

EVALUATING REGULATORY FRICTION IN CANADIAN HYDROGEN CODES AND STANDARDS FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF HYDROGEN BLENDS IN ALBERTA

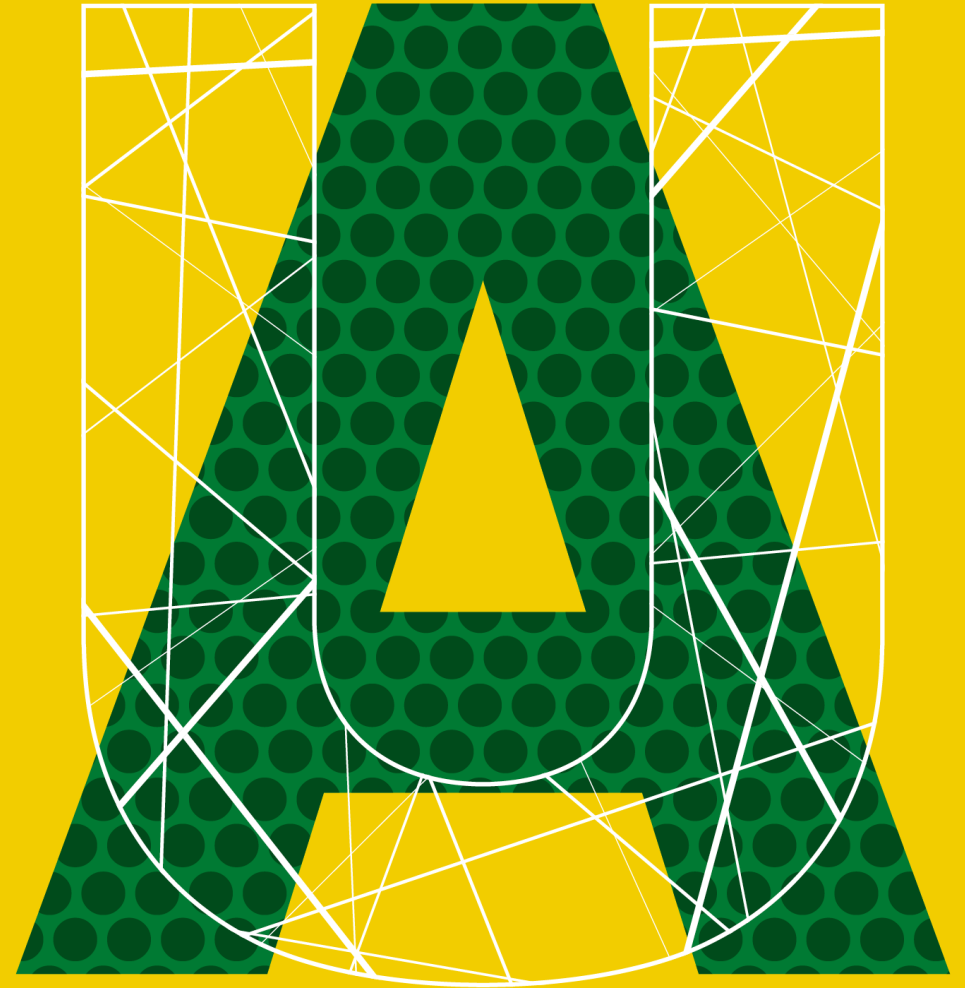
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PROFILE



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Research Focus

Hydrogen Systems
Regulatory Risk Analysis

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Agenda

- 1. Introduction*
- 2. Research Motivations*
- 3. Research Objectives*
- 4. Methodology*
- 5. Key Findings*
- 6. References*

Introduction: Hydrogen Blending

- Hydrogen blending: Controlled introduction of hydrogen into existing natural gas systems
- Offers a pragmatic pathway for hydrogen adoption
- Blends can be deployed incrementally
- Provide demand pull for low-carbon hydrogen production
- Alberta advancing legislative frameworks to deploy hydrogen blends – Bill 52

