

Hydrogen for Mobility and Power: *Market, Application, and Safety*

Introducing the Center for Hydrogen Safety

Nick Barilo
Director, Center for Hydrogen Safety

Larry Moulthrop
Member, Hydrogen Safety Panel

June 2019



The Future of Hydrogen: Seizing today's opportunities

14 June 2019 IEA report to the G20

“renewable sources of **H₂** fuel is a reasonable step toward a low-carbon future”

“store the variable output from renewables like solar PV and wind to better match demand”

“help to improve air quality and strengthen energy security”

“decarbonise sectors – including long-haul transport, chemicals, and iron and steel – where it is proving difficult to meaningfully reduce emissions”

https://webstore.iea.org/download/direct/2803?fileName=The_Future_of_Hydrogen.pdf

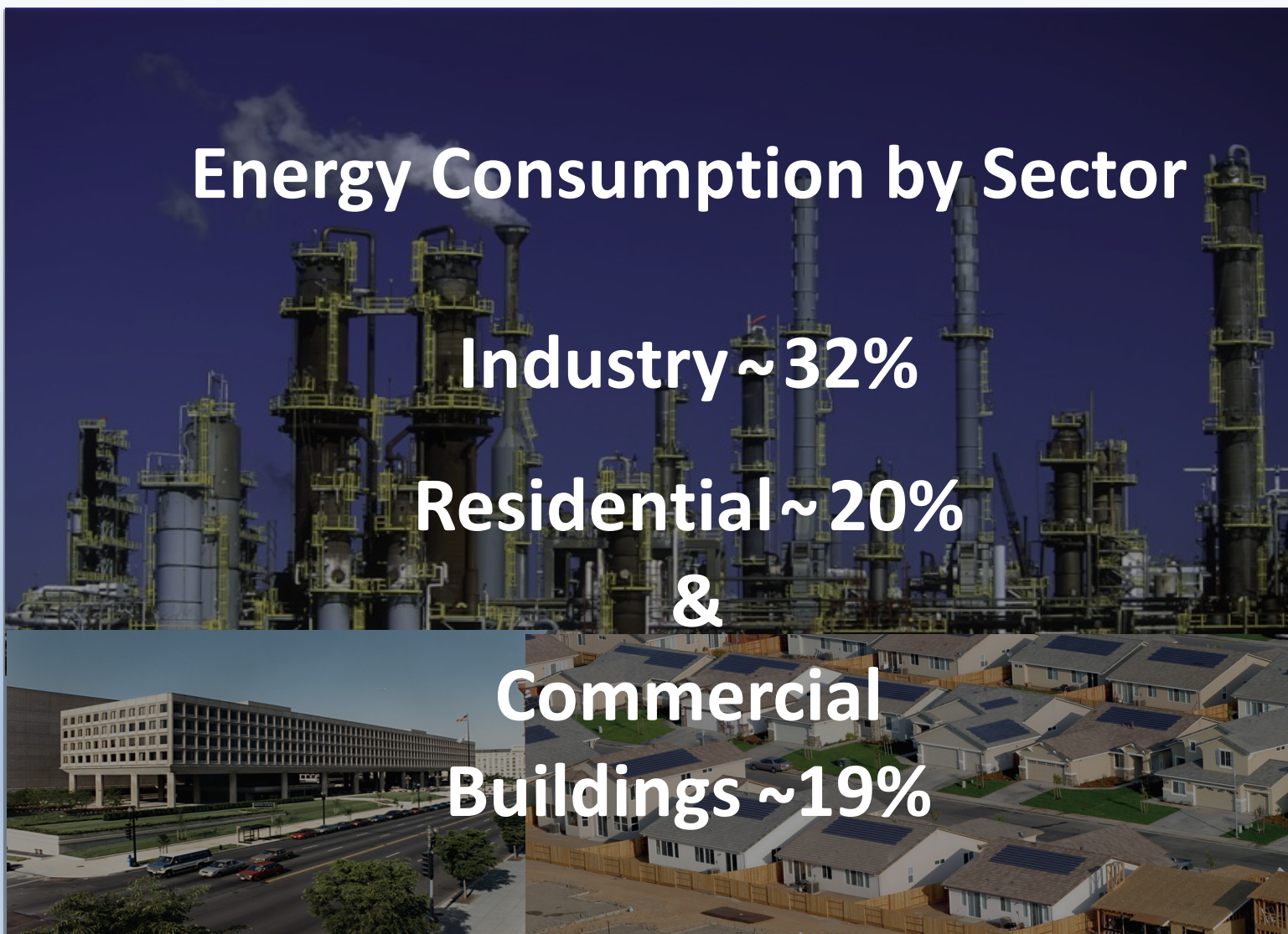
Energy Consumption by Sector

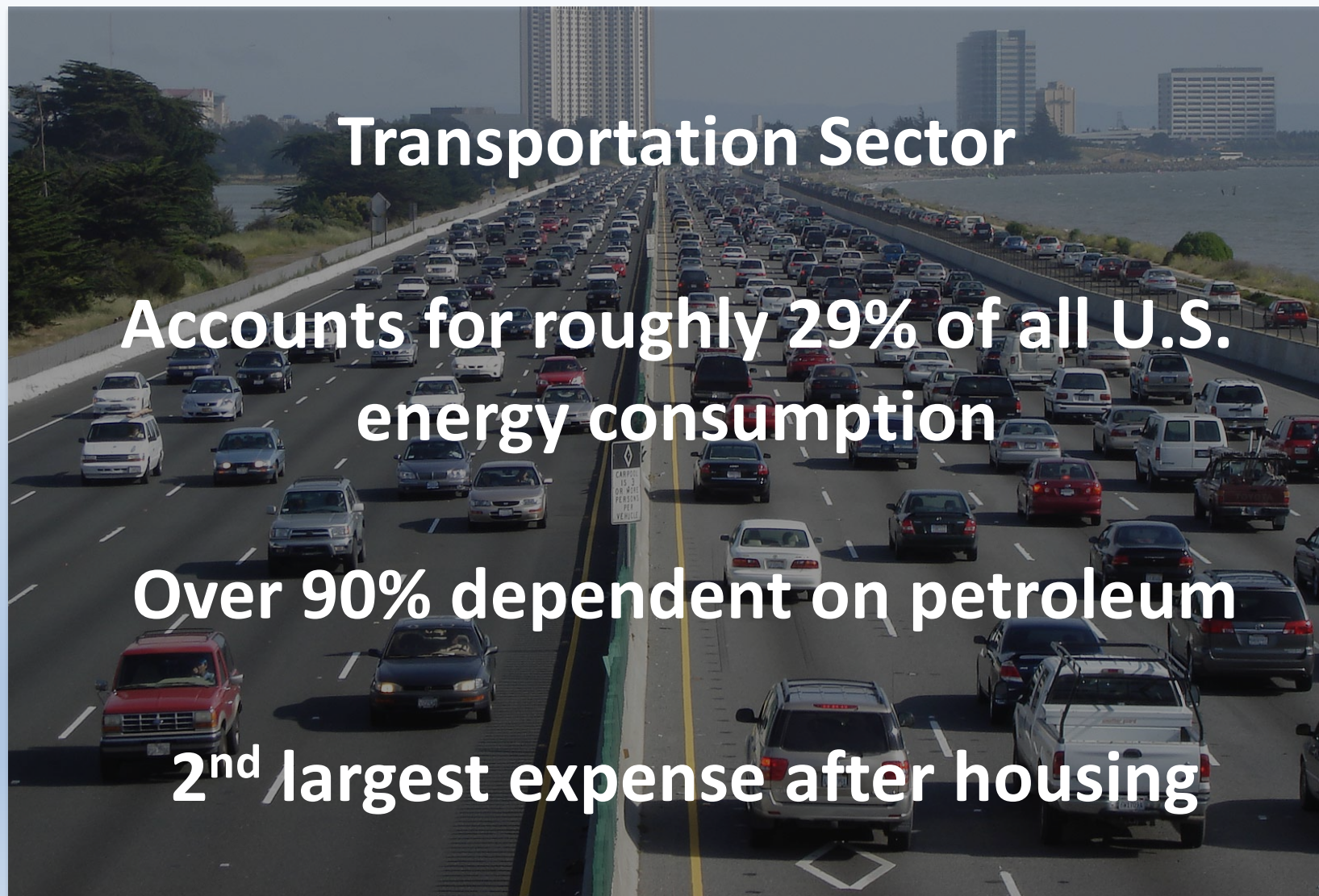
Industry ~32%

Residential ~20%

&

Commercial
Buildings ~19%





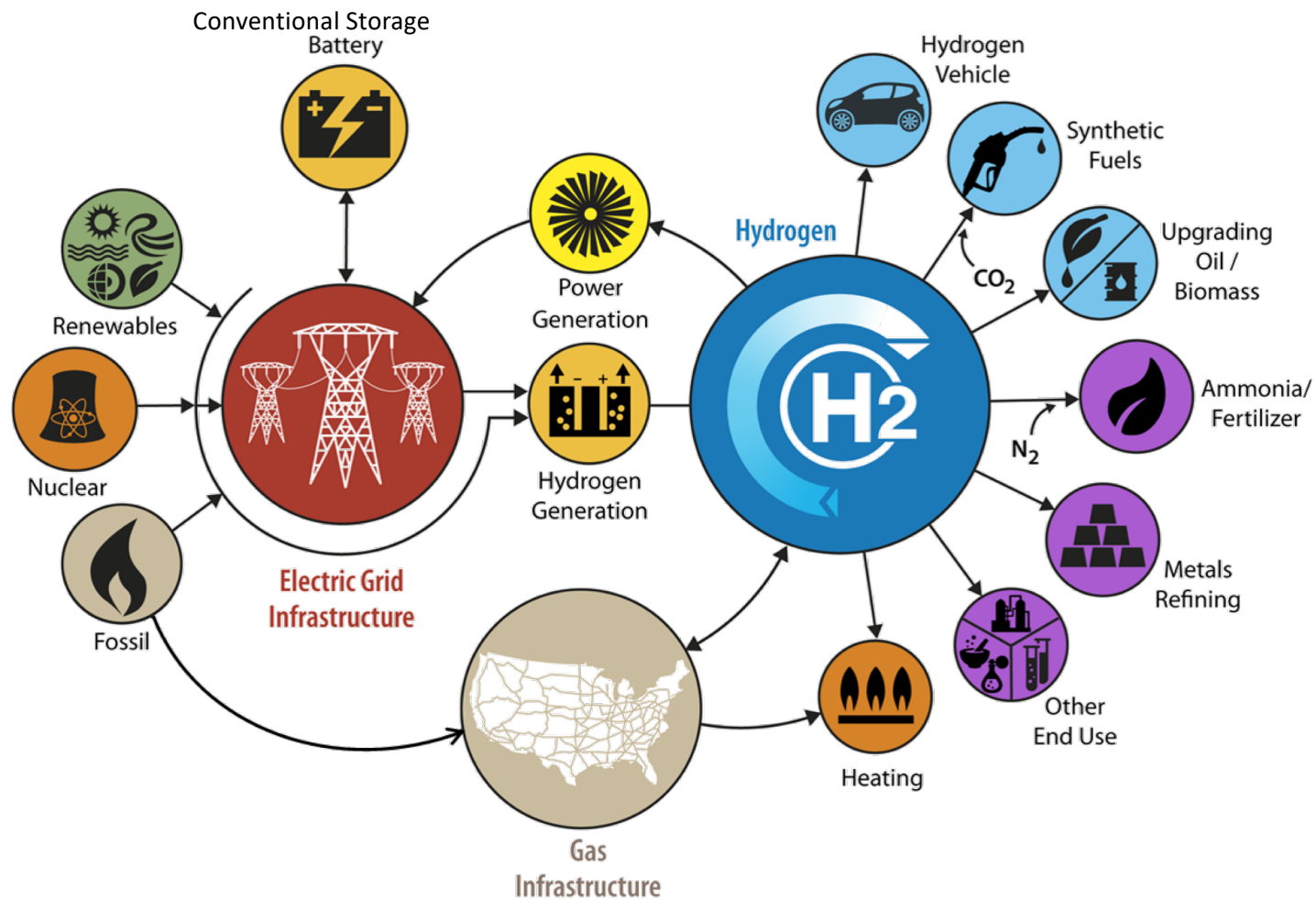
Transportation Sector

Accounts for roughly 29% of all U.S.
energy consumption

Over 90% dependent on petroleum

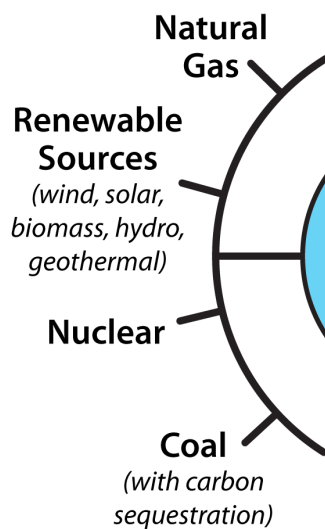
2nd largest expense after housing

The Goal... H₂@Scale: Enabling affordable, reliable, clean, and secure energy across sectors

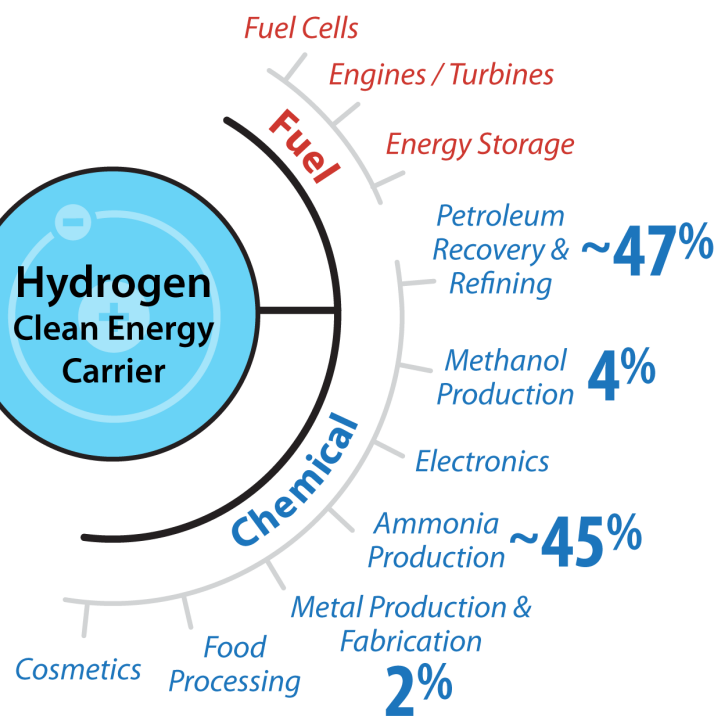


Hydrogen – A Clean, Flexible Energy Carrier

Diverse Energy Sources



Diverse Applications



H₂ services all energy sectors AND improves Energy Security and Domestic Economy

Industry has used H₂ safely for over a century!

