changes to Field Processing Team resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of Field Processing Team personnel (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by Field Processing Team (see P-4 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming Field Processing Team Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new Field Processing Team Leader.		
Ensure all scheduled and restricted drug use is accounted for.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all DBCA forms, reports and documents are completed.		

INTAKE TEAM LEADER – Role Statement
--

Role: Lead the Intake Team who undertake OWR Phase 5 (Intake): the reception, evaluation, evidence collection and pre-wash care of live animals, and the post mortem management of dead animals at the PCF.

Experience: Understanding of incident response structure. Experience in the evaluation and treatment of affected species of wildlife. Experience in the veterinary management of oil affected wildlife is desirable.

Reports to: OW PCF Site Leader

Activated by: OW PCF Site Leader

First response
Locate and review first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 5 OWR (see Appendix A WAOWRP); identify and report any gaps.
Assist Site Leader to establish areas of operation for live animal processing, dead animal processing, triage/stabilisation and pre-wash care (see P-5i and P-5ii of Manual).
Advise OW PCF Site Leader on resourcing requirements for Phase 5 activities.
Develop specific treatment and pre-wash care protocols for the species likely to come into Intake (see G-5, G-6, P-5i, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-7 and A-8 of Manual).
Ongoing
Oversee Phase 5 OWR (Intake) operations.
Ensure animal welfare and biosecurity are prioritised in management of wildlife.
Coordinate the triage of live oiled wildlife as outlined in G-4, P-4 and P-5i of the Manual, tailoring decision-making to the specifics of the incident.
Ensure appropriate techniques are employed for the handling, housing, treatment, stabilisation and euthanasia of wildlife (see Manual P-5i, G-3, G-4 and G-5).
Ensure collection, identification, recording and storage of specimens, and handling of animals, is in accordance with appropriate evidence handling techniques (see P-5i and P-5ii of Manual).
Organise post mortem examination and evidence collection from dead animals.
Ensure individual animal records are maintained and remain with each individual at all times.
Be responsible for the correct use, dispensing and storage of scheduled drugs in the PCF, in accordance with legislation.
Assist the OW PCF Site Leader in forward planning for resourcing and facilities requirements for Phase 5-7 OWR
Ensure the safety and health of Intake Team personnel.
Submit reports to OW PCF Site Leader and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

INTAKE TEAM LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from OW PCF Site Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Ensure Intake Team members are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Intake Team, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with OW PCF Site Leader on Phase 5 situation and progress, changes to Intake Team resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of Intake Team personnel (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by Intake Team (see particularly G-4, G-5, P-5i and P-5ii of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming Intake Team Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new Intake Team Leader.		
Ensure all scheduled and restricted drug use is accounted for.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		

CLEANING TEAM LEADER – Role Statement
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Role: Lead the Cleaning Team undertaking Phase 6 OWR: the washing, rinsing and drying of oiled wildlife.

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure. Extensive experience in the handling of fauna of the species being presented for cleaning. Experience in the management and cleaning of oil affected wildlife is desirable.

Reports to: OW PCF Site Leader **Activated by:** OW PCF Site Leader

First response
Locate and review first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 6 OWR (see Appendix A WAOWRP); identify and report any gaps.
Assist Site Leader to establish areas of operation for washing and drying of wildlife (see P-6 of Manual).
Advise OW PCF Site Leader on resourcing requirements for Phase 6 activities
If one or more self-contained mobile wildlife washing units have been established, ensure familiarisation with function and establish operational readiness.
Develop cleaning protocol/s based on the particulars of the oiling incident, including species affected, oil type, and facilities available (see P-6 of Manual).
Ongoing
Oversee Phase 6 OWR (Cleaning) operations.
Ensure animal welfare and biosecurity are prioritised in management of wildlife.
Adapt the cleaning protocol to optimise the use of detergents and emulsifying agents for the specific cases admitted.
Maintain a process for handover of cleaned animals to the Rehabilitation Team.
Ensure individual animal records are maintained and remain with each individual at all times.
Ensure the health and safety of Cleaning Team personnel.
Submit reports to OW PCF Site Leader and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

