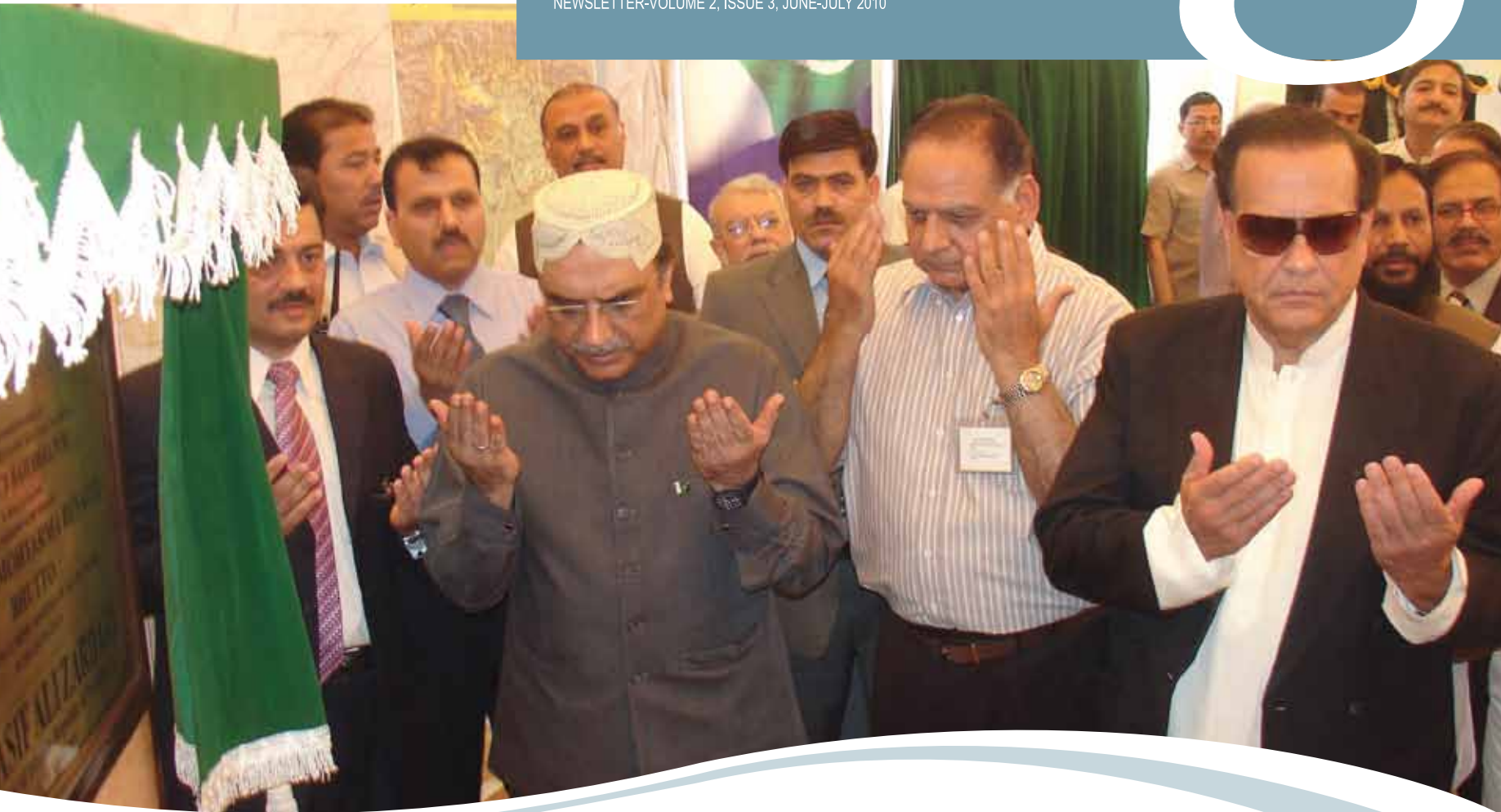




Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited

sng

NEWSLETTER-VOLUME 2, ISSUE 3, JUNE-JULY 2010



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Editorial Board

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Provision of Gas to Musafar Khana & Noorpur NA – 184, District Bahawalpur

Inauguration for supply of gas to Musafar Khana and Noorpur of NA – 184, District Bahawalpur was carried out on Thursday, 22 April, 2010 at Ashraf Sugar Mills, Bahawalpur by Honorable President of Pakistan Mr. Asif Ali Zardari.