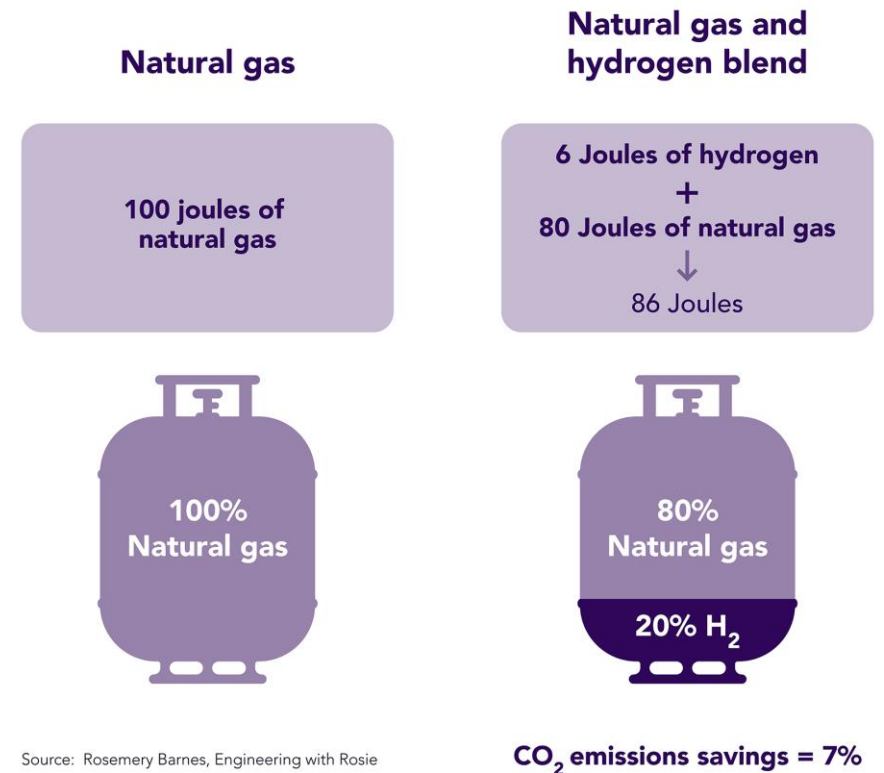


Figure 1. Climate benefits of hydrogen blending

Introduction: Barriers to Deployment

- Technical requirements for hydrogen blending not established by a single global authority
- Multiple jurisdictions and standards organizations are involved
- Thus, textual and structural divergence between technical codes exists
- Creates uncertainty for engineers, regulators, and project developers

Bridging the gap

- Requires scalable methods to systematically compare hydrogen blending regulations

Research Motivations

- Natural Language Processing (NLP) offers a robust pathway for systematic textual comparison
- Treating regulatory friction as a semantic, structural problem
- Systematically identifies semantic inconsistencies
- Transformer-based models
 - Fine-tuned BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) models

Research Objectives

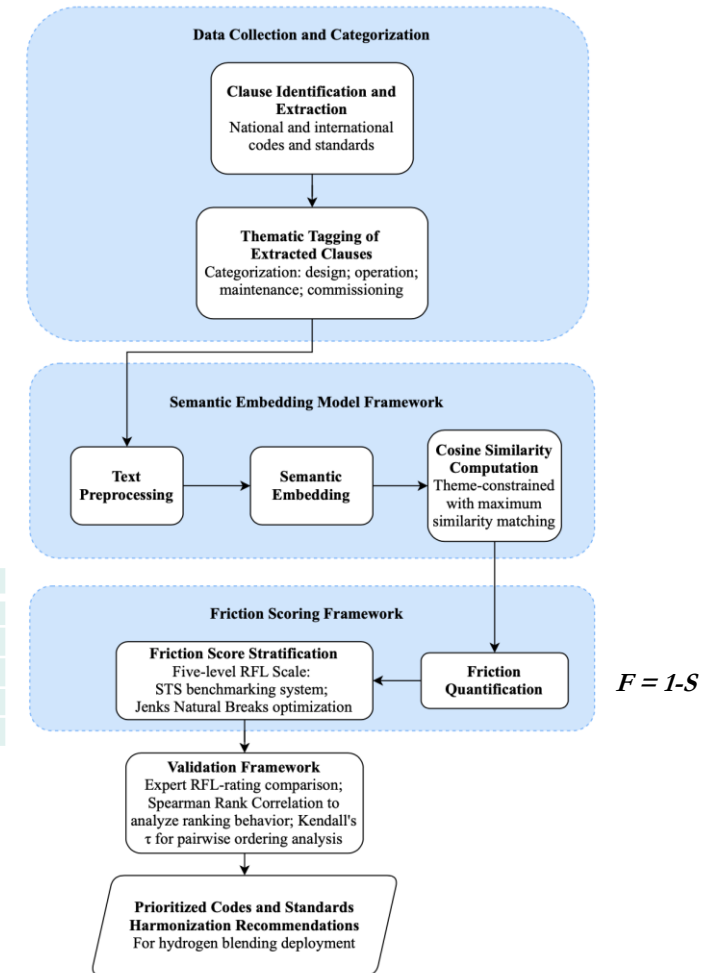
- The objective of this study was to **develop an NLP-based framework to identify and quantify regulatory friction in Canadian hydrogen codes**
- Identification of key regulatory gaps and development of code harmonization recommendations

Supporting safer and more scalable hydrogen blends deployment

Methodology

1. Data collection and categorization
2. Semantic embedding model framework
3. Friction scoring framework
4. Validation framework
5. Code harmonization recommendations

RFL Scale	
1.	Negligible
2.	Low
3.	Moderate
4.	High
5.	Critical



Key Findings

Model Sensitivity Analysis

- Sentence-BERT provides balanced and reliable semantic comparison
- Baseline BERT overestimates similarity
- MiniLM highly conservative

