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Filer:	Tami Haas
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The Value of Renewable Hydrogen

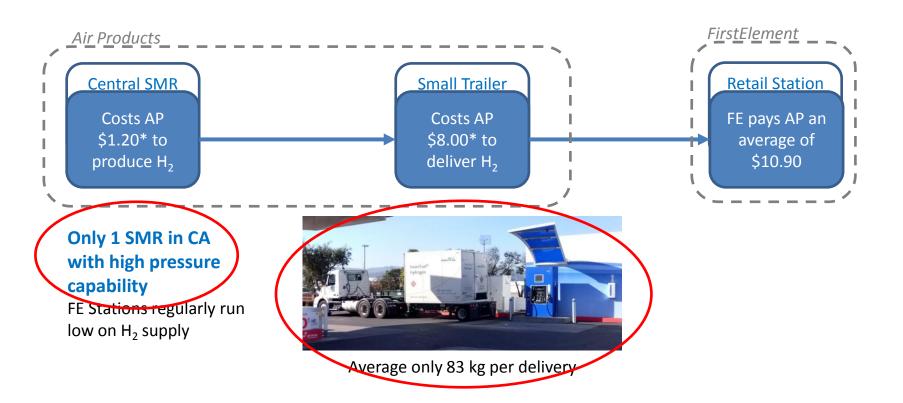
Sustainability Analysis

	Hydrogen at this station - Fuel Cell EV	Future Hydrogen - Fuel Cell EV*	Gasoline - Internal Combustion Engine	Battery EV Today (California Grid)
Energy Sources				
Petroleum	1.2%	0.1%	79.6%	0.4%
Natural Gas	64.1%	9.7%	13.5%	66.3%
Coal	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	7.6%
Renewable	33.6%	89.1%	6.5%	25.7%
GHGs	158 grams/mile	28 grams/mile	412 grams/mile	117 grams/mile
Tailpipe Emissions	Pure Water	Pure Water	VOC, CO, NOx, PM10, PM2.5, Sox, CH4, N2O	None

^{*}True Zero's target is to sell 100% renewable hydrogen in 5 years. However, we expect to still need to utilize a small percentage of non-renewable energy for delivery and on-site processing.



FE's Current Situation





Average Day, 1/29/17



1:17 PM H₂ Supply is Low

1:37 PM H70 does not have enough gas

1:40 PM SOSS Offline

Ticky tacky price increase this morning



Meeting Retail H₂ Demand in California

The challenge is two-fold:

- 1. Scaling to meet rapidly growing retail H₂ demand in time
- Providing customers with retail H₂ at a cost that accelerates, rather than stifles the adoption of fuel cell electric vehicles

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Potential H ₂ Demand by Year (kg of H ₂ per day)	1,770	6,074	7,398	7,758	13,158

Consider that if a hydrogen production plant is started TODAY ...

2 years to open is a very aggressive timeline3 years to open is probably more realistic



FirstElement's Goal - \$10.00 per kg at Dispenser

General cost Breakdown:

Hydrogen ProductionLandFeedstockEquipmentMaintenance	\$5.00	
Hydrogen Delivery • Equipment • Labor	\$3.00	
Retail Operations • Land • Maintenance • Equipment • Cost of goods sold	\$5.00	
Credits •LCFS •RINS?	(\$3.00)	



Electrolyzer Costs

Capital Costs

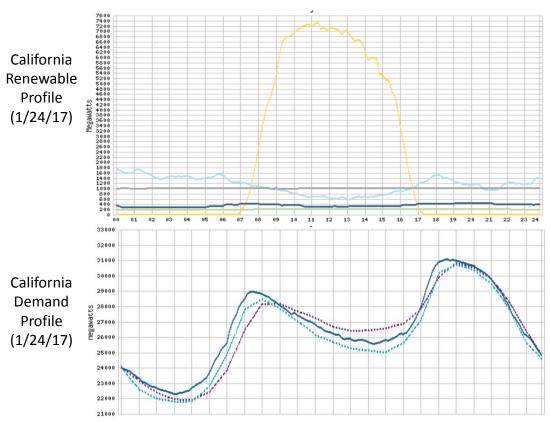
- 2.5 MW electrolyzer installed (including engineering, permitting, construction)
 - 1,000 kg/day at 24/7 operation
 - \$3.5 MM
 - Financing at 7 years and 7% interest
 - \$1,700 per day debt service
 - When operated 24/7
 - \$1.70/kg in capital cost
 - When operated on PV with 25% capacity factor
 - \$6.80/kg in capital cost

Energy Costs

- 60 kWh/kg
 - Josh Eichman renewable H₂ report
 - \$0.09/kWh
 - \$5.40/kg
 - Cheapest wind in U.S. (Great Plains)
 - \$0.025/kWh
 - \$1.50/kg
 - But, H₂ transport from Texas is troublesome
 - If 24/7 renewable is available at \$0.06/kWh...
 - \$3.60/kg
 - + \$1.70/kg capital
 - = $$5.30/kg \rightarrow in the ballpark$

Need to be Economical at Scale

Small-scale "tricks" do not help us - California's retail hydrogen demand projected at 13,000 kgpd by 2021





- Allows net-metering for PV installations under 1 MW
- Essentially uses the electric grid as a free, perfect battery
- 1 MW PV installation
 - 25% capacity factor results in 6,000 kWh/day
- Net metering allows those kWhs to be used at anytime during the 24 hours
 - E.g., continuous power of 250 kW
- Electrolyzer operating at 250 kW produces roughly 100 kg/day
- NOT SCALABLE!



Bio-Hydrogen Costs

Capital Costs

- 3,500 kg/day SMR installed (including engineering, permitting, construction)
 - \$8.2 MM
 - Financing at 7 years and 7% interest
 - \$4,100 per day debt service
 - \$1.20/kg in capital cost

Energy Costs

- 0.15 MMBTU/kg
 - Industrial NG cost
 - \$5.75/MMBTU
 - \$0.86/kg → Bingo!
 - Biogas cost
 - \$5.75/MMBTU for NG
 - Plus \$30.00/MMBTU biogas credit
 - \$5.40/kg → too high



Things that could help

Enable easier injection of biogas into the California pipeline system to increase supply

Revise Federal Renewable Fuels Standard to appropriately value FCV efficiency (as LCFS correctly does)

 This would provide sufficient RIN value to allow H₂ to compete with CNG/LNG for biogas

Build hydrogen pipelines from low-cost renewable areas

Increase intermittent wind and solar penetration on the California grid such that grid instability allows inherent electrolysis attributes (high dispatchability, fast start-up/turn-down) to be monetized

Develop electricity rate structures for electrolysis; need \$0.04-\$0.06 renewable electricity

