



amp

alaska marine power

energy & experience

*Using Renewable Energy from the Cook Inlet to create an
eFuels Export Market*

REAP Speaker Series

May 1st , 2024

David Clarke, Engineering Director

The Creation of an eFuels Export Market

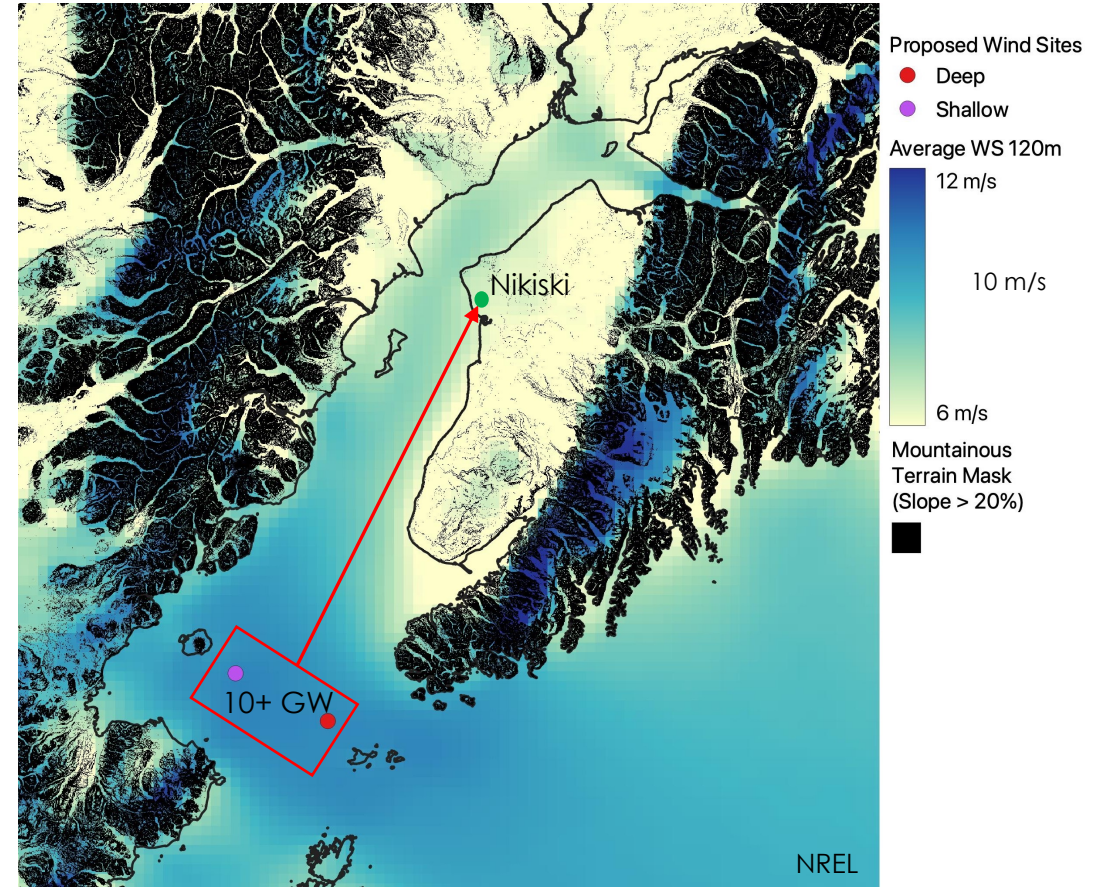
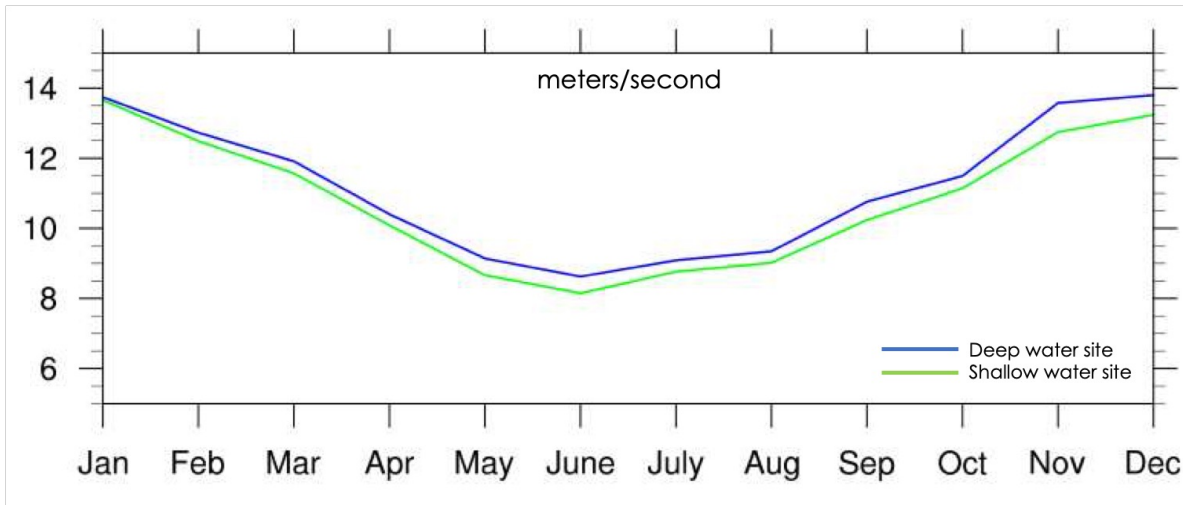
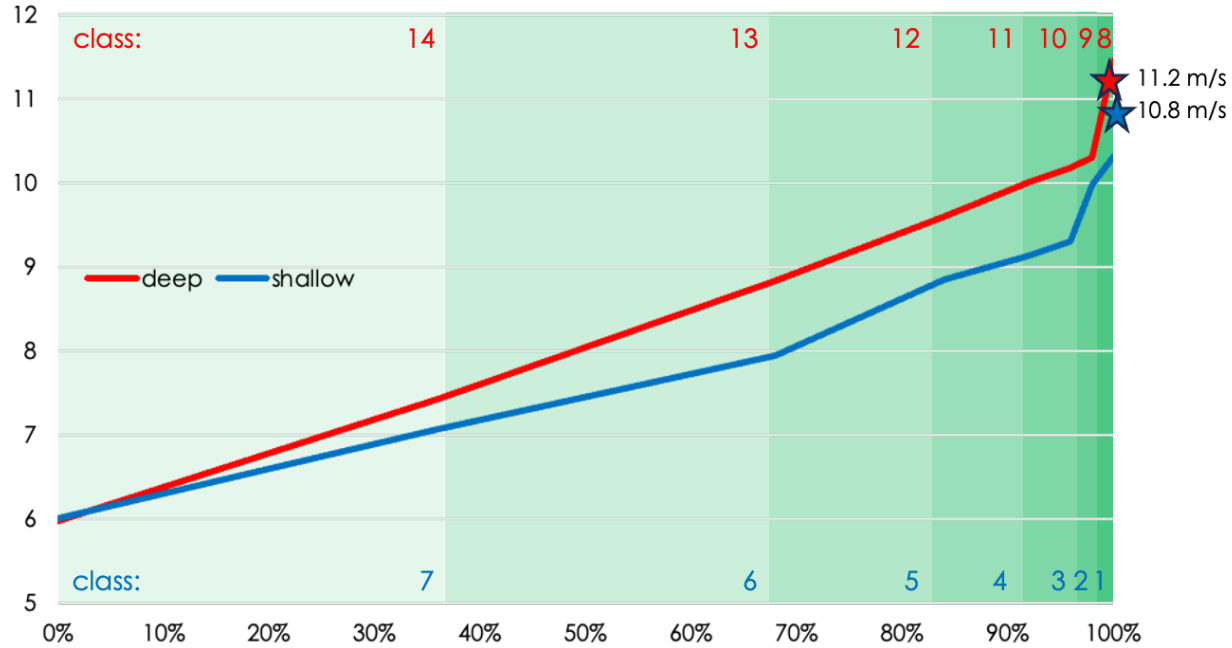
- Offshore wind resource in the Cook Inlet
- Potential markets for renewable power and the challenges of intermittency
- The importance of large-scale hydrogen storage
- Nikiski today and tomorrow
- Next steps



