

UNFC E-axis most critical for progress on injection and geological storage projects. **Societal aspects need to be embedded in early stages of technical conceptualization.**

Hydrogen to play a critical role in the global renewable energy transformation. **Large-scale underground hydrogen storage is an integral component of the hydrogen value chain.**

Technical potential for hydrogen storage is promising and under investigation with long lead times for development (5-10 years). **Uncertain social license, lacking insight in market conditions and an immature regulatory frameworks are a major concerns for timely deployment**

Hydrogen and hydrogen storage are strongly interconnected with other UNFC resources and SDG aspects. **The UNFC framework and UNRMS system provide the tools monitor and manage these interdependencies.**

Injection Projects

Insights and Challenges Regarding the Positioning of Injection Projects in the UNFC context



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WEEK 2023

ASSURING SUSTAINABILITY IN
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



UNECE

Technical maturity and developments

CCS global facilities/capacities (1)

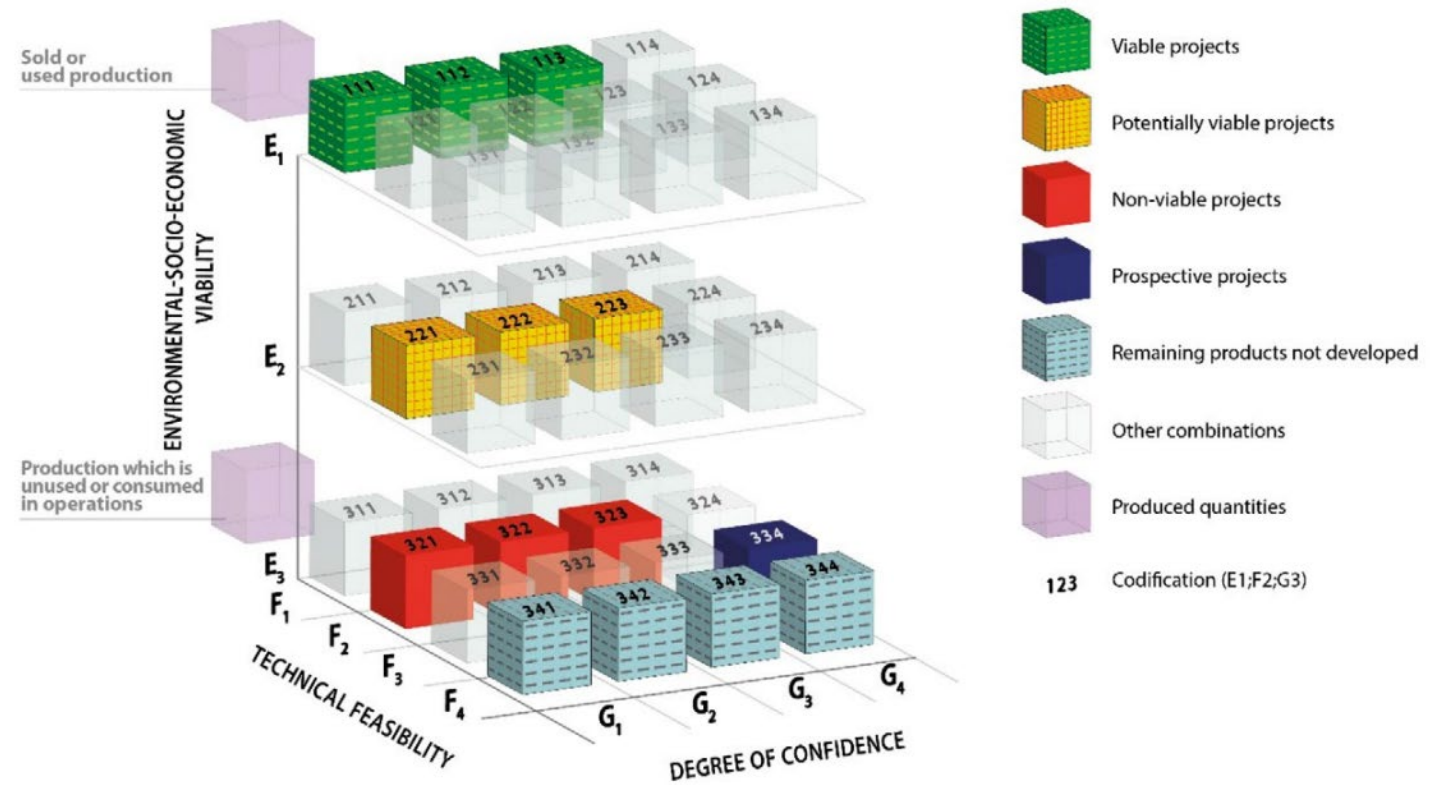
- 30 operational (42.6 Mt/a)
- 11 under construction (9.6 Mt/a)
- 78 advanced development (97.6 Mt/a)
- 75 early development (91.9 Mt/a)
- 2 suspended (2,3 Mt/a)