PROJECT BRIEF FOR SUPPLY OF GAS TO MUSAFAR KHANA AND NOORPUR OF NA – 184, DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR

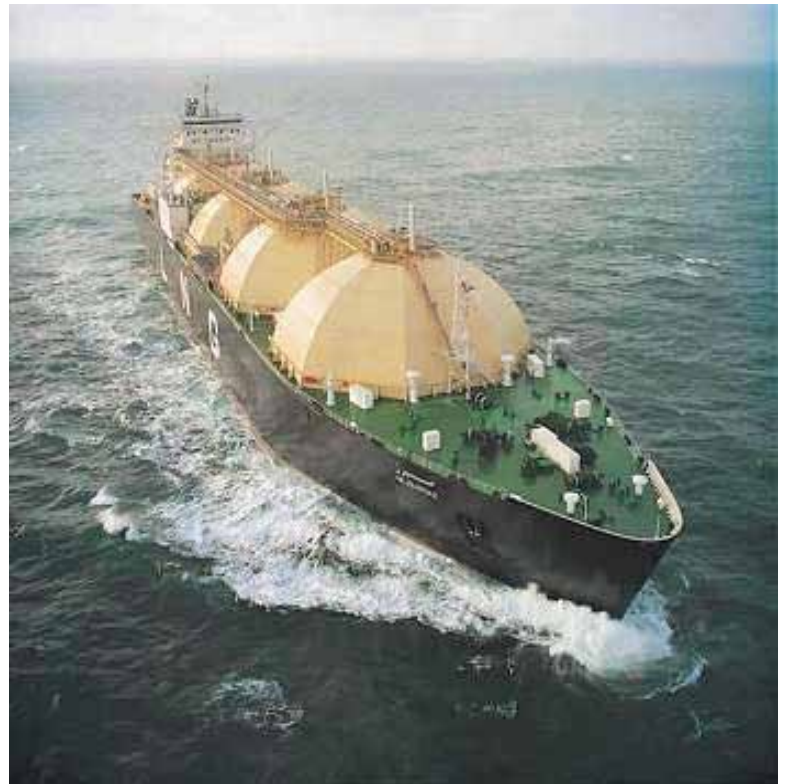
Supply Main (Khanqah-Musafar Khana- Noorpur)	Dia 8"	Length 19.0 Km	Cost Rs. 99 Million
Distribution Network	1" - 4" dia.	22.50 Km	Rs. 40 Million
Total Cost of Project		Rs. 139 Million	
GOP Funding		Rs. 46 Million	
SNGPL Funding		Rs. 93 Million	
Population to Benefit		Aprox. 10,000	

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)

Liquefied Natural Gas, or LNG, is natural gas but in its liquid form. When natural gas is cooled down to minus 259 degrees Fahrenheit (or -161 degrees Celsius), it becomes a clear, colorless, odorless liquid. Natural gas in liquid form is only one six-hundredth of the volume of its gaseous form, which makes it easier to be stored and transported. Liquefied natural gas weighs less than half the weight of water so it will float if spilled on water.

Liquefied Natural gas is primarily Methane, with negligible concentrations of other Hydrocarbons, water, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen and some sulfur compounds. Natural gas is cooled down below its boiling point during liquefaction process and most of these additional compounds are removed. The remaining gas is primarily methane with low percentage of other hydrocarbons.

A large part of the world's Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) supply comes from countries with large natural gas reserves. These countries include Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, and Trinidad and Tobago.