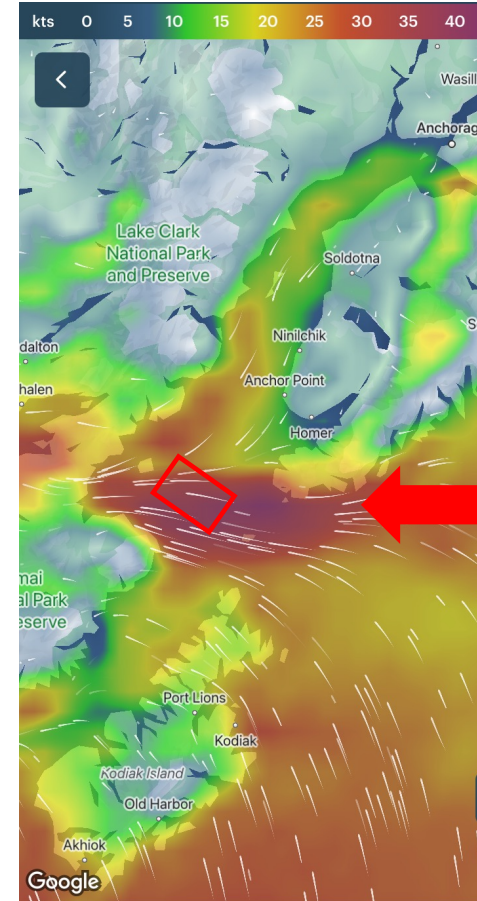
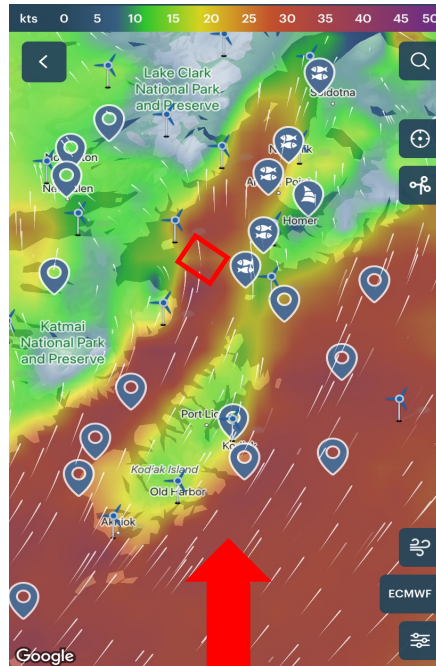
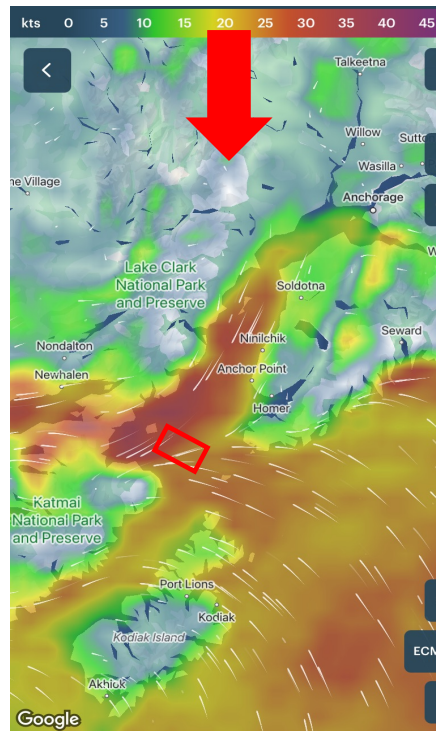
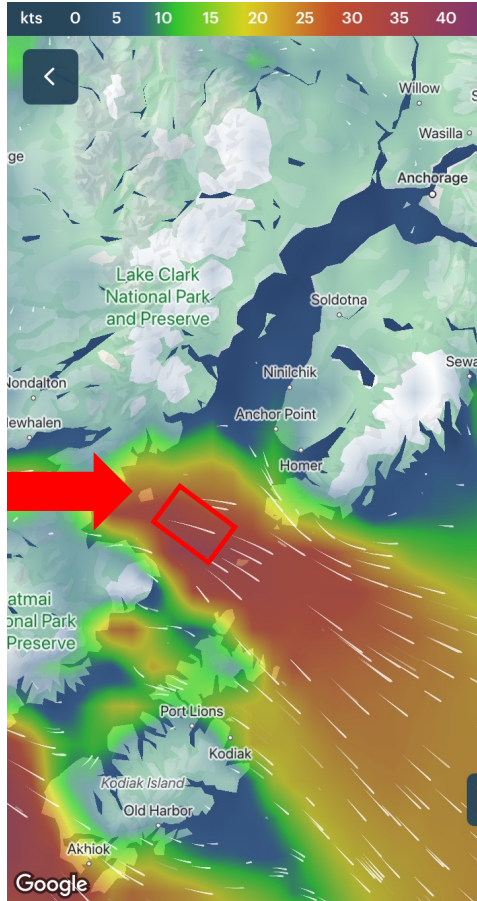
Cook Inlet wind



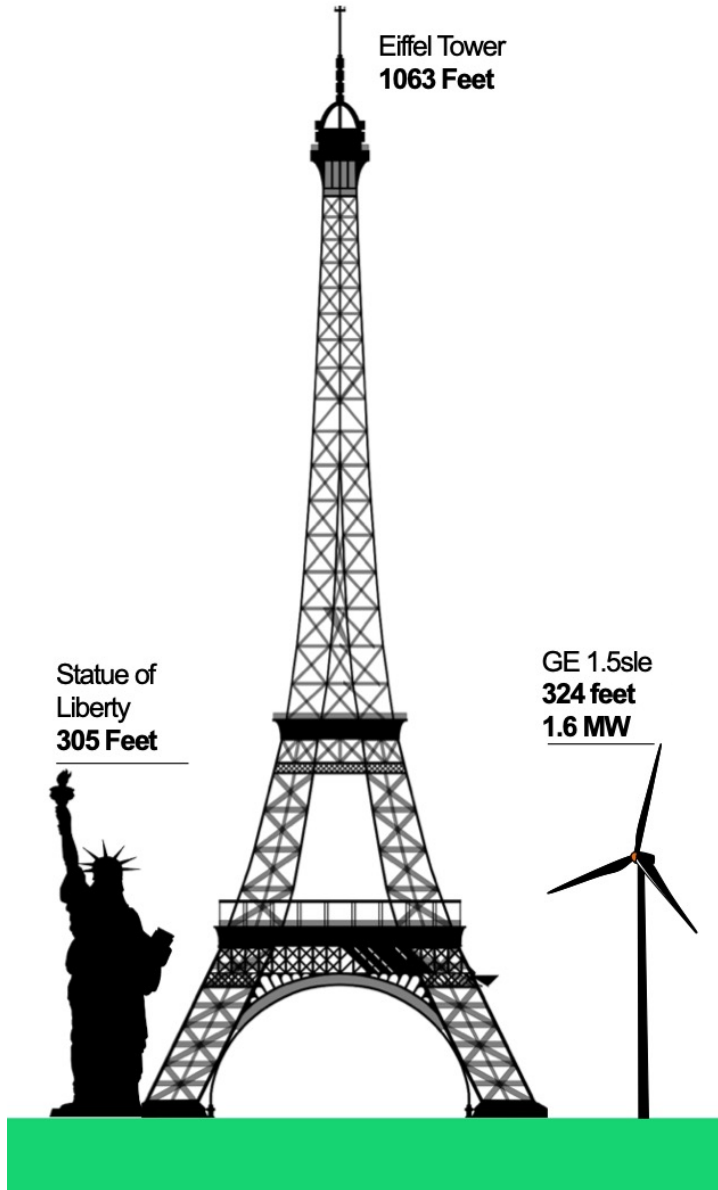
US wind resources (m/s, 2023 ATB)



Lower Cook Inlet - the
“Perfect” location to capture
winds from all directions



Cook Inlet wind



- 15 MW capacity
- 64% capacity factor
- 79 GWh/yr output



a 12 MW
Haliade-X
offshore
wind nacelle

current
standard is
15 MW

each blade is
107m (351ft)
long



shallower water
(fixed bottom)



assemble it here ...



deeper water
(floating)



