Workshop BioTheRoS

Collaborative actions to bring novel BIOfuels THErmochemical Routes intO industrial Scale

GREEN HYDROGEN PROJECT

The path towards a Hydrogen Hub in East Med

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Potential uses of Renewable H2

Industrial Processes



Transportation



Energy Storage & Grid Balancing



Blending with Natural Gas



Circular Economy



International Trade & Exports



 Hard-to-abate Industries:

Renewable H₂ can replace fossil fuels in various industrial processes, such as steel and cement production, where high-temperature heat is required

Refineries:

Renewable H₂ has the potential to replace grey H₂ in refineries, especially as the global energy transition towards cleaner and more sustainable sources accelerates

Backup Power:

Hydrogen-powered fuel cells or combustion engines can provide backup power in critical infrastructure Renewable H_2 can power heavy-duty vehicles like trucks,

Heavy-Duty Vehicles:

- vehicles like trucks, buses, and trains, offering long-range capabilities and reduced emissions
- Aviation: e-SAF & other synthetic fuels can be produced using renewable H₂ & captured CO₂, through a process called power-to-liquid (PtL) or power-to-X (PtX)
- Maritime: Renewable
 H₂ is a key feedstock
 in the production of
 chemicals, including
 ammonia, methanol
 which hold potential
 for decarbonizing
 Maritime Transport
- Grid Balancing Services: Renewable Ho can serve as a valuable tool for grid balancing services, helping to address the intermittency and variability of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. It can be produced during times of excess renewable energy generation, addressing the foreseen curtailments and be stored. It can then be converted back to electricity using fuel cells or combustion engines during peak demand or when renewable energy generation is low, helping to balance the electricity grid
- Injection to Natural Gas grid:

Renewable H₂ injection into the natural gas grid involves blending hydrogen, utilizing the existing natural gas infrastructure. This will enable the decarbonization of the gas sector and the increase of energy security. Examples of its usage can be found in the the fossil fuels-based Power Generation (i.e., CCGTs) and in District **Heating applications** (i.e., CHP Units)

- Upcycling through waste valorisation e.g. waste-to-fuels: Using renewable hydrogen to convert waste into synthetic fuels supports the circular economy, reduces waste disposal, and provides a sustainable alternative to fossil fuel-based production methods.
- Hydrogen as a Process Heat Source: Renewable H₂ can be used as a heat source for waste treatment processes, such as pyrolysis and thermal gasification

 Green Hydrogen as an Export Commodity:

Countries with abundant renewable energy resources can produce green hydrogen and export it to regions with limited renewable **energy potential**. This supports energy diversification. reduces dependence on fossil fuel imports, and fosters international cooperation in achieving climate goals

Legend

H₂ derivatives

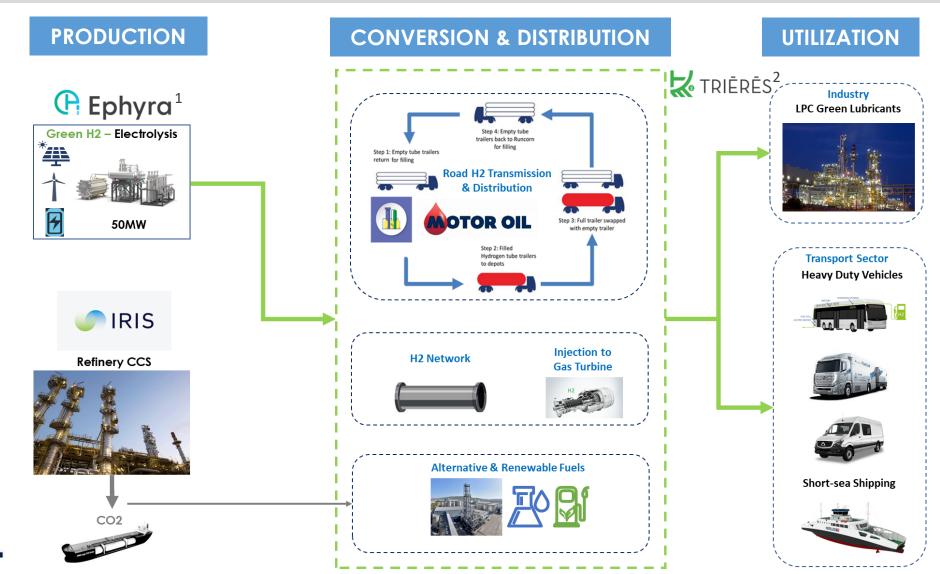


Source: Hellenic Hydrogen 2024



GREEN HYDROGEN PROJECT: The Path Towards a Hydrogen Hub in East Med

Development of flexible, scalable and cost advantaged infrastructure for the production and distribution of Renewable Hydrogen for use in industry and transport



