

Job Safety Analysis Worksheet



Job Title: <i>Fauna Monitoring – trapping</i>	Date: <i>8/11/201</i>
Job Location: <i>South Coast –IFRP/survey</i>	Analysis By: <i>Sarah Comer</i>
Job Description: <i>Setting and checking of Sheffield Cage, Elliot, funnelt and pitfall traps and handling and processing of fauna during AEEC approved fauna monitoring activities.</i>	Reviewed By:
	Review Date:

Task N°:	Task Step:	Potential Hazards:	Work Procedure:
1	Driving of all vehicles to and from site	Vehicle accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drive according to weather and road conditions ▪ Obey the traffic code
2	Towing a trailer	Back Strain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use kinetic lifting methods when hitching and unhitching the trailer • Use the jockey wheel
		Striking objects whilst reversing to trailer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure clear path to trailer before proceeding to hitch up ▪ Have a person guide you if possible
		Vehicle accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure all lights are working on trailer prior to towing

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate break fluid ▪ Tyres in good condition ▪ Gates secured on trailer
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure safety chains are fitted between trailer and vehicle. They should be short enough to prevent trailer contacting the ground if it becomes unhitched
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External rear view mirrors must allow vision past the towing vehicle and trailer.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reverse slowly and don't change direction suddenly to avoid jack-knifing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a clear path before reversing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allow more than sufficient braking distance especially on gravel surfaces.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid braking on corners or when vehicle is turning
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The driver should drive to the road conditions to maintain control of the vehicle and trailer
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4wd vehicle to have adequate power and traction to tow the trailer full of traps
3	Loading traps in and out of trailer	Back Strain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use kinetic lifting
		Bashing and scratching hands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Load cages carefully to prevent jamming fingers between traps

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure traps are loaded in a stable manner to prevent collapse on personnel when gate is opened
4	Laying Sheffield and Elliott traps	Invertebrate bites, stings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Careful placement of traps, and use of hands to prevent contact with animals, ant nests etc
		Snake bite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take care when walking through bush and placing traps
		Hand injuries from Elliott traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take care opening and collapsing Elliott traps to prevent pinching skin between the metal folds of the trap.
		Eye injury from sticks and foliage when setting traps, particularly under foliage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check for protruding objects and push or hold foliage away from the face prior to setting the trap.
5	Setting pitfall traps	Injuries with rakehoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>see JSA on safe use of rakehoe</i>
		Injuries and bites or stings from kneeling on the ground to look inside pitfall traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check the ground for sticks, rocks and any obstructions on the ground as well as invertebrates, such as ants, scorpions prior to kneeling
6	Retrieving animals from Sheffield Cages	Bites from venomous animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check under the hessian to check ID prior to retrieving the animal, and handling the cage
		Scratches to skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Careful of claws and teeth through the cage mesh when retrieving the animal from the cage
7	Retrieving animals from Elliott Traps	Bites, stings from animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Look inside Elliott to check species ID, by carefully pushing the door ajar, before either retrieving the animal by hand or by using a bag eg. Could be small venomous snake

8	Retrieving animals from Pitfall Traps	Bites, scratches, stings from animals and inanimate objects within pitfall trap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a stick or long object to turn over shelter trays within pitfall before placing hands within pit
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a stick, tray or gloved hand to remove spiders and other bitey invertebrates from the pit
9	Walking in the bush	Sprains / Strains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Watch for holes, undulating ground, sticks, logs and scrub as hazard will often be hidden. Take care, be cautious
		Eye Injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wear eye protection if bush is thick
		Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wear clothing appropriate to the conditions ie. trousers, long sleeved shirt, hand gloves
10	Handling and processing fauna	Physical injuries such as bites, scratches and blows from animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accredited personnel (trained in safe animal handling procedures) to handle fauna only
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hold bags away from the body to reduce the chance of the animal biting or scratching through the bag
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use correct handling bags, material and size, for particular animals
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Always know where the head is in the bag when processing, and inform other persons that may be assisting with either restraining or processing the animal
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allow the animal to calm itself if stressed prior to processing, by leaving in a quiet location under observation

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handle all medium sized mammals within bags provided
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Release animals with heads facing away from personnel to prevent potential of scratching
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not handle snakes or varanids unless accredited in Venomous Snake and Reptile handling
		Transmission of zoonoses (disease from animal to human)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry and be familiar with the Manual for “Minimising Disease Risk in Wildlife Management”
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain high levels of personal hygiene such as washing hands before and after handling animals and before eating.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not eat, drink or smoke cigarettes whilst handling animals
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep animals, animal products and animal waste away from food preparation and storage areas
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure all trapping and handling equipment is clean and in good repair and working order before use
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep up to date with information about any specific diseases that may be encountered when working with wildlife
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wear long sleeves and pants and use insect repellent in regions affected by Ross River Virus and other insect-borne diseases

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wear protective clothing including gloves, boots, overalls and a face mask if you are likely to come into contact with blood, waste or any other body fluids of animals.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scrub down the work area and equipment with disinfectant detergents after use (including the vehicle if animals are transported)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use disinfectant detergent and hot water to wash field clothes and other equipment that has come into contact with the blood, waste or other body fluids of animals
11	Euthanisation of feral animals captured		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>See Firearm Safety JSA</i>