



Interreg 
North-West Europe
H2SHIPS



H2 Refuelling Station

2022.10.26

About Port Oostende

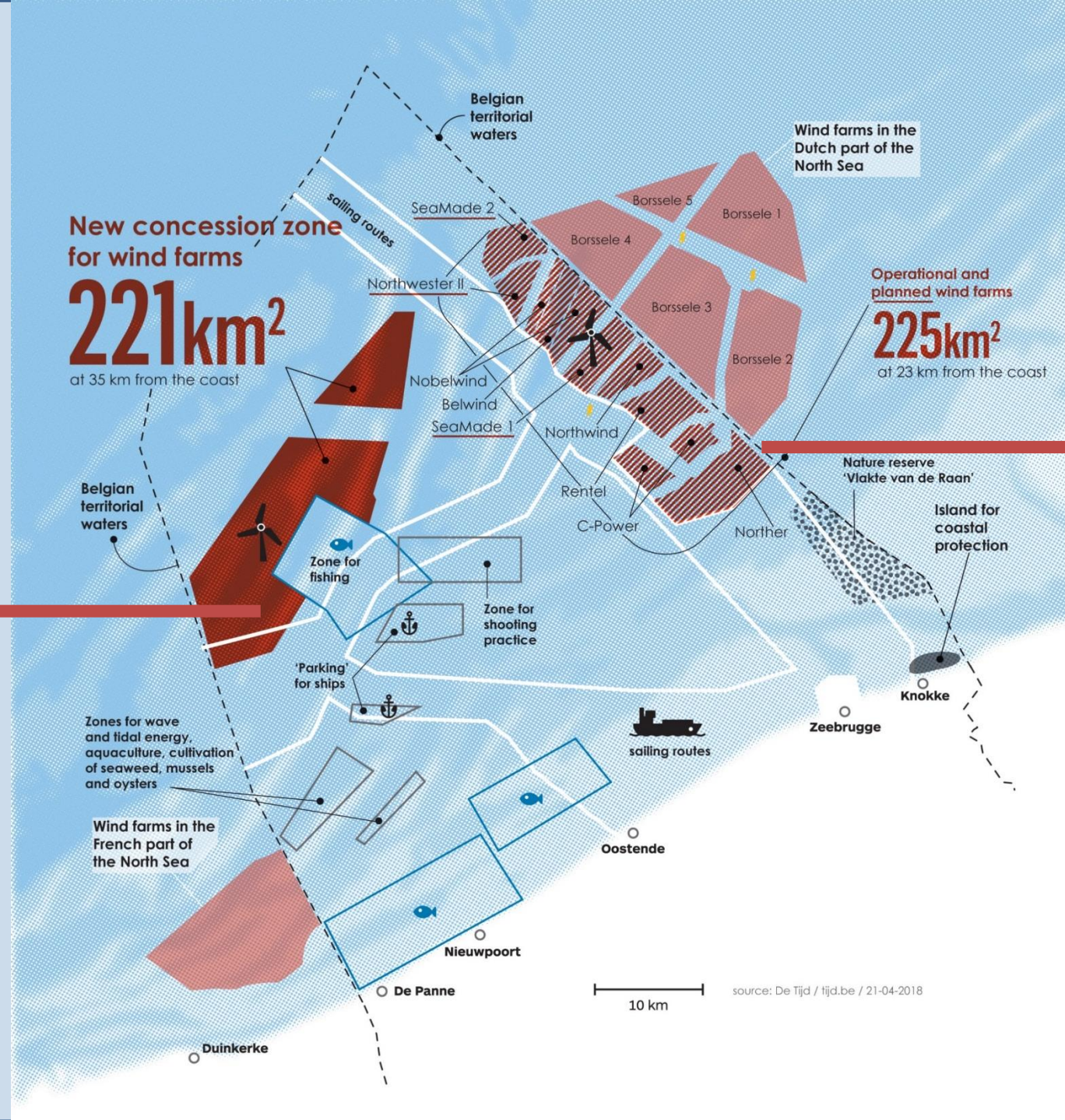


- In just over ten years, Port Oostende has become a major hub for the offshore wind business, with 2.2 GW installed of operational capacity in the Belgian North Sea.
- Active maintenance of those parks out of Port Oostende with crew transfer vessels and service operating vessels
- With more than 800 people directly employed in the O&M business for the offshore wind in Oostende.