Global underground gas storage facilities/capacities (2)

- 667 operational (424 bcm), mostly gas fields
- 7 new commissioned in 2021/2022 (>20 bcm)
- 68 under construction in 2021 (48 bcm)
- Re-opening of suspended facilities in EU
- Obligatory 90% filling (EU-before winter)

Hydrogen facilities/capacities (3)

- 4 in salt caverns – industry feedstock (0,17 bcm)
- >25 pre-feasibility and FEED studies for pilots/demo's
- Most based on H2 blends or pure h@ in caverns
- 1 pilot starting for pure H2 in gas fields
- Few projects foreseeing commercial operation >2025



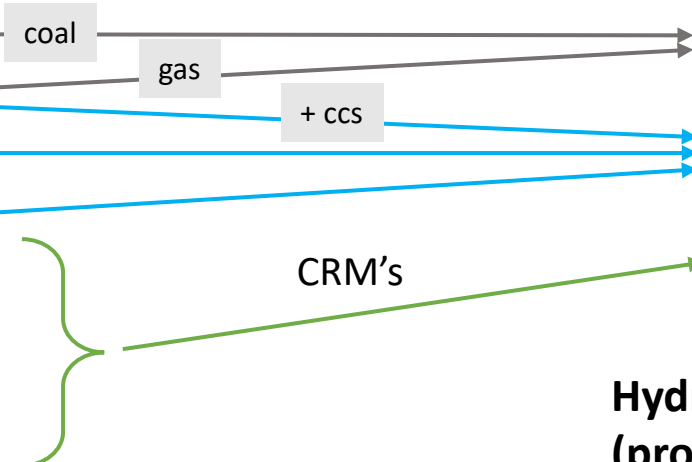
- (1) Global CCS Institute, Global Status of CCS – 2022
- (2) CEDIGAZ, Underground Gas Storage in the World – 2022 Status
- (3) Hydrogen-TCP Task42 – Technology Monitor Report 2023

Technical maturity and developments



UNFC Applications (primary resources)

- Minerals
- Petroleum
- Nuclear
- Bioenergy
- Geothermal
- Hydropower
- Solar
- Wind
- Anthropogenic
- Groundwater



Hydrogen as a energy carrier generated from primary resources

- Gray
- Low Carbon (blue, pink)
- Renewable (green)

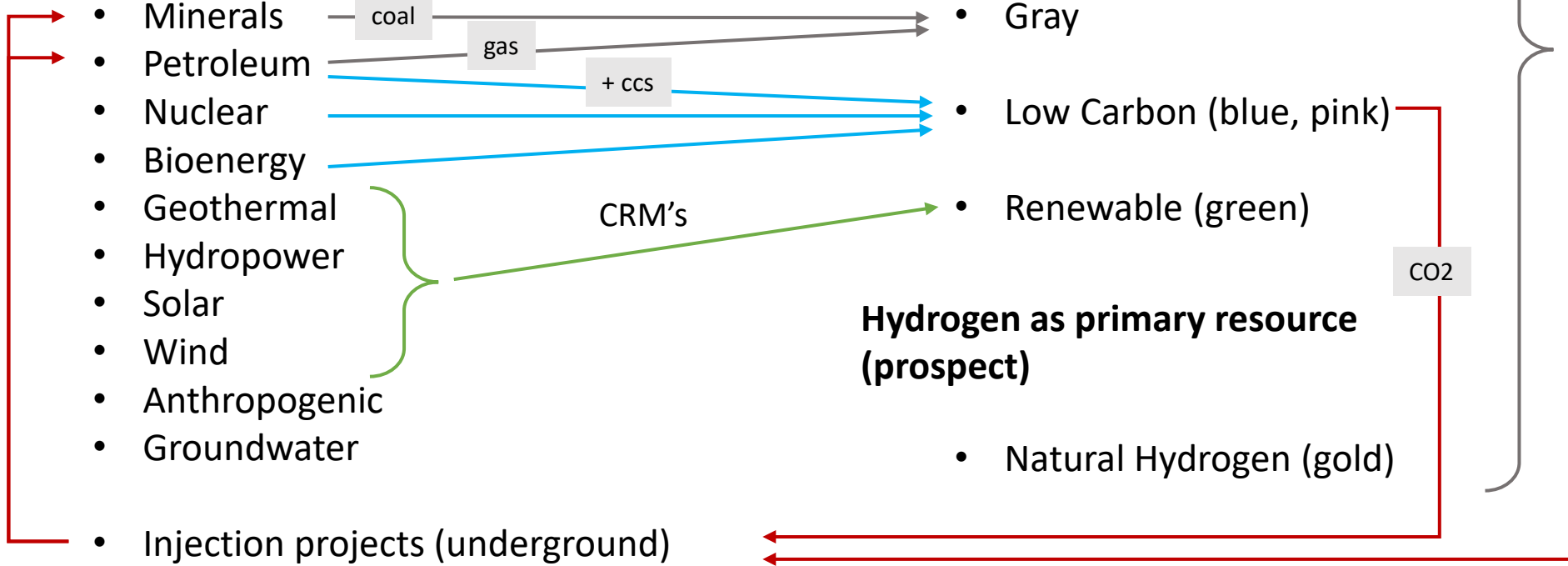
Hydrogen as primary resource (prospect)

