

Detail Note on Project

INTRODUCTION: -

GAIL (India) Limited, India's principal Gas Transmission and Marketing Company, was set up by the Government of India in August 1984 to create gas sector infrastructure for sustained development of the Natural gas sector in the country. The 1800-km Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline became operational in 1989. During 1991-93, three LPG plants were constructed and some regional pipelines acquired, enabling GAIL to begin its regional gas distribution in various parts of India.

GAIL (India) Limited, is India's flagship Natural Gas company, integrating all aspects of the Natural Gas value chain (including Exploration & Production, Processing, Transmission, Distribution and Marketing) and its related services. In a rapidly changing scenario, GAIL is spearheading the move to a new era of clean fuel industrialization, creating a quadrilateral of green energy corridors that connect major consumption center in India with major Gas Fields, LNG terminals and other cross border gas sourcing points. GAIL is also expanding its business to become a player in the International Market.

GAIL (India) Limited has been awarded authorization by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to lay Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra (JHBDPL) gas pipeline and associated facilities for the transportation of natural gas to fulfill the requirement of various consumers in the states of Eastern UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra & West Bengal.

GAIL (India) Limited intends to further develop Natural Gas transmission & distribution networks by laying various Spur Pipelines to supply natural gas to various industries/consumers in the State of Odisha.,

PROJECT OVERVIEW: -


1. Aditya Birla Plant (ABPL Spur line):

The proposed ABPL project is the laying of 12"Ø dia. underground Spur pipeline to supply Natural Gas to Aditya Birla Plant. The Spur pipeline starts from Tap off point is at Chainage 354845.95m (IP 456/3) of BAPL-3A Mainline and end point is at Chainage 26425.86m (TP 37) of Aditya Birla Plant (ABPL Spur Line).

2. Tata Refractories Limited (TRL Spur line):

The proposed TRL project is the laying of 6"Ø dia. underground Spur pipeline to supply Natural Gas to Tata Refractories Limited. The Spur pipeline starts from Tap off point is at Chainage 23758.14 m (IP 30/1) of ABPL Spur Line and end point is at Chainage 33122.37 m (TP 296) of Tata Refractories Limited (TRL Spur line).

The said pipelines shall be laid at the minimum depth of 1.2 mts. below NGL at utilities crossing points. Total Length & Co-ordinates of proposed pipelines are mentioned below in the table:


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Proposed Line	Start Point Co-ordinates		End Point Co-ordinates		Length (Km)
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
ABPL	21°52'12.57" N	84°13'35.35" E	21°44'39.07" N	84°02'17.23" E	26.43
TRL	21°46'02.32" N	84°02'18.06" E	21°48'15.31" N	83°51'43.28" E	33.12

As a consequence of rapid rate of industrialization in India, fuel needs are increasing at an equally rapid rate and the supply – demand gap is widening and steps must be taken to address the issue.

Overland transport of fuels by trucks is uneconomical, unsafe and is a contributor to environmental degradation in terms of pollutants released by vehicles in transit and by accidents and spillage.

Pipelines are internationally recognized as the preferred alternative for transport of fuel for safety, economy and environmental friendliness.

Natural gas is used in a variety of applications such as feed stock in fertilizer, petrochemical industry and as fuel in power generation, manufacturing steel, textile, ceramic, glass and other industrial products. As a fuel natural gas competes with alternative products such as coal, lignite and petroleum products such as liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha, high speed diesel, light diesel oil and fuel oil. However due to lower fuel operating cost and better combustion characteristics, natural gas has distinct economic advantage over other sources of energy. In addition, natural gas has substantial environmental advantage over other energy sources due to lower emissions.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ROUTE SELECTION

The criteria for routes selection are

- Optimum distance between source of supply and consumer location (demand points)
- Wild Life Sanctuaries, Reserved Forest, Mining area and Defense establishment are avoided in the best possible way.
- Low-lying and rocky marshy areas are avoided for laying of pipeline.
- Safety of people and environment.
- Easy access to route during construction and operation.

The route was selected based on least disturbance to environment, forest, human habitation and aquatic bodies. It avoids National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.

The selected routes are optimized considering the above factors and connectivity between supply source and consumer location.



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FINANCIAL & SOCIAL BENEFITS OF PROJECT

The project will provide cleaner fuel stock for the industries and the population in the region and thus will help improve the environment considerably while inducing development.

The project would enhance employment opportunities through contractors for the local people during construction phase.

Consequent development activities due to availability of natural gas in the region shall generate employment opportunities for the population and may improve their standard of life.

There will not be any adverse impact on communication and transportation.

Residential and populated areas will not be acquired for this project. Hence, there will be no displacement of population.

Transportation of natural gas by pipeline is comparatively less expensive than other modes of transport both in capital and operating cost. This will ensure that this alternative source of energy is available to the consumers at a lower cost.

An additional advantage of transporting natural gas by pipeline is that the scope of economic offences like theft, pilferage, adulteration will be negligible and consumers will get value for money.

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date:

For, GAIL (India) Limited



GADADHAR KANDHAPANI

General Manager (Construction)

Place: Bhubaneswar, Date: _____
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