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**Pathways to Ultra-low Cost Green Hydrogen from Wasted Resources - T2M Global Response to IEPR Workshop**

Comments are included in attached PDF titled "T2M Global Response to CEC - IEPR"

*Additional submitted attachment is included below.*

The T2M Global team has a CEC project (EPC-19-044) to develop green electrolytic Hydrogen technology using an Advanced Electrolytic System (AES). T2M's Advisory Board for AES technology includes California stakeholders for green electrolytic H<sub>2</sub> produced from wasted resources. These stakeholders include West Biofuels, PG&E, SoCalGas, PowerTap Hydrogen, Republic Services, Longitude 122 West, UC Berkeley, UC Irvine, Customized Energy Solutions, Berokoff Energy Solutions, US DOE and DOD.

**To fully implement the directives of SB 1075, we recommend:**

- **We encourage CARB and CEC to develop and validate innovative pathways for green electrolytic H<sub>2</sub> using currently wasted resources – including solid, liquid or gaseous sources.**
  - a. **Give higher priority for funding to cross cutting technologies that provide solutions across multiple economic sectors. For example, feedstock supply from agriculture, forestry, and municipal solid wastes.**
  - b. **On the user side, emphasize multi-use applications to minimize risks associated with new H<sub>2</sub> technology. This MUST include H<sub>2</sub> for grid support, energy storage, light and heavy-duty vehicles, EV charging, green chemical manufacturing, and refining.**

Waste biomass pathways for H<sub>2</sub> have multiple cross-sector benefits:

- Converting wasted resources to higher value (H<sub>2</sub>, clean electricity).
- Reduced risk of forest fires and enhanced safety.
- Reduced loads on landfills by diverting waste biomass to higher value products.
- Eliminating methane emissions associated with waste biomass in landfills.
- Grid-support benefits – H<sub>2</sub> from excess electricity, and on demand electricity for EV charging.
- Decarbonization benefits: co-production of RNG and H<sub>2</sub> from waste biomass is a win-win solution to pollution while creating economic value for CA.

Refer to the work done under CEC contract number EPC-19-044 which has established the feasibility of electrolytic H<sub>2</sub> using a variety of dilute/waste streams. In CA for 100 million tons of waste biomass per year, at 5% yield to H<sub>2</sub>, this translates to a potential 5 million tons of H<sub>2</sub> per year. This is over 250% of the current H<sub>2</sub> production capacity in CA.

Conventional pathways use water electrolysis.

- It is extremely energy intensive to separate H<sub>2</sub> (>50 MWh green electricity/ton H<sub>2</sub>).
- Water electrolysis also takes up to 20 tons of water per ton of H<sub>2</sub>.
- For 5 million tons of H<sub>2</sub> per year, this would require 100 million tons of water. A serious demand for the water constrained CA economy.

Alternate innovative H<sub>2</sub> carriers to water offer dramatically lower cost H<sub>2</sub>.

