

Submission template

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Stakeholder group/interest: Individual Business owner. Our business services companies that use natural gas

Q1. Do you have any further information, evidence, or concerns that you wish to raise in relation to the scenario design and analysis?

A zero emission target can never be achieved because fossil fuels are the only way to supply cheap power to industry. If gas is not available for household cooking and heating, the extra strain on the electricity grid would lead to power outages.

Gas powered electricity generation is the only way to quickly bring power on line when wind and solar fail to deliver, which they inevitably must. Battery back up is not an option and never will be because of the very limited amount of power they can store, unless there is a major break through in battery technology.

Q2. Do you have any further information or evidence that can help identify an optimum scenario for a net zero emissions gas sector in 2050?

There are thousands of LPG powered cars that need gas. The zero emission target proposes that the future is electric vehicles. To currently charge thousands of vehicle batteries would require an increase in fossil fueled generators, or a shift to nuclear.

We have ask ourselves what do we do with the solar panels that have passed their use-by date, there are serious issues relating to pollution from the disposal of solar panels.

Wind generation might work in Australia, but in cold countries, the blades have to be de-iced, usually by spraying Aviation Gas on them from helicopters.

Q3. What policies and/or regulations, if any, are needed to support the development of low carbon pathways such as biogas, green hydrogen, and carbon capture and storage?

Carbon Capture can be done using plantation forests that can be harvested and replaced with a new crop of trees. The process absorbs copious amounts of carbon dioxide, which is supposed to be the cause of global warming. However, there is growing evidence that there is a 15 year cycle with sun flare activity that has the greatest effect on weather. THINK ABOUT THIS.

WORLD GOVERNMENTS CAN'T FIGHT HOMELESS, HUNGER OR POVERTY, BUT WE ARE GOING TO FIGHT "CLIMATE CHANGE". WHICH WILL MEAN THERE IS LESS MONEY AND EFFORT PUT TOWARDS SOLVING BASIC PROBLEMS THAT WE IGNORE. JUST LET THAT SINK IN.

Q4. What is your view on the best ways to maintain the reliability and affordability of Victoria's gas supply if natural gas use declines?

Encourage more exploration of gas fields. If natural gas availability declines, the cost of it will increase.

Q5. What else can you tell us about the implications of decarbonisation pathways for the electricity generation, transmission and distribution networks?

The cost of power from solar & wind will increase, and unless we start a program of building nuclear power plants, the proposed decarbonisation won't happen because the production of solar panels and wind generators only involves mining for the extraction minerals for their manufacture.

The one area that is never mentioned regarding wind generators, is the massive amount of concrete and steel required to anchor them to the ground, and their erection requires roads to be built to the remote location. Roads have to be built to a high standard, to cope with the transporting the generators that often weigh over 100 tons, and large hardstand areas have to be constructed for the safe use of the large cranes required to erect them. Copious amounts of quarried product is needed for the concrete and road surface even though the roads aren't sealed. I know this because my company has built roads and hardstand for wind farms.

Q6. How can the use of Victoria's existing gas infrastructure be optimised during the transition to net zero emissions, over the short (10 years), medium (20 years) and long-term (30+ years)? How can the Victorian Government assist in this?

Commit to building modern nuclear power stations. Hydrogen is expensive to manufacture and to cooled to a low temperature where it can be safely transported.

Hydrogen is a very dangerous gas that requires special and expensive holding facilities, including vehicle tanks. If there is ever an accident, the most reliable way of determining who was involved, is by obtaining DNA.

Q7. What principles should apply or what measures will be needed to manage the impacts of gas decarbonisation on households and businesses?

Rapid decarbonisation is becoming more necessary as the transport sector becomes electrified, therefore the problem is self perpetuating.

It could increase the price of steel & concrete by over 100%.

It is estimated that the cost of full decarbonisation of the US power grid at US\$4.5 trillion, given the current state of technology.

The disruption to our economy will decimate Australia.

Q8. What polices, programs and/or regulations should the Victorian Government consider or expand to encourage households, commercial buildings and small businesses to reduce their gas use?

Offer massive incentives to change from Gas to Electric appliances for cooking and heating, which we cannot economically afford, and because of power outages that must follow.

The Government could also offer incentives for people to leave Victoria, thus reducing the need for gas.

Q9. What policies, regulations or other support, if any, do you think are needed to support industrial users to switch from natural gas to lower emissions energy sources or chemical feedstocks?

There are many industries such as, steel production, brick making, road surfacing, hospital and large building heating etc. that would not be able to survive without gas.

Houses would have to be made from concrete products that are expensive, or from timber, which will loose the Government the Green vote, unless building houses reverts to either Mud Brick, or Rammed Earth.

Somehow I don't think the public would agree with that.

How would you like your submission treated?

Published with my name