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[SSD-41680467] – CSE Ref No. [P-1722524]

OBJECTION TO SSD - 41680467 - Eden1, AQUA-CULTURAL LEASE, DISASTER BAY, NSW

Submission opposing AUSKELP industrial development plan for Disaster Bay, NSW, known as Eden1 based on objective science and living environmental knowledge.

The NSW State Government needs to immediately amend the law such that the historical Aboriginal land of pristine Disaster Bay, NSW, embracing its delicately precious environment, with its unpredictable rogue weather patterns, undertows, and currents, can never again be even remotely considered to be suitable for any commercial aquaculture-based commercial developments or such similar industries, based solely on urgent preservation of Mother Earth's challenged health needs before "we" humans kill her stone dead.

The AUSKELP'S Disaster Bay kelp farm industry proposal, under the coat of The Australian Seaweed Industry Blueprint Implementation Plan, hidden as part and parcel of their National Hatchery Network Facility Plan, and the international kelp industry push, will create an endless universal destructive environmental storm here in Disaster Bay (and beyond) destroying forever its now stunning wilderness and biological equilibrium.

It is like sticking a needle into a rubber ball...it will NEVER bounce again...it will wholly sink once and for all - no recovery to floating wholeness!

AUSKELP'S development plan (EIS) to construct, build, maintain and farm long-term, a monumental 200 hectare kelp farm industrial estate, in the pristine Disaster Bay, by biting out a large chunk of it, and swallowing it up with the grin of commercial conceit, is a complete destructive compromise of the earth's wilderness, for blatant outright monetary control, executively disguised under the cleverly designed mask of helping, healing the environment, by attempting to reverse, to some degree, climate change, through carbon credits, and dietary deficiencies, equally caused by the human disorder of 'self' manifest as playing a ravenously carnivorous god with the universe.

This AUSKELP proposal/EIS is so evidently an ill-conceived poorly constructed business plan exacerbating environmental imbalance by adding significantly to climate change, despite selective mitigating arguments put against current science.

Wishful commercial thinking countering evolutionary unfolding, failure to otherwise stop the polluting consequences of the meat industry by instantly ending the slaughter farming of animals, halting human shuffling and rearranging of nature for more psychologically and medically fulfilling controlled outcomes, to promise cures for problems caused solely by humans' unaware reactionary indulgent mind, to itself, all species, and this unique planet.

Historically Disaster Bay, within the Beowa National Park, is not called Disaster Bay for no reason. It is historically renowned for the ships sunk and lost in the 19C due to its hugely unpredictably rough seas and tempestuous weather patterns.

It is publicly warned that the Green Cape region, including Disaster Bay, a relatively remote exposed 2.7 km long beach, with a "6/10 hazard rating" - is characterised by high-risk, rough and dangerous weather conditions, including an average wave height of 1–1.5 meters - frequent rip currents, and exposure to strong unpredictable winds up to 100km/hr, clearly NOT even closely suitable for a tranquil 200 hectare industrial kelp nursery.

The area is renowned for its steep, 200-meter-high surrounding slopes, and it is also considered a high-risk area for visitors to the area due to its reputation potential for rapid weather deterioration and difficult beach access for vehicles and visitors generally.

Disaster Bay's key risk factors include: This coastal area is hazardous and subject to significance erosion with large swells due to East Coast Lows, and as such its weather volatility makes the Green Cape region, including Disaster Bay, prone to sudden closures solely due to dangerous weather conditions, typified by high winds and heavy seas.

There is no formal land access to the beach, unfortunately making rescue operations difficult - primary access to this bay is via boat to the river mouth. Some years ago a young woman ran into the sea at Green Glades, was sucked under and drowned. Historical word of mouth lists her as not the only one to be tricked by this ocean's deep unpredictability.

Further, these well-known and accepted risks are elucidated publicly, given the professional "safety advice" from authorities advising against swimming, boating or rock fishing during warning periods.

This is common readily-available knowledge. Surprisingly these facts are not seen as a risk to the required stability of the weather conditions for a proposed AUSKELP farm, where the NSW Department of Primary Industries has already granted an aquaculture permit for the lease (AL21/004).

