



# Hydrogen: Environmental regulations and permits

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**10GW**

of low carbon hydrogen  
production by 2030 –  
UK's government  
'Hydrogen strategy'  
(2021)

**20-35%**

hydrogen demand of  
UK's final energy  
consumption by 2050  
(DESNZ)

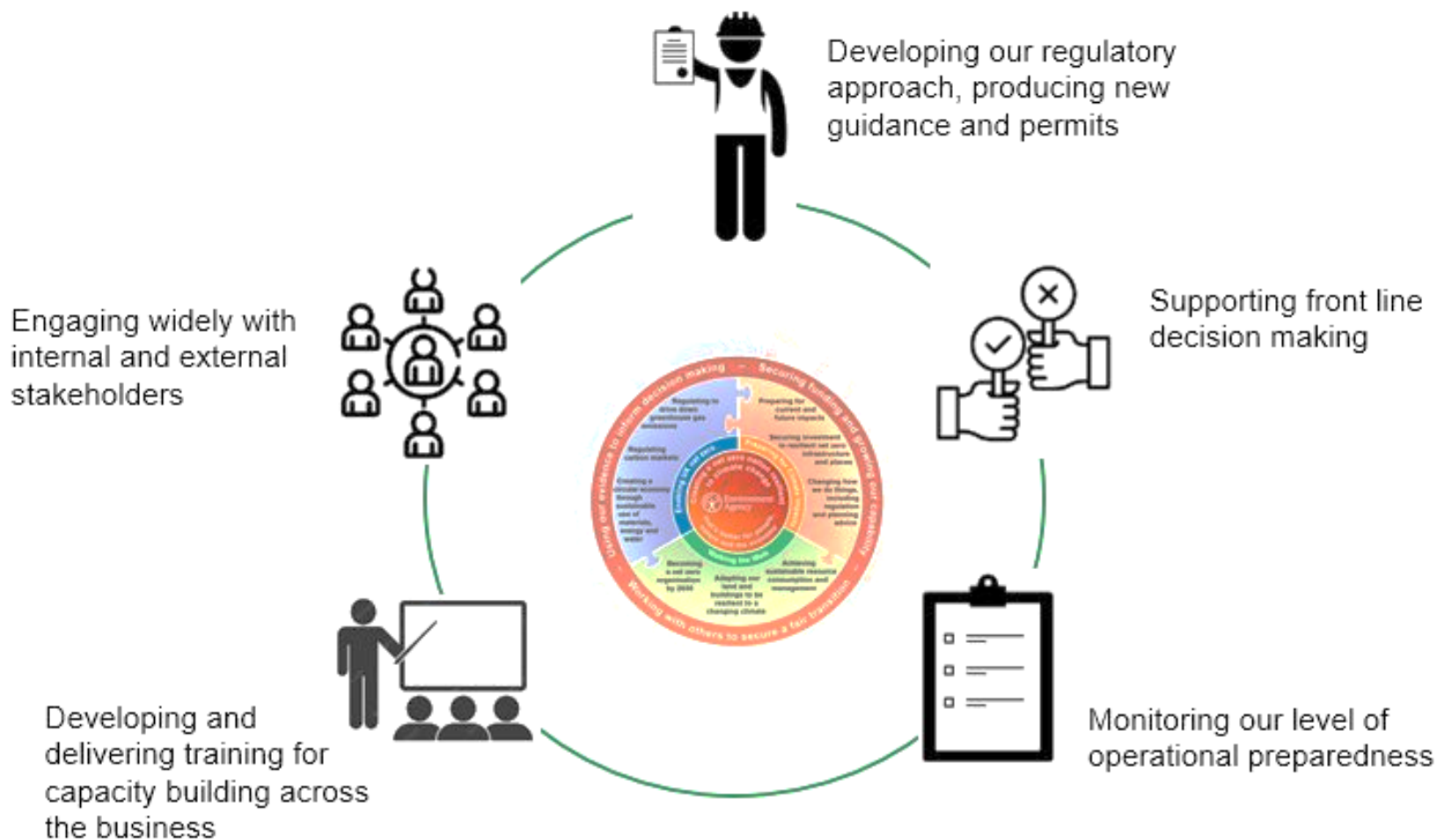
**EA**

Enable UK's net zero,  
decarbonisation & LCH  
ambitions. Regulate  
hydrogen production,  
use and storage  
(industry & power)

# UK hydrogen Strategy – EA's role

To protect the environment and people from harm

# EA's HCCUS Programme



# Hydrogen value chain

## PRODUCTION

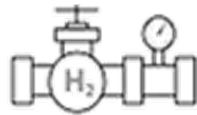


Fossil fuels with CCs



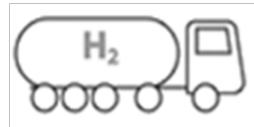
Renewables (i.e., electrolytic hydrogen)

## CONVERSION & TRANSPORT



Pipelines

LIQUEFACTION

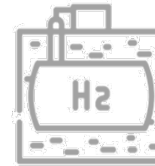


Small tanks, trailers

## STORAGE



Above ground



Subsurface

## APPLICATIONS



Residential



Refuelling stations



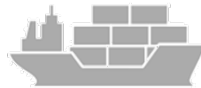
Industry



Power Generation



Aviation



Ships

Combustion, direct firing

- Different requirements: technical and regulatory challenges. For example:
- Low Carbon hydrogen Standard (LCHS) for hydrogen producers to report GHG emissions; it defines

what it constitutes 'low carbon hydrogen' up to the production point.