LNG Carrier Ship



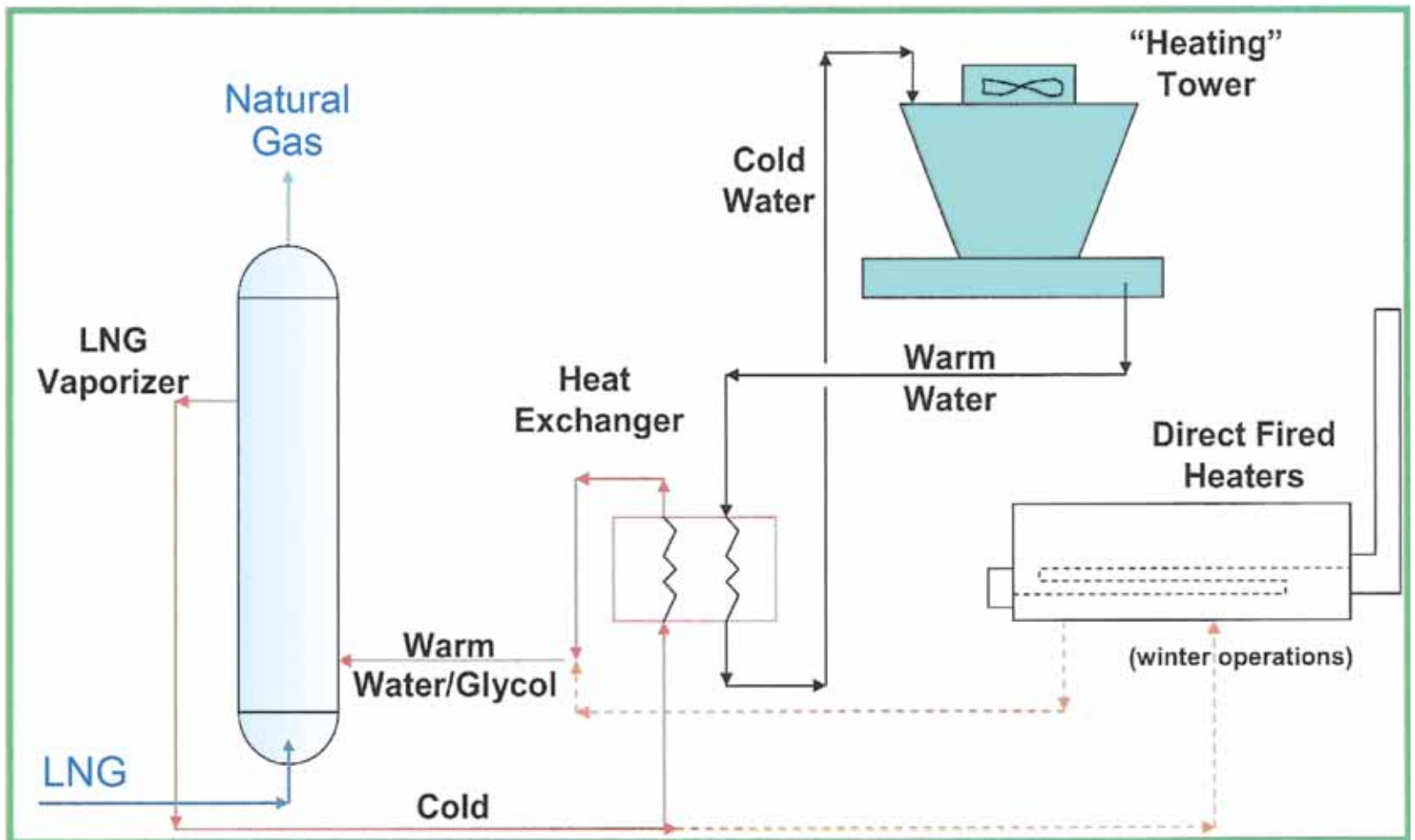
LNG Storage Tank

There are more than 40 gas receiving terminals located worldwide. Japan, South Korea, the United States and a number of European Countries are importers of LNG.

LNG is normally transported in double-hulled ships specifically designed to handle the low temperature. These carriers are insulated to limit the amount of LNG that boils off or evaporates. This boil-off gas is sometimes used to supplement fuel for the carriers. LNG carriers are up to 1000 feet long, and require a minimum water depth of 40 feet when fully loaded. There are currently 136 ships which transport more than 120 million metric tons of LNG every year.

When LNG is received at most terminals, it is transferred to insulated storage tanks that are built to specifically hold LNG. These tanks can be found above or below ground and keep the liquid at a low temperature to minimize the amount of evaporation. If LNG vapors are not released, the pressure and temperature within the tank will continue to rise. The temperature within the tank will remain constant if the pressure is kept constant by allowing the boil-off gas to escape from the tank. This is known as auto-refrigeration. The boil-off gas is collected and used as a fuel source in the facility or on the tanker transporting it. When Natural Gas is needed, the LNG is warmed to a point where it converts back to its gaseous state. This is accomplished using a regasification process involving heat.

LNG is normally warmed to make Natural Gas to be used in heating and cooking as well as electricity generation and other industrial uses. LNG can also be kept as a liquid to be used as an alternative transportation fuel. Since LNG occupies only a fraction (1/600) of the volume of natural gas, and takes up less space, it is more economical to transport across large distances and can be stored in larger quantities. LNG is a price-competitive source of energy that can help to meet our country's future natural gas demand.