... or tow it from there

Kincardine 5 x 9.5 MW wind farm,
offshore Aberdeen, Scotland

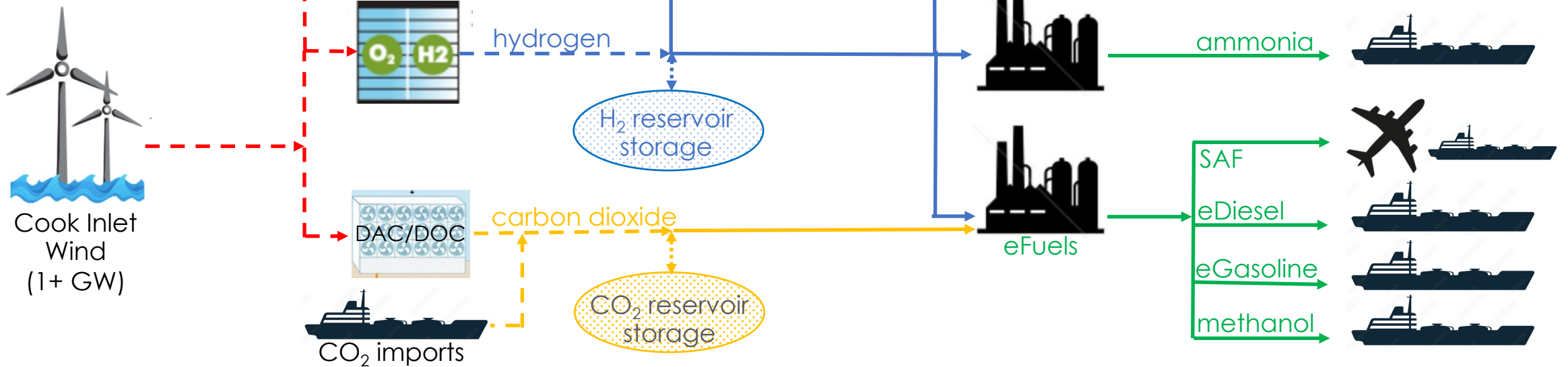
Cook Inlet Wind-Hydrogen Hub



local benefits



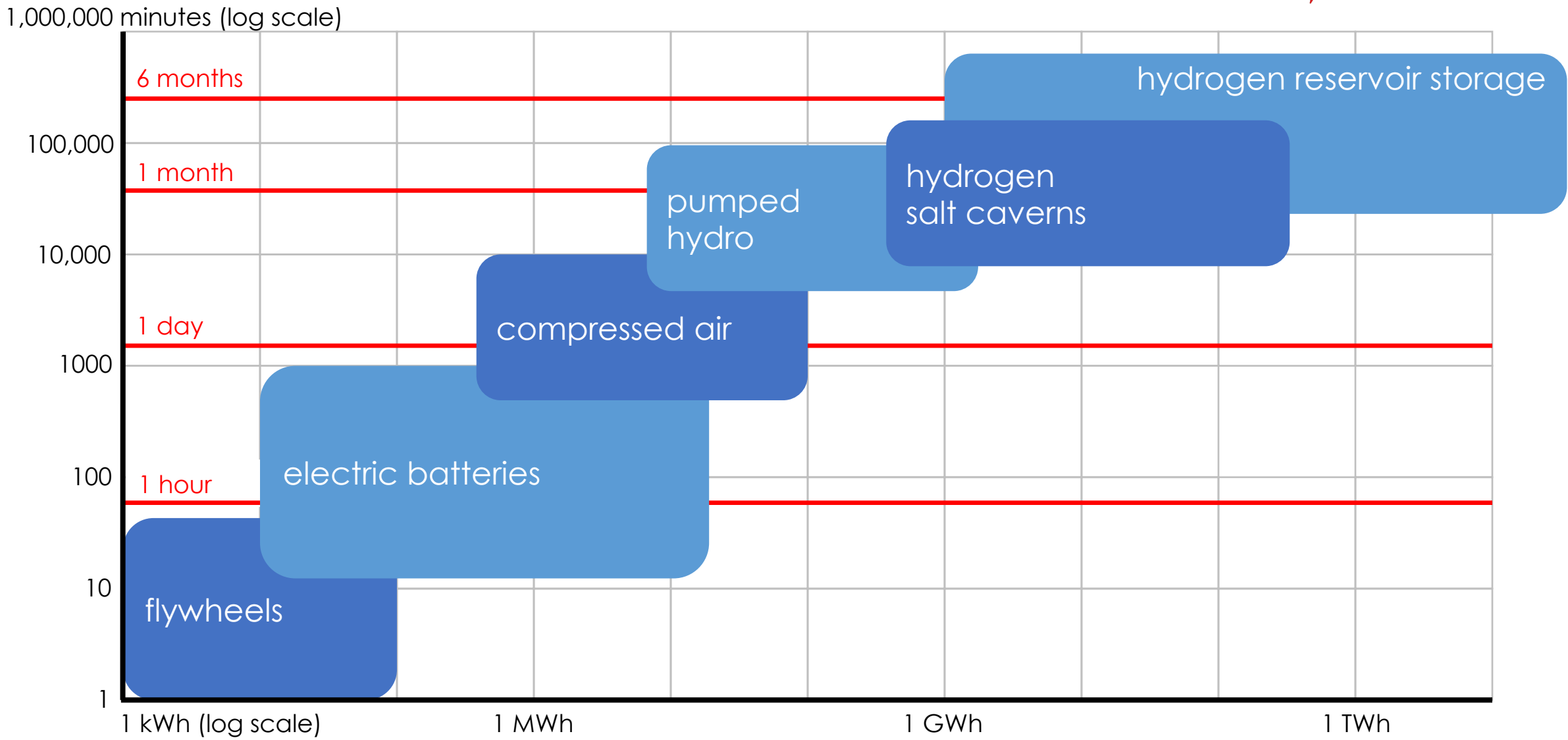
energy exports



intermittent

dispatchable

energy storage technologies





Subsurface Hydrogen and Natural Gas Storage: State of Knowledge and Research Recommendations Report

SHASTA: Subsurface Hydrogen Assessment, Storage, and Technology Acceleration Project

April 2022

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management by:

National Energy Technology Laboratory: Angela Goodman, Barbara Kutchko, Greg Lackey, Djuna Gulliver, Brian Strazisar, Kara Tinker, Ruishu Wright, Foad Haeri

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory: Nicolas Huerta, Seunghwan Baek, Christopher Bagwell, Julia De Toledo Camargo, Gerad Freeman, Wenbin Kuang, Joshua Torgeson

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory: Joshua White, Thomas A. Buscheck, Nicola Castelletto, Megan Smith



Local-Scale Framework for Techno-Economic Analysis of Subsurface Hydrogen Storage

SHASTA: Subsurface Hydrogen Assessment, Storage, and Technology Acceleration Project

September 2023

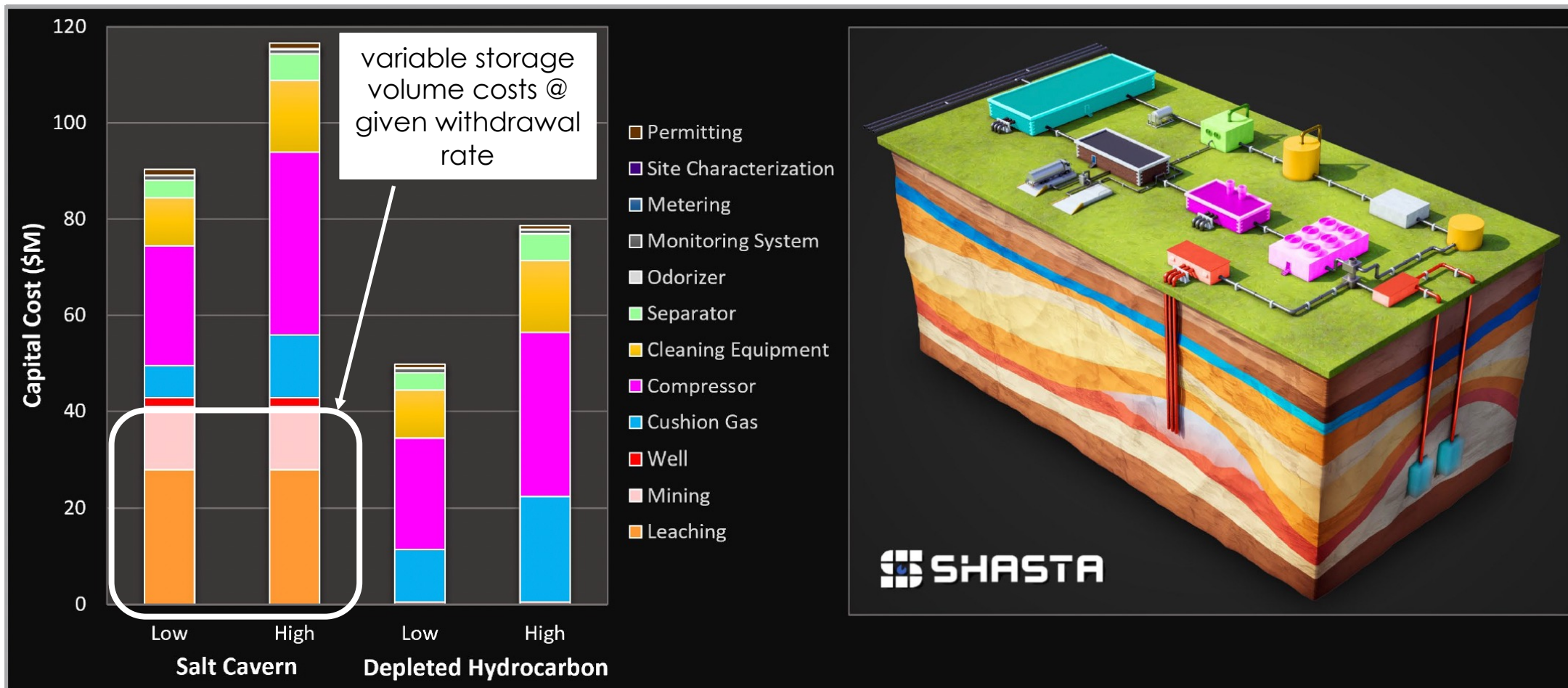
Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management by:

Sandia National Laboratories: Shruti Khadka Mishra

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory: Sumitrra Ganguli, Gerad Freeman, Malcolm Moncheur de Rieudotte, Nicolas Huerta



natural gas reservoirs vs. salt caverns



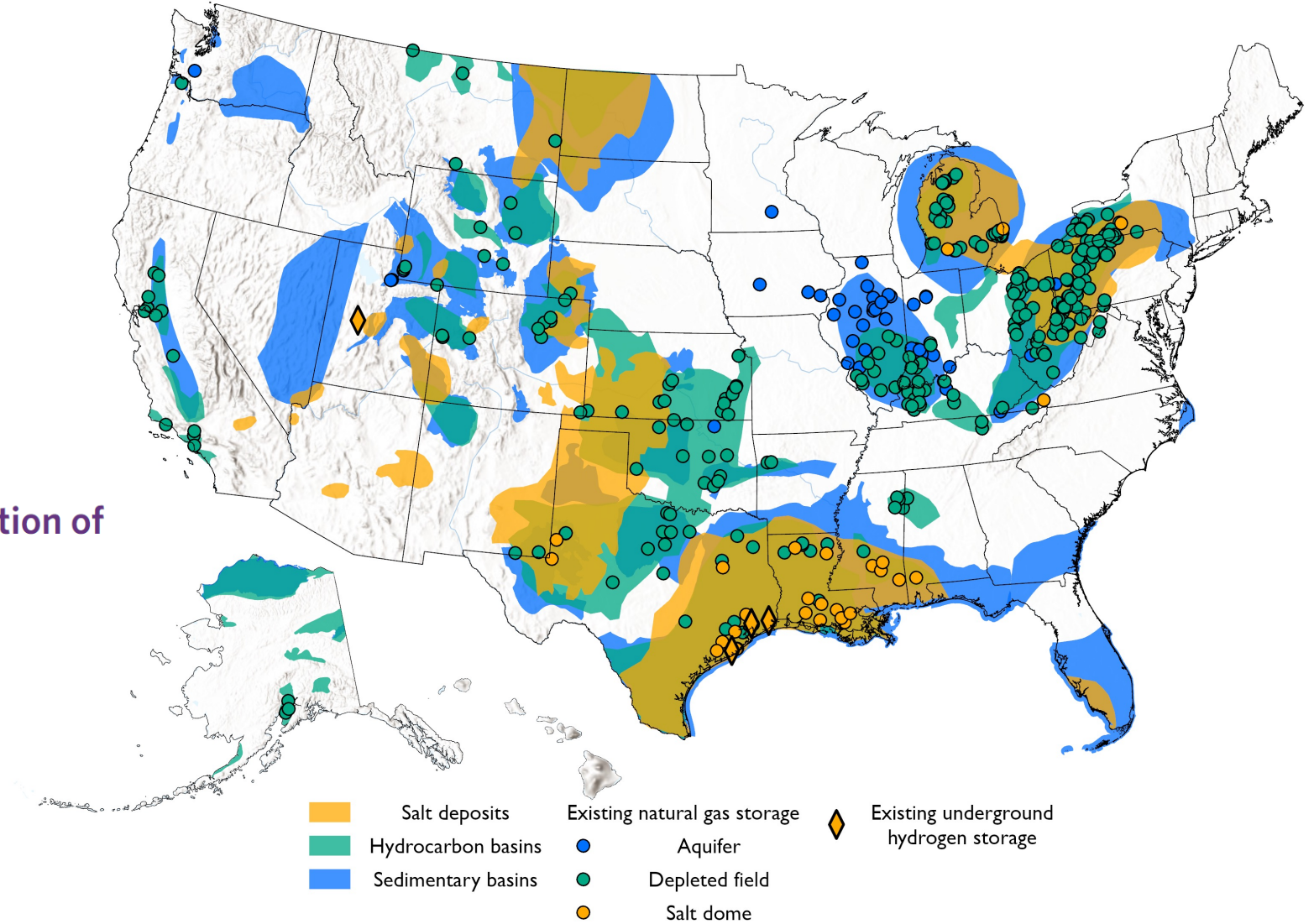
Share of capital costs for site development, well, cavern, and equipment for a 20-MMcf single-well UHS facility with no additional pipeline construction required. Capital costs are connected to surface and subsurface system components roughly by color coding.

