

ENVIRONMENT

The Newsletter of the Environment Centre NT (ECNT)
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January/February 2005

Another uranium mine in Kakadu? French Government wants to mine Koongarra

In 1970, before Kakadu National Park existed, the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) appeared in the Darwin Mining Warden's Court to oppose an application from a mining company for a mining lease at a site called 'Koongarra'.

Noranda, a Canadian-owned mining company, withdrew its application. Since then, several other attempts have been made by the mining industry to mine this uranium deposit at the base of internationally famous **Nourlangie Rock**. With the current moratorium on mining approval at Koongarra set to expire on 26 April, the current 'owner' of Koongarra, French government-owned AREVA/Cogema, has declared its intention to try again to get approval to mine.

Nourlangie history

With thanks to Josh Burnett/ACF
The name 'Nourlangie' is an anglicised version of Nawurlandja, the name of a larger area that includes an outlier to the west of Nourlangie. The upper part of Nourlangie Rock is known as Burrunggui; the lower areas are known as Anbangbang. According to Aboriginal history, the area was formed when two Creation Ancestors in the form of short-eared rock wallabies travelled through from the east to west. They moved past Nourlangie Rock, across the Anbangbang billabong, and up into the rocks at Nawurlandja, cutting two crevices in the rock as they

passed. There are three main sites at Burrunggui: a rock shelter, known as Anbangbang shelter, which Aboriginal people have been using for at least 20 000 years and there are several rock art sites, including the 'Lightning Man' at the Anbangbang gallery and others at Gunwarddehwardde lookout. One of

the lookouts at Burrunggui (Nourlangie) overlooks the Koongarra lease and project area. The Djok clan are the Traditional Owners of the Nourlangie/Koongarra area.

The Fox Report

The Koongarra area, which lies in the South Alligator River catchment, is one of the most ecologically sensitive areas of Kakadu, due in part to its position upstream of the Woolwonga wetlands, one of the wetlands systems listed in the Ramsar Convention. The 1977 Ranger Uranium Environmental In-

quiry Second Report (the 'Fox Report'), which accepted mining at Ranger, explicitly stated: "We recognise that Noranda, the company concerned, will have expectations to mine the Koongarra deposit. However the Woolwonga wetland area is so valuable ecologically we oppose in principle any mining development upstream of it at least until it had been demonstrated by experience that it could take place without environmental damage." (p289)

The subsequent experience of the uranium mining industry in Kakadu shows that Fox's caution was well founded. Any claim by mining companies that uranium mining can be done safely, without pollution or adverse impacts, does not hold up to scrutiny.

World Heritage concern

In 1998 a high level World Heritage Committee, concerned about risks to Kakadu, said that the Australian Government "should discuss rescinding the 1981 Koongarra Project Area Act (which proposes

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amendment of the boundaries of Kakadu National Park to accommodate a mine at Koongarra) with the traditional owners and seek their consent to include the Koongarra Mineral Lease in the Park and therefore preclude mining.”

In its formal response, the Howard Government wrote: *“This Recommendation is supported in principle...The Australian Government will not approve a mine that would damage World Heritage values.”*

Tourism

Tourism is the Territory's second largest revenue earner and the number one employer of Territorians. Nourlangie Rock in Kakadu is visited by an estimated 90% of the 250,000 tourists who visit Kakadu annually. If mining was to go ahead, it could be expected to result in a downturn in both tourist numbers and dollars.

French Government ownership

CEA, the French Government Atomic Energy Commission, formed the Cogema Corporation in 1976. CEA is also the majority shareholder of the AREVA Group, which now owns Cogema. Cogema controls the Koongarra mineral lease through its 100% ownership of Koongarra Ltd. Cogema has been responsible for horrific pollution at its Mounana uranium mine in Gabon in Africa, and elsewhere.

Conclusion

The Australian Government has made a clear commitment to protect World Heritage values and has accepted the direction of Recommendation 13 of the World Heritage Committees report on Kakadu. The Australian government now has the very real opportunity to comply with this recommendation and to preclude mining at Koongarra and in so doing act to protect a most unique and important place.