Source: DOE, NREL, Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Program

Why Hydrogen as mobility Fuel?

- ▶ Most abundant element in the universe
- ▶ Excellent energy carrier
- ▶ Ultra-low/Zero emissions
- ▶ Economically competitive
- ▶ Safe and secure
 - *More than 100 years of industrial use*
 - *Can be used as safely as gasoline*
 - *Domestically produced from a variety of sources*



H2 fuel dispenser
(Photo :California Fuel Cell Partnership)

Fuel Cells in Use, U.S.

Material handling equipment

>25,000 operating/ordered in 26 US states

Fuel cell (FC) technology proves more efficient, lower operating cost and less warehouse space vs. batteries

Stationary power

>240 MW total installed, 43 states

High-temp FCs reform natural gas/biogas to H₂ internally, providing combined heat and power, critical reliability

Backup critical power

41 US states, >8500 installations

Telecommunications towers, railroad switching and signal stations, government facilities, and utility networks use FC for critical backup



(Plug Power)



(Bloom Energy/Walmart)



(Plug Power)

Fuel Cells for Resiliency - Seamless Load Transfer & Backup Power



October 2012 Hurricane Sandy

- All 23 fuel cells in the impacted areas remained operational during the storm



CT October 2011 Winter Storm Alfred

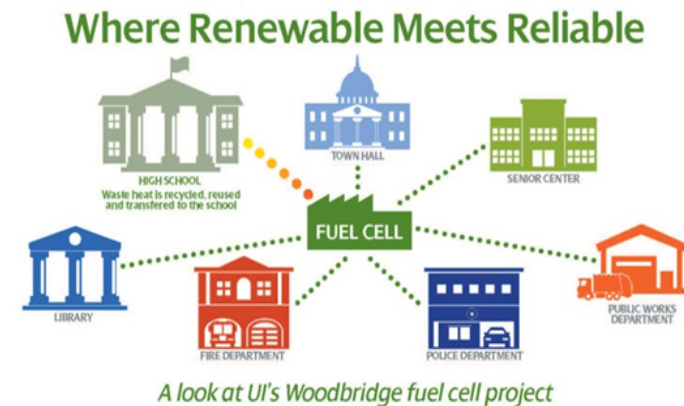
- South Windsor, CT High School serves as community shelter
- Whole Foods Market avoids costly food spoilage
- CT Juvenile Training Facility operates continuously



San Diego, CA September 2011 Blackout








- Albertsons Supermarket remains open for business
- Perishable inventory protected








Fuel Cells in Utility Microgrids



Town of Woodbridge, Connecticut

- Fuel cell microgrid supplies grid and maintains power during outages for 6 critical town buildings
- 2.2 MW system provides heat to a local high school
- FCE fuel cell operating since January 2017

New Jersey	Category	Commercial Deployments	Government Deployments	Initiatives/Incentives/Funding
	Fuel Cell Vehicles		H2 FCEV fueling stations: Lodi, Whippany NJ stations part of northeast states FCEV hydrogen fueling corridor H2 Fuel Cell material handling forklifts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180+ Wakefern Food/Newark Farmers Market warehouse • 25+ FreezPak Logistics/Cataret cold storage Multiple stationary fuel cell installations for primary and resilient power, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AT&T -- 2 MW in Middletown, 600 kW in Freehold, and 700kW in Trenton • Verizon -- 2 MW at Basking Ridge headquarters • Walmart -- Mays Landing, Washington Township, Williamstown, Woodbury retail stores • FAA Teterboro Remote Transmitter Receiver 	
	Hydrogen Stations			
	Fuel Cell Buses			
	Material Handling Equipment	✓		
	Other Fuel Cell Vehicles			
	Large Stationary Fuel Cells	✓		✓
	Small Stationary Fuel Cells	✓	✓	

Maryland	Category	Commercial Deployments	Government Deployments	Initiatives/ Incentives/Funding
	Fuel Cell Vehicles		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 60+ FCV forklifts at a Whole Foods / Landover ▶ 80+ FCV forklifts at U.S. Postal Service National Distribution Center in Capitol Heights ▶ 1.6 MW MC fuel cell supplies power to Fort Meade / National Security Agency (NSA) 	
	Hydrogen Stations			
	Fuel Cell Buses			
	Material Handling Equipment	✓	✓	
	Other Fuel Cell Vehicles			
	Large Stationary Fuel Cells		✓	
	Small Stationary Fuel Cells		✓	

Real World Applications – In the U.S.



Photo Credit: UPS

Fuel cell delivery and parcel trucks starting deliveries in CA and NY



Photo Credit: FedEx

First fuel cell tow truck fleet at airport in Memphis



World's first fuel cell for maritime ports in Hawaii



Photo Credit: Sandia National Laboratories

Real World Applications – In the U.S.

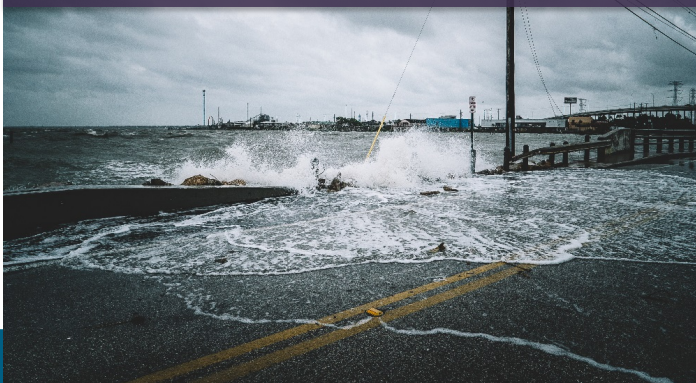
Industry demonstrates heavy duty fuel cell trucks



Fuel cell buses in California surpass 19M passengers



Fuel cells provided backup power during Hurricane Sandy in the U.S. Northeast



Fuel cells used to power new World Trade Center in NYC



Real World Applications – Abroad

World's first 4-seater fuel cell plane takes off at German Airport



Photo Credit: Christoph Schmidt/dpa via AP and phys.org.

A town in Fukuoka, Japan running on hydrogen



Photo Credit: Fukuoka Pref.

Fuel cell cab fleet launched in Paris, France

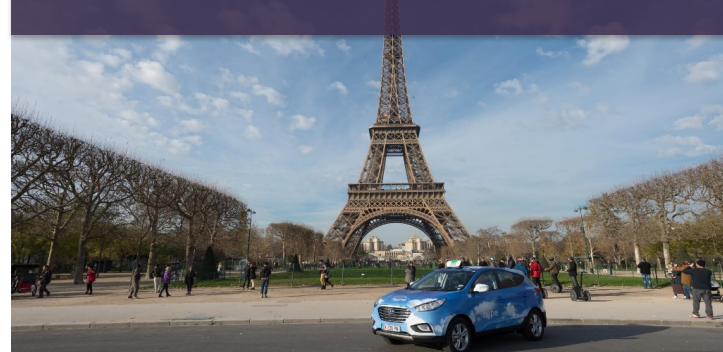


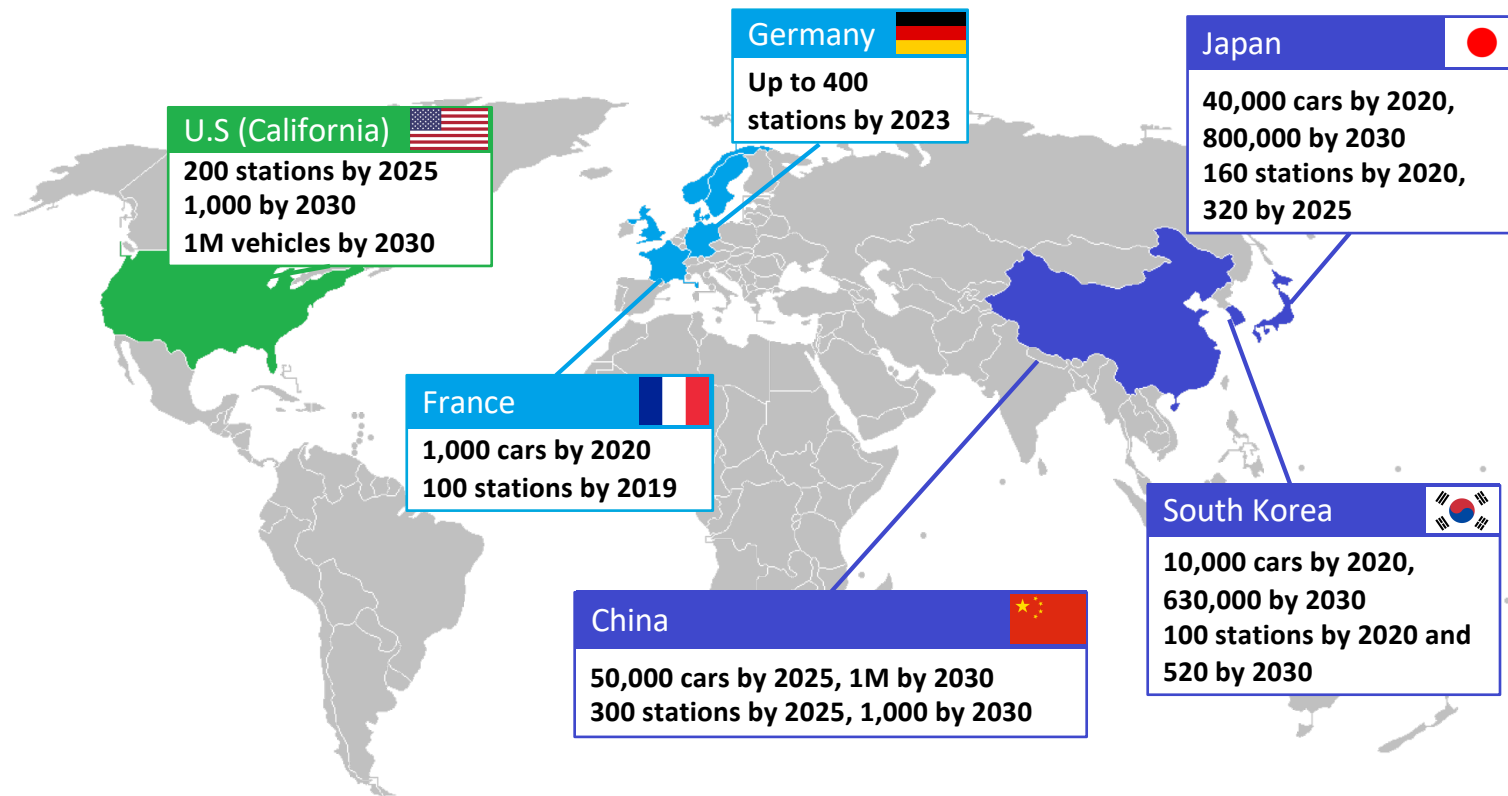
Photo Credit: Hyundai

World's first hydrogen fuel cell train in Germany



Photo Credit: Hydrogenics and Alstom

Increased International FCEV Activity

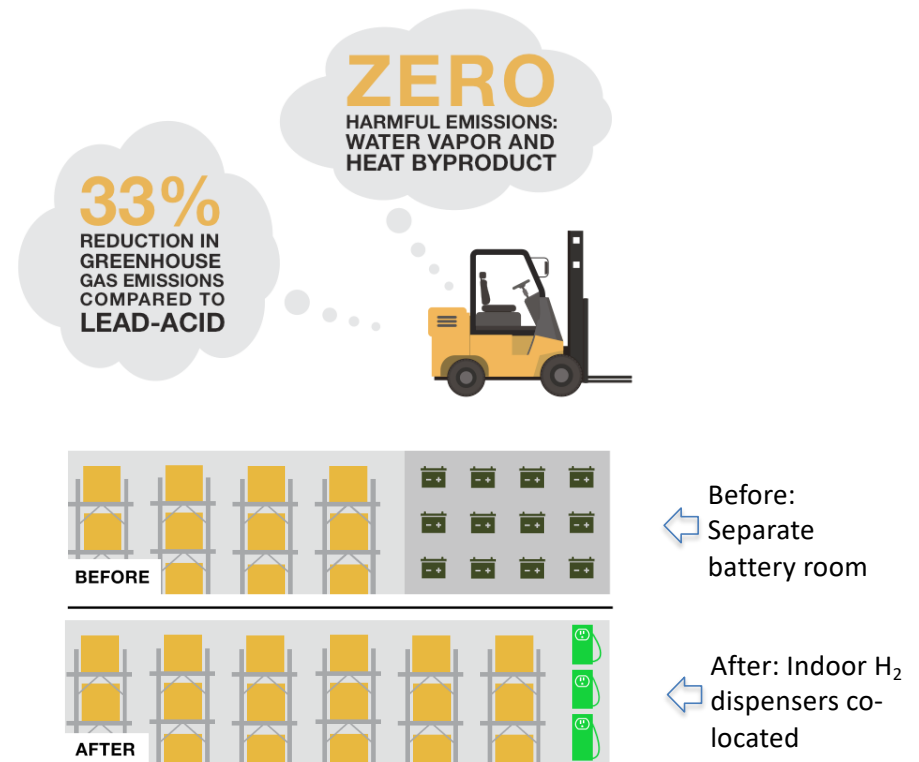


Source: DOE Fuel Cell Technologies Office, August 2018

Material Handling – H₂ FCV Success Story

> 25,000 operating/ordered HFC fork trucks in 26 US states/19M fuelings

- **Amazon** buying 23% of FC maker Plug Power and adding *PEM* fuel cell forklifts into many distribution operations
- **USPS** using 80 FC in Capital Heights, Maryland material handling fleet
- In planning or use by *Ace Hardware, Coca-Cola, FedEx, Home Depot, Newark Farmer's Market, Kroger, Lowe's, Proctor & Gamble, Sysco, Walmart, Wegmans, Honda, Volkswagen, BMW*, and more
- **Space saving** H₂ infrastructure takes much less space than a battery room, recouping valuable warehouse storage space

