

Questions For Blue Mountains Candidates at the 2019 NSW State Election



The Blue Mountains Conservation Society is providing a set of questions to candidates from the major parties for the seat of Blue Mountains in the March 2019 State Election.

The answers to these questions will be published.

Most questions have both a “yes/no” answer and a request for more detail.

Please answer each question in the blue shaded box and limit your answers to 100 words.

We would like you to complete this MS Word document, save it as a pdf and email it back to us. [Word can save documents as a pdf.]

Please refer all queries to Alan Page – webmaster@bluemountains.org.au

Greg Keightley

Candidate's Name:

Animal Justice Party

Candidate's Party:

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Q1. Protect Our World Heritage National Parks

Q1.1 The National Parks and Wildlife Service Budget

Background: The Blue Mountains is a city surrounded by world heritage national parks so the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) plays an important role in our community and region. With increased tourism and climate change impacts we need, more than ever, an expert and well-resourced NPWS managing our world famous national parks.

The NPWS was once ranked among the top-five park-protection agencies in the world, but funding cuts and the loss of many experienced staff with decades of experience have harmed the organisation's prestige and hampered its effectiveness. Some key positions in the Blue Mountains remain unfilled.

The NSW Government must invest substantially to revive the capacity of the Service to ensure the precious natural landscapes it administers are properly protected and maintained. We support the NSW Nature Conservation Council's call for NPWS funding to be increased by at least \$150 million over three years. This will restore what has been lost over the last three years. This increased funding should be aimed at strengthening the Service's core function, that is, nature conservation.

Additional funding for the Blue Mountains region should focus on

- restoring adequate day-to-day management of the area;
- allowing NPWS to properly manage the biodiversity of the Blue Mountains National Park and the whole Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area (GBMWhA);
- increasing feral and invasive species control and including working with council along the park boundaries; and
- creating a strong and well-resourced team of naturalists and wildlife researchers based in the GBMWhA area.

Yes

Question: Do you support increasing the National Parks and Wildlife Service budget by \$150 Million by 2022?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

I would support increasing the NPWS budget by \$150 million by 2022 in order to facilitate better management with the addition of more front-line staff. Along with the changes proposed by BMCS, I would also like to see a greater focus in the areas of compliance and enforcement.

Answer:

Q1.2 Threatened Species in the GBMWHA

Background: There are 423 fauna species in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area of which 69 are classified as threatened species. Of the 2,296 flora species, 95 are threatened.

See - [Fauna of the GBMWHA](#)

See - [Flora of the GBMWHA](#)

Question: In regard to threatened species in the GBMWHA, would you commit to the following goals?

Yes

- Ensure that biodiversity within the GBMWHA is maintained

Yes

- Ensure that no threatened species becomes extinct within the GBMWHA

Yes

- Ensure that no non-threatened species becomes threatened within the GBMWHA

If elected, what actions would you take?

I would work alongside Local, State and Federal Government agencies in consultation with environmental and conservation groups, to ensure protections for native flora and fauna currently in place are maintained and enforced and move to legislate for tighter controls on habitat destruction.

Answer:

Q1.3 Inappropriate Development in our National Parks

Background: Tourism is increasing in the Blue Mountains and our national parks are part of the attraction for visitors. Echo Point is the second most visited location in NSW after the Sydney Opera House.

A 2017 proposal for 'chalets' in the national park at Govetts Leap was, thankfully, rejected. [Refer to the [Blue Mountains Destination Management Plan](#).] However, we need to remain vigilant especially when government agencies like the National Parks and Wildlife Service are under pressure to increase their revenue through tourism because of budget cuts.

More than ever our national parks need to be protected from development that is inappropriate.

Yes

Question: If elected will you work to ensure that inappropriate tourism development – such as large scale up-market accommodation – does not occur within our national parks?

Explain how you will do this.

there is no place for inappropriate tourism development such as large scale, upmarket accommodation within our National Parks. I would petition both Local and State Government to maintain current legislation which prohibits such development and lobby for the NPWS to have adequate funding so as not to have to rely on income from inappropriate development.

Answer:

Q1.4 Horse Riding within Wilderness Areas

Background: Plans of Management for a number of national parks in the south of NSW are being amended to allow horse riding within declared wilderness areas.