How any such an expensive and wholly inappropriate development like the AUSKELP farm in Disaster Bay, NSW, can ever be considered for, or granted such a "preliminary approval " defies any sensible government filtering of time-wasting development proposals in inappropriate pristine, and weather unstable

environments, dismissing any logical reasoning, or listening to the “truth”, not bowing to AUSKELP’S highly selective mitigating illogic.

Clearly Disaster Bay is by its existence a living holistic fertile environment ocean epicentre, and as such naturally rejects any possibility for a kelp farm development within its waters under any approval circumstances. Disaster Bay is definitely a very wrong choice for any such environmental encroachment hidden under a new manipulative set of proposed sugarcoated disaster thinking.

Finally (as quoted): “Related regional risks for NSW South Coast: Dangerous Surf: Frequent experiences of hazardous surf conditions, with recent events bringing waves up to 10–13 meters, causing significant erosion; Storm Impact: Recent weather events in the region have caused widespread power outages, with wind gusts reaching up to 100 km/h, and in some cases, up to 130 km/h at water level.”

The size of the kelp farm is planned to be 200 hectares, 494.211 acres, as 2 sqkm. Given that Wonboyn Lake is only 150 hectares - how will this large physical and biological impediment, a blockage caused by a new industrial kelp farm complex area (if passed), effect the water flow to and from the lake during all seasons, given the high-risk weather factor of Disaster Bay, and potentially the entire region?

As quoted by AUSKELP: “Imagine a better world...Delicious foods, healthy oceans, less carbon and environmentally friendly jobs. Auskelp’s mission is to build Australia’s first commercial, large-scale, environmentally-friendly kelp enterprise.

‘A new-age industry for a rapidly changing world. It’s time to take action on sustainable farming and climate change.”

Firstly, regarding the science of kelp and climate change. Given that kelp does hold a significant potential for carbon sequestration, current research reveals that it is no “silver bullet” for longterm climate change, as commercial harvesting negates any lasting climate benefits.

The efficacy of kelp as a climate change solution wholly depends upon carbon being stored in a “slow carbon cycle” where a small fraction (roughly 10%) of natural carbon is held in deep-sea sediments as a carbon sink.

On the other hand, the “fast carbon cycle” is where commercial harvesting removes the biomass before it can naturally break-off and then drop down into deep-ocean sinks.

When the kelp is commercially harvested as a food product, fertiliser, or biofuel, it becomes quickly consumed, or decomposed, such that any stored carbon dioxide is released back into the atmosphere, generally within months or years.

Logically AUSKELP is committed to only acting from within the “fast carbon cycle” (not that either the “slow carbon cycle” or “fast carbon cycle” is acknowledged or

admitted within their proposal/EIS) so the proposed kelp farm will have little or no effect on climate change long or short term.

To stop farming animals for the food chain of meat and its allied products, ending fishing, the harvesting of sea creatures, planned forestry regrowth, and ceasing killing each other, will have an instant and dramatic long lasting effect on climate change, and ultimately the planet's very delicate ecosystem.

Obviously a 200 hectare industrial kelp farm won't even touch the surface of earth's rapid warming.

Growing and harvesting kelp commercially to stop cow farts is errantly blind stupidity while humans go on addictively eating meat.

Secondly, Disaster Bay, NSW, is a highly productive natural marine space featuring "a mix of cool-temperate and warm-temperate species" due to the powerful influence of the East Australian Current (EAC)

The strengthening EAC significantly impacts kelp growth in Disaster Bay and the surrounding south eastern Australian region by introducing warm, nutrient-poor water.

The effect of the EAC is to reduce the nutrient levels required for giant kelp growth while boosting the population of predatory range-extending long-spined sea urchins, leading to "substantial declines in kelp forest health".