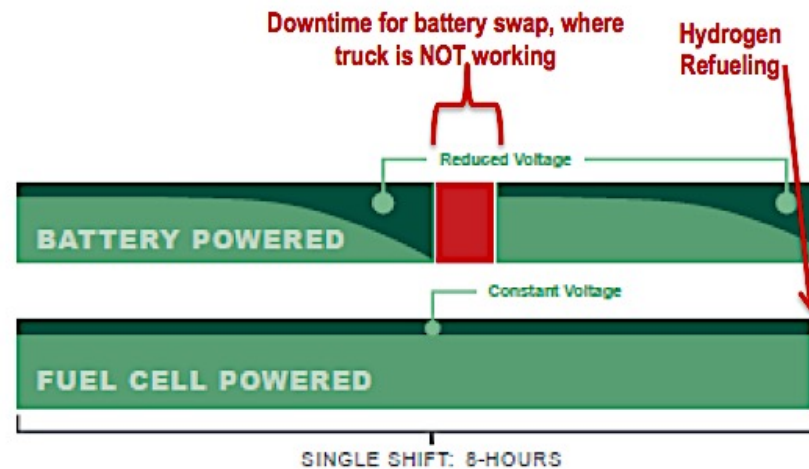


FC Powered Industrial Trucks Can Do More Work

	Lead-acid battery	H ₂ fuel cell pack
Recharge	~20 min swap to charge room	<5 min H ₂ fueling by operator
Work	voltage decay => power loss	Constant FC voltage = max. power

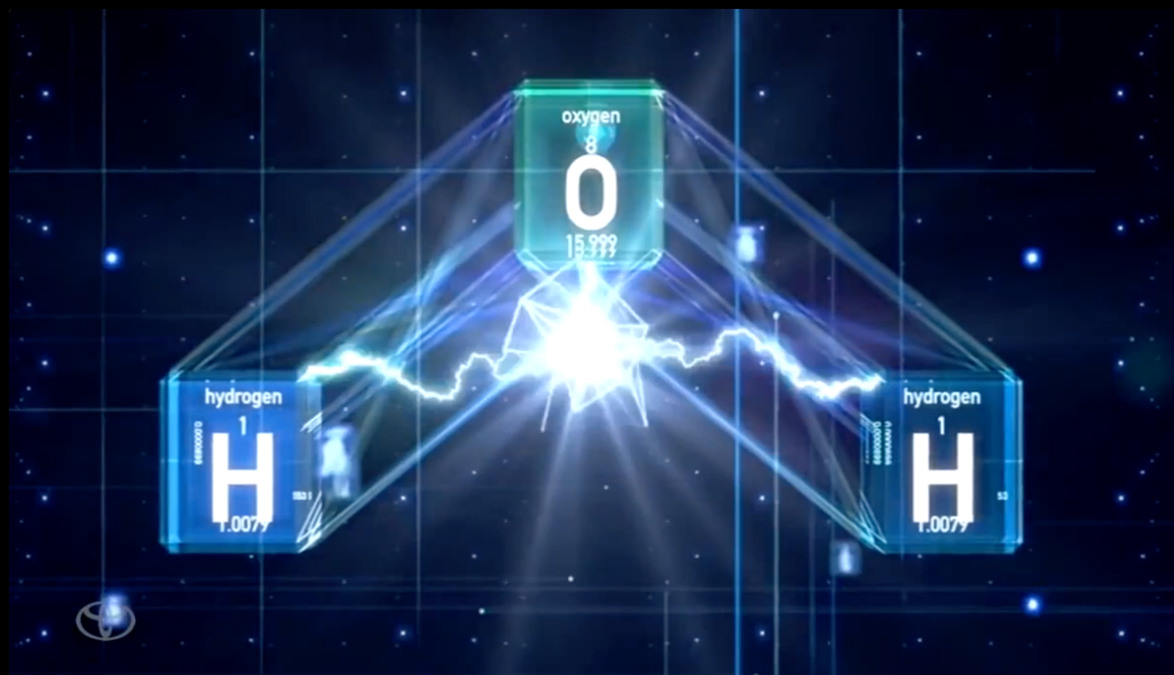


FC retrofit truck at inside H₂ fueling station

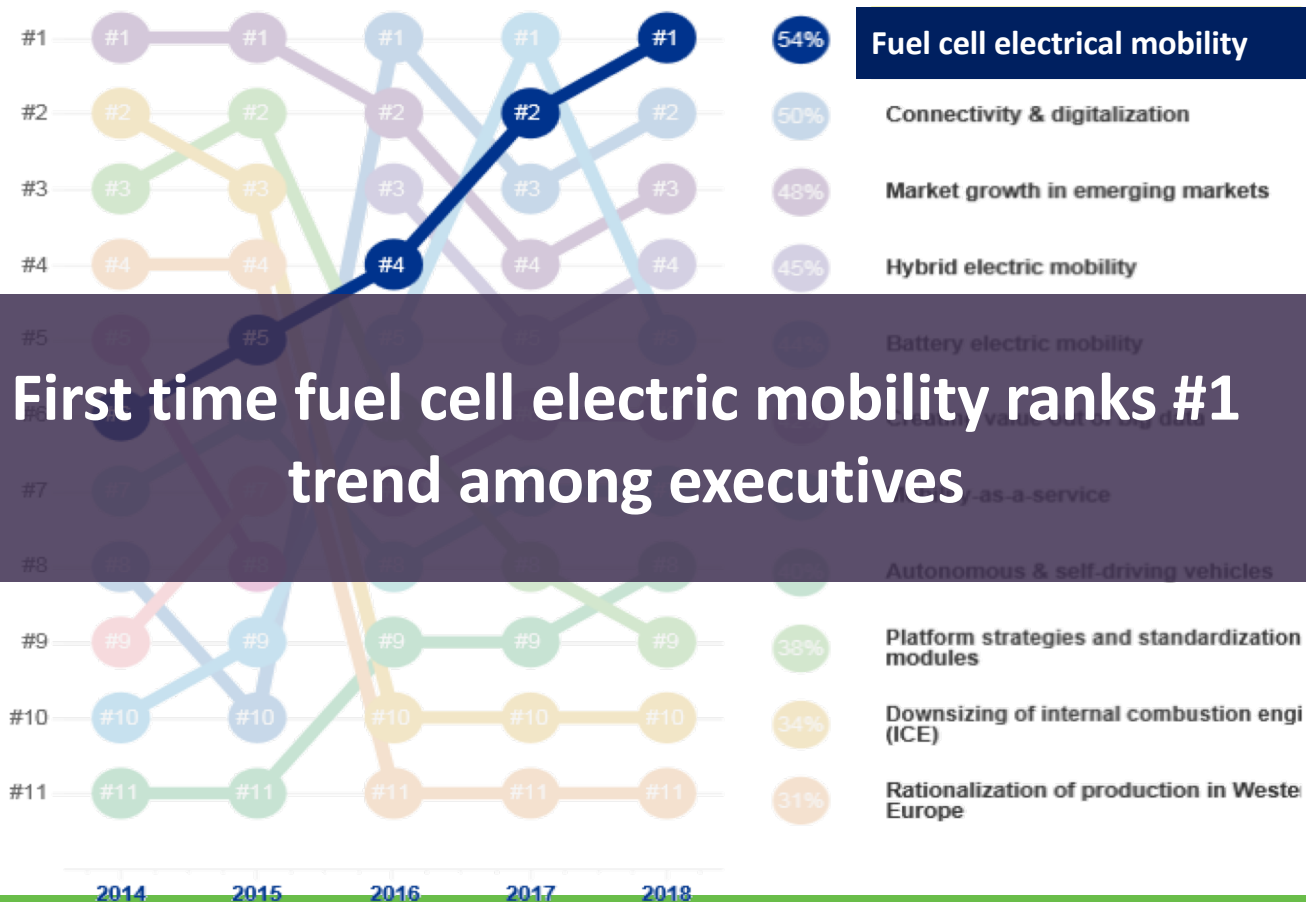


**BMW regained > 156 hours of lost productivity over three-shift operation,
saving > \$65 million annually**

Why Fuel Cell Vehicles (FCV)?



Automotive Executives Survey Results



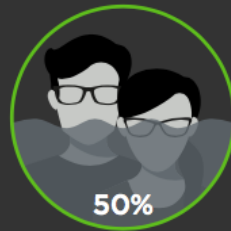
First time fuel cell electric mobility ranks #1 trend among executives

Benefits of the FCEV

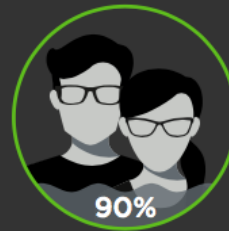
Reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Gasoline



H₂ from
natural gas



H₂ from Wind

Refuels Rapidly

taking only a few minutes
and using familiar technology



Can travel 300 Miles

between refills

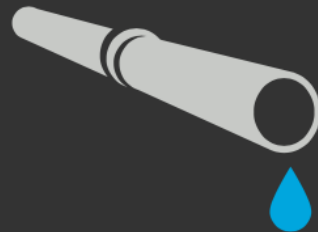


Source: US Department of Energy, Fuel Cell Technologies Office

Benefits of the FCEV

Emits Only Water

from the tailpipe

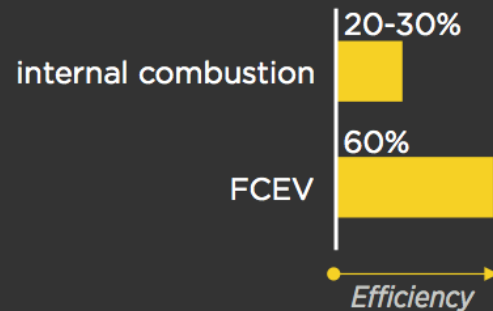


Uses Domestic Fuel



- natural gas
- biomass
- water (electrolysis)
- waste products

Operates Efficiently



Runs Quietly

even at highway speeds, since there are no mechanical gears or combustion



Source: US Department of Energy, Fuel Cell Technologies Office

Benefits of the FCEV

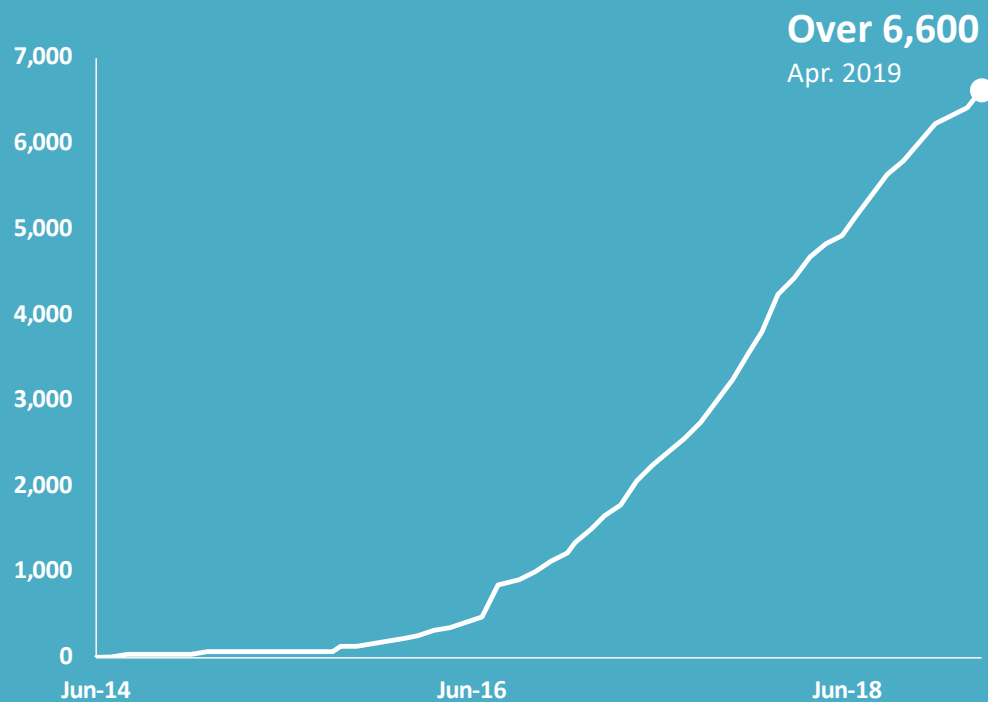
Scales Up Easily

as fuel cells can be added to the stack to increase power

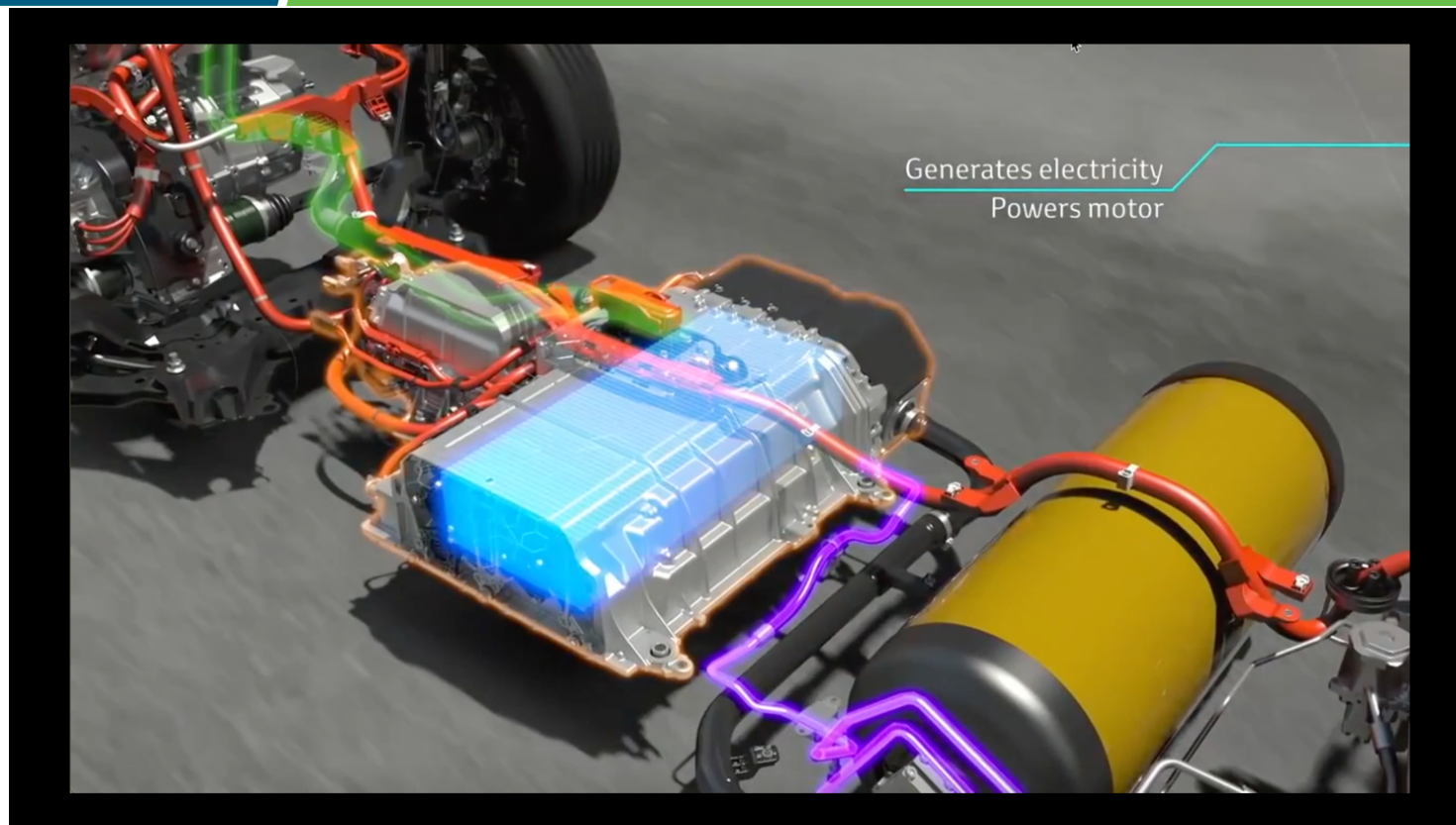


Fuel Cell Passenger Vehicles Status

Fuel Cell Cars in the U.S.



