



# THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER

ISSN 1834-7738

No. 13

March 2009

## NEW EIANZ WEBSITE MOVING AHEAD

Work is well advanced on the development of a new EIANZ integrated website and member database. This will not only provide the type of information that members and the wider community seek from the present website, but will be integrated with the member database to enable members to renew memberships and update their personal details on-line as well as registering for EIANZ conferences and divisional events.

The on-line membership renewal facility should reduce significantly the Central Office workload in processing renewals, enabling staff resources to be used in other ways for the benefit of members.

A members-only log-in area will be progressively developed to provide members with professional development materials (e.g. the best practices bibliography, back issues of the Journal). Divisions

will continue to have their own pages for promoting local activities. The Special Interest Sections and Standing Committees will also maintain their own areas of the website. The employment page will remain a feature of the website.

The website is being developed for the Institute by Internet Vision Technologies (IVT), a Melbourne-based firm which was chosen after an extensive review of website developers around Australia. The funding of the website is being provided partly from the central operating fund and partly by Divisions and the New Zealand Chapter.

It is planned to have the website operating by mid to late April to enable its new interactive facilities to be used for the membership renewal process for the coming year. Members will be advised by email when the website is operating.

## Top communicator award for EIANZ Vice President

EIANZ Vice President (New Zealand), Ian Spellerberg, who is Professor of Nature Conservation at Lincoln University, has been awarded New Zealand's top Science Communicator Award for 2008.

The award, made by the New Zealand Association of Scientists, is presented to practising scientists for excellence in communicating to the general public in any area of science or technology. The association is an independent body of scientists working to promote science in New Zealand, increase public awareness of science and encourage excellence in science. The award was made at the association's annual general meeting in Wellington on 1 December.

Professor Spellerberg's citation refers to his science communication efforts spanning "decades of research" undertaken in New Zealand and Britain.

Professor Spellerberg has been a staff member at Lincoln University since 1994 and is a member of the Environmental Management Group within the Environment, Society and Design Division. He is also

Director of the Isaac Centre for Nature Conservation.

The Director of Lincoln University's Environment Society and Design Division, Dr Stefanie Rixecker, says the communicator award "rightly recognises" Professor Spellerberg's lifetime record of outstanding and sustained service to the science of nature conservation and environmental science.

"His efforts have enriched students, staff and the public for many years," she says.

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## Editorial

# THE POWER OF SELF-REFLECTION

Have you ever asked yourself the question:

‘What have I done in my life to make the world a better place for people to live in?’

Many people who enter the environment profession do so because they are highly motivated to do something to fix the mess that humankind has created and which threatens the environment, or at least those elements of it that they value. This is what brought me into the profession nearly forty years ago from a previous career as a research biochemist.

Whether you entered the environmental profession through a career change or as a new graduate who saw the role of environmental practitioner as an exciting challenge, it can be valuable to reflect on what you have actually achieved in your work. Have you done things which have made some aspect of the environment better? Have you helped to make some other people think more constructively about the protection or enhancement of the environment? Or have you been carried away in a sea of regulations, processes and voluminous reports which, in the end, have made little difference to the eventual outcomes?

For many people, the environment profession can turn out to be a lonely place to work. It is not uncommon for an environmental practitioner to be the only person with that background and sense of values in a workplace or on a project team. In times of conflict or uncertainty, there may be nobody readily available to turn to for professional guidance. In that situation, you may only have yourself to rely on.

Self-reflection is a mental activity which the thinking person can apply productively in many contexts. Are you doing your work in the most effective way to achieve the desired outcomes? Are you communicating your messages most effectively to the people who need to hear them?



Is the advice you are providing reflecting the best professional standards or is it influenced by what you think people want to hear? Are you taking the easy way out when you know that more effort is required to achieve the best environmental outcomes? Are you really working as an environmental ‘professional’ in the strict sense of the word, or is what you are doing just another job? Are the things that constrain your performance external rather than personal and, if so, should you be trying to change them?