The Environment Centre will be contacting the NT, Australian and French Governments recommending against approval of this dirty and dangerous mine in a highly ecologically, culturally and aesthetically important part of the World Heritage Kakadu National Park.

Are you ready to change the world?

“In our lives today having a sense of purpose, a vision, something towards which we are aiming, which we aspire to, is a critically important part of our “wellness”. It is also the breeding ground of a fair degree of anxiety. Some people seem to be consumed with passionate purpose, appear to know exactly what they were placed on the planet to do. They have been pursuing it with vigorous determination throughout their lives”.¹

But what is a personal sense of purpose and do you really need one?

Vision and purpose don't tend to appear overnight in a blinding flash of inspiration. We can't buy them off the shelf. They emerge from a long and honest appraisal of what it is that we want as human beings. A personal purpose emerges from an ever adapting cycle of self-questioning, exploration, judgement and bravery. It can be an intensely private matter or something we'd like everyone to know about. It may be modestly simple or audaciously ambitious. Whatever its scope and nature, it is reflected in our behaviour and reveals itself in our private and professional challenges.

Many of us would probably say we have a sense of purpose, But how many of us are successful in walking the walk? Perhaps our vision isn't the fire in the belly we would like it to be. Or maybe we can't quite channel it in the ways we want to. Is all this navel gazing more trouble than it's worth?

Part of the process of defining a purpose is to recognise our values. These are the fundamental hooks on which everything we believe in will hang, such as: honesty; generosity; respect. It is generally understood that our values are formed early in life through our closest relationships and explorative experiences. Like personal microscopes we carry these values with us through life and use them to scrutinise our surroundings and choose the things we identify with - our friends, hobbies, jobs and ultimately our own selves.

Having a personal purpose is all very well, and surrounding yourself with

people whose purposes interlink with your own may seem like a useful ambition but what does it mean? Let's take it to the next step. Suppose our values and purpose matched those of our organisation: wouldn't that create an environment of empowerment? One where similarly minded people gravitate towards an organisation with the goal of achieving bigger picture outcomes; where people can combine personal ambitions with community needs.

Not only is an organisation's purpose vital for guiding long term strategising, employee recruitment and external communication but it is also crucial for its long term sustainability. In “Built to Last” Collins and Porras (1994) studied a range of the world's most successful organisations (successful in terms of longevity as well as profitability). They did not compare the best to worst companies to extract their conclusions, but the best to nearly best. The differences were specific and far reaching. Their findings revealed that the most successful companies – those “built to last” had a clearly articulated and commonly owned core ideology.

The core ideology comprised of a fundamental purpose that could never be completed, and a clear well-recognised set of organisational values with which all staff were aligned. Secondly there existed an entrenched philosophy that sought to achieve operational autonomy with a focus on stimulating progress. This focused on ambitions that would stretch the organisational capacity, give people a sense of excitement and move the organisation towards the achievement of its core purpose.

Identifying an organisation's purpose requires vision, leadership, creativity and alignment. It's a team effort to which every player can and should commit. Purpose is critical to wellbeing – both personal and organisational, and can help us create something much larger together than we could achieve by ourselves. A shared purpose and vision can help us to change the world.

1. www.dattnergrant.com.au

For more information call Gill Ainsworth, Office Coordinator, 8981 1984.



Australia's most secretive Government organization?

The Northern Territory Land Corporation (NTLC) is a strange beast. Created by the CLP by Act of Parliament in 1985, the NTLC operates as a land holding and land disposal company. It currently owns land and Crown Leases all over the NT, ranging from Gunn Point north of Darwin to Batchelor, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs, the Gulf, and right across to the WA border.

How did it come by all this land? How much is it worth? How is it being managed? Who does it sell land to? For how much? And for what purpose?

These and many other questions cannot be answered because the NTLC is not required to report to the public, Parliament or the Minister Responsible, Lands Minister Dr Chris Burns.