How a Fuel Cell Works in an FCEV



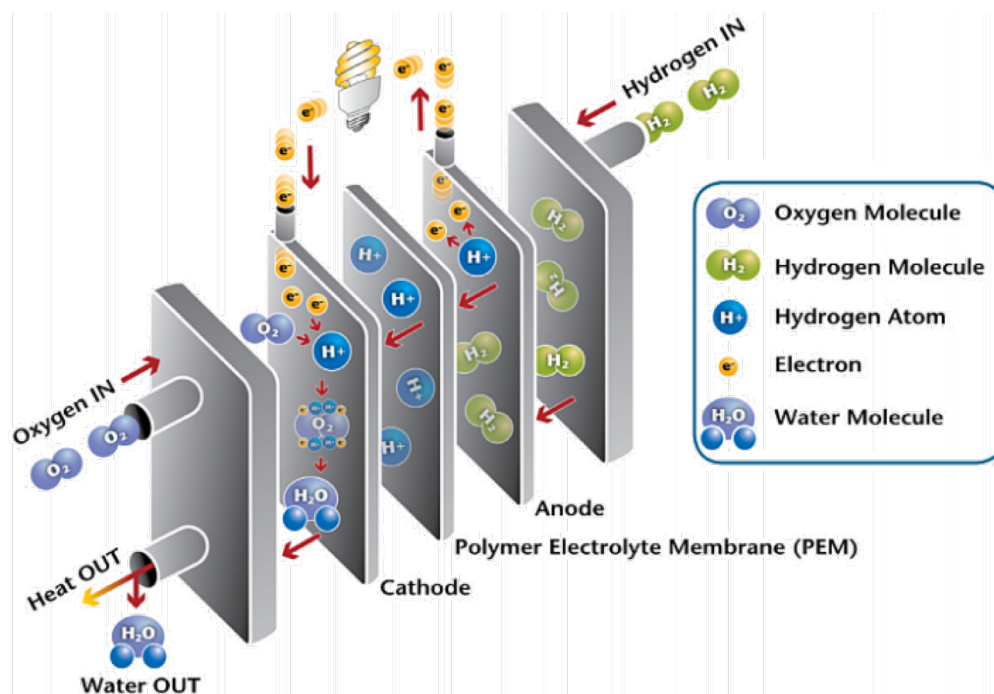
Source: Toyota

Video download URL:

https://h2tools.org/sites/default/files/barilo/Fuel_Cell_Animation.mp4

Fuel Cells 101 : PEM Fuel Cell

Relies on an *electrochemical* reaction



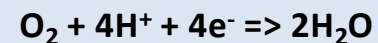
Anode side

(an oxidation reaction):



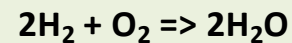
Cathode side

(a reduction reaction):



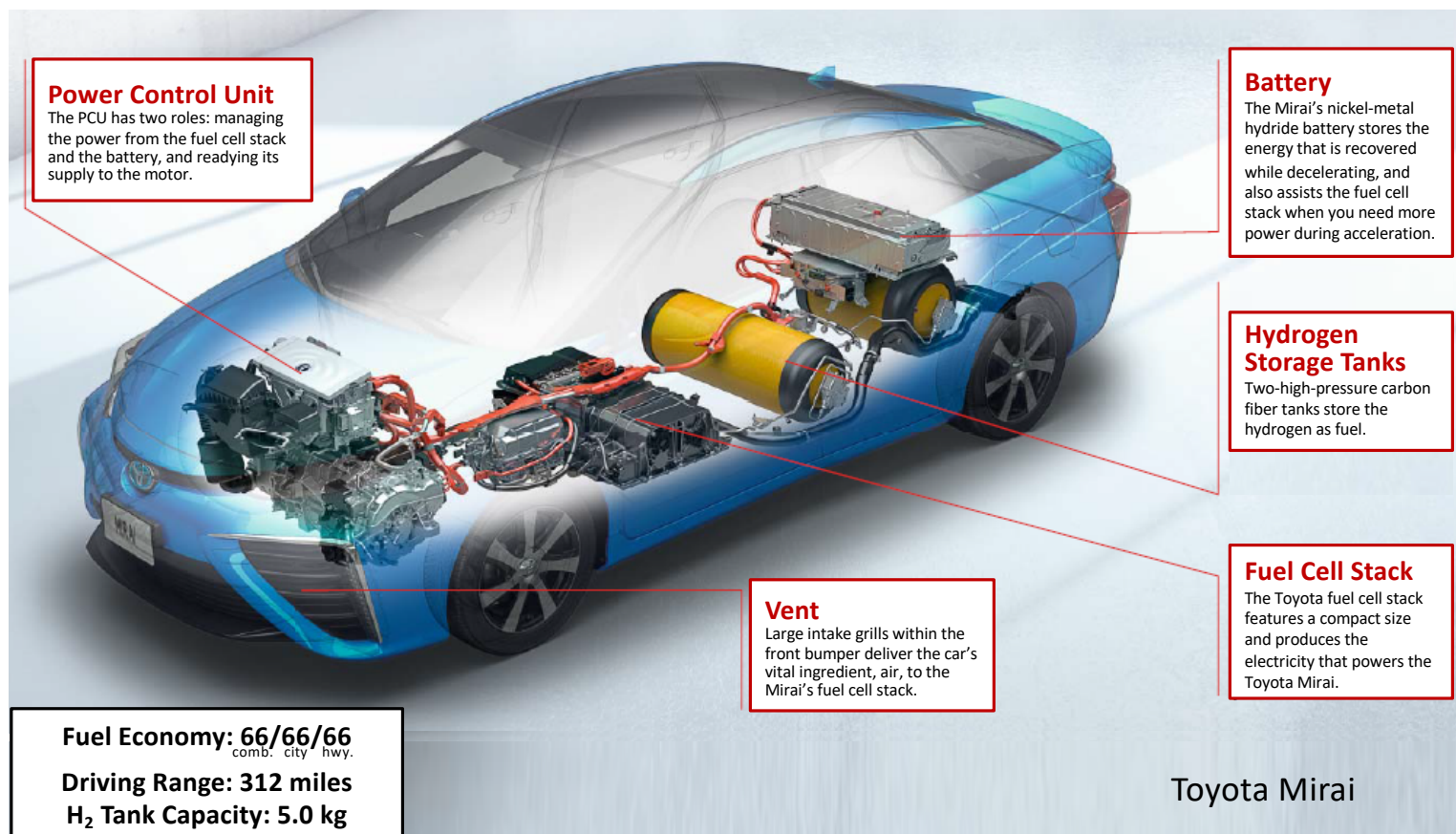
Net reaction

(the "redox" reaction):



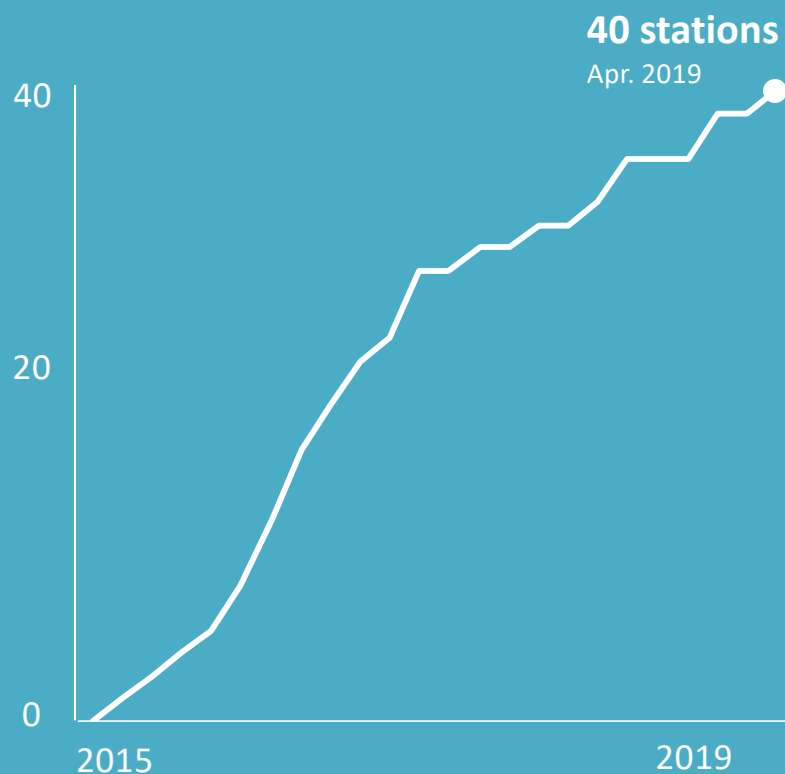
Produces electricity without combustion

Example of a Commercially Available FCEV



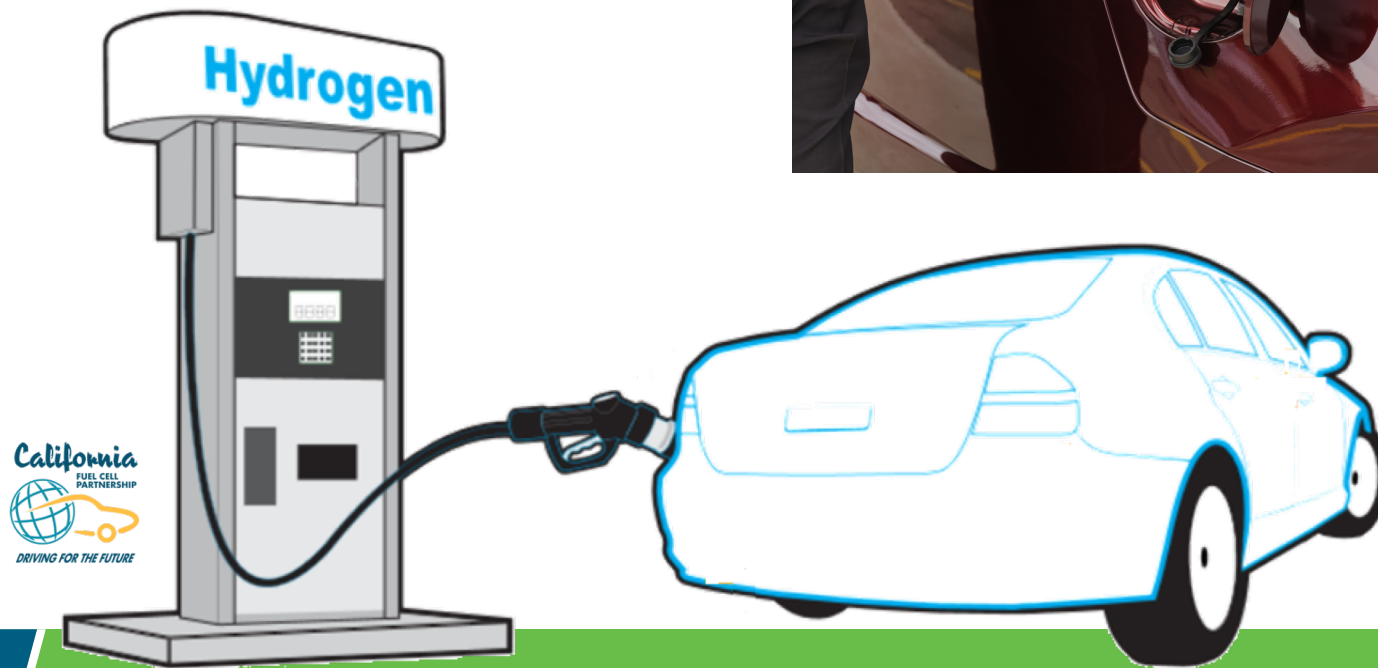
US Hydrogen Public Fueling Infrastructure Status

Retail Hydrogen Stations in the U.S.



What does hydrogen refueling look like?