- Natural Hydrogen (gold)

Hydrogen transport, storage and use

- Gas (pressurized)
- Blended (nat. gas)
- Ammonia
- Liquid H2
- Liquid Organic H2 Carrier (LOHC)

Repurposing of infrastructure



Demand for hydrogen storage volumes possibly higher than current underground natural gas storage



Estimated Hydrogen Storage demand

EU 2030¹:

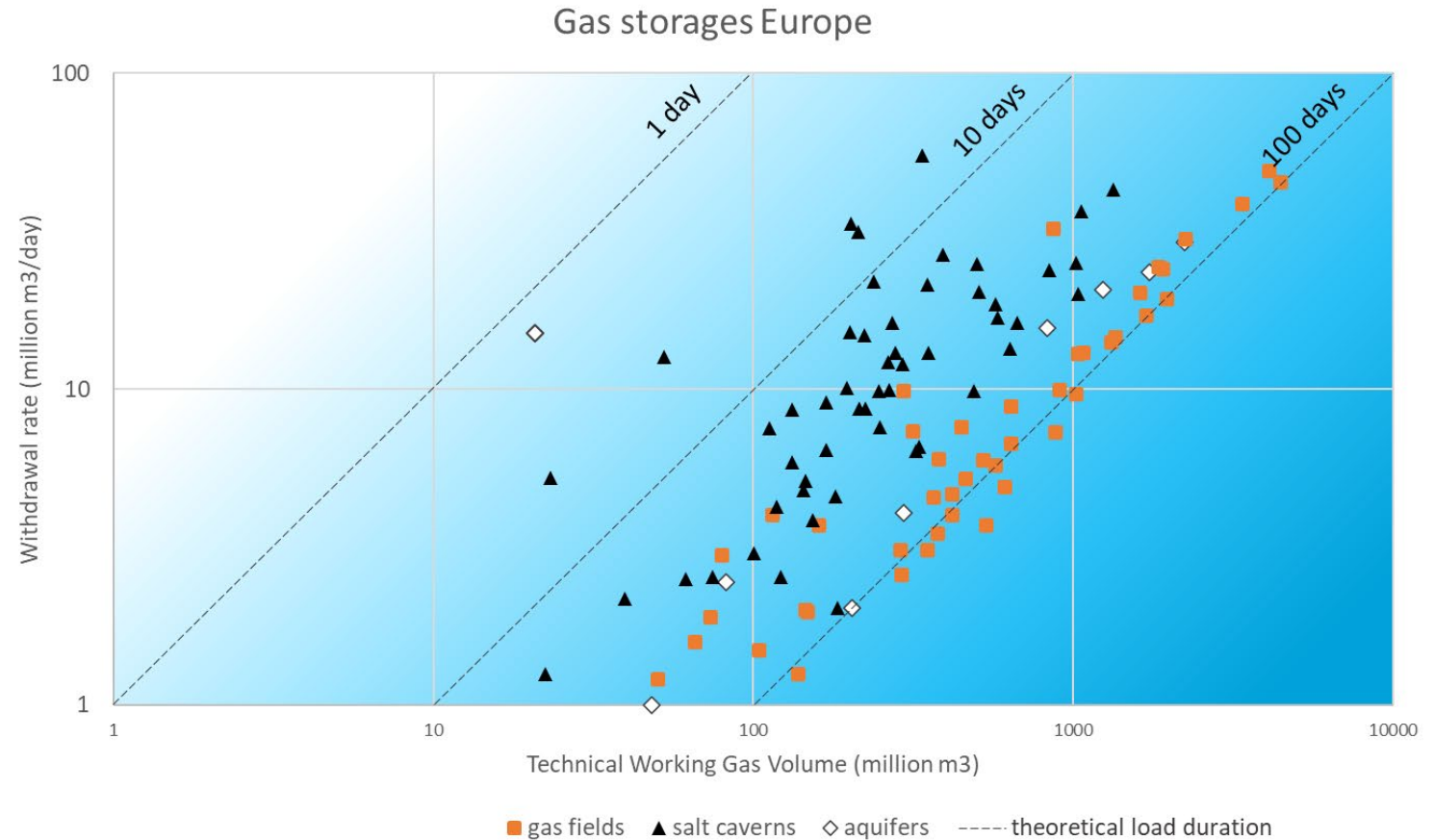
- Hydrogen demand 481 – 665 TWh
- Assumption 10 - 20% storage:
ca. 16 bcm – 44 bcm

