



Environment Policy: Overview of Australia

POLICY

One Nation will ensure the protection of the Australian environment, including national parks, oceans, waterways and atmosphere for the benefit and enjoyment of all Australians, now and in the future. There will be no debt-for-equity swap to expunge part of the national debt with the IMF/World Bank for Australia's national parks and wildlife.

We will implement the development of advanced efficient cleaner energy technologies, encourage the use and conversion to Ethanol, bio-diesels auto gas and remove deadly aromatics from conventional petrol. We would not have ratified the Kyoto Accord and would withdraw from Agenda 21 along with other treaties and conventions such as Copenhagen, which are essentially, negative, counter-productive, and a disaster of international pseudo-science.

A CLEAN SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL AUSTRALIANS

- ✓ One Nation will withdraw from all treaties, which threaten our land usage and environment.
- ✓ Oppose the flawed Kyoto Accord and imposing harmful carbon taxes on Australians.
- ✓ Believes water is a valuable resource, therefore it is essential to conserve it.
- ✓ Opposes the discharge of sewerage to bay and ocean outlets. We propose treatment and recycling of waste-water wherever possible and its use in irrigation of parklands, etc. But not as drinking water.
- ✓ Proposes the eradication of feral animals in our national parks by sporting shooters' controlled shoots; this is a proven method.
- ✓ Encourages conservation in the practical and realistic sense.
- ✓ Is pro-energy, but is critical of power projects that masquerade as significant energy sources.
- ✓ Opposes those environmental groups and green party, funded by foreign interests with hidden agendas.
- ✓ Proposes realistic environmental policies to protect and improve our environment for all current and future generations of Australians.
- ✓ Will ensure our national parks are kept for the enjoyment of the people and protection of habitat. Park rangers will be mainly sourced from voluntary organisations and provided with adequate funding to ensure parks are maintained to acceptable standards. We will ensure they remain for Australians now and in the future and not fall into foreign hands such as World Heritage or sold off as debt for equity.
- ✓ One Nation will implement the Coastal Protection Act nationwide with buffer zones to protect the habitat and access to our beaches, coastline, bays and waterways, bringing the numerous and mostly ineffective organisations under one umbrella.

BACKGROUND BRIEFING: ENVIRONMENT

The Federal Government Department of Environment and Heritage. This department (Environment Australia) is the Commonwealth Government's major environmental agency and is responsible for achieving the Government's environmental objectives, domestically and internationally. They claim their policy is to a natural and cultural environment, valued, enhanced and protected in harmony with the nation's social and economic goals and to deliver national leadership on environmental issues. However, in reality, they do little to protect the environment, rather they promote the hidden objectives of globalism, enforcing UN treaties resulting in the destroying of our economy, imposing high energy prices, debt for equity of our National Parks, wildlife, mineral, energy, water resources and restricting farmers on use of their land. Most of their policies are based on the flawed Kyoto Accord and Agenda 21.

GIVING AWAY OUR SOIL

In June 2000, it was revealed that the federal government planned to do a debt-for-equity swap to expunge part of the national debt. The swap involves Australia's northern World Heritage areas--the Barrier Reef, the tropical Daintree Rainforest and Fraser Island, which would become the property of the IMF/World Bank. The Third World has lost many of its natural resources in debt for equity swaps. The IMF took the Luneta National Park from the Philippines to reduce their national debt. The Chairman of the Wet Tropics Management Authority, Tor Hundloe, has now officially valued Australia's northern World Heritage areas in conjunction with the World Bank/IMF. The World Bank has prepared a report entitled "Expanding the Measure of Wealth", analysing the dollar value of agriculture land, pastoral land, forests, national parks, metals and minerals, coal, oil and gas. Mr Hundloe confirmed that Fraser Island was listed as World Heritage because of its "large dollar value as a protected area." The Blue Mountains, west of Sydney, and various other areas of value, especially those with mineral resources, have since been designated World Heritage.

GLOBAL WARMING, SO MUCH HOT AIR

When Melbourne University geologist Ian Plimer examined "4000 million years of geological data" for evidence for global warming, he stumbled upon an astonishing discovery. Plimer says, "the Armageddon we humans face is not a pleasant greenhouse warming but a bitter prolonged icehouse". He says in his book "A Short History of Planet Earth" that while cycles of planetary heating and cooling do exist, the long-term trend to cooling means we will be entering into the next hundred years or so, "a big freeze." We know Vikings settled Greenland, grew crops there in the 10th century but eventually left as the Localised Ice Age returned. Earth's climate isn't fixed, but dynamic. According to Plimer, "there have been enormous climate fluctuations since the last Ice Age finished 14,700 years ago. Temperature rises have been far greater than the worst doomsday scenario of today." He thinks the slight increases in temperature since 1976 could be due to factors other than increased CO2 levels: "Climate change is just not simply humans putting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere."

