SATAT Initiative

The plan was initiated by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in October 2018, in collaboration with Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, all of which are public sector undertakings. On this page, understand complete details about the SATAT initiative.

Purpose of SATAT Initiative

SATAT stands for Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation. It is a measure that would help farmers, vehicle users, and entrepreneurs. Satat Initiative PIB aims to offer compressed bio-gas plants that should be established through self-dependent entrepreneurs.

The funding for the initiative will be received from the Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) component of the SBM-G, which stands for Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin. It is believed to profit families in specified villages through Gram Panchayats.

Meaning of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) or CBG Plant

Biogas is made naturally (through anaerobic decay) from bio-mass sources or waste like cattle waste, press mud of sugarcane, sewerage treatment plant waste, agriculture residue, municipal solid waste, etc.
After getting purified, it is condensed and named Compressed Bio-Gas or CBG, consisting over 95% of methane content.

Implementation of Satat Initiative PIB

Compressed Bio-Gas produced are transported via cascades of cylinders to the power station webs of OMCs for dealing as a green transportation fuel choice.

- The 1,500 CNG stations network in India presently operates approximately 32 lakh compressed gas-based automobiles.
- The businessman individually sell the additional derivatives from these CBG plants, including bio-waste, gases like carbon dioxide, and more to improve returns on asset.

It was intended to launch 5,000 CBG plants across the country in a step-by-step manner as given below:

Year	Number of plants
2020	250
2022	1,000
2025	5,000

- These CBG plants are anticipated to create 15 million tonnes of compressed bio-gas per annum, roughly 40% of the nation’s current CNG utilization of 44 million tonnes per annum.

- At an acquisition of around Rs. 1.7 lakh crore, this action is envisioned to offer direct jobs to 75,000 individuals and manufacture 50 million tonnes of bio-manure for crops.

History of the SATAT Initiative

- Farming residue, cow dung, cane press mud, sewage treatment plant debris, municipal concrete waste, and other waste/biomass resources generate bio-gas organically through anaerobic decomposition.
- It is compacted after filtration and labeled CBG, which contains over 95% pure methane.
- Compressed Biogas is identical to commercial natural gas in constitution and fuel capacity.
- Compressed Bio-Gas, which has a calorific value of 52,000 KJ/kg and other qualities comparable to CNG, can be utilized as a viable, inexhaustible motor vehicle fuel.
- Compressed or compacted Bio-Gas can substitute CNG in automobile, industrial, and commercial sectors soon, thanks to biomass availability in the country.

Key Features of Satat Initiative

Commercial agriculture waste, organic manure, and urban solid debris production into CBG can be highly advantageous. Below are the advantages of the SATAT Initiative:

- It is effective in Waste management and reducing emissions of carbon and pollutants.
- Farmers have a new additional source of income.
- Entrepreneurship, employment, and the rural economy all positively impact.
- Support for national activities and commitments to meeting climate change objectives.
- Imports of crude or natural oil and natural gas oil are being reduced.
- Protect yourself from price swings in crude oil and natural gas.

SATAT Initiative Significance

The SATAT Initiative encourages a cost-effective alternative for municipal solid waste disposal and assistance in solving the issues of urban air pollution caused by field wildfires.

- It will stimulate entrepreneurship, the rural economy, and jobs and provide farmers with a new source of income.
- It will also be a barrier against crude oil and natural gas price changes, reducing the Country's reliance on biogas and crude oil imports.
- The decentralized approach also opens up many possibilities for supplying CBG in rural areas where access to energy services is still a significant issue.
- Agricultural waste, livestock manure, and municipal waste can all benefit from the SATAT Initiative.
- CBG seems to potentially transform CNG (compressed natural gas) in automobile, commercial, and manufacturing uses in the years ahead, considering the volume of bioenergy produced in the Country.

Satat Scheme Guidelines

The following are the guidelines for CBG produced by plants under the state initiative process:

- The scheme of co-associating of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), generated progressively under the SATAT scheme session, will operationalize the technical standards with the natural gas in the CGD network.

- GAIL will finalize operational modalities for the supply of CBG co-mingled with domestic gas at a uniform base price across all CGD entities for the CNG (T) and PNG (D) segments of the CGD network.
- The scheme envisages the share of co-mixed CBG in the total domestic gas supply to the CNG (T) and PNG (D) segments of the CGD sector to reach up to 10%.
- The scheme had to be examined after three years or as and when the percentage of CBG in the overall mix of CNG(T)/PNG(D) in the CGD sector reaches 10%, whichever is earlier.

Government Support Undertakings

The Government supports many schemes to help in promoting a sustainable alternative to the affordable Satat Initiative. These included:

- GOBAR-DHAN (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources) strategy- Converted cattle dung and solid manure to CBG.
- National Policy on Biofuels 2018 - Active promotion of advanced bio-fuels like CBG.
- Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) - Benefit homes in recognized towns.