

# Welsh ZE Waste and Recycling Vehicle Programme

## – Transition Support and H<sub>2</sub> for Waste Fleets–

Session Chair, Vicente Jofré

10<sup>th</sup> July 2024

# ZE Waste and Recycling Vehicle Project



Catrin Roberts, WG Programme Lead

Anna Duce, LA Circular Economy Infrastructure Lead

Aims to Accelerate and De-Risk

Vehicle and Infrastructure Support



Mark Brown, Programme Manger

WG Net-Zero Target

Try Before you Buy



**Chris Rimmer, Support Lead**

Peter Speers, Project Manager

Carl Christie, Senior Technical Support

Vicente Jofré, LA Liaison Officer and Technical Support

Sophie Naylor, Data Analyst

**Lewis Johnstone, Technical Support**

Vehicle Purchase Grant Support

Shared Learning and Dissemination

## Objectives for Day

- **Uncover** challenges of deployment and how to best overcome them
- **Share** learnings from deployment of eRRVs in Newport
- **Discuss** current opportunities and limitations for H<sub>2</sub> in waste fleets

# Agenda

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- 10:30 Welcome and Programme Status
  - 10:35 Transition Process and Implementation Support
    - Outline recommended deployment strategy and support provided
  - 11:05 Experience Sharing – eRRV Deployment
    - Hear of the learnings Newport's eRRV deployment
  - 11:25 Hydrogen in Waste and Recycling Fleets
    - Deeper look into the market state and capabilities of this technology for waste fleets
  - 11:45 Close
-

# Programme Update

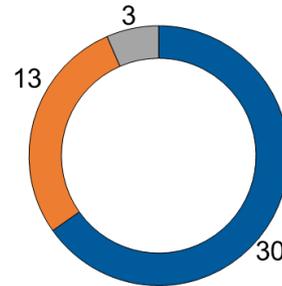


## Welsh ULEV – LA Engagement Workshop

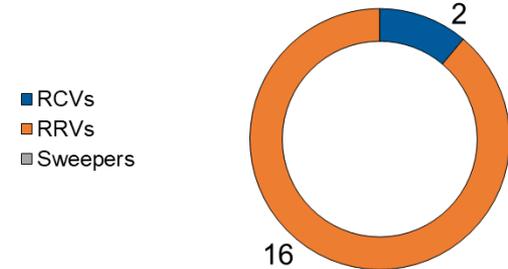
## Deployment Status

Local Authority	Deployed	Potential Procurement
Cardiff	12	
Carmarthenshire	3	
Conwy	6	10
Denbighshire	2	3
Flintshire	2	
Merthyr Tydfil	2	1
Neath Port Talbot	2	
Newport	9	
Powys	1	
Swansea	1	2
Torfaen	2	
Vale of Glamorgan		2
Wrexham	2	

Deployed so far (46)



Potential Procurement (18)



62 Vehicles Delivered or Pending Procurement

13 Different Local Authorities

## Deployment Status



26t eRCV

- Providers:
  - Dennis Eagle (26) (2)
  - Electra (3)
  - RVS/E Moss (1)



12t eRRV

- Providers:
  - Romaquip (6) (12)
  - Terberg (7) (4)



eSweeper

- Providers:
  - Bucher (3)

Blue: Deployed  
Orange: Potential

# Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Transition Process and Implementation Support

by Carl Christie



# The Challenge – Government Targets

2025



2035

UK Government plans for all new cars, vans, and HGVs up to 26 tonnes to be zero emission vehicles (ZEV) by 2035.

Ambition for the Welsh public sector to reach net zero by 2030.

2030



# Keys to Success

## 1. Leadership



Senior  
Leadership



Roles and  
Responsibilities



Stakeholder  
Engagement



High Quality  
Data

## 3. Planning



Fleet Transition  
Plan



Infrastructure  
Transition Plan



Business Case  
for Investment



Change  
Management

## 4. Commitment

## Fleet Transition Phases

Initiation Phase

Planning Phase

Design Phase

Development Phase

Deployment Phase

## Fleet Transition Steps

1. Coordinate Team and Stakeholders

2. Gather Data and Requirements

3. Select Most Suitable Vehicles

4. Select Most Suitable Infrastructure

5. Complete Site Assessment

6. Complete Power Supply Review

7. Develop Business Case

8. Develop Procurement Documentation

9. Trial and Deploy Vehicles

10. Monitor and Evaluate Performance

# 1. Coordinate Team and Stakeholders



- **Define team roles and responsibilities:**
  - **Responsible:** who will do the work?
  - **Accountable:** who will manage the overall success of the project?
  - **Supporting:** who will help support the work?
  - **Consulted:** who will be asked for their expert knowledge and opinions?
  - **Informed:** who will be kept up to date on progress and project outcomes?

	Fleet	Procurement	HR	Risk	User
<b>Acquire fleet vehicles</b>					
Needs analysis	R	I	I	I	C
Develop RFP	C	A/R	I	I	C
Provide vehicle spec	R	I			C
Evaluate bids	C	A/R			C
Select vehicle	A/R	I	I	I	C
Driver training	R		C	C	C
Policy amendments	C		R	C	C
Receive vehicle	R	I	I	I	C
Inspect vehicle	R	I			C

# 1. Coordinate Team and Stakeholders



- Identify and engage with key stakeholders:



Project Lead



Sustainability  
Manager



Fleet  
Manager



Facilities  
Manager



Waste  
Manager



Energy  
Manager



Supervisors



Drivers and  
Operators



Workshop



Finance



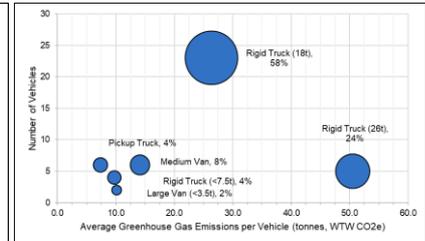
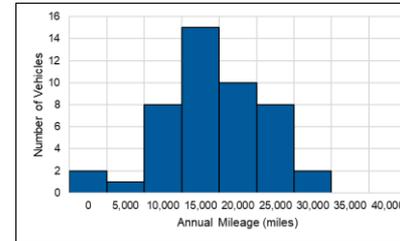
Procurement



Comms and  
Marketing

## 2. Gather Data and Requirements

- **Baseline your fleet**
  - Fleet list
  - Mileage
  - Fuel consumption and euro standards
  - Emissions factors
- **Determine your requirements**
  - Vehicle, body and equipment specifications
  - Operational range and round characteristics
  - Charging / refuelling requirements
  - Data systems



An example output specification for a battery electric RCV is shown below, this should be specified for the most demanding day and should also factor in seasonal variation and performance over time:

Requirement	Possible Output Specification
<b>Operating range</b>	Up to 50 miles on a single charge with 20% battery capacity remaining
<b>Maximum operating time</b>	10.5 hours
<b>Maximum payload</b>	10 000 kg
<b>Maximum speed</b>	56 mph / 90 kph
<b>Charging time</b>	no longer than 12 hours (0 to 100%) with the capability to also charge in less than 75 minutes (from 20 to 80%) if required.
<b>Minimum operational lifetime</b>	5 days a week, 52 weeks a year, for 7 years (1,820 days)
<b>Operating temperature range</b>	-10°C to 35°C with cabin temperature set to 18°C.

