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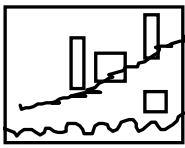
AMC Chemical Manufacturer's Association

Utilization Industry Hazardous Waste



Part of Krakatau
Industrial Estate
Area, A Mosaic
of Chemicals –
Petrochemical –
Steel Industry
with 1500 Ha

Courtesy KIEC

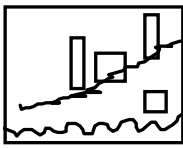


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Out Line Presentation

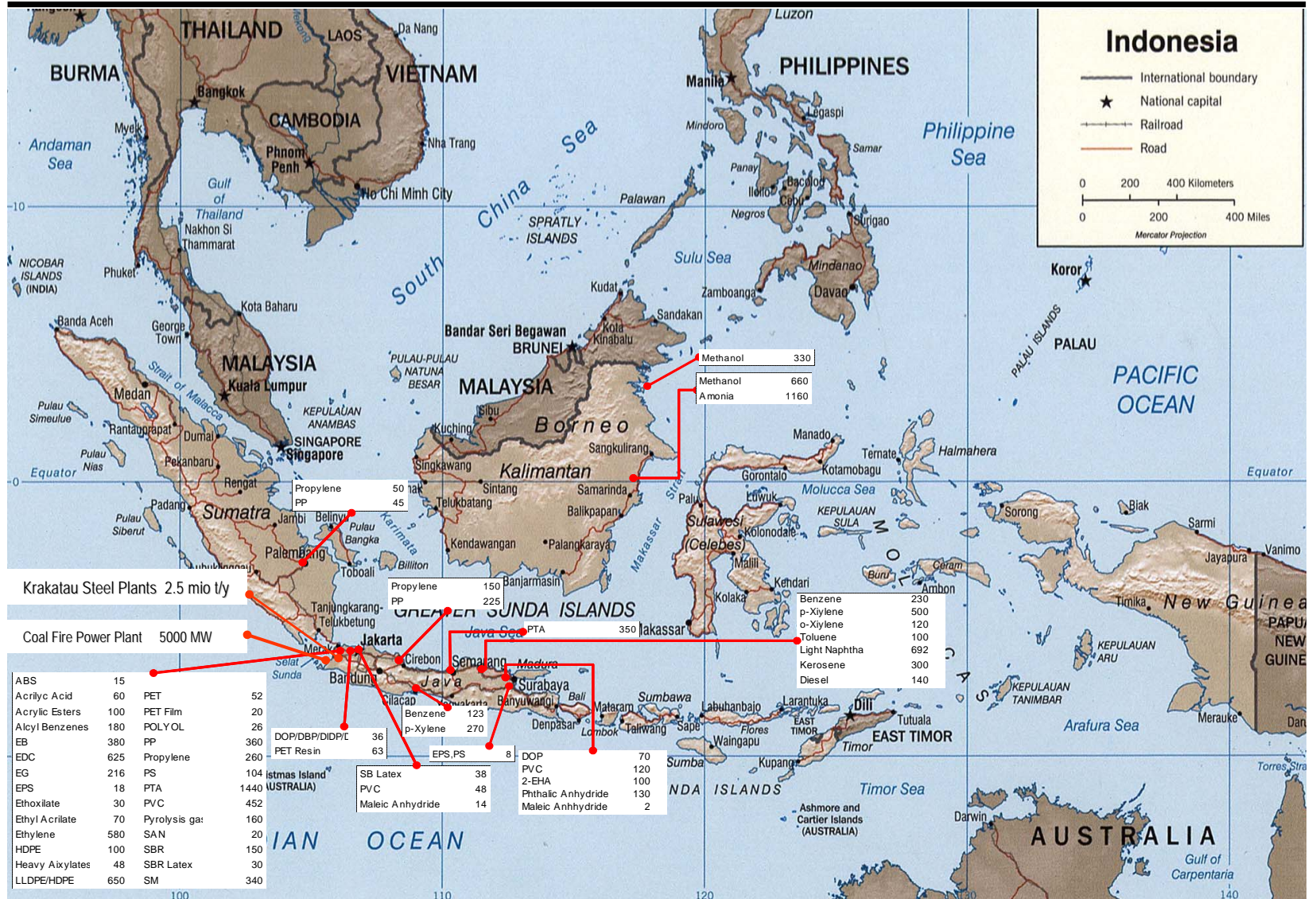
- Map Indonesia, Demography
- Chemical – Other Industry In Indonesia with Hazardous Waste Potential
- Indonesian Regulation on Hazardous Waste
- Bottom Up Effort to Rationalize waste Disposal Management
- 3R
- Case in Industry Utilization Hazardous waste in Indonesia
 - * Krakatau Steel
 - * Utilization Fly Ash in Cement Plant – Co Processing

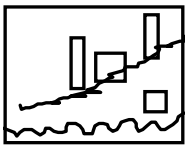


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Upstream PetroChemical Distribution in Indonesia





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Industry Related Scope

| Main Product | | Number of Factories/Industry | | | Capacity | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Indonesia | Banten | Cilegon-Serang | Production 2006 Mio Ton | Product Value +/- Bio USD |
| Pulp - Paper | | | | | | |
| | PULP Industry | 14 | 1 | n.a. | 6.7 | 4 (Export) |
| | Paper Industry | 79 | 2 | n.a. | 10.3 | |
| Chemicals - Petrochemicals | | | | | | |
| | Medium - Big | 50 | | | 14.3 | n.a |
| | Medium - Big | | 34 | | 8.1 | |
| | Medium - Big | | | 30 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| Fertilizers Industry | | 13 | | | 7.5 | 2.6 |
| Steel Industry (Integrated) | | | 1 | 1 | 2.5 | 3 |
| Electricity Generating Plant | | | | | 5000 MW | |
| Sugar Industry | | | | | | |
| | Rafinated Sugar | | | | 1.6 | |
| | Sugar cane base | | | | 2.7 | 1.5 |

Data Source :

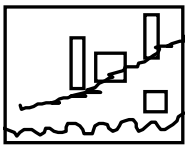
Industrial Strategy Proposal on Petrochemical Industry in Indonesia - 2007