Despite the fact that the NTLC is created by Act of Parliament, housed and financially supported by the NT Government, (via DIPE), and despite the fact that the Minister has appointed current and former senior public servants to the Board of the NTLC, it has no legal obligation to disclose any information about its dealing to anyone—even the Minister!

It is ironic that when the NTLC was being debated in Parliament in 1995, then Opposition MP Clare Martin stated:

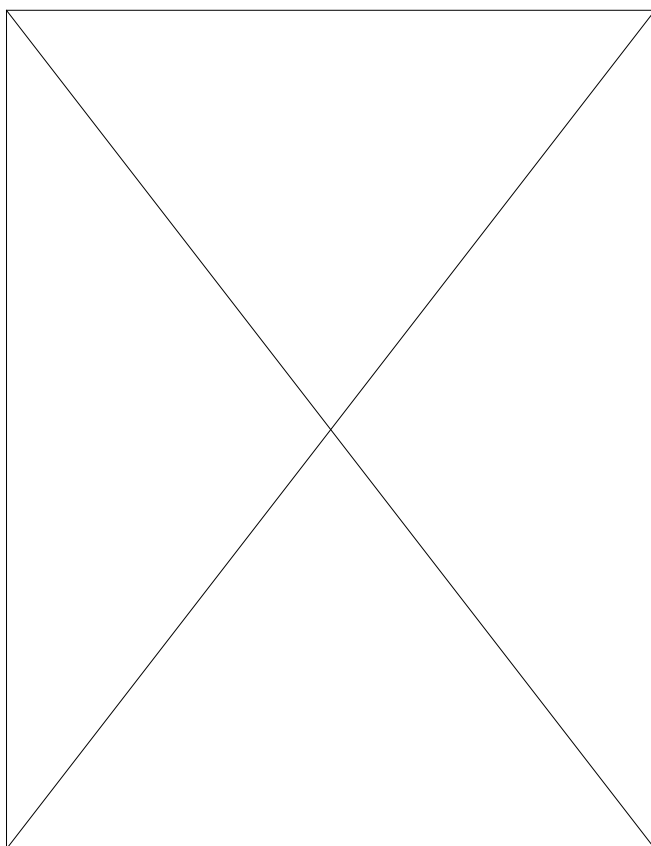
“Taxpayer’s dollars go into the Land Corporation yet taxpayer’s have no

idea what those dollars are used for and have no idea of the financial operations of the corporation...These days every single organization is accountable—with the exception of the NTLC...We have a unique situation in that we have a body that is not accountable to anyone.”

Ms Martin went on:

“Holdings with an unimproved capital value in excess of \$10 million, which is an underestimate, and a market value of perhaps \$50 million of taxpayers money should be accountable.” (*Hansard, Wed 22 Nov, 1995*)

We can only agree and ask again: ***When will the current NT Government act on***



its own stated concerns and principles and consign the secretive NTLC to the dustbin of history (and return the land it holds to the public, or its Traditional Owners, where it belongs)?

Daly future in Chief Minister's hands

In December 2004 a delegation from ECNT presented a 1000-signature Daly petition to Chief Minister Clare Martin. The petition called for an extended moratorium on both land clearing and subdivisions on pastoral leases in the Daly Region, and reiterated ECNT's long-held position that broadscale land clearing should be banned outright. Thanks to everyone who signed the petition, and to the wonderful Lauren who organised the petition and also the wonderful Pru who collected most of the signatures at market stalls.

We also presented the Chief Minister with a 'Save the Daly' bumper sticker, which she accepted with the response: ***'You don't think that my Government doesn't want to save the Daly, do you?'*** We certainly hope the Chief Minister is true to her words in this election year.