Horse riding degrades wilderness areas and undermines the conservation objectives of these areas.

Yes

Question: If elected will you work to ensure these amendments are reversed?

Yes

Additionally will you work to ensure that horse riding is never allowed in any declared wilderness areas in NSW?

Explain how you will do this.

These Amendments permitting horse riding in Wilderness areas should be reversed immediately and I would work to ensure that horse riding is never allowed in any declared Wilderness area in NSW. I would seek to inform the Government of the destruction caused by hard-hooved, non-native animals on Australia's biodiversity in order to influence the reversal of the Plans of Management.

Answer:

Q1.5 Raising Warragamba Dam

Background: A project is currently underway to raise Warragamba Dam by 14 metres. If this goes ahead large areas of world heritage national parks and wild rivers will be inundated. This flooding will seriously and permanently impact on the incredible biodiversity and many threatened species that contribute to the Blue Mountains National Park's world heritage listing. It will also destroy significant cultural heritage sites of the Gundungurra people, including artwork, camps and ceremonial sites.

See the [Save the Blue Mountains Wild Rivers Campaign](#)

No

Question: Do you support this project?

If you don't support it, and if elected, what steps will you take to prevent this from happening?

I do not support the raising of the Warragamba Dam. If elected, I would join with environmental groups and scientists to strenuously lobby both the sitting Minister for Environment and Minister for Infrastructure to reject ANY proposal to raise Warragamba Dam. My opposition is based on the undeniable scientific evidence against the proposal and the dire need to protect the area's wild rivers, cultural heritage, threatened species and biodiversity. I am acutely aware, through my involvement with Western Sydney Conservation Alliance, of the previously undiscovered flora and fauna which has been discovered during preliminary ecological surveys for the proposal. Raising the Dam wall would be a disaster!

Answer:

Q1.6 Western Sydney Airport – Not Needed or Wanted.

Background: Blue Mountains Conservation Society is firmly opposed to the construction of Western Sydney Airport.

Impacts on the World Heritage Area will be severe and unacceptable.

See our [Campaign Against Western Sydney Airport](#)

Yes

Question: Do you oppose Western Sydney Airport?

If elected, what would you do to influence the abandonment of this project?

I oppose Western Sydney Airport. If elected, I would fight hard to encourage the Government to abandon the construction of Western Sydney Airport in favour of less environmentally damaging infrastructure such as High Speed Rail. In the event that the project goes ahead, I would ensure that minimal environmental impact occurs with a focus on aircraft movements being concentrated away from the Western aspect of the proposed airport, including GBMHA, our residents and unique environment, strict time curfews and maximum flight altitudes on approach and departure. Having said that, I would reiterate that I would work strenuously to ensure there is no airport for Western Sydney and to focus attention on optimal use of existing flight infrastructure at Kingsford-Smith Airport..

Answer:

Q1.7 Western Sydney Airport – Flights Over Wilderness Areas.

Background: Wilderness areas are protected at the highest level in NSW, where nature can continue to evolve, and where humans can seek refuge from a noisy modern life. These places are sacrosanct. They must not be impacted by noisy aircraft.

In the USA, over-flight of the Grand Canyon wilderness is limited to flights above 13,000 feet so on-the-ground noise is minimised.

Yes

Question: Do you support not allowing flights below 13,000 feet above the ground over declared Wilderness Areas?

If elected, what would you do to influence this?

I absolutely support the prohibition of aircraft movements below 13,000 feet over declared wilderness areas. If elected, in conjunction with organisations such as BMCS and Blue Mountains City Council, I would lobby the Government to ensure that any science, along with the opinions those most affected (Blue Mountains residents and environmental protectors) are uppermost in the decision making process.

Answer:

Q2. Expand Our National Parks

Q2.1 Gardens of Stone

Background: Additions and expansions to the national park estate have stalled across NSW in recent years and need to be accelerated.

The spectacular Gardens of Stone landscape in the western plateau and escarpment of the Blue Mountains contains dramatic sandstone landforms, internationally significant rock pagodas, high cliffs, flowering peat swamps and a multitude of threatened plants and animals.

The Gardens of Stone Stage 2 area is the last unprotected part of the original 1930s Greater Blue Mountains conservation proposal.

See the Society's [Gardens of Stone Campaign webpage](#).