TEMPO - 16 September 2007

Indonesian BPS

Various Data Internet

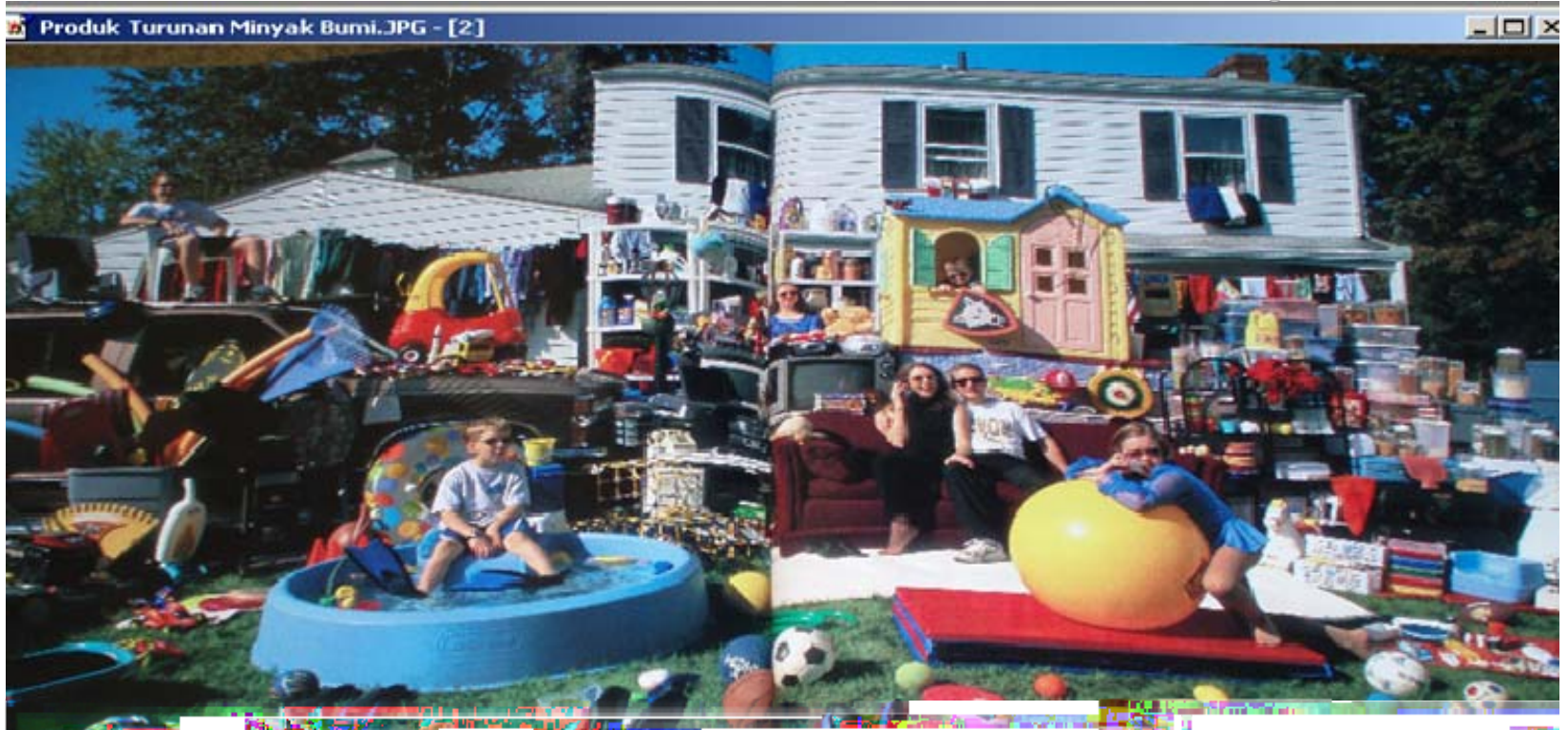
Fertilizer Industry - Kompas 21.12.2007



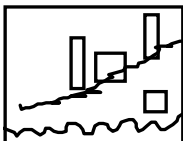
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*Petrochemical Products ease our Modern Life **



*National Geographic Magazine, June 2004

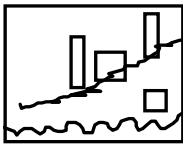


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| Country | Capacity Producing Ethylene (as per 2006) | | | Consumption |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Capacity | As per World | Ranks | Plastic (2005) |
| | Million Ton/Year | Procentage (%) | | Kg per kapita |
| INDONESIA | 0.53 | 0.4 | 34 | 9.5 |
| Japan | 7.60 | 6.3 | 2 | 82 |
| United States of America | 28.74 | 23.9 | 1 | 169 |
| China | 7.27 | 6 | 3 | 29 |
| India | 3.53 | 2.9 | 10 | 3 |
| South Korea | 6.01 | 5 | 5 | 107 |
| Thailand | 2.26 | 1.9 | 17 | 42 |
| Singapore | 1.90 | 1.6 | 18 | 80 |
| Malaysia | 1.70 | 1.4 | 19 | 64 |
| Arab Saudi | 6.95 | 5.8 | 4 | 47 |
| Rest of The world | 55.00 | 45.3 | | |
| Total | 121.48 | 100 | | 31 |

Source : Industrial Strategy Proposal on PetroChemicals Industry in Indonesia - 2007



3 R Implementation from bottom Up View

Concern On
indication of illegal
Industrial Waste
Disposal

>AMC/CMA initiate
process improvement

by bottom up effort
>Review regulation &
its detail

>> Check TCLP

>> Check LD 50
>Bring issue to get
Political support

Heidelberg Acquire
Semen Cibinong
Holcim Acquire
Indocement

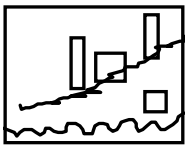
Technology of Solid
Waste
Co Processing
introduced

SK 928 KLH on Permit
Processing
Iron Slag with
Atomizing

Technology Signed



| 2002 and beyond | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------|--|---|---|--|---|------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Very High Waste Disposal Cost >Only single Company for Disposal >Only single Class of Waste Disposal >Only Industry Liquid Waste used for Fuel Blending in Cement Kiln > Krakatau Steel Group establish Purna Baja Hecket to process its waste | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Initiate AMC Meetings >Organize visit local Parliament (Legislative body to PPLI) >Communicate to Industrial Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Co Processing in Cement Kiln is initiated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Meeting 3 R For Indonesian > Invite Holcim to AMC//CMA meeting > MoE Indonesia granted PBH No objection letter for Export Iron Concentrate > Various Effort to Reuse - Recycle Industry Hazardous Waste is Through PPLI - TLI - Cement Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > MoE issue no objection letter Processing and Utilization steel Slag | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > PBH revise its Company Statuta To produce and sell Steel Slag - slurry residue in Indonesia as well Export | |

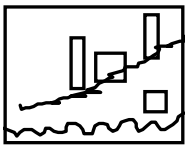


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Documentation of Visit AMC//CMA
with Chairman – Members of DPRD
(Parliament) Cilegon /Banten to
PPLI , 12th July 2004
(Indonesian Waste Management System)
Main Objectives to support Industry
Campaign getting reasonable – realistic
Hazardous Waste Disposal cost , that PPLI
only provide Class I for all kind Industrial
wastes which drives illegal disposal due
too high waste disposal cost .
Then after shared to Mo E Indonesia
possibility to review
amend Regulation PP 18 - 85/1999 on
criteria Industrial Hazardous Waste

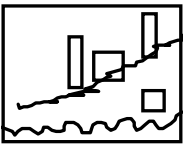


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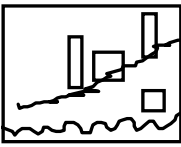
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Indication Illegal Waste Disposal - Dumping





- The objective preparing a Category II Landfill is to provide a **competitive priced** and needed service to industrial and commercial waste producers, at that time in Indonesia only have three options :
 - ① Disposal in Category I Landfill
 - ② On site disposal
 - ③ Illegal disposal
- At the same time the aim is to increase the volume of waste treated by providing a more economical option for customers. While Indonesian legislation dictates that hazardous (B3) waste must be correctly treated and disposed, **the high costs of proper waste disposal mean that much B3 waste is improperly disposed at inadequate facilities.**
- By designating landfill facility for Category II waste, waste producers will have the ability to dispose suitable waste at a more reasonable cost than a Category I landfill. The Category II landfill should be in compliance with World Bank, WTO, Indonesian and other international standards. This will encourage more waste producers to utilise the proper treatment and disposal facilities.



