

Acknowledgements

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Disclaimer

Despite their best research endeavours, the authors do not warrant that the information, opinions and advice contained in this book are free from errors. The author does not accept any form of liability for the contents of the book or any consequences arising from its use or any reliance placed upon it.



Notes

Ocean Watch Australia Ltd. and the SeaNet environmental extension service have developed this Code of Practice in conjunction with operators from the South Coast Purse Seine Fishery and the Western Australian Fishing Industry Council

Contents

Introduction	4
General Conduct	5
Vessel Operation	5
Fishing Practices	7
Food Quality	8
Marine Pollution	10
Target Catch, By-product, By-catch Definitions	14
Wildlife Interaction Protocols	15
Research and Information Gathering	19
Contacts - Industry Information	22
Contacts - Fisheries Management and Research	22
Contacts - Environment and Pollution	23
Contacts - Animal Identification	23
Contacts - Injured Animals	24
Contacts – Medical	24
Appendices 1 – Review and Submission Consultation Process	
Appendices 2 – Species protected under the EPBC Act	

Introduction

A Code of Practice sets out principles and standards of behaviour for responsible practices. This Code of Practice has been developed for commercial fishers operating in the South Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery (SCPSMF). It has been crafted to be relevant to our fishery and it is a demonstration of our long-term commitment to ensuring the SCPSMF is fished sustainably.

This Code reflects the fact that the only permitted fishing method in the SCPSF is purse seine net.

This document is required to be kept on the fishing vessel at all times. The Code will be distributed to other fishing industry organisations by request. Extension programs conducted by SeaNet will help implement and promote understanding of the Code to encourage its acceptance by industry.

The Code has been designed to be implemented, not just distributed.

In order to ensure its usefulness, industry members will be contacted to determine the up-take of the Code. The monitoring of the code will be conducted under an agreed process and industry members are asked to cooperate with any such survey.

This Code of Practice is a 'living document' that will be updated and altered as fishing practices and regulatory standards evolve in the industry. This Code is voluntary; however, parts of the Code have been taken from laws or regulations. Compliance with these parts of the Code is essential.

Any action contained in this Code that is legally binding is represented in this form

General Conduct

Public perception

Fishers will develop and maintain a good public profile at all times. They will assist where possible in the promotion of public awareness and understanding of the industry's involvement in responsible fishing, and the sustainable management of the fishery.

Rights of Others

Fishers of the SCPSMF acknowledge the rights of other ocean users and respect that others have the right to access areas and/or fish species within the fishery. Fishers will promote harmonious relations with other ocean users.

Recreational fishers

Commercial operators of the SCPSF should:

- Avoid operating in an area during fishing competitions

Other commercial fishers

Commercial fishers in the fishery should take all steps to avoid gear interactions with other commercial fishers through the use of clear communication when others are fishing in the vicinity.

Vessel Operation

Duty of Care – General Safety

Employers

Employers have a duty of care to provide individual fishers with a safe workplace and to adhere to all laws and standards to prevent unsafe practices. This includes training and induction the provision of all relevant onboard maritime safety equipment, safe handling facilities for chemicals and oils, and appropriate lifting equipment.

Individual fishers

Individual fishers have a duty of care to work in a safe manner, and at all times to adhere to the work standards and levels of safety stipulated by the vessel owners and managers.

This includes not presenting for work under the influence of alcohol or non-prescription drugs.

Occupational Health & Safety

Occupational health & safety standards are the responsibility of the State. All holders of a Western Australian Fishing Boat Licence should have received the WAFIC "*Occupational Health and Safety Code for the commercial fishing Industry in Western Australia*". The Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) has an array of Occupational health & safety products including pro-forma on-board manuals. Owners, managers and fishers should obtain these from WAFIC, or an accredited provider of Occupational health & safety products and services. WAFIC contact details are shown in the 'Contacts' section of this book.

WA regulations require that all vessels have an on-board Occupational Health & Safety manual, and that all crew receive induction training when joining the vessel, or annually if they remain with the vessel.

The section addressing Purse Seine Vessel guidelines from the WAFIC OH&S manual is included as an appendix to this code for your reference.

Report Illegal fishing

All suspected illegal fishing activities should be reported to WA department of Fisheries AFMA, Coast Watch or to the police in the region where the activity is observed. The contact details for these organizations are shown in the 'Contacts' section.