Self-reflection is a valuable tool in addressing such questions, but only if it leads to action. Such action may include changing the way you do things, or think about things. It may mean being more courageous or more conciliatory in your dealing with others. It may lead to being proactive in trying to change external factors which are constraining your ability to work most effectively.

The actions that follow self-reflection may be very significant in influencing your professional development. The self-reflection process, however, is not recognised as part of continuing professional development in the Certified Environmental Practitioners scheme. Perhaps it is too difficult to record or measure, but it is worth doing anyway.

Go back to the question at the start of this editorial and see how difficult it is to answer. You don’t have to have discovered penicillin or invented the telephone to return a positive answer. If you have convinced one farmer of the benefit of retaining a patch of native vegetation, that can start the list.

On the other hand, if you cannot think of anything, maybe you should ask yourself whether the problem is yourself or the situation in which you are working, and whether this indicates a need for change.

David Hogg  
Editor

EIANZ Benefactor



Opinions expressed in this newsletter reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand Inc. unless specifically stated.



## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Members,

It seems an age since I wrote to you prior to Christmas. So many events have occurred since then and the world has changed dramatically.

The Global Financial Crisis continues to dominate the headlines, and paints a bleak picture within Australia and New Zealand. However it presents us environmental practitioners with an array of potential opportunities and positives. In general, the need for natural resource and environmental management services has exploded over the past few years. The supply of competent, ethical and accountable practitioners has not kept pace with the demand. Subsequently there has been a significant decrease in the competency and quality of practice.

Poor practice has created poor processes, poor outcomes and ultimately greater costs to society. The demand for practitioners has dropped significantly. We are now back in a market that can afford to focus on the quality of candidates. Employers will be looking for the difference. Have you signed a code of ethics? Are you competent? Have you been assessed and certified by your peers?

Just as importantly, our role as a professional body is now more significant than ever. How can we better prepare our members and how can we provide them with a competitive advantage? This will remain a focus for the Institute during this year. The myriad of professional development activities run by our New Zealand Chapter and Australian Divisions is a beginning. We continue to seek funding to enhance and further develop these initiatives. However, we also need to promote the difference between competent, ethical and accountable practitioners such as Certified Environmental Practitioners. If you have any ideas on how you can help, please let me now.

Another point on which I would like to engage your thoughts is the need for society and, in particular, our leaders to consider a change in how we view the world. Continuous pollution since the industrial revolution has helped deliver us the greenhouse gas problem. Uncontrolled and unmanaged financial instruments have helped created the world's current economic crisis. Why do so many believe the economy to be number one. The world's natural environments supply us with all of the world's assets and it is society's interaction with these assets that creates the economy. If this is true, then the economy is not number one. Why do so many of our leaders consider it to be so? How can we help deliver the message that, if we contaminate and pollute, we directly affect our economic base and our own welfare?



The Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS) and the National Greenhouse Emissions Reporting Scheme (NGERS) are currently becoming legislation in Australia, and the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme is under Parliamentary Review. The Institute has made a number of submissions and members have been engaging with the Government's committees and advisory boards to ensure that we have the required and appropriate standards for the assessment and auditing of greenhouse gas emissions. We are keen to ensure that those environmental professionals already working in the areas of assessment, auditing and reporting are recognised and effectively utilised.

In the last month we have witnessed three natural disasters: the Victorian bushfires, the north Queensland floods, and the cyclonic conditions in southern Queensland, resulting in a major oil spill.

I again wish to extend my condolences to all those who have been affected by the recent bushfire disasters in Victoria. They are a horrifying example of the power of nature. As a society we need to better understand our environments and be better prepared and better resourced to mitigate such disasters. In due course the Institute needs to consider how it can help those members who work in this area of natural resource management.