Key impacts include: Warm Water Stress: The EAC drives warm water southward, exceeding the temperature tolerance of giant kelp, which causes physiological impairment and increased mortality; Low Nutrients; As a nutrient-poor current, the EAC replaces the cool, nutrient-rich water necessary for sustaining rapid kelp growth; Urchin Expansion: The warmer, northward-derived waters transport the Long-spined Sea Urchin, which grazes on kelp, often destroying entire kelp forests; Regional Decline: In regions adjacent to Disaster Bay (such as Tasmania), the influx of the EAC has contributed to a 95% decline in giant kelp forests; Coastal Erosion & Weather; Stronger EAC flow can enhance coastal erosion and contribute to increased rainfall and storm surge severity; Eddy Activity; The EAC is dominated by eddies - swirling, circular currents up to 100 km in diameter - which can cause significant, localised changes in water temperatures and nutrient levels; Nutrient Levels; The warm, nutrient-poor waters of the EAC can impact local productivity, particularly when it intrudes near the coast.

When kelp dies naturally, it simply decomposes, or is consumed by marine life, releasing most of the CO₂ back into the ocean (and potentially the atmosphere) relatively quickly.

Given that only a small fraction of kelp biomass ultimately reaches the deep ocean, and is buried in deep-sea sediments, logically then, the amount of carbon stored for centuries, or millennia, becomes very limited when farmed kelp forests are

constantly harvested for commercial reasons, driven mainly by financial gain deviously woven into the monika of mitigating climate change with Net Zero and the carbon credit game.

To state, based on this evidence alone, that the AUSKELP kelp farm industry is 100% inappropriate for the Disaster Bay setting due solely to its excessively poor research, is an understatement.

Nature has billions of moving parts and once humans disorder them nature goes haywire, and despite all of human thought, evolutionary balance can never be reordered by well-meaning human manipulation and legerdemain.

It is publicly acknowledged by science that there is a methodological uncertainty as standardised methods for accurately measuring and verifying the amount of carbon that is permanently sequestered from the atmosphere by kelp forests are still in nascent stages.

In other words all suggestions of truth about kelp and its carbon giving capacity to significantly ameliorate climate change due to carbon reabsorption generally are seriously non-scientific and delusional.

And further a scientific comment regarding Environmental Trade-offs: "Large-scale kelp farming could have unintended environmental consequences, such as depleting local oxygen levels or altering ocean nutrient balances, which requires caution and further research."

Not forgetting that the kelp farming industry, as a climate change panacea, actually acts as a distraction from core issues, being: **"Leaning too heavily on kelp before the science is clear could create 'misplaced confidence' and distract from the most critical action; the immediate and significant reduction of fossil fuel emissions."**

Quote Australian Seaweed Industry Blueprint Implementation plan 2022:
"Pest, disease and biosecurity review. There is a gap in knowledge for Australia as there is currently no seaweed industry established here.

"Complete a literature review of seaweed pests known to effect target seaweed species, including kelps...identify and assess biosecurity and management actions required to manage residual risks to an acceptable level. Identify any research gaps."

AUSKELP's proposal/EIS if passed would require real-time environmental monitoring, and adaptive management strategies, despite any plans initiated otherwise, as it is IMPOSSIBLE to predict the effects of such a major kelp farm industry in such a rogue ocean wilderness, right now a thriving environmentally alive, stunning seascape vista and holiday haven/heaven.

Let's not forget the proposal's size propensity to disrupt natural whale migration, vessel navigation, and general recreational access and use of Disaster Bay.

Ropes for kelp farms are made from durable synthetics like polypropylene, polyethylene (HDPE), nylon, or polyester for structural mooring, and increasingly from natural, biodegradable materials like coir (coconut fiber), wool, hemp, and flax for cultivating the seaweed.

Any introduction of ropes with the potential for creating more nano and microplastics in the water should be dismissed and BANNED outright.

Large-scale kelp farming could have unintended environmental consequences, such as depleting local oxygen levels or altering ocean nutrient balances, which requires caution and further research.

The truth is, ending the reliance on breeding cattle to kill for food would significantly reduce carbon emissions alone worldwide.

The Disaster Bay ocean environment is the freely accessible natural home of bottlenose and common dolphins, seals, and whales, especially during their migratory breeding and feeding seasons.

