PROTON VENTURES

PGS-12 NH3 Storage and Handling: code development methodolgy for a renewable future



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Empowering green ammonia and energy solutions

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Proton Ventures NH₃ (energy) storage & handling

- Refrigerated storage tanks (largest of Europe)
- Main & holding compressors
- Marine & railcair (un)loading facilities
- Railcar loading facility
- Utilities





Terminal business references

- 2x30.000 Metric ton Estonia (2009)
- 10.000 Metric ton Bulgaria (2013)
- 2x30.000 Metric ton Estonia (2019)
- 12.000 Metric ton Bulgaria (2021)



Why is PGS-12 discussed now in the netherlands?

EU/Port of Rotterdam Hydrogen Ambitions

- EU ambition to import 10MTPA of Renewable Hydrogen by 2030
- Import of 20MTPA by 2050 through the Port of Rotterdam
- Supports Zero Emissions Maritime Buyers Alliance (ZEMBA), an initiative, <u>recently launched</u> for the transport of 600,000 twenty foot containers (TEU) on ocean-going container vessels powered by zeroemissions fuels (green menthanol and ammonia)
- Dutch national hydrogen network (planned 1200km in length) starting in the Maasvlakte to Pernis (Rotterdam Habour)
- Ammonia and Methanol as a vehicle to achieve targets
- Studies to commence on an ammonia pipeline from Rotterdam to Germany (+500km)





permit requests

Ammonia Terminals 10 (Rotterdam 8, Vlissingen 2)

Tank sizes range from 20kT to 60kT

Ammonia Crackers

All Terminals have plans for a cracker.

- Transatlantic Clean Hydrogen Trade Coalition (H2TC) to import 3MTPA in green ammonia and methanol in 2026 from USA.
- TransHydrogen Alliance (THA) to import 2,2MTPA of ammonia from Brazil first 400kTPA by 2026
- Uniper to import 4MTPA of ammonia from USA first 100kTPA by 2026
- OCI to import 160kTPA of ammonia from USA by 2026
- Many more Blue and green ammonia projects worldwide

Industry Response to the EU/Port of international project to supply rotterdam harbour with ammoina Rotterdam's H2 objectives



What is the PGS-12?

- PGS (Publications on Hazardous Substances) regulations and guidelines for the storage and handling of dangerous products.
- PGS-12 Ammonia Storage and Handling guidelines
- In the Netherlands it is a legal requirement
- Adopted in Estonia and Bulgaria
- Ammonia design specific and one of the better codes for ammonia storage facilities
- Used by Proton for all designed terminals



Current PGS-12... Is it future proof?





Does the PGS-12 cover the large quantities stored and handled for the energy transition?



Is the current industrial QRA risk profile of ammonia installation acceptable?



Are group risk and domino effects considered for permitting?



Will tanks and storage facilities limit the development of other new industries, such as methanol/Ethanol storage or Hydrogen Cracking?



Does the PGS-12 ensure NEW Energy players inexperienced with ammonia can operate safely?

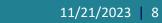
DCMR (The Environmental Protection Authority of Rijnmond, the Netherlands) response:

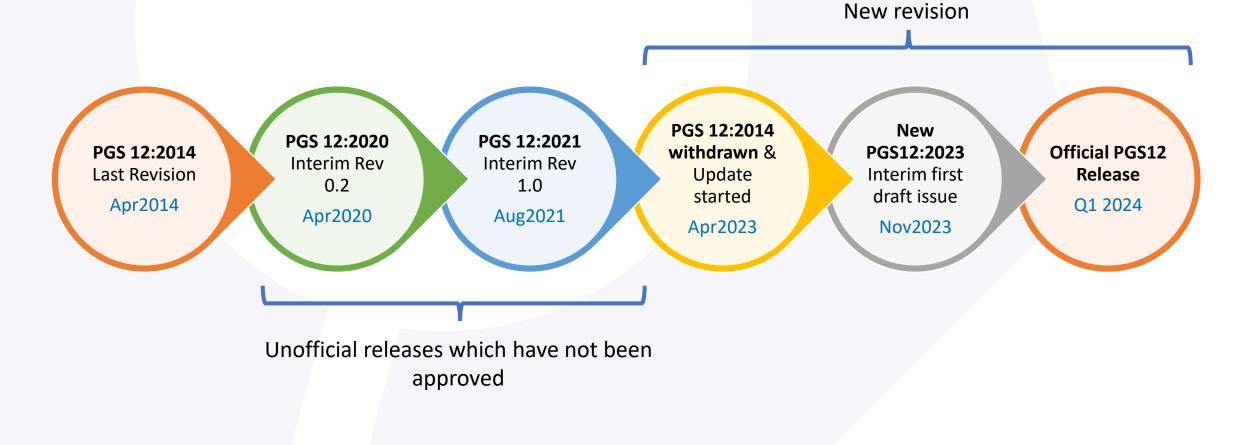
A clear 'NO'!

The current PGS-12:2014 allows for too many risks & uncertainty in design and operations.

<u>10</u> *projects* have been put on HOLD allow for the PGS-12 to be upgraded.







PGS-12 Timeline





PGS-12 Work Group

Stakeholder representing different parts of the ammonia industry and society, each providing their own perspective and experience in ammonia handling, safety and design.

💯 BRANDWEER

Rijkswaterstaat Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management





- DCMR Environmental Protection Agency of Rijnmond, and project permit authority over Zuid-Holland and Zeeland
- Brandweer Rotterdam Emergency Repsonse Fire department in Europoort
- Rijkswaterstaat Responsible for the Dutch infrastructure project, e.g. roads and waterways

company representatives operating in the Netherlands and with ammonia experience

- OCI / Yara / Vopak
- Proton Ventures engineering bureau
- **ARBO** labour authority from the sideline



PGS-12 Industry based open forum

Setup by **VOTOB** (vereniging van nederlandse tankopslagbedrijven) Not directly involved in the PGS-12 work group

Industry OPEN FORUM

Provides an opportunity for industry to express concerns and individual opinions.



PGS-12 WORK GROUP

These concerns/opinions/issues are brought back into the discussion of the PGS-12 work group in a consolidated manner



Code development methodology

Polder Approach. Consensus is required from all stackholders.

- 1. Define the key risks, issues and concerns.
- 2. Advantages and disadvantages of designs
- 3. Looking at other industries for improved BAT, e.g. LNG and LPG storage
- 4. defining new BAT technologies as a group
- 5. Conflict resolution of non consensus items (smaller work groups on tackling specific topics and disputs)
- 6. Consensus, or adjourn proceeding with 'homework' until the following meeting, leading to a slow changing of viewpoints and opinions.

<u>Tools</u>

- Bow tie based risk assessment (Risk Prevention & Mitigation)
- QRA
- Dispersion Studies
- Site Visits and Case Studies



Can we adopt the PGS-12 Methodology Globally?

- Consideration
- 1. Challenges with scale (The Netherlands is a bubble, in comparison to the world) and local stakeholders and societies could be underrepresented.
- 2. PGS-12 is not an independent document. It is an integral part of other PGS documents PGS-3, PGS-13, PGS-29, etc, as well as other dutch permitting legislation, making it challenging to introduce into other countries.
- Will it be a benchmark code for other countries to adopt?

Definitely! It will contain thoughtout BAT technology

Can the methodology be used in writing other Ammonia codes and standards?
Depends on the social consequences

Ammonia Codes should be centralised similar to the API, and be focused solely on the ammonia industry, with its own standards, materials and procedures.

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Thank you. Questions?

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