Distressed Vessels

Fishers must provide assistance to any vessel in distress where such assistance does not jeopardise the safety of the vessel or crew

It is standard practice to ask the assisted party to meet reasonable costs incurred during assistance.

All collisions must be reported to the Rescue Co-ordination Centre Australia (RCC Australia).

Electronic Communication

Communication is the key factor in cooperative relations between fishers:

- All vessels must have UHF (channel 30)
- All vessels must have VHF (Port channel 16)
- All vessels should have a mobile telephone
- Vessels should provide their satellite phone numbers and email addresses to the WA SeaNet Extension Officer to allow the ongoing distribution of new information in the fishery

Firearms

Fishers of the SCPSF should not use or carry firearms onboard fishing vessels

Fishing Practices

Setting nets

All reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the loss of fishing gear so as to reduce the possibility of 'ghost fishing'.

Monitoring Gear

Fishers will:

- Make every effort to retrieve lost fishing and return found fishing gear to the owner

In the event of unsuccessful attempts to retrieve the gear, the extent, position and gear mark should be reported to the RCC.

Setting practices to minimize the risk of dolphin capture: Refer to the SCPSMF Code of Practice: *Manual for Setting Protocol Wildlife Interaction and Species Identification*

Reporting requirements

Accurate reporting will increase Department of Fisheries confidence in data collection. Accurate reporting provides more scientific

information, providing a better understanding of the fishery. This includes reporting on all:

- Retained target species
- Retained by-product species
- By-catch

Reporting must also include interactions with species listed under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act is the Commonwealth legislation guiding national environmental protection in Australia. The EPBC Act 1999 strongly influences the conservation and management of marine species, especially by-catch.

Under the Act, fishers must report all interactions with 'listed protected species'.

Catch reporting (Department of Fisheries)

Fishers and processors must lodge catch and disposal records (CDR) in accordance with quota management arrangements and time frames. All fishers must record:

- Retained catch
- Retained by-product
- By-catch

Food Quality

For fishers that are providing food products for human consumption, the harvesting, handling and processing of fishery products should be carried out in a manner which maintains the nutritional value, quality and food safety of the products. Contamination can be minimised through good vessel design and construction, hygienic working environment, and appropriate handling practices.

Suggested handling, storage and transportation guidelines to ensure the highest quality product can be found in the WA quality Finfish Guide available from the Department of Fisheries. The guide also contains checklist and temperature recording templates which can be filled in for each voyage and supplied to customers as evidence of attention to traceability and food safety issues.

Landing and Processing

Efficient processing practices when hauling and processing fish will enhance product quality and safety. Fishers should ensure:

- That processing areas are cool and clean before landing/sorting the catch
- Target species are processed and chilled immediately
- Fishers should ensure care is taken when handling and washing product to reduce physical damage. Loss of scales or breaks in the skin can expose the fish to an early and a more severe attack by bacteria

Storage and Unloading

Temperatures should be regularly monitored during the storing and unloading of catch and maintained at recommended levels. This will minimize bacterial and biochemical (enzyme) spoilage of product.

Fishers should:

- Cool fish to reach chill temperature as soon as possible after landing
- Ensure ice slurries and holding room temperatures are monitored and maintained at appropriate temperatures (ref to WA Quality finfish guide for recommended temperatures and ready reckoner for calculating how much ice will be required)
- Ensure all ice is made from potable (drinkable) water or clean seawater
- Unload the catch quickly and efficiently
- Only commence unloading of the vessel once all of the necessary equipment, the catch and personnel are 'ready to go'

Hygiene

A high level of hygiene must be maintained in all areas used in the handling processing and storage of catch. Aspects to monitor include deck maintenance, process and storage equipment, and personal hygiene. Fishers should:

- Under no circumstances allow pets (dogs, cats, etc) on board the vessel
- Scrub all surfaces and utensils such as deck, brine tanks, fish-holding room, utensils and other fish-handling equipment using an AQIS approved detergent and sanitiser in the cleaning

process (crew should be aware of any associated dangers when using various cleaning chemicals)

- Keep refrigeration equipment and ice machines clean and working efficiently
- Ensure the remainder of the vessel including toilets, shower and wash basins are kept clean
- Thoroughly wash their hands and gloves before handling seafood with AQIS approved detergents and sanitisers

Under no circumstances smoke, eat or drink while processing fish

Marine Pollution

MARPOL & Garbage Disposal

Harmful Marine Debris has been listed as a key threatening process under the Australian Governments *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*.