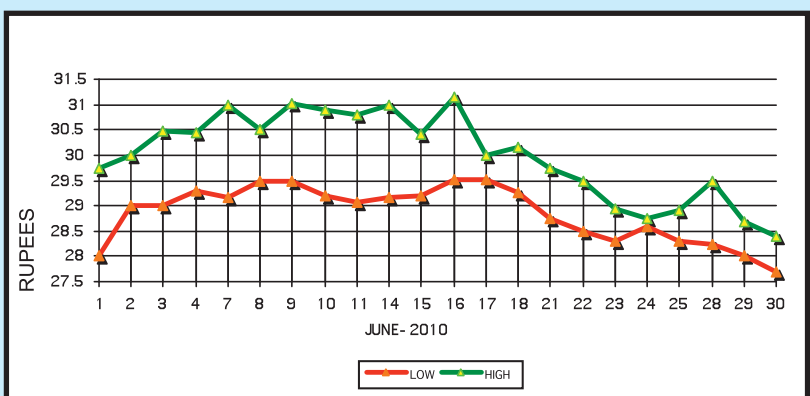


SNGPL Share Price Watch

JUNE 2010

Rate / Rs

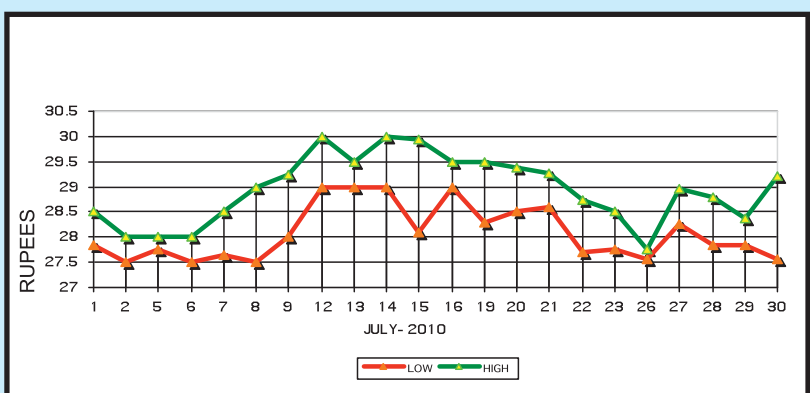
Period	Opening	Closing	High	Low
1st WEEK	29.49	30.17	30.49	28.02
2nd WEEK	30.17	30.55	31.01	29.06
3rd WEEK	30.55	29.72	31.15	29.15
4th & 5th WEEK	29.72	27.79	29.75	27.70



JULY 2010

Rate / Rs

Period	Opening	Closing	High	Low
1st & 2nd WEEK	27.79	29.00	29.25	27.50
3rd WEEK	29.00	29.48	30.00	28.10
4th WEEK	29.48	27.80	29.50	27.70
5th WEEK	27.80	28.42	29.20	27.55



PROTECTION AGAINST HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE ACT, 2010

The Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Government of Pakistan during March 2010. The Act defines sexual harassment as “any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, causing interference with work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment”. Harassment is one of the biggest hurdles faced by working women preventing many who want to work. The act will open the path for women to participate more effectively in the development of the country at all levels. Prior to the law, sexual harassment was considered a social evil but now it is a crime.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan directed to notify the law in all the Ministries/Divisions/Departments/Autonomous & Semi Autonomous Bodies and Provincial Departments and advised undertaking of the following measures:

- Adoption of a Code of Conduct prescribed in the law.
- Constitute a three-member committee of credible persons, with at least one woman member. The committee will immediately address the complaints of sexual harassment as per law, as and when received.
- Ensuring that justice is done swiftly and retaliation against the complainants is curbed.
- Informing and educating the employees to make them more aware of the provisions of the Act and to encourage a professional and dignified work environment for women.

SNGPL is an equal opportunity employer and has many female employees on its roll both in the executive & subordinate cadre, who are performing par excellence and shoulder to shoulder with their male colleagues. Even though high ethical standards are maintained across the Company, however the Management in compliance to the above directions of the Prime Minister and with the resolve to further ensure safe working environment and better quality of life at workplace for female workers circulated the Salients of the Act across the Company. Furthermore as per the requirements of the law, a Committee of the following senior executives has been constituted for addressing complaints as and when received.