Yes

Question: Do you support the protection of the 39,000 hectare Gardens of Stone Stage 2 area as a state conservation area?

If yes, and if elected, what steps will you take to achieve this?

I do indeed support the 39,000 hectare Gardens of Stone Stage 2 area as a State Conservation Area. The Gardens of Stone, Stage 2 is an area of critical, State significance. As I own conservation land in close proximity to the Gardens of Stone, I have a personal vested interest in this internationally significant landscape. Fortunately, I have developed contacts in the area which have further reinforced my determination to work for the conservation of the Gardens of Stone. I would lend my utmost political and personal support to groups such as BMCS and Lithgow Environment Group in their efforts to lobby Government to enact Legislation to provide permanent protection for Stage 2 Gardens of Stone.

Answer:

Q2.2 Leave Radiata Plateau Wild

Background: Sitting on the southern escarpment, Radiata Plateau with its outstanding topography is the last remaining undeveloped peninsula-plateau in the upper Blue Mountains. Radiata Plateau is home to rare and threatened species, is culturally significant and a magnet for the local outdoor community.

See the Society's [Leave Radiata Plateau Wild campaign](#)

Yes

Question: Do you support the acquisition of Radiata Plateau and for it to be added to the Blue Mountains National Park?

If yes, and if elected, what steps will you take to further this campaign?

I wholeheartedly support the acquisition of Radiata Plateau in order that it be added to Blue Mountains National Park. I will investigate the possibility that funds could be acquired from the Developers' Offset Scheme to be used to acquire this critically significant area. If elected, I will petition the Government to allocate funding for the permanent acquisition of the Radiata Plateau, the addition of the Plateau to the Blue Mountains National Park and for its permanent protection.

Answer:

Q2.3 Strategic Additions to the Blue Mountains National Park

Background: Besides the Gardens of Stone and Radiata Plateau (see Questions 2.1 & 2.2), there are areas of private or Crown land which would enhance and protect the Blue Mountains National Park and the GBMWA if added to the national park estate. The Society has identified the following strategic additions including:

- West Glenbrook (private land);
- Faulconbridge Mallee Ridge (private land);
- Kings Tableland, Wentworth Falls, Queen Victoria Hospital – excluding the heritage listed buildings (private land);
- Govetts Creek Catchment, Katoomba (Crown Land).

See Society's [Proposed Strategic Additions webpage](#)

Yes

Question: Do you support the acquisition of these strategic additions to the Blue Mountains National Park?

If so, and if elected, what steps will you take to further this?

I strongly support the acquisition of these strategic additions to BMNP. Being a local resident for 35 years and a wildlife rescuer and carer for 20 years, I am very familiar with the four areas that BMCS proposes adding to the NSW Government estate. These four areas are significant and require protections both for biodiversity and for the enjoyment of residents. From my own experiences, I am acutely aware of the lack of protection of flora and fauna on private land and the need for a higher level of conservation status to be applied. Some plants and animals, including threatened species, only exist outside National Parks so have no permanent protection. Areas which accommodate such plants and animals must be transferred to National Park status.

Answer:

Q3. Appropriate Local Development

Q3.1 Residential Character Conservation Zone (R6)

Background: As part of the development of the Blue Mountains LEP 2015, Council proposed a new zone (the R6 Residential Character Conservation Zone) to protect the large-lot 'leafy green streets' character of residential areas adjoining the village centres.

This zone was designed to prevent subdivision and medium density housing developments despoiling those areas. But because R6 is not a 'standard' zone in the NSW planning regime, the Department and Minister for Planning delayed progress on its implementation and have since indicated that it will not go ahead.

Yes

Question: Do you support the immediate inclusion of the R6 Residential character conservation zone in the Blue Mountains LEP 2015?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

I think it is essential that R6 Residential Character Conservation Zone be accepted and implemented in order to protect the large lot residential areas adjacent to Mountains villages. Leafy, large lots are not only beautiful and lend themselves to the character of an area but also keep our air clean, are a reminder of our cultural heritage and, experiencing this first hand during thousands of rescues and releases with my work in WIRES, can confirm these lots are essential habitat for native animals and birds and reptiles. I strongly support and will advocate for, the immediate inclusion of the R6 Residential Character Conservation Zone in the Blue Mountains LEP and will work with Council and the NSW Minister for Planning to try to ensure this occurs.