Pollution of the marine environment by vessels of all types, including fishing vessels is controlled by the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships (known as MARPOL).

The key elements of MARPOL that apply to vessels in the SCPSMF are:

- A total ban on the disposal of plastics at sea
- A ban on any disposal of garbage within 12 nautical miles of land, or 500m of a floating platform

As well as abiding by these regulations, fishers in SCPSF will:

- Store all rubbish retained in suitable secure containers for return to port
- Minimise the taking aboard of potential garbage such as excess packaging
- Not dispose of rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery and similar refuse at sea
- Not dispose of material that will float, regardless of the distance from land

- As far as practical, collect and stow all plastic and floating garbage disposed by others and found at sea for disposal on land
- Cut all plastic waste which forms a continuous loop (such as bait straps) to minimise impact should these be accidentally lost at sea
- Use product specific waste disposal facilities (oil, sewerage) in ports where these are provided.
- Waste from net repairs at sea are properly contained and disposed of correctly

Fishers should display MARPOL placards in vessels which provide information about garbage laws

Marine contaminants

Fishers will not discharge any oil or chemicals into the sea. The discharge of oily mixtures (including fuel) into the sea is prohibited. Waste oil and oily residues must be stored on board for disposal at port waste disposal facilities including bilge water with any concentration of oil.

The following measures will reduce the likelihood of an oil spill from a vessel:

- All leakage of fuel oil, lubricating oil and cooling water should be dealt with immediately when detected. If repairs cannot be carried out by the crew at sea, they should be done as soon as the vessel reaches port
- A suitable absorbent material or drip tray should be fitted under engines with suitable drainage to a holding tank or drum for disposal ashore
- Fit high efficiency by pass oil filters which extend the life of the engine oil and decrease the need for frequent oil changes
- Where possible fishers will use biodegradable products in the engine and for cleaning both above and below deck
- Cleaning of the vessel and equipment should be undertaken prior to arrival in port to avoid polluting coastal waters and harbours

Re-fuelling

Fishers should take care to ensure refuelling is done in a safe manner and that fuel is not spilt on the deck or into the water.

Fishers should ensure that:

- Emergency cleanup equipment is in place prior to commencement of refuelling to be able to respond quickly in the event of a spill
- That buckets are placed under breathers to contain spills in the event of a blockage or overflow
- The fuel hose nozzle is wrapped in a rag to contain any spillage or drips during transfer on and off the vessel
- The hose is constantly monitored and manned while refuelling
- There is no smoking during refuelling

Fishers will take all necessary steps to ensure that marine pollution is minimised.

Vessel Maintenance & Cleaning

A number of vessel maintenance and cleaning procedures can generate marine contaminants. These can be minimised by ensuring that:

- All slipway, and/or dry dock tasks are performed at an appropriate site such as a shipyard
- Activities which have the potential to create marine pollutants such as sand blasting, paint stripping, painting, anti-fouling, etc, are conducted by suitably qualified personnel
- Materials such as rubbish, sandings, paint chips and paint cans are cleaned up immediately after use and placed in the appropriate bins for disposal
- All cleaning is performed in a way that ensures that no marine organisms or debris fall into marina waters

Ballast water from distant ports or marinas should not be discharged to the local environment. It should be disposed of in the open sea or to sewer. This will reduce the risk of transferring unwanted pest species. It will also reduce the risk of fishers transferring organisms from one port to another.

Reporting environmental damage

- Fishers must report any oil or chemical spills, and any other incidences of environmental damage.
- If a spill is not reported, the offending vessel can be prosecuted for not reporting as well as polluting.
- Vessels will avoid prosecution where an accident occurred but everything has been done to minimise the pollution.
- Vessels should report any other vessels seen polluting, or any pollution seen at sea (including freight and fishing gear).
- Any pollution event which occurs beyond 3 nm should be reported to the RCC as soon as possible.

If the incident is within a port or harbour, reports are to be made to the relevant state Environmental Agency or relevant port authority (see Contacts).

Discharge of sewage

The department for Planning and Infrastructure have established three sewage discharge zones based on the degree of risk to public health and/or the environment.