- Senior General Manager (CC&CA)/Co. Secy.
- General Manager (LS)
- Chief Officer(HR Ops)

The committee will start the proceeding upon receiving a written complaint and would formally inform the accused of the charges leveled against him within three days. The culprit will be liable to punishment of imprisonment term as well as fine. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the competent authority on whom penalty is imposed may, appeal within thirty days of written communication of decision to a ombudsperson and further to Governor and President at Provincial & Federal level.



WHEN WILL THE WORLD START RUNNING OUT OF OIL?

Despite rapidly growing demand, crude oil will be plentiful for at least another generation, according to top producer Saudi Arabia, major oil companies and others in the oil industry. But some experts argue that OPEC's reserves are overstated, recovery technologies have serious limitations and the day that demand starts to outpace supply may soon be upon us.

Most bearish is Princeton professor, geologist and oil maverick Kenneth S. Deffeyes, who uses a formula based on known reserves and production figures that predicted 1970 as the start of oil production decline in the United States. It actually occurred shortly afterward in 1971, and Deffeyes sees the same situation in global production occurring this year. Deffeyes' prediction is clearly controversial. Still, dozens of energy experts and academics are taking the "peak-oil" theory increasingly seriously. The US Geological Survey has predicted that a peak in recoverable oil production won't come until 2037, and Saudi Oil Minister Ali Naimi, in a speech this year in Washington to industry experts, declared that "technological innovation will allow us to find and extract more oil around the world" for the foreseeable future.

The Paris-based International Energy Agency predicts that present demand, at around 83 million bpd, will jump to 90 million barrels in five years. Projections from other groups are different, but all point to increasing consumption over the coming years fuelled by growing energy hunger from China, India and other Asian economic powerhouses.

Believers in plentiful oil say there is nothing to worry about because the world's proven reserves amount to 1,277 billion barrels and expected technological advances will soon open up supplies now impossible or unprofitable to exploit. Wrong, say the critics. Today's "proven reserves" are computed on the basis of the rate of production in 2004 - a rate that already has been exceeded this year. As the world's hunger for oil grows and the pace of production increases, so will the rate of reserves depletion.

More worrisome is what they claim is inflated reporting by Saudi Arabia, Iran and most other OPEC members. The Saudis, Iranians and other OPEC nations deny padding their figures. Energy consultant Matthew Simmons says that except for Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, "all of the [OPEC] countries tripled their [reserve] data without any data" to support such increases in the 1980s. Simmons argues Middle East proven reserves are very likely only one third of the approximately 700 billion barrels being claimed.

Simmons also dismisses claims that improvements in technology will extend the petroleum age by increasing oil recovery from reserves above the 40 % now possible. He points to North Sea oil, saying production there peaked six years ago, despite all out oil-industry attempts to increase output by tapping unexploitable reserves through new means. Of course, if demand sags, the petroleum era will last longer. So, when is oil going to peak?

Simmons suggests it could be rather sooner than later.

"The difference between peak oil happening and [oil] running out completely is the difference between me saying 'I'm getting slightly hungry' and 'I'm starving to death.'"

Source: The Manila Times



SUI NORTHERN EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTION 2010-2012 RESULT



SNEOA Election Day



President
(Result Awaited)



Mr. Qaiser Masood
General Secretary



Mr. Shahid Maqsud
Joint Secretary



Ghulam Afzal
Social Secretary



Mr. Kashif Minhas
Finance Secretary

Executive Members



Shahzad Ahmad Awan



Muhammad Waqas Ejaz



Inam Ullah Khan Yousafzai



Azhar Hussain Khokhar



Farooq Ali



Imran Ahmad Khan

CBA Oath Taking Ceremony



Managing Director Taking Oath from President CBA & Team

Achievements



Miss Nabiha Abdullah D/O Abdullah Khan Supdt. Admin

Passed her doctor of Pharmacy Exams session 2005-2010
secured 69.2 % marks at Lahore College for Women University Lahore



