



Poor round-trip efficiency for producing hydrogen from electrolysis and later using that hydrogen to generate electricity.

- There is no evidence this would be lower cost than, or even competitive with, other commercially available storage options such as batteries, gravity storage (pumped hydro, vertical shaft or other), compressed air, thermal storage, etc.
- It is likely to be an extremely inefficient use of renewable electricity, which we already need to build a large amount of in order to decarbonise our existing and expected electricity consumption.
- There are concerns around safety and leakage of high volume hydrogen storage.

Hydrogen is a critical element in the decarbonisation of other hard-

- would likely make it more financially viable.
- would likely result in hydrogen competing with carbon-intensive peaking generation.
- would minimise the amount of green hydrogen redirected away from decarbonising hard-to-abate industries for this purpose.

There must be a clear end-date for the Hydrogen Target such that it does not extend beyond the period of time required to achieve the objective of supporting the early-stage development of a local green hydrogen industry.

We suggest that instead of the SWIS, it may be more suitable to introduce such a target in the North-West Interconnected System (Pilbara region).

- There should be a review into the suitability of such a target in the NWIS, before it is implemented anywhere in the State.
- This grid primarily services large industrial users, and as such is a significantly less regressive funding model for supporting the green hydrogen industry.
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