About Shree Cement Ltd

Shree Cement Ltd (SCL) is present in the cement and power sector, It is the largest cement producer in North India and among top six cement manufacturing groups in the country. It has cement production capacity of **23.6 million ton** and power capacity of **617 MW**.

SCL has clinkerization facilities-

1. Beawar, Ajmer dist. Rajasthan (two kilns),
2. Ras, Pali dist., Rajasthan (8 kilns)
3. Baloda Bazar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh (one kiln)

SCL has grinding units at-

1. Khushkhera, Alwar distt, Rajasthan
2. Suratgarh, Hanumangarh distt, Rajasthan
3. Jobner, Jaipur distt, Rajasthan
4. Roorkie in Uttarakhand
5. Aurangabad in Bihar
6. Panipat in Haryana
7. Bulandshahar in UP

SCLL boasts of highly recognized brands like Shree Ultra Jung Rodhak, Bangur Cement and Rockstrong. SCL is an ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and SA 8000 certified company and pursues best practices in Manufacturing, Energy Conservation and Environment Management. SCL has received numerous awards and recognitions at

national and international levels for Excellence in Energy Management, Environment Management and Corporate Governance practices.

Company's turnover for 12 months period of FY-14-15 was **Rs 6453.57 crores**. SCL commitment to energy efficiency and environment management is reflected in the fact that it set up Waste heat recovery plants of **96 MW** which is the largest such capacity in the world cement industry excluding china.

SCL is a pioneer in adopting and implementing sustainability in business operations. It has recently been nominated as "New Sustainability Champion" by the World Economic Forum. It is first Indian cement company to join Cement Sustainability Initiative of World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Switzerland. It is a member of Cement Sector Task Force of APP7, which is formed by seven Governments of India, USA, China, Japan, Korea, Canada and Australia on Clean development and Climate. It is first Cement Company to register its project under the CDM mechanism with the UNFCCC and was reckoned among 20 best employers in India in a Survey conducted by Business Today Magazine and Mercer TNS.

We (Shree Cement Ltd) are now in field of **co-processing of hazardous wastes** since last four years, which is most environment friendly option for waste disposal.

Our regular customers using our waste co-processing services are-

Maruti Suzuki India Ltd, India Yamaha, Honda motorcycle and scooters, Honda cars India Ltd, various Textile industries of Bhilwara, CETP's at various locations, NOVEL Vatva Gujarat etc. The wastes of these companies are regularly disposed in our cement kilns at our plants located in Beawar and Ras in Rajasthan.

We are having permission for co processing from CPCB and RPCB and regularly using following waste-

1- Paint sludge (cat- 21.1), ETP sludge (cat- 34.3), and Phosphate Sludge (cat- 12.5), from Automobile industries.

2- ETP sludge (cat-34.3), from Textile industries

3- Organic residue (cat-4.4), and Spent clay (cat- 4.5), from Used Oil recyclers

4- Grinding sludge (cat- 5.2), from Engineering Industries

5- CETP sludge (cat- 34.3), from Common effluent treatment plants

Benefits of Co-processing of wastes in cement kilns-

Co-processing of wastes in cement kiln is more environment friendly option than other techniques of waste disposal like incineration and land filling as-

> Cement Kilns operate at high temperatures, where the process requires: 2,000°C in the flame of the main burner, 1,450°C in the material to make clinker, and 1,000 to 1,200°C in the calcination zone.

> The typical residence time of combustion gases in the kiln is more than five seconds at a temperature higher than 1,000°C. By contrast, gas residence time in a typical incinerator is two seconds. Residence time for solid materials varies from 20 minutes to an hour depending on the cement process.

> The process takes place under oxidizing conditions, assuring good combustion and avoiding generation of CO and other deleterious compounds.

> The stable nature of these conditions in a well-operated kiln guarantees the complete destruction of organic components in the waste.

> Any inorganic mineral residues from combustion – including most heavy metals* – are trapped in the complex matrix of the clinker and cement.

> Complete combustion and the trapping of mineral residues mean that in most cases there is no ash residue from the process

Hope you will support us in joining best practices to save the environment.

Regards

AFR Cell
R&D Department
Shree Cement Ltd
Bangur Nagar
Beawar-305901 (Raj)

Contact:-
O P Sahu, DGM AFR, R&D, Mob:- 9214358170
Email:- sahuop@shreecementltd.com
Rajat Goswami, AGM, AFR, R&D, Mob:- 9251037459
Email:- goswamir@shreecementltd.com
Website:- www.shreecement.in

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