¹ For the 30 MW system ² For 3 trailers

Green Hydrogen Project – A Unique European Project

€ 111.8 mln Subsidy approved EC (SA.E. 1048999)

Scope of Supply

1. Electrolysis Unit 50 MW

(incl. utilities, demin water supply, cooling tower, H2 & O2 purification, connections to refinery, PLC, MCC, MV substation)

- 2. New HV Electrical Substation S-0
- **3.** H2 Tube Trailer Terminal (incl. compressors, loading panels, trailers)
- **4.** H2 Compression & Injection (GT6 injection capability)

TOTAL BUDGET (mln EUR)

146



Project Key Features

- 50 MW Electrolyzer construction to be <u>completed in 2026</u>
- >5000 tons per annum Green Hydrogen Production
- Electrolyzer to be supplied by a 212 MW green industrial PPA
- Among largest electrolyzers currently operating in Europe & largest under construction in Balkans
- Industrial Symbiosis (i.e. O2 utilization, Energy & digital management, waste heat valorization)
- Compressed Hydrogen Loading Terminal to be operational in 2026
- Compressed gas hydrogen transport by 4 tube trailers readily available with ability to reach up to 500 km radius
- Hydrogen Pipeline network at the refinery
- <u>Supplying Industry Hydrogen Refueling Stations</u> & ability for injection to grid, CHP plant or new units (green fuels)



Project's Timeline

- In April 2025 MOH reached FID for an upscale of the Electrolysis system to 50 MW. The additional 20 MW system will be installed and operate at the same time with the 30 MW system.
- For the 50 MW system funding is secured through the projects EPHYRA under the call HORIZON-JTI-CLEANH2-2022-2 and Green Hydrogen Project under Greek RRF State Aid. It is also co-financed by EIB.

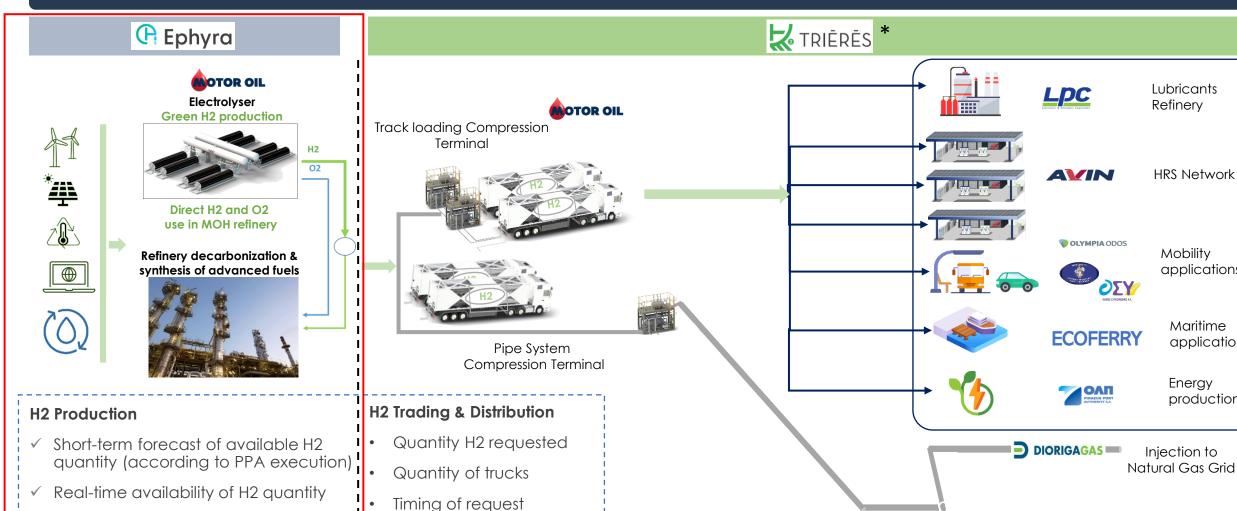






Value chain - From enhanced renewable H2 production to a small-scale valley operations

GREEN H2 PROJECT



Quality of supply

Retail cost to the customer

Cost of production

H2 quality parameters

* The Greek Hydrogen Valley is developed in the framework of the EU project TRIERES co-funded by the Clean Hydrogen Partnership and its members Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research under Grant Agreement No. 101112056.