- Takes minutes
- Similar dispenser to gasoline
- Safe and familiar process

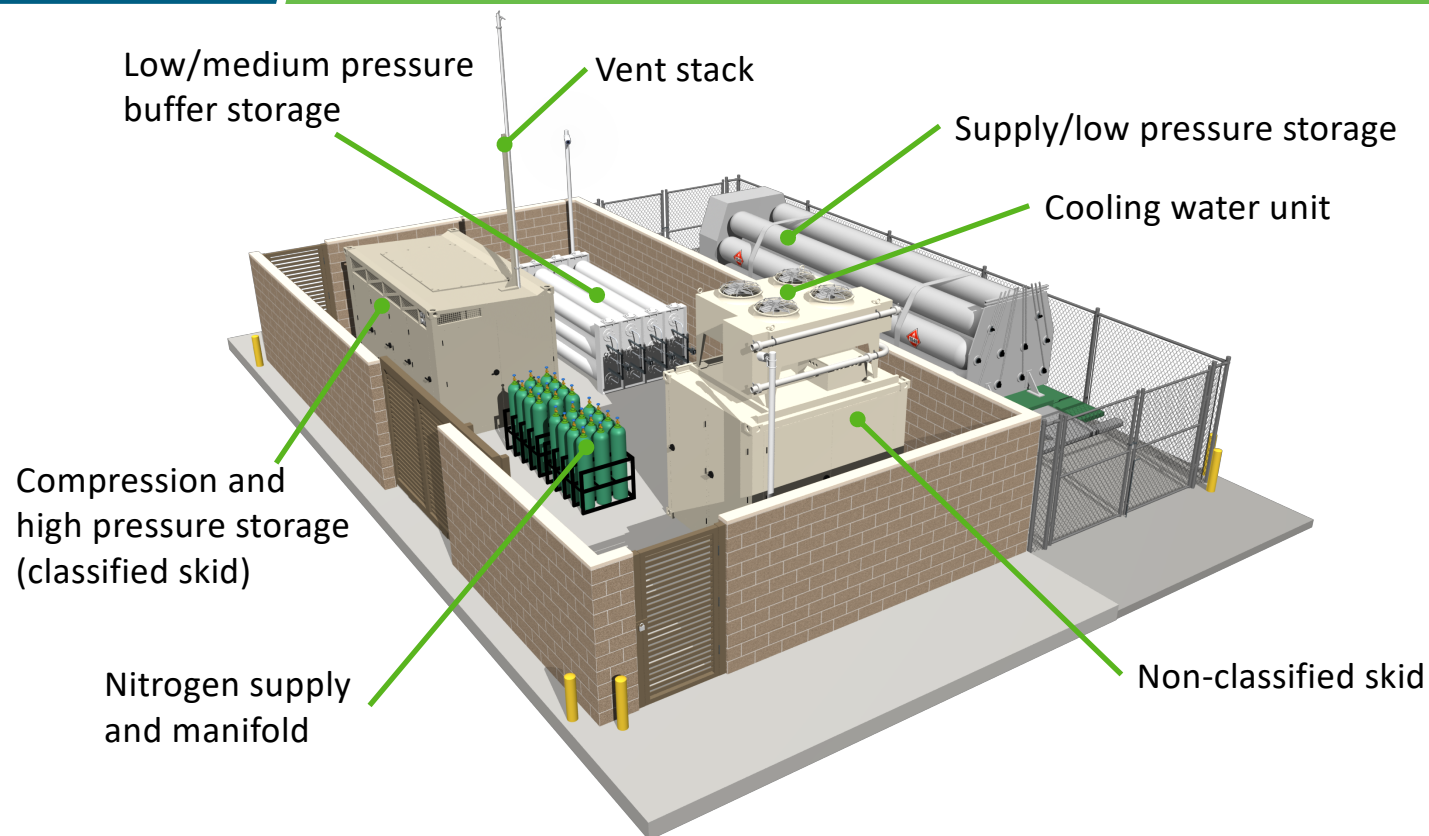


Example FCV Gaseous H₂ Station Configuration



Hydrogen Fueling Stations

Gaseous Hydrogen Storage System Layout (Typical)



Source: Air Liquide

Hydrogen Fueling Stations

Gaseous Hydrogen Storage

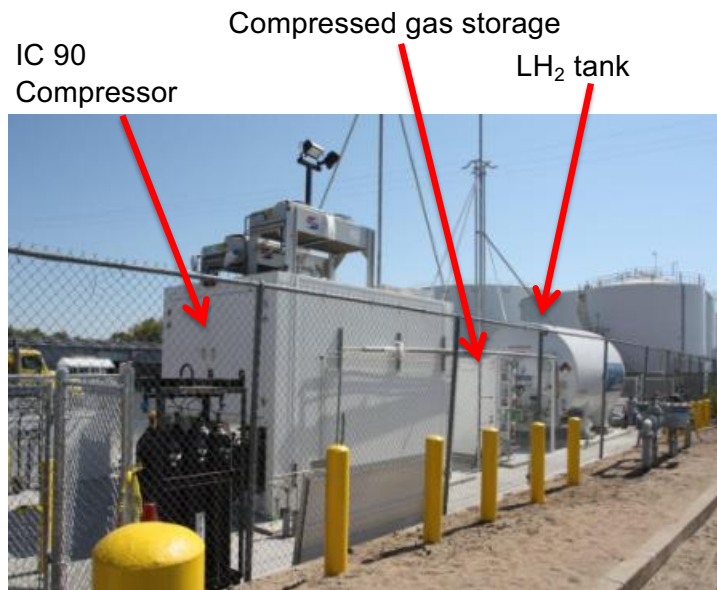
- ▶ Delivered to fueling station by trailer, or generated onsite
- ▶ Compressed and stored onsite in cylinders
- ▶ Piped to dispenser for fueling vehicles



Hydrogen Fueling Stations

Liquid Hydrogen Delivery

Liquid hydrogen can be delivered to the fueling station by tanker truck, as is shown for this hydrogen and gasoline station



Fueling dispenser & canopy



Photos: California Fuel Cell Partnership and Linde.



H₂refuel
U.S. Department of Energy
\$1MM H-Prize Winner

- New Class of Turnkey Hydrogen Refueling Appliance**
- Enables Cost-Effective Commercial & Industrial Fleets**
- Produces Hydrogen On-Site & On-Demand: Water & Electricity**
- Modular, Drop-In Installation, Supports 10-20 FCEVs**
- Networkable Solution for Clean Mobility Fleets**

Hydrogen Properties and Behavior

► Gas at ambient conditions

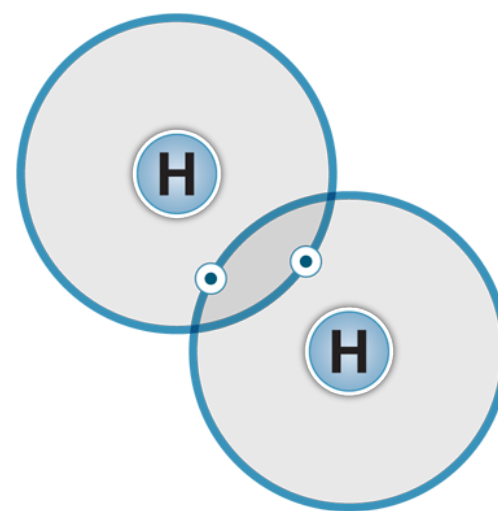
- Rises and disperses rapidly (14x lighter than air)
- Flammable range 4-75% in air

► Liquid at -423°F (-253°C) – a *cryogen*

- LH₂ stored at 50 psi in vacuum insulated tanks
- No liquid phase in compressed gas H₂ storage

► Energy content comparison :

- 1 kg of hydrogen ~ 1 gallon gasoline
- 33.3 kWh/kg hydrogen vs. 32.8 kWh/gal gasoline



*Molecular Hydrogen Model:
2 protons (H⁺) sharing 2 electrons (e⁻)*

Hydrogen Properties: A Comparison

	Hydrogen Gas	Natural Gas	Gasoline
Color	No	No	Yes
Toxicity	None	Some	High
Odor	Odorless	Yes (mercaptan)	Yes (benzene)
Buoyancy <i>Relative to Air</i>	14X Lighter	2X Lighter	3.75X Heavier
Energy by Weight	2.8X > Gasoline	~1.2X > Gasoline	43 MJ/kg
Energy by Volume	4X < Gasoline	1.5X < Gasoline	120 MJ/Gallon

Source: California Fuel Cell Partnership

Properties of Hydrogen

► Description

- Colorless, odorless, tasteless

► General Properties

- Flammable
- Non-irritating, nontoxic, asphyxiant
- Non-corrosive
- Lightest gas, buoyant, can escape earth's gravity

► Physical Properties

- GH_2 density @ NTP 0.0838 kg/m^3 ($1/15^{\text{th}}$ air)
- GH_2 specific gravity 0.0696 (Air = 1.0)
- Viscosity $33.64 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m hr}$ ($1/2$ air)
- Diffusivity $1.697 \text{ m}^2/\text{hr}$ ($4 \times \text{NG}$ in air)
- Thermal Conductivity $0.157 \text{ kcal/m hr K}$ ($7 \times$ air)

Potential Hazards

- Combustion
- Pressure hazards
- Low temperature
- Hydrogen embrittlement
- Exposure and health

Demonstration of Hydrogen Flames



Enabling Widespread Success: Addressing Safety

- ▶ Safety issues must be addressed for successful hydrogen technology acceptance and deployment
- ▶ Safety issues can be a 'deal breaker'
- ▶ Hydrogen technology stakeholders may not be able to identify and effectively address all safety issues
- ▶ Stakeholders benefit from an independent and experienced hydrogen safety review resource involved in early design and safety planning activities



The Safety Basics

Hydrogen safety, like all flammable gas, relies on these key safety considerations:

- ▶ Eliminate hazards or define mitigation measures
- ▶ Ensure system integrity
- ▶ Provide proper ventilation to prevent accumulation
- ▶ Manage discharges
- ▶ Detect and isolate leaks
- ▶ Train personnel

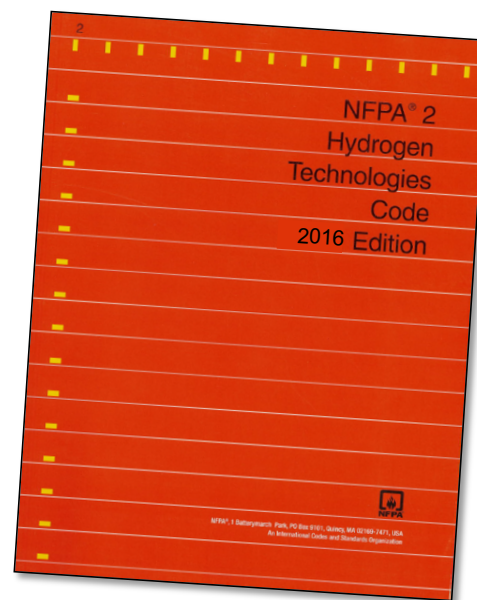


Fuel cell backup power connected to a data center

Critical Infrastructure H₂ Codes & Standards



**International
Fire Code (IFC)**



**NFPA 2 Hydrogen
Technologies Code**

Hydrogen Safety Resources



Hydrogen Safety Panel (HSP)

- ▶ Identify Safety-Related Technical Data Gaps
- ▶ Review Safety Plans and Project Designs
- ▶ Perform Safety Evaluation Site Visits
- ▶ Provide Technical Oversight for Other Program Areas



Hydrogen Tools *Web Portal* (<http://h2tools.org>)

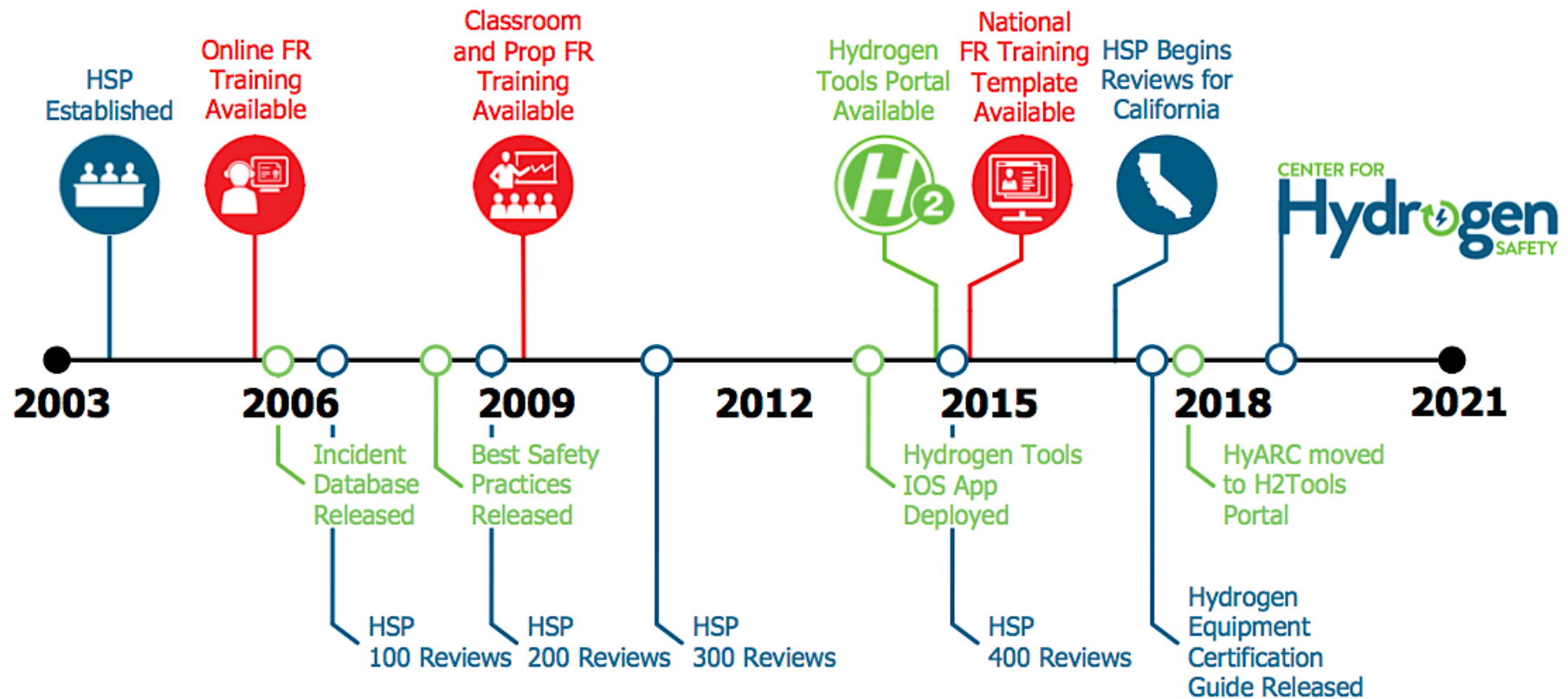
- ▶ Hydrogen Facts, Training, Forums, HyARC Tools
- ▶ Hydrogen Lessons Learned, Best Practices, Workspaces



Emergency Response Training Resources

- ▶ Online Awareness Training
- ▶ Operations-Level Classroom/Hands-On Training
- ▶ National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Emergency Response Training Resource

Project Timeline



Hydrogen Tools

A Transformative Step Towards Hydrogen Adoption



CENTRALIZED LOCATION organizes current H₂ resources in one robust location—including many proven tools, with plans for adding future content

FOCUSED CONTENT tailored to the specialized needs of H₂ user groups

RESPONSIVE DESIGN enables H₂ safety work across both desktop and mobile devices

TRUSTED COMMUNITIES fostered through social networking around H₂ subject matter expertise

EXPANDABLE FORMAT built with frequently requested future feature sets in mind

+ Mobile Friendly

<http://h2tools.org>



> Credible and reliable safety information from a trustworthy source

H2tools.org/bestpractices

...Sharing Experience, Applying Best Practices

- ▶ Introduction to Hydrogen
 - So you want to know something about hydrogen?
- ▶ Hydrogen Properties
 - Hydrogen compared with other fuels
- ▶ Safety Practices
 - Safety culture
 - Safety planning
 - Incident procedures
 - Communications
- ▶ Design and Operations
 - Facility design considerations
 - Storage and piping
 - Operating procedures
 - Equipment maintenance
 - Laboratory safety
 - Indoor refueling of forklifts

HYDROGEN TOOLS
Focusing On Safety Knowledge

Home » Best Practices » Facility Design » Properties Impact Design

Best Practices

Hydrogen Introduction

So You Want to Know Something about Hydrogen?

