



PRIYA CEMENT. Lives Forever

Project Journey & Overview



Project Journey:

Before: Waste collection & segregation was done without proper infrastructure and the <u>value out of the waste collected was lost.</u>

Nov 2020: Proposed 3200 Sq ft building **proposed** for Zero Waste Management at RCL Unit II.

2021: Zero Waste management facility @ RCL Unit II, commencing

operations

2021: Implemented a **proper waste segregation & collection system** at source by use of Auto & color-coded bins.

2022: Processing on an average about 40 Tons of Dry waste & 45 Tons of

wet waste per annum.

Manpower Details: Supervisor- 1 Pax:

Helpers: **7 Pax**; EV Auto Drivers: **2 Pax**

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Reduced Waste Disposal Costs

- Material Recovery
- > Carbon emission Reduction
- > SOC, SOM & Water retention
- Emission saved: 28.3 Ton of CO2e/vear

Tangible Benefits



Description	Quantity	UOM
Plastic quantity	38	tons
Moisture	10	%
Total Moisture	3.8	tons
Total Plastic	34.2	Tons
Plastic CV	2500	Kcal / kg clinker
Imported Coal CV	7000	Kcal / kg clinker
Coal Saving	12.21	Tons
Coal cost per ton	12930	(Rs/Mt)
Sovinge per year	1 57 021	Puncos

RAIN CEMENTS LIMITED Carbon Emission saved by use of EV:

- ✓ Distance travelled per day by all EV's for collection: 20 Kms (Up & Down)
- ✓ Distance travelled per year: 7300 Kms
- mEmissions generated by use of diesel fuel (Kg CO2/km): 0.1322
- ✓ Emissions saved over a year: 956.06 Kg
- ✓ Emissions saved over 2 year period: 1930 Kg CO2 (OR) 1.93 Tons of CO2.

Carbon Emission saved by incinerating with Energy Recovery instead of Landfilling (Plastic Waste):

- Avg weight of food waste composted/year: 40 Tons
- ₆Emissions saved by incinerating with Energy recovery instead of landfilling (Kg CO2e/tonne): 38 Kg CO2e/tonne
- Emissions saved over a year: 1,520 Kg
 CO2e.
- ✓ Emissions saved over 2 year period: 3,040 Kg CO2e. ents Limited, Unit 2

(1) Transport emissions (2) Emission saved from Composting instead of Landfilling (3) Emission factor for plastic with E

<u>Carbon Emission saved by composting instead of Landfilling (organic Waste):</u>

- Avg weight of food waste composted/year: 45 Tons
- Emissions saved by composting instead of landfilling (Kg CO2e/tonne): 574
- Emissions saved over a year: 25,830 Kg CO2e.
- Emissions saved over 2 year period: 51,660 Kg CO2e.

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Tangible Benefits



Emission Reduction by eliminating use of DAP fertilizers:

- Emissions factor for per Kg of DAP fertilizer production: 0.48 Kg CO2e/Kg
- Quantity of DAP fertilizer use eliminated by use of Jeevamurtham: 2250 Kgs
- Emissions generated by use of DAP fertilizer (Kg CO2e/year): 1080 Kg CO2e/year

Emissions generated over 3 year period: 3240 Kg CO2 (OR) 3.24 Tons of CO2.

Economical Savings by use of Jeevamrutham as manure:

Description	Quantity	UOM
Cost of DAP fertilizer	1300	INR/50 Kg bag
Qty of DAP required monthly	45 bags (2250 Kgs)	Kgs
Cost per bag	1300	INR
Total cost of DAP/month	58,500	INR
Total cost of DAP/year	7,02,000	INR
Total volume of Jeevamrutham per year	38400	Liters
Cost of making Jeevamrutham (per Liter)	1.5	INR
Cost of making 38400 Liters	57,600	INR
Total Cost Saved per year	6,44,400	INR

Tangible Benefits of Cattle & its manure		
Organic/Regenerative Farming- Integrating livestock in Farming.		
Environmental Stewardship		
Healthy Soil		
Stabilizing Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)- Increases the changeable fractions of carbon (C) & nitrogen (N) and enhance soil microbial activity.		