Extraterrestrial factors include supernovas; sunspot flaring, comets and meteorites are the main causes of climate change. For example, the Little Ice Age from the 14th to the 19th century coincided with reduced sunspot activity. Terrestrial factors include volcanos throwing up vast amounts of gases and ash, continental drift, earthquakes and wobbles in the earth's Orbit, that result in hard times, bringing crop failure and disease. He says we also have reason to fear the drift away from agriversity to monoculture. If the earth experiences a significant climate shift in the colder times ahead due to something like a volcanic explosion, we might not survive. If he's right, the public policy implications are very great. Great too the amount of egg on certain people's faces. Is there any point in reducing greenhouse gases if there's an Ice Age on the way?

The Federal Government has set up a greenhouse office. Already it is costing you more for liquid fuels and the price of electricity will also increase. When you can no longer afford to pay, they will simply disconnect you.

TOXIC WASTE

Toxic or hazardous waste encompasses a wide range of items e.g. chemicals, oils, asbestos, lead, mercury, hospital wastes, plastics, etc. It would take pages to list them all. Thanks to technology, we can prevent, recycle or eliminate most of the problems. Many waste materials that previously went into landfills can now be recycled or reduced to a state where they are not a hazard.

The Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustor (CFBC) unit allows thermal destruction of organic contaminants such as PCBs contained in soils, sludges, solids or liquid waste, with a removal efficiency of 99.9999%. Australia has a huge investment in coal-fired power stations that produce a lot of toxic and hazardous wastes, especially SO₂. However, a recently developed and patented new scrubber technology eliminates all these, turning them into a harmless fertiliser. We now have the technology to build plants to overcome the problem but no one wants them in or near their backyard. For instance, there was an outcry in Sydney when a toxic incinerator was proposed in the outer western suburbs.

Other examples are the Victorian Governments proposed toxic soil-recycling dump at Gippsland Water's Duston Downs site. In Queensland at Alberton, the government attempted to pass off a toxic incinerator as a biomass green energy plant and fund it with carbon credits. Thus, the problem appears to be more of where to locate these plants. Fortunately, Australia is a big country and there are many remote areas where such plants could be located. The problem then becomes cost related as transportation is expensive. The other problem is the cost effectiveness and who pays. The financial burden should thus be on those who profit from the production of such wastes. One Nation believes that by ignoring all the usual green rhetoric and taking a sensible approach, the toxic waste problem can be potentially eliminated.

“USE OF FIRE”

“An example of proposed ONE NATION legislation.”

Preamble:

Recent legislation and most amendments to that legislation, in regards to rural landholders and indeed those in townships and suburbia, have been, and continue to, become burdensome, onerous, bureaucratic, hypercritical and counterproductive. In short, “HOSTILE” towards the very people the legislation is intended to protect. This paper attempts to address this legislation in terms of the use of fire as a tool in the maintenance of rural land. Drafted are two categories of fire use, low intensity, being the use of fire to consume ground debris over a broad area and high intensity, being a sizeable concentrated pile comprising of either or all tree trunks and branches, vegetation and ground debris). Small, medium to large fuel loads and summer vs winter month burn requirements. A brief summary of how legislation currently stands, and is headed, “creates a dangerous environment”, being the EPA, no guarantee of approval, no tree cut down, no fire lit. “No smoke”. Your land may then become a tinderbox because of fear to burn off ground debris. The tragic 2009 fires in Victoria should be a wake up call to all those who's lives and property have been put in harms way because of the Green philosophy and influence in all spheres of government and bureaucracy.

Current NSW Legislation:

To be appealed OR amended in concern to the use of fire on rural land are as follows:

Rural Fires Regulation Act 2002 Nr 647, 44 conditions of fire permit, 47 applications for bush fire hazard reduction certificate.

Rural Fires and Environmental Assessment Legislation Amendment Act 2002 Nr 67, Schedule 3 (especially) section 73, [8] Section 86, [9] Section 89, Subdivision 3 100 C.

Protection of the Environment Operations (Control of Burning) 2000 Nr 487, Part 2 Control of burning generally, 5 General obligations to prevent or minimise air pollution, Schedule 3 Penalty Notices.

Proposed Amendments to environmental legislation in

Respect to the rural use of fire:

LOW INTENSITY BURN

Low intensity burn.

From the 1st of April through to the 1st of November, a lessee or occupier with consent, or property owner may, without need of permit, license or Bush Fire Action Plan, use a fire to clear any build-up of ground fuel caused by tree and vegetation litter, up to, but not exceeding, 0.5 of a hectare at any one time.