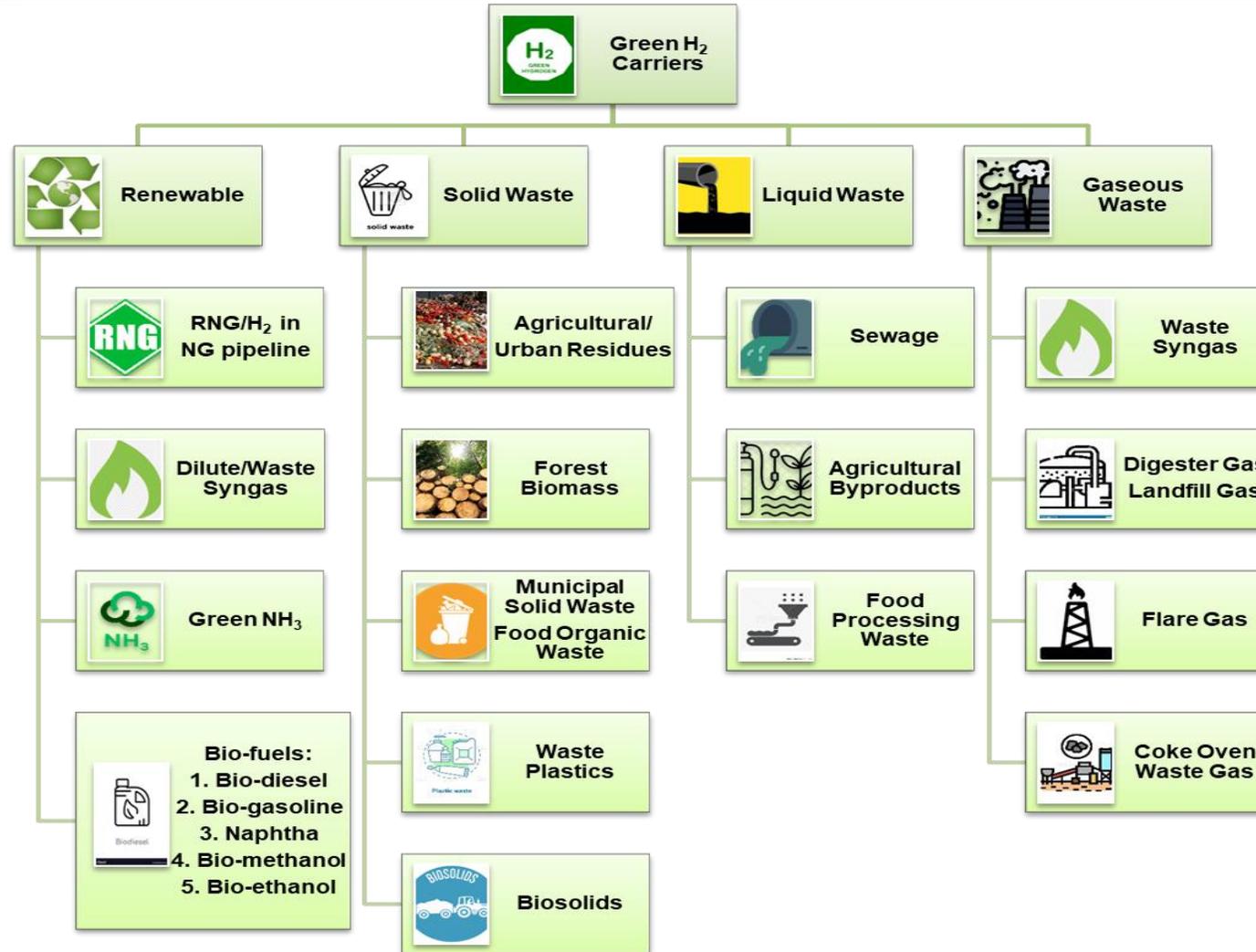
**Pathways for green electrolytic H<sub>2</sub> are included in the attached diagram.**

- These green electrolytic H<sub>2</sub> carriers are based on currently wasted resources.
- It includes dilute/waste streams of H<sub>2</sub>, biogas derived syngas, fuel cell and reformer tail gases, biomass gasifiers (including air blown, oxygen blown, and pyrolysis reactors).
- These carriers can reduce the electricity consumption by 80% compared to conventional water electrolysis.