*** Green energy
entrepreneurs at heart.**

EXTENSION BELGIAN MARINE SPATIAL PLAN

+3,6 GW
Installed 2030



2,2 GW
Installed 2020

Crew Transfer Vessels

Infra - O & M



SOV (Service Operating Vessels) - hotelvessels

Infra - O & M



Reducing the carbon footprint of an offshore windfarm



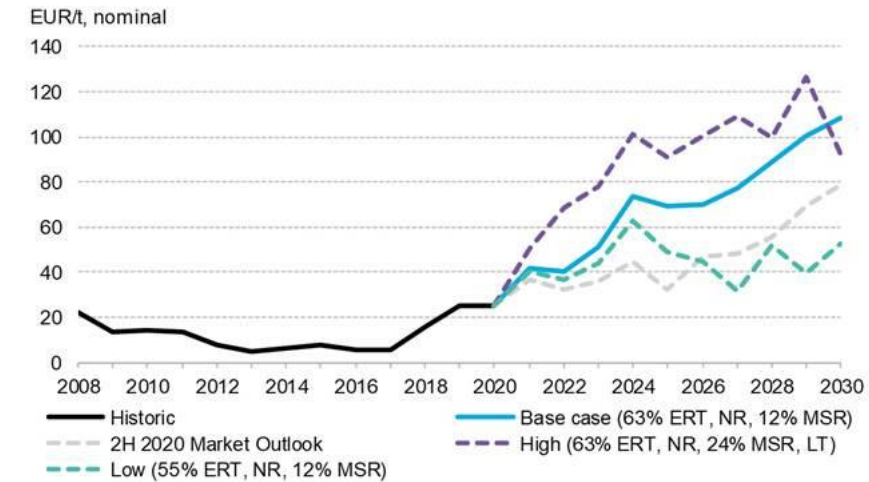
- The O&M activities in the offshore wind industry have today a **considerable carbon footprint**
 - The vast majority of specialized vessels for offshore wind installation, operation and maintenance are driven by internal combustion engines, mainly using fossil fuel, for propulsion.
 - This is still the case for most of the recently build Crew Transfer Vessels (during the last 5 years), which will be in use for at least another 10 to 15 years
 - For CTVs the priorities are speed, reliability and safety of transfer, while incentives on CO2 emission reduction are low, and so far little or no requirements were imposed as permit requirement or as award criteria

- Our existing BE wind farms
 - We estimate that the O&M operations and maintenance logistics for the existing BE windfarms consume **7.5 - 9 million litre of diesel fuel per year**, generating **20000 – 24000 tons of CO2** (approx. the equivalent of 3000 cars)
 - => average of 3500 to 4000 litre / year / MW of installed capacity

Incentives and Corporate Sustainability

- A recent study led to the following conclusions :