Table 1. Model Sensitivity Statistical Results

Model	Mean Similarity	Std Dev	Gap Detection (<0.70 Similarity)	Behavior
SBERT	0.6496	0.0897	70.95%	Balanced
Baseline BERT	0.8155	0.0539	3.57%	Inflated similarity
MiniLM	0.5741	0.0921	91.67%	Conservative

SBERT chosen as the core model

Key Findings

58.6% of clause pairs showed “Moderate” to “High” regulatory friction
343 clause pairs in total

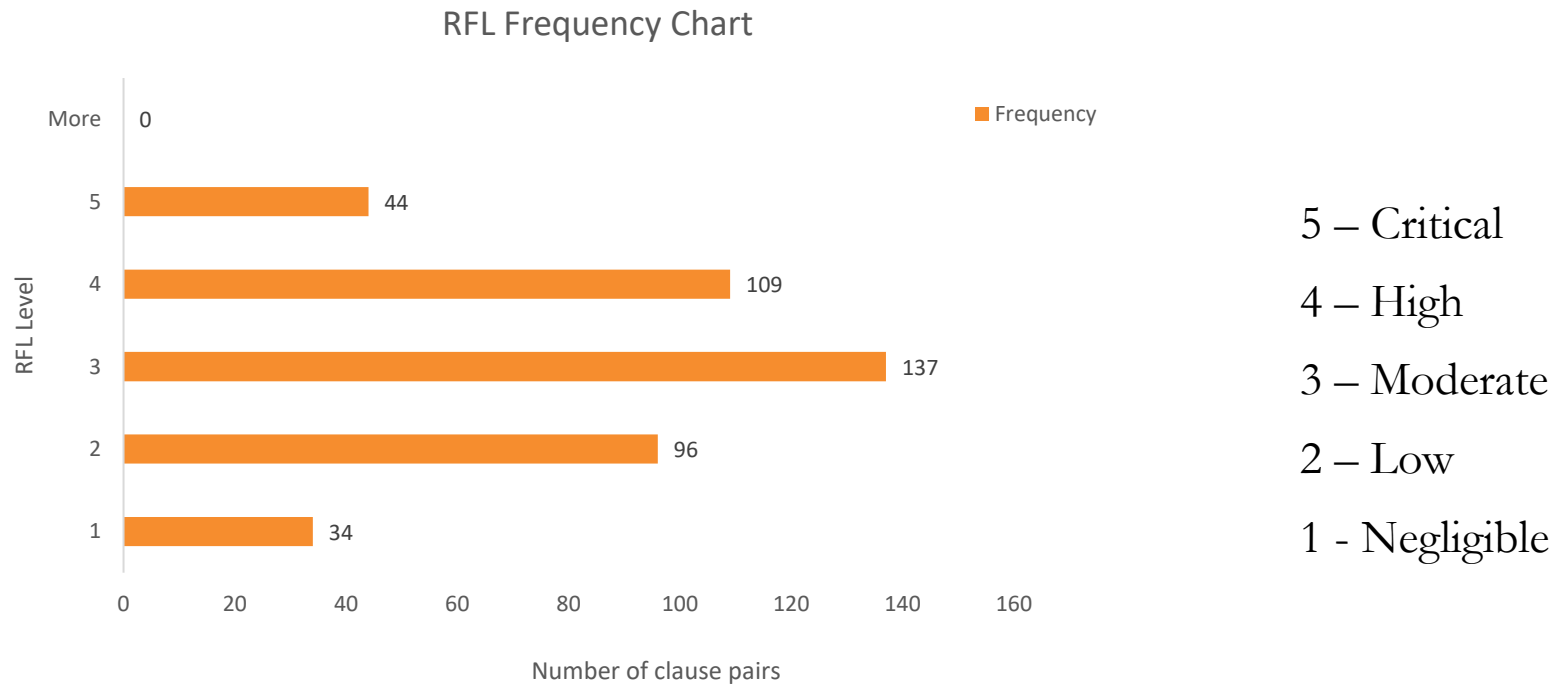


Figure 2. RFL frequency chart

Key Findings

- Strong statistical and expert-based validation results
 - Model-expert rating comparison shows almost perfect agreement ($K = 0.800$)
 - Spearman's RC ($\rho = 0.817$) shows very strong correlation between SBERT and expert ratings
 - Kendall's Tau ($\tau = 0.748$) confirms strong model-expert ranking agreement

Model depicts reliable agreement with human technical judgment

Key Findings

Priority Harmonization Actions

- Integrate hydrogen-specific design provisions
- Adopt a hybrid of prescriptive and performance-based frameworks
- Strengthen inspection, commissioning, and validation requirements
- Implement lifecycle-based documentation practices
- Shift toward system-level safety design integration

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Thank you!

Any questions?

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