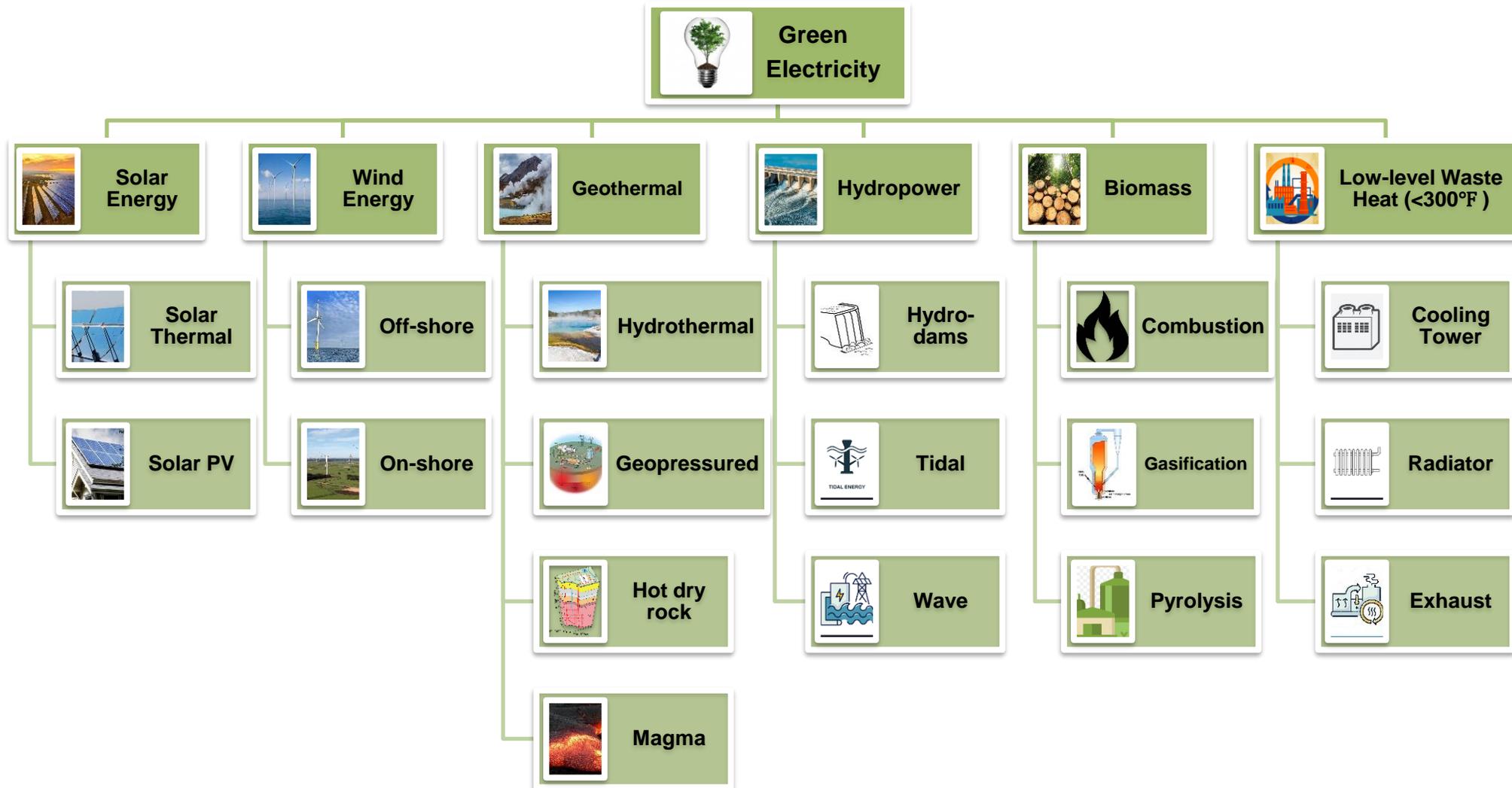
- Some of these pathways offer multiple benefits to achieve CA mandates. In addition to co-production of H<sub>2</sub>, they offer unique benefits that include RNG for decarbonization of natural gas pipelines and CO<sub>2</sub> capture for reuse.