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Industrial Hazardous Waste Tests

PT. (PERSERO) SUPERINTENDING COMPANY OF INDONESIA
GENERAL SERVICES STATISTIC BUSINESS UNIT

No. 9148805

Page No. 2 of 3

ACUTE TOXICITY TEST LD₅₀ SUMMARY

Client : PT. CLARIANT INDONESIA (CILEGON PLANT)
 Refers : -
 Work Order : 36 / 002040 / 09 / 05
 Test Type : ACUTE TOXICITY TEST LD₅₀
 Test Initiation : October, 2005

SAMPLE Identification : FILTER CAKE
 Amount Received : 1 KG
 Date Collected : -
 Date received : September 16, 2005
 Solubility in Water : Not Soluble/suspension
 Dosage form : Suspension
 Total Dosage : 10 (ten) dosage and 1 (one) control

CONTROL Medium : Aquasolent
 pH : 6.06

TEST SPECIES INFORMATION Organism : *Mus musculus*
 Strain : BPLPP - Bogen
 Collect. Date/Date : October, 2005
 Age : 1.0 - 1.3 months
 Conditioned on Laboratory : 10 (ten) days
 Means of weight : 15.67 gram

TEST CONDITION Temperature : 24 - 28 °C
 Humidity : 60.0 - 85.0 %
 Noise : 60.0 - 70.0 dB
 No. Organism/cage : 10

Toxicity Test Result (Calculated by Probit Analysis) : 11,641.36 mg/kg BW
 Base on Acute Toxicity test LD₅₀, this sample has LD₅₀ values above 50.00 mg/kg Body Weight refer to Government Regulation of Indonesia No. 74/2001 is practically non toxic

Surefindo Laboratory,

KEMAL MUSTAFA

PT. (PERSERO) SUPERINTENDING COMPANY OF INDONESIA
GENERAL SERVICES STATISTIC BUSINESS UNIT

No. - 0129523

Page No. : 2 of 2

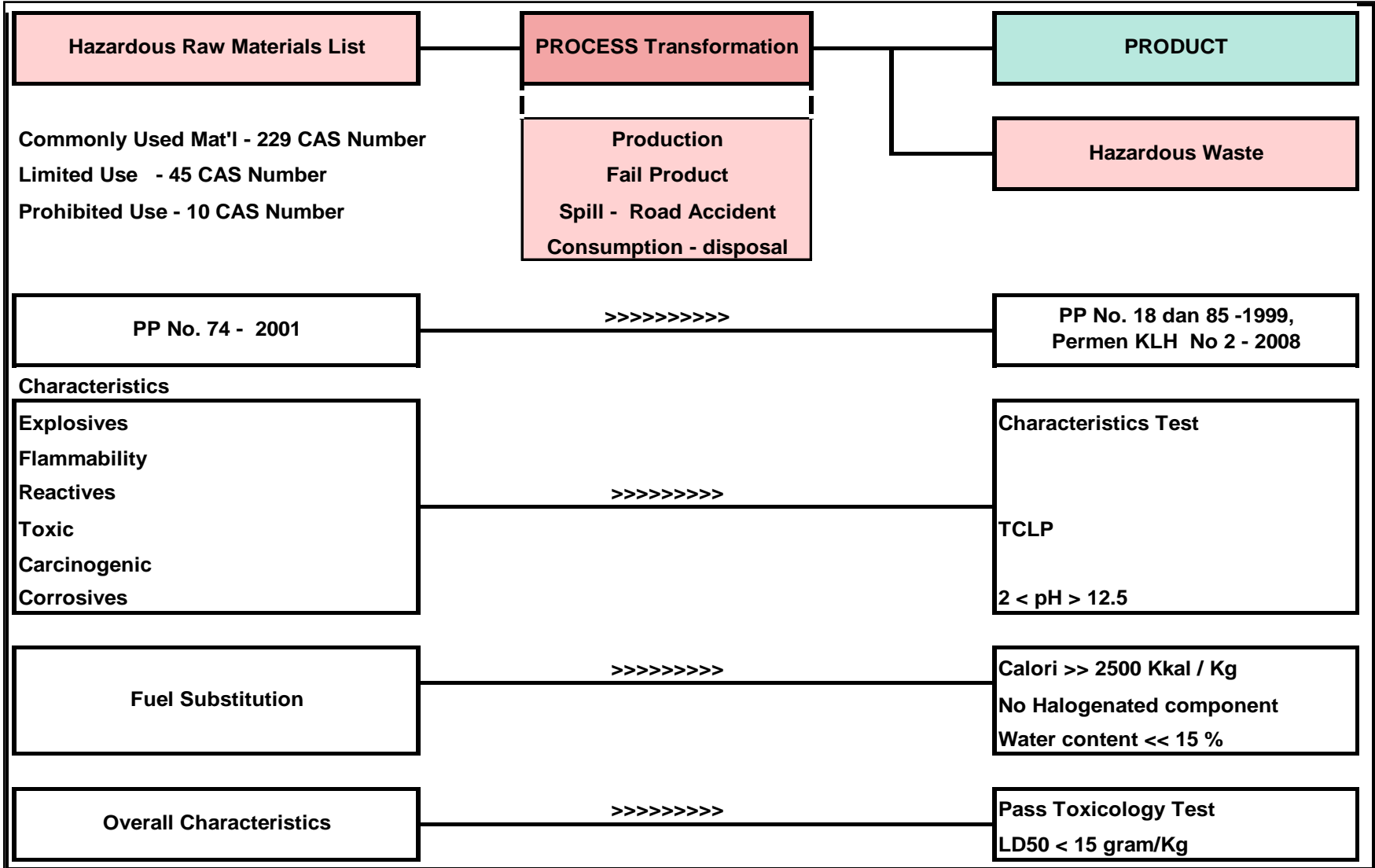
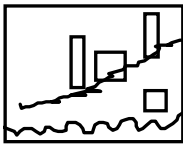
| Code | Parameter | Unit | Test Results | Decision Limit | Exceedance % | Reference Part Number |
|----------------|---------------------------|------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Group 1 | | | | | | |
| D-4002 | Acidity | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | Alkalinity | mg/L | < 0.11 | 0.10 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Barium | mg/L | 0.20 | 0.004 | 500.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4004 | Bismuth | mg/L | < 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Cadmium | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Copper | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | Iron (Total) | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4004 | Fluoride | mg/L | 0.51 | 0.01 | 100.0 | 400.0 * 10 |
| D-4002 | Lead | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | Mercury | mg/L | < 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Nickel + Matrix | mg/L | 14.1 | 0.11 | 1000.0 | 400.0 * 10, 400.0 * 10 * |
| D-4004 | Silver | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 100.0 | 400.0 * 10, 400.0 * 10 * |
| D-4003 | Selenium | mg/L | < 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Vanadium | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Zinc | mg/L | < 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| Group 2 | | | | | | |
| D-4001 | Asbestos - Chrysotile | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.07 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Asbestos - Amphibole | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4007 | Carbon Tetrachloride | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4004 | Chloroform | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Chlorobenzene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.00 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Chloroethane | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | o-Chloro | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4004 | m-Chloro | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | p-Chloro | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Dioxin Gref | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 100.0 | Control |
| D-4003 | La-O | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 10.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | 1,4-Dioxinbenzene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | 2,2-Dioxinbenzene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethylene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Styrene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Styrene + H. Squarol | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.00 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Tetrahydrofuran | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Benzothiazole | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Diethyl phthalate | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4003 | Linoleic | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Methylcellosolve | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 10.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone | mg/L | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Methyl Parathion | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4007 | Hexachlorobenzene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4004 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Phthalic anhydride | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Phthalic acid | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Phthalate | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | Picric | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Tricresyl phosphate | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Thiourea | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4007 | Triethyl phosphite | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | Triethyl sulfide | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 10.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4001 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 100.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.0 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |
| D-4002 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | mg/L | < 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | US EPA 821-B-94-1081 |