CLEANING TEAM LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from OW PCF Site Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Ensure that Cleaning Team members are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Cleaning Team, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with OW PCF Site Leader on Phase 6 situation and progress, changes to Cleaning Team resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare & safe working practices of Cleaning Team personnel (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR tactics are implemented to the required standard by the Cleaning Team (see P-6 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming Cleaning Team Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new Cleaning Team Leader.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		

REHABILITATION TEAM LEADER – Role Statement
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Role: Lead the Rehabilitation Team to undertake OWR Phase 7: daily evaluation, care, feeding, housing and husbandry of cleaned animals until their release.

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure. Extensive experience in the rehabilitation of wild fauna in the taxon groups present in the facility. Experience in the management of oil affected wildlife desirable.

Reports to: OW PCF Site Leader **Activated by:** OW PCF Site Leader

First response
Locate and review first strike equipment and supplies for Phase 7 OWR (see Appendix A WAOWRP); identify and report any gaps.
Assist Site Leader to establish areas of operation within PCF for animal housing (indoor, outdoor and pools as required), food preparation and storage, rehabilitation equipment storage, laundry and cleaning (see G-6 and P-7 of Manual).
Advise OW PCF Site Leader on resourcing requirements for Phase 7 activities
Determine immediate food supply needs (see G-5 and A-5 Manual) and convey to Planning section via OW PCF Site Leader.
Develop specific animal husbandry protocols for species likely to come into care (see G-6, P-7, A-3 and A-5 of Manual).
Develop cleaning and disinfection protocols for rehabilitation facilities (see A-6 Manual).
Ongoing
Oversee Phase 7 OWR (Rehabilitation) operations.
Ensure animal welfare and biosecurity are prioritised in management of wildlife.
Ensure appropriate techniques are employed for the handling, housing and husbandry of wildlife in rehabilitation (see Manual P-7, G-3, G-5 and G-6).
Liaise with Intake Team Leader to establish processes for health monitoring and treatment of animals in rehabilitation
Be responsible for the correct use of scheduled drugs for animals in rehabilitation.
Review and confirm wildlife release criteria in consultation with Intake Team Leader, OW PCF Site Leader and WC.
Establish requirements for pre-release identification or marking of wildlife and develop associated protocols.
Review the status of wildlife in rehabilitation and determine readiness for release.
Ensure individual animal records are maintained and remain with each individual at all times. Ensure completion of all records at release.
Ensure the health and safety of Rehabilitation Team personnel.
Submit reports to OW PCF Site Leader and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

REHABILITATION TEAM LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from OW PCF Site Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Ensure Rehabilitation Team members are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Rehabilitation Team, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with OW PCF Site Leader on Phase 7 situation and progress, changes to Rehabilitation Team resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of Rehabilitation Team personnel (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR processes are implemented to the required standard by Rehabilitation Team (see particularly P-7, G-3, G-5, G-6, and A-3 to A-6 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming Rehabilitation Team Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new Rehabilitation Team Leader.		
Ensure all scheduled and restricted drug use is accounted for.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		

RELEASE TEAM LEADER – Role Statement

Role: Lead the Release Team to undertake OWR Phase 8 (the release of cleaned fauna back to the wild)

Experience: Understanding of the incident response structure. Extensive experience in the rehabilitation and release of wild fauna in the taxon groups under care.

Reports to: OW Field Operations Site Leader

Activated by: OW Field Operations Site Leader

First response
Locate and review equipment and supplies for Phase 8 OWR (see Appendix A WAOWRP); identify and report any gaps.
Liaise with Rehabilitation Team Leader to review the status of wildlife in rehabilitation and determine readiness for release.
Advise OW Field Operations Site Leader on resourcing requirements for Phase 8 activities
Establish requirements for pre-release identification or marking and develop associated protocols.
Develop release plan in consultation with the WC and Site Leaders.
Ongoing
Oversee Phase 8 OWR (Release) operations.
Ensure animal welfare and biosecurity are prioritised in management of wildlife.
Ensure appropriate techniques are employed for the handling, housing and transport of wildlife during the release process (see Manual P--8, G--3 and G--5).
Arrange containment and transport of wildlife to be released.
Ensure individual animal records are fully completed and the animal's disposition is completed in the intake log upon animal release.
Ensure the health and safety of Release Team personnel.
Submit reports to WC and maintain log of events, actions and staff involved.

