

VALVES FOR HYDROGEN PROCESSES







PERFORMING IN DEMANDING **APPLICATIONS**

We are leading the emerging Hydrogen-as-a-full process valve market with our unique full range of ball valves and actuators, covering the entire value chain of this new realm.

With Ultra-High-Pressure, High-Cycle Hydrogen valves, designs that support the most advanced standards, and a full set of product type approval and safety certifications, our Hydrogen valve product offer is the natural choice for Hydrogen system designers and manufacturers.

Our experience in successfully supplying hydrogen service valves and automated-valves, stretches for over a decade with a wide install base in hydrogen applications, ranging from Liquid- Hydrogen, Ultra-High-Pressure Hydrogen, to industrial grade Hydrogen and all in between.

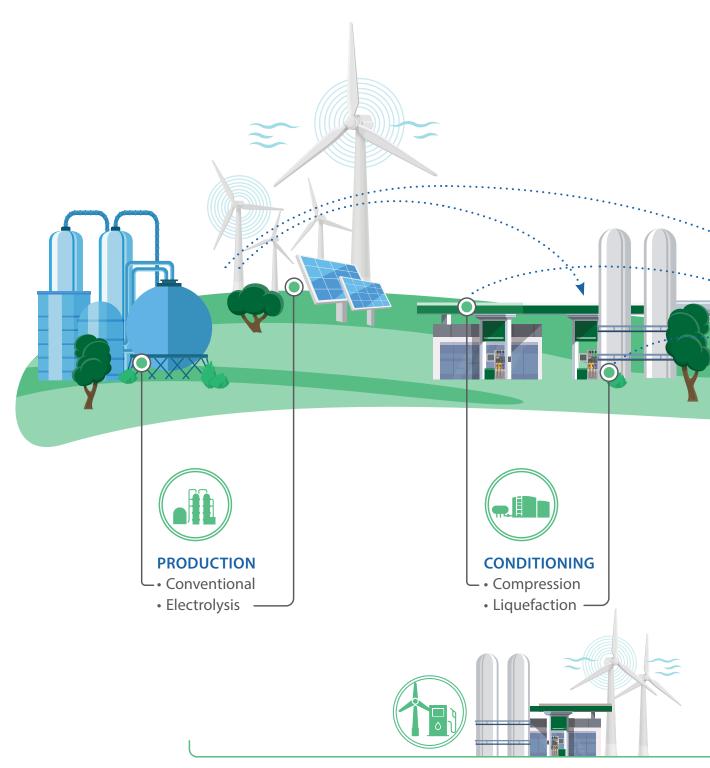
With the understanding of the challenges of modern Hydrogen system designers, we are closely cooperating with our customers to develop optimal solutions within the required safety, quality, and regulations.

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THE HYDROGEN **SUPPLY CHAIN**



ON SITE ELECTROLYSIS



Green H₂



Green/Renuable energy. Electrolysis process. Zero carbon footprint.

Blue H₂

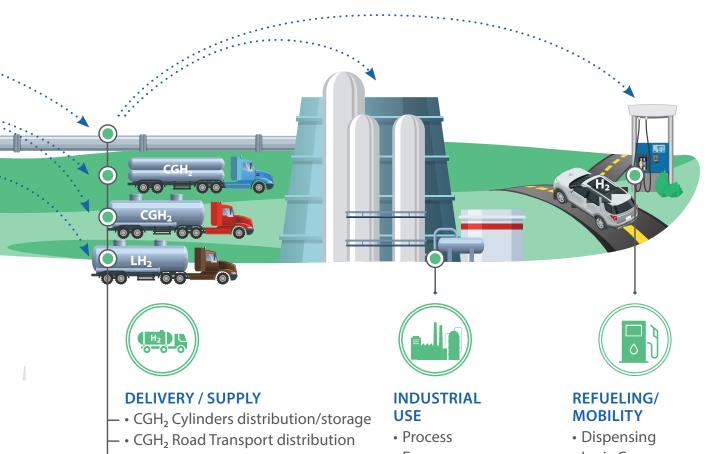


Carbon based energy with carbon capturing, utilization or underground storage.

Grey H₂



Carbon based energy. Legacy process.



- • LH₂ distribution/storage
- • Pipeline distribution

Energy

- Ionic Compressor
- Cryo pump

HYDROGEN SERVICE PROCESS VALVES

Habonim's Hydrogen Service process valves are designed, tested, and certified to provide the compatibility required in the hydrogen supply chain, end-to-end. The valves design, materials selection, and certification process are made specifically to support the Hydrogen-as-a-full eco-system with process grade valves with the highest quality, durability, and safety.

With decades of proven safe and long-lasting use in hydrogen applications, Habonim Hydrogen- service ball valves deliver un-matched integrity and overall best cost of ownership for Hydrogen systems from manufacturing and storing to re-fueling and transportation applications.





ISO 19880-3

TPED / TPE

Ultra-High & High-Pressure valves

- Work pressure: up to 1,034 bar (15,000 psi) Applies to road, rail and inland waterways in EU.
- Working temp.: -40° C to $+260^{\circ}$ C (-40° F to $+500^{\circ}$ F).
- Tube / Pipe size: 1/4" to 1-1/2" (DN8 to DN40).
- Total HermetiX[™] Integrity Package.
- Double stem packing for Hydrogen use.
- PFFK seat.
- HNBR O-rings .

Standards & Certifications

See details per series and standards.

- Transportable Pressure Equipment Directive TPED / TPE (ISO 23826) - series H24, H25, H29.
- Hydrogen Fueling ISO 19880-3 series H25, H99
- Safety ATEX IIC, SIL.
- Fugitive Emissions ISO 15848-1 & API 641.
- Fire Safe ISO 10497 & API 607.