Floods in North Queensland have again highlighted a couple of important environmental issues. First, the immense quantity of water that comes from intense monsoon events is quite often unmanageable. This means that most erosion and sediment mitigation and control measures will not work. Our administering authorities are poorly educated in this area. Many projects should not occur in certain geographical environments at certain times of the year. Those of you who specialise in this area will no doubt agree that erosion and sediment control is probably one of the worst managed issues in infrastructure/ resource/ urban development projects throughout Australia and New Zealand. The International Erosion and Sediment Control Association (IESCA) has just published a new Best Practice Manual that clearly identifies the need for good science and assessment to proceed erosion and sediment control plans.

Cyclone Hamish moved down the Queensland coast and eventually beat up a cargo vessel which ultimately pumped 80 tonnes of oil onto South-east Queensland beaches. The long term damage is unknown and unfortunately the Governments coordinated response appears a little confusing. The emergency response management of such environmental disasters should be well developed, tested, known and practised. Unfortunately, this



does not appear to be the case.

Environmental practitioners have important roles to play in helping Government authorities, industry and the community to understand, prepare for and respond to natural disasters. Climate scientists say we should expect extreme events like these to occur more frequently as the climate changes. The Institute will continue to promote the role of environmental practitioners in this area – please let me know if you have ideas to assist us on this.

A few other initiatives of note:

- In the past couple of months the Institute has made funding proposals to the Queensland Department of Tourism, Regional Development and Infrastructure to support the mentoring program and to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

for an Education for Sustainability grant for the development of the STEPs program.

- The Institute has embarked on the development of a new website that will link to a new database. It will deliver members a variety of options including online updating of membership and online registration for Institute events. We are hoping to have it up and running before the end of April.
- Very shortly after the new website is up and running you will receive an online members survey.

We need to know what benefits you cherish as a member, particularly what services you utilise and what you may wish us to deliver.

Bill Haylock  
President

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## COMING CONFERENCES

Put them in your diary now!

Planning for Climate Change (Vocation Conference)

Friday 17 and Saturday 18 April 2009, RMIT University, Melbourne.

This conference is being hosted by RMIT University, which supports EIANZ by providing space for the Central Office. The conference should be of interest particularly to Victorian Division members, particularly those interested in working in this field of growing importance.

This vocation conference aims to provide a thorough understanding of climate change and its implications for human settlements, a critical awareness of issues in terms of the long term planning of urban areas, and confrontation of assumptions about the relationship between climate change, urban planning and risk. It will combine the principles of 'good' adaptation planning, risk mitigation and disaster management planning, with practical application. Topics include future climates, risk mitigation and disaster management planning, lessons from past extreme events, assessing risk to and vulnerability of property and infrastructure, crossovers between climate change mitigation and adaptation, flooding, sea level rise, heat islands, urban forests, contagion fires, health issues, and mitigation, innovation and monitoring/offset technologies.

Registrations are requested by Thursday 9 April. A limited number of places is available for the event. More information is available at <http://www.rmit.edu.au/gsssp/pfcc>.

Breaking the Barriers: Engineering Solutions to Ecological Problems

6-8 May 2009, Hilton Hotel, Brisbane.

This symposium is being organised by the South East Queensland Division of EIANZ. The symposium has been tailored to cover all aspects of effective planning, design, construction, maintenance, research, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife mitigation measures around linear infrastructure. Topics will cater to both infrastructure and environmental practitioners.

Wildlife mitigation measures include structures that facilitate wildlife movement over and around linear infrastructure, improving driver safety and ensuring the survival of our native wildlife.

The symposium includes two days of presentation plus a field trip to local barrier mitigation projects. Poster paper presentations are also invited (deadline 31 March 2009).

For further information, check the SEQ Division website, [www.eianzseq.org](http://www.eianzseq.org).

EIANZ Conference 2009

Policy to Practice – Delivering Better Environmental Outcomes

20-21 October 2009, Canberra

This is the Institute's most important event for 2009. Invitations for papers will be forwarded to members shortly, and will be followed by further details of the conference later in the year. In the meantime, keep the dates free.