QUOTE: NSW National Parks: "Disaster Bay, located within the Beowa National Park on the NSW Far South Coast, is part of a relatively unspoilt marine environment near the Nadgee-Howe Wilderness Area.

"Based on its location, the following aqua species are known to frequent or reside in these waters: Marine Fauna and Sea Life - Migrating whales visible from coastal outlooks between late May and early December, with peak sighting from September to November; Seabirds - Common sightings include the Australasian gannet, oystercatchers, and the white-bellied sea eagle; Coastal Fish & Marine Species: - Type to enter text Various bream, leatherjacket, luderick and flathead...a mix of cool-temperate and warm-temperate species.

"Disaster Bay in far southern NSW, Australia, is a productive marine area featuring a mix of cool-temperate and warm-temperate species due to the influence of the East Australian Current. Key species include Snapper, Yellowtail Kingfish, Sand Whiting, Tiger Flathead, Australian Salmon, and diverse leatherjackets.

Also: "Recreational and Commercial Fish: Common catches in the area include Morwong (Jackass and Grey), Silver Trevally, Tailor, Gummy Shark, and various bream.; Offshore/Deep Water: The nearby continental shelf and deep waters support Southern Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Blue-eye Trevalla, and Blue Groper; Estuary/Beach Species; Shallow bays and sandy, sheltered areas hold Dusky Flathead, Yellowfin Bream, Luderick, and Sea Mullet."

"Habitat Characteristics - Environment: The bay is characterised by a sandy beach with surrounding rocky reefs and is adjacent to the deep waters of the Pacific Ocean. For recreational activities, the area is known for its natural, untouched, and scenic marine environment."

Limitations of Kelp as a Climate Solution: Environmental Sensitivity: Kelp is highly sensitive to rising ocean temperatures, which reduces its growth and can lead to the collapse of kelp forests, reducing their total carbon storage capacity.

Limited Impact: While productive, kelp forests cannot offset the scale of global greenhouse gas emissions on their own, and should not be used to justify continued fossil fuel usage.

Given all the above information, the AUSKELP proposal for a kelp industry enterprise in Disaster Bay is a complex red herring, and a very dead one at that!

The Disaster Bay proposal/EIS is an utter failure at scientific truth, driven as it is by senseless commercial outcomes given to mitigate climate change by controlling methane emission in cattle (just don't kill enslaved cattle to consume) and other senseless health product potentials, remembering all produce growing in an ocean environment is contaminated with microplastics, with no scientific solution given to removing them from the kelp such that the microplastics are NOT consumed by customers at any level.

So all AUSKELP products will be heavily polluted at a very basic ground.

The AUSKELP proposal/EIS should be shredded and placed in the compost heap to nourish the vegetables.

REFERENCE:

"Seaweed Farming - Climate Solution or Risky Profiteering Scheme" by Holly Dressel

<https://ecosocialistsvancouver.org/article/seaweed-farming-climate-solution-or-risky-profiteering-scam>

Quote from above: "The Sinkyone Council, which represents 10 coastal Nations in northern California, recently proposed at 10-year closure for commercial kelp harvesting, published a letter voicing their opposition to any equivalency between natural and wild seaweed systems and commercial ones, and tabled a proposal for much greater control over seaweed farming.

"The Sinkyone have made a long list of the "hazards and impacts" of seaweed farming in general, including: "entanglement, injury or death" of larger fauna in the platforms and ropes that support the farms; "severe changes to the planktonic communities" because of the shading created by the floating kelp rafts; "fossil fuel needs for harvesting and processing". They point out that "surface drag" from the farms "dramatically changes nutrient absorption of naturally-occurring species";

along with “nitrogen effluent release and uptake, which quickly gets out of control, resulting in bacterial, viral and fungal overloads that may not be possible to remediate.”

“The growing seaweed industry, in the eyes of the Sinkyone member Nations, is something that is responsible for “compromising natural functioning of ecosystems” and therefore “endangers the interdependent cultural lifeways of Indigenous Peoples.”