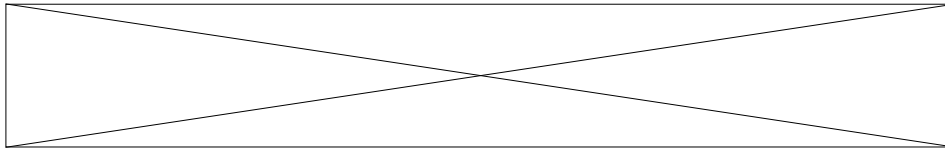
The Daly Community Reference Group (CRG) Report was also submitted to the NT Government in December. It is likely to be considered by Cabinet in February and a date will be set to release the report for public consultation. However, at the time of printing this newsletter we do not have confirmation of the Government's intentions.

Why are we waiting? The Government may have decided that the CRG Report should not be released whilst public submissions were being sought on the Draft Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Plan. Now yet another major report, the Draft Parks and Conservation Masterplan, will also be released for comment in coming months. We hope that the CRG Report will not be delayed too much further.

Stay tuned. ECNT will be urging ECNT members and supporters to tell the Government that nothing less than securing the long-term protection of the Daly River is acceptable.

Contact Dr Gary Scott, ECNT Freshwater Campaigner, ph 89417439





IS YOUR HOUSE FEELING OVER WEIGHT? WANT TO HELP IT LOSE A FEW TONNES?

With the Kyoto Protocol coming into force earlier this month, many of us have been frustrated that Australia is not a signatory to it. However, there are things we can all do to reduce the greenhouse gases we are responsible for producing.

Households in Darwin and Palmerston contribute an average of 12 tonnes of greenhouse gases a year, which is enough to fill 12 average sized homes. For most households, by taking a few simple actions, it is possible to save a couple of tonnes of greenhouse gases per year and reduce your power bills too!

Below are some of the big ways to lose some tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions:

✂ Replace your shower head with a AAA rated one. You will save about 1 kg of greenhouse gases per 5 minute shower. For a family, you will save 1 tonne in a year.

✂ Switch to a solar hot water heater- it should pay for itself in about two years and could save you 2 tonnes of greenhouse gases a year.

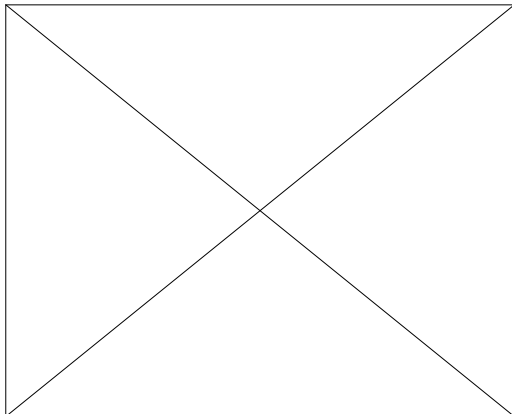


Illustration by James Dunlevie

✂ On average, households create 6 tonnes of greenhouse gases a year through transportation, mainly from car use.

Walking, cycling or catching the bus to work even just one day a week can significantly reduce your greenhouse gas emissions.

✂ Turn off your second fridge. Use an esky to keep your drinks cold when friends come over. Taking this measure could also save you about 1 tonne and \$120 a year off your power bill.

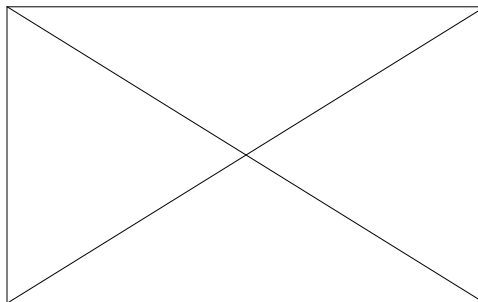


Illustration by James Dunlevie

COOLmob QUIZ

Q1. How much energy is wasted by ovens?

- a) 25%
- b) 70%
- c) 90%

Q2. What amount of greenhouse gases are generated by an average household's food and garden waste in landfill each year?

- a) 750 kg
- b) 1 tonne
- c) 1.5 tonnes

Q3. What amount of greenhouse gases can be saved each wash by using cold water rather than hot water?

- a) 1 kg
- b) 2 kg
- c) 4 kg

Q4. Compared to normal incandescent globes, how much power consumption can compact fluorescent lamps save up to?