EIANZ Conference 2010

Wellington, New Zealand (date to be advised)

Next year, the EIANZ annual conference goes back across the Tasman to New Zealand. Planning is still at an early stage but members will be advised as information becomes available.





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Newcastle 12th-14th May

**Integrated Management Systems Workshop (1 day)**

Newcastle 14th May

**Integrating Climate Change Workshop (2 days)**

**Managing Carbon in Your Business**

Sydney 19th-20th May  
Melbourne 2nd-3rd June  
Brisbane 23rd-24th June

**Waste Management & Audit Workshop (3 days)**

Newcastle 16th-18th June



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# SCIENCE FROM THE OTHERSIDE

## Water

Suzanne Little

*I like nonsense, it wakes up the brain cells. Fantasy is a necessary ingredient in living, It's a way of looking at life through the wrong end of a telescope. Which is what I do, And that enables you to laugh at life's realities. - Dr Seuss - USA author & illustrator (1904 - 1991)*

Source of quote: <http://www.quotationspage.com/quote/32247.html>



Pure water has been discovered on Earth!!!

The surprising discovery was made during the recent Martian space mission to Earth last year (2,000,008) and announced today by the excited crew of scientists. Although previous explorations have not been able to detect water, the spaceship, *Just Looking*, had advanced equipment and was able to identify a pure form of water in liquid phase on the planet.

To the average Martian, Earth is a blue planet with vast surfaces covered by large amounts of mineral-contaminated, marine water. So the discovery of pure water is a total shock to our understanding of how Earth operates. While life on Earth is known to exist from many scientific explorations by spaceships, the role of pure water was thought to be irrelevant in the ecosystems of the planet - up until now. Martian observers had assumed that life on Earth depended on its salty water because most dominant and intelligent species live in (or close to) oceans. But now, these new samples of pure water brought back from the crusty planet might tell us what really sustains the many life forms on the neighbouring planet.

The discovery was most unexpected. The water was found in a reservoir which resembled the shape of an 'ice cube'. The space crew said this was such an improbable structure in which to find water that it explains why they missed discovering any pure water in previous missions to Earth. Although the newly found water was only small in volume, it prompted the crew to look further and they made more discoveries in quick succession as they orbited the globe.

The strange cube was located among other large structures (including a bird's nest) situated in a very crowded habitat in a densely populated continent. The landmass is the largest continent on the crust of the planet, known locally by Earthlings as the continent of *China*. The leader of the space mission said that what attracted her attention was a dense congregation of Earthlings gathered around the cluster of large structures. There were millions of Earthlings assembled in one place! The amusing irony of the observation - where liquid water is stored in a vessel made to resemble an ice cube -

was not lost on the excited scientists as they announced their breaking news.

The crew of *Just Looking* confirmed that inside the cubic structure they found pure, liquid water covered by a volume of nitrogen gas that contained traces of chlorine. The finding encouraged the crew to look more carefully for other water storages. Equipped with new, long-distance chemical probes, they were amazed to find samples of pure water in numerous places around the planet. Although the crew did not find other storages as large as the first discovery, they located a proliferation of water ponds throughout densely populated areas. The odd thing is that these ponds are constructed to be similar in size, which (in local measure) is 50 metres by 25 metres, and to a depth of 2.5 meters. The abundance of pure water ponds suggests that rather than relying on salt water, many species might use pure water to survive their harsh environment.

### Sceptics Vindicated

Up until now, only the Martian think tank, *EarthWatch*, has pointed out consistently that Earth has a considerable tonnage of pure water in solid form, as snow and glaciers around the planet's surface, especially in mountainous regions. They have argued calmly but firmly that liquid pure water would be found on the salty blue planet, eventually. It was only a matter of looking. Now with indisputable evidence of pure water in the liquid phase, there will be a revival of *EarthWatch's* theories. Despite the relatively small quantities, the discovery could topple traditional Martian belief about what sustains life on Earth. Research will begin immediately on the mission's records. Rough calculations done on board the spaceship during the voyage, estimate that the planet has almost 70% of all its pure water in the frozen state, so about 25% appears to be available for nourishing life.