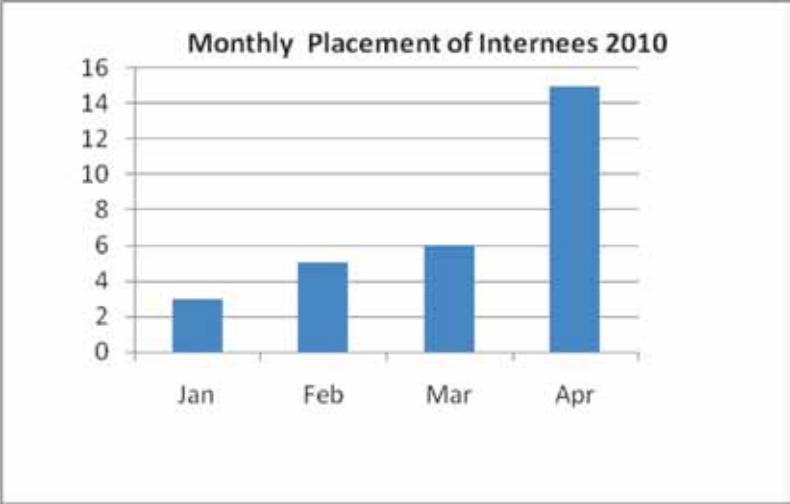
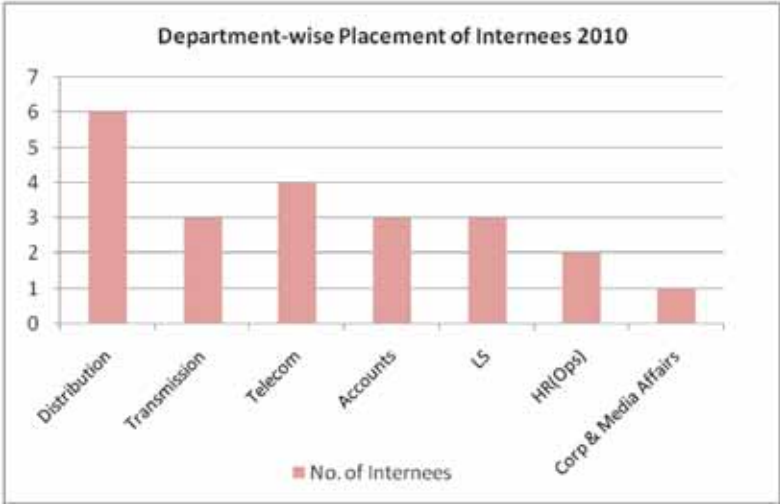
Miss Nimra Khan D/O Safeer-ud-Din

Associate Engineer Corrosion Islamabad got 1st. position
by securing 90% Marks in Class-V Centralized
Scholarship Examination held under Federal Directorate of Education

Internships

Over the past few years, internships have become an integral part of academic curriculum and gained much support from the corporate sector. Internships provide education enrichment as students can apply the knowledge they gain in classrooms and attain professionalism when they graduate. SNGPL, being the leading energy sector organization, offers internship to students of well reputed and HEC recognized institutions in various disciplines like Engineering, Management, IT, Finance, Accounts, etc. and provides exposure to real world working environment. The internships are usually for a period of 6-8weeks at the end of which the internee is evaluated by his/her supervisor. Upon successful completion of internship, the student is issued an intern-ship letter.

The following bar charts show monthly & department-wise number of internships offered over the period January- April 2010, and as it is visible from the chart, the number of internships increase manifold in mid-year, that is, during the summer vacations.



Retirements



SGM (CP&D) Bidding Farewell to Mr. Abdul Hafeez-Head D/Man.



CFO Bidding Farewell to Mr. Muhammad Rafique Sandhoo Accountant



A warm send off to retirees



CA Bidding Farewell to Syed Ali Kaoser Zaidi Dy. Supdt. record



GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

The Company recognizes the importance of maintaining performance excellence in the Company, therefore, it has launched the Performance Management System (PMS). Performance Management is an ongoing process and aims to identify prospective management talent by measuring performance for value addition and rewarding high performers and developing skills of underachievers.

The template designed for performance evaluation has a provision for the appraisee to agree or disagree to the evaluation done by the Line Manager; however, the Management has constituted three separate Grievance Redressal Committees comprising of Senior Management Executives for the following groups of executives:

A. Grade I-III		
General Manager(HR Ops)	-	Convener
General Manager(Concerned)/HoD	-	Member
B. Grade IV-VI		
Sr. General Manager(HR)	-	Convener
Sr. General Manager(Concerned)/HoD	-	Member
General Manager(HR Ops)	-	Member
C. Grade VII & Above		
Managing Director	-	Convener
Sr. General Manager(HR)	-	Member
Sr. General Manager(Concerned)/HoD	-	Member
General Manager(HR Ops)	-	Secretary

The Committees will objectively review, analyze and amicably resolve issues highlighted by the executives in their respective representation. The formation of the Committees by the Management is a clear reflection of its resolve to provide a transparent and candid platform for the executives to lodge their grievances.