1.1 A burn of this kind may also be conducted within the 20-metre boundary of any creek, riverbank, dam or other such body of water without it being an offence.

That during the fire danger period of the 2nd of November and the 31st of March, an individual must have the Captain from their local Bush Fire Brigade inspect the area to be burned and upon his/her satisfaction, a permit be issued, void of charge.

The PERMIT shall be conditional and no permit will be issued for hazard reduction to be conducted during a total fire ban or when conditions are otherwise unsuitable for the burn. That the Rural Bush Fire Brigade Headquarters are notified one hour before the ignition of the fire, again upon ignition and upon it being extinguished. Failure to comply shall be an offence. Maximum up to 50 penalty units and/or 12 months imprisonment and/or rehabilitation.

1.2 A person conducting such an activity shall ensure that:

- A. A perimeter no less than 1.5 metres or greater in winter, or 2.5 metres or greater in spring and autumn, be established immediately around the area to be burned, which is cleared of all combustible ground litter.
- B. Where practical all trees should be reasonably cleared around so that radiating heat from the burn is reduced upon the trunk. It is advisable to water down the trunk of some tree varieties and fence posts if necessary while fire is in close proximity.
- C. If the ground fuel load is medium to heavy, then it is advisable that low lying branches six foot and below be pruned to reduce heat stress and possible ignition.
- D. The person has in their possession two fire-fighting knapsacks or hand-operated pressure spray units of no less than 4 litres and up to 16 litres or any fire-fighting extinguisher of 9-litre or .9 Kg minimum capacity. Access to a supply of water within close proximity.
- E. That the individual must ensure that the burn is only conducted and allowed to remain alight under suitable conditions in which any reasonable person would expect that the fire could not escape from the containment area.
- F. A minimum of 24 hours notice must be given to the immediate neighbouring property owner/s.
- G. An individual who does not observe the aforementioned procedures shall be guilty of an offence. Maximum: 10 penalty units.

1.3 It is not an offence for an individual to use fire lighting equipment to assist with the burn.

HIGH INTENSITY BURN

2. High intensity burn.

Between the 1st of April and the 1st of November, a lessee or occupier with consent, or property owner may construct a sizeable pile of fallen trees, branches, vegetation and ground litter from any noxious or dangerous tree or plant including cuttings, without the need of permit, license or Bush Fire Plan. However the individual must notify the local Bush Fire Brigade Headquarters of their intention to burn and provide them with the location, time of ignition, contact phone number and name of person carrying out the burn. Failure to do so shall be an offence: Maximum 20 penalty units.

2.1 Between the 2nd of November and the 31st of March, a permit must be obtained from the local Fire Brigade Captain who must inspect the sight and upon his satisfaction that compliance has been met, issue a permit to burn under condition, and instruct and convey to the person or persons those conditions. If weather and location conditions are hazardous, No permit will be issued.

Failure to comply shall be an offence: Maximum up to 50 penalty units' and/or minimum of 6 month's imprisonment and/or rehabilitation.

2.2 A person conducting such an activity must ensure that:

- A. A perimeter of 20 metres (winter) and 40 metres (spring and autumn) immediately around the circumference of the pile is cleared of all combustible ground litter and that any long grass in this area is either slashed or mown down and cleared.
- B. The person has in their possession the minimal requirement of two fire fighting knapsacks or hand-operated pressure spray units. Two buckets of water and a supply or close access to supply of water.
- C. That the individual must ensure that the burn is only conducted under suitable conditions in which any reasonable person would expect that the fire could not escape from the containment area.
- D. The pile must only be lit one hour prior to sunset or thereafter when weather conditions are, fair to warm. If damp, overcast and showery, at any point during the day. Continuously dry or hazardous conditions, no fire ignition shall be permitted.
- E. That a minimum of two persons be continuously in attendance till after the apex of the fire and a minimum of one person for the remaining duration of the burn.
- F. A minimum of 24 hours notice is given either verbally or in print to the owner/s of any immediate neighbouring property/ies.
- G. An individual who does not observe the aforementioned shall be guilty of an offence. Maximum: 20 penalty units.

BRIGADE

- 3. At any time, a rural landholder may request that the Rural Bush Fire Service undertake hazard reduction work on their behalf for the cost of a donation of whatever sum that they can afford to donate, depending on their individual financial circumstances. Donations, where affordable, should aim to be approximately half the net cost of the exercise, however, donations shall be accepted up to, but not exceeding, 30% greater than the gross cost of the exercise. Carton/s of beer, soft drink, etc may be optional in addition to that donation, which the brigade's members are thus authorised and permitted to accept and to do with as deemed most appropriate.

Source of reference: Practical experience of living on and understanding the nature of the land.

Authored by

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