Industrial valves

The full range of Habonim valves is offered for Hydrogen use up to class #2500, PN420 (6,000 psi).





HYDROGEN SERVICE **PROCESS VALVES**



Total HermetiX™ Integrity Package

As a standard, most of HABONIM valves are equipped with the Total HermetiX Integrity Package comprised of three main elements and a superior inline sealing mechanisms in some of them:

Zero fugitive-emission no maintenance stem sealing

- HermetiX[™] stem sealing design with zero fugitive emission sealing capability.
- Tested or certified according to ISO 15848-1 and API 641 standards.
- Tested for up to 500,000 cycles of operation.

Double body sealing

- Body-to-ends & body-to-bonnet double sealing for superior sealing.
- Selection of sealing materials for diverse applications.
- Fugitive emission prevention.

Fire Safe

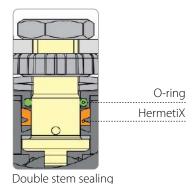
- According to API 607 & ISO 10497 where applicable.
- Type-tested and certified by leading certification bodies for marine service for some valve series.
- Clean Fire Safe construction guarantees no graphite contamination of the media flow.

Superior In-line sealing

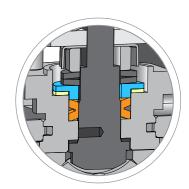
A variety of implemented mechanism provides extended in-line sealing capabilities such as:

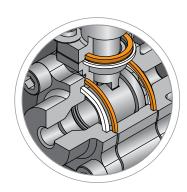
- Bidirectional sealing
- High Pressure full Δp sealing
- High & low pressure sealing
- Others

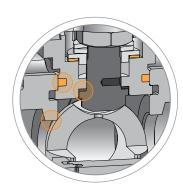
Hydrogen Double Stem Packing



Registered EU Design 015025978-0001







CONVENTIONAL



The most popular hydrogen production legacy process is based on Steam Reforming of Natural Gas, or a similar process that uses a reaction of hydrocarbons with water.

Hydrogen produced by steam reforming is classified as 'gray hydrogen' when waste carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere and as 'blue hydrogen' when the majority of carbon dioxide is captured, stored geologically, or reused within a carbon dioxide non-emitting process.

Typically, steam reforming systems, or steam methane reforming (SMR) systems are similar in construction to refining or industrial gases production systems with quite a large size piping system for a mixture of low and high pressures.

All Habonim Valves are ISO 15848-1 & API 641 Certified



Fugitive Emissions ISO 15848-1 & API 641

Hydrogen is the smallest molecule, lighter than air, and is a very flammable gas. Therefore, hazardous prevention means are required:

- Forced ventilation out of system closed spaces.
- Prevention of fugitive emissions by using certified emission prevention valves.





CONVENTIONAL



Piping style: Low/High Pressure - Industrial use Pressure range: Up to 414 bar; 6,000 psi; class #2500

Piping diameters: 1/2" to 10"; DN15 to DN250

Connections styles: Welded; Threaded Fugitive emission: API 641; ISO 15848-1 Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497 HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Non-critical - use St. St.

Cleaning level: Industrial level

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

End Connections ⊘ Threaded D Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged D Welded Ordering Code

| | | | | | | | | | | | | Va | lve | Size | e (Ir | nch | es) |) | | | | | | | ΜV | VP (| ΆN | ISI C | las | s) |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|----|----|------------|------------|------|-----|----|--|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | Series | TH | Ро | rt | E | nd C | on. | 1/ | / ₄ ³ / ₈ | 1/2 | 2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1 | 1/4 | 1½ | 2 2 | 2 21 | /2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 1 16 |
| <u></u> | High | Trunnion | 3 Piece | See High Pressure | | 0 | 0 | | (| | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 00, | /15 | 500 | | | | | | |
| +500°F) | Pressure | Floating | 3 Piece | See High Pressure | | 0 | 0 | | (6 | |) | , , , , | ,, | | ,,, | 25 | 500 |)/1 | 50 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | nion | 3 Piece | | | 0 | \bigcirc | | (| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 0/6 | 00, | /30 | 0/1 | 150 | | |
| +260°C (-76°F | | Trunnion | 2 Piece | _ | 8 | | 0 | | (| | | | | | | | | | | | | | (| 500 | /30 | 00/ | 150 |) | | |
| 1 | Industrial Use | | 3 Piece | See Industrial | | 0 | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | | |) | | | | 900 | 0/6 | 00, | /40 | 0/ | 300 | 0/1 | 50 | | | | | | | | |
| Temp.: -60°C | ndustr | D | 2/1 Piece | See Inc | | 0 | \bigcirc | | (| | | | | | 30 | 0/1 | 50 | /PI | N4 | -O/F | PN1 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| ſemp. | _ | Floating | DS/DBB | | | 0 | | | (| | | | | | 60 | 00/ | 30 | 0/1 | 5(|)/P | N16 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| _ | | | Multiport/ Diverter | | 8 | 0 | | | (| 00 | | | | | | | 60 | 0/3 | 300 | 0/1 | 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Control | | Control | See Control | | 0 | 0 | | (| |) | | | 900 | /40 | 0/3 | 300 |)/1! | 50 | /PN | 140. | /PN | 116 | 5 | | | | | | |

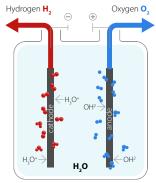


ELECTROLYSIS



Green Hydrogen production is mainly based on utilizing clean energy to produce hydrogen from water using electrolysis. PEM - Polymer electrolyte membrane electrolysis is the electrolysis of water in a cell equipped with a solid polymer electrolyte.