Zone 1: No Discharge Zone

The discharge of sewage from vessels, whether it is treated or untreated, will be prohibited in Zone 1. The no discharge zone will include:

- Marinas, yacht clubs, boat harbours and ports/maritime export facilities
- Marine nature reserves and sanctuary zones within marine parks
- Designated areas of marine parks, marine management areas or fish habitat protection areas, where the dilution/dissipation factor is not deemed to be satisfactory
- Within 500 metres of any aquaculture operation
- Within 100 metres of any recognised swimming area
- Other designated areas of high environmental value

Zone 2: No discharge except for vessels with approved treatment systems

Sewage treated to an approved standard can be discharged in Zone 2. The treated sewage discharge zone will include designated areas outside of Zone 1 such as:

- Parts of estuaries, marine parks and fish habitat protection areas, where the dilution factor is deemed to be satisfactory
- Waters more than 20 metres from a stationary vessel or person in the water

Zone 3: Open Zone

Untreated sewage may be discharged from vessels within Zone 3.

Zone 3 comprises all State Waters except:

- Those waters which are within Zone 1 or Zone 2
- Waters within 500 metres of land
- Waters within 100 metres of a stationary vessel or person in the water

Target Catch, By-product and By-catch Definitions

Target catch

Target catch is the catch resulting from specifically aiming for a particular species or size of fish. The target species in the SCPSF include pilchards, scaly mackerel, yellowtail scad, anchovies sandy and blue sprat and maray.

By-product

By-product is that part of the catch that is kept to be sold but is not intentionally targeted.

By-catch differs from by-product.

By-catch is that part of the catch which is returned to the sea either because it has no commercial value or because regulations preclude it being retained. By-catch is also considered as that part of the 'catch' that does not reach the deck of the fishing vessel but is affected by interaction with the fishing gear. By-catch includes prohibited fish species and animals such as birds and dolphins.

Discard

A “discard” is a target or by-product species that is caught but not retained. Discarding dead, damaged or low-value scale fish clearly represents a waste of valuable resources.

Fishers should:

- Where possible land and utilise any fish dead or in a dying state (which is not protected by legislation)
- Make all efforts to pursue markets for bycatch species, to convert by-catch into by-product
- Communicate these markets to other fishers in an effort to maximise the utilisation of the resource and minimise waste in the fishery

Fishers should identify and use gear, technology, and practices which reduce the capture and mortality of by-catch species.

Fishers should communicate information on these to other fishers through industry associations, or the WA SeaNet Extension Officer.

Wildlife interaction protocol

The Ocean Watch Protected Species Manual is included as an appendix to this code and is an excellent source of information providing guidelines on handling various protected species.

Dealing with entanglements:

All fishers should have specialised gear in place such as hook knives and other specialist equipment for the removal of entangling debris from animals and to assist in a fast and effective release.

Handling and Releasing

Fishers should handle animals carefully to increase the survival rates of released catch. This applies to all animals to be released including target species, by-product and by-catch.

Consider crew safety when handling stressed animals

Safety is of the utmost of importance and must not be compromised under any circumstances. Stressed seals and dolphins can be aggressive and difficult to handle due to their strength and size. If there is a risk to the crew being injured it is far better to try cutting the entangling material from a safe distance, using a specialised line cutter and with the help of other individuals. Smaller animals may be brought aboard if necessary but must be restrained in a manner that eliminates the risk of injury to crew or to the animal itself.

Listed Species

A listed species is a species that has been recognised as requiring protection and has been listed under the ***Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)***.

Five groups of listed species found in the fishery include:

- seabirds
- marine turtles
- marine mammals, eg dolphins, whales, seals and sealions
- certain species of shark, eg grey nurse, great white
- sygnathids, eg pipefish, sea horse/dragons

A list of protected species that may interact with the fishery is shown below. This list is not exhaustive but is indicative of the species fishers are most likely to encounter in this fishery A full list of species protected under the act is included as appendices to this document.

**Listed Species: All Interactions with listed species (i.e. threatened, migratory or marine species), that occur in a commonwealth area must be reported to the Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH). For more information on requirements for reporting interactions with protected species please refer to the webpage:
www.deh.gov.au/epbc/permits/species/notifications/index.html**

Listed Species: Threatened fauna

- *Great white shark* (*Charcharodon carcharias*)
- *Grey nurse shark* (*Carcharias taurus*)
- *Loggerhead turtle* (*Caretta caretta*)
- *Pacific Ridley/Olive Ridley turtle* (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)
- *Leatherback turtle* (*Dermochyls coriacea*)
- *Humpback Whale* (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
- *Lesser Noddy* (*Anous tenuirostris melanops*)
- *Yellow nosed Albatross* (*Diomedea chlororhyncos*)

