

FutureGrid

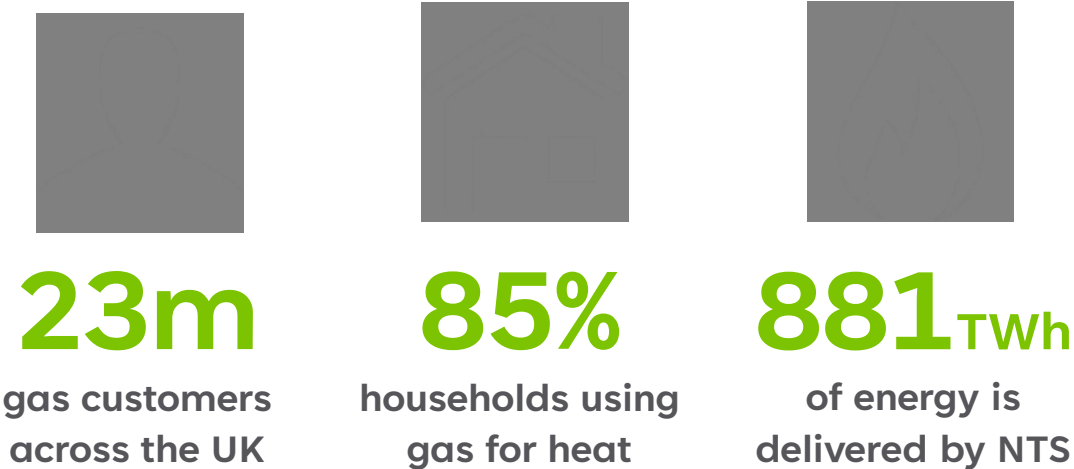
IPLOCA

25th April 2024



The National Transmission System (NTS)

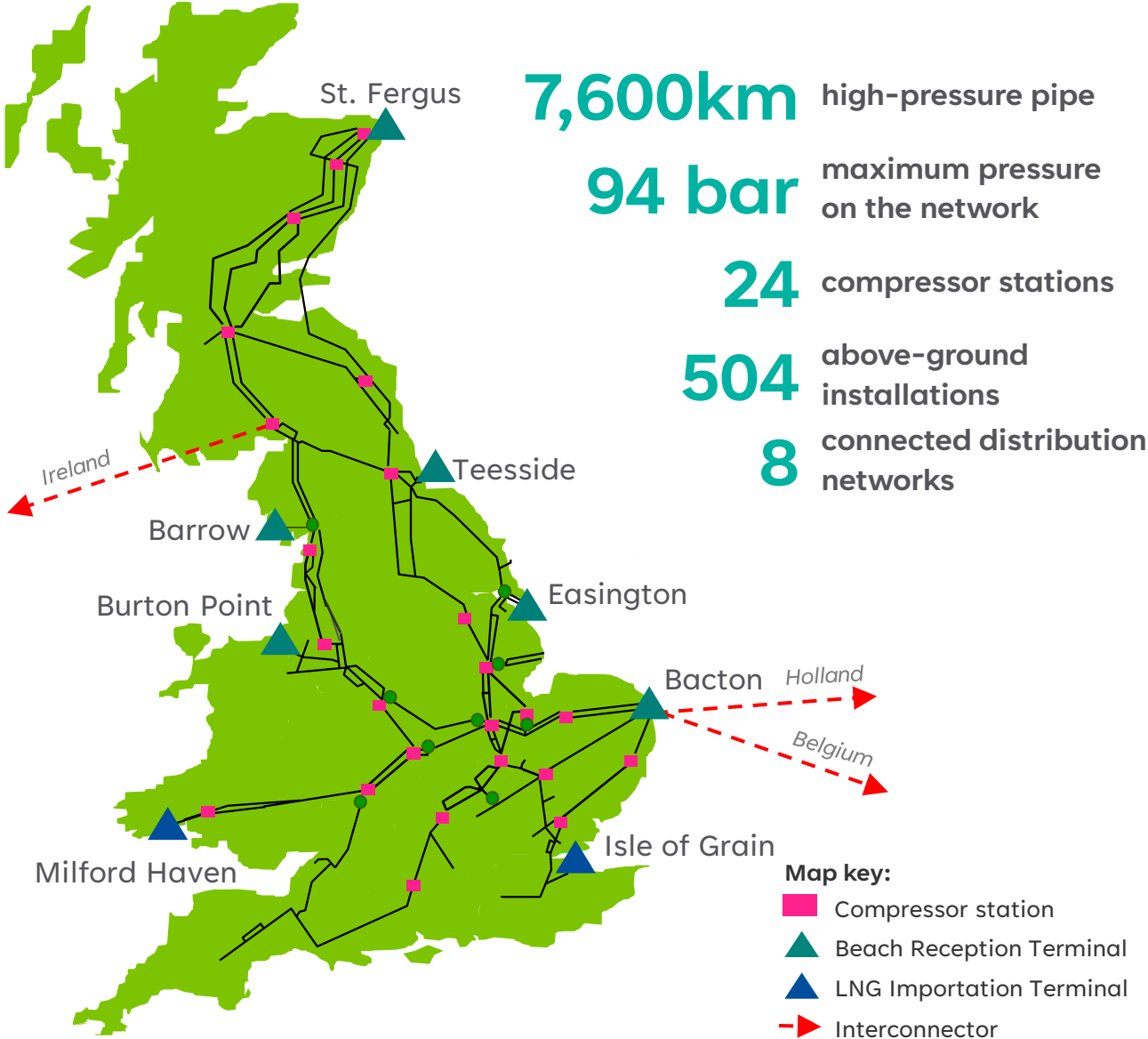
The role of gas:



UK gas demand:



National Gas Transmission





Greening Natural Gas
Renewable Bio-gas or synthetic fuels for hard to electrify options could be used in the transition