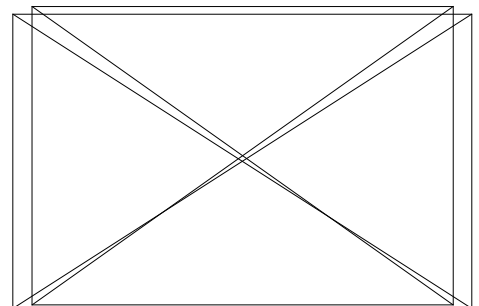
- a) 75%
- b) 50%
- c) 30%

COOLmob DONATES TO SALVO'S

Earlier this month, COOLmob donated their prize from the Power and Water Corporation Environmental Excellence Awards of an energy audit of a commercial premises to the Salvation Army Nursing Home.

We received the award from Power and Water last year in recognition of COOLmob's work helping households to reduce energy use and cut down on greenhouse gas emissions.

The energy audit will help the Salvo's lower their running costs and also help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Care Manager of the Salvation Army Nursing Home, Jane Poole, said, "We're very pleased. We are an organisation that relies on donations to carry out our charitable work but this donation from COOLmob will allow us to put more of our resources into helping people in need by cutting our running costs."



Left to right: Peter Wood (Salvation Army), Thea Bray (COOLmob), Jane Poole (Salvation Army), Nancy Eddy (sitting, Salvation Army Nursing Home Resident) and Stephen Vlahovic (Power and Water)

Want to know more? Call for a \$10 home energy audit (free for concession card holders)

By Thea Bray, COOLmob Project Manager
T: 8981 2532
coolcdarwin@iinet.net.au

Answers: Q1 (c) 90%; Q2 (b) 1 tonne; Q3 (c) 4 kg; Q4 (a) 75%



Kyoto Protocol celebration

NT action needed on climate change to fill Federal vacuum

Darwin joined global and Australia-wide celebrations on 16 Feb. as the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change finally became law. The Protocol has now been ratified by over 140 nations – excluding Australia and the US.

ECNT said the latest CSIRO report on the impacts of global warming on the NT presents a scary scenario of rising temperatures, more severe storms and cyclones, and declining and more erratic rainfall.

Many environmental and human health problems are likely to become more severe, and **Aboriginal communities, tourism and agriculture** are likely to be particularly hard hit – as will many **fish** species.

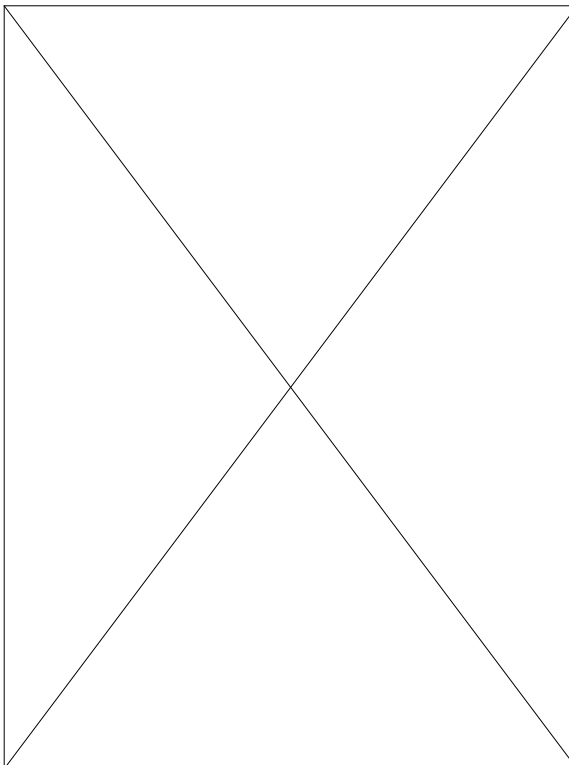
At the moment the NT is on track to massively increase its greenhouse gas emissions at the same time as the serious consequences of global warming become more apparent. It's time for the NT Government to release its long awaited Greenhouse Strategy and explain to the public how we are going to respond to this global and local threat.

