

**Relevant Recommendations culled out from the Report of the Working  
Group on Cement Industry for XII Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

**Ministry of MOEF**

The cement industry in India has the potential to utilize the entire hazardous waste generation of the country, if found suitable. For co-processing, following support is required:

- a. A cement plant which fulfils the co-processing prequalification criteria should be issued a permit to co-process all types of waste, while remaining within maximum permissible emission norms.
  - b. Cement plants should be permitted to move waste from other states with minimum restrictions if they are following standing guidelines.
27. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) should formulate guidelines for:
- a. Implementing the principle of 'Polluter to pay' for disposal of wastes.
  - b. Treatment, storage and disposal facilities for cost effective co-processing of combustible industrial wastes in cement kilns as an alternative to incineration.
  - c. Information about fly ash generation, utilization and its stock be made public by the Ministry of Environment and Central Electricity Authority. At the same time it should also be made mandatory for each power plant to display complete information about the plant level ash generation, its stock and disposal at their respective websites including pricing if any on a regular basis.
  - d. Cement industry be exempted from MOEF notification of 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2009 which makes it mandatory for cement industry, having captive power plants to provide 20% of fly ash generated by them as free to the small brick / tile manufacturers within 100 Km vicinity of their plants, which otherwise would have been utilized by cement plants for their own consumption.

Cogeneration of Power through Waste Heat Recovery should be granted 'Renewable Energy' status for issuance of RE certificates.

For creating a National Clean Energy Fund, an energy cess has been levied on coal and lignite produced and imported at the rate of Rs.50 per tonne. The coal consumption in Indian Cement Industry is about 4.5% of the total coal consumption in India. The funding from this corpus for cement sector may be provided on following account: Modernization of cement plants, alternate

fuels - used tyres, biomass, hazardous waste, municipal solid waste, CETP sludge etc., renewable energy - wind, solar energy, carbon sequestration, projects related to GHG reduction measures etc.

61. **Limestone Availability for Future Growth:** As per IBM data the Total cement grade Limestone Reserve available to meet the industry requirements is 89.86 Billion Tonnes. Based on the expected growth and consumption pattern, the current reserves are expected to last only for another 35 - 41 years.
62. There is a need to streamline and simplify the procedures related to limestone mining leases approval / renewal.
63. There is a need to provide incentives like lower royalty rate, excise rebate for usage of marginal and low grade limestone.
64. In order to ensure systematic mining operation for better recovery, there is need to integrate small mining leases in a limestone belt.
65. Strict compliance of three years should be ensured for setting up a cement plant after granting mining lease to discourage the merchant mining by the lease holders.
66. In order to encourage utilization of limestone deposits located in remote areas; there is a need to offer incentives like Road Freight subsidy, lower royalty/excise rates etc.
67. It is to be ensured that the systematic mining is carried out as per approved mining plan. The IBM guidelines, statutory provisions and latest technology has to be adopted for optimal utilization of available resources.

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