

Cell: H9

Comment: Rick Heede:

CSR 2008: "The world leader in building materials, Lafarge holds top-ranking positions in Cement, Concrete, Aggregates and Gypsum with nearly 84,000 employees in 79 countries." Cement ops employs 50.000 people, sales of 10.9 billion euros, 125 cement plants, 33 clinker grinding stations, in 50 countries.

Cell: K11

Comment: Rick Heede:

Emissions from cement fabrication are of two main types: Calcining process of calcium carbonate into clinker liberates carbon dioxide, and emissions from the energy used in the manufacturing process. Typically not included in the emissions estimates are transportation energy, the burning of wastes, or plant construction.

Cell: F12

Comment: Rick Heede:

The industry calcination factor ranges from 525 to 900 kg CO2 per tonne of clinker (net), but of course varies from company to company, and will tend to decrease over time as process efficiencies improve. WBCSD (2002) "Toward a Sustainable Cement Industry: Key Performance Indicators," by Joseph Fiksel, Battelle, for WBCSD. "Each tonne of Ordinary Portland Cement generates ~900 kg of net CO2 emissions ... and consumes roughly 3,000 MJ of total electrical and thermal energy," p. 8.

Cell: H12

Comment: Rick Heede:

Most cement companies will aggregate emissions from energy use with emissions from cement fabrication. This column is provided for companies that provide both data.

Cell: K12

Comment: Rick Heede:

Average CO2 emissions intensity have declined 16.5 percent from 1990 to 2009 -- from 758 net kg CO2 per tonne of cementitious product in 1990 to 633 kg CO2/t in 2009, according to WBCSD data.** This project estimates process emissions from calcining limestone and thus excludes emissions from fuel and electricity inputs inputs to cement manufacturing. The emission rates and net total company emissions both include process and energy-related emission; a subsequent worksheet (SumCement.xls) estimates process emions of CO2. ** World Business Council for Sustainable Development Cement Sustainability Initiative (2009) Cement Industry Energy and CO2 Performance: 'Getting the Numbers Right', wbcsdcement.org, 44 pp. See GNR Indicator 326, reproduced at the "Cement industry data" worksheet in this portfolio.

Cell: N30

Comment: Rick Heede:

"How CO2 is emitted in the cement making process: Our cement activity accounts for 98% of our CO2 emissions. the cement making process necessarily entails the release of carbon dioxide. in order to make cement, limestone is combusted to produce clinker. the simple formula is limestone (caco3) plus heat combustion results in clinker (cao) and carbon dioxide (CO2). decarbonated additives are then mixed into the clinker to make cement. carbon dioxide comes 60% from embedded carbon dioxide in the limestone, and 40% from the fossil fuels used in the combustion process."

Cell: E37

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge production data for 1970, 1980, 1982, and 1990 from Martin, John (1999) Location and Corporate Structure: The Case of the French Cement Industry, Research Papers in Environmental and Spatial Analysis No. 54 (Dept of Geography & Environment, London School of Economics), 32 pp., various appendix tables. Units in million tonnes of cement production.

Cell: P53

Comment: Rick Heede (Mar10):

It remains uncertain that cement producers report calcining emissions (decarbonizing CaCO3) separately from emissions from combustion fuels (thermal input to cement production). CMS here estimates calcining emissions on the basis of total reported cement emissions and emissions from thermal input (column "H": million tonnes energy input to cement production calculated in column "G"). The average energy input emissions for 2005-2008 as a percent of total cement emissions is calculated in cell 076 (36.9 percent). This factor is then applied to reported net emissions in column "K" and shown in this cournn "P".

Cell: J57

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge reports that their emissions rate is based on "a calcination factor of 525 kg CO2 per tonne of clinker." Total emissions rate, however, is significantly higher (685 to 767 kg/t).

Cell: K57

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge (2005) Sustainability Report 2004, p. 26: total emissions of CO2 in million tonnes, and emissions rate per tonne.

Cell: M57

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge CSR 2005, page 40: "group's cement pants gross CO2 emissions" for 1990, 2003, 2004, and 2005, in milion tonnes CO2.

Cell: G66

Comment: Rick Heede:

Carbon content in tonnes C per tonne crude oil = $0.85 \pm 1\%$; Marland, G. and R. M. Rotty. 1983. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Fossil Fuels: A Procedure for Estimation and Results for 1950-1981, DOE/NBB-0036, TR003, U. S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

Cell: K72

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge CSR 2005, page 44, "net CO2 emissions" for cement operations.

Cell: K73

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge CSR 2006, page 56, "net CO2 emissions" for cement operations. Lafarge CSR 2008 page 64 shows net emissions "tonnes CO2 per tonne of cementitious product" (converted to kgCO2/tonne by CMS). CSR 2006 shows 655 kg CO2/tonne net and 670 kg CO2/tonne gross.

Cell: K74

Comment: Rick Heede:

Lafarge CSR 2007, page 66, Net CO2 emissions, cement ops 96.2 MtCO2 (97.4 MtCO2 Group).

Cell: K75

Comment: Rick Heede:

 $La farge\ CSR\ 2008,\ page\ 66:\ Cement\ operations\ only\ (105.4\ MtCO2\ for\ Lafarge\ Group.\ (97.4\ MtCO2\ in\ 2007).$