Adele Pedder and Thea Bray toast the Kyoto Protocol

Blacktip Gas Project EIS flawed

The Government is currently considering approval for the Blacktip project, following receipt of public, including ECNT, comment on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project.

The proposed Blacktip Project is designed to extract natural gas from a field in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf and bring it onshore via an undersea pipeline close to the Aboriginal settlement of Wadeye. There it will be processed at a gas plant before being sent on its way to the Alcan alumina refinery in Gove along the proposed **Trans-Territory Pipeline**. The joint venture proponents, Woodside and ENI, hope to have the project up and



running by 2007 and are planning for it to be in operation for 30 years.

ECNT stated in its submission that it is premature to approve this project on environmental grounds when the associated Trans-Territory Pipeline (TTP) project is currently going through a separate EIS process. There is an obvious need to step back and examine the overall and cumulative impacts of the three related projects – Blacktip, TTP and the Alcan alumina refinery expansion at Gove. We strongly recommend that approval for Blacktip is contingent upon the NT Government undertaking a much broader strategic environmental review of the three related projects.

ECNT specific concerns

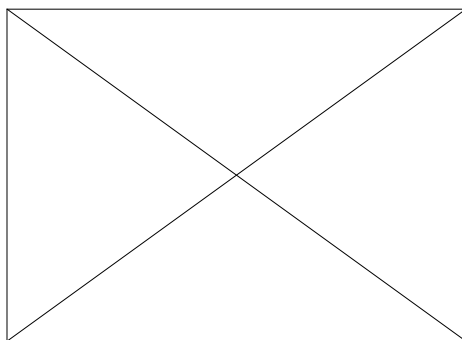
- It is highly probable that, despite the listed mitigation measures, the local turtle population at Yelcherr Beach will be severely impacted by loss of habitat, noise, and lights.
- There is no discussion in the EIS of the cumulative impacts on the seafloor and fish communities of all the different drilling wastes such as cuttings, water-based muds and their chemical additives.
- 4.5 Megatonnes per annum of greenhouse emissions will result from Blacktip gas and condensate being used as a fuel source by Alcan and other consumers.
 - It very much sounds like the offshore platform will be dumped at sea.
 - Noise at the offshore platform could reach 182 decibels and be detected up to 30km away. This seems very excessive and is likely to be of detriment to marine mammals as the area is potentially dolphin and whale habitat.
 - 2 hectares of sand dune habitat will be disturbed and 74 hectares of tropical savanna woodland will be cleared for the onshore pipeline and processing plant. There are onshore habitats where threatened species could be found i.e. false water-rat, Northern Brush-tailed phascogale, Red Goshawk, Brush-tailed tree-rat. Field surveys in the region have, however, been extremely limited.
 - No Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is in place yet. There are many social impacts identified that will have negative consequences as well as there being obvious deficiencies in consultation processes with local Aboriginal people.

In short the Blacktip EIS is incomplete and inadequate. It does not provide a sound basis for any government approval of the project. It does, however, raise many serious questions about the costs of gas-based industrialisation in the Northern Territory.

For more information call ECNT or go to our website: www.ecnt.org



Cane toads, GMO's and the lessons of history...



At the 1932 World Conference of Sugar Technology in Puerto Rico, entomologist **Raquel Dexter** suggested the *Bufo Marinus* -- or Cane Toad -- be imported from South America to control the cane beetle, *Phyllophaga vandinei*, a major pest to the sugar cane industry.

In 1936, R.W.Mungomery of the Meringa Sugar Experimental Station (part of the Queensland Government Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations) released Cane Toads into the unsuspecting wilds of tropical Queensland in what can only be described as a crime against the wildlife and future human generations of Australia.

The 102 animals that were originally imported into this country have gone on to leave an indelible impact on Australia and demonstrated the complete failure of successive State and Federal governments to respond to the resulting devastation on the wildlife heritage of our homeland. And it is still going on today: there are people determined to allow inappropriate modification of Australia's wildlife and its habitats purely for greed and their distorted views on agricultural advancement.