EU 2050⁶:

- Hydrogen demand 780 – 2.251 TWh
- Assumption 24% storage^{4,5,7}:
ca. 63 bcm – 180 bcm
- HyUsPre 2022 UHS demand¹⁰
ca. 260 bcm (mid-range, 30% storage)

Global 2050⁸:

- Hydrogen demand ca. 17.000 TWh
- Assumption 10% storage^{1,2,3}:
ca. 580 bcm
- IRENA 2022 WETO⁹: 2.000 TWh storage
ca. 670 bcm



1) IEA 2020: Natural Gas Information: Overview

2) Grand View Research 2020: Natural Gas Storage Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report

3) BP statistical review of global energy (via www.ourworldindata.org)

4) GIE gas storage database (April 2021)

5) EC – DG Energy 2019: Quarterly Report Energy on European Gas Markets

6) FCH-JU 2019: Hydrogen Roadmap Europe

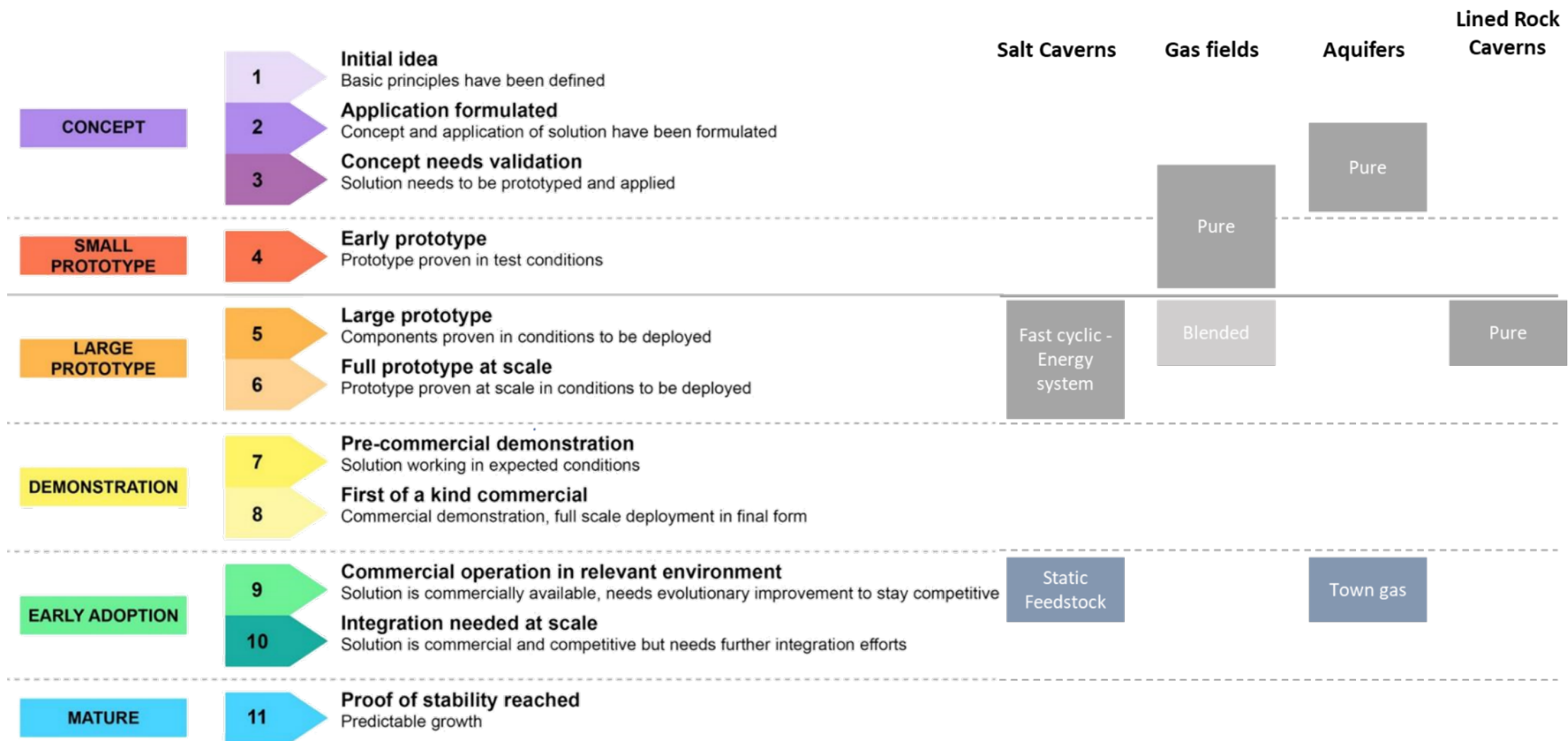
7) GIE 2021, Picturing the value of underground gas storage to the European hydrogen system