FIRE INCIDENT IN BAHAWALPUR REGION

A fire incident was reported in Bahawalpur Region on 23.05.2010 at 04:33 a.m. through our Call Center. The Emergency Duty Clerk, Mr. Zafar Badani immediately sent the Company's Team comprising of Mr. Naeem (SN/10816-7) and Mr. Maqbool Anwar, Fitters to the site. The visiting team found that gas regulator had caught fire and was blazing. Risking his life and safety, Mr. Naeem immediately stopped gas supply of the burnt regulator by closing the eclipse cock and successfully accomplished his task within 12 minutes. The rescue team (1122) also reached the site and tried to put off the fire but could not succeed due to continuous leakage of gas. The brave action on the part of Mr. Naeem was thankfully acknowledged by the owner of the hosiery shop whose shop was completely burnt. The timely action of Mr. Naeem saved a number of nearby shops from being burnt and merits formal recognition.

10



FOOTBALL AND PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

Soccer or Football what we call it in Eurasia is known as the Game of the Century. The world cup kicked off in South Africa with all its glare, tradition, jubilation and prestige. The once called Dark Continent is now shining with the glow of the famous Gold trophy. The ecstatic fans from all over the world have thronged the streets of the host country and again this time without the representation of Pakistan which has the distinction of becoming the world champion in 4 games(hockey, cricket, squash and snooker) . Our presence in this game has been nothing more than sending the soccer balls that grace the pitch and skillfully roll on the feet of the great players and teams to win the most coveted tournament in the world.

Soccer or Football what we call it in Eurasia is known as the Game of the Century. The world cup kicked off in South Africa with all its glare, tradition, jubilation and prestige.

We can call it either an irony of fate or lack of commitment on the part of our sports bodies that the game which is coeval with Pakistan movement has hardly been projected like other games such as hockey or cricket. The relationship with Football and the Muslim community of subcontinent can be traced back to 1891 when Mohammedan Sporting Club (MSC) was established in Bengal. Its original name was Crescent sporting manifesting the Islamic tradition attached to the lunar calendar. It was first organization that gave cultural identity to the Muslims before the establishment of Muslim league (1906). The club was a symbol of identity for the downtrodden and poverty stricken Muslim community of India. Initially , the club struggled to survive due to lack of finances with the determination and support from local Muslim community , this club got patronage from Muslim Nawabs and especially Businessmen like Sir Adamjee who was also one of the founding member of Muslim league. The club became a beacon of hope of Muslims in India when it achieved initial victories in the early part of 20th century . This was a time when Pakistan movement was in its gestation. The MSC got huge popularity and its name became synonymous

with Muslim identity and pride. The club Played a vital role in creating integration in Muslim community across subcontinent as its victories in football were highly cherished and discussed in every nook and corner of India.

The 1930's marked the "Golden Era" of Mohammedan sporting club. This was a time when Pakistan movement was gaining its momentum . During the heat of our freedom movement this club won 5 consecutive football championships in Bengal region from 1934 to 1938 which also included the biggest tournament of India named IFA Shield (3 times) and was the first Indian club to do so. So strong was the inspiration of MSC that Quaid-e -Azam visited the club and personally met and encouraged every player. Rather, it was the first game of which our founder took the patronage. The club reached its zenith in 1940 the year of Pakistan resolution, when it became the first Indian team to smash the monopoly of British teams by winning one of the oldest tournament in the world named "Durand cup" . This victory of Mohammedan sporting against England sent shock waves across the British empire. A tide of jubilation swept in the Muslim community living across India. The players of the MSC were given the title of Black Panthers . They chanted the famous slogan in the streets all over India that carried the Muslims aspiration for dominance " Mohammedan Sporting tumko lakho salam, humlog desh ka badsha hua, aur sab hain gulam".

The club was also the first in introducing modernity in football in India . It was the first player body that played the game by wearing football shoes (Cleats). Every other club in India used to play barefooted which is a practice not accepted by International football standards of FIFA. Above all most of the sports stars of Indian football team were Muslims and were from MSC. They were the heroes of Muslim youth , and especially of the students of Aligarh university which was seat of Muslim educational excellence and also known as the bastion of Pakistan movement .

