Twitter Thread by drprashantmishra



drprashantmishra
@drprashantmish6

GSFC Some Facts -

1- Its a Government company with mcap of around 5000cr

2-Its having Debt of only 35 Cr with Deposit of 1000 Cr

3-Its investment value

GNFC -almost 3 cr shares X437=1300 cr

Guj Ind power 2.23crX 85=189 Cr

GACL 16 lacX = 107 cr

Guj https://t.co/v6Yk7U34AA corp 9 lacX6.8=63 lac
Gujarat Gas 4.7 CrX=2968 cr
Bandhan Bank 11.35X284 =32 cr
IDBI 5.5 lacX 44= 2.4 cr
MCFL 5.8 lac X 76= 4.4 cr
Total value of investment =4700 Cr

Production capacity of Its plant for Various products + Methanol plant plus Melamine plants

PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Production Capacity & Technical Knowhow of various plants

Sr. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity per annum (MT)	Technical Knowhow
1	Urea-I & Urea II	3,68,000	M/s. Toyo Engg. Corpn. Japan
2	Ammonium Sulphate (Capro Old)	84,000	M/s. Inventa, Switzerland
3	Ammonium Sulphate (Capro New)	1,25,000	M/s. BASF, Germany & M/s. Pole Services
4	Ammonium Sulphate Phosphate (Slurry route in existing DAP)	1,08,000	In-House GSFC Design Dept.
5	Caprolactam - I	20,000	M/s. Inventa, Switzerland
6	Caprolactam Expansion	50,000	M/s. BASF, West Germany & M/s. ENCO Pole Services
7	Nylon-6	7,000	M/s. Inventa, Switzerland
8	MEK-OXIME & Expansion	4450	In-House GSFC R & D
9	DAP	1,08,000	TVA, USA
10	Phosphoric Acid	54,000	Chemico Dyhydrate, USA
11	Sulphuric Acid - III	1,32,000	M/s. Chemie-Linz, Austria
12	Sulphuric Acid - IV	4,45,500	M/s. Tim J. Browder & Co., USA
13	Melamine-I	5,000	M/s. Chemie-Linz, Austria
14	Melamine-II	10,000	M/s. Agro Linz, Austria
15	Ammonia-I (Syn. Gas only)	1,50,000	M/s. ICI Steam Reforming & M/s. Power Gas Corpn.
16	Ammonia-IV	4,45,500	M/s. Linde, Germany, M/s. BASF, Germany & M/s. Casale, Italy
17	DAP - Sikka Train A & B	5,88,000	M/s. Lurgi GmbH, West Germany
18	DAP - Sikka Train C	3,96,000	M/s. Incro, S.A., Spain
19	Co Generation of Steam & Power Project I, II & III (MWH)	7,20,000	M/s.Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., India
20	Nylon-6 Chips	8,000	M/s. Lurgi GmbH, West Germany
21	Nylon Filament Yarn	6,000	M/s. Lurgi GmbH, West Germany
22	Nylon - 6 Compounding	2,000	Own Technology
23	Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	5,000	M/s. Mitsubishi Rayon Corpn., Japan

Major Raw Material

Rock phosphate

Ammonia

Benzene

Phosphoric acid

sulfur

Expansion-

1-ammonium sulphate 4th plant of 400 metric tonnes capacity - Revenue estimated 230 Cr

2- sulphuric acid, fifth plant. 600 metric tonnes per day for captive consumption.

3-commissioning nylon fix compounding plant
that is expected to be commissioned by December 21, that is a 48 metric tonnes per day compounding lines and estimated turnover 260 Cr

4-15 MW solar plants at around 85 crores investments 5- Board has also approved urea revamp
projects for energy reduction in line with Department of Fertilizers norms of energy consumption for urea.

Lets Talk about some products other then fertilizers
1-Melamine - 3 plants
-new plant of 40,000 tonnes
- old two plants - high energy consumption so no operations
What is Melamine -Melamine is made to react with formaldehyde and then developed into resins or moulding powder

for making many products of beauty and utility.

Melamine has a varied range of applications in the industrial and consumer sector like:
•Laminates for table tops, kitchen shelves, platforms
•Consumer Moulded Goods – bowls, trays, crockery

•Industrial Moulded Goods – Circuit breakers, automotive ignition components
•Treatment Resin for Paper – for currencies, toilet paper, shopping and shipping bags
•Resin for Lacquer Paints – for motorcars, refrigerator cabinets, washing machines
•Adhesives

•Melamine Resin for Textile Auxiliaries
•Leather Chemicals
Recently Government extended anti dumping duty on Melamine - Indian Demand is around 80000 tonnes /yr and GSFC is sole producer
Production chain - Natural gas- Ammonia-urea - Melamine

2-Caprolactam -for sale purpose it is some 55,000 tonnes to 60,000 for sale
Caprolactam for Nylon Fix is around 20000 to 25000 Tonnes
So, production maybe around 50,000
tonnes to 85,000 tonnes.

What is Caprolactam-Caprolactam is the basic raw material for the manufacturing Nylon-6.
The exceptional bearing and wear properties of Nylon make it one of the most widely used plastics in the world.

Due to its versatile properties, Nylon-6 forms an ideal starting point for a very wide range of products:
•Carpeting, domestic textiles, furnishing fabrics
•Industrial textiles such as Tyre-cord fabric, bristles, cables and ropes

•Industrial plastics such as gearwheels, dowels, mouldings and products in the tool sector
•Clothing textiles such as tights, swimwear, protective clothing and dresses
•Moulding engineering components and other extrusion profiles

CBIC recently proposed antidumping duty on Caprolactam
The main raw materials are Benzene, Oleum, Ammonia(In house) Carbon Dioxide, Synthesis Gas (in house) Sulphur Dioxide, Caustic Soda and Sulphuric Acid(Inhouse)

Production Chain- Caprolactam- Nylon 6

3- Inermediate for Pharma industry-GSFC identified some 11 products which GSFC can make and go back to the pharma industries , all in development stages

4-Methanol-GSFC started operations at its methanol plant at Vadodara after six years of its shut down in 2020
-capacity of 525 tonnes per day, Methanol is majority imported with RCF and GNFC are other major producer in india .

The major application of Methanol is in manufacturing of Formaldehyde, which accounts for 60 % of Methanol consumption. It is used in many Industrial applications like Formaldehyde, API formulations, Methyl Amines, Dyes & Intermediates, Paints, Solvents, Adhesives, and Pesticide

Most of the feedstock for making Methanol, like Synthesis Gases, is available from GSFC's existing plants

Some Negatives
1- Rise in natural gas prices
2- Fertilizer segment dependency on Government subsidy .