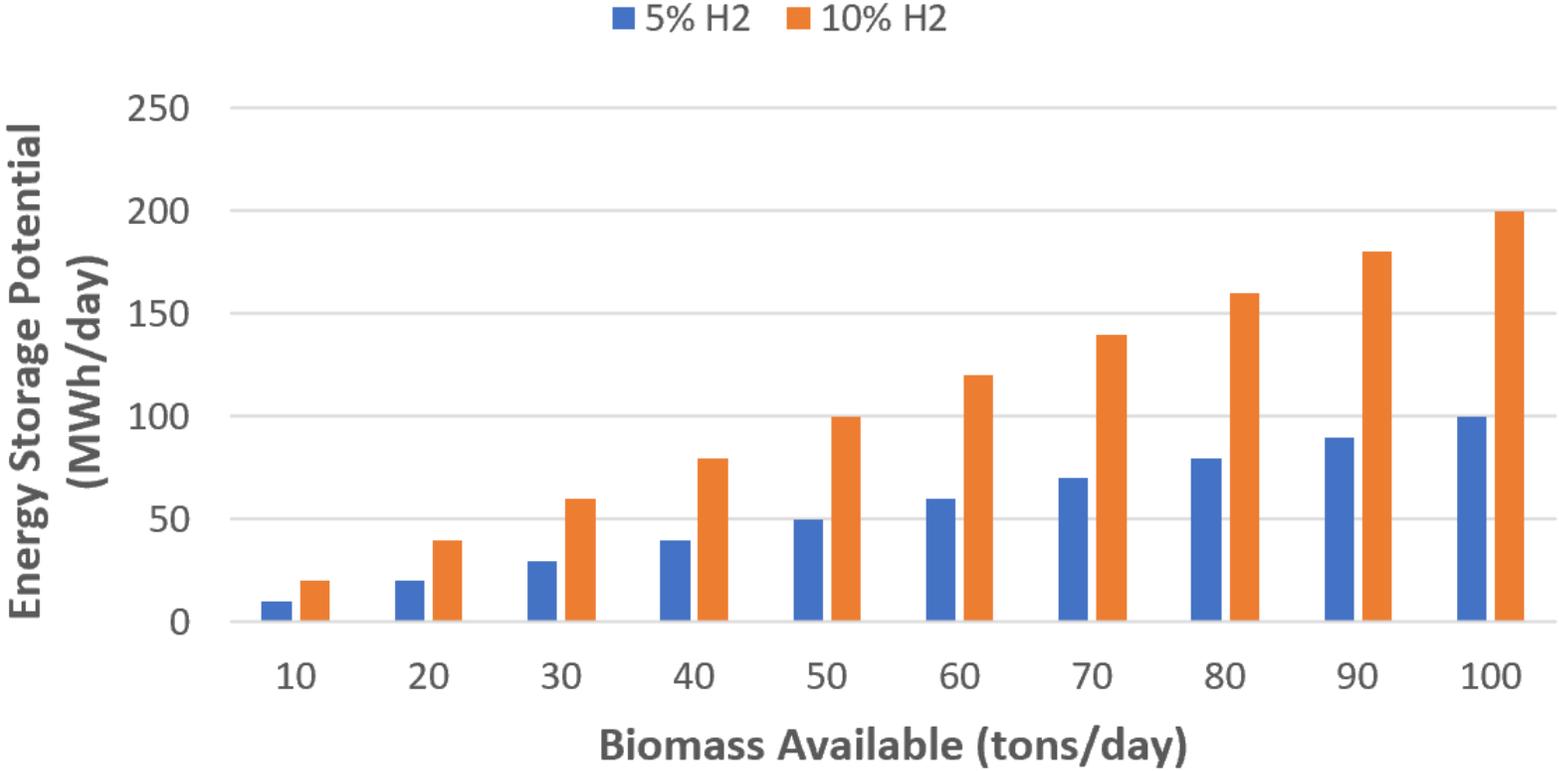
# SB 1075 Response Figures

by T2M Global



**Widely Available Waste Feedstocks for Green Electrolytic H<sub>2</sub>: Significant sources of O<sub>2</sub>-free H<sub>2</sub> carriers across many industries.**





**Win-Win Solution: Prevent Forest Fires & Support Renewables:**  
Opportunity for grid-scale energy storage.