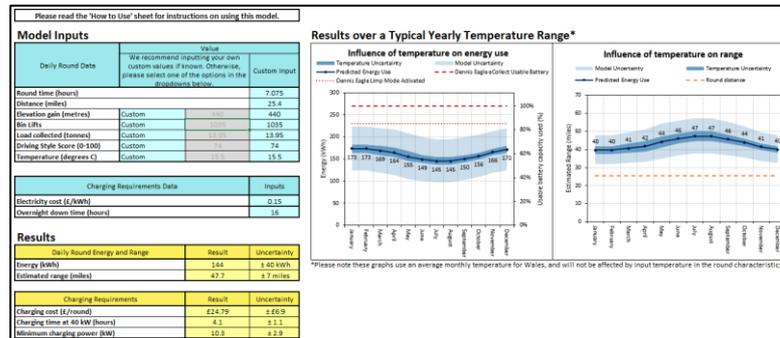
Knowledge Hub > Guidance on Procurement & Deployment  
> **Minimum Technical Specifications Document**

### 3. Select Most Suitable Vehicles

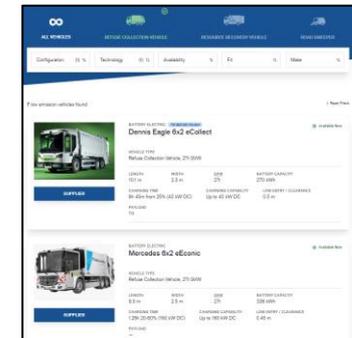
- Assess the suitability of zero emission vehicles using real-world data, modelling or technical specifications to determine which vehicles and rounds are already best suited to transitioning to ZEVs.

- Things to consider:

- ZEV type
- Supplier type
- Specs vs. requirements
- Daily energy consumption and operating times



Knowledge Hub > Vehicle Performance & Planning  
Tools > **Vehicle Energy Model**



**Vehicle Catalogue**

## 4. Select Most Suitable Infrastructure

- How much **energy** is required each day (kWh)?
- How much **time** is available for charging each day (h)?
- Select the appropriate chargepoint **power** (kW)
- Select the appropriate chargepoint **type**:
  - AC, DC, or both?
  - Standard, distributed, or mobile?



Battery Size (kWh, usable)		140	210	140	210
State of Charge Required (%)		60%	60%	100%	100%
Energy Required (kWh, vehicle)		84	126	140	210
Energy Required inc. 85% Charging Efficiency (kWh, depot)		99	148	165	247
Time Available for Charging (h)	0.5	198	296	329	494
	1	99	148	165	247
	2	49	74	82	124
	4	25	37	41	62
	6	16	25	27	41
	8	12	19	21	31
	10	10	15	16	25
	12	8	12	14	21
	14	7	11	12	18
16	6	9	10	15	

Key
Min Charging Power
<7.4 kW
<22 kW
<25 kW
<50 kW
<150 kW
>150 kW

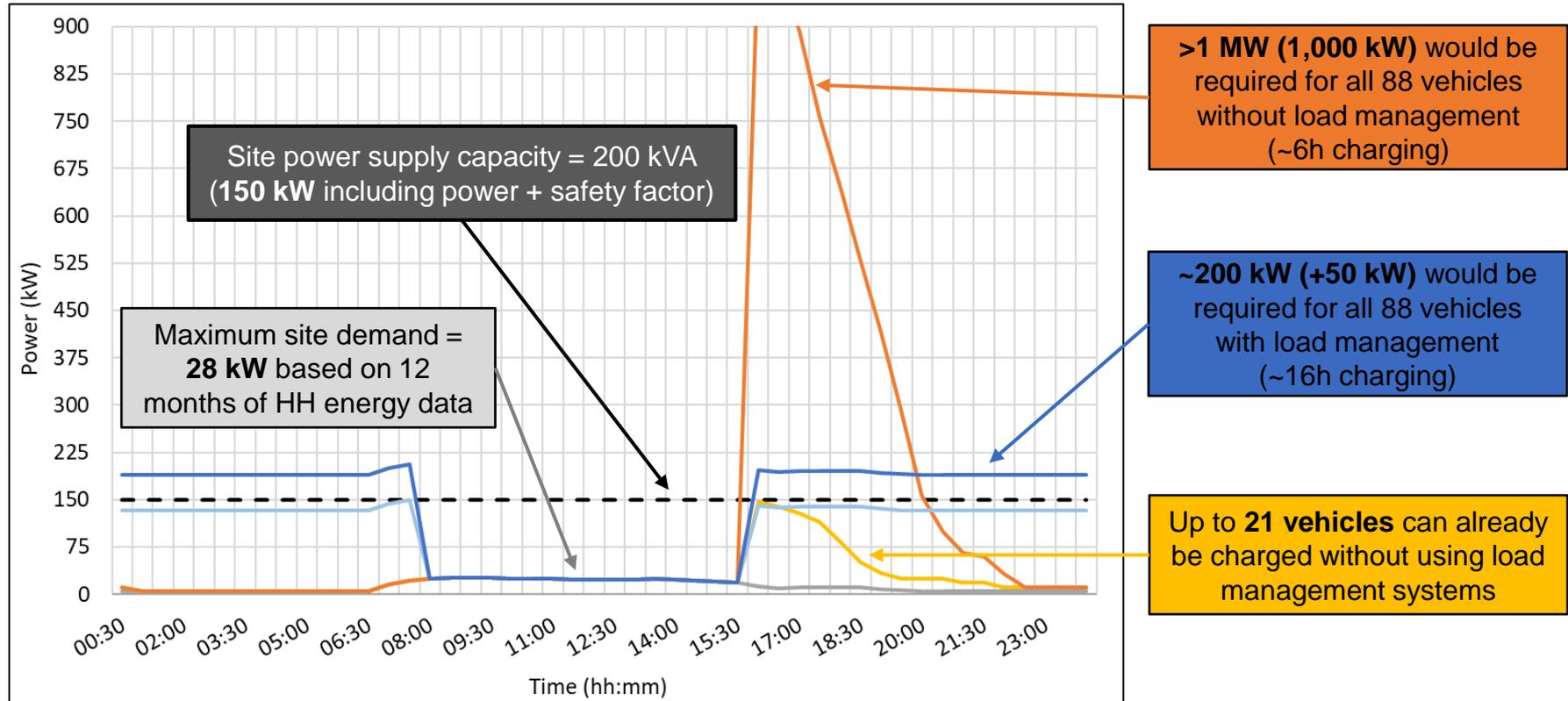
Knowledge Hub > Infrastructure Guidance Documents

## 5. Complete Site Assessment

- Where is the site's electrical power supply?
- What is the power supply capacity available (kVA)?
- What is the site's electricity usage? (max. demand)
- Where do the vehicles park?
- Are there any existing EV chargepoints on-site?
- Does the site have any other large electricity loads?

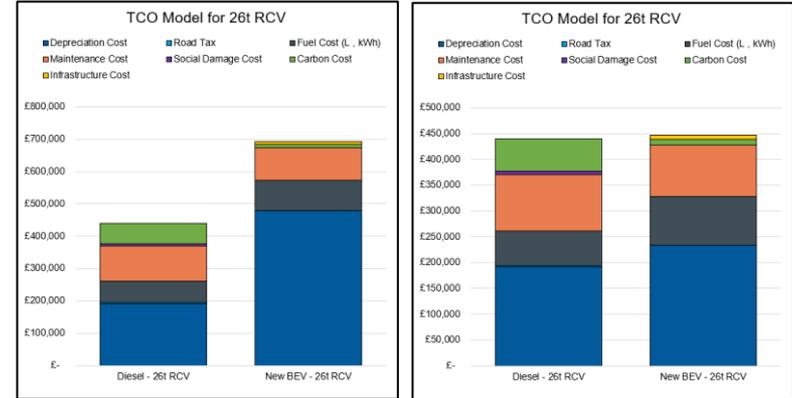


## 6. Complete Power Supply Review



## 7. Develop Business Case

- 1. Strategic fit:** how the proposals fit with wider strategic priorities
- 2. Well-being:** what are the wider impacts of the proposals on well-being
- 3. Affordability:** capital and revenue costs over the life of the project
- 4. Deliverability:** how the project will be delivered and by whom
- 5. Management:** how the project will be overseen, managed and delivered



Knowledge Hub > Vehicle Performance & Planning  
Tools > **Total Cost of Ownership Tool**

# 8. Develop Procurement Documentation



## Key considerations:

- Use output specifications
- Engage with suppliers
- Evaluate supplier capabilities
- Specify warranty and service levels