Mobility

applications

Maritime

Energy

Industrial

applications

applications

production

EPHYRA - Project Summary



SCOPE \triangleright To establish the 1st of its kind **renewable** hydrogen production facility at industrial scale in Southeastern Europe – 30 MW Electrolysis plant (upscaled to 50 MW) within MOH's Corinth refinery. The EZ will enter a commercial operation for at least 2 years to supply H2 to refinery's processes and external end-users

High-level objectives



Develop a detailed technology and integration concept for an innovative AEL electrolyser



Optimize the **synergies** among: H2 production - use - complementary supply & valorisation streams



Develop a digital twin, controls and automation of the H2 plant and its (symbiotic) environment



Set up and operate the integrated H2 production plant and complementary supply and valorisation streams (local circular H2 economy), including standardization and safety aspects

Duration June 2023 – May 2028 (**5 Years**)





Consortium and main roles in the project

10 Beneficiaries1 Associated Partner

6 Countries



Coordinator / Electrolyser Operator



Beneficiary / ORC technology



Beneficiary / Modeling, optimization, digital twin



Associated Partner / Process modelling, digital twin, Real-time digital operation support



Beneficiary / ORC technology assessment



Beneficiary / Digital twin of electrical network



Beneficiary / Transport piping (RTP)



Beneficiary / Communication, dissemination



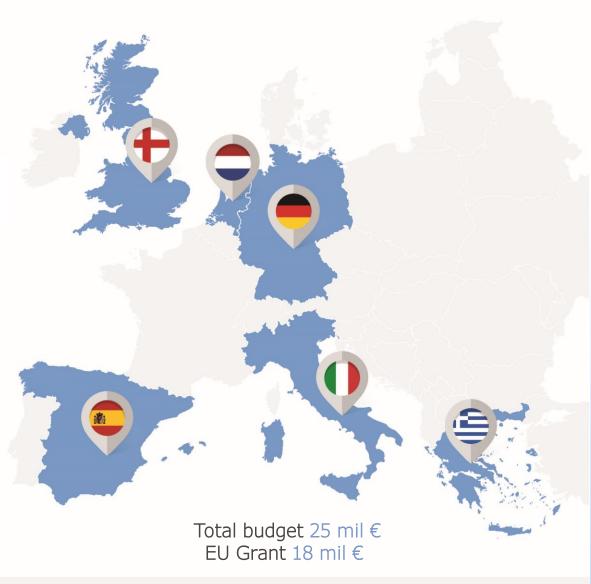
Beneficiary / Technology assessment, lab scale plasma technology experiments for WWT processing, Modeling, optimization, digital twin



Beneficiary / Life Cycle & Cost Benefit Analysis



Beneficiary / Emission monitoring & GHG footprint







Innovations



- Large-scale (5-10 MW stacks), pressurized (20 barg) systems with next generation electrode technology to optimize performance, cost, footprint and dynamic response
- 2. Usage of Co-product Oxygen at the refinery (e.g. Claus units)
- Usage of waste heat for energy generation via an Organic Rankine Cycle machine
- 4. Usage of non-fresh Water (desalination) and assessment of a novel method of reject water re-use via lab-scale plasma wastewater treatment
- Optimal design of large-scale industrial electrical grids & energy management concept
- 6. Digital process twin development
- 7. **Transport piping** concept via use of Reinforced Thermoplastic Pipes (RTP)



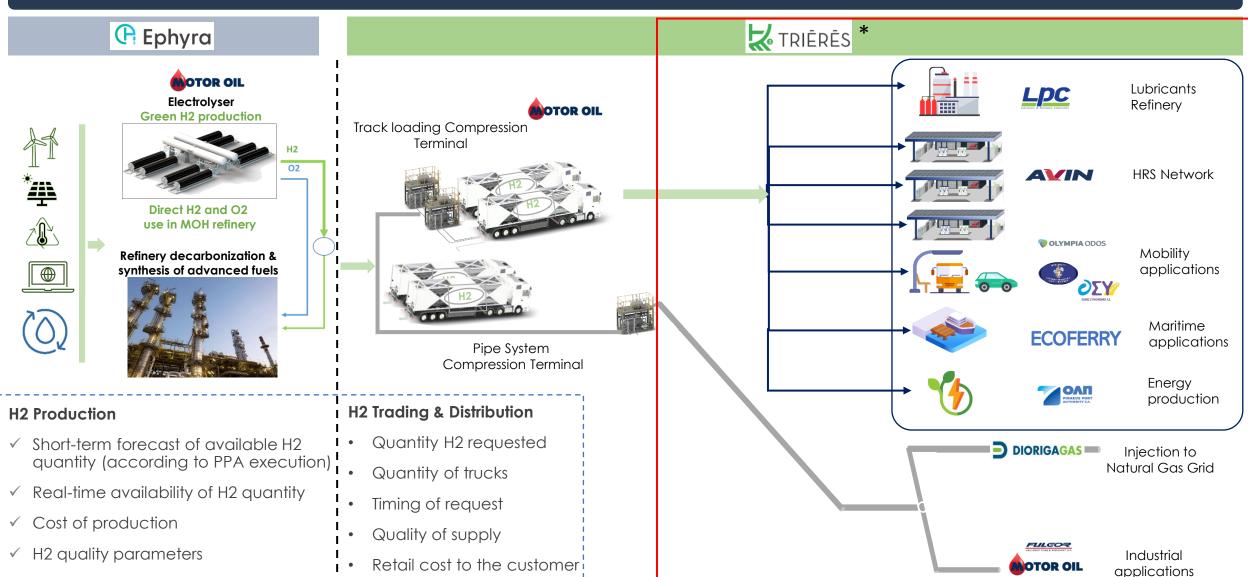






Value chain - From enhanced renewable H2 production to a small-scale valley operations

GREEN H2 PROJECT



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The project in a nutshell

5Countries

2,410

Tons of renewable H₂ supplied per year

58 Months5 years

July 2023 - April 2028

26Partners

9,880

Tons/year CO₂ removed from industry & mobility via fuel substitution with renewable H₂

8 mil €

Total EU grant































































Versatility in end-use applications



Industry





Road mobility





Energy





Maritime mobility





Public authorities





Other Valleys



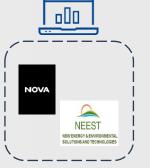




Research



DT & Business models



Industry:

 Consumption of renewable hydrogen by Motor Oil Hellas refinery in Ag. Theodoroi and the lubricant refinery of LPC in Aspropyrgos during TRIĒRĒS project, aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from their production processes.

Road Mobility:

- Up to three (3) urban buses operated within the metropolitan area of Athens.
- One (1) light hydrogen-powered vehicle used for day-to-day operations along the TEN-T network.
- One (1) **passenger car** operated by the Municipality of Loutraki– Perachora Ag. Theodoroi.

Maritime Mobility:

 One (1) short sea ferry vessel retrofitted with a 200kW FC system.

Energy:

One (1) small-scale clean energy production unit (100 kWe FC-APU) to produce electricity via green hydrogen at the Port of Piraeus.

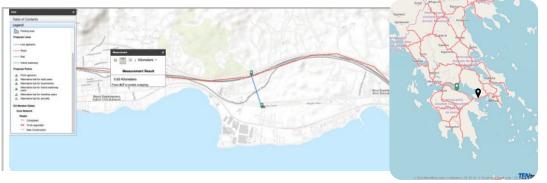




REA / REAH3 – Hydrogen Refueling Stations



- REA Construction of a HRS for passenger, light-duty and especially long-haul heavy-duty vehicles in Agioi Theodoroi (Corinth, Peloponnese, Greece)
- REAH3 Construction of a HRS for public transport buses in a bus depot (Attika, Greece)
- The 1st Hydrogen Refueling Station (HRS) REA will be installed inside a new service station of AVIN OIL (AVIN) located near the central TEN-T road network in the area of Ag. Theodoroi, Corinth, Greece
- It serves as a gateway and local hub to the south part of Orient/East Med corridor



REA 1st HRS Ag. Theodoroi - Operational in Q1 2025



Source: EPHYRA Electrolyzer by MOH in Ag. Theodoroi Refinery

Mass flow (compressor): 65 kg/hour minimum

Service Capacity: Trucks, Buses, Cars

Pressure Levels: 350 bar and 700 bar





^{*} REA project is funded from the Connecting Europe Facility programme under Grant Agreement No. 101079451.

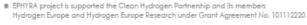
REAH3 project is funded from the Connecting Europe Facility programme under Grant Agreement No. 101165972.



Synergies of EU co-funded projects

passenger car

CORINTHOS



- TRIERES project is supported the Clean Hydrogen Partnership and its members Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research under Grant Agreement No. 101112056
- IRIS project receives funding from the European Innovation Fund programme under Grant Agreement No. 101133015
- REA project has received funding from the Connecting Europe Facilit Transport programme under Grant Agreement No. 101079451
- REAH3 project has received funding from the Connecting Europe Facility Transport programme under Granta Agreement No 101165972



Disclaimers for EC funding:

Supply H, to Lubricants' Refinery

REAH3 1 Hydrogen Refueling Station (HRS) for public transport means buses in Attika

AVIN

Safe reliable transport to end users by Coral Gas

SALAMINA

3 FC EV Buses

ATHENS

PORT OF PIRAEUS

Safe reliable transport

to end users by Coral Gas

Hydrogen Project (expansion

Renewable H, Production

(P Ephyra

AKRATA







Circular Economy & industrial symbiosis

+ Green

to 50 MW)



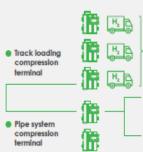








Renewable H, Logistics



3 Tube trailers

DIORIGA GAS Injection to Natural Gas Grid

FULGOR Physical pipeline MOH-FULGOR



AVIN REA

1 Hydrogen Refueling Station (HRS) for passenger cars, light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles



1 FC EV passenger car

> 1 short-sea ferry vessel, 200kW FC



1 FC APU 100kWe to produce clean electricity via green hydrogen

Key take-aways



- Green Hydrogen project develops a 50 MW industrial hydrogen production facility using renewable energy along with supporting infrastructure for its distribution.
- EPHYRA, co-funds the electrolysis system and promotes circular economy principles, like valorizing waste heat.
- TRIĒRĒS, creating a small-scale hydrogen valley, linking renewable hydrogen production with diverse endusers and centered on Motor Oil's Agioi Theodoroi refinery, fostering pilot projects, and collaborating with pioneer EU valleys in Netherlands and Austria and emerging hydrogen economies of Cyprus and Egypt.
- Renewable Hydrogen (RH2) will be used directly as fuel and as feedstock to produce hydrogen derivatives contributing to the decarbonization of hard-to-abate industries and transport sector.
- 5,160 tpa of renewable hydrogen produced within the Green Hydrogen project
- Scope-1 and scope-3 emission avoidance of the Green Hydrogen Project of Motor Oil:









- o **48,710 tpa** of CO2 (scope-1), if it was assumed that RH2 would substitute hydrogen produced from the SMR process¹.
- o **3,771 tpa** of CO2 avoidance (scope-1) from natural gas replacement in the gas turbine at the Refinery.
- o **39,894 tpa** of CO2 scope 3 emission savings via fuel substitution (with hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives), amounting to ~**797,880** tons of CO2 emission savings over the Project's lifetime.

Commission approves €111.7 million Greek State aid measure under the Recovery

and Resilience Facility to support Motor Oil Hellas to produce renewable hydrogen

The European Commission has approved, under EU State aid rules, a €111.7 million Greek measure to support **Motor Oil Hellas**, a Greek refinery company, to produce renewable hydrogen. The measure will contribute to the decarbonization of the mobility and industrial sectors and will help kick-start the hydrogen market in Greece. The measure will be fully funded through the Recovery and Resilience Facility ('RRF'), following the Commission's positive assessment of Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan, and its adoption by the Council.

The measure will support Motor Oil Hellas in the implementation of its "Green Hydrogen" project. The project concerns the **installation of an electrolyser** with a target capacity of 50 MW, which will operate with **energy from renewable sources**. The renewable hydrogen will be used for different purposes, such as for mobility and other industrial applications (e.g. the production of sustainable fuels). The aid will take the form of a **direct grant**.

The Commission assessed the measure under EU State aid rules, in particular Article 107(3)(c) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, which enables Member States to support the development of certain economic activities under certain conditions, and the 2022 Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy ('CEEAG'). The Commission found that the measure is **necessary and appropriate** to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the production and supply of renewable hydrogen, in line with the objectives of the REPowerEU Plan. The Commission also found that the measure is **proportionate**, as: (i) the aid is limited to the minimum necessary, (ii) a claw-back mechanism will be triggered in case the project renders higher profits than foreseen, and (iii) it has a limited impact on competition and trade between Member States. On this basis, the Commission approved the Greek measure under EU State aid rules.

The non-confidential version of the decision will be made available under the number SA.104899 in the State aid register on the Commission's competition website once any confidentiality issues have been resolved.

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