“Kelp farming is a monoculture - the marine equivalent of terrestrial industrial tree plantations,” the Sinkyone letter states. “Monocultures differ from naturally functioning ecosystems in that they extirpate naturally occurring species and disrupt natural dynamics, lack biological diversity, act as foreign pathogen vectors, lack resilience to threats, and require cyclical harvesting.”

“There is a real risk,” the Sinkyone letter continues, that “grant funding could be used by commercial kelp farmers to establish or expand kelp plantations under the guise of ‘conservation, restoration, or management of kelp forest ecosystems.’”

And further from the same reference: “Oceans are suffering from high levels of human interference: unnatural warming, acidification, drag-trawling, agricultural run-off dead zones, massive overfishing, the destruction of food chain nurseries by shrimp farms, kelp decline and coral bleaching, not to mention the Pacific gyre of plastic waste.’

Sea Shepherd founder Paul Watson helped Alexandra Morton in her fight to prove that infestations harming wild salmon were coming from farms. His comment about the rapid expansion of seaweed farms: **‘If we want to help the ocean heal, we have to leave it alone.’**

The article points out that the “carbon credit market” over time has a known history of fraud and manipulation.

Some critics argue that seaweed farming classified as agriculture allows it to bypass many environmental regulations while generating investor interest based on unproven carbon benefits, potentially serving as a “blue washing/greenwashing” mechanism.

Further, critics contend that the actual carbon sequestration of industrial seaweed/kelp farm potential remains unproven on an industrial scale, and as such these projects can have serious negative local environmental impacts, **and the carbon credit market is universally vulnerable to financial exploitation.**

Reported in December 2024, Sam Elsom, a Tasmanian seaweed industry farmer, stated that he was “deeply disappointed by the federal government’s recent decision to exclude seaweed feed additives from the Australian carbon credit scheme.”

Internationally what is fuelling investor enthusiasm for seaweed farming “is the potential for some species of seaweed to be used for biofuels and carbon credits.”

“But while seaweed will only ever be a niche form of carbon capture in the global scheme of things, the potential for big profits under a Net Zero regime

is nonetheless significant enough to drive a transformation of vast areas along the world's coastlines."

<https://ecosocialistsvancouver.org/article/seaweed-farming-climate-solution-or-risky-profiteering-scam>

Information from Fisheries Research and Development Corporation FRDC cites a lack of approved methodology - the federal government recently excluded seaweed additives (like Asparagopsis) from the Australian carbon credit scheme. This means that while companies like Sea Forest are producing methane-reducing seaweed, they cannot currently generate Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) for these efforts, limiting their ability to attract investment and scale up.

Further FRDC cites: "Carbon credits present both a significant opportunity and a potential, though not inherently destructive, danger to the emerging Australian seaweed industry. While seaweed is lauded for its ability to sequester carbon and reduce methane emissions in livestock, the primary "danger" stems from the current lack of official carbon credit methodologies, which hinders financial investment, and the scientific complexity of accurately measuring long-term carbon storage."

NOTE: Asparagopsis is not the only seaweed product excluded; rather, the Australian government has excluded all seaweed-based feed additives from its primary carbon credit scheme, the Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) scheme.

It is scientifically contended that large-scale seaweed farming could potentially lead to "crop-to-wild" gene flow, diseases, parasites, or the introduction of invasive species.

Broadly the Productivity Commission indicates that AUSKELP is a legitimate company engaged in the nascent seaweed aquaculture industry in NSW - **it aims to participate in the carbon credit market - it exists within a sector facing intense criticism over whether its environmental benefits are overstated ,or if it distracts from more effective, proven climate change mitigation efforts.**

AUSKELP CEO Christopher Ride states on Linked-in that "in 2022, he launched Aetium, an AI-driven certification platform that calculates and trades CO2 reductions. Aetium enables households and businesses with solar panels, electric vehicles, and forest projects to register, verify, and trade CO2 offsets through a secure online marketplace."