The preliminary *EarthWatch* hypothesis is that pure water is the:

- most essential resource that sustains all species in every ecosystem on Earth; and



- basic provision for economic development and general wellbeing of the dominant species (Earthlings).

### Pipe Networks Observed

In another finding - more curious than the ponds - the Martian crew discovered a considerable quantity of the water hidden underneath the planet's surface in complex pipe networks. They observed water being sucked up from the depths in what appears to be a network of underground pipes that transport pure water to each Earthling habitat. Inside their simple dwellings, it appears that Earthlings obtain pure water from these underground pipes. At this early stage in the research, the water source for the pipes is thought to be a combination of underground and above-ground storages, including aquifers, surface rivers and open lakes.

Also, incredibly, the mission explorers found a *second* (separate) network of underground pipes in many densely populated regions. These additional pipes also contain water but instead of being used for survival purposes, they appear to be used to flush excrement from each dwelling and pump sewage out to sea. The on-board analysis showed that input volumes closely match output volumes in this secondary pipe system which supports the hypothesis that the purpose is primarily to flush sewage out to sea.

### Why?

Martian archaeologists (mostly members of *EarthWatch*) insist that more evidence is needed before a theory can be put forward to explain the observations collected by the space exploration. News deadlines could not wait while the scientific community published in journals (to get their facts straight) so instead interpretative journalists were asked to get the story straight.

Interpretative journalists say it is obvious that pure water is precious on Earth. Their explanation is that since water is utilised as a transport medium in these separate pipe networks - no matter whether it is for *survival* purposes or for *carrier* reasons - pure water *must* be critically important to daily life. There is no other way to look at it. Why else would such good quality water - presumably needed for nourishment - be used by an intelligent life-form to flush away their waste?

They reminded us that in excavations on other planets where alien cultures were observed with multiple sets of completely separate pipe works, there was religious practice involved also. So this new observation that Earthlings use (only) pure water to convey *anything* through *any* set of pipes indicates that pure water has a religious level of

preciousness. Speculation is growing that worship might be involved. Perhaps the scarcity of pure water might have sparked a cult ritual of *thanks-giving*, where water is given to deities as a gift. Since most pipes discharge Earthlings' sewage at beaches, perhaps the religious offerings are to honour beach gods.

During the year-long mission, *Just Looking* was able to take a close look at some of these pipe networks. Archaeologists in the team found evidence of disturbed earthworks which indicate many engineering alterations have been made to networks. Old patterns showed that pipeline alignments have been re-routed and outlets modified over many years. An investigation was conducted on-board to understand the layout of underground and submarine pipes located at one particularly large, multiple-beach discharge point (known to locals as *Sydney*.)

Interpretative journalists believe that the modification to pipe outlets throughout *Sydney* indicates that while (at first) the gifts may have been intended for beach gods, the object of adoration seems to have changed over the years. Thousands of Earthlings have been seen congregating at beaches in *Sydney* at particular times of the earth-year in previous missions to Earth. In the past, perhaps the ritual involved a sacred swim around the liquid gifts as they discharged into the saltwater. However, major re-alignments and extensions of sewerage pipelines now take the water much farther out into the ocean. So perhaps the ceremony has changed to allow the gifts to discharge well away from beaches. Possibly as Earthling culture evolves their thanks-giving ritual is shifting to honour sea gods instead of beach gods.

### Water Gift Exchange

Although there is no empirical evidence, the explanation of a religious practice is firming up. Furthermore, pure water might be so precious that it could be a type of currency. Ad hoc observations from the space mission support this idea. It appears that water is used as a form of gift exchange among Earthling individuals. Each one carries a transparent container of pure water with them at all times and they have been seen sharing their water. Perhaps this quantity (approximately one litre in local measure) might be the daily amount needed for this dominant Earth species to trade their way through one earth-day.