8) IEA 2021, Net Zero by 2050 - A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector

9) IRENA 2022, World Energy Transition Outlook

10) HyUSPre D1.3, A. Cavanaghet al. 2022, Hydrogen storage potential of existing European gas storage sites in depleted gas fields and aquifers

Underground hydrogen storage - Technical Readiness Level

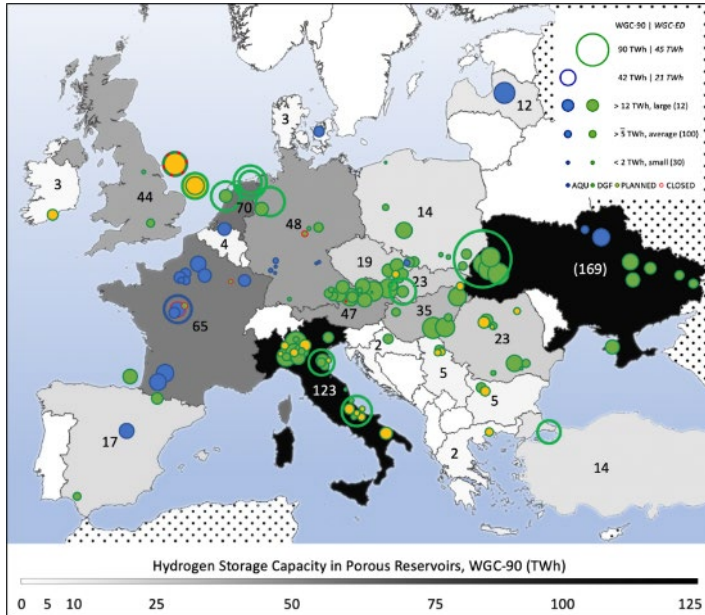


Hydrogen TCP-Task 42 (2023),
“Underground Hydrogen
Storage: Technology Monitor
Report”