SOEC - Solid Oxide Electrolyzer Cell is the electrolysis of water in a cell using a solid oxide, or ceramic, electrolyte. Some technologies allow using CO₂ to produce Hydrogen as part of transforming excessive CO₂ to clean energy.

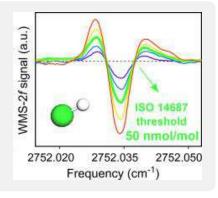


PEM Alkaline Solid Oxide



Hydrogen Purity & Clean Valves

- Fuel Cells efficiency is damaged by Hydrogen impurities
- ISO 14687-2 defines Hydrogen purity > 99.97%:
 - sulphurs (< 4 nmol/mol); halogenates (< 50 nmol/mol, picture)
 - or carbon monoxide (< 200 nmol/mol)
- Valve production with no grease & particles
- O₂ cleaning grants clean internals at commissioning



HABONIM Hydrogen service cleaning

Process of cleaning, assembling and packing that refers to international standards in partial or in full:

- ASTM A380
- CGA G 4.1
- EN 12300



ELECTROLYSIS



Piping style: Low Pressures - High Purity Pressure range: Up to 725 psi; 50 bar; class #300

1/2" to 6"; DN15 to DN150 Piping diameters:

Connections styles: Welded; Flanged Fugitive emission: API 641; ISO 15848-1 Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497 HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Non-critical - use St. St. Cleaning level: Cleaned for H₂ service

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

Ordering Code End Connections ⊘ Threaded D Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged D Welded

| | | | | | | | | | | | | Valve Size (Inches) | MWP (ANSI Class) |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|----|----------------|------------|---------|---|-----|----------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| +500°F) | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | TH | Port | t | End | l Cor | ١. | 1/4 3/8 1/2 3/4 1 11/4 11/2 2 21/2 3 | 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 |
| (-76°F +5 | | | 3 Piece | 60 | | | 0 | | |) 💮 | | 900/600/400/300/150 | |
| +260°C (-7 | Use | | 2/1 Piece | 00 | See Industrial | | <u></u> | | | | | 300/150/PN40/PN16 | |
| 1 | Industrial | Floating | DS/DBB | 60 | See Inc | 8 | 0 | | | % | | 600/300/150/PN16 | |
| :-60°C | lnd | | Multiport/ Diverter | @ | | (X) | | | | <u></u> | | 600/300/150 | |
| Temp.: | | | Control | 60 | See Control | | | | 0 | <u></u> | | 900/400/300/150/PN40/PN16 | |



HYDROGEN COMPRESSION & FIXED STORAGE



The most common way to store hydrogen in stationary storage is as a compressed gas. Gas compression and High-pressure large bulk storage are used in a variety of technologies and scales.







HGE: H₂ Gas Embrittlement

- H₂ molecule diffuses into metal surface
- P & T variations create cracks by fatigue
- Crack propagation = HGE
- HGE risk increases with P/decreases with polishing-coating
- Rule of thumb: materials HRC < 32 are not affected by HE



Habonim H₂ Valve Materials non-susceptible to HGE

- Body: SS316L shell; A479 (forged bar, not cast) for HP valves
- Embrittlement risk is proportional to hardness
- Trim (ball & stem) in HP H₂ valves need to be hard (fatigue): trim materials are key HABONIM's know - how!



HYDROGEN COMPRESSION & FIXED STORAGE



Piping style: **High Pressures**

Pressure range: 300 to 1,034 bar; 4,300 to 15,000 psi; Class #2,500; #3,500

1/2" to 2"; DN15 to DN50 Piping diameters: Coned & Threaded; Welded Connections styles:

Fugitive emission: API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP H₂ stem seal

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Very critical - use Hydrogen service valves

Cleaned for H₂ service Cleaning level:

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

End Connections ⊙ Threaded ☐ Cone & Thread ॐ Flanged ☐ Welded Ordering Code

| | | | | | | | | | ٧ | /alve | Size | e (Ind | che | es) | | | N | 1WP | (AN | ISI C | las | s) |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------|--------|----|------|----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-----|------|------|----------------------|------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| °F) | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | TH | Port | End Con. | 1/4 3/8 | 8 1/2 | 9/16 | 3/4 | 1 | 11⁄4 | 11/2 | 2 21/2 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 16 |
| +500 | | | | <u>©</u> | H29 | | | | 1,0 | 034 k | oar (| 15,0 | 00 | psi) |) | | | | | | | |
| +260°C (-40°F | sure | D) | Threaded body | 60 | H25 | | | | | 550 k | oar (| 8,00 | 0 p | si) | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | High Pressure | Floating | | <u></u> | H24 | | | | 1 | 500 k | oar (| 7,25 | 0 p | si) | | | | | | | | |
| Temp.: -40°C | Ī | | 3 Piece | 00 | H28 | | | | | | | | 25 | 500 | | 2500 (Δ 255 bar/3 | p up 1 3700 լ | to psi) | | | | |
| <u>F</u> | | | 3 Piece | <u></u> | H47 | | | | | | | | 9 | 00 | | 40 | 0 | | | | | |



LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN (LH₂)



Hydrogen in a liquid form is much more efficient for storing large quantities, or when there is a need for storing a lot of energy using Hydrogen.

Legacy uses of Liquid Hydrogen (LH,) are rocket-fuel, laboratories, and some others, yet the emerging market of Hydrogen as a fuel for commercial transportation and energy storage is expanding the use of LH, storage and transportation.

Habonim valves are in use for LH₂ applications for many years in the aerospace and rocket launch market, storage tanks, and testing systems.

Our technology is optimized to accommodate the very low cryogenic temperatures while providing high sealing levels and low emissions in manual and automated valves.