Water gift exchange appears to be so highly valued that Earthlings seem to consider it to be a very good investment. Humans maximise the utilisation of pure water in the most challenging of circumstances and some major economic activities have attracted the use of a lot of pure water for



investment. Agriculture is a typical showcase. The crew observed very high water-utilising crops planted in places where there was the least amount of pure water available. For example, a very high water-consuming crop known locally as *cotton* tends to be grown in the most difficult of locations - on the edge of deserts. In an astonishing example of the effort that investors go to, large cotton farms are grown on the driest part of the driest land in the driest continent on the planet. Locally this land is known as the continent of *Stralia*.

Elsewhere in *Stralia*, other very high water-utilising crops - fruit and rice - were seen growing on the dry side of the coastal mountains using artificial irrigation. This has been made possible by a massive labour investment in an engineering scheme which has diverted the flow of seaward-flowing rivers to flow backwards into the desert.

Martian interpretative journalists were quick to explain this obsession with extremely difficult water projects located in unlikely regions. They say that the intense effort put into transferring pure water via secret pipe networks underground around the Earth would be a cunning method for the species to hide pure water from their gods. In an impromptu announcement, Mr Spiel, CEO of *Giant Interpretations Dot Com Pty Ltd* pointed out that since most of the planet's water is salt water, these cultural-economic practices are a clever ploy to cheat the gods out of their divine share of the precious pure water. "Such projects disguise pure water and prevent it from being seen from heaven" Mr Spiel said.

While *EarthWatch* scientists think it is inexplicable that Earth gods would not notice rivers of pure water on the surface of Earth, Mr Spiel reminded them that previous Martian space ships failed to see this too. Last year's space ship was the first to find pure water - and rivers - at all. Yet we now know that rivers are visible along the coasts of many Earth continents and form grand flows along the land and out to sea.

### The Rivers are Warming

During the one-year mission to Earth, the long-distance probes made it possible to measure water temperature. In general, Earth river temperature is estimated to be between minus 4 and plus 25 degrees centigrade. However temperature appears to be rising quickly. Even after adjusting for seasons, the Martian scientific crew was quite puzzled by such a rapid rise in a basic parameter over such a short timeframe. That is, until they found specially constructed structures situated along some rivers. These structures continuously heat river water and are an explanation for the rising river temperatures. Earthlings acquire considerable quantities of black carboniferous

minerals to fuel these structures. Some particularly large rivers have more than one of these structures built along the river as it meanders toward the ocean. Most of the heat generated by the structures (more than two-thirds) goes into heating these rivers and occasionally, nearby lakes as well.

The purpose in heating a river or a lake is still obscure but Earthlings receive a side benefit from the structures. As a by-product from the structures, about one third of the heat is siphoned off to generate electro-magnetic energy for nearby habitats. This energy is transported via very thin wires made from rare metals which are networked across the continent to interlink every dwelling. It appears that Earthlings use this energy for lighting, cooking and lap-topping.

Despite having this small advantage, the portion of energy that is put to useful purposes is so tiny a proportion of the total energy consumed by the structures that the main rationale must be to warm the rivers. Just like the underground pipelines, the aerial wire network is a very curious discovery and will need to be thoroughly researched before the rationale is fully understood. *EarthWatch* joked that diligent heating of river water could be related to sea gods again - noting that nearly all rivers flow to the sea and maybe the gods like their water warm. In the interests of editorial balance we contacted Mr Spiel from *Giant Interpretations* to seek his view but unfortunately he was unavailable for comment.

### Overall

In summary, the measurements brought back by *Just Looking* show that water on Earth's is:

- mainly saltwater with only a small percentage of the total water in the pure water phase;
- 2.5% pure water;
- 69% frozen (solid water in glaciers and permanent snow cover);
- sometimes stored underground in aquifers and pipe networks; and
- flowing on land as pure water in rivers and lakes (although this is a tiny 0.26% of all pure water).

In the Earth water cycle the average circulation time of water is:

- 16 earth-days in rivers;
- 17 earth-years in lakes; and
- 1,400 earth-years in groundwater aquifers.