Vehicle and Infrastructure Procurement Checklist		
<p>The performance of electric (EV) and plug-in hybrid (PHEV) and mopeds under non-specific operating conditions is specified.</p> <p>7. Are the vehicle to be in the statement and any supporting operational characteristics to be better understood for the vehicle to be delivered?</p>		
<p><b>Subcontractor Requirements</b></p> <p>8. What are the AC and DC charging capabilities of the vehicle?</p> <p>9. What requirements are specified for charging and charging infrastructure to be used for the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>10. How will you determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>11. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>12. Do you have a detailed plan for installing and commissioning the charging infrastructure to be delivered?</p> <p>13. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>14. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p>		
<p><b>Subcontractor Requirements</b></p> <p>15. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>16. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>17. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>18. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>19. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>20. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>21. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p> <p>22. How do you intend to determine the charging needs of the vehicle to be delivered?</p>		

Requirements		Minimum Operational Specifications
Operating range	Up to 10 miles on a single charge with 20% battery capacity remaining	
Maximum operating time	15 hours	
Maximum payload	1000 kg	
Maximum speed	55 mph / 90 km/h	
Charging time	10 hours from 10% to 100% with the capability to also charge in less than 75 minutes from 20% to 80% charged.	
Minimum operational lifetime	1.6 million miles, 52 weeks in use for 7 years or 10,000 hours	
Operating temperature range	-10°C to 50°C with cabin temperature set to 18°C	

When there are specific input requirements for examples to meet to know need then these can also be specified. For example, the vehicle to be delivered must have a maximum power output of at least 10 kW (13.4 hp) and a maximum torque of at least 100 Nm (73.7 lb-ft).

2.1.2.2. Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

For most electric vehicles (EVs) a 20 kW AC charging equipment rating (Type 1) is required for the charging infrastructure to be delivered. For plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) a 20 kW AC charging equipment rating is required for the charging infrastructure to be delivered. For electric mopeds a 20 kW AC charging equipment rating is required for the charging infrastructure to be delivered.

22. The charging equipment has the following electrical characteristics:

- Current rating: A 16A-rated current rating.
- Power: Capable of handling 10 kW (13.4 hp) or more (17.4 kW (23.4 hp) power) (power) and 10 kW (13.4 hp) (power).
- Ability to provide charging rate for each charging point to suit a back-of-the-house management system (BMS).

Delivery electric vehicle charging infrastructure must also be capable of charging at 10 to 100 kW DC depending on operational requirements. DC charging equipment must also be capable of charging at 10 to 100 kW DC and must include safety, an integrated charging system.

It is also important that the charging equipment should be:

- Interlock connected to street lighting, 10 kV, or mains network.
- Compliant with the latest European Standard (EN) 61851-2 or 61851-3 or 61851-4 or 61851-5 or 61851-6 or 61851-7 or 61851-8 or 61851-9 or 61851-10 or 61851-11 or 61851-12 or 61851-13 or 61851-14 or 61851-15 or 61851-16 or 61851-17 or 61851-18 or 61851-19 or 61851-20 or 61851-21 or 61851-22 or 61851-23 or 61851-24 or 61851-25 or 61851-26 or 61851-27 or 61851-28 or 61851-29 or 61851-30 or 61851-31 or 61851-32 or 61851-33 or 61851-34 or 61851-35 or 61851-36 or 61851-37 or 61851-38 or 61851-39 or 61851-40 or 61851-41 or 61851-42 or 61851-43 or 61851-44 or 61851-45 or 61851-46 or 61851-47 or 61851-48 or 61851-49 or 61851-50 or 61851-51 or 61851-52 or 61851-53 or 61851-54 or 61851-55 or 61851-56 or 61851-57 or 61851-58 or 61851-59 or 61851-60 or 61851-61 or 61851-62 or 61851-63 or 61851-64 or 61851-65 or 61851-66 or 61851-67 or 61851-68 or 61851-69 or 61851-70 or 61851-71 or 61851-72 or 61851-73 or 61851-74 or 61851-75 or 61851-76 or 61851-77 or 61851-78 or 61851-79 or 61851-80 or 61851-81 or 61851-82 or 61851-83 or 61851-84 or 61851-85 or 61851-86 or 61851-87 or 61851-88 or 61851-89 or 61851-90 or 61851-91 or 61851-92 or 61851-93 or 61851-94 or 61851-95 or 61851-96 or 61851-97 or 61851-98 or 61851-99 or 61851-100.

Knowledge Hub > Guidance on Procurement & Deployment > EV & Infrastructure Procurement Checklist

Knowledge Hub > Guidance on Procurement & Deployment > Minimum Technical Specifications Document

## 9. Trial and Deploy Vehicles

- Install and **commission infrastructure** before vehicles arrive.
- **Build in time for testing** and resolving issues before sign off.
- Deploy vehicles across a **selection of representative rounds and conditions** to maximise learnings.
- Use trials and deployments to **optimise vehicles, rounds and operations** for zero emission vehicles.



## 10. Monitor and Evaluate Performance



- **Utilisation**
  - Uptime and Downtime
  - Service Completion
- **Maintenance and Repairs**
  - Scheduled vs. Unscheduled
  - Time to Repair
- **Performance**
  - Speed, hills, payload etc.
- **Daily Energy Consumption**
  - Vehicle (miles / kWh)
  - Infrastructure (kWh)
- **Costs and Emissions**
  - Ownerships and running costs
  - Greenhouse gas and air quality
- **Driver Feedback**
  - Performance and issues

# 10. Monitor and Evaluate Performance



	RCV	Sweeper	RRV <sup>1</sup>
<b>Vehicle Performance</b> Yearly Average	0.23 miles/kWh ENERGY EFFICIENCY	0.17 miles/kWh ENERGY EFFICIENCY	0.33 miles/kWh ENERGY EFFICIENCY
	62 miles DRIVE RANGE <sup>3</sup>	31 miles DRIVE RANGE <sup>3</sup>	42 miles DRIVE RANGE <sup>3</sup>
<b>Emission Savings</b> Yearly Average	8.2 tonnes WTW CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>4</sup>	3.6 tonnes WTW CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>4</sup>	4.8 tonnes WTW CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>4</sup>
	22 kg NO <sub>x</sub> <sup>2</sup>	20 kg NO <sub>x</sub> <sup>2</sup>	10 kg NO <sub>x</sub> <sup>2</sup>
	91 g PM 2.5 <sup>2</sup>	66 g PM 2.5 <sup>2</sup>	36 g PM 2.5 <sup>2</sup>

Performance Updates



Knowledge Hub > Quarterly Reports and Workshops

# FY24/25 Implementation Support

*Current and future fleet charging requirements, site assessments  
and depot power supply reviews*



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

**In Progress**



**Initial Scoping**

# ULEV Programme Hub Website



**ULEV**  
PROGRAMME HUB

About Knowledge Hub Performance Updates Vehicle Catalogue FAQs Contact EN CY

## Waste And Recycling ULEV Programme Hub

Welcome! The Waste and Recycling Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle Programme hub is an online resource created to provide information, guidance, support tools, and updates on the performance of vehicles for Welsh local authorities.

KNOWLEDGE HUB ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

### Waste and Recycling ULEV Programme

As part of its 2050 path to net zero, the Welsh Government has the ambition to achieve a carbon neutral public sector by 2030.

The Waste and Recycling ULEV Programme provides grant support to Welsh local authorities to accelerate and de-risk the transition to ultra-low and zero emission technologies within Welsh public sector waste fleets.