The energy stored in 1 liter (or Gallon) of LH₂ is almost 5 times larger than that of 1 liter (or Gallon respectively) of H₂ gas at 200 bar (~3,000 psi) pressure and more than double the energy of 1 liter (or Gallon respectively) of H₂ gas at 500 bar (~7,250 psi)



LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN (LH₂)



Piping style: Low Pressures; Double wall vacuumed piping Up to 725 psi; up to 50 bar; up to Class #300 Pressure range:

1/2" to 4"; DN15 to DN100 Piping diameters:

Connections styles: Welded, Flanged

Fugitive emission: API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP $\rm H_2$ stem seal

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Not critical

Cleaning level: Cleaned for Hydrogen use (covers also Cryogenic use)

Quick Selection Table

 ™Total Hermetix

Ordering Code

| | | | | | | | | Valv | ve Si | ze (Ir | nche | s) | | | | | MV | VP (AS | SME (| Class | / DIN | PN) |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|------|----------|------------|------------------|--------------|----------|------|-------|------|----------|------|-----|--------|----------|-------|----------|-----|
| | Ball Valve | Design Type | OC | Series | TH | Port | End Con. | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 11/4 | 11/2 | 2 | 21/2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| | Trunnion | Top Entry | 60 | C52 | | | | | | 300 |) | | | 30 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | Mounted | 3 Piece | 60 | C91 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 50 | | | | |
| | Ball | | 00 | C92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 00 | | | | |
| | | | 00 | C93 | ® | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 00 | | | | |
| 52°F | | | 00 | C94 | (XX) | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 00 | | | | |
| Temperature: Cryogenic Down to -269°C (-452°F) | | | 00 | C95 | (XX) | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 500 | | | | |
| 0°C | | | <u>@</u> | C96 | ® | | | | | | | | | | 1_ | | 25 | 500 | | | | |
| -26 | | 2 Piece | 00 | C81 | 8 | 0 | 8 | | | | | | | | 1_ | _/// | 15 | | | | | |
| 15 | | | <u></u> | C82 | | 0 | 60 | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | _/// | 30 | | | | | |
| OW. | | | <u>@</u> | C83 | | | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | 4// | 60 | 00 | | V// | /// | |
| Ö | Floating | 3 Piece | <u></u> | C47 | | | | 600 | | | | | | | | 300 | | | | | | |
| jeni | Ball | | <u></u> | C47-BD | | | | 300 |) /// | /// | //// | /// | 777 | /// | / | 150 | 0 | | | 1// | 4// | |
| 90 | | | <u></u> | C26 | | | | 250 | | //// | | /// | | | 60 | 0 | | | | | | |
| ن | | D: 1 2 D | 60 | C28 | | | | 250 /// | JU (Δ /// | | | 03ba | ar/14 | 194 | OSI) | Y// | /// | //// | //// | 777 | <u> </u> | |
| ture | | Diverter 3 Pcs. | 00 | DC47 | | | | 600 | <u>///</u> | 600 |) | | | | | 300 | /// | | 4// | | | |
| era | | Multiport 3 Pcs. Multiport 3 Pcs. | <u>@</u> | C61 | | | | 600 | | | | | | | | 300 | | | | | | |
| l m | | 1 Piece | 60 | C62 C31 | (X) | | | 600 |) //// | 150 | <u> </u> | | | | | 300 | J | | <u> </u> | | 1// | |
| <u>"</u> | | Triece | 60 | C32 | | 0 | 8 | | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 Piece | 60 | C73 | (X) | | | | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 Piece | 60 | C74 | | | 8 | | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2.1000 | 60 | C77 | | | 600 | | | | | /// | | | | | 19 | N16 | | | | |
| | | | 60 | C78 | | 0 | | | | PN | 40 | | 77/ | /// | 777. | 777/ | | | | | | |

| ASME Class | | | | 150 | | 300 | 600 | 900 | | 1500 | | 2500 | | 6000 |
|--------------|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Pressure Bar | * -1 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 40 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 350 | 420 | 700 | 1000 |
| Pressure psi | * -14 | 0 | 230 | 290 | 580 | 750 | 1500 | 2250 | 3000 | 3750 | 5000 | 6000 | 10000 | 15000 |

Vacuum 10⁻⁶Tor*

CYLINDER DISTRIBUTION (CGH₂)



Cylinder filling

Use ball valves for systems exclusively used for H₂.

Compressor output to storage tank

- Ball valves up to DN50, welded
- Pressure 200 to 700 bar





H₂ Storage alternative technologies:

- CH₂ Compressed HIGH PRESSURE H₂ 350/700 bar
- LH, LIQUID H,
- CcH₂ LIQUID CHEMICAL H₃

Considerations:

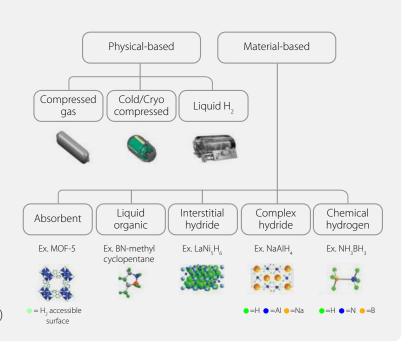
- Safety
- Energy balance (OPEX)
- Infrastructure (CAPEX)

Energy / Gravimetric capacity:

 $CcH_2 > LH_2 \approx CH_2$

Volumetric density:

 $CcH_{2} > CH_{2}$ (700 bar) $> LH_{2} > CH_{3}$ (350 bar)



CYLINDER DISTRIBUTION (CGH₂)



Piping style: High Cycle - High Pressure - High Purity

300 to 1,034 bar; 4,300 to 15,000 psi; Class #2,500; #3,500 Pressure range:

Piping diameters: 1/2" to 2"; DN15 to DN50 Connections styles: Coned & Threaded; Welded

Fugitive emission: API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP H₂ stem seal

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Very critical - use Hydrogen service valves

Cleaned for H₂ service Cleaning level:

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

Ordering Code End Connections ⊙ Threaded ☐ Cone & Thread ॐ Flanged ☐ Welded

| | | | | | | | | | | Valve : | Size | (Inc | he | s) | | | | | М | WP | (A) | NSI (| Clas | s) | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----|--------|----|------|----------|-----|---------|---------------|-------|-----------------|------|------|---|----------------------|-----|---|----|-----|-------|------|----|----|
| °F) | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | TH | Port | End Con. | 1/4 | 3/8 1/2 | 9/16 | 3/4 | 1 | 11/4 | 11/2 | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| (-40°F +500 ° | | | | 00 | H29 | | | | | 1,034 b | ar (<i>'</i> | 15,00 |)0 | psi) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +260°C (-4 | sure | ס | Threaded body | 60 | H25 | | | | | 550 b | ar (8 | 3,000 |) ps | si) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -40°C - +26 | High Pressure | Floating | | 60 | H24 | | | | | 500 b | ar (7 | 7,250 | p: | si) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp.: -40 | Ξ | | 3 Piece | 60 | H28 | | | | | | | | 90 | 0 | | | 00 (<i>i</i> bar | | | | | | | | |
| Tel | | | 3 Piece | 60 | H47 | | | | | | | | 90 | 0 | | | 4 | .00 | | | | | | | |







ROAD/RAIL/SHIPPING TRANSPORT (CGH₂)



Cylinder Bundles are built on truck-trailers, MEGC / ISO containers, etc., and their filling systems.

Working pressures as per the cylinder technologies, mainly Fiberglass and composite materials:

- 500 bar (7,000 psi)
- 700 bar (10,000 psi)
- Certified for transportation: TPED (EUROPE) / TPE (UK)
 & ISO 23826





ISO 23826:2021 Gas cylinders - ball valves - specification and testing

Specifies design, type testing, marking, manufacturing tests and examinations requirements for ball valves used as:

- Closures of refillable transportable gas cylinders, pressure drums and tubes.
- Main valves for cylinder bundles.
- Valves for cargo transport units [e.g. trailers, battery vehicles, multi-element gas containers (MEGCs)].

Which convey compressed gases, liquefied gases and dissolved gases. Source: www.iso.org

Test Highlights:

- 2,000 Cycles test under 1.2 times the maximal working pressure.
- Inline and Atmospheric leak test at -40°C (-40°F), -20°C (-4°F), 65°C (149°F) & ambient:
- Under 1.2 times the maximal working pressure.
- Under low pressure.
- Cycle of high and low pressure.
- · Sealing tested with Hydrogen media.
- Burst test under 2.25 times the maximal working pressure, with water.
- Flame impingement test.
- Excessive torque test.





ROAD/RAIL/SHIPPING TRANSPORT (CGH₂)



Piping style: High/Ultra-High Pressure - High Purity - transportation

7,250 to 10,000 psi; 500 to 700 bar Pressure range:

Up to 1"; up to DN25 Piping diameters: Connections styles: Coned & Threaded

API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP H₂ stem seal Fugitive emission:

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Critical - use Hydrogen service valves

Cleaning level: Cleaned for Hydrogen service

Specific Standards & Regulations TPED π / TPE ρ (UK) (mandatory in EU), ISO 23826

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

Ordering Code End Connections ⊘ Threaded D Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged D Welded

| | | | | | | | | | | | | V | alve | Siz | ze (I | nch | es) | | | | | | I | MW | 'P (<i>I</i> | ANS | l Cla | iss) | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----|--------|----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|---|---|----|---------------|-----|-------|------|----|
| °F) | Category | Ball | Design | OC | Series | TH | Pc | ort | E | nd (| Con | 1/4 3/ | /8 1/ | 2 9 | /16 | 3/4 | 1 | 11/4 | 11/2 | 2 2 | 1/2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| +500°F) | | Valve | Туре | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - - | High Pressure | | Threaded body | 60 | H29 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 700 | baı | r (10 |),00 | 00 p | si) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +260°C (-40 °F | | | Threaded body | © | H25 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | | | | 55 | 0ba | ar (8 | ,000 |) ps | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature: -40°C - +2 | | Floating | Threaded body | | H24 | | | | | | | | 500 |) ba | ar (7 | ,25 |) ps | si) | | | | | | | | | | | |







PIPING DISTRIBUTION (CGH₂)



Local Hydrogen Distribution

There are two main use cases for pipes transferring Hydrogen. Local distribution of Hydrogen is the first and is a growing one, transforming available energy into hydrogen and utilizing the hydrogen as an energy source elsewhere is becoming more popular. As an outcome, piping systems for the distribution of hydrogen in relative proximity is expanding. Either as a local network in industrial areas, or to connect a hydrogen manufacturing site to hydrogen consumption points, as sometimes the hydrogen is manufactured as a side product of an existing facility and is consumed as energy in other facilities located elsewhere.

Mixing Hydrogen into Natural Gas Feedstock

Mixing hydrogen into a Natural Gas supply is another use, injecting up to 15% hydrogen volume into a Natural Gas system has a negligible impact on the system and its efficiency and allows for a reduction in the total carbon signature of such a system equivalently. A common implementation is basically injecting hydrogen into a Natural Gas piping system and allowing all downstream users to enjoy the carbon footprint reduction. Both use cases have no special requirements from the piping system and medium pressure hydrogen-use valves are in service.