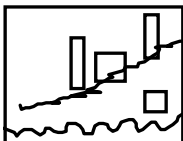
*1) Standard Methods, 19th Edition, 1995, APHA, AWWA, WEF
 *2) Exceedance means Exceed 2 (two) fold of parameter in table reported by responsible Government Regulation No. 18/1999 jo. 16/01/1999
 * - Last two the detection limit indicated
 11/09/05

Surefindo Laboratory,

KEMAL MUSTAFA

DRA. LELYATININGRIS
NPP : 01.54.06475



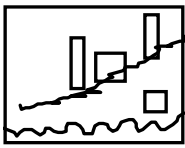


STATUS Hazardous Material in INDONESIA *

Based On Government Regulation PP no 74 tahun 2001

| Prohibited | Limited | Common Use |
|--|---|--|
| 10 Tipe - generik | 45 Tipe - generik | 209 Tipe - generik |
| Example : Aldrin DDT Endrin PCB | Ehylene dibromide Penta chloroPhenol Ethylene Oxide Ethylene Dichloride Carbon tetra Chlorida CFC, Halon Methyl Bromide | Methanol - Propanol - Ethanol Chlorine , Formalin KOH, NaOH Asam (Akrilat, Asetat, Formiat Chlorida,Phospat , dll) Ethyl Acrylate, Amoniak, Vinyl Acetate Acryl Nitril, Dimethyl Sulphate Benzena, Toluena |

* Catatan :Not include percusor, food, pharmaceuticals



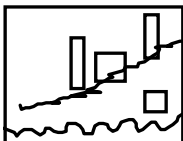
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Hazardous Waste Based on Government Regulation

(PP 18/1999, PP 85/1999), soon may need to be reviewed with adaptation of UN-GHS

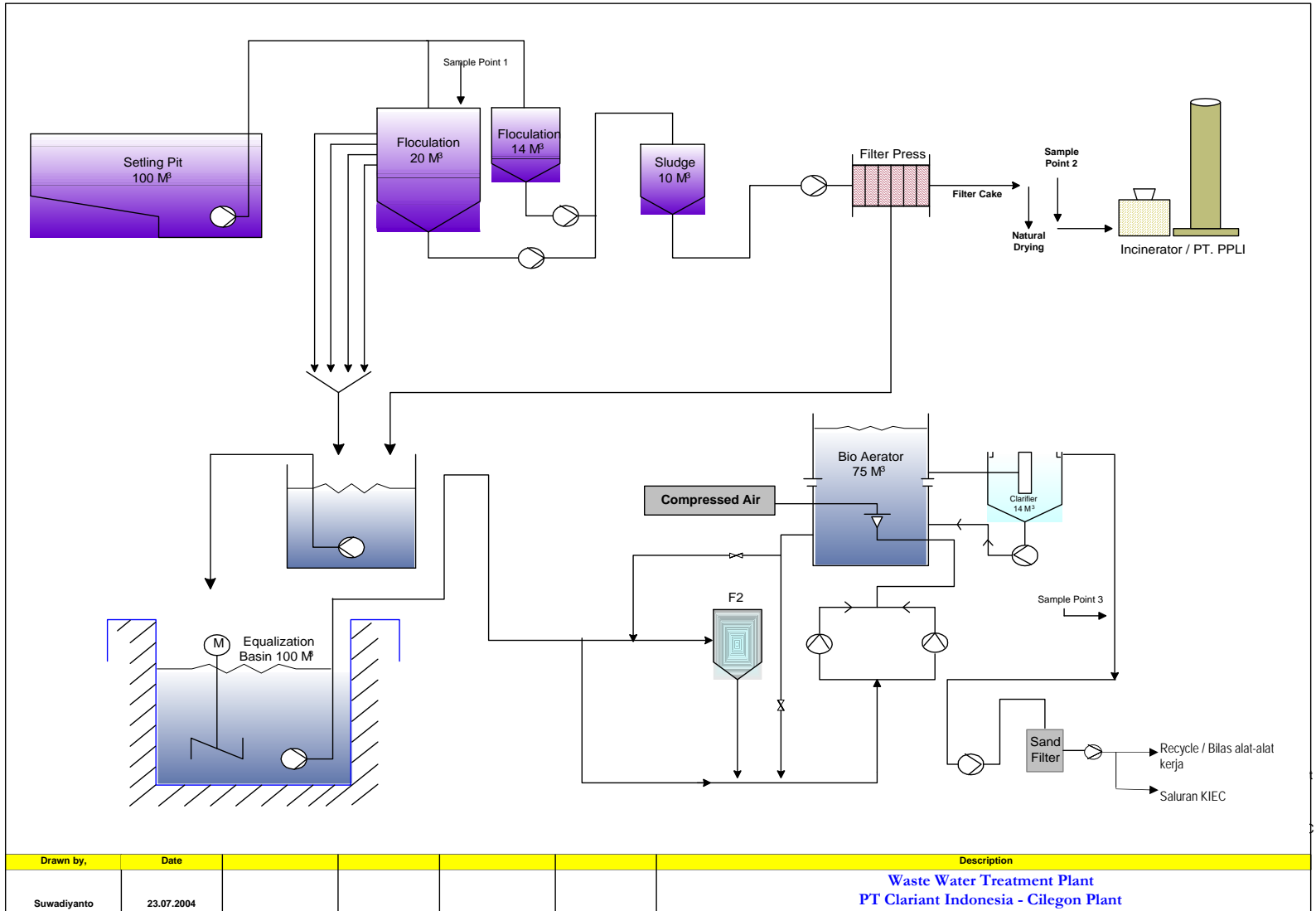
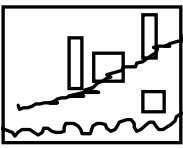
- ✚ Exhibits characteristics such as being explosive, ignitable, reactive, toxic, by Toxicity Leaching Characteristics Procedure (TLCP, Infectious, Corrosive, and/or toxicity by Lethal Doses-50 (LD₅₀) test ;
- ✚ Is a non specific source which includes generic wastes generated by a variety of general process, such as spent halogenated solvents tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, etc;
- ✚ Is a specific source which is generated from specific industrial process, such as bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving industry process that use pentachlorophenol ; and
- ✚ Is a specific commercial chemical product or intermediate, discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof.