Hydrogen storage potential

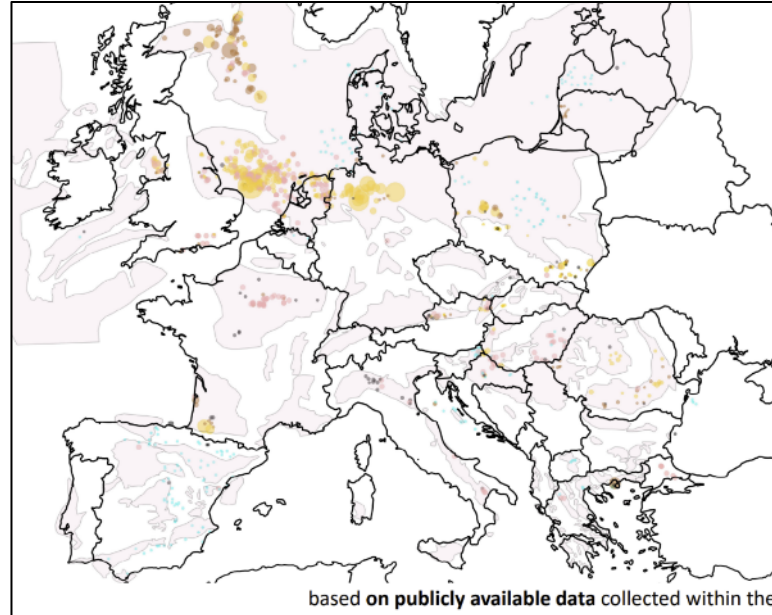


Existing UGS sites



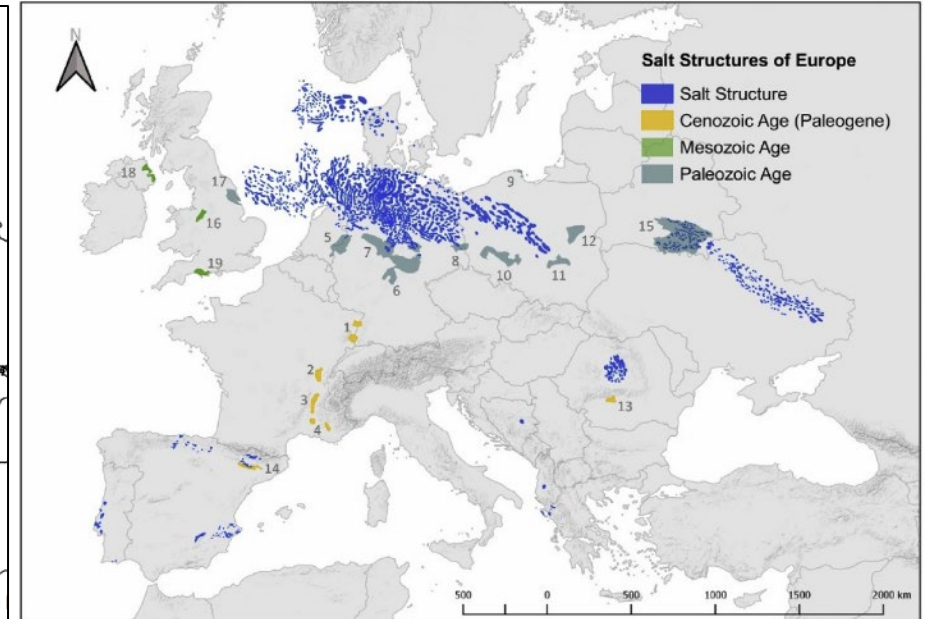
H2020 – HyUSPre: Cavanagh, AJ, Yousefi, SH, Wilkinson, M & Groenenberg, RM. 2022: Hydrogen storage potential of existing European gas storage sites in depleted gas fields and aquifers.

Depleted gas fields and aquifers



H2020 – HyStories: Ceri Vincent and Yann le Gallo, presented at 15th CO2GeoNet Open Forum, 20 September 2022

Salt caverns



Caglayan, D.G., Weber, N., Heinrichs, H.U., Linßen, J., Robinius, M., Kukla, P.A., Stolten, D., 2020. Technical potential of salt caverns for hydrogen storage in Europe

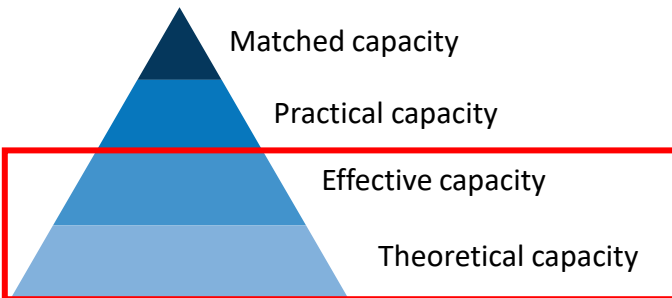
Salt caverns:

- More advanced, demonstrated
- Less complex
- Smaller capacity, yet scalable
- Limited to specific regions