Listed Marine Species: Interactions with these animals must also be recorded in the monthly CAES Log supplied by The Department of Fisheries

Listed Marine Species

- *Australia Sea-lion* (*Neophoca cinera*)
- *New Zealand fur seal* (*Arctocephalus forsteri*)
- *Roseate Tern* (*Sterna dougalli*)
- *Sooty Tern* (*Sterna fuscata*)
- *Common Tern* (*Sterna hirundo*)
- *Fairy Tern* (*Sterna nereis*)
- *Crested Tern* (*Sterna bergii*)
- *Yellownose Albatross* (*Diomedea chlororhyncos*)
- *Silver Gull* (*Larus novaehollandiae*)
- *Pacific Gull* (*Larus pacificus*)
- *Lesser Noddy* (*Anous tenuirostris melanops*)
- *Flesh-footed Shearwater* (*Puffinus carnipes*)
- *Hutton's Shearwater* (*Puffinus assimilis*)

Listed Migratory Species

- *Humpback Whale* (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
- *Caspian Tern* (*Sterna caspia*)
- *Wedge-tailed Shearwater* (*Puffinus pacificus*)
- *Flesh-footed Shearwater* (*Puffinus carnipes*)
- *Streaked Shearwater* (*Calonectris leucomelas*)
- *Wilson's Storm Petrel* (*Oceanites oceanicus*)
- *Northern Giant Petrel* (*Macronectes giganteus*)
- *Grey-headed Albatross* (*Diomedea melanophris*)
- *Yellow nosed Albatross* (*Diomedea chlororhyncos*)

- *Bridled tern* (*Sterna anaethetus*)
- *Reef Egret* (*Egretta sacra*)
- *Arctic Skua* (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)
- *Pomarine Skua* (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

All fish

Rough handling will increase the amount of damage and create a greater risk of fungal and bacterial infection that can cause death after release. Fishers should use the following procedures:

- Use wet hands when handling fish
- Release the animal quickly and handle it as little as possible
- Support the body of the fish to avoid damage to internal organs
- Fish without teeth can be lifted by gripping the lower jaw, but only if the fish is held vertically
- Holding fish horizontally may damage the animal's mouth and neck. Ensure that there is no danger of being spiked, bitten, cut or stung
- Cover the fish's eyes to help settle it down as direct sunlight can damage fish eyes

Seabirds

Every effort should be made to release seabirds alive and not carrying any hooks or entanglements (see Deck Manual for handling and release guidelines).

Marine mammals

The capture of marine mammals in the SCPSF is highly unlikely but if this did occur, fishers should make all efforts to release the animal as quickly and carefully as possible to ensure its survival. The same strategy should be used for marine mammals as for turtles (see Deck Manual for handling and release guidelines).

Turtles

Every effort should be made to release turtles alive and vigorous.

Full descriptions of turtle handling and release techniques, including diagrams are contained in the Ocean Watch *Protected Species Handling Manual*.

Operational equipment

Vessels should consider carrying the following equipment and resources on-board:

- Species identification Guides
- Line cutters to cut the line off any animals entangled or carrying hooks (as close as possible to the hook)
- De-hooking devices to remove hooks
- A dip-net (long enough to safely reach the animal) to retrieve small animals that require further treatment
- Handling guidelines

A full description of handling and release techniques, including diagrams are contained in the SCPSF Code of Practice - Deck Manual and the Ocean Watch *Protected Species Handling Manual*.

Research & Information Gathering

Research

Fishers should establish and maintain a spirit of cooperation with management and research agencies. Examples of this include the gathering of scientific samples for formal research projects, participating in surveys and interviews with researchers.

Tagging

Fishers must note any tagged animals captured. Where animals are released alive, tags should be left in place with tag and biological details recorded and returned to the tagging agency. Where the animal is captured dead, both the tag and the biological details should be returned to the tagging agency.

The type information to record for all animals includes:

- The location (Latitude & Longitude) time the animal was caught
- Whether the animal was captured shooting or hauling
- The type of fishing gear used (specifics)
- Details of its release

*** Measuring techniques and data collection are detailed in the *Manual for Setting Protocol, wildlife interaction and Species Identification***

Sharks

A tagging program is being carried out by the Fisheries WA Shark research section to assess the biology of two commercially important species of shark, the Thickskin (or sandbar) and Dusky shark.