The most critical factor AUSKELP does NOT address is that the actual lifecycle of carbon emissions from industrial seaweed farming is at odds with the fact that ocean pollution plus the combined energy needed to run boats, kelp collecting and processing, along with the mass commercial transportations involved, may actually cancel out much of the carbon that is actually sequestered.

“However, that doesn't mean that seaweed farming doesn't sequester any carbon at all. The same study found that some fronds break off and are buried in sediment under the farm, storing carbon in similar ways to wild seaweed. Given this and other studies estimating the sequestration potential of seaweed aquaculture, TNC and Bain recently conducted [an analysis of carbon crediting](#) as an economic pathway to grow the global seaweed farming industry and support farmer livelihoods. This analysis determined that carbon markets are unlikely to drive growth at this time as sequestration rates and credit prices are too low to incentivize growth, especially after factoring in additionality and discounts. That said, the amount of carbon sequestered is still be investigated globally and could be influenced by factors such as sediment type under the farm, location, and species.”

Quote: The Nature Conservancy

<https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/perspectives/blue-carbon-seaweed-nature-based-climate-solution/#:~:text=Seaweed%20Farms%20Can%20Help%20Combat,to%20produce%20and%20are%20biodegradable>.

Critics argue that marketing large-scale seaweed farming as a "quick fix" for climate change is a form of greenwashing—or "blue washing"—where industry hype exceeds scientific reality. It is argued that such claims can be used to justify continued fossil fuel emissions under the guise of future carbon offsets.

There is a MAJOR assumption regarding the Disaster Bay proposal/EIS and it is that the ocean water is FREE from all pollutants, pure, untainted, organic, at no point is it declared by AUSKELP that all commercial products will be polluted to some extent, over long-term dangerous when ingested by all consumers in the health industries, especially the targeted meat industry.

The National Geographic cites generally: “Ocean and beach pollution consists of a complex mix of solid waste, chemicals, and biological contaminants, with over 80% of it originating from land-based sources. The most common pollutants include plastics, fertilizers, industrial chemicals, and sewage.”

https://www.ocean-impact.org/about-us?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=10398604488&gbraid=0AAAAACXbgLhc7426G-es9xcSQQZ8TAif9H&gclid=CjwKCAiA2PrMBhA4EiwAwphYc7gJZ3Q-554N-Oa6JbBjUTizwbZO8xl8UmsTUrpXFC1SOqgF5vj7gRoCQD0QAvD_BwE

The above Ocean Protect Organisation lists “the most common pollutants in ocean and beach water as: Plastics (Macro and Micro) - Single-use items: Plastic bottles, bags, straws, food containers, wrappers, and cutlery; Cigarette butts - Consistently one of the most common items found in beach cleanups; Microplastics/Microbeads - Tiny plastic fragments (less than 5mm) from degrading larger items, synthetic clothing fibers (microfibers), and personal care products; Polystyrene - Foam packaging, containers, and buoy fragments; Fishing Gear ("Ghost Gear") - Abandoned or lost nets, fishing lines, ropes, hooks, and crab pots; Nutrient

Pollution - Nitrogen and Phosphorus, primarily from agricultural fertilizers, animal manure, and lawn runoff. These cause excessive algal blooms and create dead zones (hypoxia).

Plus “Chemical Pollutants: Oil and Petroleum - Crude oil and refined petroleum products from spills, boats, and runoff; Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) - Toxic chemicals that do not break down easily, such as PCBs and pesticides (e.g., DDT); Heavy Metals - Mercury (from coal combustion and gold mining), lead, and cadmium; PFAS (“Forever Chemicals”) - Water and grease-resistant compounds from industrial and household products; Personal Care Products - Sunscreens containing oxybenzone, which harms coral; Sewage and Pathogens - Raw or partially treated sewage, which contains bacteria (e.g., E. coli, Enterococci), viruses, and parasites. ; Stormwater runoff that carries waste into the ocean; Other Debris - Broken glass, ceramics, metal beverage cans, and rubber.”

Quote: Science Direct: “Insufficient Scientific Evidence: There is currently a lack of rigorous, peer-reviewed evidence to support the high, large-scale carbon sequestration claims, with many projects operating on limited or improperly applied data.