vs

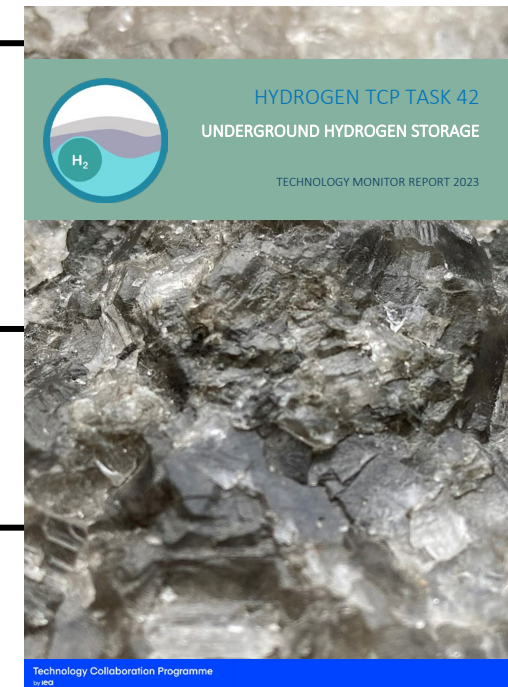
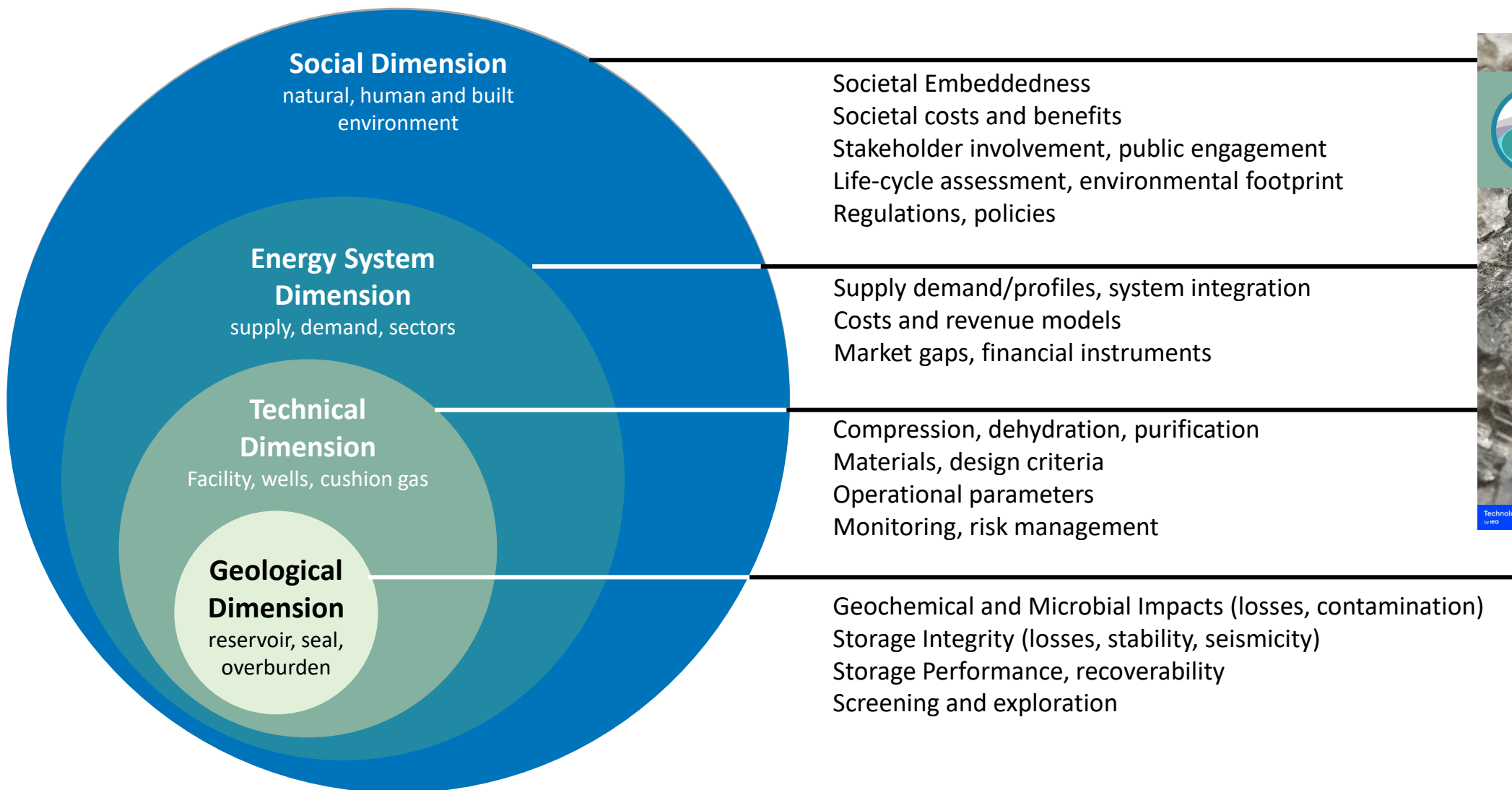
Porous reservoirs:

- Less advanced, pre-demonstration
- Many complexities (flow, recovery, quality)
- Larger capacities (typically 10-20x bigger than a cavern)
- Cushion gas requirements!
- Widespread potential



After: S. Bachu et al. 2007.