Hydrogen Properties

Hydrogen Compared with Other Fuels

Safety Practices

Safety Culture

Safety Planning

Incident Procedures

Communications

Design and Operations

Facility Design

Properties Impact Design

Positive Ventilation

Active Ventilation

Isolation

Classification

Use of Materials

Proper Storage, Use and Handling

Leak Prevention

Selection of Materials

Inherently Safer Design

Concepts

Piping Layout and Design

Safety Interlock Systems

Storage & Piping

Operating Procedures

Equipment Maintenance

Laboratory Safety

Indoor Refueling

Impact of Hydrogen Properties on Facility Design

An understanding of the properties of hydrogen is critical for the proper design of a facility or workplace. A workspace can be configured to mitigate hazards by understanding and taking advantage of some of the characteristics of hydrogen.

Designers and operators of hydrogen storage facilities must be aware that hydrogen's flammability range is very wide compared to other fuels. Additionally, under optimal combustion conditions (at a 20% hydrogen-to-air volume ratio), the energy required to initiate hydrogen combustion is much lower than that required for other common fuels (e.g., a small spark).

Property	Hydrogen H ₂	Methane CH ₄	Gasoline
Normal boiling point ¹ (NBP) (°C)	-253	-162	37 - 205
Physical state at 20°C, 1 atm	Gas	Gas	Liquid
Heating Value ² LHV (Btu/lb) HHV (Btu/lb)	120 142	50 55.5	44.5 48
Flammability limits (vol% in air)	4.0-75	5.3-15	1.0-7.6
Molecular weight	2.02	16.0	~107
Flame temperature in air (°C)	2045	1875	2200
Minimum ignition energy ³ [mJ]	0.02	0.29	0.24
Quenching distance [mm]	0.64	2.0	2.0
Density at NBP (kg/L)	70.8	423	~700
Vapor specific gravity at 20°C, 1 atm (air=1)	0.070	0.54	3.7

¹The boiling point at 1 atm pressure.

²Heating values are the energy per gram of fuel, generated by a combustion reaction. The higher heating value (HHV) is obtained when all of the water formed by combustion is liquid. The lower heating value (LHV) is obtained when all of the water formed by combustion is vapor.

³Experimentally determined flame temperatures are shown in the table. These values do not differ significantly from theoretical adiabatic flame temperatures. See Ref. [2] for discussion.

⁴In air at 1 atm pressure.

For any incident involving hydrogen, keep in mind the properties of hydrogen and watch for potential ignition sources that can ignite a hydrogen leak:

- electrical (e.g., static electricity, electronic charge from operating equipment)
- mechanical (e.g., impact, friction, metal fracture)
- thermal (e.g., open flame, high-velocity jet heating, hot surfaces, vehicle exhaust)

There should be no grass or shrubs planted near areas where hydrogen potentially may be released to prevent the need for using powered garden tools in the area. According to NFPA 55, both compressed gaseous hydrogen storage vessels and liquid hydrogen storage vessels must be located at least 50 feet from combustible materials.

Measures near optimal combustion conditions should be considered prone to spontaneous ignition.

References

Supporting References:
Basic Hydrogen Properties

CGA G-5, Hydrogen

CGA H-4 Terminology Associated with Hydrogen Fuel Technologies

B. Lewis and G. von Elbe, Combustion: Flames and Explosions of Gases, 3rd ed., Academic Press, Orlando, 1987, pg. 717.

Hydrogen Data Book

Badrachuk, Yipens, "Ignition Handbook" Fire Science Publishers, Issaquah, WA.

J. Hard, Is Hydrogen Safe? National Bureau of Standards (NBS Technical Note 690, October 1976).

K.J. Ederkuty and R.E. Seawen, Safety in the Handling of Cryogenic Fluids, Plenum Press, New York, 1996, pg. 102.

Glossary | Acronyms | Bibliography

Codes & Standards

Safety Snapshot

NFPA 2, Hydrogen Technologies Code, 2011 Edition

Safety events from "H2incidents.org" illustrate what can go wrong if best practices are not followed.

...Capturing the Event, Focusing on Lessons Learned

Each safety event record contains:

- ▶ Description
- ▶ Severity (Was hydrogen released? Was there ignition?)
- ▶ Setting
- ▶ Equipment
- ▶ Characteristics (High pressure? Low temperature?)
- ▶ Damage and Injuries
- ▶ Probable Cause(s)
- ▶ Contributing Factors
- ▶ Lessons Learned/Suggestions for Avoidance/Mitigation Steps Taken

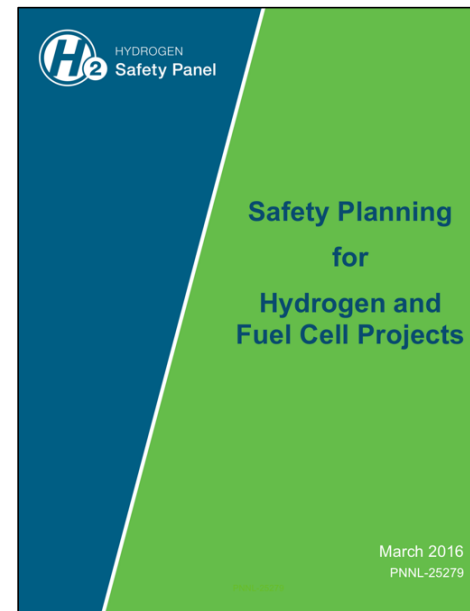
The screenshot displays the HydrogenTools website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'LOG IN', 'Enter keywords', and links for 'RESOURCES', 'HYARC', 'FORUMS', and 'ABOUT'. The main content area is titled 'HOME / LESSONS LEARNED / HYDROGEN TUBE TRAILER OVERTURNS IN FIELD'. Below this, the specific entry is titled 'Hydrogen Tube Trailer OvertURNS in Field'. It includes a table with columns for 'Severity', 'Incident', 'Leak', and 'Ignition'. The 'Incident' column contains a detailed description of the event: 'A hydrogen leak occurred when hydrogen tube trailer traveling on a rural roadway left the road, overturned on its side, and resulted in a single hydrogen tube valve being opened or broken. The cause of the accident is unknown, however, it appears to be unrelated to hydrogen (i.e., it is likely that human driving errors caused the accident). The hydrogen tubes contained compressed hydrogen gas at 200 bar (2,900 psi). The back end of the tube trailer containing the high-pressure hydrogen plumbing and valves contacted the ground and resulted in the valve opening or breaking and losing all the hydrogen from one tube. The tubevalve that leaked was located on the bottom tier in the center position. The first firefighter crew to arrive at the accident scene verified that the leakage was limited to one tubevalve and that there was no overheating condition as verified by a thermal imaging device. The second firefighter crew (HAZMAT team) which was sent to recover the hydrogen remaining on the overturned tube trailer, determined that hydrogen recovery at the accident scene was not safe. The hydrogen tube trailer was lifted using lifting straps slung around the trailer near the hydrogen tube anchorage points, since the trailer did not have any fixed lifting points. After the tube trailer was righted, it was transported to the hydrogen supplier, where the hydrogen was removed and reclaimed. No injuries occurred related to the hydrogen leak.' The 'Leak' column is marked 'Yes' and the 'Ignition' column is marked 'Uncertain'. Below the table, there is a photo of the overturned trailer being lifted by a crane. To the left of the photo, there is a sidebar with a list of categories: 'Incident Date', 'Setting', 'Equipment', 'Damage and Injuries', 'Probable Cause', 'Contributing Factors', 'Characteristics', 'When Incident Discovered', and 'Lessons Learned'. The 'Lessons Learned' section is expanded, showing the text: 'Increased structural protection is needed (valves, pressure-indicating devices, man... A system of designated lifting features is'.

Tube trailer rollover

Guidance for Safety Planning of H₂ Projects

Safety planning should be an integral part of the design and operation of an H₂ system.

- ▶ Originally developed by the HSP for the U.S. Department of Energy in 2005
- ▶ The document provides information on safety practices for hydrogen and fuel cell projects
- ▶ The project safety planning process is meant to help identify risks and avoid potential hydrogen and related incidents.
- ▶ This document can aid in generating a good safety plan that will serve as a guide for the safe conduct of all work related to the development and operation of hydrogen and fuel cell equipment.



URL: <https://h2tools.org/hsp/reviews>

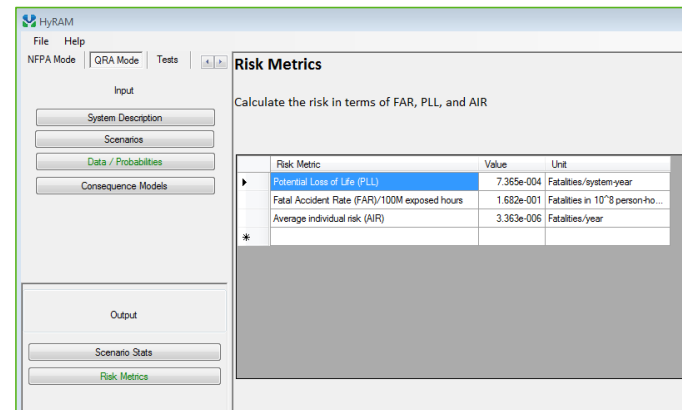
Hydrogen Safety Considerations Checklist

- ▶ Intended users
 - Those developing designs for hydrogen systems
 - Those involved with the risk assessment of hydrogen systems.
- ▶ While fairly inclusive, it is not possible to include all variables that need to be considered
- ▶ A hazard analysis process should include
 - Personnel who are familiar with applicable codes and standards
 - Team members with expertise in the technical aspects of the specific project

Hydrogen Safety Checklist												
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Approach</th><th>Examples of Actions</th></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Plan the Work</td><td> Recognize hazards and define mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify risks such as flammability, toxicity, asphyxiates, reactive materials, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential hazards from adjacent facilities and nearby activities <input type="checkbox"/> Address common failures of components such as fitting leaks, valve failure positions (open, closed, or lost), valves leakage (through seat or external), instrumentation drifts or failures, control hardware and software failures, and power outages. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider uncommon failures such as a check valve that does not check, relief valve stuck open, block valve stuck open or closed, and piping or equipment rupture. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider excess flow valves/chokes to size of hydrogen leaks <input type="checkbox"/> Define countermeasures to protect people and property. <input type="checkbox"/> Follow applicable codes and standards. </td></tr> <tr> <td> Isolate hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Store hydrogen outdoors as the preferred approach; store only small quantities indoors in well ventilated areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide horizontal separation to prevent spreading hazards to/from other systems (especially safety systems that may be disabled), structures, and combustible materials. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid hazards caused by overhead trees, piping, power and control wiring, etc. </td></tr> <tr> <td> Provide adequate access and lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide adequate access for activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Operation, including deliveries <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency exit and response </td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Keep the Hydrogen in the System</td><td> Design systems to withstand worst-case conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine maximum credible pressure considering abnormal operation, mistakes made by operators, etc., then design the system to contain or relieve the pressure. <input type="checkbox"/> Contain: Design or select equipment, piping and instrumentation that are capable of maximum credible pressure using materials compatible with hydrogen service. <input type="checkbox"/> Relieve: Provide relief devices that safely vent the hydrogen to prevent damaging overpressure conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Perform system pressure tests to verify integrity after initial construction, after maintenance, after bottle replacements, and before deliveries through transfer connections. </td></tr> <tr> <td> Protect systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Design systems to safely contain maximum expected pressure or provide pressure relief devices to protect against burst. <input type="checkbox"/> Mount vessels and bottled gas cylinders securely. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider that systems must operate and be maintained in severe weather and may experience earthquakes and flood water exposures. <input type="checkbox"/> De-mobilize vehicles and carts before delivery transfers or operation. <input type="checkbox"/> Protect against vehicle or accidental impact and vandalism. <input type="checkbox"/> Post warning signs. </td></tr> <tr> <td> Size the storage appropriately for the service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid excess number of deliveries/change-outs if too small. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid unnecessary risk of a large release from an oversized system. </td></tr> <tr> <td></td></tr> </table>	Approach	Examples of Actions	Plan the Work	Recognize hazards and define mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify risks such as flammability, toxicity, asphyxiates, reactive materials, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential hazards from adjacent facilities and nearby activities <input type="checkbox"/> Address common failures of components such as fitting leaks, valve failure positions (open, closed, or lost), valves leakage (through seat or external), instrumentation drifts or failures, control hardware and software failures, and power outages. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider uncommon failures such as a check valve that does not check, relief valve stuck open, block valve stuck open or closed, and piping or equipment rupture. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider excess flow valves/chokes to size of hydrogen leaks <input type="checkbox"/> Define countermeasures to protect people and property. <input type="checkbox"/> Follow applicable codes and standards. 	Isolate hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Store hydrogen outdoors as the preferred approach; store only small quantities indoors in well ventilated areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide horizontal separation to prevent spreading hazards to/from other systems (especially safety systems that may be disabled), structures, and combustible materials. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid hazards caused by overhead trees, piping, power and control wiring, etc. 	Provide adequate access and lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide adequate access for activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Operation, including deliveries <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency exit and response 	Keep the Hydrogen in the System	Design systems to withstand worst-case conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine maximum credible pressure considering abnormal operation, mistakes made by operators, etc., then design the system to contain or relieve the pressure. <input type="checkbox"/> Contain: Design or select equipment, piping and instrumentation that are capable of maximum credible pressure using materials compatible with hydrogen service. <input type="checkbox"/> Relieve: Provide relief devices that safely vent the hydrogen to prevent damaging overpressure conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Perform system pressure tests to verify integrity after initial construction, after maintenance, after bottle replacements, and before deliveries through transfer connections. 	Protect systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Design systems to safely contain maximum expected pressure or provide pressure relief devices to protect against burst. <input type="checkbox"/> Mount vessels and bottled gas cylinders securely. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider that systems must operate and be maintained in severe weather and may experience earthquakes and flood water exposures. <input type="checkbox"/> De-mobilize vehicles and carts before delivery transfers or operation. <input type="checkbox"/> Protect against vehicle or accidental impact and vandalism. <input type="checkbox"/> Post warning signs. 	Size the storage appropriately for the service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid excess number of deliveries/change-outs if too small. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid unnecessary risk of a large release from an oversized system. 	
Approach	Examples of Actions											
Plan the Work	Recognize hazards and define mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify risks such as flammability, toxicity, asphyxiates, reactive materials, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential hazards from adjacent facilities and nearby activities <input type="checkbox"/> Address common failures of components such as fitting leaks, valve failure positions (open, closed, or lost), valves leakage (through seat or external), instrumentation drifts or failures, control hardware and software failures, and power outages. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider uncommon failures such as a check valve that does not check, relief valve stuck open, block valve stuck open or closed, and piping or equipment rupture. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider excess flow valves/chokes to size of hydrogen leaks <input type="checkbox"/> Define countermeasures to protect people and property. <input type="checkbox"/> Follow applicable codes and standards. 											
	Isolate hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Store hydrogen outdoors as the preferred approach; store only small quantities indoors in well ventilated areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide horizontal separation to prevent spreading hazards to/from other systems (especially safety systems that may be disabled), structures, and combustible materials. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid hazards caused by overhead trees, piping, power and control wiring, etc. 											
	Provide adequate access and lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide adequate access for activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Operation, including deliveries <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency exit and response 											
Keep the Hydrogen in the System	Design systems to withstand worst-case conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine maximum credible pressure considering abnormal operation, mistakes made by operators, etc., then design the system to contain or relieve the pressure. <input type="checkbox"/> Contain: Design or select equipment, piping and instrumentation that are capable of maximum credible pressure using materials compatible with hydrogen service. <input type="checkbox"/> Relieve: Provide relief devices that safely vent the hydrogen to prevent damaging overpressure conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Perform system pressure tests to verify integrity after initial construction, after maintenance, after bottle replacements, and before deliveries through transfer connections. 											
	Protect systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Design systems to safely contain maximum expected pressure or provide pressure relief devices to protect against burst. <input type="checkbox"/> Mount vessels and bottled gas cylinders securely. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider that systems must operate and be maintained in severe weather and may experience earthquakes and flood water exposures. <input type="checkbox"/> De-mobilize vehicles and carts before delivery transfers or operation. <input type="checkbox"/> Protect against vehicle or accidental impact and vandalism. <input type="checkbox"/> Post warning signs. 											
	Size the storage appropriately for the service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid excess number of deliveries/change-outs if too small. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid unnecessary risk of a large release from an oversized system. 											