Football and Mohammedn Sporting was graced with the Patronage of famous leaders like Quaid-e-Azam, Isphani, Sir Adamjee and Khawajah Nazimuddin. MSC through football was a strong answer to British imperialism and oppression . It is arguably true that the history and achievement of Pakistan flows with the history and victories in football by the Mohammedan Sporting club. One cannot help to quote the famous saying of Mr. Habib ullah Babur who was the First

Health Minister of East Bengal:

“The repeated victories of Mohammeden Sporting club of Calcutta (in football) intensified the dignity and self esteem of Muslims of India and led to the establishment of Pakistan”

Truth is always shocking and the reality is that no sport in our history other than football has left so indelible an impact on the Muslim mind and in our cultural integration. Even today football is the only sport in Pakistan which is

played with all its passion and flair from Makran to Gilgit. It is a an important common denominator among all the provinces. It is a game of masses which is equally popular across all the tiers of our society. Football supported our ancestors and gave them identity when they were subjugated by the Colonial rule. Today , when we are again under social morass and unrest because of Political upheavals, Economic degradation and rampant terrorism, there is dire need to keep the nation hopes alive through sports. Our history shows that Football can be one of the unifying factor .

(M. Asim Co-ordinator T&D)

NATURAL GAS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Natural gas is an extremely important source of energy for reducing pollution and maintaining a clean and healthy environment. In addition to being a domestically abundant and secure source of energy, the use of natural gas also offers a number of environmental benefits over other sources of energy, particularly other fossil fuels.

Emissions from the Combustion of Natural Gas
 Natural gas is the cleanest of all the fossil fuels. Composed primarily of methane, the main products of the combustion of natural gas are carbon dioxide and water vapor, the same compounds we exhale when we breathe. Coal and oil are composed of much more complex molecules, with a higher carbon ratio and higher nitrogen and sulfur contents. This means that when combusted, coal and oil release higher levels of harmful emissions, including a higher ratio of carbon emissions, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Coal and fuel oil also release ash particles into the environment, substances that do not burn but instead are carried into the atmosphere and contribute to pollution. The combustion of natural gas, on the other hand, releases very small amounts of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, virtually no ash or particulate matter, and lower levels of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other reactive hydrocarbons.

Fossil Fuel Emission Levels
Pounds per Billion Btu of Energy Input

Pollutant	Natural Gas	Oil	Coal
Carbon Dioxide	117,000	164,000	208,000
Carbon Monoxide	40	33	208
Nitrogen Oxides	92	448	457
Sulfur Dioxide	1	1,122	2,591
Particulates	7	84	2,744
Mercury	0.000	0.007	0.016

Pollution from the Transportation Sector Natural Gas Vehicles

The transportation sector (particularly cars, trucks, and buses) is one of the greatest contributors to air pollution .Emissions from vehicles contribute to smog, low visibility, and various greenhouse gas emissions.

Natural gas can be used in the transportation sector to cut down on these high levels of pollution from gasoline and diesel powered cars, trucks, and buses. In fact, according to the EPA, compared to traditional vehicles, vehicles operating on compressed natural gas have reductions in carbon monoxide emissions of 90 to 97 percent, and reductions in carbon dioxide emissions of 25 percent. Nitrogen oxide emissions can be reduced by 35 to 60 percent, and other non-methane hydrocarbon emissions could be reduced by as much as 50 to 75 percent. In addition, because of the relatively simple makeup of natural gas in comparison to traditional vehicle fuels, there are fewer toxic and carcinogenic emissions from natural gas vehicles, and virtually no particulate emissions. Thus the environmentally friendly attributes of natural gas may be used in the transportation sector to reduce air pollution.

Natural gas is the cleanest of the fossil fuels, and thus its many applications can serve to decrease harmful pollution levels from all sectors, particularly when used together with or replacing other fossil fuels. The natural gas industry itself is also committed to ensuring that the process of producing natural gas is as environmentally sound as possible.

(Amjad Ishaque Comp. Engr.)

ربر پائپ کا استعمال، حادثات کا باعث

سوئی گیس کے گھریلو اور کمرشل صارفین سے التماس ہے کہ گیس سے چلنے والی مصنوعات کے ساتھ ربر پائپ ہرگز استعمال نہ کریں اور اپنے پیاروں کو ناگہانی حادثات سے بچائیں۔



◀ باورچی خانہ کو ممکن حد تک ہوا دار رکھیں

کسی بھی حادثہ کی صورت میں گیس کے میٹر کے نیچے لگے سروس والو کو فوراً بند کر دیجئے اور سوئی گیس ایمرجنسی نمبر 1199 پر فوری اطلاع دیں

سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائیڈز لمیٹڈ

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