PIPING DISTRIBUTION (CGH₂)



Piping style: Medium Pressures - Industrial use

50 to 90 bar; 700 to 1,300 psi; class #600 Pressure range:

Piping diameters: 2" to 12"; DN50 to DN300

Connections styles: Welded

API 641; ISO 15848-1 Fugitive emission: API 607; ISO 10497 Fire Safe:

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Critical - use Hydrogen service valves

Cleaning level: Industrial level

Specific Standards & Regulations ASME B31.12; Eventually EN 10204 3.2

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

Ordering Code End Connections ⊘ Threaded D Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged D Welded

| | | | | | | | | | | | | ٧ | /al\ | /e Si | ze (I | nch | es) | | | | | ٨ | ЛWF | (AN | ISI C | lass |) | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----|--------|----|----|-----|------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|---|----|-----------|---|-----|-----|-------|------|----|----|
| | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | TH | Pc | ort | En | d Co | on. | 1⁄4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | | 3/4 | 1 | 11/4 | 11/2 | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| | Trunnion | 3 Piece | 60 | 93 | | 0 | | | <u></u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | | | |
| (4° 0 | Trun | 2 Piece | 60 | 83 | | | | \bigcirc | <u></u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | | | |
| F +500 | | 3 Piece | 60 | 47 | | 0 | 0 | | <u></u> | | | | | | 900 | | | | | | 40 | 0 | | | | | | |
| +260°C (-76°F | | 3 Piece | 60 | 26 | | | 0 | | <u></u> | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | | | | | | |
| +260°(| | DS/DBB | 60 | 47DS | | 0 | | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | 6 | 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Floating | Multiport/ | 00 | 61 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | 6 | 00 | | | | | 30 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Temp.: -60°C | Floa | 3 Piece | 60 | 62 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | O | UU | | | | | 30 | Ю | | | | | | | |
| Ten | | Diverter/ 3 Piece | 60 | D47 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | _ | 20 | | | | | 200 | | | | | | | |
| | | Side-Entry/ 3 Piece | 60 | S47 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | - 6 | 00 | | | | | 300 | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 Piece | 60 | 47 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | 9 | 00 | | | | | | 400 | | | | | | | |









HYDROGEN IN INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES



Hydrogen is used in diverse industries and processes. Hydrocracking in petroleum refining, many chemicals' productions and reactions, food ingredients manufacturing, and many more.

These legacy applications and others like rocket fueling, laboratories, and research have diverse tubing and piping systems in use, for low, medium, and high pressures and require industrial standards and certifications to accommodate this flammable highly volatile gas.





Hydrogen is the chemical element with the symbol H and atomic number 1. Hydrogen is the lightest element. At standard conditions, hydrogen is a gas of diatomic molecules having the formula H₃. It is colorless, odorless, tasteless, non-toxic, and highly combustible.

Hydrogen is the most abundant chemical substance in the universe, constituting roughly 75% of all normal matter. Most of the hydrogen on Earth exists in molecular forms such as water and organic compounds. For the most common isotope of hydrogen (symbol 1H) each atom has one proton, one electron, and no neutrons. Source: www.wikipedia.com





HYDROGEN IN INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES



Piping style: Low/High Pressure - Industrial use

Up to 6,000 psi; up to 414 bar; up to class #2500 Pressure range:

1/2" to 10"; DN15 to DN250 Piping diameters:

Connections styles: Welded; Threaded API 641; ISO 15848-1 Fugitive emission: Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497 HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Non-critical - use St. St.

Cleaning level: Cleaned for high purity H₂ use

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

End Connections ⊙ Threaded ☐ Cone & Thread ॐ Flanged ☐ Welded Ordering Code

| | | | | | | | | | | | | Valve Size (Inches) | MWP (ANSI Class) |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|------------|---|---------|----------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | ТН | Port | | End | l Con | ١. | 1/4 3/8 1/2 3/4 1 11/4 11/2 2 21/2 3 | 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 |
| (J. 0 | High Pressure | | 3 Piece | 60 | See High Pressure | | @ C | | | | | 2500/1500 | |
| F +500 | | | 3 Piece | 00 | | 8 | @ C | | 5> | 000 | | 900 |)/600/300/150 |
| +260°C (-76°F | | | 2 Piece | 60 | _ | | | (| <u></u> | 000 | | ϵ | 600/300/150 |
| +260°0 | Use | Floating | 3 Piece | 00 | See Industrial | 8 | @ C | | | | | 900/600/400/300/150 | |
| 1 | Industrial Use | Floa | 2/1 Piece | 00 | See Inc | (%) | (a) | | | 000 | | 300/150/PN40/PN16 | |
| Temp.: -60°C | Indi | | DS/DBB | 60 | | 8 | (a) | (| <u></u> | 000 | | 600/300/150/PN16 | |
| Ten | | | Multiport/ Diverter | 60 | | 8 | @ C | | <u></u> | © | | 600/300/150 | |
| | | | Control | 60 | See Control | | @ C | | 5) | <u></u> | | 900/400/300/150/PN40/PN16 | |



ENERGY SOURCE



Hydrogen and especially green or blue hydrogen that are manufactured by an environmentally clean process are ideal to be used as a storage for access energy later to be transformed back to energy, (mainly electricity) in a clean process mainly based on fuel-cell technology.

More than one technology is developed to allow the large-scale and efficient transformation of hydrogen to electricity or heat, all with the purpose of utilizing the stored energy in a clean way.

These processes have the stored hydrogen feedstock on one end and the transforming device that turns it into energy on the other. These processes usually are done locally at low to medium pressures and have a small to medium piping size in use. Cost-effectiveness is a major key factor in such systems designs as they are distributed near the end use points of the energy, hence relatively small scale with a challenging ROI and low maintenance requirements.