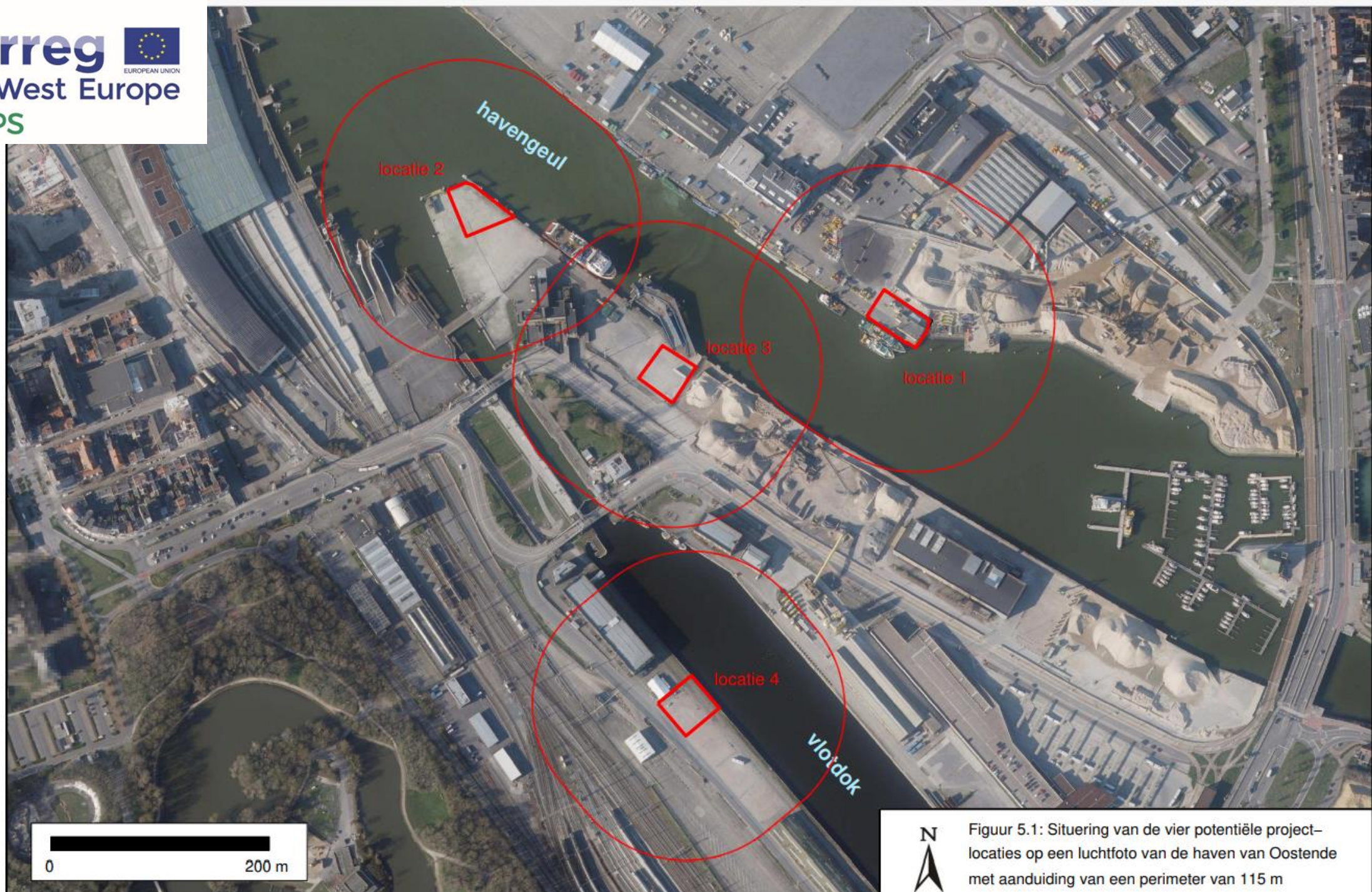
- IMO (International Marine Organisation) has committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2050 from the 2008 baseline
- Carbon Price is expected to reach > 100€/ton by 2030 (source: Bloomberg NEF)
- Aside from tangible targets, Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSR) is becoming an important consideration for many companies to report on their own impact on people and the environment.
 - [RE100](#) brings together hundreds of large and ambitious businesses committed to 100% renewable energy
 - [SME Climate Hub](#) members aim to reduce their emissions by 50% in 2030, and reach zero emission by 2050
- It is expected that permit requirements for potential **lifetime extensions** will increasingly focus on LCSA (Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment) considerations, and will impose qualitative and quantitative criteria.
- The offshore wind industry leaders (Siemens Gamesa, Vestas, Orsted, Vattenfall,...) have started to also impose **sustainability targets** to their vessel providers a.o.
- The first “green” CTV concepts are under development : hybrid-electric, hybrid with H2 fuel cells,..., some of which are being implemented by front-runners (e.g. Orsted in Borssele 1&2)
- **Overall, there will soon be a demand for alternatives to grey fuels for offshore wind O&M operations**



Source: Bloomberg NEF







Figuur 5.1: Situering van de vier potentiële project-locaties op een luchtfoto van de haven van Oostende met aanduiding van een perimeter van 115 m