“Ecological Risks of Deep-Sea Dumping: Proposals to sink millions of tons of seaweed into the deep ocean are viewed as a reckless, uncontrolled experiment that could disrupt delicate deep-sea ecosystems, smother seafloor life, and alter nutrient cycling.

“Displacement and Inequity: Massive, industrial-scale seaweed farms could require vast areas of the ocean, potentially impacting indigenous communities, artisanal fishers, and existing marine ecosystems.

“Marine Mammal Entanglement: While rare (no credible documented cases in 40 years, according to WWF), there is a theoretical concern that farm ropes can entangle marine life.” Quote: The Nature Conservancy.

Given the potentially heavily polluted ocean waters of Disaster Bay and Wonboyn Lake, remaining untested exhaustively, scientifically, the ASKELP proposal/EIS, should not be passed ever until the ocean waters test pure and unpolluted at every level, as any commercial products grown in the bay will necessarily carry those pollutants, and unless they are all removed by some scientific purification processes during commercialisation, the health of the public and the planet remains at high risk.

Finally, the AUSKELP proposal/EIS is in itself toxic to Disaster Bay, NSW, the broader world environment, the human and animal food-chain, carbon credit schemes endorsing the seaweed industry (especially Christopher Ride's admission on “Linkedin” of his carbon credit company Aetium since 2022), and scientific logic.

This proposal must be dismissed once and for all as a serious high risk danger to the natural environment and all its species, health products, biofuels, plus the broader embracing planet.

Please note that Ride's listing on "LinkedIn" until early 2026 was found only as "Christopher Ride LinkedIn". When one googled the same address on April 7, 2026 the name Christopher Ride did not come up at all, nor as a specified "LinkedIn" web address. However when "Aetium" is searched his web address comes up as "Christopher Ride LinkedIn - Aetium".

He already boldly claims on his "LinkedIn Aetium" page that AUSKELP is "the first company in the world to reliably grow kelp" despite the fact that the current farm remains a trial proposal until the EIS is finally passed.

Ride quotes from his "LinkedIn Aetium" page:

"In 2019, Christopher founded Auskelp, Australia's first offshore kelp farming enterprise, focused on cultivating native Ecklonia radiata (Golden Kelp). In 2023, Auskelp became the first company globally to successfully cultivate Golden Kelp in high-energy offshore environments. The Eden 1 Project, on the NSW South Coast, is scheduled to commence commercial production in 2027, aiming to provide sustainable food sources and reduce reliance on synthetic fertilisers.

"In 2022, he launched Aetium, an AI-driven certification platform that calculates and trades CO2 reductions. Aetium enables households and businesses with solar panels, electric vehicles, and forest projects to register, verify, and trade CO2 offsets through a secure online marketplace."

Ride then claims: "Kelp is the fastest growing plant on earth and is beneficial to the environment and marine health."

The truth is that bamboo is the fastest growing plant on earth and kelp does not even rate a mention in the top 10 fast growers.

And: "Since 2021, Auskelp has been testing and developing offshore farming techniques for Ecklonia radiata (Golden Kelp). We are the first company in the world to successfully grow Golden kelp in high-energy offshore environments. Testing and regulatory approval continues with local authorities, community stakeholders and various government departments to bring this new age industry to life."

Climate change requires humans to voluntarily end their heavily conditioned self-centred behaviours by understanding them and negating them - NOT by creating new well-meaning actions to offset their guilt while perpetuating the same mindless addictive entrepreneurial games over and over and over...let's end entrepreneurs from gambling for such high stakes with our minds, the environment and the greater universe...after all we are them.

Life is not an economic game which is approved of by voting or government approval!

Please let AUSKELP'S proposed kelp industry sink itself before it inevitably contributes to sinking the balanced marine ecology of Disaster Bay, NSW.

Fresh NSW government regulations to CLEAN the bay and its ocean water need to be immediately implemented to save once and for all this almost pristine environment...please make it untouchably pristine again!

Michael Berry 16 April 2026