Potential Hydrogen Storage Reservoirs

Geologic Storage Opportunities

US Department of Energy Announces Selection of Seven Clean Hydrogen Hubs

November 06, 2023



Leon Hibbard, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; Nicolas Huerta, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; Gregory Lackey, National Energy Technology Laboratory, Clean Hydrogen Hubs and Geologic Storage Shapefiles, 1/17/2024, <https://edx.nrel.doe.gov/dataset/clean-hydrogen-hubs-and-geologic-storage-shapefiles>

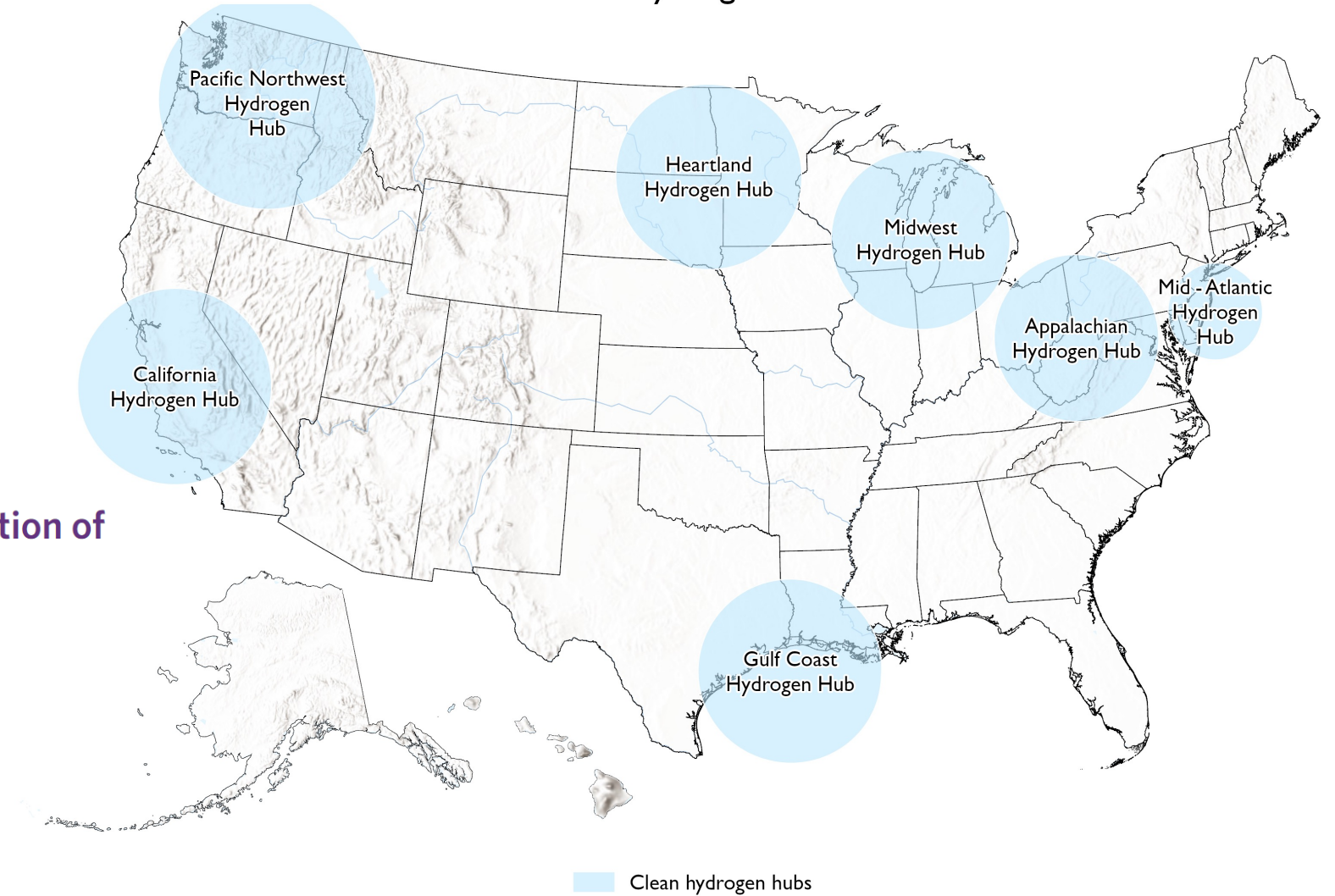
PNNL-SA-196651

Geologic Storage Opportunities

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Clean Hydrogen Hubs

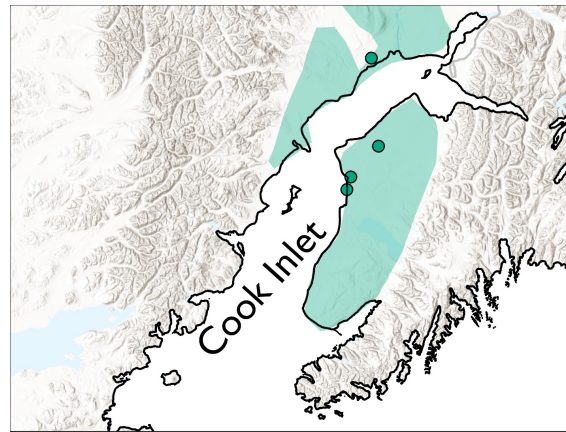


Leon Hibbard, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; Nicolas Huerta, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; Gregory Lackey, National Energy Technology Laboratory, Clean Hydrogen Hubs and Geologic Storage Shapefiles,

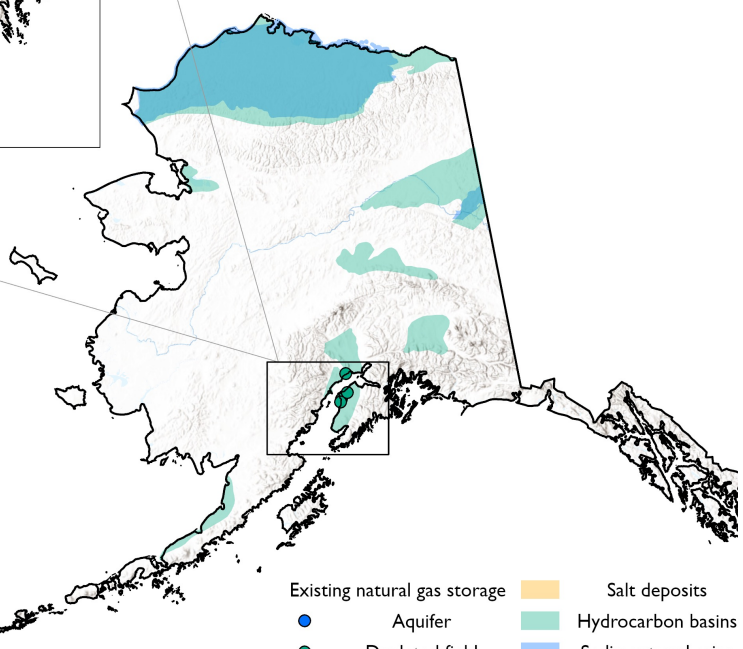
1/17/2024, <https://edx.nrel.doe.gov/dataset/clean-hydrogen-hubs-and-geologic-storage-shapefiles>

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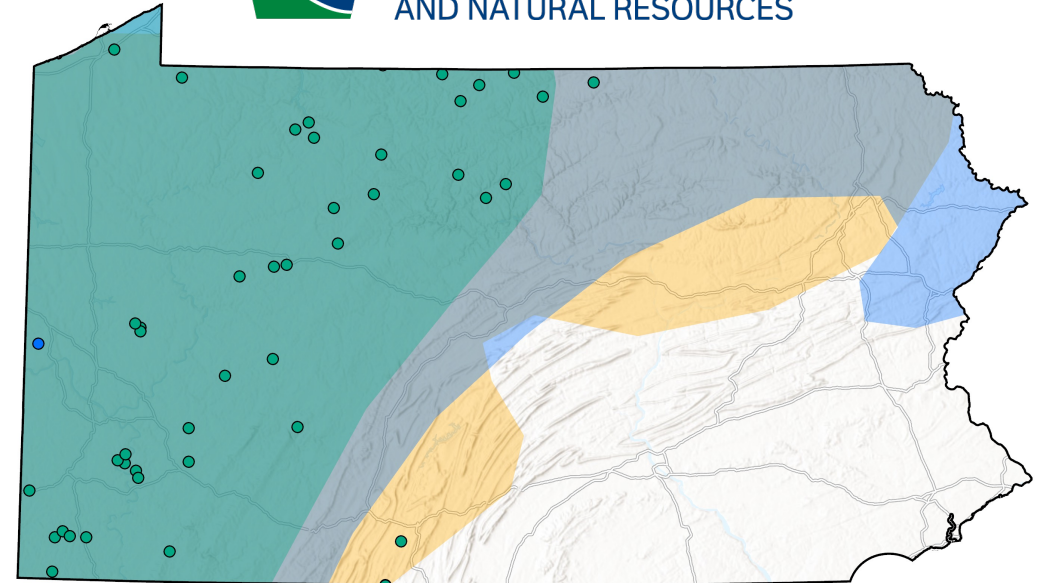
Geologic Storage Case Studies