- Collaboration with DESNZ Hydrogen Fugitive Emissions teams as hydrogen indirect green house gas (GHG).

# Regulatory approaches

Best Available Techniques (BAT) &  
Guidance for Emerging Techniques (GET)



# BAT

## Best Available Techniques

Most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation.

Practical.

Provide the basis for emission limit values and other permit conditions.

Prevent and, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole.



# BAT

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# GET

## Guidance for Emerging Techniques

Emerging techniques: novel techniques for an industrial activity with potential higher level of protection to the environment or at least the same level but higher cost savings than BAT.

When there are no relevant BAT, BAT Reference documents (BRefs) or UK BAT documents, Environmental Regulators work with industry stakeholders to produce GET.

*GET developed into BAT*

# EA's Guidance (GET) for Hydrogen Production

## Guidance

### **Hydrogen production with carbon capture: emerging techniques**

Emerging techniques on how to prevent or minimise the environmental impacts of industrial hydrogen production from methane or refinery fuel gas with carbon capture for storage.

From: [Environment Agency](#)

Published 3 February 2023

#### Contents

- 1. Who this guidance is for
- 2. Technique selection
- 3. Plant design and operation
- 4. Emissions to air
- 5. Emissions to water
- 6. Waste
- 7. Monitoring
- 8. Unplanned emissions and accidents
- 9. Noise and odour

[Hydrogen production with carbon capture: emerging techniques - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

## Guidance

### **Hydrogen production by electrolysis of water: emerging techniques**

Emerging techniques on how to prevent or minimise the environmental impacts of hydrogen production by electrolysis of water.

From: [Environment Agency](#)

Published 28 March 2024

#### Contents

- 1. Who this guidance is for
- 2. Technique selection
- 3. Plant design and operation
- 4. Emissions to air
- 5. Emissions to water
- 6. Emissions to ground and groundwater
- 7. Waste
- 8. Monitoring and reporting
- 9. Unplanned emissions and accidents
- 10. Noise
- 11. For more advice from your regulator

[Hydrogen production by electrolysis of water: emerging techniques - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Regulatory requirements

**Permits**

**COMAH**

**Air**

# Hydrogen Regulatory

Production, Use and Storage

Relevant to electrolysis

**E P R**  
Environmental  
Permitting  
Regime

**COMAH**  
Control Of  
Major  
Accidents  
Hazards

**WATER**  
Water  
Abstraction  
Licences

**WATER**  
Discharges to  
water

**PUBLIC  
CONSULTATION**  
Aarhus  
Convention  
Fol and EIR

**PLANNING  
CONSULTEES**  
HSC,  
Pipelines  
Developments  
Advisory

**EMISSIONS**  
UK Emissions  
Trading  
Scheme (CO<sub>2</sub>)

**DO NOT Regulate:** pipelines, vehicles, standalone hydrogen storage (EPR), domestic use

# Regulatory guidance and technology development

## Innovation projects

How to know if you need an environmental permit?

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations: COMAH

### When the research and development exemption for installations applies

The Environmental Permitting Regulations contain an exemption for installations or plant “used solely for research, development or testing of new products or processes”.

The Environment Agency considers that at existing installations, this will apply to stand-alone research and development activities.

This exemption for research or trial activity does not apply to:

- trials that are more closely associated or integrated with permitted activities
- waste incineration plants or waste co-incineration plants
- mobile plants carrying out [Part B activities](#)

If you are not sure whether the exemption applies to you, or if you do not operate a permitted installation, please [contact the Environment Agency](#).

Also consider that other regulations may apply. For example, the [Control of Major Accident Hazards \(COMAH\) Regulations](#) and [hazardous waste controls](#).

# Regulatory guidance and technology development

## Innovation projects (cont.) – Air implications

### Carbon Capture and Storage

- Post-combustion carbon dioxide capture: emerging techniques

### Hydrogen Production and Use

- Inorganic chemicals sector: additional guidance
- Hydrogen production with carbon capture guidance for emerging techniques.
- Hydrogen production by electrolysis of water: emerging techniques

We are in the process of developing other guidance to support hydrogen production and use.

Please refer to

- Technical guidance for regulated industry sectors: environmental permitting for our latest publications.

# Regulatory guidance and technology development

## Innovation projects (cont.) – Air implications

### Gasification

- Gasification, liquefaction and refining installations: guidance

### Anaerobic Digestion (AD)

- Regulation | Anaerobic Digestion (biogas-info.co.uk)

### Emissions to Air


- Air quality in planning
- Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)



# Why is important to know regulations as researchers?

R&D projects are working towards development.

Knowing regulatory requirements provides you with:

- Sense of awareness for technology deployment
  - Think about what regulatory parameters the technology should comply with
  - Allow you to identify further gaps (i.e., capable and existent measurement devices, etc.)
- 
- Opportunity to identify well-established technology (BAT), technology being developed (GET).
  - Consider challenges for technology deployment & implementation.
  - Identify needs for the sector.
  - Think about the full picture.

# Thank you

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