<https://welshulev.cenex.co.uk/>

## Transition Process and Implementation Support Survey

1. Which local authority are you from?
2. Where are you on your waste fleet transition journey? (select one)
3. Which steps of the fleet transition process have you already completed? (select all that apply)

slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



# Process and Implementation Support Survey

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

# Thank you For Listening

## Any questions are welcome!





# Wastesavers eRRV Operating Experience

Wastesavers

# Introduction & Service Background

- 64,000 hh
- 90 ltr sack for card & paper
- 90 ltr sack for cans & plastics
- 55 ltr box for glass & SDA
- 55 ltr caddy for food
- 20,000 tonnes collected 2023-24



# Fleet

2 x 7.5 tonne Isuzu Romaquip



2 x 12 tonne Iveco E Terberg

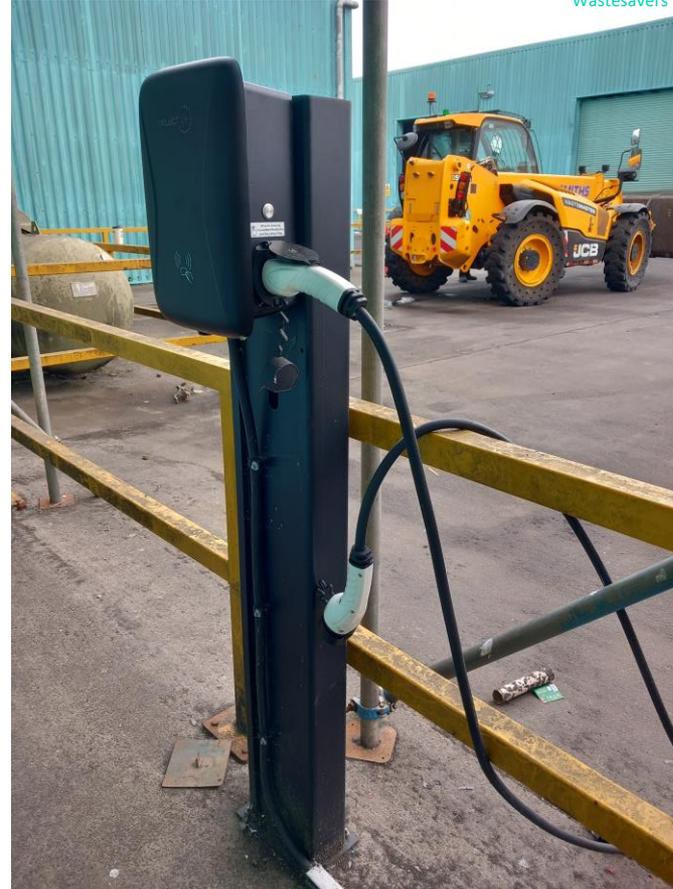


22 x 12 tonne Iveco Romaquip



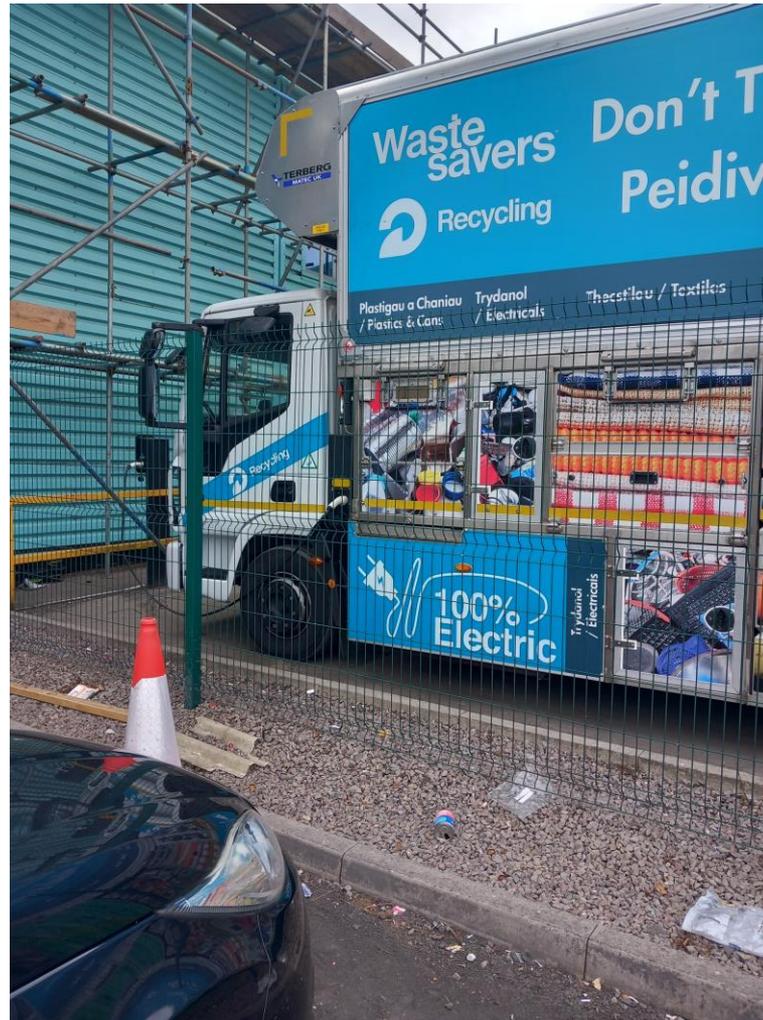
# EV Charge Point Spec

- 32 amp 3 phase with 5 mete lead type 2
- Project EV NOVO-EVA-22S-SE 22kw
- 4 way 125 amp MCB board (This board will accommodate future charge points)



# ERRV Charge point Stipulations

- 2 metres away from buildings
- 2 meters distance between parked vehicles.



Wastesavers ERRV  
Operating  
Experience

# Newport City Boundry

From our collection depot, all corners of the City are within a 7 mile radius



# Vehicle performance

- Operating since March 2024
- Six week inspection costs to date
- 33 miles per day
- 7 hr operating time
- Av 2 tonne payload per trip
- 2 trips per day
- 35% charge usage
- Max payload 3 tonnes

# Weighbridge extract

11,520 kg	27/06/2024 09:34:54	2,520 kg
11,120 kg	27/06/2024 12:57:35	2,120 kg
11,000 kg	28/06/2024 09:35:48	2,000 kg
10,620 kg	28/06/2024 13:08:59	1,620 kg
11,020 kg	01/07/2024 09:08:55	2,020 kg
11,220 kg	01/07/2024 12:46:42	2,220 kg
11,060 kg	02/07/2024 09:37:39	2,060 kg
<b>10,860 kg</b>	<b>02/07/2024 12:32:16</b>	<b>1,860 kg</b>

# Thank You

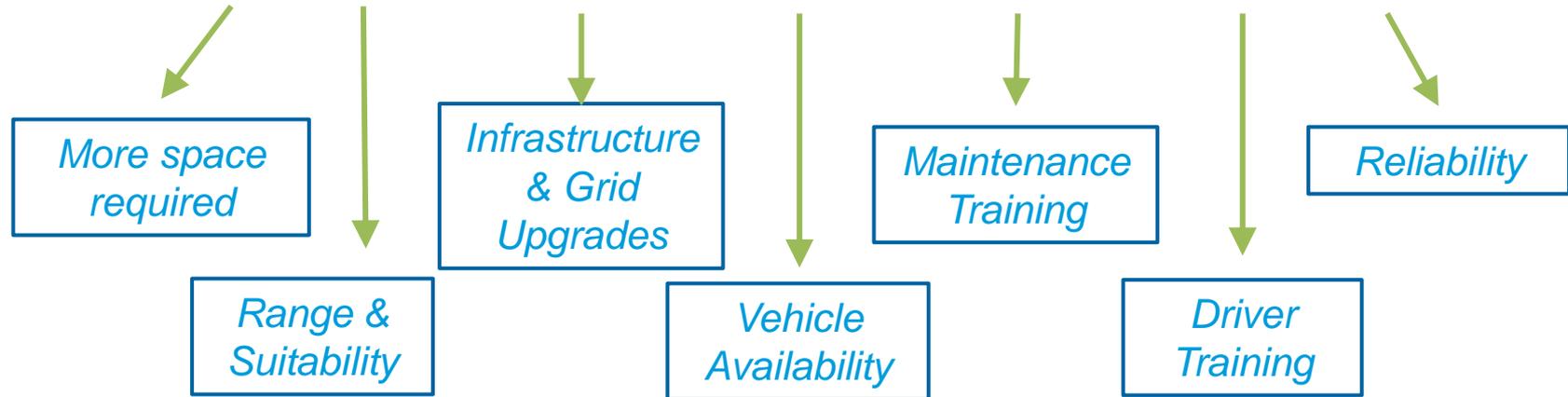
# Hydrogen in Waste and Recycling Fleets

by Dr. Peter Speers,  
Principal Technical Specialist & Project Manager



## Deploying ULEV Waste & Recycling Vehicles

*Although it might seem as simple as buying some new vehicles, changing a waste & recycling fleet involves a large amount of planning and resources*