92 hydrocarbon pools, **4** natural gas storage pools, **5** main producing formations



- Existing natural gas storage
- Aquifer
- Depleted field
- Salt dome
- Salt deposits
- Hydrocarbon basins
- Sedimentary basins



- Existing natural gas storage
- Aquifer
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- Salt deposits

1,295 conventional hydrocarbon pools, **51** natural gas storage pools, ~ **10** major producing formations (> 1% total production)

PNNL-SA-196651

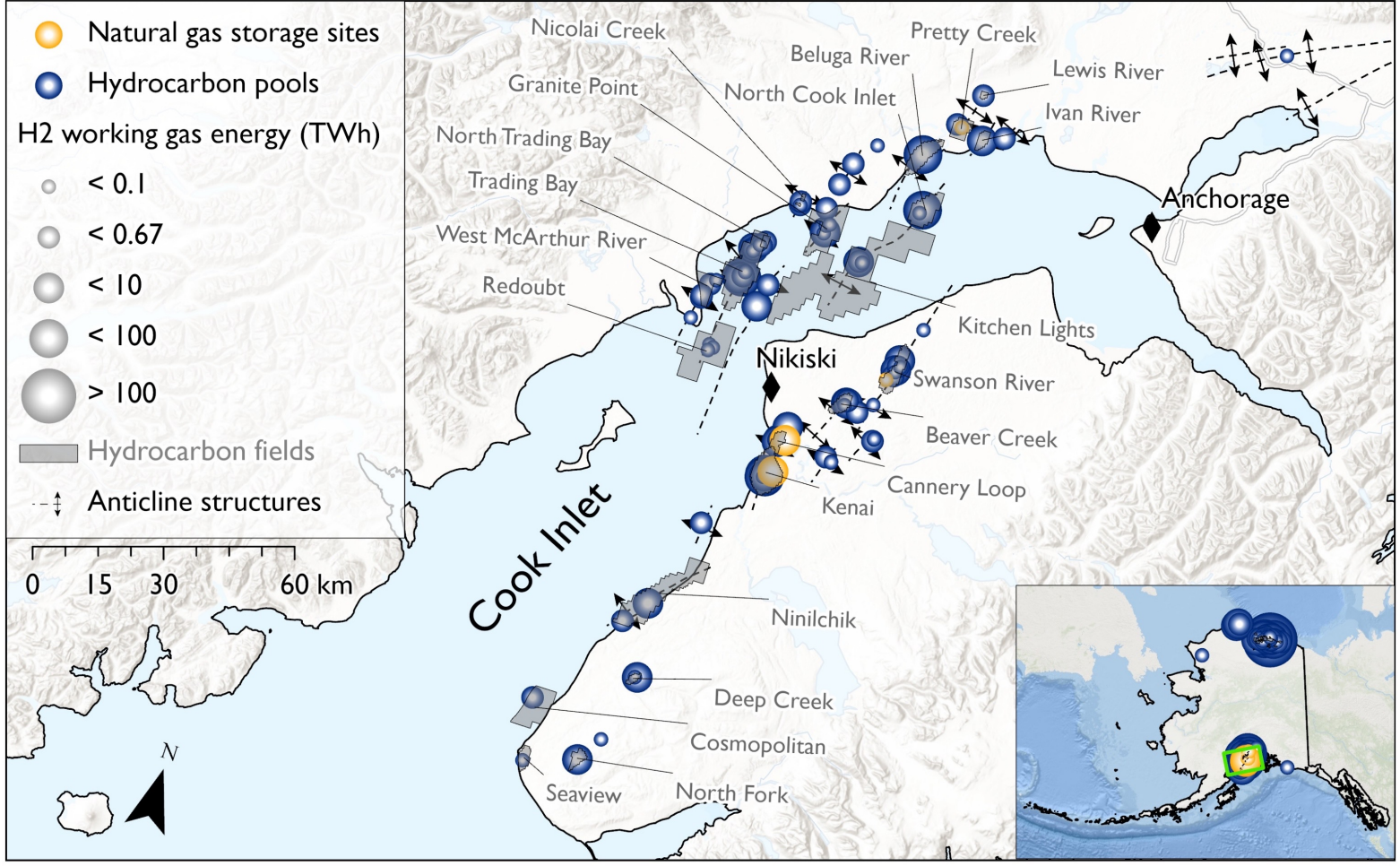
Cook Inlet, Alaska

1. Storage volume
2. Physical and chemical suitability

286 TWh H₂ working gas in Cook Inlet

29 hydrocarbon pools and **two natural gas storage pools** could meet a theoretical H₂ storage demand

