

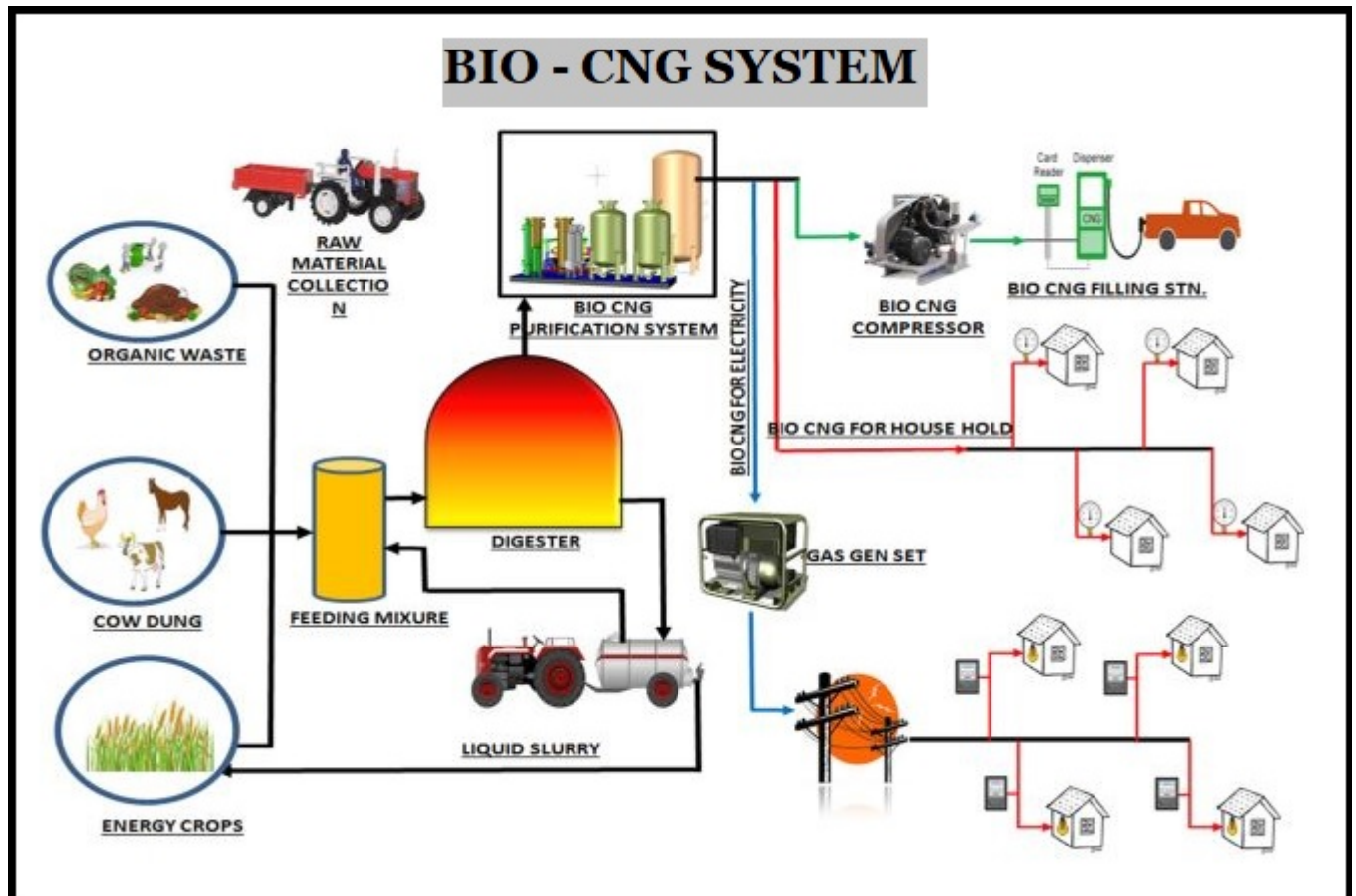
## Challenges faced by Bio-CNG Technology

### Why in news?

Bio-CNG has been on the Government agenda since 2018, but the challenges faced by this technology remains unaddressed.

### What is Bio-CNG?

- **Bio-CNG** - Bio-CNG is also known as **Compressed Biogas (CBG)**.
- It is an upgraded version of the humble biogas, the dung-based version of which serves as cooking fuel.
- Compressed Biogas proposes to build large biogas plants that will continuously produce biogas from urban, domestic and industrial wastes.
- **Feedstock** - Apart from biodegradable waste, agricultural residue, cow dung and chicken litter and press mud from sugar factories are also used as feedstock in CBG plants.
- The biogas produced will be stored under pressure in gas cylinders for easy distribution to urban and semi-urban customers as alternative to charcoal and firewood.
- **CH<sub>4</sub> content** - CBG has methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) content of **more than 90%** and has calorific value and other properties similar to Compressed Natural Gas.
- **Application** - CBG is used in automotive, industrial and commercial areas.



## What is SATAT?

- Sustainable Alternative towards affordable transportation (SATAT) was launched in 2018 by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG).
- It envisages targeting production of 15 MMT of CBG from 5000 plants by 2023.
- Under SATAT, oil and gas marketing companies are supposed to pick up ready gas from CBG companies.
- **Advantages**
  - Lesser dependence on crude oil import
  - Decarbonisation of the economy
  - Waste management
  - Job creation

## What are the challenges faced by Bio-CNG technology?

- **Feedstock availability** - The companies are finding it difficult to generate adequate and consistent feedstock.
- **Segregation of wastes** - Badly segregated waste can lead to construction/demolition waste or other hard particles entering the digester which not only reduce its energy efficiency but also damage it.
- **Investment** - High capital investment is stopping small investors from entering the CBG scene.
- **Limited technical capabilities of municipal bodies** - Usually, only one person in the Municipal Solid Waste section is in charge of multiple roles which is too much to handle.

- **Nascent stage** - CBG technology also lacks sector experts at the ground level.
- **Distribution Challenges** - Under the CBG-CGD synchronisation scheme of SATAT, there is a provision for injecting CBG in the city gas distribution (CGD) network.
- But the differential tax structure of CNG and CBG is a hurdle for gas distributors from utilising this scheme.
- **Infrastructure issues** - Lack of infrastructure also place uncertainty in the user's consciousness while making a purchase decision.
- **Market for manure** - It is mandatory for fertiliser companies to offtake fermented organic manure from CBG companies under SATAT as part of Integrated Nutrient Management.
- But there are still no buyers.
- Farmers also find it expensive to buy as compared to the highly-subsidised chemical fertilisers.

## References

1. [Down to Earth | Challenges faced by Bio-CNG technology](#)
2. [Down to Earth | A primer on this coming of age tech](#)