RELEASE TEAM LEADER - CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Initiate and maintain personal log.		
Obtain briefing from OW Field Operations Site Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Ensure that Release Team members are registered and have completed on-site training or induction.		
Brief Release Team, delegate duties and confirm communication arrangements.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with Field Operations Site Leader on Phase 8 situation and progress, changes to Release Team resource deployment and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Ensure welfare and safe working practices of Release Team personnel (see G1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure OWR processes are implemented to the required standard by Release Team (see particularly P-8, G-3, and A-3 of Manual).		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Prepare handover statement for incoming Release Team Leader.		
Brief & hand over to new Release Team Leader.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all DBCA forms, reports and documents are completed.		

WILDLIFE UNIT (WU) TEAM MEMBER – Role Statement
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Role: Undertake wildlife response activities as part of a team within the overall MEER.

Experience: Understanding of AIIMS principles. Experience or skills in the relevant response activity desirable. Members of RATs and SCATTs should have good knowledge of the local fauna, including habitat, species and environment.

Reports to: Relevant Team Leader or Site Leader

Activated by: Relevant Team Leader or Site Leader

First response
Obtain briefing from the relevant Site or Team Leader.
Undergo induction and training as required to undertake the response activity.
Ongoing
Undertake response activity in accordance with the WAOWRP and OWR Manual procedures and guidelines, under the supervision of the Site or Team Leader.
Prioritise animal welfare in all wildlife operations.
Ensure individual animal records are maintained and remain with each individual at all times.
Ensure continuation of chain of custody for animals and evidence samples as required.
Maintain ongoing exchange with Site or Team Leader on incident situation and progress, changes to resource requirements, hazardous and significant situations.
Ensure personal health and safety by following all safety protocols, wearing appropriate PPE, being aware of hazards and following risk treatments (see also G-1 and G-2 of Manual).
<i>In addition, if working within RATs or SCATTs:</i>
Undertake Phase 1 and/or Phase 2 activities as directed by the OW Field Operations Site Leader, under the immediate supervision of the RAT/SCATT Team Leader, including: wildlife reconnaissance, deterrence activities (hazing), and displacement activities undertaken by vessel, aircraft or shoreline as directed.
Maintain good records of Phase 1/Phase 2 activities and ensure accurate, detailed field information of impacted fauna, flora and habitat is appropriately documented and reported to the OW Field Operations Site Leader in an efficient timeframe.

WU TEAM MEMBER – CHECKLIST OF DUTIES

On Arrival		
Register and obtain PPE.		
Obtain briefing from Site or Team Leader and confirm communication arrangements.		
Ensure familiarisation with all safety and operational procedures.		
During Shift		
Maintain ongoing exchange with Site or Team Leader on task progress, changes to resource and supply requirements, and hazardous or significant situations.		
Monitor welfare and safe working practices of yourself and other Team members (see G-1 and G-2 of Manual).		
Ensure all tasks are implemented to the standard outlined in specific incident protocols, and in the relevant procedures of the OWR Manual.		
Preparing for Next Shift		
Provide handover information to the Site or Team Leader.		
Ensure appropriate storage/disposal of used equipment and PPE.		
Sign out and submit time sheet.		
Preparing for Demobilisation		
Ensure that all forms, reports and documents are completed.		



WA OWR PLAN

APPENDIX C: AIDES MEMOIRES SUPPLEMENTS

Considerations for MEE incident management team functions
specific to an oiled wildlife response



Oiled Wildlife Response supplement Aide Memoire - Safety

Quick reference: WAOWRP Section 3.5.2 *On-site inductions & training*; 3.5.3 *Health & safety in the wildlife response*; Manual G-1 *Workplace health & safety* and G-2 *Biosecurity in OWR*

The following activities should be incorporated to support the OWR:

Incident Management Team – Key Outputs

- Ensure wildlife-specific risks are incorporated into risk management processes and inform safety analysis during the IAP cycle (with reference to Manual G-1 *Workplace health and safety* and G-2 *Biosecurity in oiled wildlife response*).

