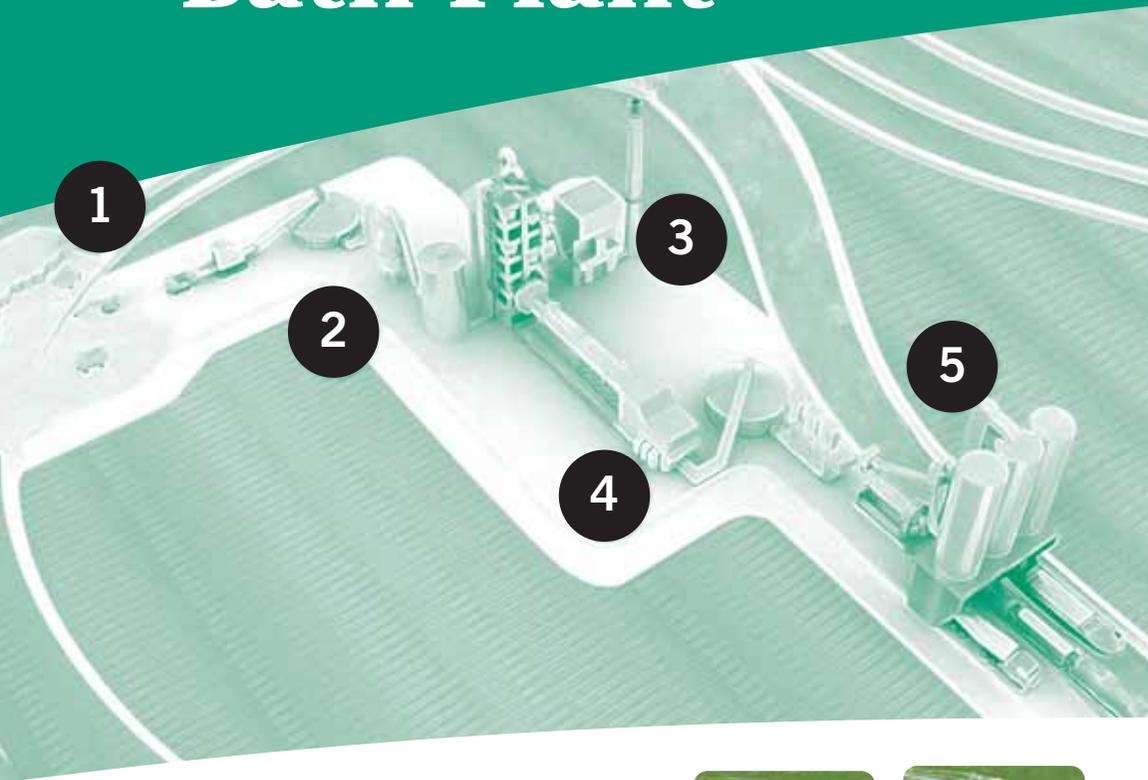


# Lafarge Bath Plant



## 1. Quarrying

Limestone and small amounts of sand and clay are extracted, usually from a quarry located near the cement manufacturing plant.



## 2. Raw Materials Preparation

The extracted materials are analyzed, blended with additional mineral components depending on the type of limestone available, and finely ground for further processing.



## 3. The firing of raw materials

The materials are heated in a kiln reaching a temperature of 1,450°C. The heat transforms the materials into a molten product called clinker, which is then rapidly cooled.



## 4. Storage and grinding of cement

The clinker is stored and then finely ground. Gypsum is added to control setting time, along with supplementary cementing materials, such as fly ash or slag, to obtain a fine powder called cement, with the desired properties of strength and chemical resistance.



## 5. Package and shipment

The cement is stored in silos before being delivered in bulk using tanker trucks, freight train or packaged into 25-35kg bags and stacked on pallets.