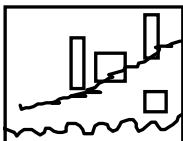
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| HAZARDOUS Raw Material - Waste | Criteria Hazardous Materials - Waste | | INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATION | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Hazards | Unit - Measurement | HAZARDOUS Raw Materials Status | | Hazardous WASTES | |
| | | | Man Power Reg.186 -1999 | PP 74 - 2001 | PP 18 - 85 - 1999 | KLH 02-2008 |
| | | | Managing Hazard. Materials | Hazardous Management | | 3 R Related |
| Prohibited | | | | 10 CAS Number | | |
| Limited Utilization | | | | 45 CAS Number | | |
| Common Utilization | | | | 209 CAS Number | | |
| Hazardous | Practically Non Toxic | | | 5001 - 15 000 mg/Kg | | |
| Raw Materials | Slightly Toxic | | | 501 - 5000 mg/Kg | | |
| STATUS | Toxic | LD50 | 25 - 200 mg/Kg | 51 - 500 mg/Kg | | |
| | | LC50 | 0.5 - 2 mg/L | | | |
| | | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 10 Ton | | | |
| | Highly Toxic | LD50 | < 25 mg/Kg | 1 - 50 mg/Kg | | |
| | | LC50 | <0.5 mg/L | | | |
| | | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 5 Ton | | | |
| | Extremely Toxic | LD50 | | < 1 mg / Kg | | |
| | Extremely Flammable | | | T< 0 oC | | |
| | Highly Flammable | Titik Nyala, 1 atm | < 21 o C | 0< T <21 oC | | |
| | | NAK | 100 Ton | | | |
| | Flammable | Titik Nyala, 1 atm | 21oC< T < 55 oC | 21oC< T < 60oC | | |
| | | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 200 Ton | | | |
| | Readily to Explode | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 10 Ton | | | |
| | Oksidator | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 10 Ton | | | |
| | Reaktif | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 50 Ton | | | |
| | Flammable Gas | Store Quantity Level (NAK) | 50 Ton | | | |
| Hazardous Waste | Toxicity | LD 50 | | | << 15 000 mg/Kg | |
| | Corrosive | pH | | pH<2 or pH > 12.5 | pH<2 or pH > 12.5 | |
| | Exemption | Caloric Value, Kcal/Kg | | | | 2500 |
| | Exemption | Halogenated Component | | | | None |

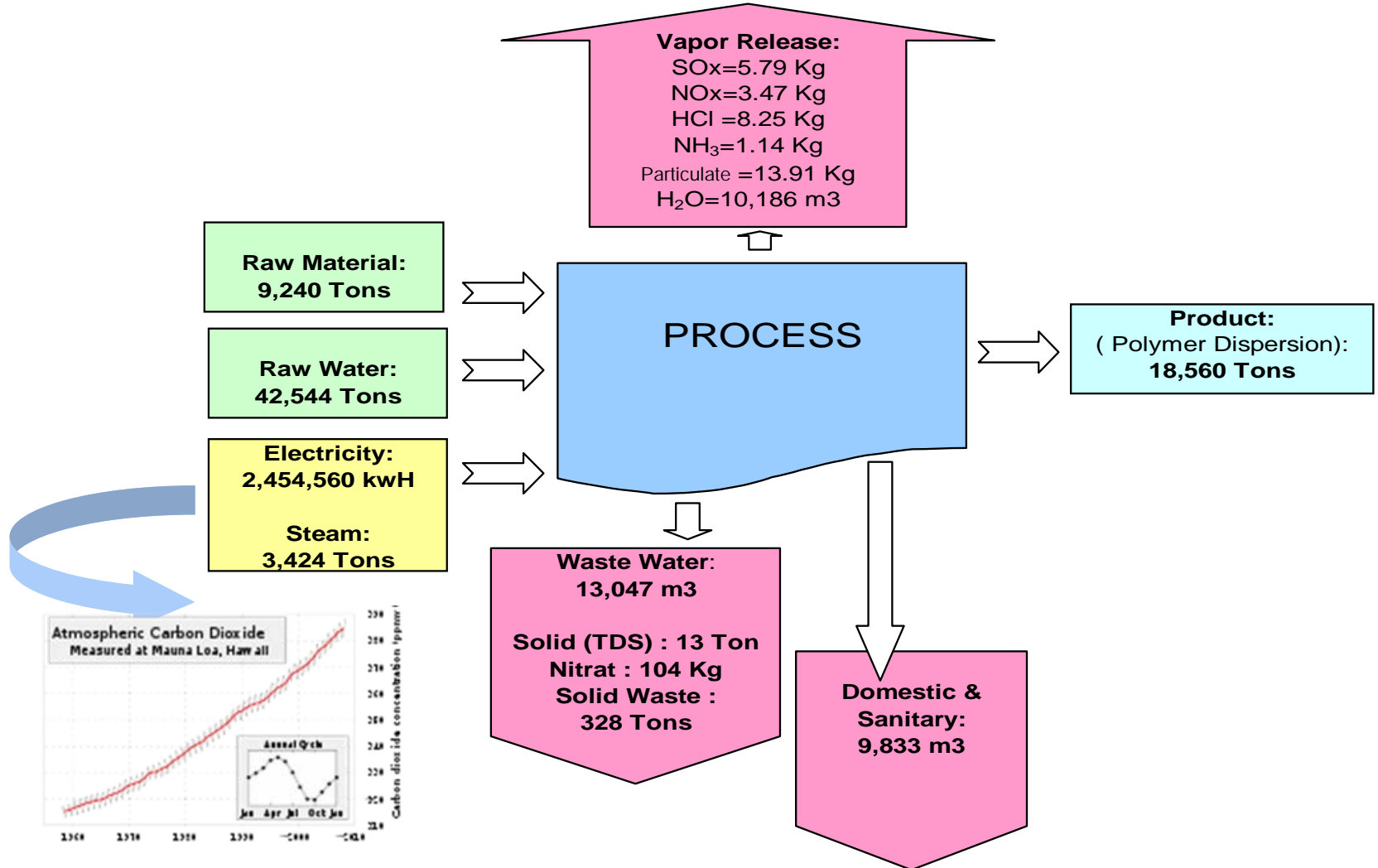
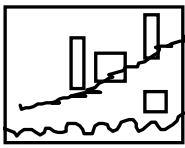