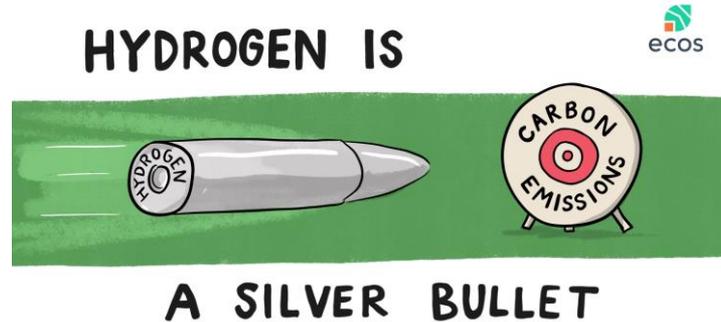


*We know deploying electric waste and recycling vehicles is hard and challenging*

# LAs are Deploying ULEVs

- Carl's presentation showed a process that can be followed to get an LA to a workable deployment target for electric waste & recycling vehicles and, importantly, infrastructure.
- Newport's presentation gave early experience that showed of eRRVs are working for them.

# But ... is There Another Option?



- Zero emissions
- Fast fuelling
- Long range
- Integration with the wider energy system
- **Wales Commercial Vehicle Decarbonisation strategy** to decarbonise both heavy and light-duty commercial vehicles operating in Wales currently under development includes a hydrogen workstream.

# Coming Up

- Fuel cell electric waste & recycling vehicles (FCEVs)
- Hydrogen refuelling stations (HRS)
- Hydrogen and the wider energy system
- Summary & conclusions

# Hydrogen Fuel Cell Electric Waste and Recycling Vehicles



## Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) – Maturity (Low)

- **OEM suppliers:** R&D (heavy duty long haul e.g. 1,000 km).
- **Low volume suppliers:** Faun Zoeller, HYZON.
- **Configurations available:** 26t RCVs demonstrated in UK and Europe.
- **Typical specifications:** 25kg hydrogen at 350 bar.
- **Operational suitability:** High mileages / double shifts (in theory).
- **Number of FCEVs in the UK:** <250, mostly cars and buses, 1 RCV in St Helens.



# Vehicle Market Availability (By Available Alternatives)



RCV		
Vehicle Type	Battery Electric	Hydrogen FC
26 tonne	7	2
18 tonne	5	1
32 tonne	2	0



RRV		
Vehicle Type	Battery Electric	Hydrogen FC
12 tonne	2	0
14 tonne	2	0

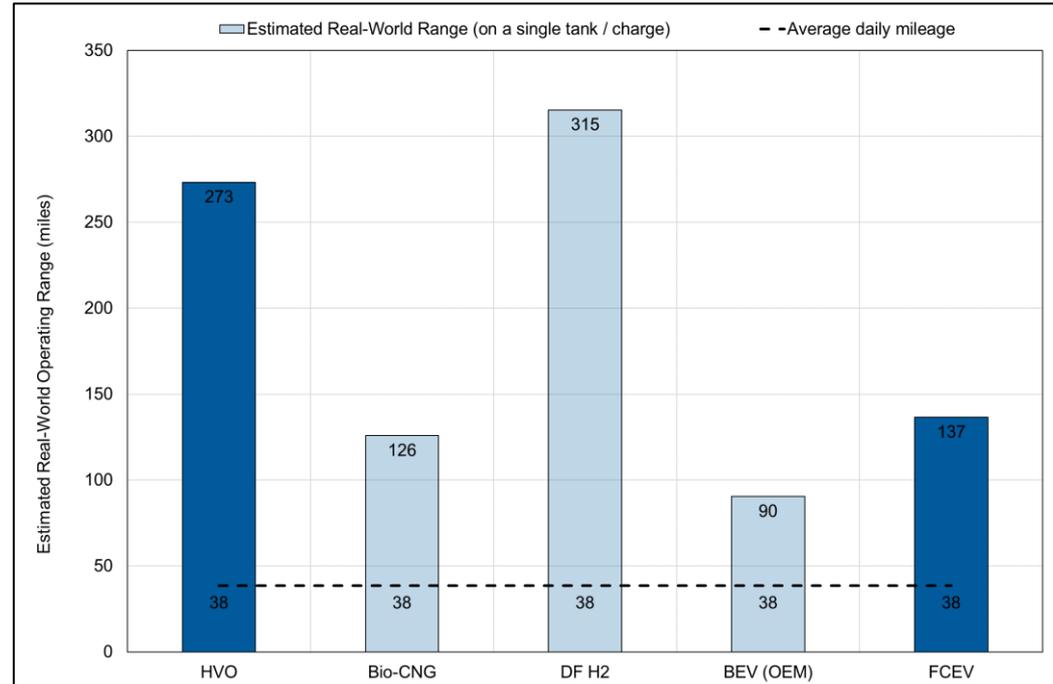


Sweeper		
Vehicle Type	Battery Electric	Hydrogen FC
Compact	12	1
Truck Mounted	1	1

- *Very limited UK ULEV availability from large manufacturers (OEMs).*

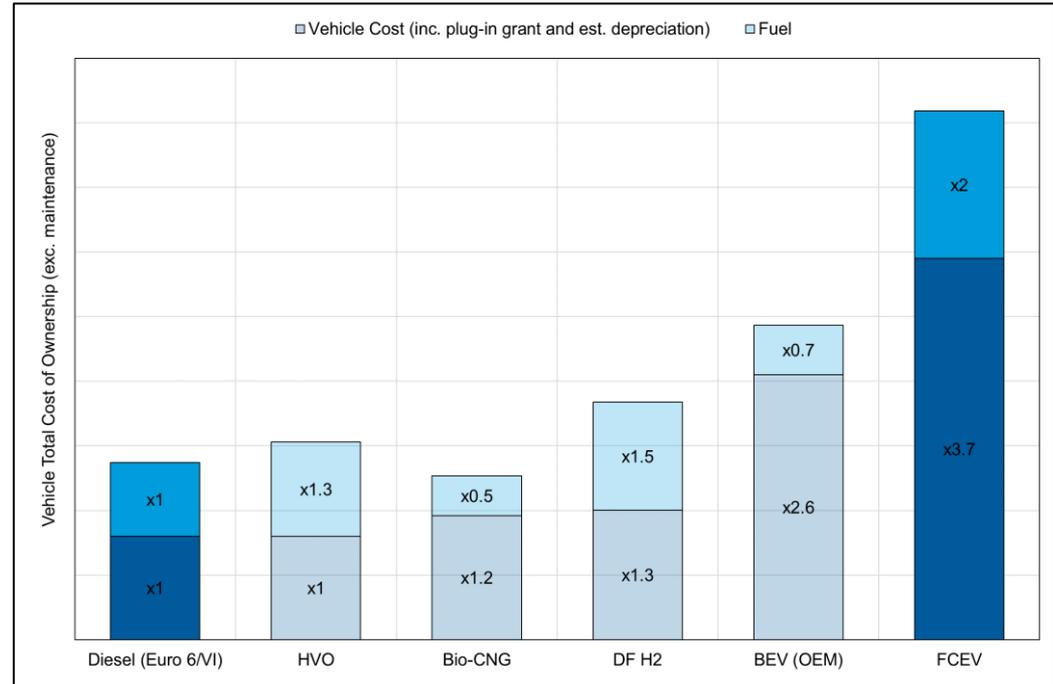
## Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) – Range Suitability

- **Theoretically suitable for most applications including the most energy intensive and those requiring the shortest refuelling times (e.g. 15 mins).**
- Longer range than eRCV
- **See Cenex-authored HECTOR handbook for how to specify, procure, and deploy fuel cell waste trucks.**

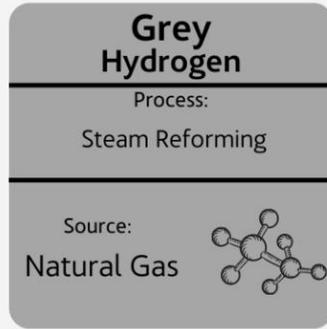


## Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) – Total Cost of Ownership

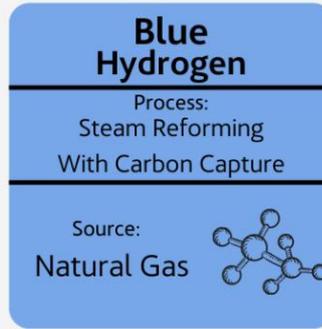
- FCEVs currently cost 3.5 times more to buy than a diesel vehicle.
- Fuel costs can be twice diesel, depending on the price of hydrogen.
  - Best case scenario would be fuel cost parity.
- Maintenance costs are likely to be similar or higher than diesel.