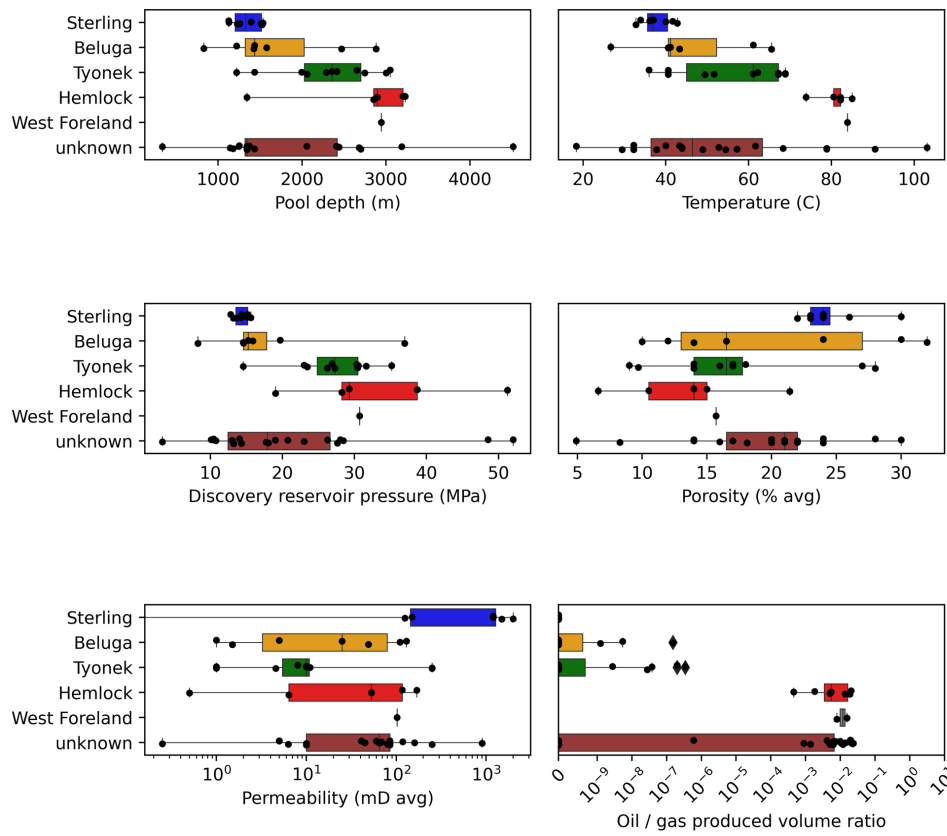
48 pools are currently unused



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Cook Inlet, Alaska

Reservoir Properties of Cook Inlet Hydrocarbon Pools



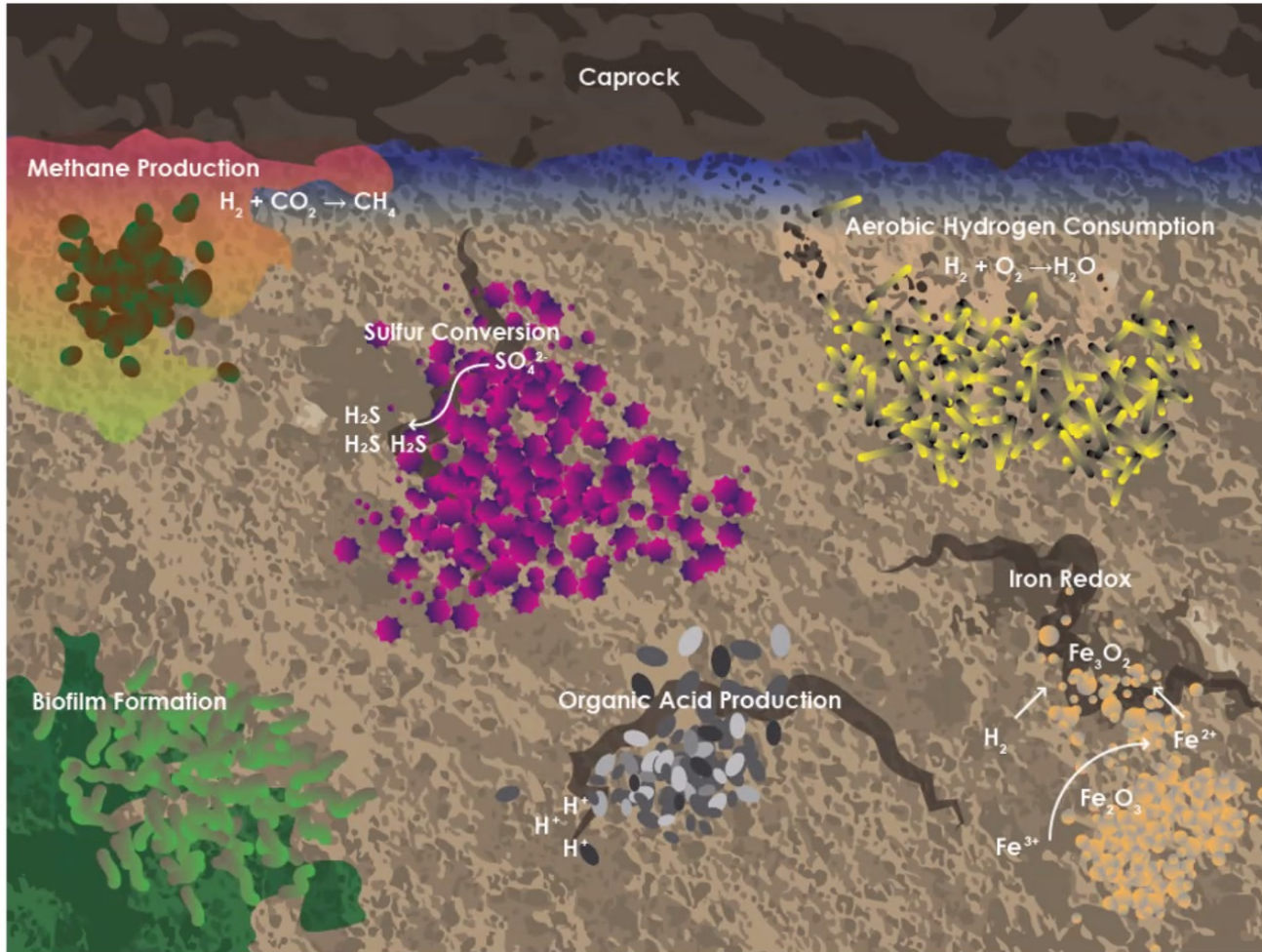
1. Storage volume
2. Physical and chemical suitability

Some formations exhibit **higher temperatures and pressures, better porosity and permeability, and lower oil saturations**

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Microbial Interactions

Large-scale hydrogen storage will not be possible without the delineation of expected **microbial activity**



Microbial activity can affect subsurface energy storage through:

- Methanogenesis
- Hydrogen Sulfide Production
- Acid Production
- Microbiological Corrosion Pathways

Industry has documented microbial impacts on energy storage systems:

- Gaz de France found methanogens consumed 50% of stored hydrogen gas.
- Gaz de France documented challenges from microbially produced H_2S .
- Czech Republic gas storage fields reported consumption of stored H_2 coupled to H_2S production

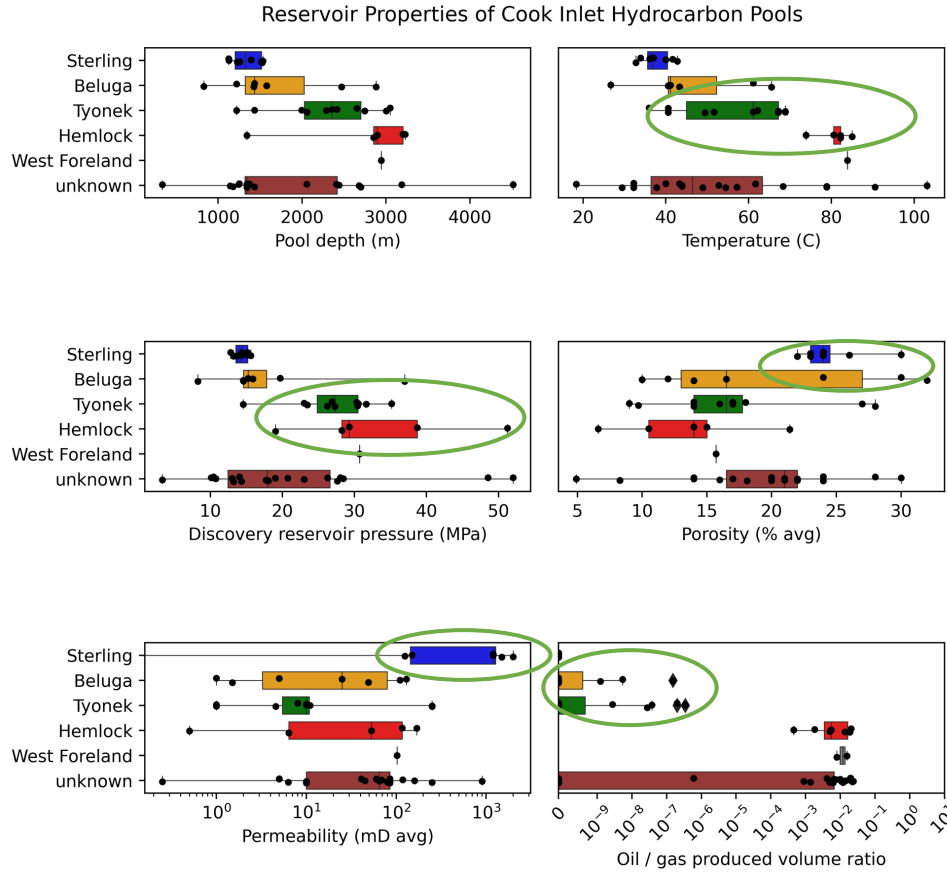
Before hydrogen can be safely and securely stored in underground reservoirs, the effect of gas injection on the naturally occurring microbial community and the associated change in chemistry needs to be assessed.



Cook Inlet, Alaska

 = potentially favorable

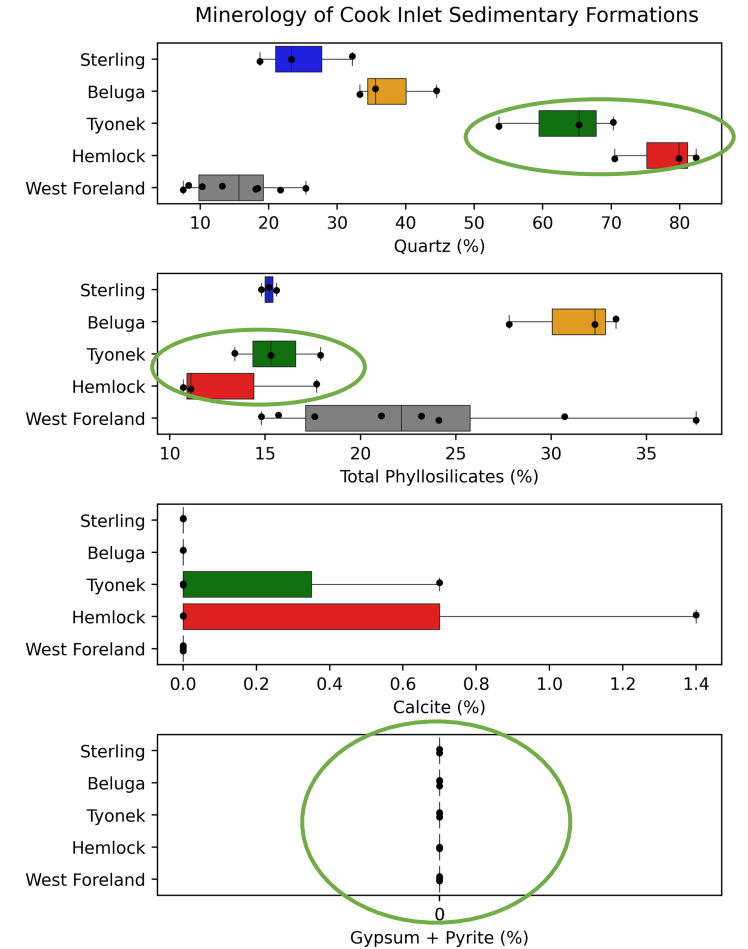
1. Storage volume
2. Physical and chemical suitability



Some formations exhibit **higher temperatures and pressures, better porosity and permeability, and lower oil saturations**