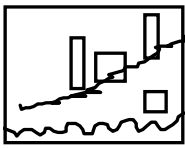
| Drawn by, | Date | | | | | Description |
|-------------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Suwadiyanto | 23.07.2004 | | | | | Waste Water Treatment Plant PT Clariant Indonesia - Cilegon Plant |



Typical WWT Process In Production Site

| Typical Waste Parameters | Equalization | 1st Step Physical Separation Flocculation-Filtration | 2nd Step Chemical Degradation Of Waste | 3rd Step Clarifier dan Filtration | Standard Effluent |
|--|-----------------|--|--|---|----------------------|
| Average waste Characteristic within Outlet Process, COD in ppm | 10 000 - 20 000 | 800 - 1 400 | 60 - 140 | 60 - 140 | 300 |
| Total Dissolved Solid in ppm | | | 4000 - 10000 | 1000 - 2000 | 4 000 |
| Outlet BOD in ppm | 5 000 - 10 000 | | | 11 - 50 | 150 |
| Outlet Nitrat in ppm | | | | 3 - 15 | 30 |
| Outlet Nitrit in ppm | | | | 1 - 2 | 3 |
| pH | 4 - 5 | | | 7 - 8 | 6 - 9 |
| Hydolic Flow in M3 per day | 20 - 500 | | | | not specified |
| COD Flow in Kg per day | | | | | |
| Process Efficacy | | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | |
| Effectiveness COD Reduction | | 92.00% | 92.00% | 99.00% | |



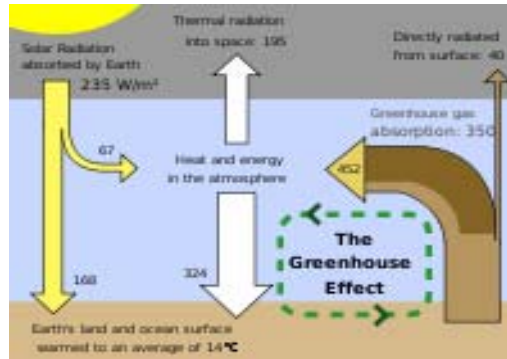


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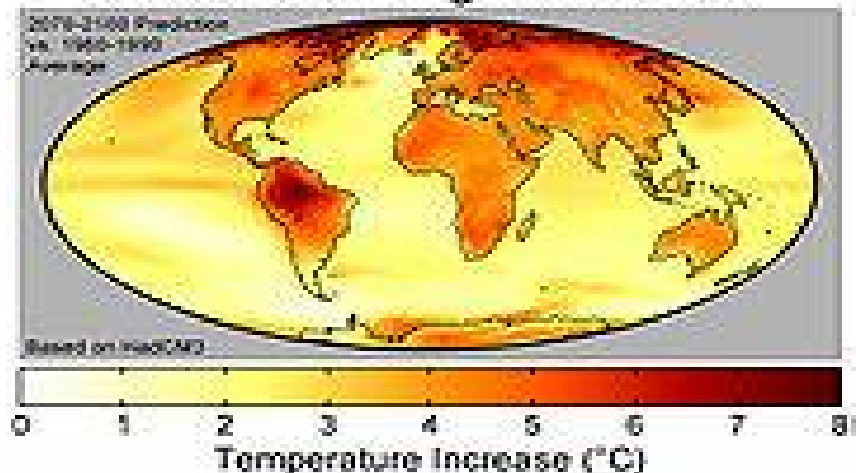
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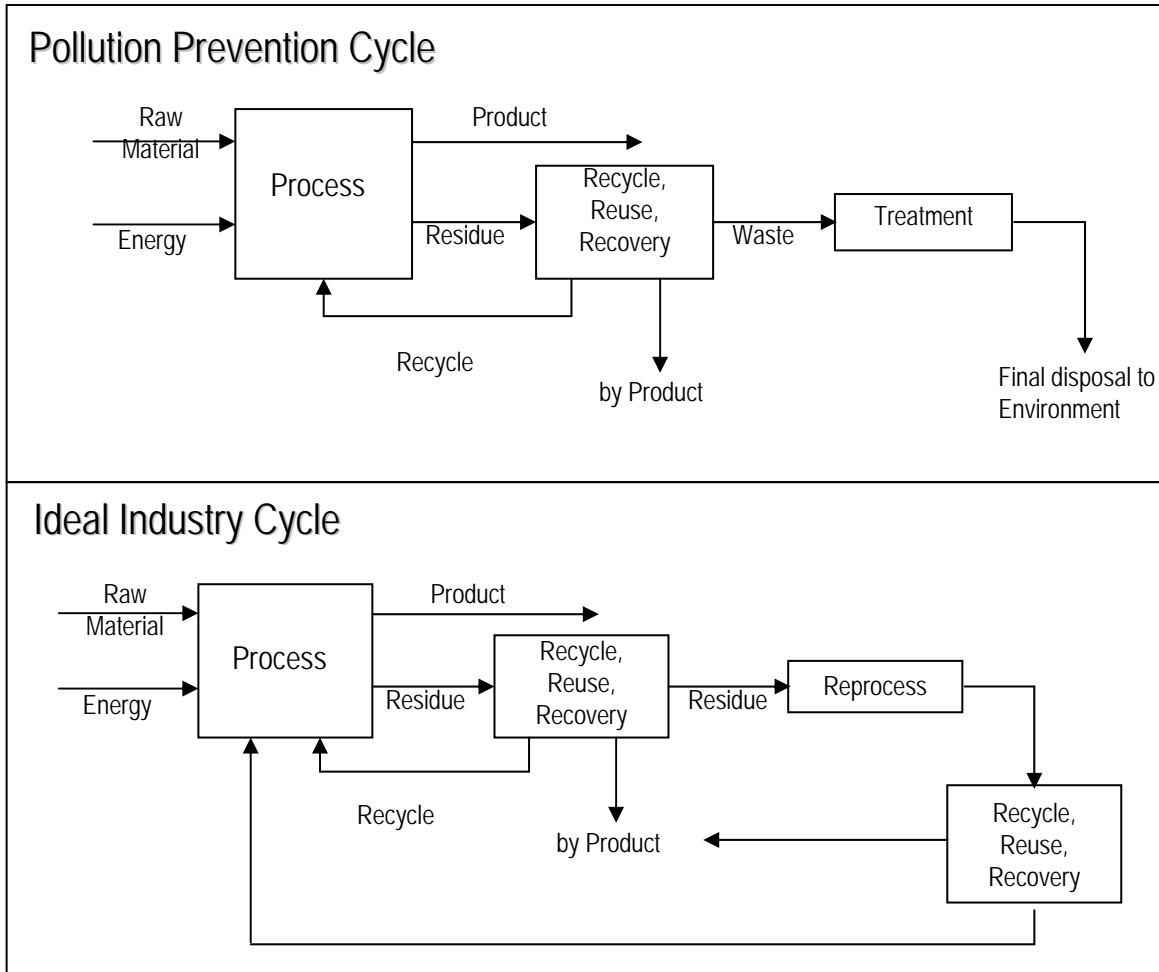
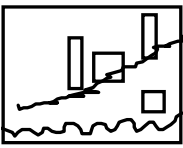
We target our 3R Program contributes to Environment **Sustainability** through Economic Concept emphasizing to fullfill our **reasonable need** and ; Ecology Concept emphasizing on **Ecosystem Balance - Environment Conservation**