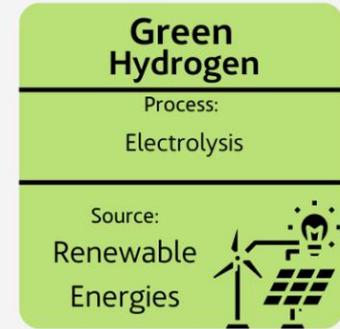
# Hydrogen Production for Transport



**Grey hydrogen** is currently produced from natural gas and used in industrial purposes.



**Blue hydrogen** uses natural gas but with carbon capture, this technology is largely unproven at scale.



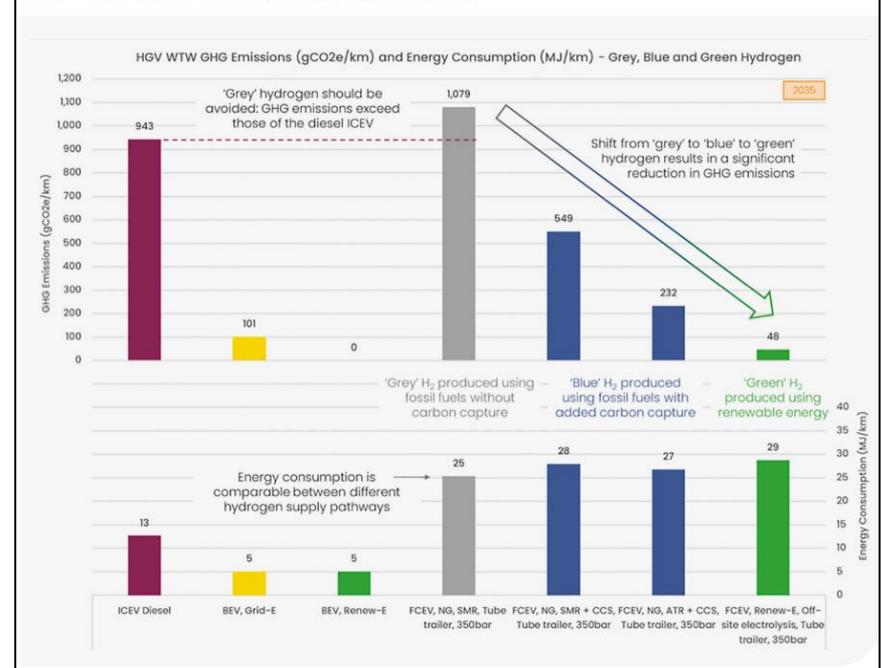
**Green hydrogen** is produced using renewable electricity and electrolysis but is currently expensive.

## Ultra-Low Emission Waste and Recycling Vehicles Programme

# FCEV – Emissions

- **Grey hydrogen should be avoided** as well-to-wheel greenhouse gas emissions can be higher than diesel.
- **Green hydrogen provides significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions** and is preferred to using blue hydrogen.
  - Using grid electricity to produce hydrogen also only provides marginal savings.

Figure 6. Shift to low carbon hydrogen pathways in 2035



# Hydrogen Refuelling Stations (HRS)

- The UK does not have a network of public hydrogen refuelling stations but does have a target to produce 10 GW of hydrogen by 2030.

## Mobile HRS (Offsite Production)



- <400 kg / day.
- Low capital £ (can be leased)
- 230 V power supply.
- Site survey.
- Small footprint.

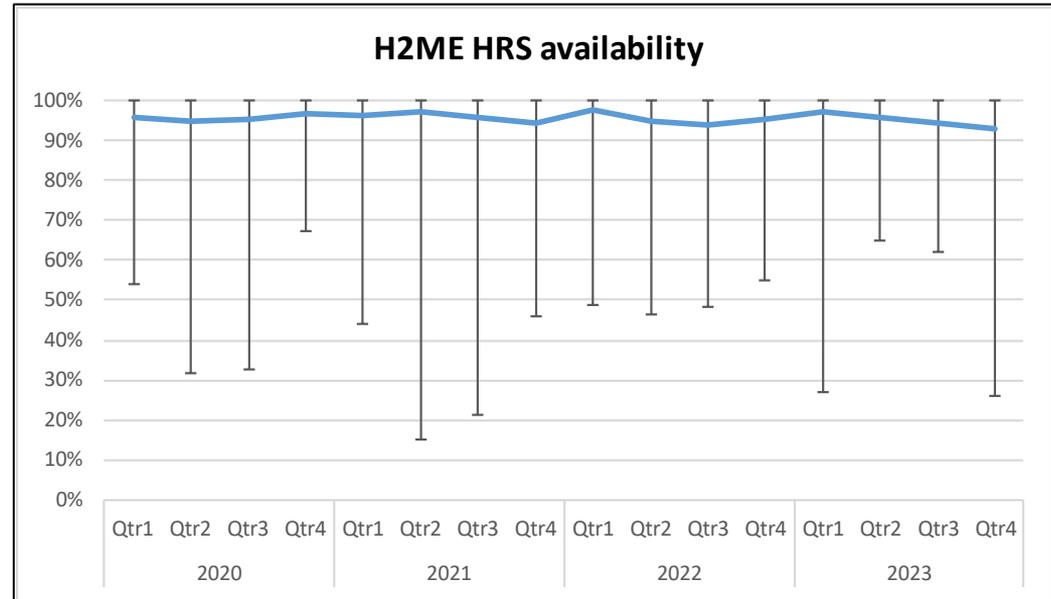
## Public HRS (Onsite Production)



- >1,000 kg / day.
- High capital £££
- Large grid connection.
- Planning permission.
- Large footprint.

## Like FCEVs, HRS are Immature

- Hydrogen Mobility Europe (H2ME, 2015-24) was the largest FCEV and HRS demonstration project in Europe.
- Over the period, **HRS availability** ranged between **93% and 96%**.
- HRS with on-site H<sub>2</sub> generation via electrolysis often displayed the lowest availability