Answer:

Q3.2 Deforestation and Excessive Land Clearing

Background: NSW needs stronger laws that stop the destruction of important native bushland and wildlife habitat.

In particular, laws must be amended to -

- conserve and enhance biodiversity;
- protect remnant and high-conservation-value regrowth native vegetation from clearing across all sectors (agriculture, urban development, infrastructure and mining);
- ensure true environmental impacts are assessed in accordance with an objective scientific methodology, with clear thresholds for rejecting clearing applications;
- restrict code-based tree clearing;
- close loopholes that allow the clearing of trees in urban areas; and
- provide support for effective monitoring and reporting.

Deforestation causes the emission of a significant percentage of NSW's total greenhouse gas emissions. This role should also be recognised in legislation. See [Review of Native Vegetation Act by NSW Environmental Defenders Office](#)

In 2014 the [Rural Fires Act 1997](#) was amended to include the 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Scheme. This allowed for the clearing of -

- a. any vegetation, including trees or parts of trees, within 10 metres
- b. any vegetation excepting trees or parts of trees, within 50 metres

without any requirement for assessment or approval.

Yes

Question: Do you support a review of the 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Scheme specifically with a view of conserving native vegetation?

Yes

Do you support an end to deforestation and excessive land clearing?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

I fully support a review of the 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Scheme specifically with a view of conserving native vegetation. I also support an end to deforestation and excessive land clearing.

The retention of vegetation on the urban interface is essential. It is not only important habitat, being home for native animals and birds, but is also part of the character of living in the Blue Mountains. Established vegetation also contributes to the reduction of

greenhouse gases helping to keep the Earth cool. I would advocate to the NSW Government for an immediate review of the scheme with a greater focus on more effective monitoring, compliance and reporting.

In relation to achieving an end to deforestation and excessive land clearing, I will continue to lobby against the leniency of laws and their loopholes, and mismanagement, which allow this to happen. Drawing upon years of involvement in the Western Sydney Conservation Alliance and furthermore, since attempting to achieve conservation outcomes on a 500 acre property, I am acutely aware that legislation must be amended to conserve, enhance and protect our valuable biodiversity across all sectors of business, agriculture and development. I have personally experienced significant loss of remnant and high conservation value native vegetation by Local Government and private individuals significantly negatively impacting the ecological and financial value of my land. I have tested the approvals and compliance process at a high level many times and, on each occasion, it has failed.

I have witnessed, repeatedly, the disregard of scientific evidence (REF) and the loopholes of the Native Vegetation Act and the Local Land Services Act. I am particularly well versed and passionate on this topics, have a good knowledge of both of these acts and hope to be an effective advocate for improvement.

Answer:

Q3.3 Control Invasive Species

Background: The Blue Mountains' natural values are being threatened by invasive species such as weeds and feral animals such as foxes.

Strong intervention is required to reduce the impact of new and widespread invasive species on the environment.

The NSW Government must prevent harmful new invaders –

- by phasing in a “safe list” approach;
- implementing an eradication program identifying and systematically targeting the highest priority eradicable species; and

- establishing an innovation fund for developing better methods for mitigating the environmental harm caused by the worst invasive species, including new methods for controlling feral deer.

No

Question: Do you support tackling invasive as described above?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

The AJP strongly opposes the use of lethal methods to control populations of non-native species such as hunting and especially the use of 1080 poison which the AJP will seek to ban. The AJP believes non-native animals are in these environments through the irresponsible actions of some land holders, pet owners and hunters. Consequently a compassionate approach is needed to managing them.

The AJP will support further research into non-lethal population control measures for non-native animals and will seek to replace lethal measures with desexing, immunocontraception, relocation and other emerging technologies. The AJP will also seek to educate Australians regarding the damage that can be done by abandoned animals such as cats, dogs and other predator species, horses, pigs and non-native fish, amphibians and reptiles.

The AJP believes the use of language such as "feral animals" and "eradicable species" serves to demonise these animals and encourages acts of cruelty against them.

Answer:

Q3.4 Medium Density Housing Code

Background: The Low Rise Medium Density Housing Code was introduced by the NSW Government in 2018. This code allows the building of medium density housing in residential zoned areas without council approval or input from neighbouring residents.