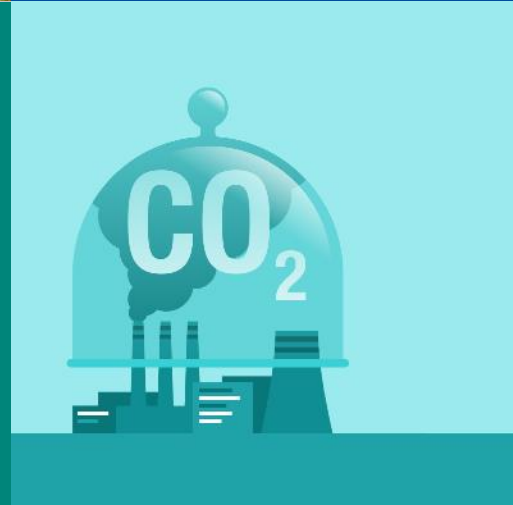
CCUS
Alongside the use of Natural Gas and its derivatives this could enable us to be Net Zero



Continued Use of Natural Gas
Some users in the UK are hard to electrify, natural gas with carbon capture could support



Hydrogen
Green and Blue hydrogen along with Pink, Yellow etc... will have a role in the future decarbonisation

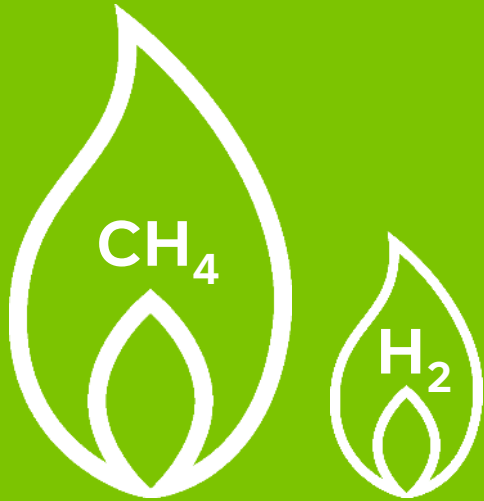


Electrification
Power generation using gas (natural gas or hydrogen) is required to fill the gap when renewables are not available

Net Zero Opportunities for the NTS

Pathways to Net Zero are expected to require a combination of approaches and technologies

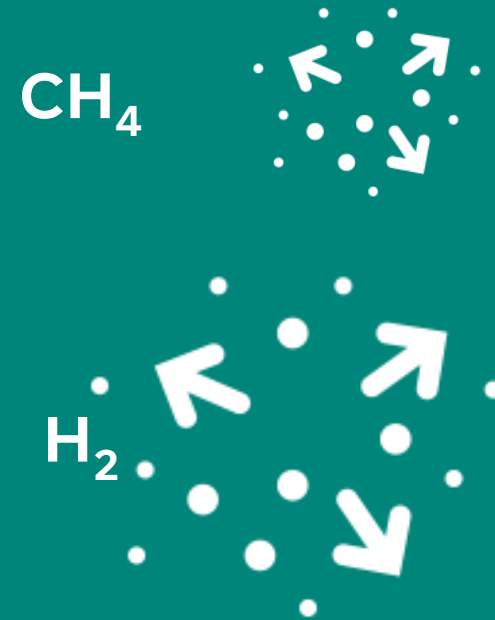
Hydrogen as a fuel



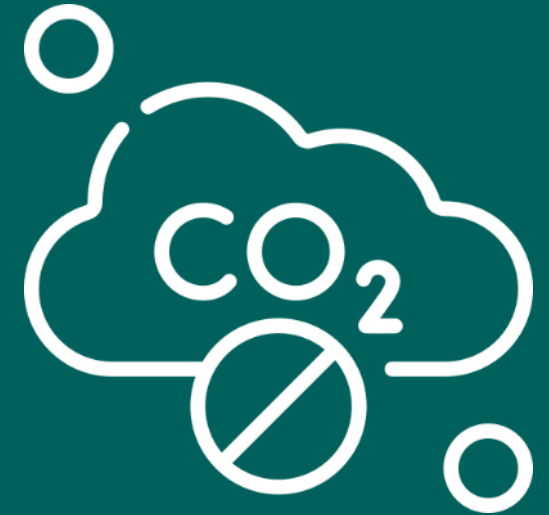
Hydrogen has
1/3 of the
energy density
of methane



Hydrogen can be
burned like
methane and used
in homes



Hydrogen
disperses more
quickly than
methane



Hydrogen is a
cleaner fuel and
doesn't emit CO₂
like methane

Hydrogen applications

Industry




Power



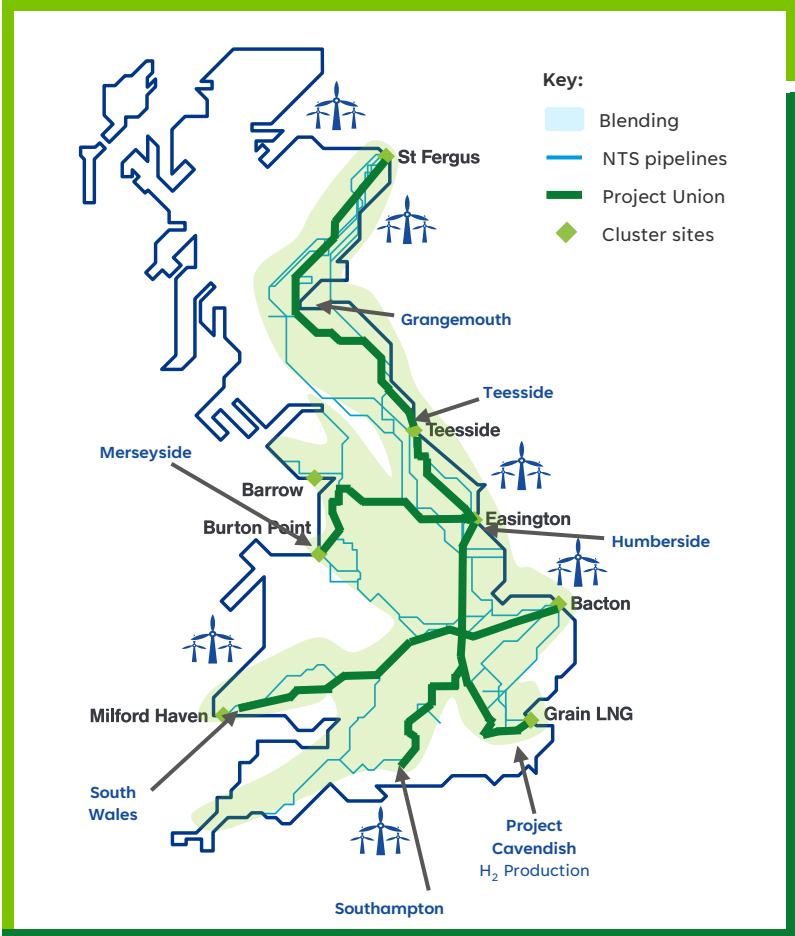
Transport



Heat



Dual Pathway to a hydrogen NTS: hydrogen blending and rollout of 100% hydrogen pipelines