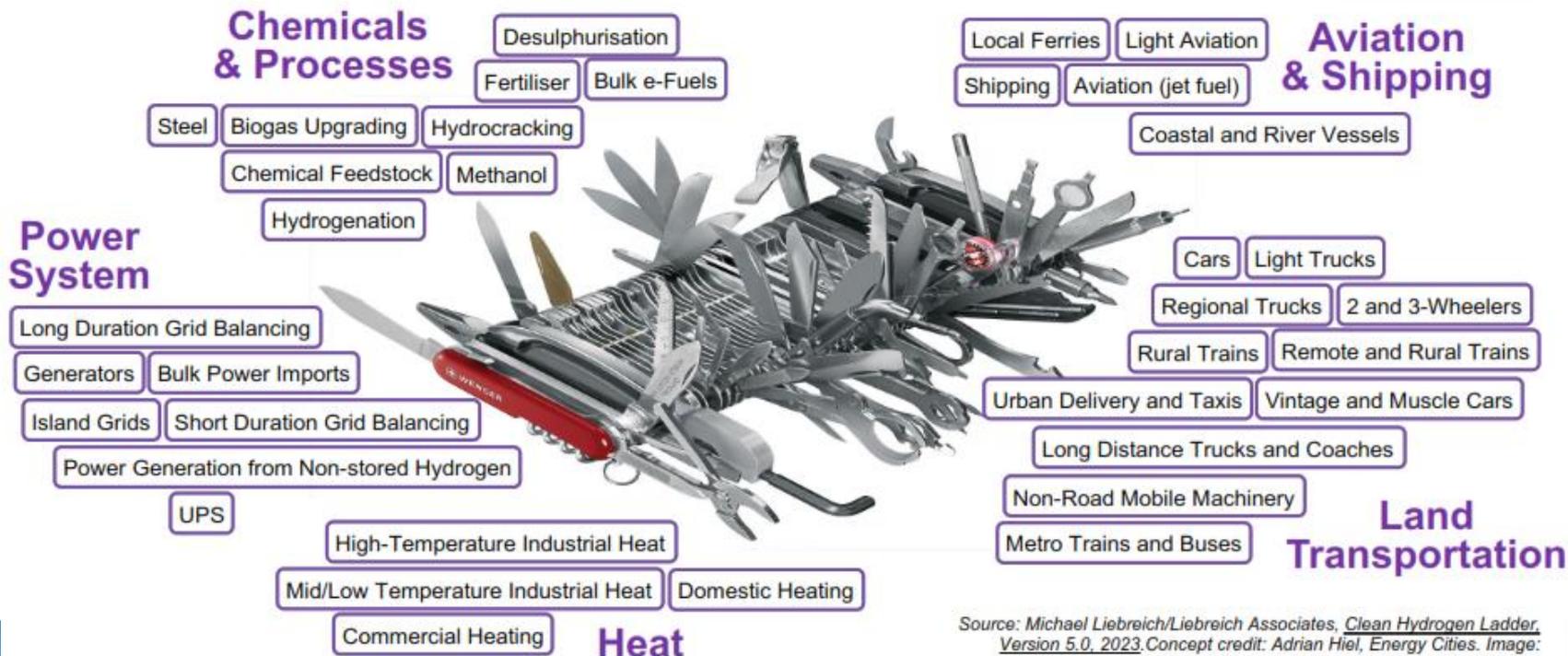




# Hydrogen Has Many Potential Uses in a Future Energy System

## Clean Hydrogen Swiss Army Knife

Liebreich Associates



Source: Michael Liebreich/Liebreich Associates, *Clean Hydrogen Ladder, Version 5.0, 2023*. Concept credit: Adrian Hiel, Energy Cities. Image: Wenger (concept credit: Paul Martin). CC-BY 4.0



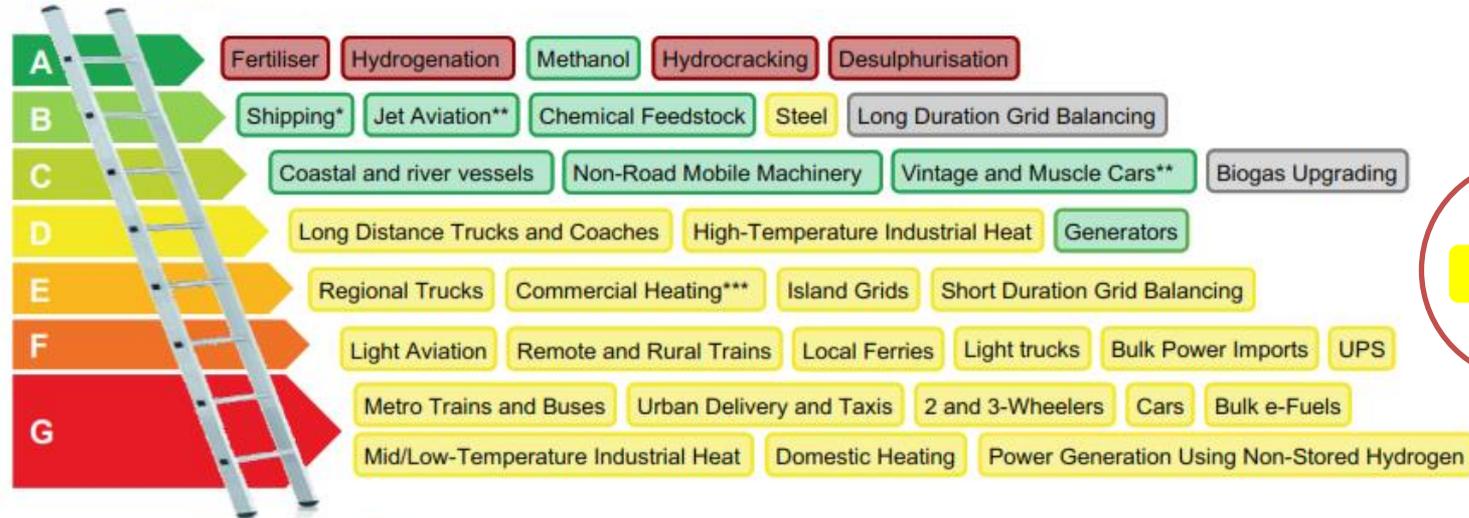
# But ... If You can Obtain, or Generate Clean Hydrogen, Is Transport (or even an RCV) the Best Way to Use it?

## Hydrogen Ladder 5.0

Liebreich Associates

Unavoidable

Key: No real alternative Electricity/batteries Biomass/biogas Other



RCVs

Uncompetitive

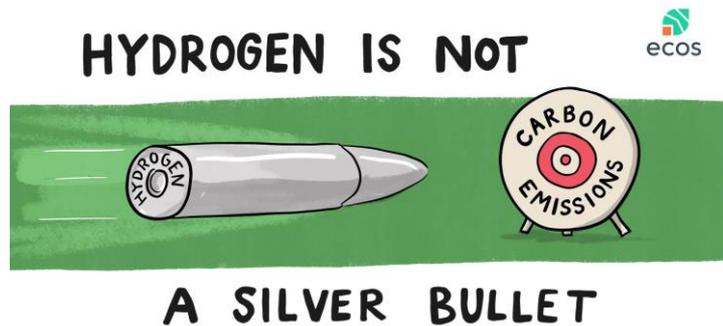
\*As ammonia or methanol \*\*As e-fuel or PBTL \*\*\*As hybrid system

Source: Michael Liebreich/Liebreich Associates, [Clean Hydrogen Ladder, Version 5.0, 2023](#). Concept credit: Adrian Hiel, Energy Cities. [CC-BY 4.0](#)