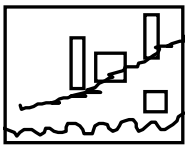
- 👍 Safe
- 👍 Universaly Accepted
- 👍 Stable
- 👍 Technology that benifits all
- 👍 Antipollution
- 👍 Improvement in Quality of Life
- 👍 Nontoxic
- 👍 Awareness
- 👍 Beautiful
- 👍 Indeginious Knowledge
- 👍 Least Cost Production
- 👍 Income
- 👍 Total Quality
- 👍 Youth



Global Warming Predictions



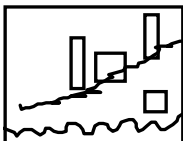




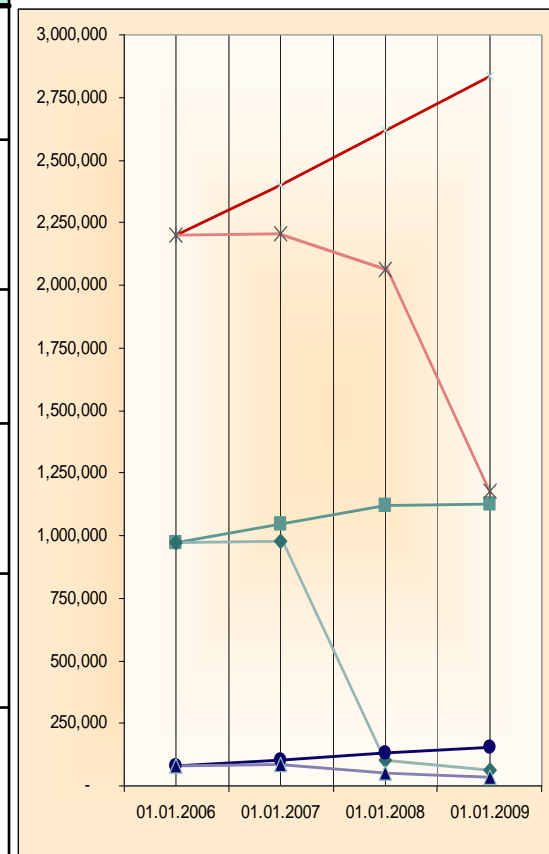
Utilization Industry Hazardous Waste – 3 R Potential (Implemented) in AMC Area

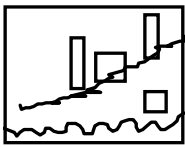
| Plant Type | Manageable Waste with 3R approach | Generation T/d |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Chemical / Petro Chemical Plants | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Contaminated Packaging, Junk Chemical, Lamp, etc. to Land Fill or Recycle Disposal.2. Sludge / Filter Cake from WWT Plant | +/- 20 |
| Coal Fire Steam Power Plant | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fly – Bottom Ash, with average 600 000 Ton stock in Site, manage through Co Processing | +/- 1600 |
| Integrated Steel Plants | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Steel Sludge2. Steel Slag3. EAF Dust | +/- 1000 |





| | | 01.01.2006 | 01.01.2007 | 01.01.2008 | 01.01.2009 |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Iron Sludge | Stock without 3 R Management | 970,000 | 1,043,000 | 1,118,000 | 1,124,000 |
| | Stock with 3 R Management | 970,000 | 977,526 | 101,558 | 64,287 |
| EAF Dust | Stock without 3R Management | 80,000 | 104,000 | 129,000 | 157,000 |
| | Stock with 3 R Management | 80,000 | 88,433 | 51,630 | 37,021 |
| Steel Slag | Stock without 3 R Management | 2,200,000 | 2,402,500 | 2,614,500 | 2,836,950 |
| | Stock with 3R Management | 2,200,000 | 2,207,526 | 2,062,061 | 1,178,875 |

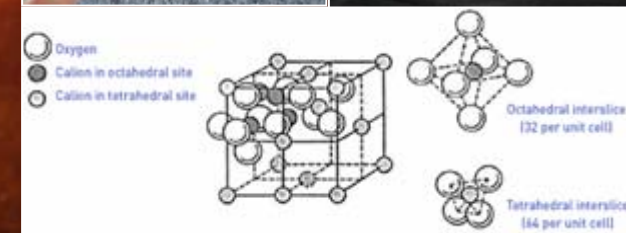
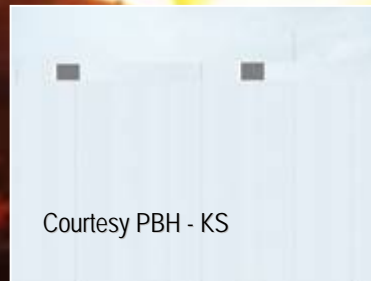




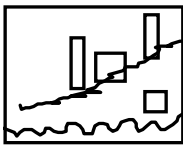
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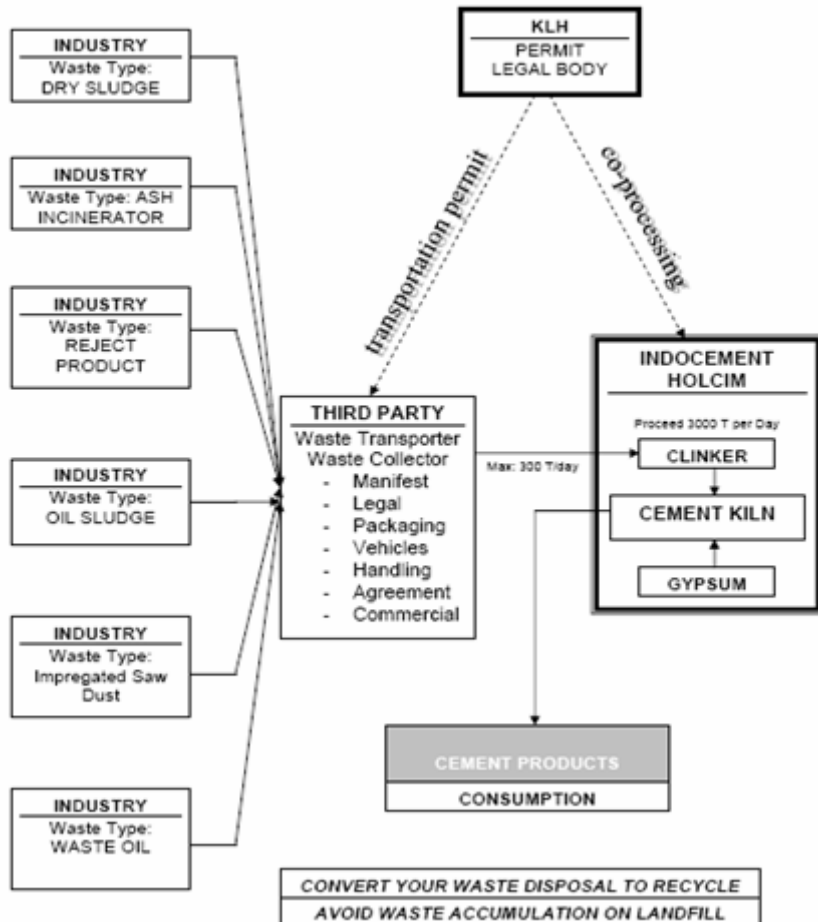
← STEEL SLAG Processing