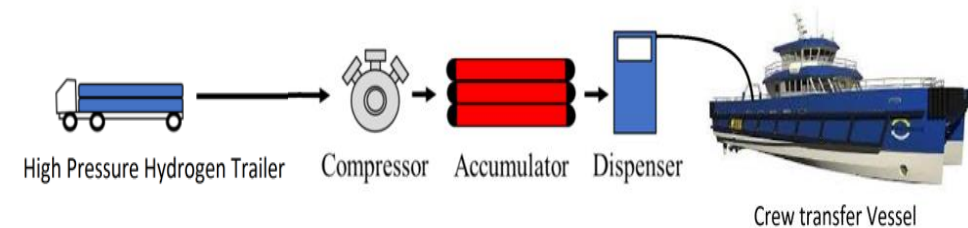
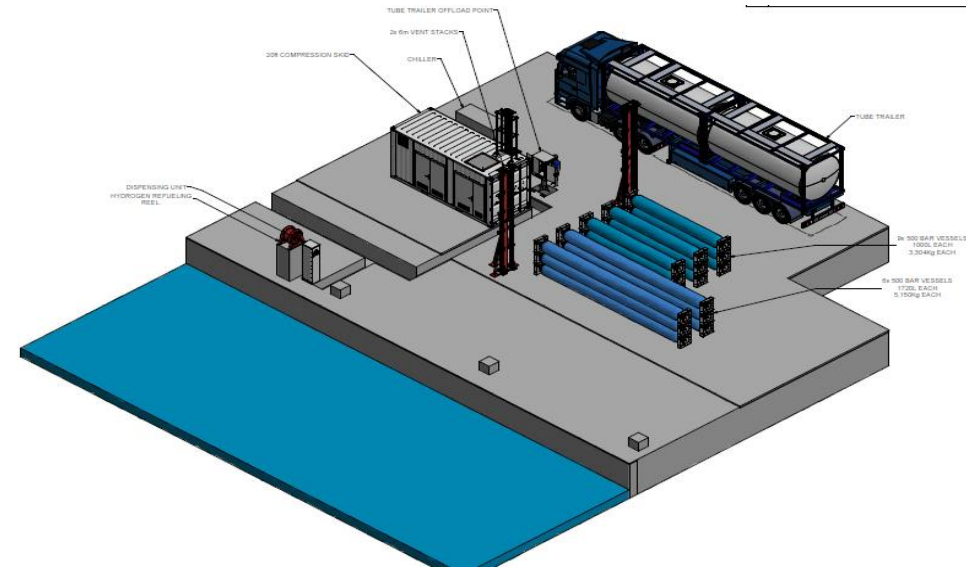
Location



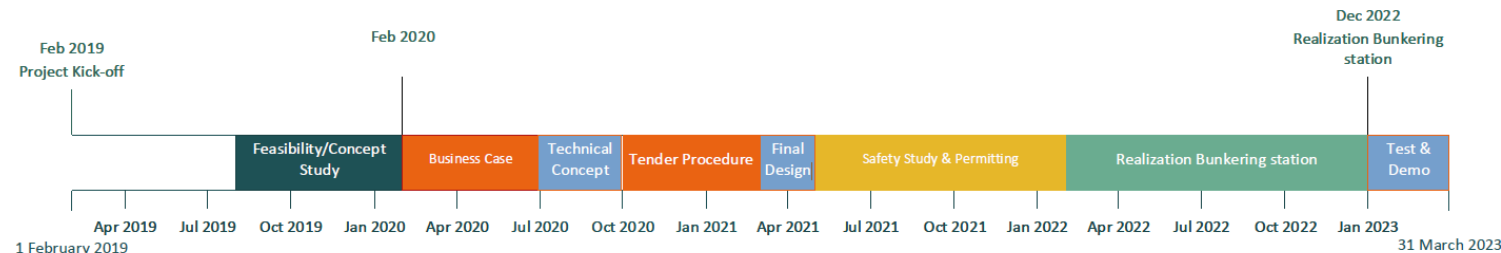
H2 Refuelling Station

Status of the project

- Feasibility study:
 - ✓ Explore the potential future demand and related business model for hydrogen in the harbor of Oostende
 - ✓ Technical concept, safety screening for suitable locations, preferred location identified
- Realization of the facility:
 - ✓ Detailed engineering
 - ✓ Permit application, safety and implementation study
 - ✓ Procurement
 - Construction, commissioning, testing - ongoing
- Planned capacity and phasing:
 - Phase 1: 600 kgH₂/day, 4 vessels @150kg H₂/day
 - Phase 2: 1600 kgH₂/day, expected within x years
 - Phase 3: 3000 KgH₂/day, expected within y years



Estimated timeline:



Test & Demo as
from **March 2023**

H2 refuelling station – Power installed



H2 Mass Flow	1544.648649 kg/day
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H-Drive Parameters	Inlet Pressure (Bar)	Interstage (Bar)	Outlet Pressure (Bar)	Flowrate (Nm3/hr)	Flowrate (kg/hr)	Running Time (Hours)	Hyd Pressure (Bar)	Hyd Power (kW)	No. of Boosters	Hyd Power (kW)	Hyd Flow (l/min)	Process Cooling Required Per Booster (kW)	Total Process Cooling Required Per System (kW)
	99	308	500	357.2	32.18018018	24	248	73	2	146	140	37.8	60.48
	99	308	500	357.2	32.18018018	24	248	73	2	146	140	37.8	60.48
Average				357.2	32.18018018	24	248	73	2	146	140	37.8	60.48

	Maximum	Average Running	
Total Hydraulic Power (kW) / Running (kW)	146	97.3236	
Total Process HPU Cooling Required (Per HPU / Total)	20	40	
Total Process Cooling (kW)	100.48		
Total Process Electrical Power Installed (kW) / Running (kW)	49.53004953	25.4	ICE 116
Total Dispense Cooling Electrical Power (kW) / Running (kW)	0	0	
	Maximum Installed	Average Running	Maximum Running
Total Electrical Power Required (Installed / Running)	193.285	122.7236	195.5300495 kW
Safety Factor (10%)	212.6135	134.99596	215.0830545 kW
Total + Safety Factor (Installed / Running)	212.6135	134.99596	215.0830545 kW

Hydraulic Power	1.512166797
Process Power	0.394652856
Dispense Power	0
Ancillaries	0.019965705
Total kWh/kg	1.926785358 kWh/kg Total (Running)

Ancillaries	kW
Extractor Fan (x2)	0.75
Fire System	0.25
Lights (x2)	0.03
PLC	0.025
HMI (x2)	0.05
Solenoids (x10)	0.06
TT (x10)	0.06
PT (x10)	0.06
Total	1.285

HPU Installed Power
150 kW

Chiller installed
42 kW
0 kW

HPU TO Cooling:- 8 kW for 30 kW for 55 kW motor. 12/55 For 75 kW 16/75

CO2 Chiller Running
65

150 kW Installed

Process Chillers

Model ICE		003	005	007	010	015	022	029	039	046	057	076	090	116	150	183	230	310	360
Cooling capacity	kW	2.5	5.1	7.0	9.5	14.3	21.8	28.1	38.2	45.2	56.4	76.0	90.2	115.5	149.2	182.3	227.9	309.1	359.7
Comp. abs. power	kW	0.70	1.40	2.0	2.27	3.43	5.19	5.66	7.69	10.1	12.3	15.4	20.3	24.9	30.8	40.1	51.4	66.4	81.5
Cooling capacity	kW	1.8	3.8	5.2	7.0	10.6	16.2	20.8	28.4	33.8	42.1	56.5	67.1	86.4	110.9	135.4	165.3	223.7	259.1
Comp. abs. power	kW	0.62	1.31	1.67	2.16	3.24	4.46	5.93	8.26	10.6	13.1	16.4	21.2	25.8	33.5	42.1	54.3	66.4	83.7
Cooling capacity	kW							29.6	39.5	47.6	59.0	79.8	97.5	120.1	156.7	195.0			
Comp. abs. power	kW							5.16	7.13	9.04	11.0	13.8	17.3	22.6	27.6	34.8			
Cooling capacity	kW							21.9	29.3	35.3	43.9	59.1	72.3	89.4	116.1	144.6			
Comp. abs. power	kW							5.17	7.17	8.93	11.1	13.9	17.0	22.8	27.8	34.4			
Compressors																			
Compr./circuits								1/1						2/2			4/2		
Max abs. power - 1 compr.	kW	0,7	1,5	2,0	3,0	4,3	6,9	7,8	11,1	13,7	16,8	11,1	13,7	16,8	11,1	13,7	16,8	23,3	28,7
Axial fans																			
Quantity	n°				1				2			3			2		3	4	
Max abs. power - 1 fan	kW	0,12	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,61	0,61	0,78	0,61	0,61	0,78	0,78	0,78	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	
Air flow	m³/h	2300	2300	4400	4100	7100	6800	9200	12400	12000	17400	25500	25000	26400	47000	46000	66000	88000	86000
Centrifugal fans																			
Quantity	n°							2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Max abs. power - 1 fan	kW							1,1	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,5	1,5	3	3	3			
Air flow	m³/h							9200	12400	12000	17400	25500	25000	26400	47000	46000			
Head pressure	kPa							200	180	160	200	100	100	100	180	180			
Water-cooled version																			
Condenser water flow	m³/h							2,57	3,94	5,36	7,79	10,84	10,96	16,16	18,88	29,17			
Connections (in/out)	"							1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/4"			