There was an election coming up in late 2004 and with the sugar industry in decline due to falling world demand, climatic change and increasing production costs, **\$440 million** of taxpayer funds were allocated by the Howard Government to this industry in Queensland to provide "assistance".

Imagine if just 10% of the recent allocation to the original industry culprit had been allocated to finding a control for the terrible toads. Trevor Tough, a long term Kimberley tourism icon, believes that if "\$40 million dollars was put up as a reward for private enterprise to come up with an appropriate solution to remove cane toads, private research companies would be crawling over each other to have a go".

This is an edited version of an article by Russell Gueho first published in Western Angler, 2004.

Visit: www.canetoads.com.au

...and the lesson is...

It is a little known fact that at the time of the proposed cane toad release, some naturalists and scientists warned of the dangers of liberating Cane Toads in Australia. The protesters included a former New South Wales Government Entomologist, W W Froggatt, and an Australian Museum Curator, Roy Kinghorn. Their protests resulted in a brief moratorium on the release of toads, but, backed by industry and politicians, the cane toad releases resumed in 1936.

Like today's push for the introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMO's), the cane toad introduction saw politicians put the alleged benefits to industry ahead of the concerns of ecologists and independent scientists.

MF 21

The 21st national meeting of the Mit-tagong Forum was held in Seymour, Victoria last week and our Office Coordinator Gill Ainsworth was there representing ECNT and the Territory.

The Forum continues to deliver its Leadership Development Program, offering participants from numerous state, territory and national environmental organisations the opportunity to step well outside their comfort zones and learn new skills. This time training focused on developing organisational purpose and values and dialogue skills.

As always the Forum proved to be a fun, challenging and thought provoking experience. It is also a productive one. The Forum's three Visionary Goals teams reassembled and invested more energy into the Strategic Scanning, Fundraising and Skills Development initiatives which will provide various long term benefits to the environment movement and its supporters.

The Fundraising Visionary Goal team is a small but dedicated group of money magnets obsessed with generating more funds for the environment movement. As part of our current strategy we aim to recruit a consultant to identify opportunities for new income generation. If you have the skills, imagination, contacts and experience then please get in touch with Gill.

As a member of this team Gill was charged with reconnecting the national fundraising network which consists of environmental fundraisers from conservation councils and environment centres around the country. The network met twice last year to develop a national fundraising proposal.

The enormous task of funding our various organisations is a responsibility we unsung heroes (ahh) have in common and the network provides an opportunity to share our expertise and achievements. We hope this year will be even more successful than the last.

Find out more by visiting:
www.environment.org.au

Stop press

Minister announces further funding for Cane Toads

NT Lands Minister Chris Burns has just announced additional funding of \$422,000 for "the community based campaign coordinated by Frog-watch NT".

The Minister says this brings to \$1.14 million the amount spent by the NT Government on cane toad control.

He states, "We have [also] successfully lobbied the Commonwealth and States to have the cane toad listed as a key environmental threatening process, providing a trigger for increased and coordinated national research funding."