Martian eco-scientists have already analysed Earthlings' capacity to consume their pure water and conclude that surface lakes and rivers are



probably renewable water resources. This is because they have a quick, natural circulation (recharge) time for the liquid to go around Earth's natural water cycle. However, in contrast, groundwater can only recharge slowly, so it is probably a non-renewable water resource. The annual Earth recharge rate for its groundwater is very slow, so sustainable use of this newly discovered groundwater is constrained and can never exceed 2,000 km<sup>3</sup> per earth-year.

In conclusion, this major discovery is a breakthrough in Martian understanding of an

important celestial neighbour. Up until now, all water existing on planet Earth was thought to be sea water and that saltwater was the basis of life on Earth. But now scientists, journalists and other folk can contemplate a new understanding of the blue planet. Unknown to us, Earthlings may have been living on pure water for a long time. Pure water might be the secret to life on Earth!

Suzanne Little - Executive Director - Education & Standards, Good Environmental Choice Australia  
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The key focus will be on auditing management systems; however you will also have the opportunity to assist in managing the State Office. There will be a need for travel to regional and interstate sites to conduct audits.

You will be:

- A environmental / quality / safety professional with a minimum of 5 years work experience, at least 2 of which supervisory or management level;
- Have a detailed working knowledge of ISO 14001:2004 and preferably ISO 9001:2008 / AS/NZS 4801:2001;
- A practical understanding of the implementation and maintenance of management systems;
- Have a strong customer focus and can work independently;
- Hold a current Australian drivers licence and be prepared to travel;
- Experience in leadership would be an advantage.

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For more information, please contact Ms Ariane Falkenberg,  
Human Resources Specialist on 1300 856 554.



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- A facility which is able to provide cover to the majority of environmental businesses with EIANZ
- A streamlined application/proposal form
- An effective administration process that promptly deals with enquiries, renewals and claims through a dedicated team
- Premium can be paid in monthly instalments using our Premium Finance facility

**If you would like to receive a quote through the EIANZ PI facility for your Professional Indemnity Insurance or for further information:**

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**ENVIRONMENT  
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## NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to the following new members who were accepted for membership in December 2008, January and February 2009.

<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>		Rebecca Lee	Member
Andy Bodsworth	Member	Daniel Boyle	Member
Dr Ryan Signor	Member	Sally Potts	Member
Jane McIntosh	Member	Wayne Moffitt	Member
Judi Barton	Student	Emma Cornelius	Member
		Dr Greg Picker	Member
<b>Far North Queensland</b>		Kenneth Fyfe	Member
Cameron Slack	Member	Samantha Hewton	Member
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Administration Assistant: Melissa Grant

### SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION CONVENORS

Impact Assessment: Bryce Skarratt

EIANZ Ecology: Simon Mustoe

Climate change: Justin Sherrard (contact)

## Central Office Welcomes New Membership Services Administrator

We are pleased to announce that the Institute has a new Membership Services Administrator.

Catherine McCafferty joined Central Office in February. Catherine comes to the Institute with significant experience in all facets of Membership Services Administration and event management. Part of her role will be to look at membership services with a view to adding value for members going forward.

Please feel free to call Catherine anytime to discuss member services or email her at [info@eianz.org](mailto:info@eianz.org).

## ADVICE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

All members are invited to contribute material to *The Environmental Practitioner*. Contributions may include:

- short articles (up to 2 pages or 1300 words) on topics of interest to other members;
- news items of members' achievements (e.g. senior appointments, awards);
- letters to the Editor;
- brief notes on other items of general interest;
- photographs of EIANZ functions; and
- requests for advice or assistance.

Material should be sent by e-mail as Word attachments. Please proofread carefully before sending. Photographs should be sent as a jpeg file or an alternative format suitable for editing. Deadline for next issue (June): 29 May 2009.

The e-mail address for newsletter contributions is [communications-editor@eianz.org](mailto:communications-editor@eianz.org).

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