Rollout of blending across the NTS

Strategic rollout of 100% pipeline connections

Delivering a **Dual Pathway** to transitioning the NTS to hydrogen:

- In 2024/5 low level hydrogen blending on will be facilitated on the transmission network
- From 2025 onwards blending could extend and increase up to 20% - more if debinding technology can be proven.
- In 2028/9 Project Union will deliver the first phases of 100% hydrogen transmission pipeline between the northern clusters
- By 2033 Project Union will have delivered a circa 2000km hydrogen backbone joining key production and use clusters
- Asset conversion continues to 2045 to deliver a complete 100% hydrogen network.

Net Zero 2050

Levelling up, Job Creation

Global Leader in Green Innovation

Providing flexibility and optionality

ProjectUnion

Project Union will connect, enable net zero and empower a UK hydrogen economy, by creating a hydrogen 'backbone' for the UK by the 2030s.



~2,500km hydrogen transmission network



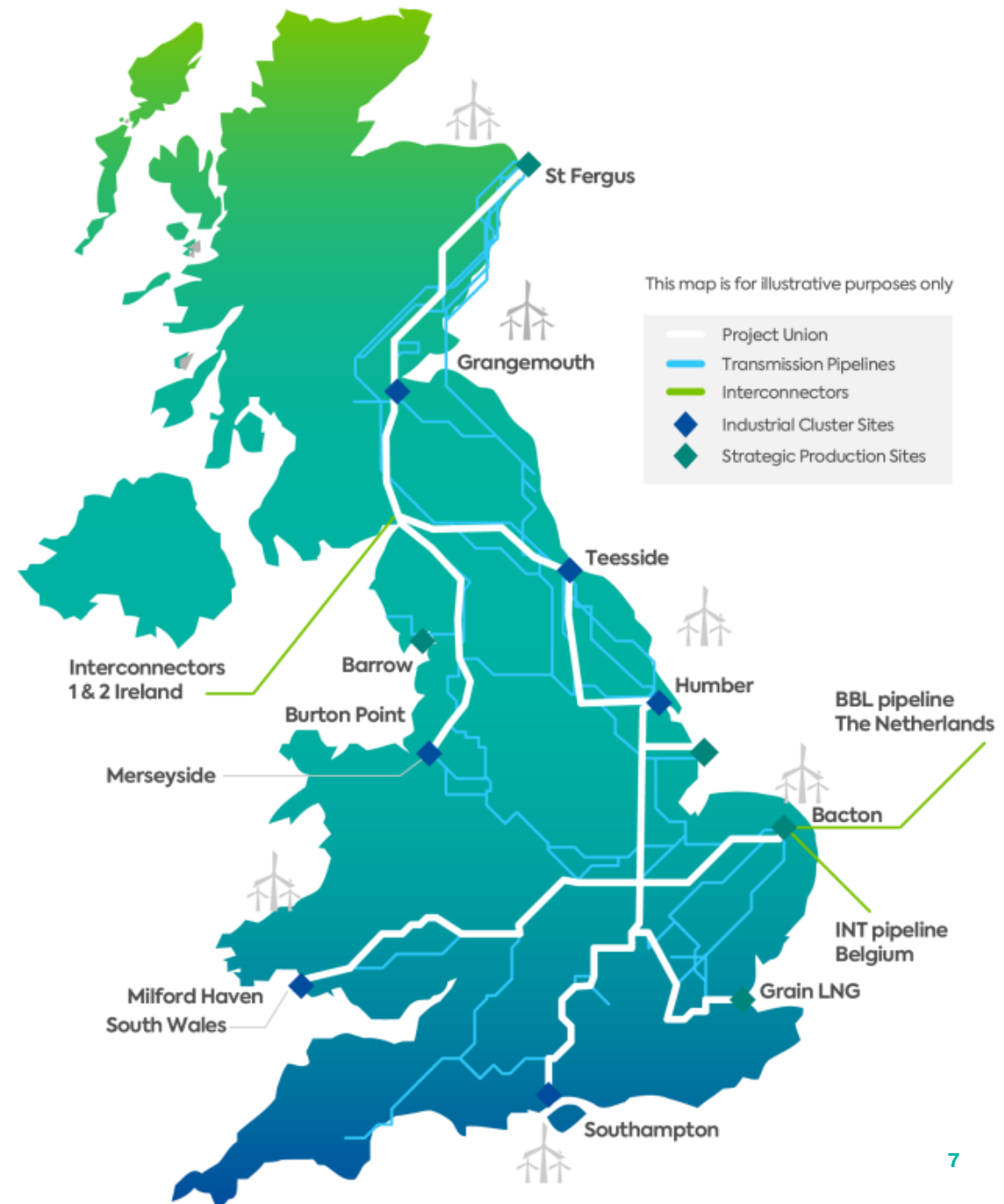
Connect cross GB supply, demand and strategic storage sites