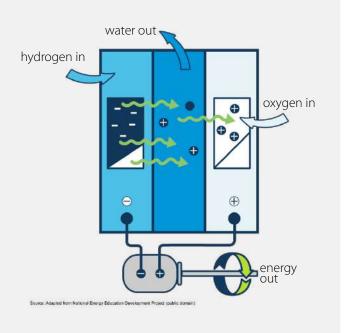


Hydrogen Fuel Cell

A fuel cell is an electrochemical cell that converts the chemical energy of hydrogen and oxygen (usually) into electricity through a pair of redox reactions. Fuel cells are different from most batteries in requiring a continuous source of fuel and oxygen to sustain the chemical reaction, yet can produce electricity continuously for as long as hydrogen fuel and oxygen are supplied.

Fuel cell energetic efficiency can reach 80-90% and is used in mobile devices like cars, trucks, space vehicles, and more or in stationary power generation facilities.

Individual fuel cells produce relatively small electrical potentials, about 0.7 volts, so cells are "stacked", or placed in series, to create sufficient voltage. Stationary fuel cells power plants becomes bigger all the time, reaching capacity of close to 80 MW already. Source: wikipedia.org



ENERGY SOURCE



Piping style: Meduim Pressures - Industrial use

Pressure range: 700 to 1,300 psi; 50 to 90 bar; class #600

Piping diameters: 1/4" to 10"; DN8 to DN250 Connections styles: Coned & Threaded; Welded

API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP H_2 stem seal Fugitive emission:

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Critical - use Hydrogen service valves

Cleaning level: Cleaned for high purity H₂ use

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

End Connections ⊙ Threaded ☐ Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged ☐ Welded Ordering Code

| | | | | | | | | | | | | ٧ | /alve | e Siz | e (Ir | nche | es) | | | | | Ν | 1WP | (AN | SI C | lass |) | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|----|--------|----|---------|-----|------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------------|-----------|------|------|---|----|-----------|---|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|
| | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | TH | Po | ort | En | d Co | on. | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | | 3/4 | 1 | 11/4 | 11/2 | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| | Trunnion | 3 Piece | 60 | 93 | | <u></u> | | | <u></u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | | | |
| (4°0 | Trun | 2 Piece | 00 | 83 | | | | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | | | |
| F +500 | | 3 Piece | 00 | 47 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | 900 | | | | | | 40 | 0 | | | | | | |
| - +260°C (-76°F | | 3 Piece | 60 | 26 | | | | | <u></u> | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 0 | | | | | | |
| +260°C | | DS/DBB | 60 | 47DS | | 0 | | \bigcirc | <u></u> | | | | | | 60 | 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0°C | Floating | Multiport/ | 60 | 61 | | 0 | | \bigcirc | <u></u> | | | | | 60 | 00 | | | | | 20 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Temp.: -60°C | Floa | 3 Piece | 60 | 62 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | 60 | <i>)</i> U | | | | | 30 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Tem | | Diverter/ 3 Piece | 60 | D47 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | 66 | 10 | | | | | 200 | | | | | | | |
| | | Side-Entry/ 3 Piece | 60 | S47 | | 0 | 0 | (O) | <u></u> | | | | | | 60 | JU | | | | | 300 | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 Piece | 60 | 47 | | <u></u> | 0 | \bigcirc | <u></u> | | | | | 90 | 00 | | | | | | 400 | | | | | | | |

Relevant HABONIM Series: H93/H83/H47/H26/47DS/H61/H61/D47/S47/H47









DISPENSING - CGH₂



Hydrogen-powered vehicles are basically electrical motored vehicles of all sorts that use a fuel cell to continuously transform hydrogen to electricity, such vehicles have a hydrogen tank onboard and need to be refueled like any petrol or gas vehicle.

The available space and physical constraints of each vehicle impact the volume of the onboard hydrogen tank. In order of allowing the required traveling distance before refueling, different hydrogen gas pressures are used in different types of vehicles.

The onboard hydrogen tank working pressure defines the fueling stations and dispensing systems working pressures to go up to 1,034 bar (15,000 psi).

Standards like ISO 19880 Gaseous hydrogen — Fuelling stations — Part 3: Valves define the requirements and certification of the valve to be used in those high-pressure hydrogen fueling stations.





| Vehicle Type | Full | Onboard tank pressure | Dispensing & Fuel station systems pressure |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Cars | CH ₂ | 700-750 bar (10,000-11,000 psi) | 1,034 bar (15,000 psi) |
| Industrial machinery & trucks | CH ₂ | 500-550 bar (7,250-8,000 psi) | 600-700 bar (8,700-10,000 psi) |
| Trucks | CH ₂ | 300-350 bar (4,350-5,000 psi) | 450-550 bar (6,500-8,000 psi) |



ISO 19880-3:2018, Gaseous hydrogen - Fuelling stations -Part 3: Valves

This international standard specifies the requirements and test methods for valves designed and manufactured for gaseous hydrogen stations, specifies the safety performance requirements, and proof of design type-test methods for components to be used in hydrogen stations.

The standard specifies a list of stringent testing in the purpose of validating the valve design is suitable for highcycle outdoor safe use under very high pressures with hydrogen media.

