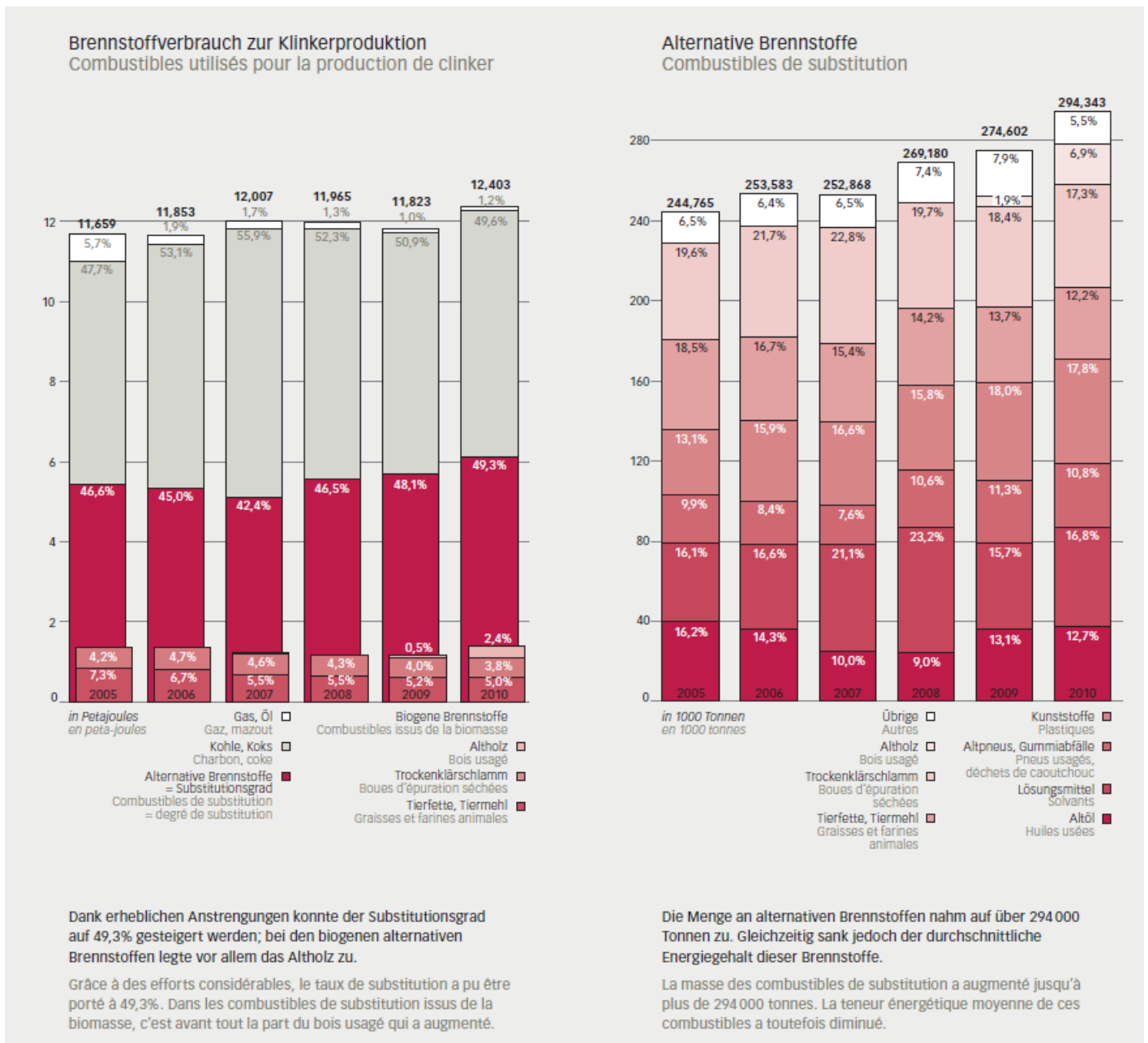


Waste recycling in cement works 2005 -2010



Source: 2011 annual report of cemsuisse

Chart:

Fuel consumption for clinker brick production

11,659	11,853	12,007	11,965	11,823	12,403
5,7%	1,9%	1,7%	1,3%	1,0%	1,2%
47,7%	53,1%	55,9%	52,3%	50,9%	49,6%
46,6%	45,0%	42,4%	46,5%	48,1%	49,3%
			0,5%	2,4%	
4,2%	4,7%	4,6%	4,3%	4,0%	3,8%
7,3%	6,7%	5,5%	5,5%	5,2%	5,0%
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

Alternative fuels

244,765	253,583	252,868	269,180	274,602	294,343
6,5%	6,4%	6,5%	7,4%	7,9%	5,5%
19,6%	21,7%	22,8%	19,7%	18,4%	17,3%
18,5%	16,7%	15,4%	14,2%	13,7%	12,2%
13,1%	15,9%	16,6%	15,8%	18,0%	17,8%
9,9%	8,4%	7,6%	10,6%	11,3%	10,8%
16,1%	16,6%	21,1%	23,2%	15,7%	16,8%
16,2%	14,3%	10,0%	9,0%	13,1%	12,7%
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

in petajoules *gas, oil* *biofuels*
 coal, coke *scrap wood*
 alternative fuels *dried sewage sludge*
= *degree of substitution* *animal fat/flour*

Thanks to greater efforts, the degree of substitution was increased to 49.3%; the portion of scrap wood in biological alternative fuels also increased.

in tonnes *other* *plastics*
 scrap wood *used tyres*
 dried sewage sludge *waste rubber*
 animal fat/flour *solvents*
 used oil

The quantity of alternative fuels increased to over 294,000 tonnes. However, the average energy content of these alternative fuels fell simultaneously.