Many councils, including the Blue Mountains City Council, were granted a deferred commencement of the code until after the 2019 NSW state election. The Council and BMCS do not support the application of the code in the Blue Mountains and are seeking a permanent exemption.

Yes

Question: Do you support a permanent exemption from the Medium Density Housing Code for the Blue Mountains?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

A permanent exemption from the Medium Density Housing Code for Blue Mountains is essential. If elected I will represent the views of both BMCC, BMCS as well as the residents of the Blue Mountains and advocate for the exemption at the highest level of the Government. I would encourage and facilitate a strong alliance between Blue Mountains City Council, BMCC, the residents of the Blue Mountains and all interested parties with firm representation of our interests. I hold very strong views on the need for the exemption, once again due to having to relocate and attend to displaced animals, birds and reptiles as a result of medium density development and the resulting habitat loss which has already taken place. I can cite many examples which have impacted the survival of native animals, birds and reptiles as well as the amenity of the local area. Without the exemption, other unacceptable impacts would include increased traffic congestion, increased carbon emissions and a sharp increase in population, more commercial centres and the perennial discussion about fast food outlets etc.

Answer:

Q4. Climate Change And Coal Mining

Q4.1 Climate Change

Background: Climate change is real and its effects are evident in increased number of extreme weather events, an extended bushfire season, record high temperatures and the current almost unprecedented drying out of South Eastern Australia. Seven of the ten hottest years on record in Australia have happened since 2005.

An independent review of the state of Australia's environment, the Commonwealth's State of the Environment Report of 2017, concluded that climate change is one of the main pressures on the environment. The impacts of climate change are increasing and some of the changes could be irreversible.

Here in the Blue Mountains, the impacts of rapid climate change on biodiversity are happening now; they are not something that will happen in the future. For instance, a recent published study of the iconic Greater Gliders in Blue Mountains LGA concluded that their numbers have decreased significantly at lower elevations because of the increase in temperature that has already occurred in the area. The Blue Mountains, with its elevational and climatic range, is a good location to investigate such trends. What has happened to the Greater Glider is also likely to be happening to other animals and plants.

We know that people want government to take substantive actions to address climate change.

Yes

Question: Do you accept that anthropogenic* climate change is real and severe?

[* anthropogenic - caused by humans or their activities.]

What steps will your party take towards addressing climate change?

I accept that anthropogenic climate change is real and severe. The AJP believes that urgent action is required to address climate change and believes that if people switched to a plant-based diet there would be a direct and immediate effect of the emission of greenhouse gasses by the agricultural sector. The AJP will also seek:

- 1. To rapidly transform to a carbon free energy infrastructure.**
- 2. To rapidly transform Australian agriculture to allow reforestation by reducing grazing**
- 3. To prohibit any fossil fuel expansion**
- 4. Implement a carbon tax on both the coal and animal agriculture industries**

5. Direct carbon taxes into clean energy solutions, sustainable plant-based food agriculture systems and education
6. Protect existing forests and marine habitats from further destruction

Answer:

Q4.2 Coal Mining Exploration Licences and Mining Leases

Background: Open cut coal mining destroys the natural environment. Subsidence from underground mining can also destroy fragile ecosystems by draining swamps. The burning of coal contributes significantly to global warming and renewable sources of energy can replace coal.

Yes

Question: Do you support no more issuing of new coal exploration licences and coal mining leases?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

I do not support the issuing of any new coal exploration licences or coal mining leases. If elected, I would oppose any application for new licences or leases in relation to coal. We must have a binding target of zero fossil fuel emissions put in place expeditiously to ensure the survival of the planet. Personally, I have been effected by mining for the last thirteen years through my investment in a conservation property in the Lithgow Local Government Area so have become well aware of the impacts on the environment and of people. Until then, I would be vigilant in Parliament and make it my business to be aware of applications and the loopholes and deviations from correct processes which allow the approval of such applications. I would demand correct processes and credible scientific rigour.

Answer:

Q4.3 Phasing Out Fossil Fuels And Support Affected Communities

Background: On 8 October 2018 the UN released a landmark report that warns of significant global climate consequences unless carbon emissions are cut to zero by 2050. Yet, just hours after the release of this report, the NSW Planning Department released its report saying a new coal mine at Bylong, adjoining the north-western edge of the GBMWhA, was “approvable”. (This proposal is still being assessed).