75 Kw Per booster – Total 150 Kw

50 Kw for the process chiller

10 Kw for ancillaries. – Air Compressor and PLC / Lights etc.

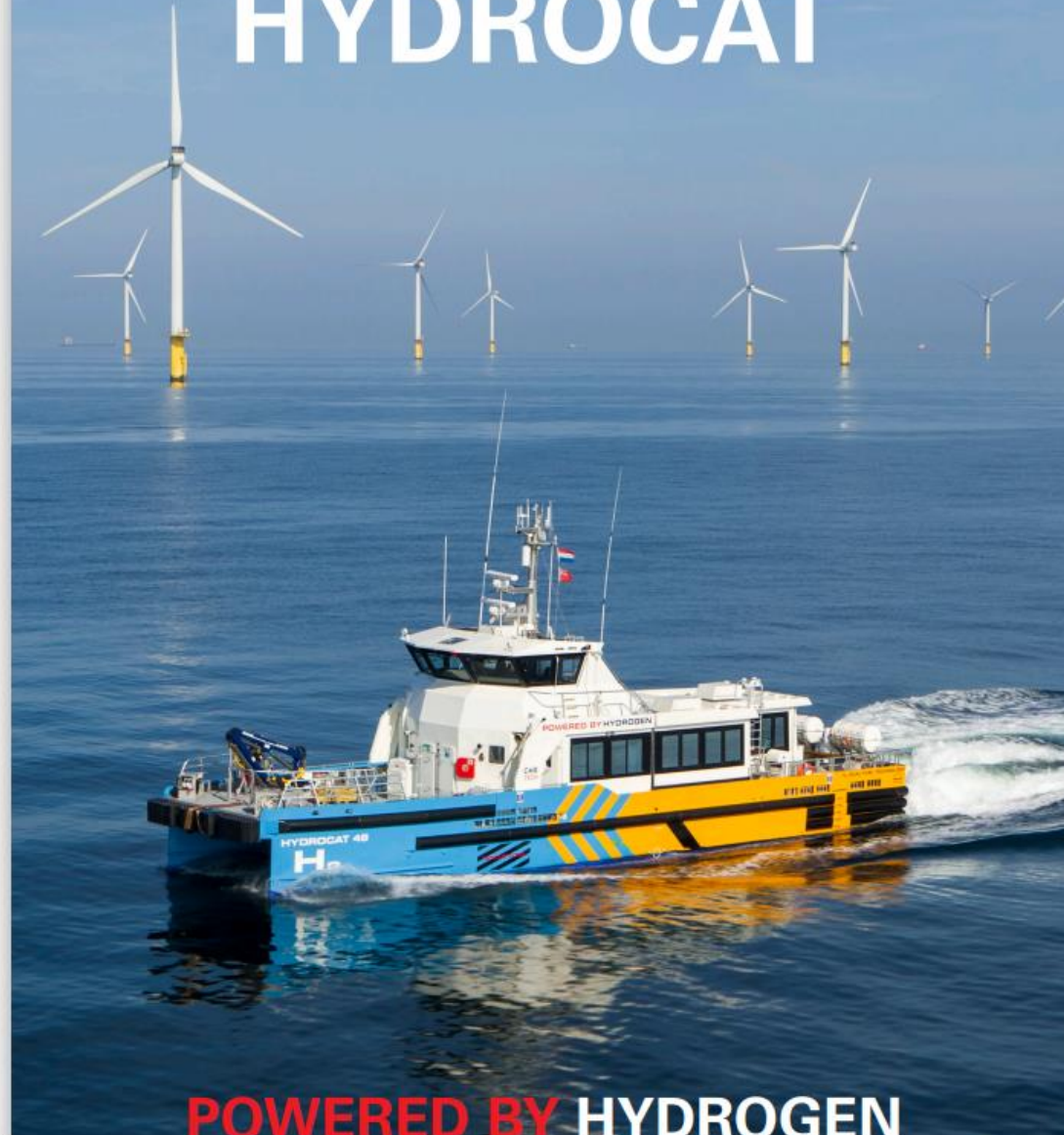
Total Installed 210 kW

**CMB
.TECH**

WINDCAT
WORKBOATS



HYDROCAT



POWERED BY HYDROGEN