Rain Cements Limited, Unit 2 https://www.climatiq.io/data/emission-factor/96f313b1-fda1-4efe-b9a2-77a2321774e5

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Intangible Benefits



Zero Waste Management Unit

People/Society benefits:

- > Safe, dignified and fair income jobs.
- Circular Economy.
- > Source Level Segregation
- Maintaining hygiene across plant & colony.
- > Awareness on Waste segregation

Attitude/Shift Development:

- > Value of job in Waste management.
- > Value in waste Wealth out of Waste.
- > Responsible & Sustainable practices

Soil Enrichment Practices

People/Society benefits:

- > Healthy soil.
- > Higher survival rate of plantations.
- Minimizing water usage for Landscape.
- > Carbon Sequestration.

Attitude/Shift Development:

- Value of Soil
- > Natural Farming Practices
- > Value of Cow dung & Urine.

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Replication Potential



Zero Waste Management Unit

Cross functional/Within group companies:

 Replicated in our other cement manufacturing plant.

Plan for further Scale Up:

 Plan to implement waste management on a large scale and make use of the waste source as alternate fuel (AF)

Benefits:

- · No waste is sent out of the premises/campus.
- · Value generation out of waste.
- · Job creation

Soil Enrichment Practices

Cross functional/Within group companies:

 Replicated in our other cement manufacturing plant.

Beyond Group/Within Sector:

- One of a kind implementation within a cement plant sector.
- · In nearby villages by farmers under CSR.

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National Benchmark/Standard



Zero Waste Management Unit

Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:

- Segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable.
- Practising waste Segregation
- Segregation & storage of waste at source.
- Promotion of co-processing in cement plants.

Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) Benchmarks

- Effecting behavioural change
- Decentralized waste management System

National Mission on Natural Farming:

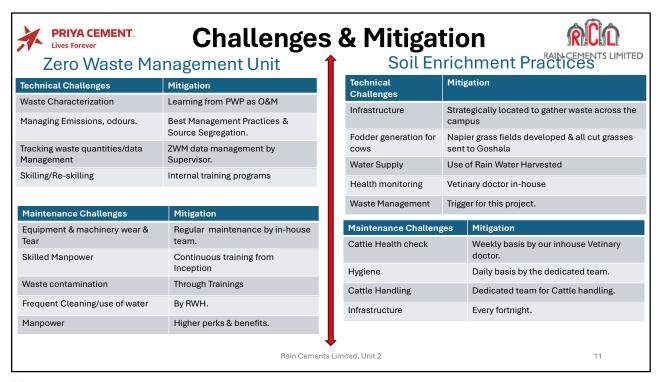
Integrated with Livestock (agriculture-animal husbandry model)

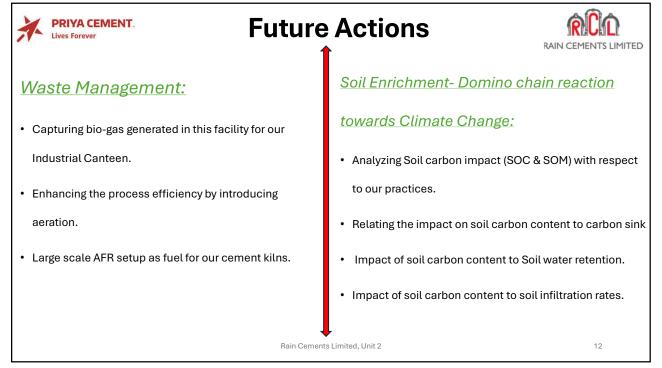
Soil Enrichment Practices

- involves use of on-farm inputs like Beejamrut,
 Jeevamrut, Ghan Jeevamrut, Neemastra, Dashparni,
 etc.,
- improves soil structure, nutrition & soil organic carbon, enhances moisture retention & water holding capacity.
- On-farm innovations like application of multi-species green manure, farm made manure, compost, etc.

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THANK YOU

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