# Conclusions



## Welsh ULEV – LA Engagement Workshop



© VISUAL THINKERY

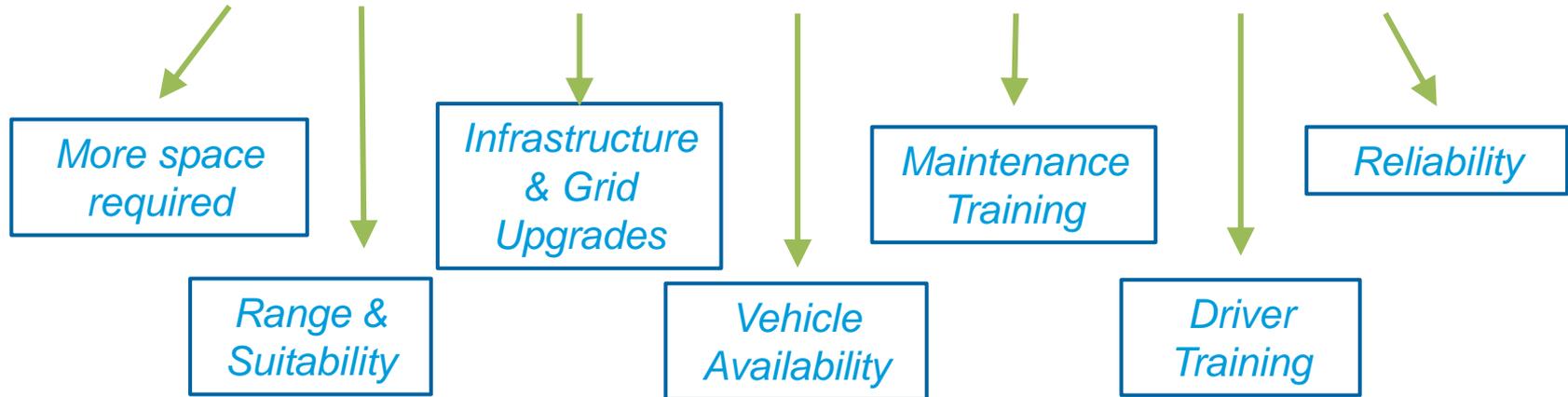
## Welsh ULEV – LA Engagement Workshop

## Hydrogen in Waste & Recycling Fleets. Summary State of Readiness

- **Few H<sub>2</sub> RCVs** (& no RRVs), they're only available from low volume manufacturers, & they are **immature & expensive**.
- The current cost of hydrogen means that it is **in no way TCO competitive with diesel or electricity**
- Infrastructure (hydrogen refuelling stations, HRS) add further complexity and cost:
  - HRS are **very expensive** (~ €1m per fueller, more if you want lots of onsite storage)
  - Reliability of even state of art HRS is ~ 95% - i.e., there will be **1 day in 20** where it's likely to **fail**.
  - Adding **onsite generation** such as electrolysis, adds **another point of failure** (unless you have lots of storage, which is very expensive). Which means your fuel availability might at best be 90%.
  - Given the **scarcity of HRS**, if your HRS fails, you're unlikely to have a **backup option**.
  - RCV **trial experience** in EU and UK projects has shown **significant vehicle and HRS issues**.
- **In summary** if you want to trial H<sub>2</sub> vehicles and HRS, **you should treat it as an R&D project, with R&D performance and service level expectations**, and seek funding accordingly (e.g., Innovate or EU Horizon 2020).

## Deploying ULEV Waste & Recycling Vehicles

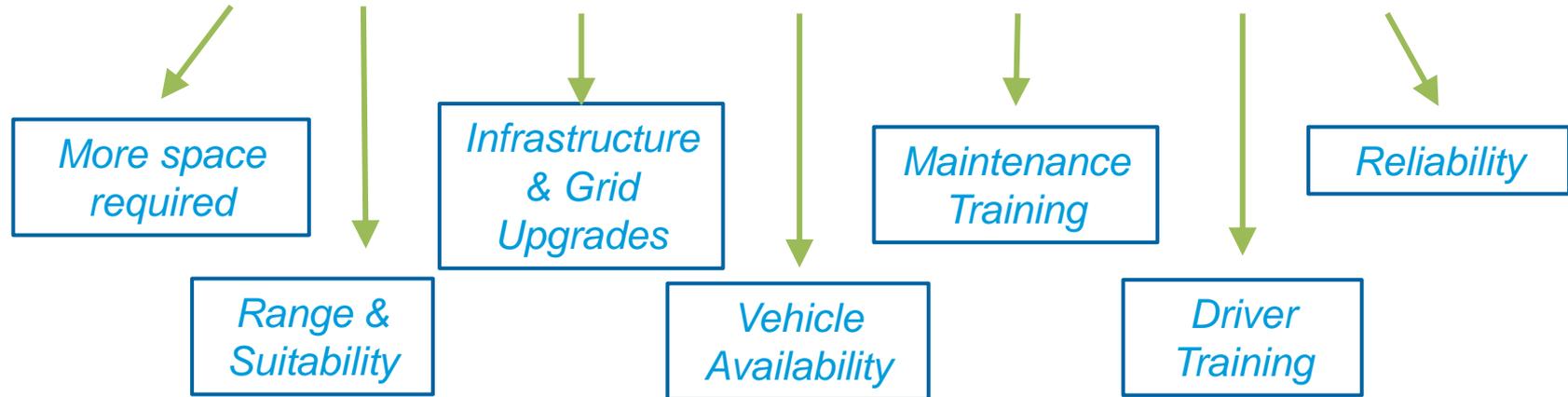
*Although it might seem as simple as buying some new vehicles, changing a waste & recycling fleet involves a large amount of planning and resources.*



***We know deploying electric waste and recycling vehicles is hard and challenging***

## Deploying ULEV Waste & Recycling Vehicles

*Although it might seem as simple as buying some new vehicles, changing a waste & recycling fleet involves a large amount of planning and resources.*



**But, at the moment,** deploying hydrogen waste and recycling vehicles and infrastructure would be **MUCH** harder – and very unlikely to work



# In the Longer Term (2030+) H<sub>2</sub> May Play a Role

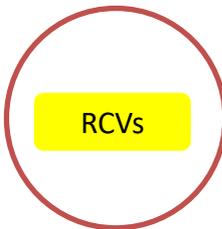
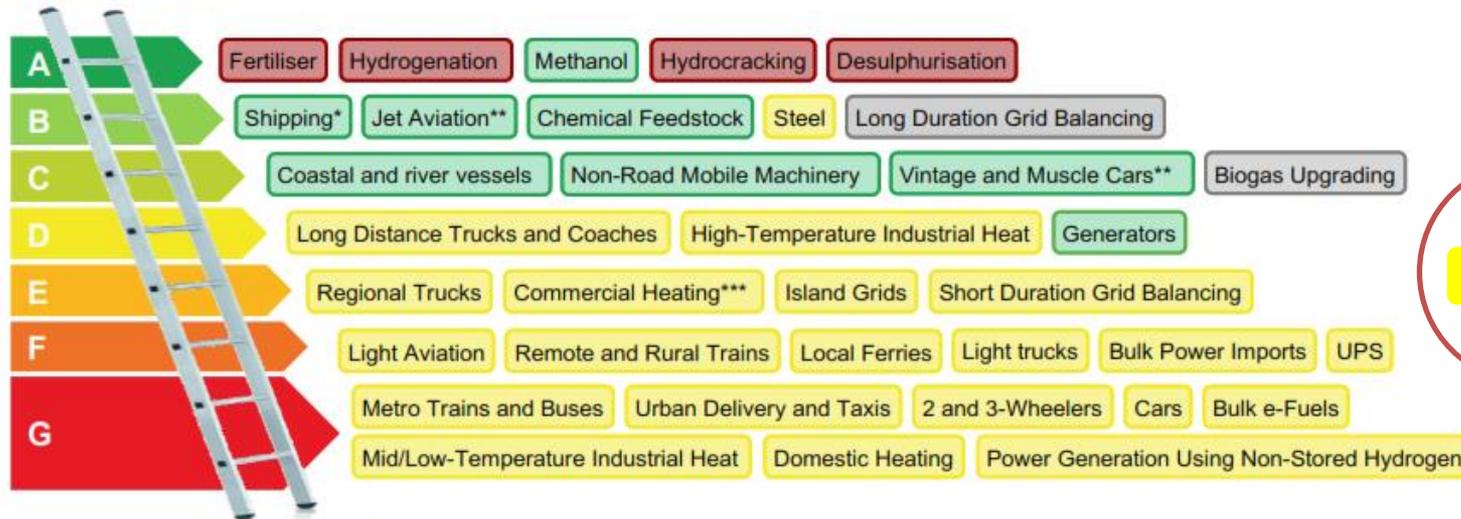
Wales Commercial Vehicle Decarbonisation strategy will be key to this

## Hydrogen Ladder 5.0

Liebreich Associates

Unavoidable

Key: No real alternative Electricity/batteries Biomass/biogas Other



Uncompetitive

\*As ammonia or methanol \*\*As e-fuel or PBTL \*\*\*As hybrid system

Source: Michael Liebreich/Liebreich Associates, [Clean Hydrogen Ladder, Version 5.0, 2023](#). Concept credit: Adrian Hiel, Energy Cities. [CC-BY 4.0](#)

# Thank you For Listening

## Any questions are welcome!



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# Thank you for your time!

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**Thank you for listening**

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