20 August 2026

Submission - Liquid Fuel Supply Amendment Bill 2026

The LPG industry safely and securely supplies 43PJpa of energy to industrial, commercial and residential consumers nation-wide, including around 30% of all regional Australian households[1]. Gas Energy Australia (GEA) represents Australia's liquid gas supply chains including Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and associated gases with members spanning from producers to retailers and everything in between.

GEA welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission to the Queensland Parliament's inquiry into the Liquid Fuel Supply (Ethanol and Other Biofuels Mandate) Amendment Bill 2026 (the Bill).

Australia's liquid gas industries support Australia's net zero transition. LPG produces 14% less Scope 1 emissions than diesel today, and stores energy at 1000x lower cost than batteries. As drop-in renewable forms of LPG emerge consumers can continue to use LPG while producing 99% less greenhouse gas[2]. Lower emissions today and net zero tomorrow, LPG is the perfect partner for renewable electricity in the cities and the bush.

GEA supports the Bill's objectives of stronger fuel security, improved resilience and increased domestic production of lower-emissions fuels. In this context, the Bill's fuel-security rationale should recognise Queensland's existing LPG capability within wider resilience planning, alongside the potential for domestic BioLPG production to further strengthen the state's fuel security in future. The Committee should recommend a broader fuel-security assessment covering supply diversity, existing infrastructure, regional accessibility, affordability, emergency operability and lifecycle emissions, placing the Bill within a wider evidence base while retaining its ethanol and biodiesel blending provisions.

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[1] DCCEEW, 2024, Australian Energy Update 2024, https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2024
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4602.0.55.001Main+Features1Mar%202014

[2] Frontier Economics, 2023, *Pathways to Zero Emissions for LPG*, https://www.gasenergyaus.au/get/2016/pathway-zero-emissions-for-lpg-frontier.pdf

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GEA recommends the Committee:

- **Undertake a broader fuel-security assessment** that recognises LPG and renewable liquid gases and covers supply diversity, infrastructure, regional accessibility, affordability, emergency operability and lifecycle emissions.
- **Recognise LPG in wider fuel-security policy** by mapping existing storage, distribution and end-use capability, including the role of LPG in remote housing and essential-service infrastructure.

Further information supporting these recommendations is provided in Appendix 1.

GEA appreciates the opportunity to contribute to the inquiry and welcomes continued engagement with the Committee and the Queensland Government on fuel security and resilience.

To discuss any of the above feedback further, please contact me on +61 422 057 856 or via jmccollum@gasenergyaus.au.

Yours sincerely,

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The Role of LPG in Australia's Energy Landscape

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) plays a vital role in Australia's energy security and net zero transition. As a versatile energy source with drop-in renewable alternatives, LPG provides essential energy services to millions of Australians, particularly in regional and remote areas where it serves approximately 30% of households[3]. The LPG industry safely and securely supplies 43 petajoules of energy annually across industrial, commercial, and residential applications nationwide[4]. A further 120 petajoules of LPG is exported annually, with the LPG sector as a whole contributing over $5bn of GDP and 20,500 FTE to the Australian economy[5].

LPG stands out as a cleaner alternative to many traditional fossil fuels, producing 14% fewer greenhouse gas emissions than diesel[6]. The industry is actively embracing Australia's transition to net zero through the pursuit of renewable forms of LPG[7]. These include bioLPG (a co-product of Sustainable Aviation Fuel) and renewable liquid gases (rLPG) produced from hydrogen. These alternatives reduce scope 1 emissions by 99% while utilizing existing infrastructure and appliances.

One of LPG's most significant advantages is its superior energy storage capability in cheap, transportable LPG tanks. This is key in regional areas where mains power may be unreliable or unavailable. A standard residential LPG tank installation provides energy storage equivalent to more than 42 Tesla Powerwall 3 home battery systems at around one-tenth the cost[8]. This storage capacity, combined with the portability of LPG tanks, makes it an invaluable resource for energy security and emergency resilience.

The LPG industry is uniquely positioned to support Australia's energy transition without requiring government funding or subsidies. As the nation moves toward net zero emissions, renewable forms of LPG complement renewable electricity, offering a practical decarbonisation pathway for applications where electrification may not be feasible or cost-effective. By recognizing and supporting the development of renewable forms of LPG, Australia can ensure a diverse and resilient energy mix that retains energy security while achieving its climate goals.

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[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, *Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation*, https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4602.0.55.001Main+Features1Mar%202014

[4] Australian Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024, *Australian Energy Update 2024*, https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2024

[5] ACIL Allen, 2022, *Economic contribution of the Australian gas economy in 2020-21*, https://www.gasenergyaus.au/get/2123/economic-contribution-of-australian-gas-economy.pdf

[6] Australian Federal Government, *2024, National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008*, https://www.legislation.gov.au/F2008L02309/latest/text

[7] Frontier Economics, 2023, *Pathways to Zero Emissions for LPG*, https://www.gasenergyaus.au/get/2016/pathway-zero-emissions-for-lpg-frontier.pdf

[8] Elgas, 2025, *LPG Gas Bottle Sizes*, https://www.elgas.com.au/elgas-knowledge-hub/residential-lpg/lpg-gas-bottle-sizes-gas-bottle-dimension-measurements/

Appendix 1

A broader fuel-security assessment should recognise LPG and renewable liquid gases

Petrol and diesel blending may contribute to supply diversity, but it is not a complete measure of fuel security. Queensland's exposure differs by region and use. A broader assessment should consider the diversity of available fuels, existing storage and distribution infrastructure, regional accessibility, affordability, emergency operability and recovery after disruption.

LPG provides an established source of portable and storable energy, while renewable liquid gases provide a pathway to progressively reduce lifecycle emissions using compatible storage, transport, distribution and customer infrastructure. Recognising both within the assessment would support fuel diversity without assuming that one energy source or technology can meet every regional, commercial or essential-service need.

GEA does not seek to include LPG or renewable liquid gases in the Bill's ethanol or biodiesel blending provisions. Their relevance is to the wider fuel-security assessment. Fuel pathways should be compared using consistent lifecycle emissions boundaries, credible certification and their demonstrated contribution to affordability, reliability and resilience.

LPG capability should be mapped in wider fuel-security policy

LPG can be stored at the point of use and transported without a continuous electricity or reticulated-gas connection. This makes it relevant to regional, remote and essential-service resilience where network alternatives may be unavailable or costly.

Queensland's August 2025 remote-housing standard provides for LPG cooking installations using 45 kg and 9 kg cylinders. Queensland Health's engineering standard specifies LPG storage for relevant health facilities, including a minimum three-week refill interval at maximum daily load and allowance for future capacity. GEA has also estimated from 2021 Census data that approximately 607,000 Queensland households use LPG for indoor purposes.9

Queensland should map existing LPG storage, transport, distribution and end-use capability before identifying infrastructure gaps or preferred interventions. The mapping should include regional supply coverage, essential-service dependence, emergency resupply capability and areas where LPG can maintain energy services during electricity, natural gas or liquid-fuel disruption.