Quantitative Risk Assessment

- ▶ Developed toolkit to enable integrated probabilistic and deterministic modeling
 - Relevant H₂ hazards (thermal, mechanical)
 - Probabilistic models (traditional QRA models) & H₂-specific component data
 - H₂ phenomena (gas release, heat flux, overpressure)
- ▶ Variable Users
 - High level, generic insights (e.g., for C&S developers, regulators)
 - Detailed, site-specific insights (e.g., for AHJs, station designers)
- ▶ Currently, two interfaces (views):
 - “QRA mode” and “Physics mode”
 - Planned “performance-based design” mode for targeted analyses



First-of-its-kind software tool for integrating H₂ consequence models w/ QRA models
Includes behavior models & data developed through FY12

Technical Reference for Hydrogen Compatibility of Materials

Consists of material specific chapters (as individual PDF files) summarizing mechanical-property data from journal publications and technical reports

- ▶ Plain Carbon Ferritic Steels
- ▶ Low-Alloy Ferritic Steels
- ▶ High-Alloy Ferritic Steels
- ▶ Austenitic Steels
- ▶ Aluminum Alloys
- ▶ Copper Alloys
- ▶ Nickel Alloys
- ▶ Nonmetals

The screenshot shows the HydrogenTools website. The header includes a login button, a search bar, and navigation links for Resources, HYARC, Forums, and About. The main content area is titled 'Technical Reference for Hydrogen Compatibility of Materials' and is identified as a Sandia National Laboratories Resource. A sidebar on the left lists various technical reference topics, with 'Hydrogen Compatibility of Materials' highlighted. The main text area provides guidance on materials selection for hydrogen service and mentions a Sandia report (SAND2012_7321.pdf) that serves as the reference information compiled as of September 2012. Below the text, there are two tables: one for 'Metal Type: Plain Carbon Ferritic Steels' and another for 'Metal Type: Aluminum Alloys'. The first table has columns for Sub Metal Type, Designation, Nominal Composition, Revision, and Section, with one row for C-Mn Alloys. The second table has the same columns but is currently empty.

Sub Metal Type	Designation	Nominal Composition	Revision	Section
	C-Mn Alloys	Fe-C-Mn	5/07	1100

Sub Metal Type	Designation	Nominal Composition	Revision	Section
----------------	-------------	---------------------	----------	---------

H₂ Fueling Station Permitting Videos



Permitting Hydrogen Fueling Stations Part One



Permitting Hydrogen Fueling Stations Part Two: Planning and Building Considerations



Permitting Hydrogen Fueling Stations Part Three: Fire Department Regulations



Permitting Hydrogen Fueling Stations Part Four: Annual Inspections

- ▶ Gives AHJs, Project Developers, and other interested parties a quick orientation in permitting hydrogen fueling stations.
- ▶ Provides basic background information on hydrogen technologies followed by a description of the permitting process including an overview of key codes and standards.
- ▶ Contains interviews with code officials, emergency responders, and technical experts as well as footage of hydrogen stations.

Introducing the Hydrogen Safety Panel (HSP)

Experienced, Independent, Trusted Expertise

The HSP promotes safe operation, handling, and use of hydrogen

- ▶ Formed in 2003
- ▶ 14 members with **400+ years** combined experience
- ▶ **Hydrogen safety reviews** – hydrogen fueling, auxiliary power, backup power, CHP, portable power, and lab R&D
- ▶ White papers, reports, and guides
- ▶ Provides support on the application of hydrogen codes and standards
- ▶ **H₂ safety knowledge shared through the H₂ Tools Portal**
h2tools.org



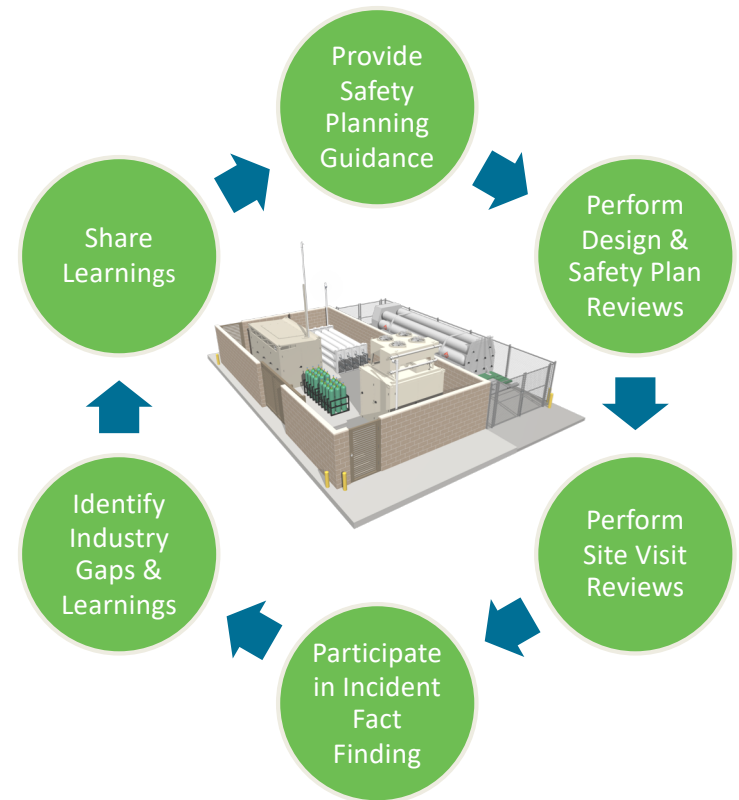
Some of the fire officials and hydrogen experts that comprise the Hydrogen Safety Panel (25th meeting, 2019, New Orleans, LA)

Hydrogen Safety Panel: Objective and Activities

The purpose of the HSP is to share the benefits of extensive experience by providing suggestions and recommendations pertaining to the safe handling and use of hydrogen.

Objective: Enable the safe and timely transition to hydrogen technologies by:

- ▶ Participating in hydrogen projects to ensure safety is adequately considered
- ▶ Providing expertise and recommendations to stakeholders and assisting with identifying safety-related gaps, best practices and lessons learned



HSP Membership

The HSP is a multidisciplinary team of engineers, code officials, safety professionals, equipment providers, and testing and certification experts. The Panel provides guidance for hydrogen projects and facilities, including design and process safety reviews, support/review of risk analyses, onsite safety presentations, and training.

Name	Affiliation
Nick Barilo, Manager	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richard Kallman, Chair	City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Dept. (retired)
Harold Beeson*	WHA International, Inc.
Ken Boyce	UL
David Farese	Air Products and Chemicals
Donald Frikken	Becht Engineering
Livio Gambone	Nikola Motors
Aaron Harris	Air Liquide
Chris LaFleur	Sandia National Laboratories
Miguel Maes	NASA-JSC White Sands Test Facility
Larry Moulthrop	Proton OnSite (retired)
Spencer Quong*	Toyota Motor Corporation
Gary Stottler*	GM (retired)
Tom Witte	Witte Engineered Gases
Robert Zalosh	Firexplo

* New members 2019

Impact of the HSP

Since 2003

- ▶ Serves as a non-regulatory, objective, and neutral resource
- ▶ Sees the “big picture”
 - Shares learnings
 - Identifies gaps
- ▶ Can help reduce costs
 - Over-engineering resulting in unnecessary features
 - Delayed approvals
 - Missed safety considerations/features
- ▶ A group with diverse experience can:
 - Respond with a balanced solution to questions, problems, and issues
 - Aid in avoiding repeating costly mistakes among disparate project proponents
 - Help project proponents avoid industry-impacting incidents
 - Help establish stakeholder and public confidence

506

Reviews

345

Projects

>100

Presentations

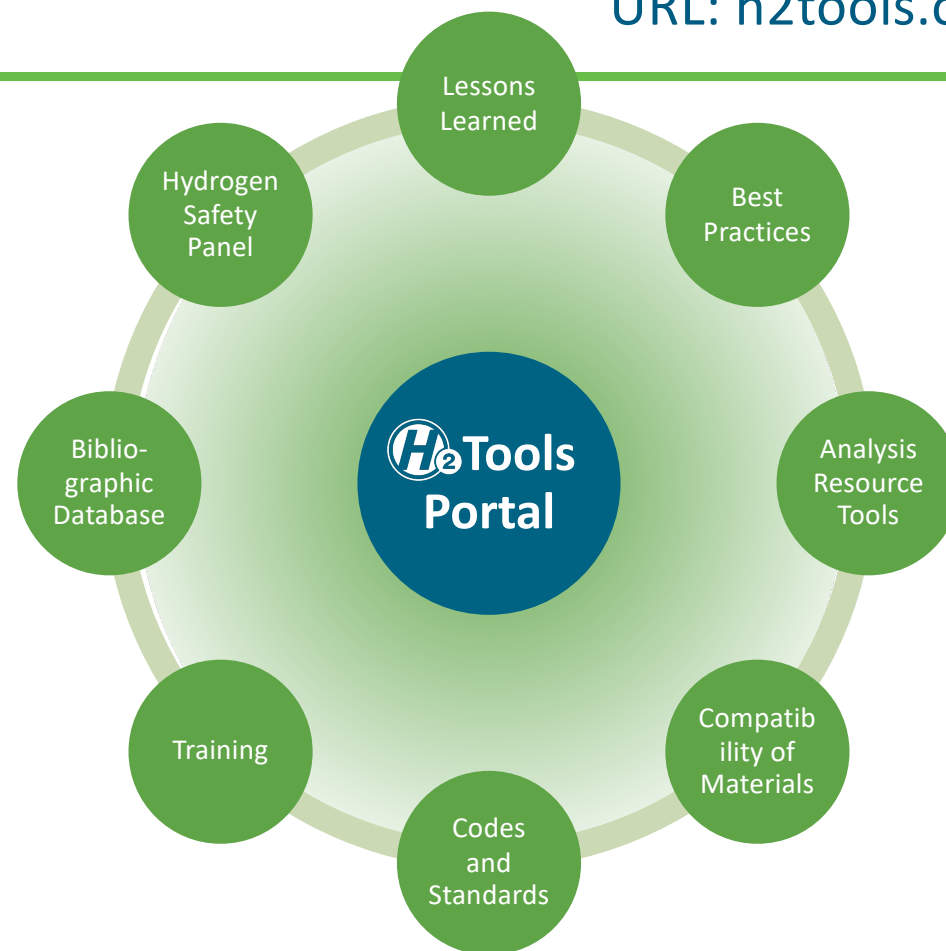
12

Guides



Significant hydrogen safety resources in one location

The goal of the Portal is to support implementation of the practices and procedures that will ensure safety in the handling and use of hydrogen in a variety of fuel cell applications. The portal brings together and enhances the utility of a variety of tools and web-based content on the safety aspects of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies to help inform those tasked with designing, approving or using systems and facilities, as well as those responding to incidents.



Involvement in Hydrogen Fueling Station Rollouts

Contracted by the California Energy Commission (CEC) to support the construction of new hydrogen fueling stations through the following services

- ▶ Provided guidance for preparing safety plans
- ▶ Participated in pre-award safety consultation for applicants
- ▶ Reviewed safety plans submitted by 12 applicants to California's GFO-605
- ▶ Provided comments to the CEC in support of award decisions
- ▶ Follow-up interviews and stations tours were conducted in March 2017 to identify safety learnings from station deployments



Supporting Rollout of Hydrogen Technologies

Connecticut Center for Advanced Technologies (CCAT) CY18-19

► The objectives include:

- Raising awareness of the HSP among state/local officials and project developers
- Establishing working relationships with key state and local organizations to enable seamless incident response and development of safety lessons learned
- Identifying types of projects that would benefit from HSP involvement
- Identifying methods to facilitate outside organizations paying for HSP

California Energy Commission CY19-21

► Activities will be performed in support of the California fueling structure infrastructure including renewable hydrogen production facilities

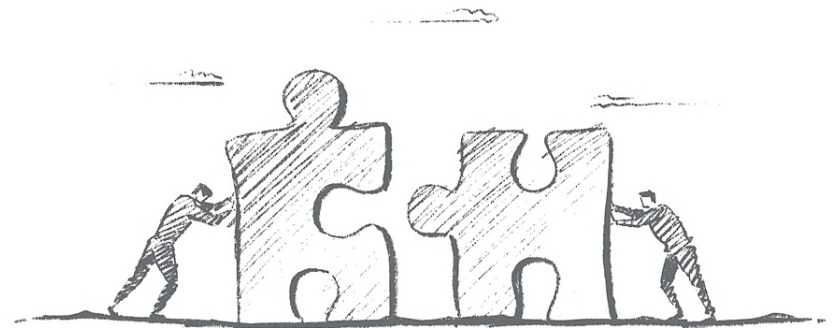
- Provide safety planning webinars and consultations
- Review funding opportunity applicant safety plans
- Participate in funded project design reviews
- Perform site safety reviews
- Provide outreach to code officials and stakeholders
- Review hydrogen incidents
- Conduct post startup project team interviews

Learnings from these activities are brought back to California, DOE, and the hydrogen community

Building Blocks

While hydrogen has been used safely in industrial applications for nearly a century, a substantial expansion of its use as a fuel involves a wider and more diverse group of stakeholders

- ▶ **Communication of hydrogen specific safety guidance** will be critical to the success of hydrogen as a part of the global energy transition
- ▶ Establishing and communicating best practices **from a trusted, independent safety resource** is a valuable part of the hydrogen safety ecosystem

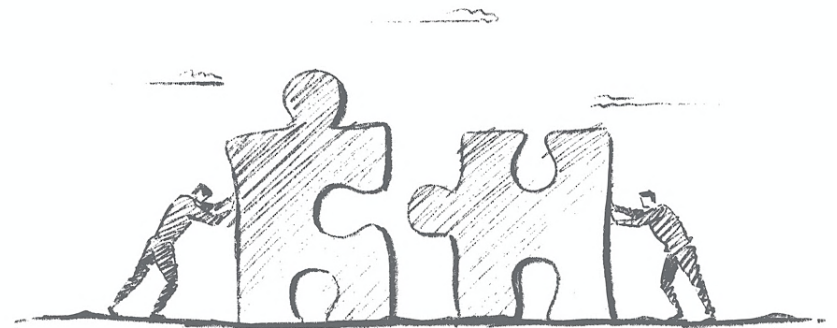


Building Blocks

While hydrogen has been used safely in industrial applications for nearly a century, a substantial expansion of its use as a fuel involves a wider and more diverse group of stakeholders

A fundamental need...