Forward Operations Base – Key Outputs

- Ensure OWR Procedures (Section 1 of the Manual) and their associated safety information are understood and followed by Wildlife Unit responders and used to inform job safety analysis.
- Consult with the Wildlife Coordinator (WC) or their Deputy on the safety implications of wildlife incident predictions.

Oiled Wildlife Response supplement Aide Memoire - Public Information

Quick reference: WAOWRP Sections 2.3.1 *Volunteers & external parties* and 3.4 *Initial response after WAOWRP activation*

An oil spill event that has a significant wildlife impact will attract media attention and offers of assistance from the general public, rehabilitators, and veterinary and conservation groups. This attention may disrupt the wildlife operations and put responders and unauthorised personnel at risk if not managed promptly and decisively. External attention and enquiries must be anticipated and managed to enable the OWR to proceed unimpeded, in the interests of appropriate wildlife case management, animal welfare and effective operational response.

The following activities should be considered to support the OWR:

Incident Management Team – Key Outputs

- Establish a PI liaison contact within DBCA via the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA) as soon as significant wildlife impact is identified or anticipated, to ensure coordination of messaging and situational awareness.
- Provide preliminary wildlife messaging and talking points, in consultation with the DBCA OWA or the PI liaison appointee within DBCA.
- Obtain a briefing on the management of messaging on DBCA communications channels (Wildcare helpline, DBCA website, DBCA Intranet and social media).
- Deploy media officers to locations where Wildlife Unit personnel are undertaking wildlife response activities.
- Provide information to DBCA on routing of public enquiries and offers of assistance with regard to the wildlife response.
- Brief DBCA on emerging public-interest issues & Information and Warnings outputs.

Forward Operating Base – Key Outputs

- Establish contact with the Wildlife Coordinator (WC) and determine a process for input of wildlife specific information into community and media briefings.
- Identify suitable media spokesperson/s from the Wildlife Unit and coordinate their involvement in media and community briefings.
- Brief the WC in the appropriate response to approaches from the media or from volunteers offering assistance with wildlife management.
- Establish a media presence wherever Wildlife Unit operational staff are deployed and maintain awareness of all wildlife operational functions.
- Communicate with Oiled Wildlife Site Leaders to ensure welfare of wildlife at is not compromised by media presence in a given location.

Oiled Wildlife Response Aide Memoire supplement - Planning

Quick reference: WAOWRP Sections 2.3 *Resources*, 3.2 *Activation of the WAOWRP* and 3.5 *OWR Personnel requirements*; Appendix B *Role Statements*; Manual Section 3 *Template Forms and Labels*

If the wildlife impact of a spill is significant there will be an urgent need to identify and mobilise suitably skilled and competent resources. The Wildlife Unit (WU) is a complex team whose activities may be emotionally stressful as well as physically strenuous. It will be necessary to manage rostering closely to mitigate the risk of physical and mental fatigue.

The following activities should be considered to support the OWR:

Incident Management Team – Key Outputs

- Identify the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA) and request input on sources of DBCA local knowledge and information relevant to the incident.
- Obtain access to the DBCA database of external experts, veterinarians and rehabilitators.
- Liaise with the DBCA-OWA in the development of the wildlife aspects of the IAP.
- Begin a Wildlife Unit resources register and confirm with the WC personnel allocations to that point.
- Contact personnel to arrange deployment of Wildlife Unit personnel to strike teams (Phase 1-2), Rescue Team (Phase 3) and Field Processing Team (Phase 4), with reference to the DBCA database.
- Obtain advice from the Operations Officer on forward planning for resourcing Phase 5-7 of OWR.

Forward Operations Base – Key Outputs

- Distribute identification badges, forms and recording paperwork to WU personnel relevant to their various phases of the response (see Section 3 of the Manual).
- Communicate the rostering and time sheet system to WU personnel.
- Arrange process for WU staff induction and on-site training.
- Divert enquiries from spontaneous wildlife volunteers to Incident call centre or DoT incident website.

