

# Natural Gas

# Natural Gas

"natural gas" means gas obtained from bore-holes and consisting primarily of hydrocarbons and includes-

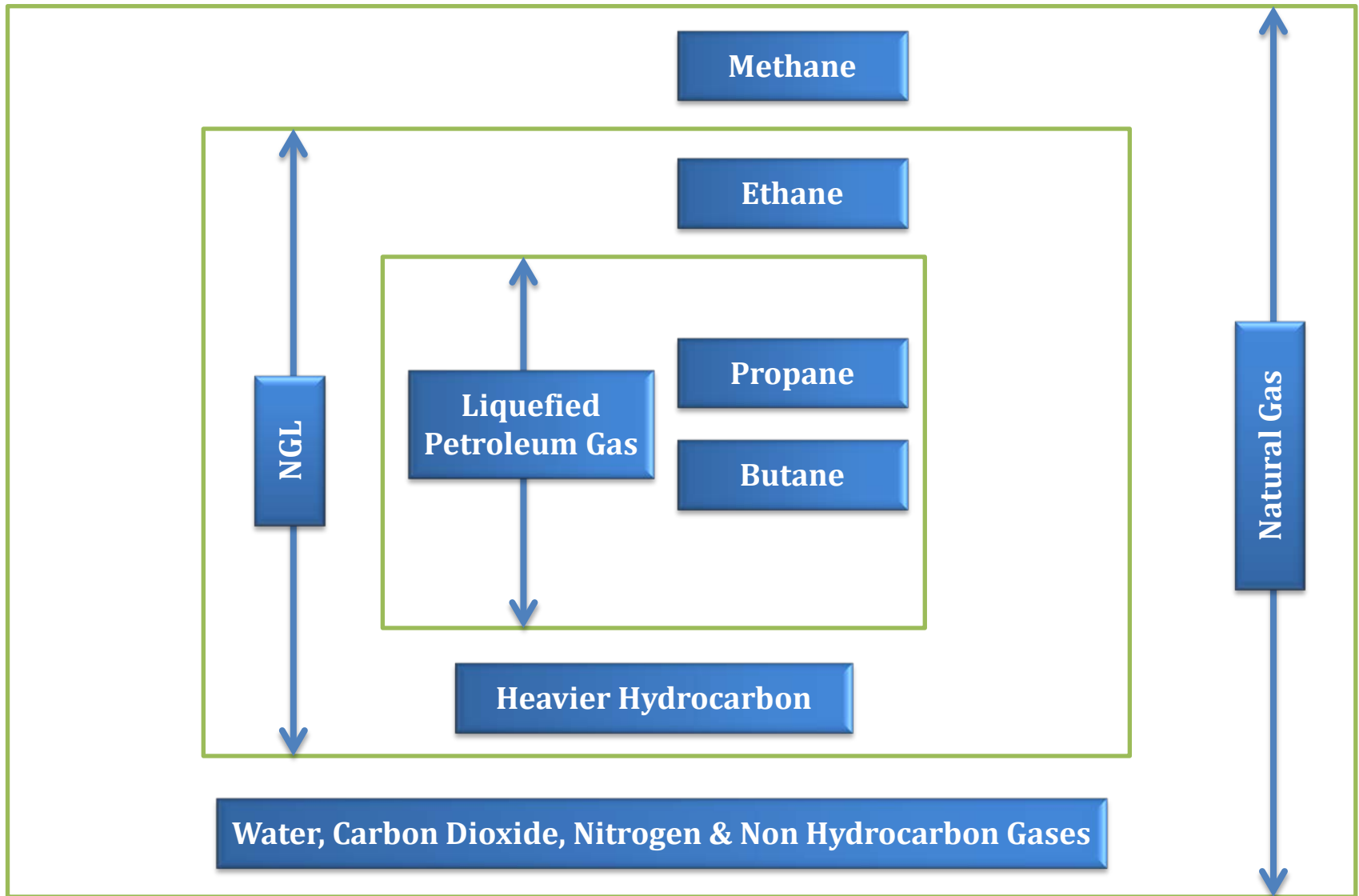
- (i) gas in liquid state, namely, liquefied natural gas and degasified liquefied natural gas
- (ii) compressed natural gas
- (iii) gas imported through transnational pipe lines, including CNG or liquefied natural gas,
- (iv) gas recovered from gas hydrates as natural gas,
- (v) methane obtained from coal seams, namely, coal bed methane, but does not include helium occurring in association with such hydrocarbons;

*Source: PNGRB Act, 2006*

## Benefits of Using Natural Gas

- Environment friendly fuel with high efficiency and clean burning
- High safety as it is lighter than air. Disperses upward, in case of leak
- Economical and efficient compared to other types of fuel

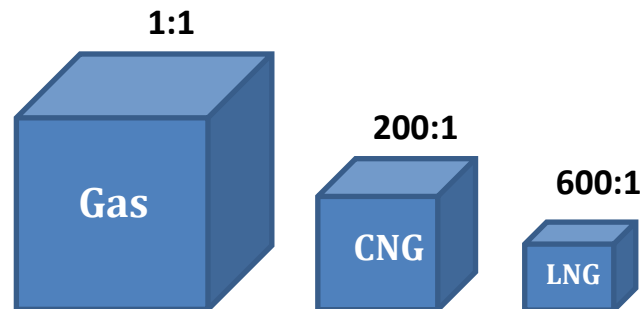
# Relationship of LPG to NGL and Natural Gas



# Different Forms of Natural Gas

Piped Natural Gas (PNG)	Natural gas transported through pipelines in a CGD network for consumption by any customer in domestic, commercial or industrial segments and includes natural gas supplied to an online CNG station before its compression
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	Natural gas used as fuel for vehicles, typically compressed to the pressure around 200 bars in the gaseous state
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	Fluid in the liquid state composed predominantly of methane and which may contain minor quantities of ethane, propane, nitrogen, or other components normally found in natural gas
Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG)	LNG re-gasified before being consumed by the customers

Source: PNGRB



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