The program is aimed at determining whether these sharks are being fished in a sustainable manner, and to predict future trends in their population. If a tagged shark is encountered, every effort should be made to report the information to WA Fisheries.

Turtles

All tagged or marked turtles must be reported to the department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), see the Contacts' section at the end of this book.

Seabird research

It is important to the fishery and seabird conservation that detailed information is collected on any seabird by-catch for analysis by scientists.

Birds

If banded, captured seabirds should be reported to the Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme (ABBBS) or Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (TasPAWS). If the animal is dead, remove the band, flatten it and post to the ABBBS or TasPAWS, whose address can be found in the 'Contacts' section.

Photographing fish

Good photographs can aid the identification of a species of fish.

Care should be taken to ensure photographs are of good quality and in the proper format.

In preparing a fish to be photographed, fishers should ensure:

- Specimens should be fresh as living colours fade quickly after death

- Attempts should be made to spread all fins in order to clearly portray shape, size, patterns, etc
- Fish should be blotted dry to reduce excessive glare when photographed
- The specimens should be placed on a contrasting background with its head arranged to the left hand side of the photo
- An object of known size should be placed in the photograph beside the specimen (e.g. a matchbox, knife or soft drink can)

Industry Information

SeaNet	To find out more about the Code of Practice or sustainable fishing practices	(08) 9244 2933 0429 110 026 seanet@wafic.org.au
Ocean Watch	Protected Species Handling Manual By-catch solutions- (Ocean Watch Australia Ltd. FRDC)	(02) 9552 3181 www.oceanwatch.org.au
WA Fishing Industry Council	Peak Industry Body, WA	(08) 9244 2933
SeaFood Training Australia	Seafood safety training throughout Australia	(02) 6281 0383 0412 430 728

Fisheries Management and Research

Western Australian Department of Fisheries	Compliance Issues	Regional Office Suite 7 Frederick House 70-74 Frederick St Albany WA 6330 Australia (08) 9841 7766 (08) 9842 1112
CSIRO	Enquiries & reporting of tagged fish Nationwide	1300 363 400
Department of Environment and Heritage - DEH	Reporting all listed species interactions. Marine Species Section, DEH, GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601	FREECALL 1800 641 806 Then, email protected.species@ea.gov.au Within 3 working days
Department of Environment and Heritage - DEH Australian Bird and Bat Banding scheme – ABBBS	Reporting of banded seabirds	(02) 6274 2407 Fax (02) 6274 2455 abbbs@ea.gov.au GPO Box 8, Canberra ACT 2601
Dept of Conservation and Land Management – CALM		Regional Office 120 Albany Highway ALBANY 6330 Tel: (08) 9841 7133

		Regional Fax: (08) 9842 4500 District Fax: (08) 9841 7105 email: albanydistrict@calm.wa.gov.au District Office 92 Dempster St PO Box 234 ESPERANCE 6450 Tel: (08) 9071 3733 Fax: (08) 9071 3657
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Environment & Pollution

Rescue Co-ordination Centre Australia (RCC Australia)	Reporting of pollution at sea (beyond 3 nm) Reporting close collisions	1800 641 792 Fax. 1800 622 153 rccaus@amsa.gov.au
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	Queries regarding commonwealth environmental laws Determining appropriate discharges of sewage Obtaining plastic disposal placards point of contact (Fremantle Dept)	(02) 6279 5015 Fax (02) 6279 5966 (08) 9430 2100
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	Reporting of oil pollution at sea (inside 3 nm)	(08) 9216 8902 0417 938 157

Animal Identification

Western Australian Museum Fish Dept (Perth)	Identification of unusual or exotic fish	(08) 9427 2700 www.museum.wa.gov.au
CSIRO	Fish Taxonomy	(03) 6232 5351

Injured Animals

CALM – Wildcare	First point of contact for advice on injured wildlife	(08) 9474 9055
Chelonia Turtle Rehabilitation & Release (WA)	Care and advice on injured seabirds and turtles	(08) 9193 5409
Help for Wildlife	24 hour emergency service for all animals. Advice and list of carers – Australia wide	0417 380 687
Southern Oceans Seabirds Association (SOSA)	Care of injured seabirds and advice (Australia wide)	(02) 4271 6004

Contacts – Medical

St. Johns First Aid	Purchasing First Aid Kit	(08) 93341497
Regional Hospitals	Albany	(08) 9071 9222
	Esperance	(08) 9892 2222

Notes