Some of the tests are:



100,000 Cycles **Under Pressure**



-40°C **Under Pressure Cycles** + Full ∆p cycles



+85°C Under Pressure Cycles + Full ∆p cycles



Pressure Tests valve rating x 2.5



DISPENSING - CGH₂



Piping style: High/Ultra-High Pressure - High Purity - transportation

Pressure range: 550 bar / 1,034 bar, 8,000 psi / 15,000 psi

1/4" to 1-1 /2"; DN8 to DN40 Piping diameters:

Connections styles: Coned & Threaded

Fugitive emission: API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP H₂ stem seal

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Critical

Cleaning level: Cleaned for high purity H₂ use

Certification: ISO 19880-3

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

Ordering Code End Connections ⊘ Threaded D Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged D Welded

| | | | | | | | | | Valve Size (Inches) MWP (ANSI Class) |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----|--------|----|------|----------|--|
| +500°F) | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | ТН | Port | End Con. | 1/4 3/8 1/2 9/16 3/4 1 11/4 11/2 2 2 1/2 3 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 |
| +260°C (-40°F + | High Pressure | Trunnion | ody | 00 | H99 | | | | 1,034 bar (15,000 psi) |
| Temp.: -40°C - +26 | | Floating | Threaded body | © | H25 | | | | 550 bar (8,000 psi) |

Relevant HABONIM Series: H99/H25



PRODUCTION-STORAGE-FUELING-USE (CGH₂)



On-site end-to-end renewable energy supply systems are becoming more and more popular.

Such a typical system comprises of:

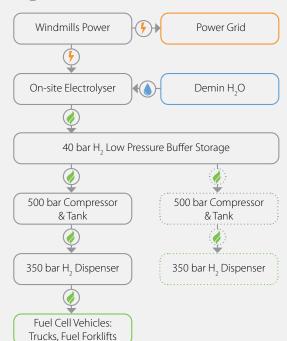
- Renewable energy generation devices like a wind turbine, solar panel system, or others.
- Hydrogen electrolysis device to turn the access renewable electricity into hydrogen.
- Low-pressure hydrogen tank or storage.
- Hydrogen compression system.
- High-pressure hydrogen tank or storage.
- · Dispensing system.

A system like this can be built to fuel a variety of vehicle types with few working pressures.

Such local systems can be integrated with the local power grid and local H₂ or Natural gas pipe systems allowing bi-directional electricity and hydrogen flow.



20 MW power to H₂ self-generation, self-consumption fueling and H₂ surplus selling





PRODUCTION-STORAGE-FUELING-USE (CGH₂)



Piping style: High/Ultra-High Pressure - High Purity - transportation

550 bar - 1,034 bar, 8,000 psi - 15,000 psi Pressure range:

1/4" to 1-1 /2"; DN8 to DN40 Piping diameters:

Connections styles: Coned & Threaded

API 641; ISO 15848-1; With special HP H₂ stem seal Fugitive emission:

Fire Safe: API 607; ISO 10497

HE - H₂ gas embrittlement: Critical

Cleaning level: Cleaned for high purity H₂ use

Specific Standards & Regulations: ISO 19880-3

Port Standard Port Full Port Tube Size

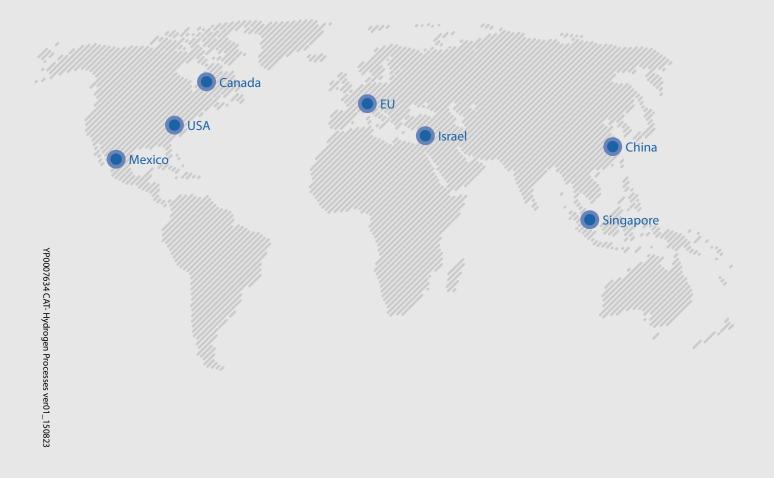
End Connections ⊘ Threaded D Cone & Thread ⊕ Flanged D Welded Ordering Code

| | | | | | | | | | Valve Size (Inches) MWP (ANSI Class) |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------|--------|----|------|----------|--|
| +500°F) | Category | Ball Valve | Design Type | oc | Series | тн | Port | End Con. | 1/4 3/8 1/2 9/16 3/4 1 11/4 11/2 2 2 1/2 3 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 |
| +260°C (-40°F + | High Pressure | Trunnion | Threaded body | 60 | H99 | | | | 1,034 bar (15,000 psi) |
| 1 | | Floating | | <u>©</u> | H29 | | | | 1,034 bar (15,000 psi) with TPED / TPE - 700 bar (10,000 psi) |
| Temp.:-40°C | | | | <u></u> | H25 | | | | 550 bar (8,000 psi) |









About Habonim

Ball Valves & Actuators for the most demanding, challenging and hazardous applications are our passion and profession for the last 70 years.

We believe in designing, manufacturing and supplying control and shutoff components and solutions that improves the overall safety, integrity and sustainability of the systems they are installed in.

Designed, manufactured and tested according to the highest standards, our products allow us to partner within systems that flow and control varied gases and liquids in diverse markets especially where extreme temperatures and pressures are involved, hazardous materials are used and system performances are critical.

We are leading in cryogenic ball valve-based control solutions, emergency shutoff and specially designed solutions.

Believing that supplying and developing the most effective, safe and reliable products for the global leaders in the LNG and Gas distribution market continually challenges us to improve our capabilities and products.

Best coping with our prestigious customers' most challenging requirements technically, operationally and commercially is our promise fulfilled for decades.

Performing in Demanding Applications