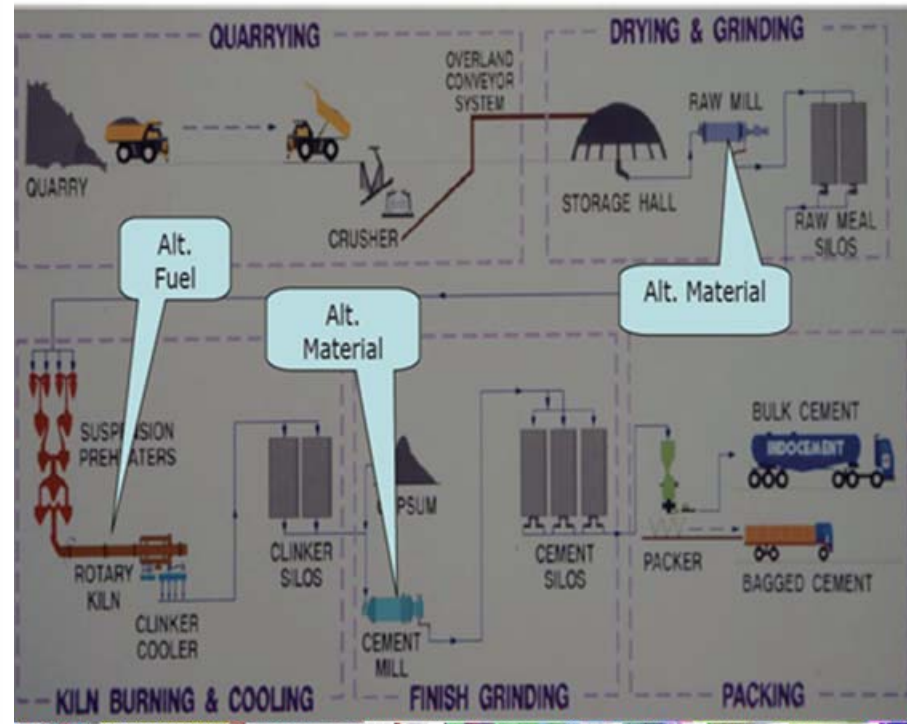
Courtesy PBH - KS

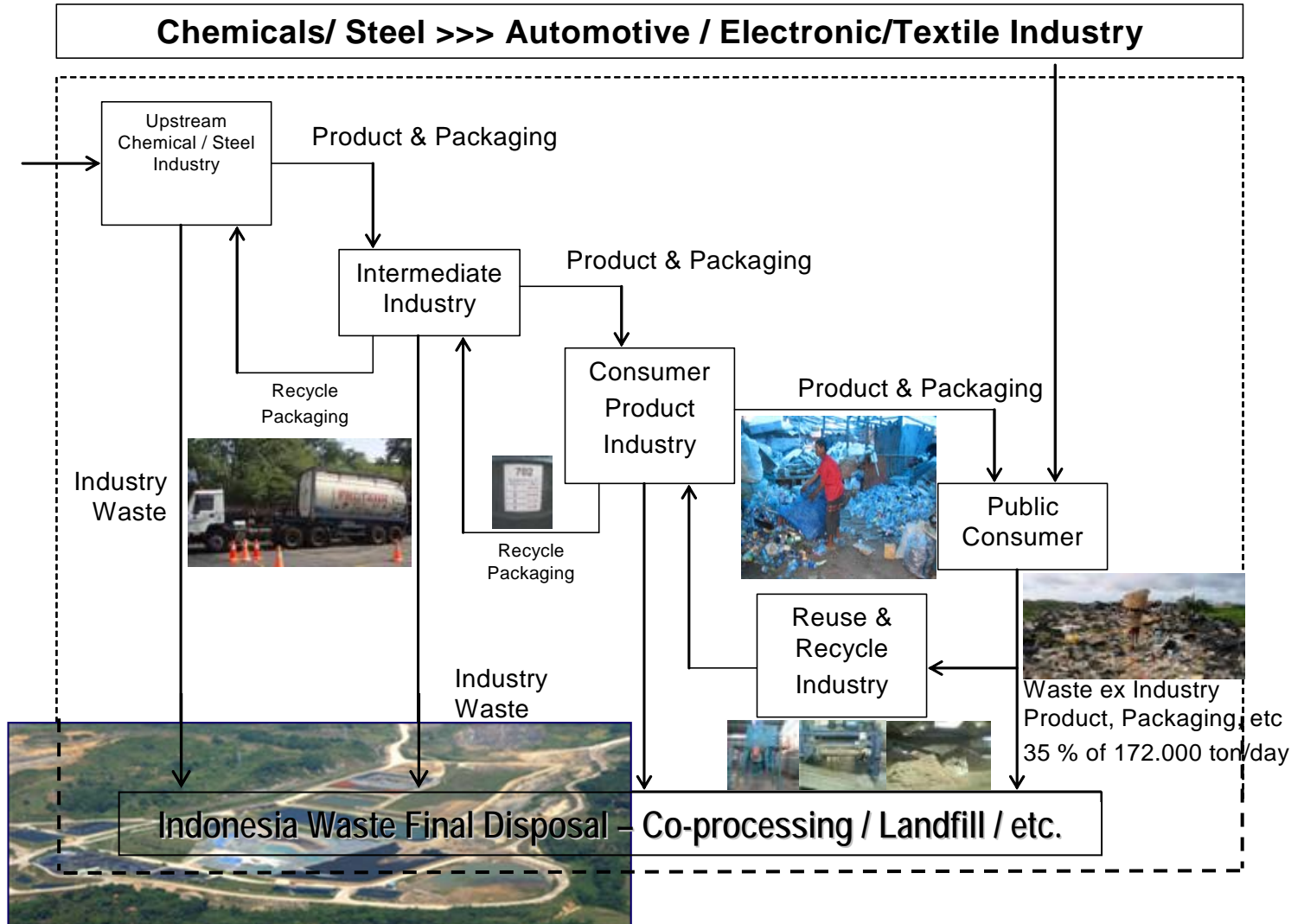


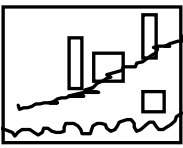
SCHEME OF AFR COPROCESSING



Feed Point Alternative Fuels and Raw Materials on Cement Manufacturing





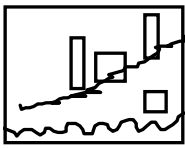


Landfill Processes



- Secure Landfills Class I and Class II – construction standard US-EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)
- Guaranteed Closure and Post Closure Funds for waste disposal at secure landfills for 30 years
- Mandatory monitoring for :
groundwater, surface water leachate, air quality, landfill gas, effluent discharge





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Thank You.ppt