Main challenges for Underground Hydrogen Storage



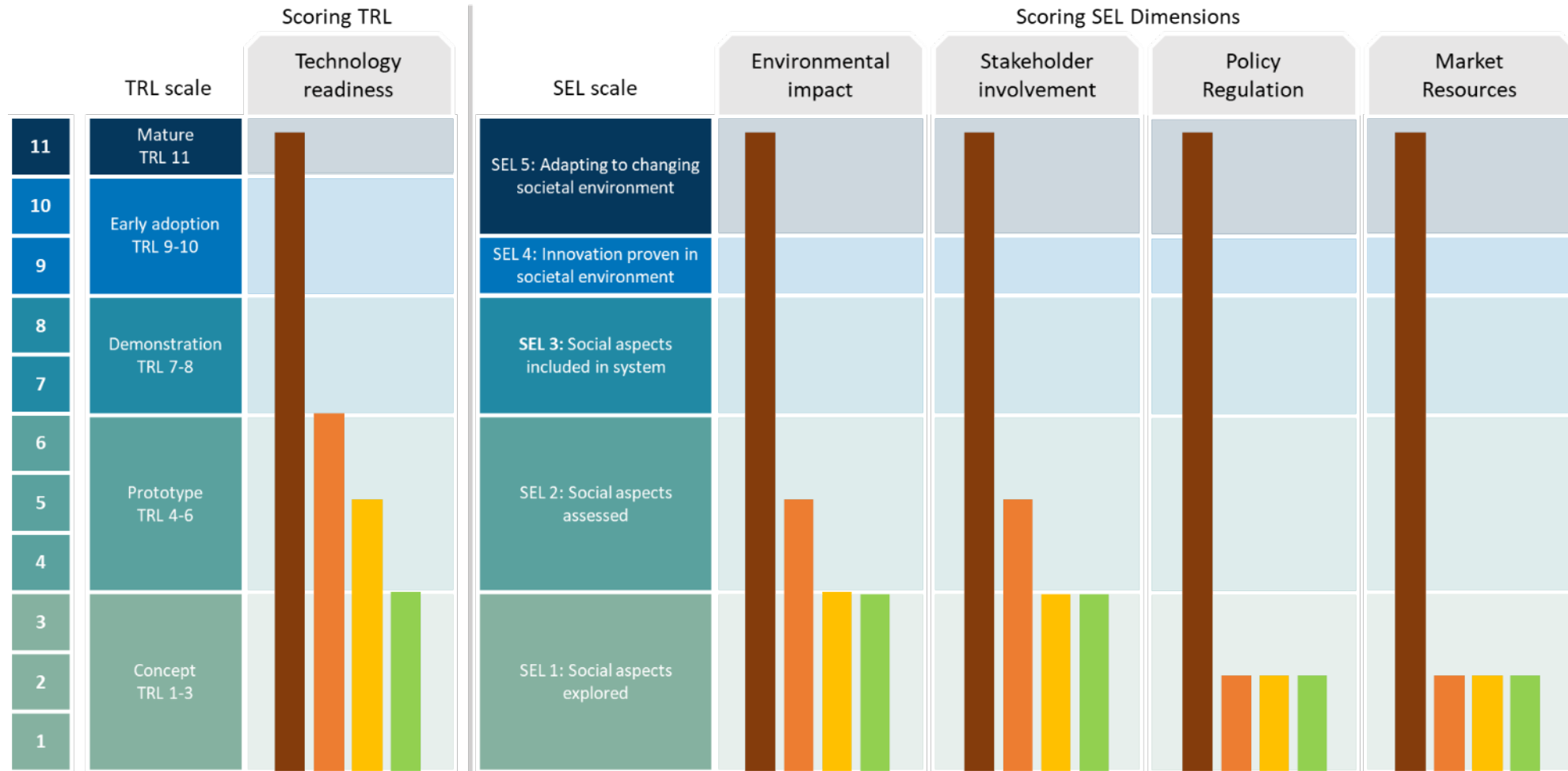
Hydrogen TCP-Task 42 (2023),
“Underground Hydrogen
Storage: Technology Monitor
Report”

Societal Embeddedness

	TRL 1-3	TRL 4-6	TRL 7-8	TRL 9+
	SEL 1: Exploration	SEL 2: Development	SEL 3: Demonstration	SEL 4: Deployment
Dimension 1: impact on the environment	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones
Dimension 2: stakeholder involvement	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones
Dimension 3: policy and regulations	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones
Dimension 4: market and financial resources	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones	Milestones

D. Mendrinos, S. Karytsas, O. Polyzou, C. Karytsas, Å. D. Nordø, K. Midttømme, D. Otto, M. Gross, M. Sprenkeling R. Peuchen T. Geerdink and H. Puts “Understanding societal requirements of CCS projects: application of the Societal Embeddedness Level assessment methodology in four national case studies” *Clean Technologies*, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 893–907, 2022.

M. Sprenkeling T. Geerdink A. Slob and A. Geurts “ Bridging social and technical sciences: introduction of the Societal Embeddedness Level ” *Energies*, vol. 15, no. 17, p. 6252, 2022.



UHS – Salt Caverns
 UHS – Depleted gasfields
 UHS - Aquifers

SEL scoring may differ per country/region

Hydrogen TCP-Task 42 (2023),
 “Underground Hydrogen
 Storage: Technology Monitor
 Report”

UNFC E-axis most critical for progress on injection and geological storage projects. **Societal aspects need to be embedded in early stages of technical conceptualization.**

Hydrogen to play a critical role in the global renewable energy transformation. **Large-scale underground hydrogen storage is an integral component of the hydrogen value chain.**

Technical potential for hydrogen storage is promising and under investigation with long lead times for development (5-10 years). **Uncertain social license, lacking insight in market conditions and an immature regulatory frameworks are a major concerns for timely deployment**

Hydrogen and hydrogen storage are strongly interconnected with other UNFC resources and SDG aspects. **The UNFC framework and UNRMS system provide the tools monitor and manage these interdependencies.**

Thank you!

Serge van Gessel
Chair Working Group for Injection Projects

UNECE

Date 25-28 | 04 | 2023, Geneva



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WEEK 2021

ENABLING SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



UNECE