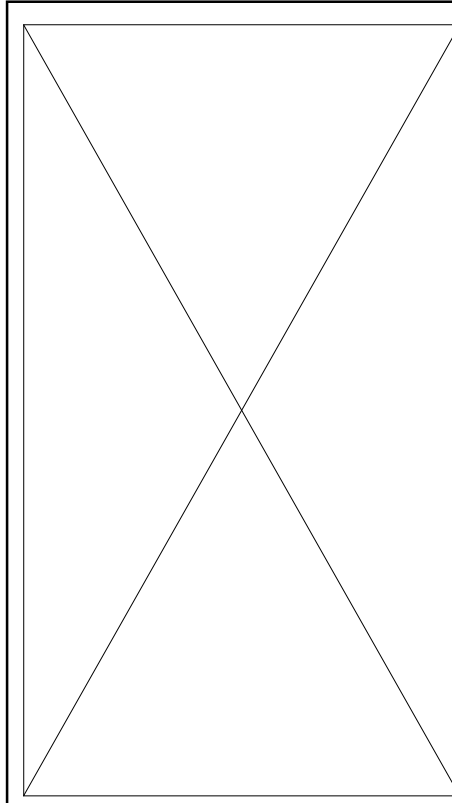
Bits and Pieces

Weeds Book Marketing Position

ECNT is looking for a motivated and enthusiastic person to work on a casual basis promoting our field guide to "Weeds of the Wet/Dry Tropics of Australia". The book was produced in collaboration with TS CRC, AQIS, Greening Australia, WWF, and ACF and has sold successfully across the Top End.

This full-colour field-guide has enormous potential across all areas of tropical Australia as well as with libraries and book distributors throughout the country so we need someone with good communication skills and sales experience reach our income targets.

This is a flexible and challenging role which will involve developing a media strategy for the book as well as direct sales and educational activities. Guidance will be provided by a small group of supporters and staff of ECNT.



EVERY LAND MANAGER SHOULD OWN ONE!
Just \$19.95

Weeds of the Wet/Dry Tropics of Australia is an up to date field guide to 82 common weeds that currently threaten native plant ecosystems in the wet/dry tropics of northern Australia. It includes everything you need to know about identification, distribution, seed dispersal, habitat and control. There are also references for more information on particular species and contact details for relevant government agencies.

Copies are available from the Environment Centre NT and many local bookshops. For phone or postal orders visit www.ecnt.org and download an order form.

All profits from sales of this book are re-invested in ECNT's operational activities. If you can commit to around 8 hours per week for the next two to three months and want to help stop the tide of weeds then give Gill a call on 8981 1984.

Join our Monthly Giving Program!

If you think ECNT is doing a good job and you want to help us achieve more then why not join our monthly giving program?

It's a convenient and effective way to support our activities throughout the year without really having to think about it. It's easy to set up. All you have to do is decide how much you'd like to donate each month and how you'd like to pay and we'll





do the rest. And you can claim it all back on your tax. Just fill out the enclosed form and post it back using the reply paid envelope.

Here are some other options you could try:

- ⇒ Encourage a friend or partner to become a member;
- ⇒ Upgrade your one year membership to three years when you next renew;
- ⇒ Send us a donation;

- ⇒ Take out a family or household membership;
- ⇒ Sign up for a COOLmob home energy audit;
- ⇒ Become a volunteer and get involved in our campaigns;
- ⇒ Show our newsletter to your friends, family and colleagues;
- ⇒ Ask your local MP to protect our natural environment.

Want to read more about some of the issues we've covered?

-  "The Book of the Board: Effective governance for non-profit organisations" by David Fishel (2003)
-  "The Little Green Handbook: A Guide to Critical Global Trends" by Dr Ron Nielsen (2005)
-  "Meeting the Climate Challenge: Recommendations of the International Climate Change Taskforce" by the Australia Institute (2005) www.tai.org.au/publications
-  Issues papers on threats to biodiversity relating to the NT Parks and Conservation Masterplan <http://www.ipe.nt.gov.au/whatwedo/parksmasterplan/issues.html>



STOP PRESS

The Martin Government has announced that the NT is finally going to get an Environmental Protection Agency. ECNT has been working for this outcome for several years and presented a major submission to last year's Parliamentary Inquiry. Now we must ensure that the legislation setting up the EPA is as strong as possible.

Short Course Announcement

Conservation and Business: Natural Resource Based Enterprise Development and Local Livelihoods

9-20 May 2005
CDU, Casuarina Campus
\$700 inc materials & trip
Contact: Julian Gorman 8946 6732

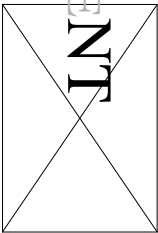
The views expressed in *EnvironmentNT* are not necessarily those of the Environment Centre NT management committee
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The Newsletter of the Environment Centre NT

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