Communication of hydrogen specific safety guidance from a trusted, independent safety resource



Our Greatest Need, and Our Greatest Opportunity...

... communicating knowledge to enable the safe and timely transition to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

Announce **Transfer** Publish **Advise**
Disclose **Impart** **Connect** **Inform** Make Known
Unfold Broadcast Declare Divulge Proclaim Enlighten
Network Convey **Disseminate** Spread **Reveal**

Future Direction and Sustainability



*Streamlined
access to HSP*



HYDROGEN
Safety Panel

AIChE* has partnered with PNNL to establish a Center for Hydrogen Safety (CHS). CHS will expand the HSP's access to new customers by:

- ▶ **Making the HSP more readily available to industry, state, and federal government agencies (national and international)**
- ▶ **Enabling less cumbersome/time-consuming contracting efforts**

PNNL will transfer its first responder hydrogen safety training resources to AIChE to enable broader access to online and in-person training resources (with continued subject matter support from PNNL and CaFCP)

** AIChE is the world's leading organization for chemical engineering professionals, with more than 60,000 members from more than 110 countries. AIChE has the breadth of resources and expertise to support industries or emerging areas, such as hydrogen and fuel cell technologies.*

Safely Fueling Our Future...

...by building and enabling a global community



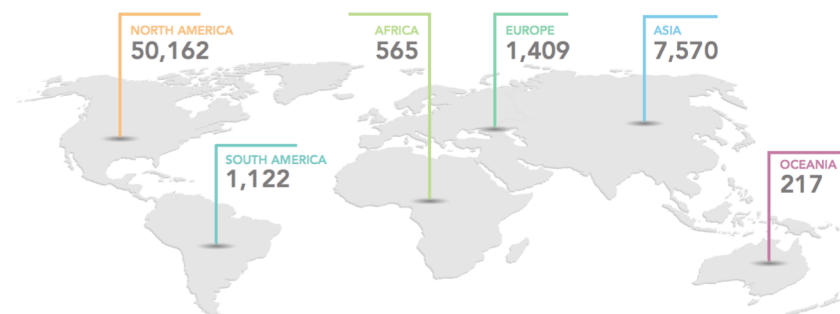
An AIChE Technical Community • A Global Resource On Hydrogen Safety



60,000+
TOTAL MEMBERS



110
COUNTRIES



- ▶ A global, neutral and nonprofit resource
- ▶ Supports and promotes the safe handling and use of hydrogen across industrial and consumer applications in the energy transition
- ▶ Provides assurance that groups of experts have a common communication platform with a global scope to ensure safety information, guidance and expertise is available to all stakeholders

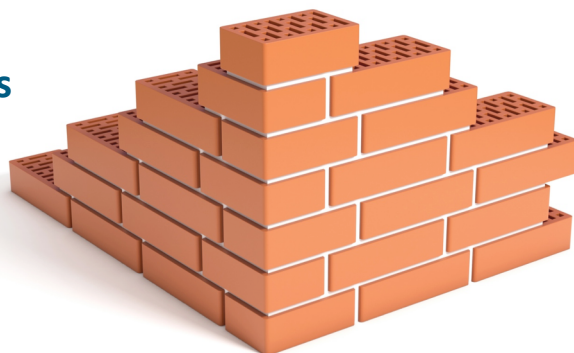
Safely Fueling Our Future...

...by building on a strong foundation of resources built through collaboration



Safety Knowledge Resources

- ▶ Hydrogen Tools Web Portal
- ▶ Hydrogen Lessons Learned
- ▶ Best Safety Practices



First Responder Training Resources

- ▶ Online Awareness Training
- ▶ Operations-Level Classroom Training
- ▶ National Training Resource

Hydrogen Safety Panel

- ▶ Reviews Projects and Facilities
- ▶ Identifies Gaps and Shares Learnings



Membership Levels and Benefits

Membership Levels

-  Government (\$25K USD/per year)
-  Large Industry (\$15K USD/per year)
-  Small Industry (\$5K USD/per year)
-  National Laboratory (\$5K USD/per year)
-  University (\$2K USD/per year)
-  Executive Board (\$50K USD/per year)

Membership Benefits

PROJECT/FACILITY SUPPORT

- Design Reviews
- Hazard Analysis Support
- Facility/Site Safety Reviews

NETWORKING

- Hydrogen Safety Conferences
- Workshops and Task Groups

TRAINING & EDUCATION

- First Responders
- Researchers
- Technicians

OUTREACH

- Stakeholders
- Code Officials
- Community Events

Training and Education Resources

Coming soon...



Online Training

- First Responders
- Researchers
- Technicians



Focused Webinars

- Project Safety and Safety Planning
- Researchers
- Technicians
- Others (based on customer needs)



Information Materials

- First Responders
- Public (anticipated in 2020)



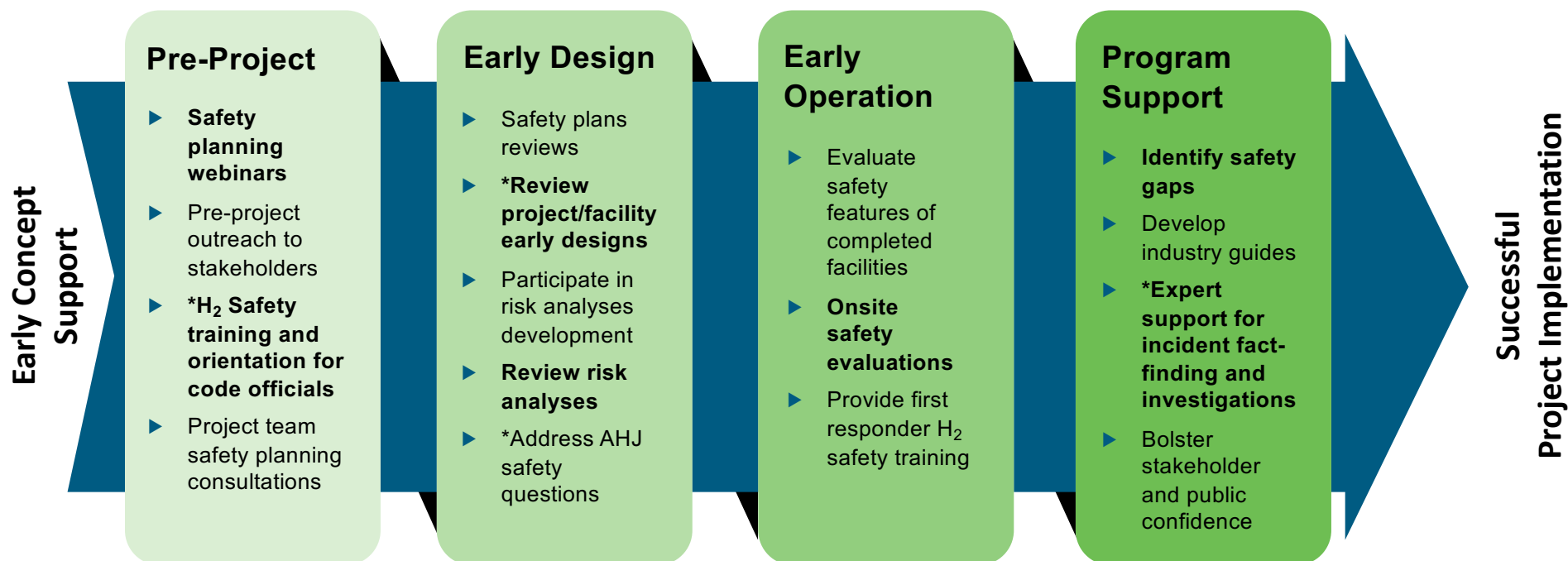
Language Support

- English
- French (late 2019)
- Dutch (current First Responder)
- Japanese (legacy First Responder)



Support for the Safe Implementation of Hydrogen Technologies

Activities that can Benefit from Project/Facility Support



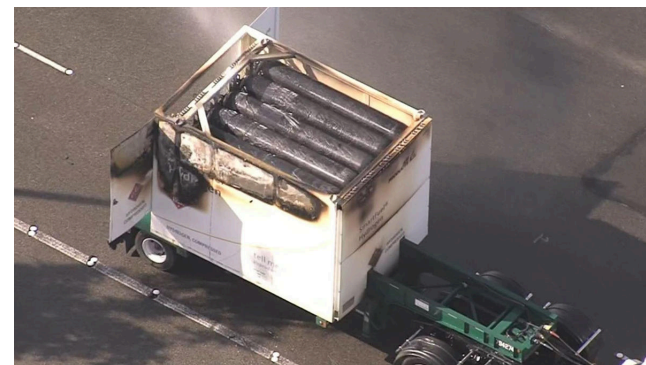
* Support for AHJ and code officials can bridge the gap for inexperienced staff, facilitate faster approvals, support a greater confidence in project safety and provide more technically justified safety features or alternate means and methods

Incident Response Resources



Member-only resources

- ▶ An online site sharing timely information on incidents, causes and final public reports developed by either CHS or third-parties
- ▶ Hydrogen and fuel cell technology safety fact sheets for a variety of audiences
- ▶ A guide to quickly identify what resources are available to help with your investigation and fact-finding activities



Picture source: NBC Los Angeles

Safety Conferences



Fall 2019

October 14-15, 2019 • Sacramento, CA

Spring 2020

March/April 2020 • East Asia

Fall 2020

September 2020 • Germany



Impact of Membership

Membership will:

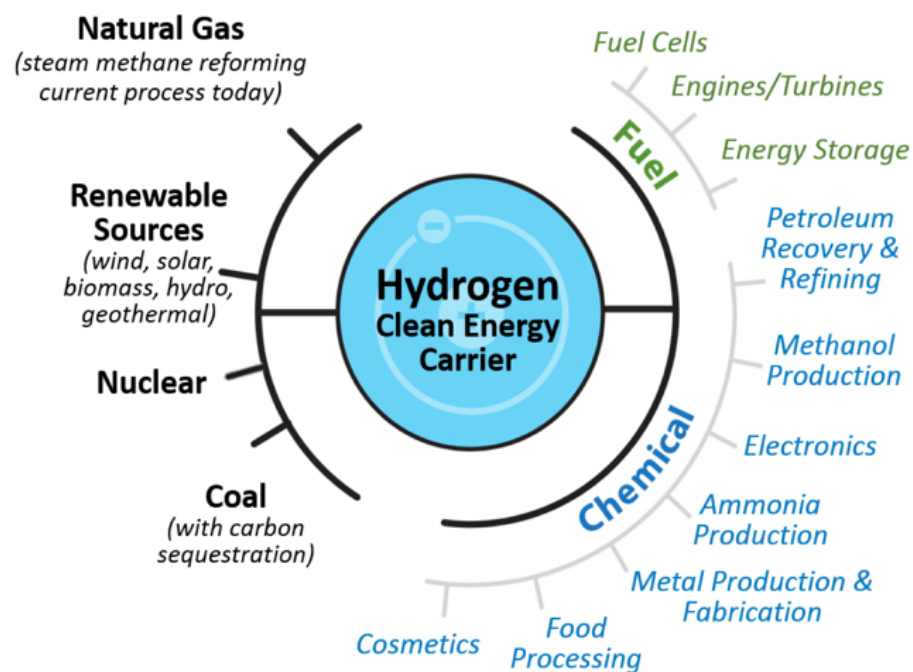
- ▶ Demonstrate that safety is a fundamental principal for those deploying the technology
- ▶ Ensure that neutral and trustworthy hydrogen safety resources will be sustained and have global impact
- ▶ Ensure safety is not a significant impediment to stakeholder and public acceptance of hydrogen technologies



CHS will facilitate a safe and timely transition to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies, contribute to stakeholder and public acceptance of hydrogen technology, and help assure the safe operation of hydrogen facilities

Concluding Thoughts

- ▶ The future will likely see an increase in the use of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies
- ▶ Because hydrogen as a fuel is still relatively new, best methods of handling, storage, transport, and use may not be well understood by participants
- ▶ Safe practices for production, storage, distribution, and use of hydrogen are essential for deployment of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies
- ▶ The Center for Hydrogen Safety, HSP and Hydrogen Tools portal (<http://h2tools.org>) are available to help project participants to understand and apply safe practices for successful use



Value Proposition for Utilizing the CHS/HSP

Critical assets and expertise enable the safe and timely transition to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

- ▶ Protect public investment – Utilize the Center for Hydrogen Safety (CHS), a NY based resource, to ensure public money is utilized for safe facilities
- ▶ Reduce soft costs for government agencies and stakeholders
 - Expedite permitting, titling, approvals from local authorities
 - Greater accessibility and reduced costs to utilize the PNNL HSP for state and industry organizations
- ▶ Facilitate broader stakeholder and public acceptance of hydrogen technology and facilities
 - Outreach and engagement of stakeholders
 - Educational materials

Our growing list of Members and Strategic Partners



Executive Board



Strategic Partners



Thanks for Your Attention!

My Contact Information:

Nick Barilo, P.E.

Director of the Center for Hydrogen Safety, AIChE

P.O. Box 999, MSIN K7-76

Richland, WA 99352 USA

Tel: 509-371-7894

nickb@aiche.org

<http://www.aiche.org/chs>

<http://h2tools.org>

thank
you!