Table 2-5: Planning for HRS Operations – Challenges and Best Practice Solutions.

Challenges

- <u>Risk</u>: Determining risk sharing among the local partners can be difficult because you need to specify the equipment and its capabilities to know the risk, and you need to know risk to specify
- <u>Determining Size</u>: Optimising size (not too big not too small); forecasting size of hydrogen storage required now, and in the future, as well as planning for seasonal fluctuations in usage can lead to specifying unnecessary capacity resulting in additional cost; suppliers may offer equipment with 'locked specifications', so no scale up is available later
- <u>Design and Location of HRS</u>: Identifying the right location that meets the operator requirements; siting determines the HRS planning and HRS and FCB operational constraints and costs
- Numbers and Complexity of Decisions: Most PTOs and PTAs lack experience with HRS hardware and H₂ fuel supply, especially with location /permitting/regulations issues; setting HRS supply contract terms and conditions is complex; technical planning can be affected by changing national regulations
- <u>Problems with Hydrogen Supply and/or Hydrogen Refuelling</u>: Regular hydrogen supply from a local or external source can fail or be delayed, on-site hydrogen generation and/or the HRS can break down – see Section 4.1 and Table 4-3 for details and backup solutions

Best Practice Solutions

- Specify for Local Needs: As part of the dialogue among local stakeholders, review and refresh local needs such as HRS ideal location(s); HRS too far from bus depots will affect time to refuel (filling process plus travel time); however, be aware that a HRS requires a considerable area of a bus depot if that is where it is to be located; work out supply chains for H₂, including backup supply (numerous sites have mentioned that at the Operations Stage this has been essential to smooth operations; see Section 4)
- <u>Inform yourself of the Legal Framework</u> in which the HRS will operate, certification and permit requirements for the new technology and fuel; be prepared for lack of knowledge among regulators (see point 9, Table 2-4)
- Be familiar with emerging standards and guidance documents (see Table 2-7)
- <u>Use Pre-Tender Processes</u> such as Requests for Information; the limited and non-standardised market means that you will not be overwhelmed with information, but early necessary decisions will become clearer; try to get technical concepts from more than one potential supplier in the pre-tender stage.
- <u>H₂ Supply</u>: All H₂ supplied must be renewable ('Green') to fully address climate issues in particular; detailed rules on the EU definition of renewable H₂ were published in June 2023 (see Table 2-7); certification of renewable hydrogen may be required while that market seems to be in an emerging stage (see Table 2-3); in the short term renewable hydrogen supply may be difficult; consider all supply pathways offered there are quite a few available that may be adaptable to your context; encourage the industry to provide the solution i.e. make it an industry problem not an operator problem; make sure you understand the pros and cons of on-site and off-site production of the hydrogen
- <u>Make early Decisions</u>: Define 'must haves' to guide decisions; decide on scale; know permitting requirements; develop strategies to address TCO (price of the H₂ can be pivotal here); note any imperatives for location and design