- > The plant started up in 1973
- > Single stage preheater, long, dry kiln
- > Cement is to concrete as yeast is to bread



bringing materials to *life*

# Community Liaison Committee

**Since 2002, a Community Liaison Committee has been working with Lafarge's Bath cement plant**

Members include senior plant management representatives, neighbours from all 4 compass points

Observer members include Loyalist Township, L&A County, City of Kingston, Ministry of the Environment, and the KFL&A Health Unit

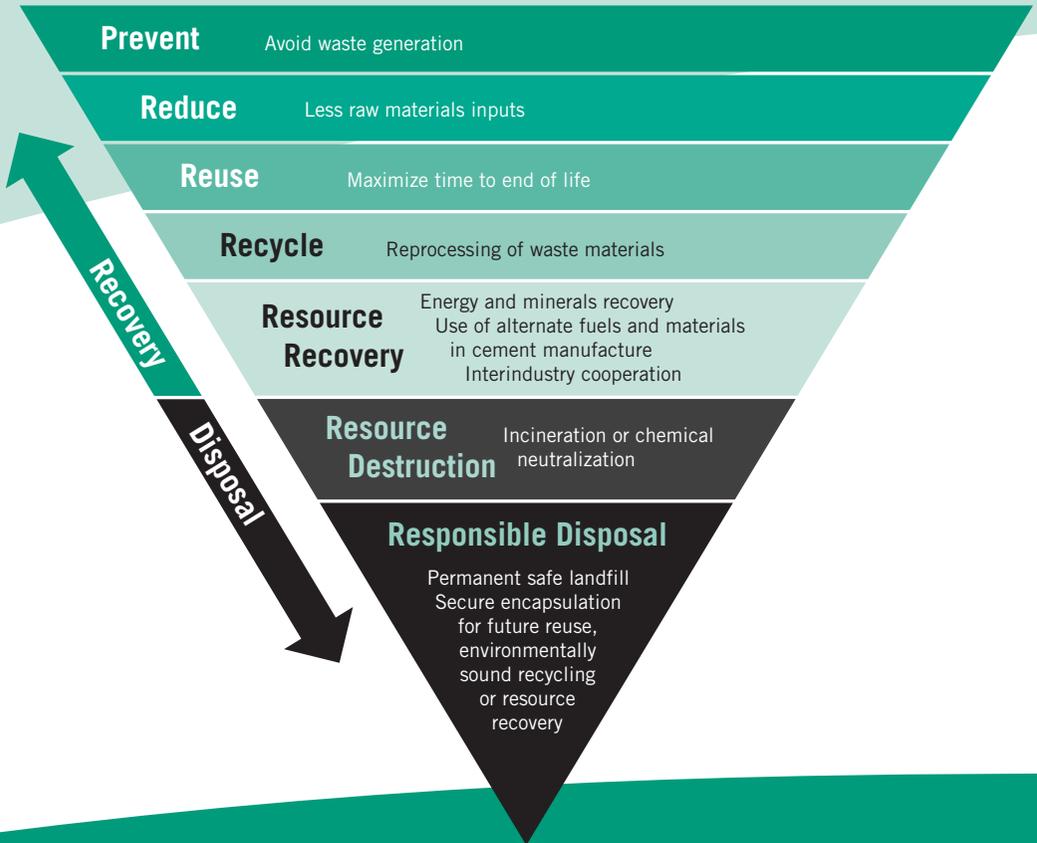
The mandate is to ensure an open, transparent relationship between Lafarge and its neighbouring community

Are you interested in joining this committee?  
If so, please contact Lafarge.



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# Is it **Waste** or is it **Fuel**?



- > In everyday terms, waste refers to unwanted or surplus materials which have no other use and is landfilled
- > Ontario Regulations developed in 1973 by the Ministry of the Environment provide specific definitions which must be used to describe the materials proposed to us as local, low carbon fuels
- > The low carbon fuels we are considering are not traditional wastes like household garbage but are specific classes of materials with good quality controls (cardboards containing plastic, manufacturing ends, railway ties, sorted construction and demolition wastes)
- > As the waste management hierarchy shows, many so called waste materials have great value and many options for beneficial re-use
- > Resource recovery ranks higher than both resource destruction and disposal because recovery allows for further economic benefit