

ALTERNATIVE FUELS

The cement industry can re-use discarded materials to fuel its plants and make efficient use of resources.

What is an alternative fuel?

Energy sources that can be used to **supplement traditional fuels** like coal. Examples include tires, plastics, fabrics, fibers, and agricultural waste, that might otherwise go to a landfill.

Are these materials safe to put in kilns?

Yes! Cement manufacturers have a long history of safely using alternative fuels. Cement plants must adhere to **stringent emissions limits** and implement **state-of-the-art emissions control** technologies.



Alternative fuels are sustainable.

Alternative fuels can be substituted for coal and petroleum coke, reducing pollution from fossil fuel production and lowering net greenhouse gas emissions, and while also resulting in fewer criteria air pollutants.

Alternative fuels divert materials from landfills.

Using discarded materials like old tires in cement manufacturing is better for the environment than dumping them in landfills, where they likely emit methane gas over time. Using these fuels helps address waste that is difficult to manage and reduces the consumption of traditional fuels, therefore reducing net greenhouse gas emissions.

Alternative fuels add value to the local economy.

When plants consume materials destined for landfills, they foster a circular economy creating jobs as the materials are processed, sorted, prepared, and transported.

For more information on alternative fuels and other issues important to the cement industry, visit www.cement.org/advocacy or contact Sean O'Neill at soneill@cement.org.

Founded in 1916, the American Cement Association (ACA) is the premier policy, research, education, and market intelligence organization serving America's cement manufacturers. ACA supports sustainability, innovation, and safety while fostering continuous improvement in cement manufacturing, distribution, infrastructure, and economic growth.