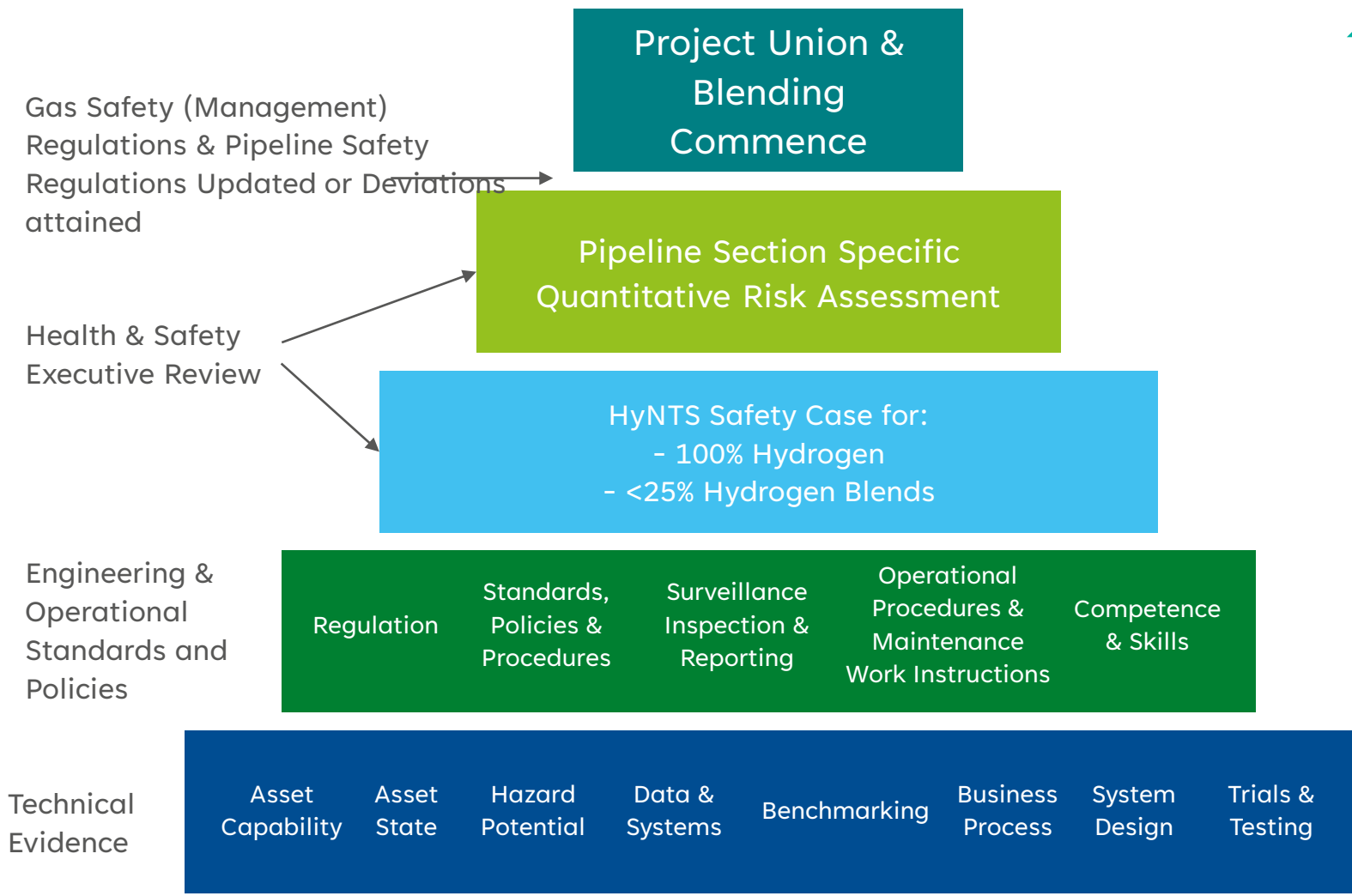
Use existing infrastructure



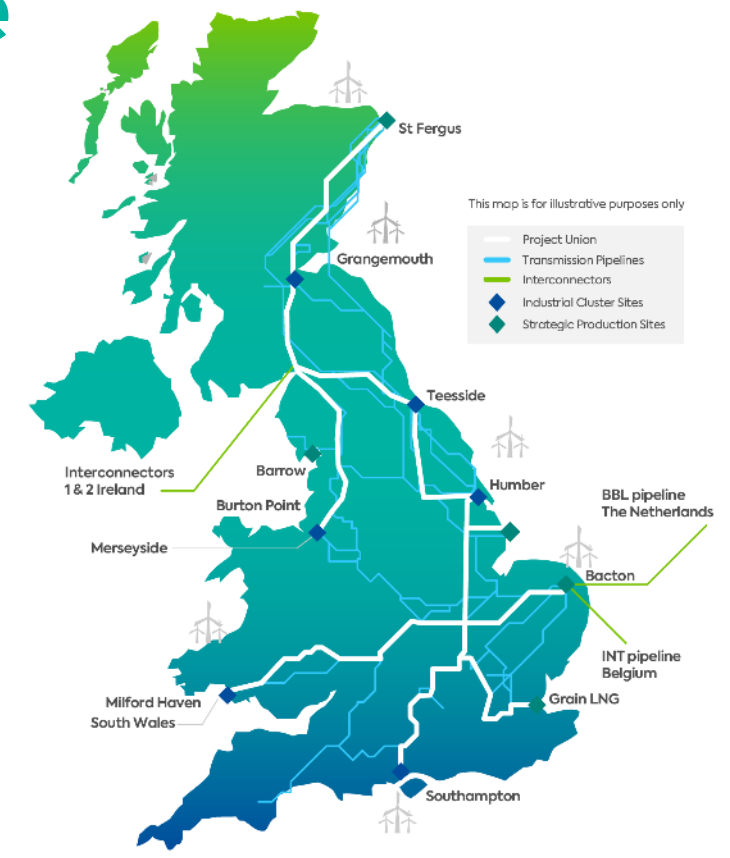
Enable early and affordable market growth of a low carbon hydrogen economy



Getting to the Hydrogen Safety Case



BUILDING EVIDENCE

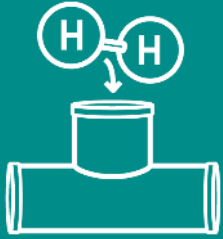


HyNTS
FutureGrid

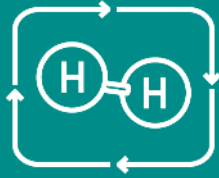
HyNTS
Innovation Programme

FutureGrid

A high-pressure hydrogen test facility using decommissioned transmission assets, to demonstrate the National Transmission System (NTS) can transport hydrogen safely and reliably.



Standalone hydrogen Tests
Standalone hydrogen test modules are operating alongside the main test facility, to provide key data required to feed into the main facility.



Offline hydrogen test facility
A representative range of NTS assets of different types, sizes, and material grades have been supplied from decommissioned assets to build the test facility.

Four key hydrogen concentrations are being tested:

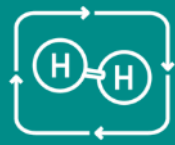
2%
hydrogen gas

5%
hydrogen gas

20%
hydrogen gas

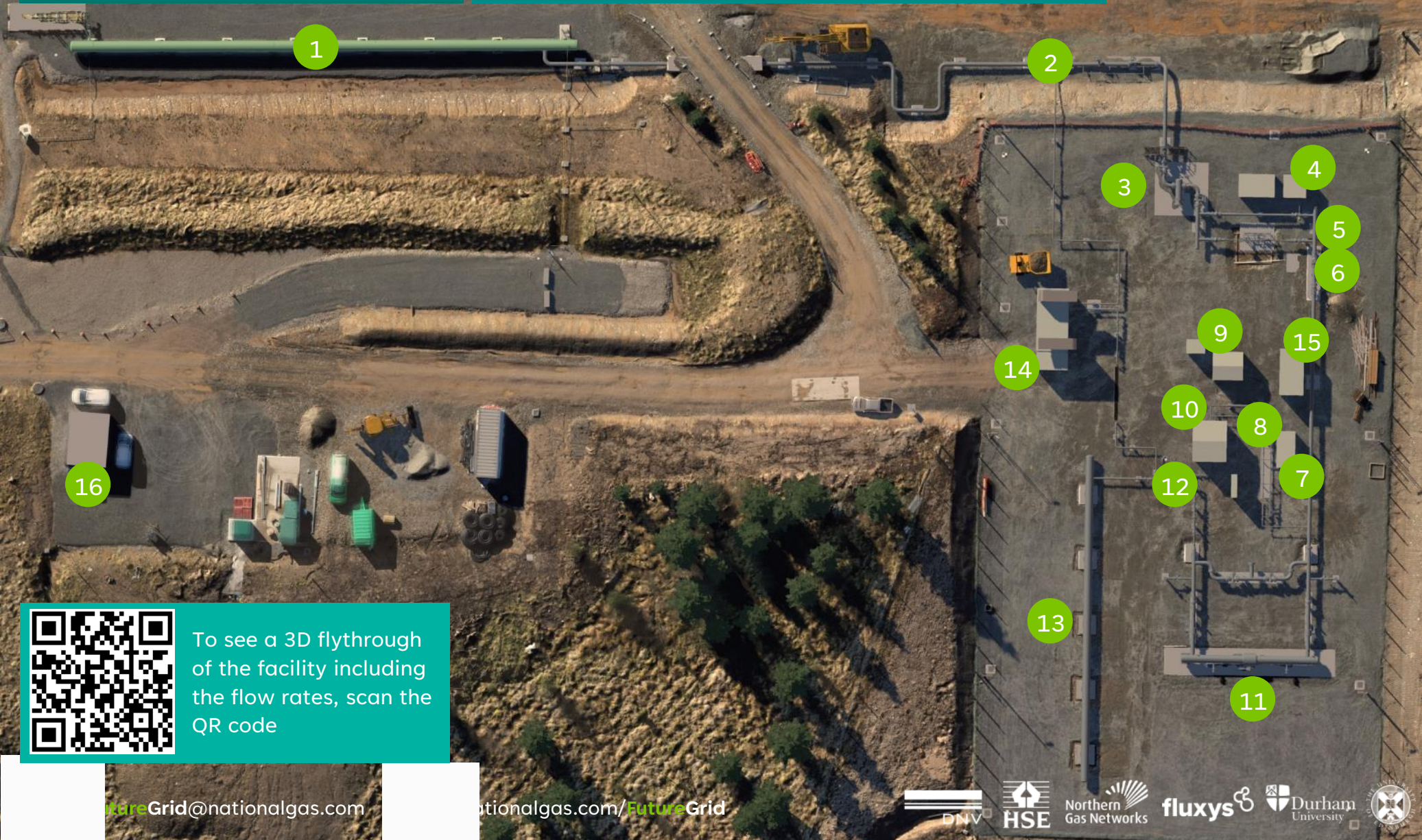
100%
hydrogen gas





Offline hydrogen test facility

A representative range of NTS assets of different types, sizes, and material grades have been supplied from decommissioned assets to build the test facility.



- 1 High pressure storage
- 2 Ball valve arrangement
- 3 Filter
- 4 Ultrasonic meter
- 5 Flow control valve
- 6 Non-return valve
- 7 Filter skid
- 8 Orifice plate meter
- 9 Boiler house & heat exchanger
- 10 Regulator skid
- 11 Pipeline isolation valve
- 12 Flow control valve
- 13 Low pressure storage
- 14 Recompression unit
- 15 Data centre
- 16 Control room

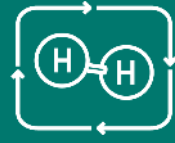


To see a 3D flythrough of the facility including the flow rates, scan the QR code

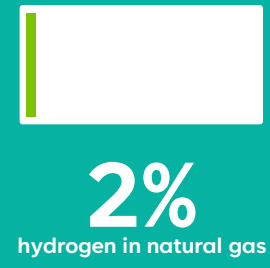
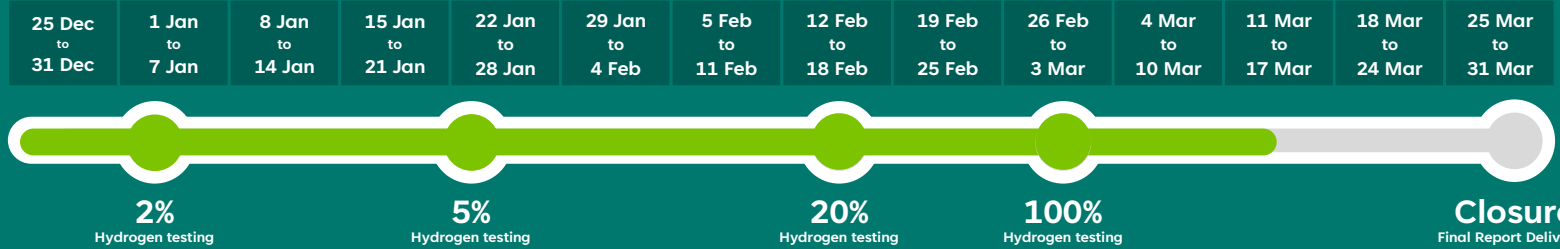
FutureGrid

Phase 1 Facility

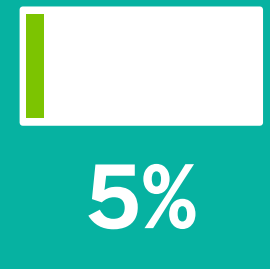
Testing Timeline



Offline test facility



- Initial Observations**
- No differences observed during testing operations.
 - Initial data review does not identify any deviation from 100% NG baseline.
 - More thorough review of asset performance data being carried out to confirm.



- Initial Observations**
- No differences observed during testing operations.
 - Initial data review does not identify any deviation from 100% NG baseline and 2% H₂.
 - More thorough review of asset performance data being carried out to confirm.



- Initial Observations**
- No differences observed during testing operations.
 - Initial data review does not identify any deviation from 100% NG baseline and 2/5% H₂.
 - More thorough review of asset performance data being carried out to confirm.

FutureGrid



Standalone hydrogen Tests

Standalone hydrogen test modules will operate alongside the main test facility, to provide key data required to feed into the main facility.



Material permeation testing

These tests are seeking to determine the rate at which hydrogen permeates through the pipe wall in a pressurised hydrogen environment.



Pipe coating and CP testing

This is the assessment of hydrogen impact on external pipe coatings as well as the cathodic protection system to identify any issues.



Flange testing

These tests will assess the effect of hydrogen on RF and RTJ flanged joints.



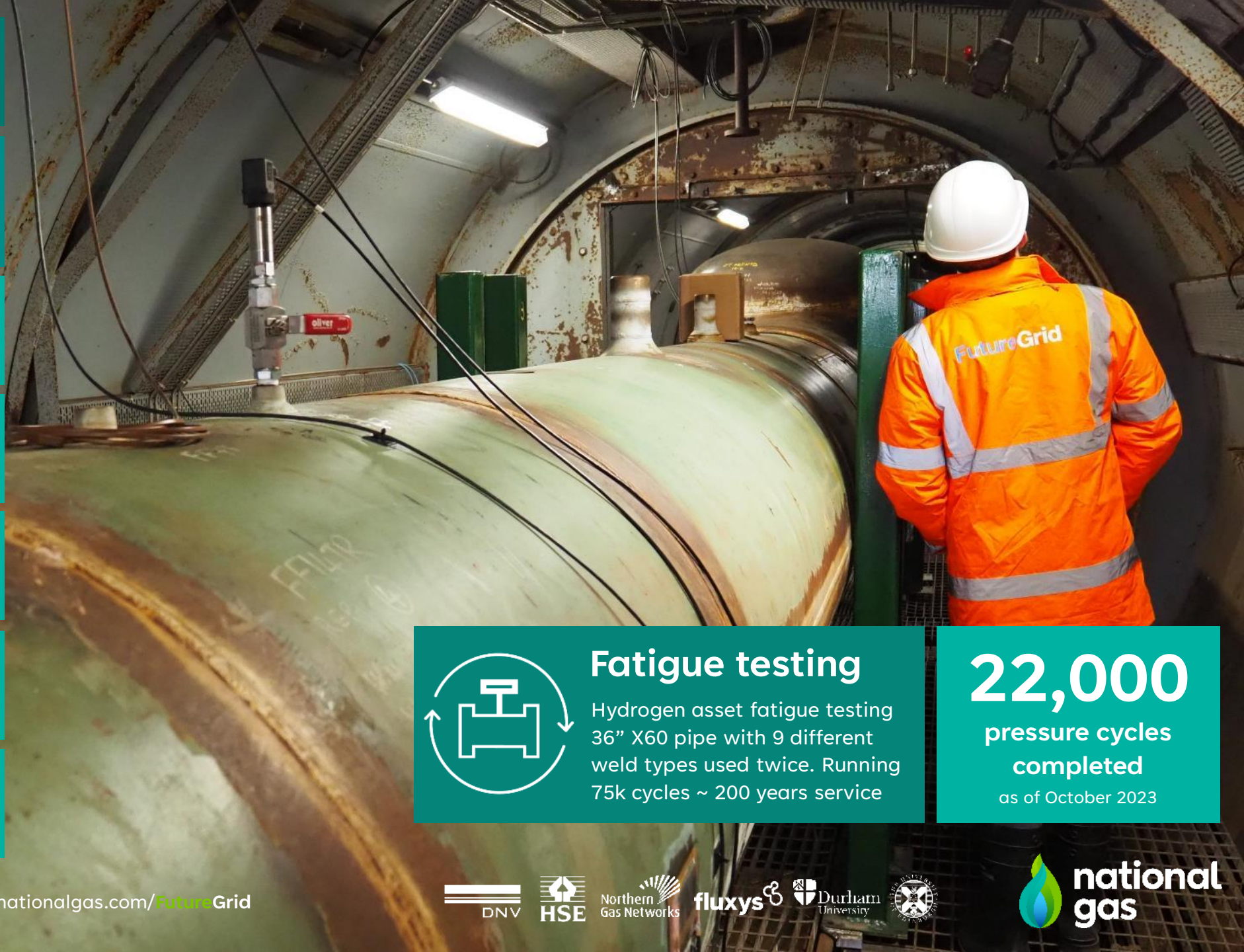
Asset leak testing

Hydrogen is more prone to leaking than natural gas. These tests will help determine the leakage rates and mitigations required.



Rupture testing

Investigating overpressures caused by delayed ignition of ruptures on a buried line containing 100% hydrogen.



Fatigue testing

Hydrogen asset fatigue testing 36" X60 pipe with 9 different weld types used twice. Running 75k cycles ~ 200 years service

22,000

pressure cycles
completed

as of October 2023

FutureGrid safety & risk management

There is a fundamental difference between how natural gas and hydrogen behaves. We must be able to understand the impacts of different concentrations of hydrogen and develop our safety standards



Procedure Review

Categorisation of NG procedures as high, medium, low impact with a report detailing the methodology findings and next steps for each.



Hazard Assessment of the Transmission System (HATS)

Assess impact of hydrogen on MAPD. Provide an updated HATS for the NTS pipelines, based on the network transporting hydrogen instead of Natural Gas.



Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)

Record and update the Hazard Assessment Methodology Manual (HAMM) where deviations are required for assets transporting Hydrogen.



Hazardous Area Impact

Hazardous Area Drawings will be produced for each asset type at 20% & 100% hydrogen and compared to existing Natural Gas drawings. IGEM also working on SR/25 update for hydrogen.



Overpressure Risk (OR)

Identify whether the existing methodology can be adapted for 100% hydrogen. If needed, develop an appropriate methodology for risk analysis and emergency planning purposes.



National Gas Transmission (NGT) Safety Case

Assess and update the NGGT safety case (policies, procedures and work instructions) depending on the impact of hydrogen. Review will involve SMEs.

FutureGrid

Spadeadam Facility

A global-first,
world-class facility

HyNTS
FutureGrid
Compression

Refuelling
Station

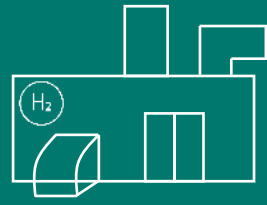
HyNTS
FutureGrid
Deblending

HyNTS
FutureGrid
Phase 1 Facility



FutureGrid

Compression



FutureGrid Compression provides a technical demonstration of hydrogen compression up to 100% hydrogen and will create a strategy for the transition of the UK NTS compression fleet to hydrogen.



This project will develop evidence that our existing compressor fleet can be modified for hydrogen use in a cost-effective manner



A decommissioned gas turbine representative of the current fleet will be fuelled by different blends of hydrogen up to 25% then following modifications upto 100% hydrogen



The full compression system including the power turbine, gas compressor and the cab and ancillary equipment will undergo comprehensive offline testing as part of the FutureGrid facility



A 1km compression test loop will be constructed out of decommissioned NTS assets to test the compressor systems in a range of hydrogen scenarios.



This will demonstrate the capability of both the rotating machinery package and the full system and will give an understanding of how these would operate on a hydrogen network.



This testing is key to provide technical and safety evidence that demonstrates the compression assets can be repurposed for hydrogen blends up to 100% hydrogen



The outputs of this project will ultimately help develop the business case for repurposing compression assets as part of Project Union, National Gas' 100% hydrogen backbone across the UK



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nationalgas.com/FutureGrid

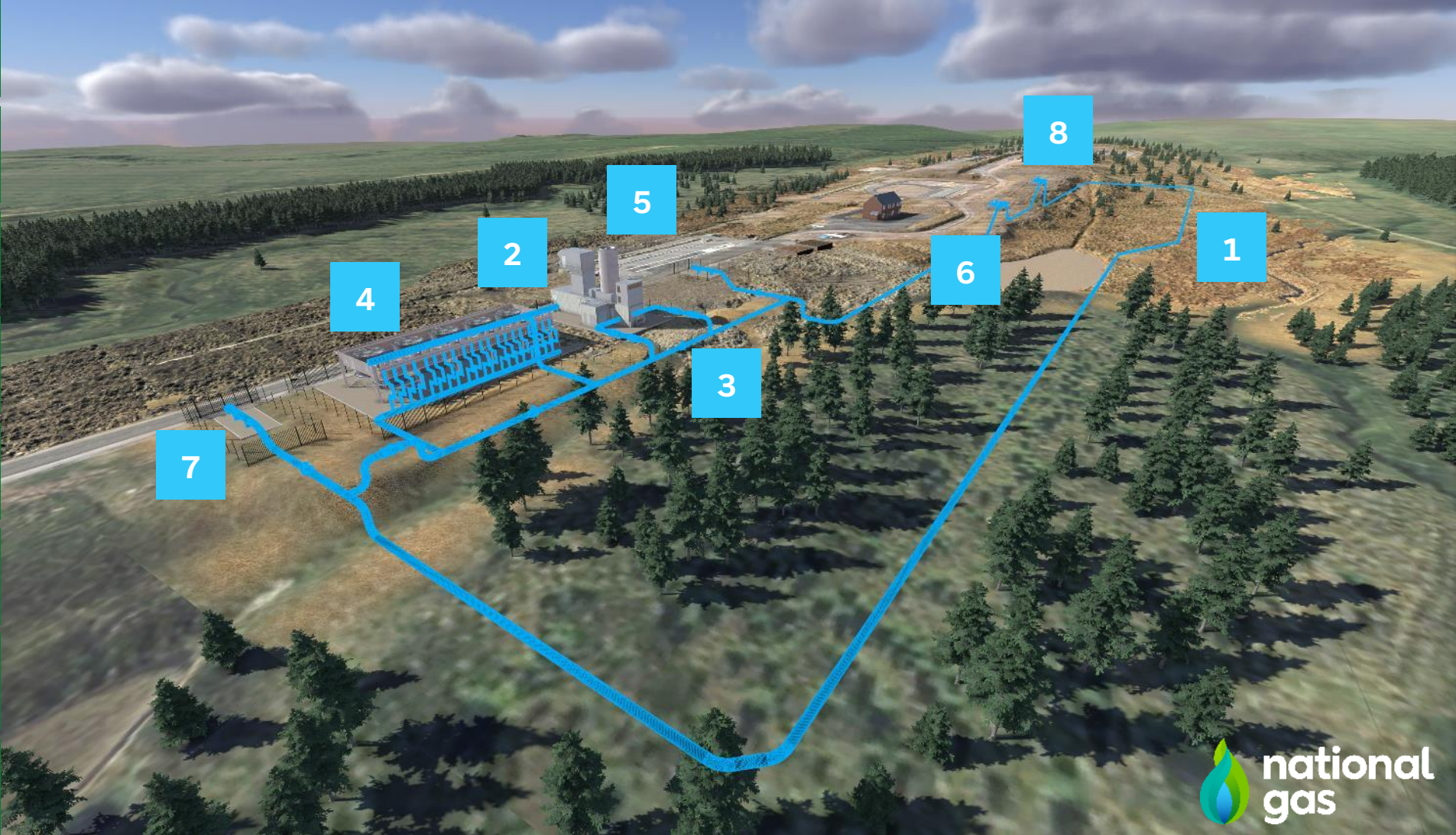


SIEMENS
ENERGY



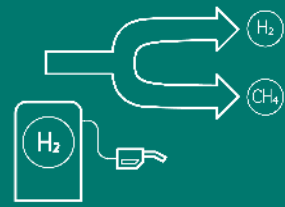
Layout for HyNTS Compression facility

- 1**  1km High pressure 36" pipeline
- 2**  A20 Gas Turbine Upgraded combustion can to utilise H2 <100%
- 3**  Gas Compressor Repurposed from NTS and replaced for 100% H2
- 4**  Aftercooler to prevent test loop overheating
- 5**  H2 & CH4 Storage 48" 450m x2
- 6**  Buried Pipework to enable operational maintenance testing
- 7**  PIG Traps to enable access to the test loop & for future testing
- 8**  FutureGrid & HyNTS control room



FutureGrid

Deblending



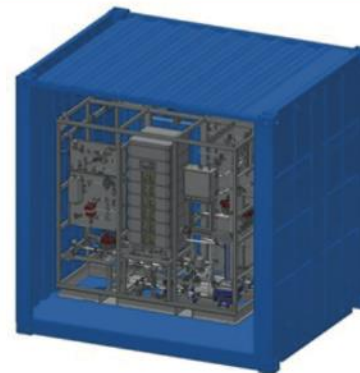
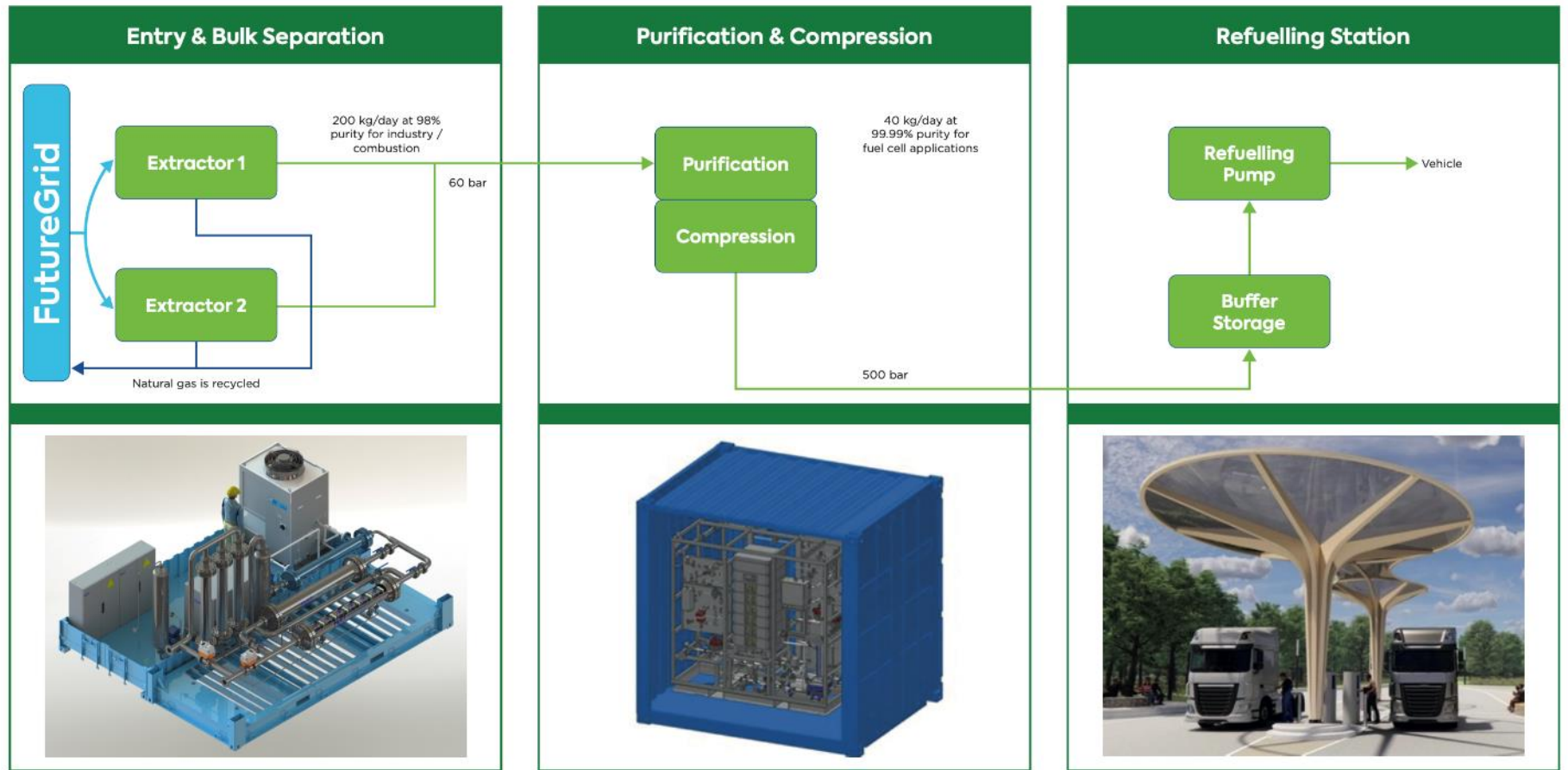
FutureGrid Deblending for transport focuses on the separation of hydrogen from a natural gas blend for use in industry and to demonstrate the purification and compression of hydrogen for hydrogen refueling of vehicles.

This project focuses on the deblending of gases within the high-pressure National Transmission System (NTS) to enable delivery to transport applications.

Without this technology, refuelling of transportation assets will be limited to the use of locally produced hydrogen, until the gas networks can transport 100% hydrogen.

The project will showcase the full process, starting with taking blended transmission gas through the Electrochemical separation system which purifies and compresses the gases, culminating in refuelling hydrogen vehicles of a variety of sizes.

The project will also develop low-cost mobile solutions for deblending and purification that can be migrated around the UK networks as we transition to 100% Hydrogen





Q&A