Some formations are relatively quartz-rich and **clay poor**

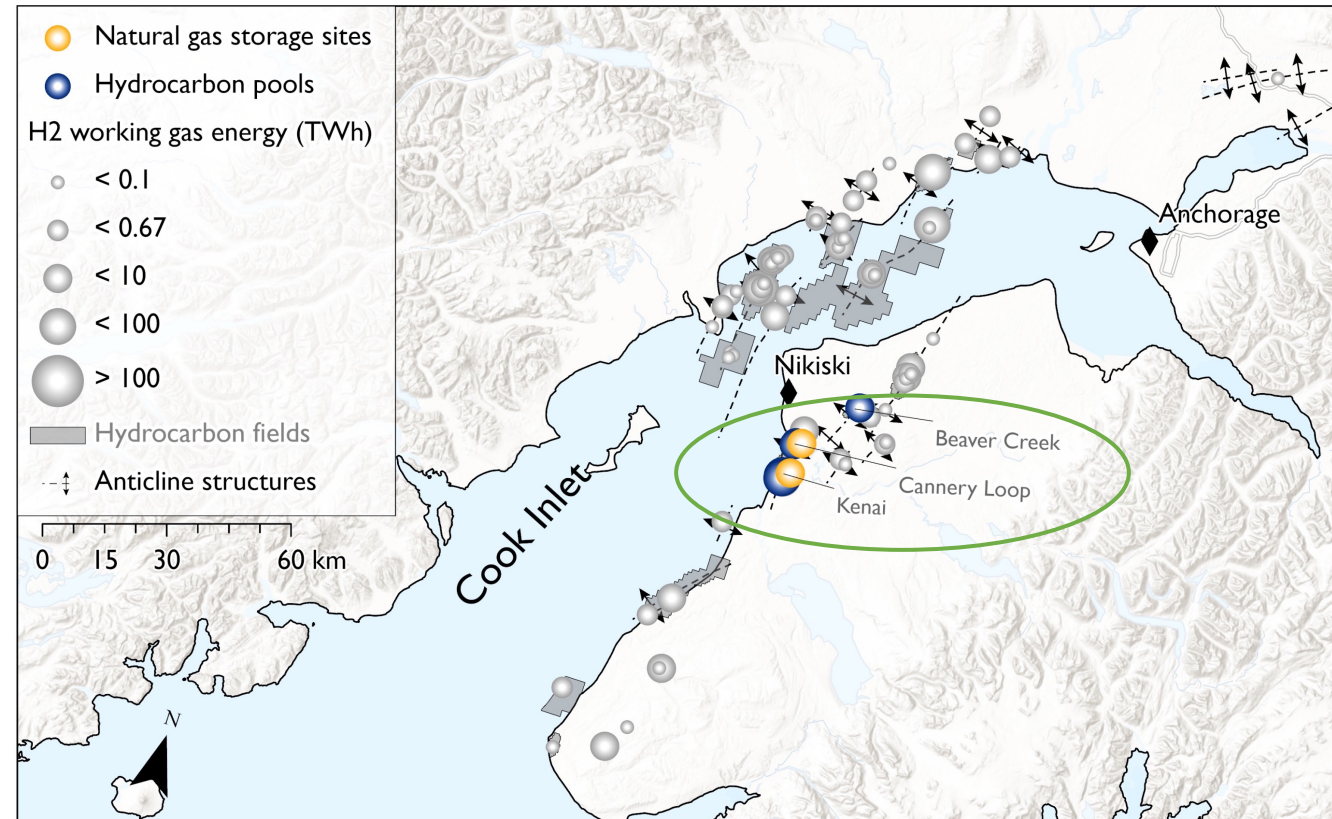
All exhibit low calcite and no gypsum or pyrite



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Cook Inlet, Alaska

- **Seven** out of 92 pools offer available and adequate storage volumes and potentially favorable characteristics for hydrogen storage
- Next steps are site characterization and development

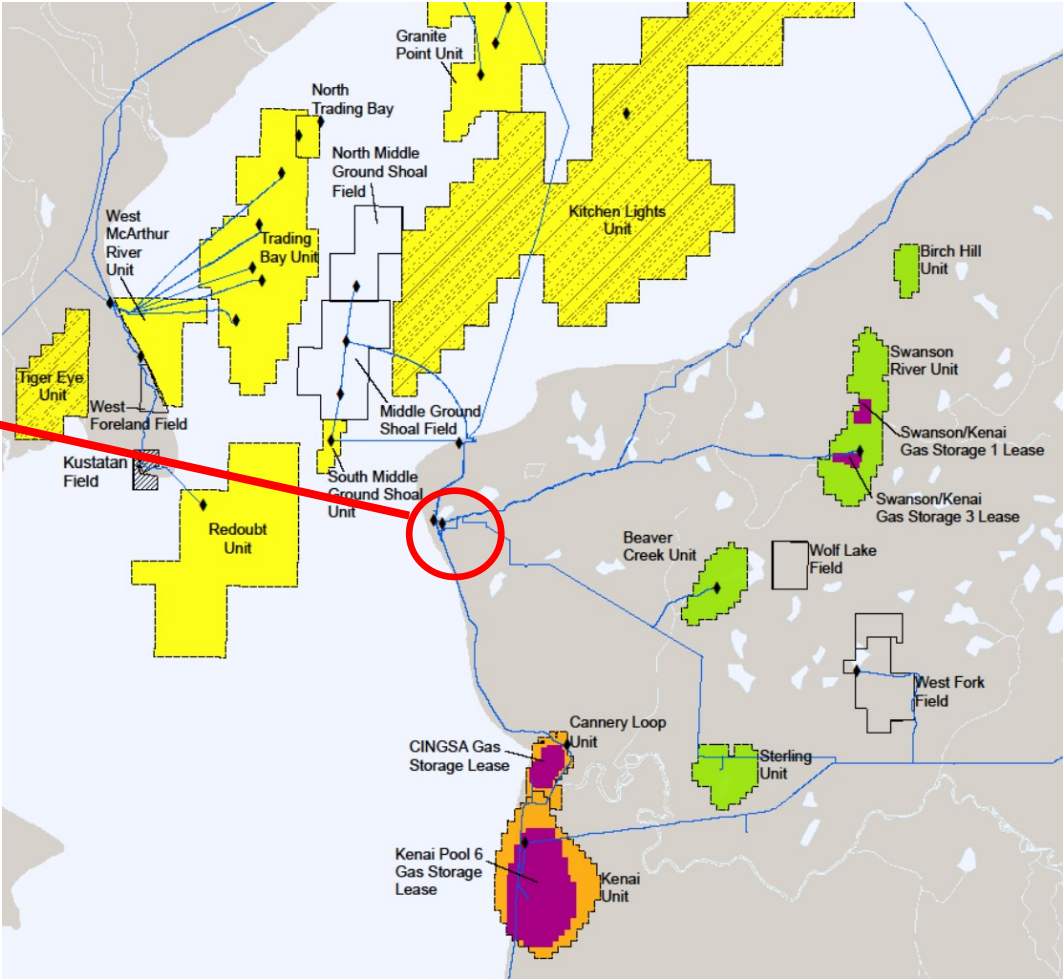


Submitted to *Applied Energy* **Underground Hydrogen Storage Resource Assessment for the Cook Inlet, Alaska**

Leon Hibbard^{a,*}, Joshua A. White^b, David G. Clarke^d, Simon Harrison^d, Angela Goodman^e, Franek Hasiuk^c, Richard A. Schultz^f, Nicolas Huerta^a

PNNL-SA-196651

Nikiski today – oil & gas hub



- oil & gas production operations
- underground natural gas storage
- deep-water port
- refinery
- LNG & ammonia plants (mothballed)