The next NSW government needs to

- Take concrete action to set binding targets to ensure our electricity comes from clean, reliable renewables by 100% in 2030;
- Legislating a binding target of net zero emissions by 2040 and a plan to how this will be met; and
- Undertake an orderly, funded transition for communities with coal–dependent local economies in NSW including the Lithgow area.

Yes

Question: Do you support these actions?

What would you do to ensure your party take these actions, if elected?

I fully support the action to phase out fossil fuels and assist communities affected by this transition to clean, reliable, renewable energy. As an elected official, I would immediately request information relating to the Bylong Coal Mine and any other pending applications with a view to petitioning the Government to reject these applications. I would also request to be included on any committees whose brief is the phasing out of fossil fuels and considerations of effective compensation for any affected communities. The conservation of the North Western edge of the GBMWhA is critical and a coal mine cannot be a consideration nor can any further coal mines in the state of New South Wales.

Answer:

Q4.4 Independent Planning Commission Members

Background: The Independent Planning Commission (IPC) -

- determines State significant development applications, such as new coal mines or their extension, where there is significant community opposition. (An example is the proposed new Bylong Mine).
- conducts public hearings for development applications.
- provides advice to the Minister on request.

While the NSW planning legislation says that panel members may have expertise in “the environment” amongst other areas, none of the 25 current commissioners are specialist terrestrial or aquatic ecologists.

Australia is facing major faunal extinction, as highlighted by the current Senate enquiry, and major projects often destroy animals' habitat. Considering this and the IPC's stated values to “build the community's confidence and trust in the Commission's independence”, the state government should ensure that IPC includes commissioners with ecology or biodiversity expertise.

Yes

Question: Do you support ensuring IPC panels include people with suitable environmental qualifications, in particular terrestrial or aquatic ecology, when assessing developments which impact on threatened species and communities?

If elected what steps will you take to achieve this?

I agree that the involvement of suitably qualified members is absolutely essential. The panel cannot make a truly informed decision without Commissioners with ecology or biodiversity expertise. The absence of such participants gives greater opportunity for business to influence decisions without the application scientific rigour. The Commission should be weighted towards environmental protection rather than business and profit. The real and potential impacts on threatened species and their communities is dire. As an elected representative, I would ask for a review the panel and how panel members are appointed. I would also put forward recommendations for a greater proportional involvement of credible members who are suitably qualified in aspects of ecology and biodiversity.

Answer:

Q5. Waste And Recycling

Q5.1 Single-Use Plastic Bags and Products Containing Microbeads.

Background: Plastic and other consumer wastes are polluting the ocean and our waterways at an alarming rate and increasing our reliance on dirty landfills.

In Australia, an estimated 600 billion pieces of plastic infest our waters and kill marine life.

A ban on single-use plastic bags should apply to all wholesalers, importers and retailers (including all small businesses) who provide these products to their customers both in shops and online. The ban should include 'biodegradable and degradable' bags up to 70 microns.

Microbeads pose an environmental hazard when disposed of in wastewater.

Despite the voluntary industry program, there are loopholes that need to be closed through legislation. The use of microbeads should be banned in cosmetics, sunscreens, personal care products, laundry detergents, cleaning products and paint.

Yes

Question: Do you support a ban on single-use plastic bags?

Yes

Do you support a ban on products containing microbeads.?

If elected, what would you do to influence this?

I certainly support a ban on single use plastic bags. I also support a comprehensive ban on products containing microbeads. The adverse impact on human and animal well-being of plastics is well-documented.

If I was elected, my aim would be to ensure a ban on all single use plastic bags including biodegradable and degradable bags. I would also involve myself in community awareness raising programs whose aim is to influence consumption of these, and all plastic, products. I have seen, first hand, the impact that all variations of plastic products have on avian, terrestrial and aquatic beings. Given the opportunity, at a Government level, I would propose a more comprehensive ban on single use plastic bags, products containing microbeads and eventually all non essential, non recyclable plastic products. I would support a mandatory industry program, ensuring that new Legislation closes the loopholes and ensures compliance.

Answer: