

Renewable Hydrogen Target stakeholder feedback template

Submission from [Jayden Ramsey, Director, 9 Tech Solutions Pty Ltd]

This template has been developed to enable stakeholders to provide feedback on the questions posed in the Renewable Hydrogen Target consultation paper.

Energy Policy WA encourage stakeholders to use this template. If you wish to provide additional feedback outside the template, wherever possible please reference the relevant question/section to which your feedback relates.

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		<p>a pumped hydro installation or big battery-, ensuring the cost of potentially unfinancial large hydrogen projects with no offtake for the hydrogen are not pursued at expense to better alternatives should they exist. Otherwise, it will be exploited as a means to simply use the SWIS as a dumping ground for unwanted hydrogen from obscenely/questionably large hydrogen projects of which presumably the proponents of said projects would still want commercial returns.</p> <p>Thirdly, an objective should be to ensure that the injection of hydrogen has no significant cost increase for electricity users. WA already has the highest inflation level in the country and the country as a whole may be susceptible to global recession should it occur.</p>
2	<p>How might other uses of renewable hydrogen be accommodated under a Renewable Hydrogen Target certificate scheme? How might Government otherwise support and/or encourage other use cases for hydrogen?</p>	<p>To encourage greater use of hydrogen for particularly diesel</p>

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		<p>until such time as an economy of scale is established that the HEPP is no longer required for price parity.</p> <p>Whether the costs are deployed presumably in a similar manner as they would for the proposed RHT on electricity generation or through fuel stations/diesel offtakes is up to the Government to determine. It would have greater impact on emissions reduction as the hydrogen used in transport would be used to displace diesel in applications where there is no better alternative unlike the case with the current RHT where pumped hydro and big batteries are by-and-large a suitable alternative.</p> <p>This would have to only apply to transport-hydrogen and only for non-road going vehicles.</p>
Considering hydrogen		
3	<p>What role do you believe renewable hydrogen can play in the decarbonisation of electricity generation? To what extent will a Renewable Hydrogen Target for electricity generation in the SWIS assist in achieving the decarbonisation objectives of the State Government?</p>	<p>I believe hydrogen has a minimal role to play in providing the decarbonising of electricity generation (<i>as far as electricity generation from hydrogen is concerned</i>). Outside of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hydrogen genset use or; - heavy vehicle transport or; - applications where pumped hydro or big batteries are not cheaper in the long run or; - a connection to said resources is not available or; - unless there is a national security/military strategic reason; <p>hydrogen should</p>

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		<p>stated that the hydrogen was going to be bought-in (realistically via pipeline), It was stated to operate as a peaking plant, the problem being the hydrogen would be generated ~6hrs prior to consumption (again requiring storage). with no mention of <i>what price</i>, it was to be purchased at.</p> <p>Another consideration the WA state Government should have would be to assess what price cap for hydrogen supplied and subsequently burnt for P2H2P there will be. Considering there are only a few players in the large-scale hydrogen project space, there is risk for potential collusion on set price amongst project proponents should a guaranteed off-take for electricity be legislated. This potentially opens pandoras box for what can be considered a guaranteed offtake for potentially deliberately uneconomically designed large scale H₂ projects and incentivise proponents of said projects -of which the RHT largely benefits- to not at all consider the long-term, standalone viability of the projects without the target. This is of course speculative, but a contingent clause to limit feed-in price</p>

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		<p>This is potentially a way for companies in industries directly or indirectly eligible under the EITE to become the ones to pursue the hydrogen generation and not incur the added costs for electricity. The companies' related body corporates that apply to become certified hydrogen-based electricity generators should be made exempt from any EITE eligibility when consuming grid-based power for purposes outside of hydrogen production as well as other large companies that do not apply to become certified producers. This would set a precedent that if large corporations are not prepared to foot the cost of hydrogen generated electricity that neither should the working class of WA have to accept an increased wholesale price increase that will realistically get passed on to their power bills.</p>
Non-renewable hydrogen		
Renewable fuels		
10	<p>Should the Renewable Hydrogen Target for electricity generation consider alternative renewable fuels as eligible for the creation of Renewable Hydrogen Electricity Generation Certificate? Why or why not?</p>	<p>No, the purpose of the RHT is specific to reducing electrolyser and associated hydrogen infrastructure costs. There are applications where hydrogen has no alternative largely, chemical feed stocks and high-power applications. To 'chew' into the targets with alternative fuels will not achieve increased emissions reduction of the burnt fuel because there</p>

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18	In the short (<5 years), medium (5-15 years) and long (15+ years) term, where do you expect the cost of production of renewable hydrogen to move from the estimated levels of today? What do you expect to be the drivers of this change?	Drivers of cost mitigation may come from the deployment from a RHT based off standardisation & increased electrolyser sales. However, large cost reductions are likely to occur from transport-oriented fuel cell deployments which largely share the same componentry as electrolysers; simply operating in reverse. In the short term, the cost of hydrogen is hardly likely to move much until such time a commercial business model is established for hydrogen, with or without a mandated price on carbon.

Hydrogen demand and electrolyser capacity

19	To what extent do you believe the above scenarios are reasonable and achievable? Please explain your answer with reference to your previous answers regarding the objectives of the scheme.	The rates required do not coincide with the task and number of projects deliverable in that time frame. A 1% target may be achievable but it is difficult to say without greater study,
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