Nikiski tomorrow

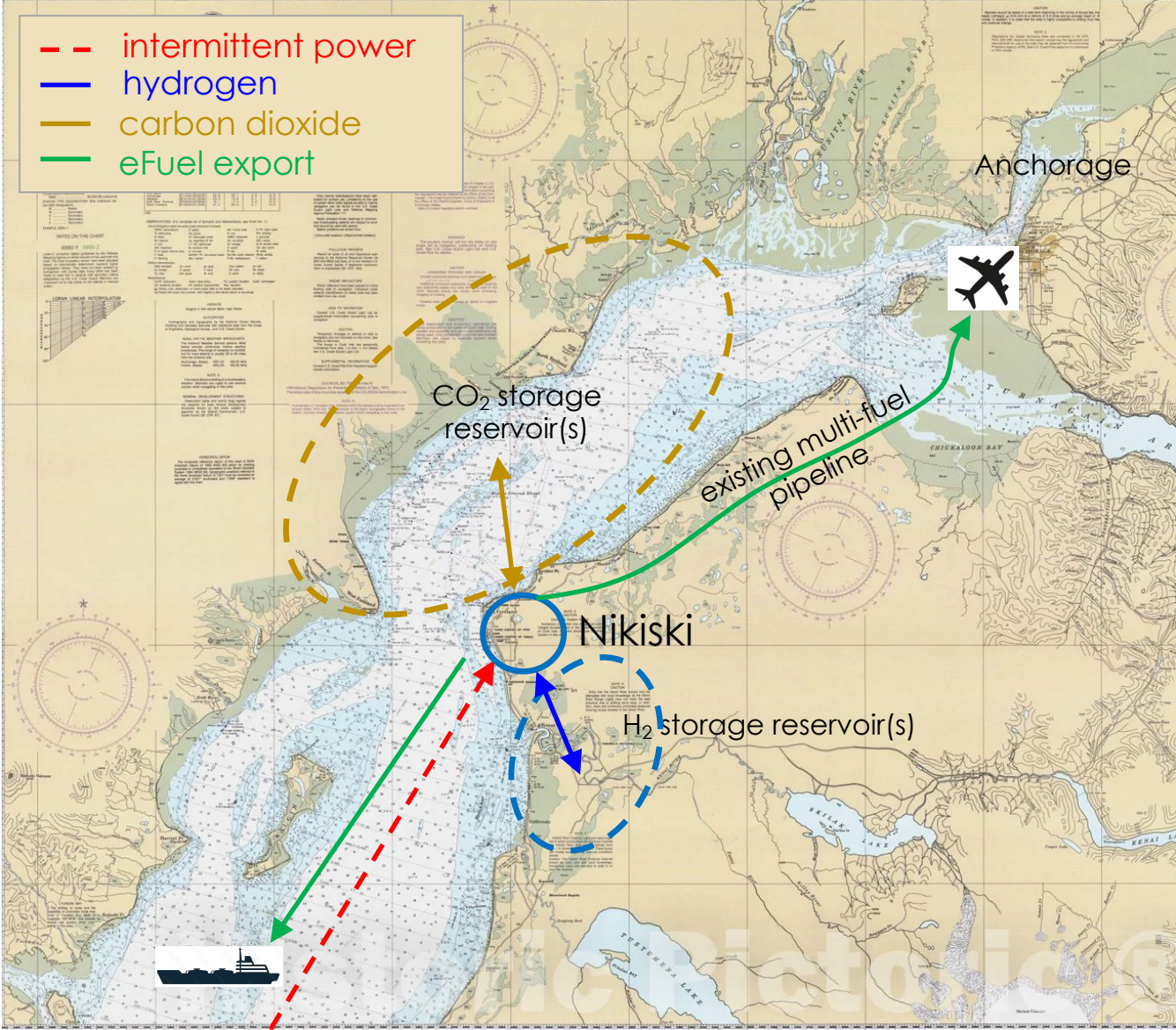


core activities

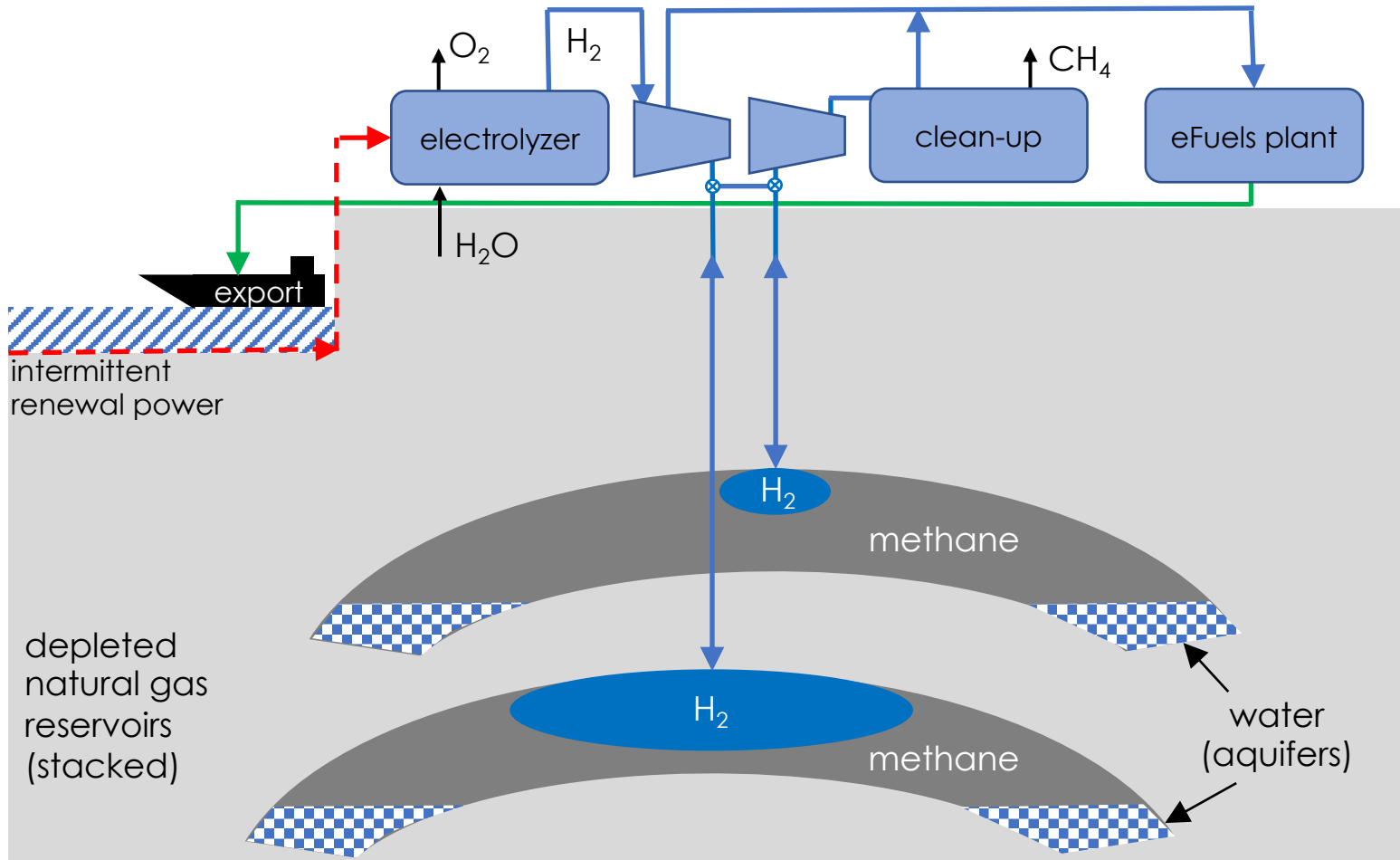
- offshore wind power
- hydrogen electrolysis
- hydrogen reservoir storage
- CO₂ direct air/ocean capture
- reservoir CO₂ storage
- green fuels production
- green fuels export

other activities

- CO₂ import & sequestration
- geothermal & tidal power
- in-state power supply
 - residential/commercial
 - industrial (mines, etc.)



hydrogen reservoir storage

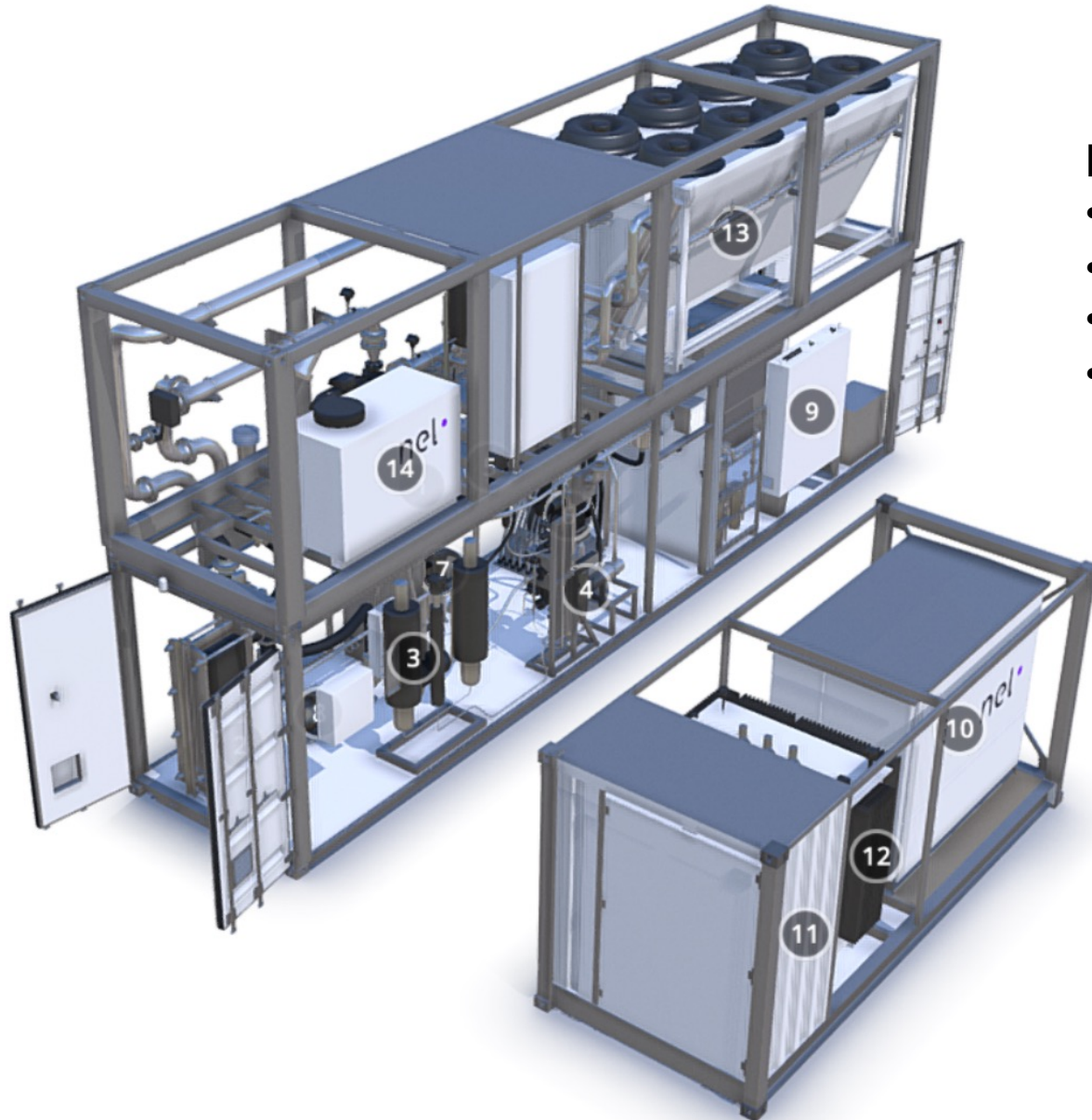


characteristics

- ultra-long duration (> 6 mth)
- ultra-high capacity (> 1 TWh)
- meteorological storage
- inter-seasonal storage
- cost \propto withdrawal rate
- cost NOT \propto storage capacity
- capacity \propto reservoir size
- low cost (~\$0.45/kg gross)
- low cost (~\$0.15/kg net*)

* AMP estimate using offshore wind power with 64% capacity factor

Hydrogen storage pilot



NEL Model MC500 PEM Electrolyzer

- Power requirement – 2.5 MW
- Production volume – 18,704 scf/h (0.45 mmscf/d)
- Production mass – 1.062 t/d
- Delivery pressure – 30 barg (435 psig)

way forward



science project

DOE sponsored, SHASTA operated (\$7M to date)

feasibility study
(2022-23) ✓

Cook Inlet & other
studies (2023-25) ✓

national studies, funding delays,
citations, papers

“good science”

Phase 1

local context ✓

business strategy ✓

Phase 2

- select reservoir, prepare test
- project management
 - well & reservoir sampling
 - leasing & permitting
 - commercial agreements
 - engineering design
 - ~2 years, ~\$5M

Phase 3

pre-commercial pilot test

- project management
- drill & complete well(s)
- design & construct facility
- 2-years injection & withdrawal cycling
- post-test well & reservoir sampling
- ~5 years, ~\$25-35M

information

“nimble engineering”

2024

FID by

2027

commercial by

2030



best

for wind power ...
for hydrogen storage ...
for green fuels