Oiled Wildlife Response Aide Memoire supplement - Intelligence

Quick reference: WAOWRP Section 3.2 *Activation of the WAOWRP*, 3.4 *Initial response after WAOWRP activation*, 3.5.1 *OWR Skills and competencies*, Table 4 *Projected OWR personnel requirements*; Manual G-3 *OWR Strategies by fauna group*

To ensure that planning is based on the most current fauna data sets, it will be necessary to obtain fauna and environmental intelligence through DBCA early in the incident.

The following activities should be considered to support the OWR:

Incident Management Team – Key Outputs

- Establish a GIS and mapping liaison contact within DBCA via the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA) as soon as significant wildlife impact is identified or anticipated, to enable communication on GIS data, skills, capability and capacity within DBCA.
- Gain authorisation and access to the appropriate DBCA data sets via liaison with the DBCA OWA or their appointee.
- Assemble DBCA sources of information on:
 - incident-related spatial data for the identification of search areas.
 - potentially threatened species and ecosystems
 - environmental, cultural and historical significance of threatened species and ecosystems
- Effectively transfer spatial products, projects and data from DBCA to the Intelligence section.

Oiled Wildlife Response Aide Memoire supplement - Logistics

Quick reference: WAOWRP Section 2.4 *Equipment*, 3.2 *Activation of the WAOWRP*, 3.4 *Initial response after WAOWRP activation*, 4 *OWR Facilities*; Appendix A *Equipment*; Manual G-6 *Setting up a primary care facility*

A large OWR requires facilities with highly specific needs. A rapid and effective OWR will only be possible with significant early input from the Logistics section to mobilise and source the appropriate equipment and supplies.

The following activities should be considered to support the OWR:

Incident Management Team – Key Outputs

- Mobilise first strike wildlife equipment stockpiles as directed.
- Initiate acquisition of equipment and supplies not in stockpile, prioritising equipment related to Phase 1-4 of the response in the first instance (Appendix A Section 2.1).
- Establish a DBCA liaison logistics contact via the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA) as soon as a wildlife impact is anticipated or identified.
- Obtain advice on facilities, capability and capacity within DBCA, both in the region of the spill and elsewhere in the state.
- Ensure transport and storage arrangements for wildlife supplies (particularly refrigeration and secure storage of pharmaceuticals and oil sample evidence) are progressed.
- Commence forward planning for the establishment of a Primary Care Facility (PCF) as the need is identified via the Wildlife Coordinator (WC). Note the specific and significant site requirements and infrastructure needs of a PCF (see G-6 of Manual). An Oiled Wildlife PCF Site Leader will be appointed to liaise on the requirements.

Forward Operations Base – Key Outputs

- Establish a location and supply plan for a Field Station (see G-6 and Facilities section of P-4 in the Manual) in liaison with the Response Staging Area Team. The WC and Oiled Wildlife Site Leaders will provide input on the appropriate design and complexity on a case by case basis.
- Communicate with the WC to identify a contact to provide information on the local availability and location of DBCA equipment, including OWR stockpiles.
- Set a protocol for requests for OWR equipment and supplies.
- Establish a location for the PCF and pursue local permissions as required.
- Initiate investigation of food supply chains for wildlife in rehabilitation.

Oiled Wildlife Response Aide Memoire supplement - Finance

Quick reference: WAOWRP Section 2.1 *Oil spill response arrangements*

The following activities should be considered to support the OWR:

Incident Management Team – Key Outputs

- Establish a Finance contact within DBCA via the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor (DBCA OWA) as soon as a wildlife impact is anticipated or identified.
- Advise DBCA (through the DBCA OWA or their appointee) on aligning payroll systems and records with cost recovery for the OWR.
- Coordinate preparation and submission of DBCA claims for expenses.
- Establish a means for invoicing of OWR activities by external responders not on the DBCA payroll and communicate this to Wildlife Unit personnel.
- Establish invoicing processes for the use of equipment and supplies by the wildlife unit.