

## 12 Glossary

**Absolute gross emissions** - Total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from cement production activities

**Absolute net emissions** - Gross emissions minus credits for indirect savings such as use of waste as fuel

**Alternative Fuels and Raw materials (AFR)** - Inputs to clinker production derived from waste streams contributing energy and/or raw material.

**Capacity building** - The process of creating an enabling environment for social development with appropriate policy and legal framework, human resource development, community participation and strengthening of local systems, institutions and bodies in which all stakeholders participate.

**Castor** - a type of tree, which produces the castor bean that yields castor oil. This oil is one of hard oils, where the oil content in the seed is relatively high. Castor oil's numerous chemical derivatives are "renewable sources, bio-degradable and eco-friendly."

**Cement** - Cement is a building material made by grinding calcined limestone and clay to a fine powder. It acts as the binding agent when mixed with sand, gravel or crushed stone and water to make concrete.

**Cementitious material** - A substance which when mixed with water forms a paste that subsequently sets and hardens at room temperature.

**Clinker** - An intermediate product in cement manufacturing produced by decarbonizing, sintering, and fast-cooling ground limestone.

**Clinker factor** - The percentage of clinker in cement

**Community Advisory Panel** - A formal way of collaborating with the community via a panel of 10–12 members representing the company and community. Its main aim is to enable a two-way dialogue for communicating with the community.

**Community needs assessment** - A systematic process to acquire an accurate understanding of a community's needs and priorities in the context of its economic and social development.

**Concrete** - A building material produced by mixing cement, water and aggregates. Cement acts as a binder. The average cement content in concrete is about 15%.

**Co processing** - The act of adapting an existing industrial process in a single combined operation whereby certain so-called 'waste' materials may be put to use as alternative fuel or raw material in cement kilns, dryers and captive power plants.

**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** - The commitment of business to contribute to sustainable development, working with employees, their families, the local community, and society at large to improve their quality of life.

**Eco-efficiency** - Reduction in the resource intensity of production, i.e. the input of materials, natural resources and energy compared with the output: essentially, doing more with less.

**Focus group** - A form of qualitative research, which involves interviews and interaction with a representative sample of community or population segment.

**Fossil fuels** - Non-renewable carbon-based fuels traditionally used by the cement industry, including coal and oil.

**Global Compact** - A UN initiative to encourage global businesses to adopt ten principles covering Human Rights, Labour Standards, Environment and Anti-corruption.

**Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)**: An International framework recommended for reporting progress against Sustainable Development. G3 refers to the latest guidelines launched in October 2006.

**Jatropha** - A genus of plants and trees amenable to bio-diesel production. Easy to cultivate, its fruit produces seeds containing upto 40% oil. The fruit and seeds serve as replacement fuels.

**Kiln** - Large industrial oven for producing clinker used in the manufacture of cement. In this report, "kiln" always refers to a rotary kiln.

**Lost time injury** - A work-related injury after which the injured person cannot work for at least one full shift/full working day.

**Millennium Development Goals** - A UN Declaration signed in 2000 comprising 8 International Human Development Goals to be achieved by 2015.

**Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)** - Policies and activities to promote and secure the health and safety of employees, subcontractors, third parties and visitors.

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**Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)** - Cement that consists of approximately 95 % ground clinker and 5 % gypsum.

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**Portland Pozzolona Cement (PPC)** - Cement obtained by intergrinding a pozzolanic material such as fly-ash with clinker and gypsum, or by blending ground pozzolana with Portland cement.

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**Ready mix concrete** - Concrete that is specifically manufactured for delivery to the customer's construction site in a freshly mixed and plastic or unhardened state.

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**Slag** - A non-metallic product consisting essentially of glass containing silicates, alumino-silicates of lime and other bases

and is obtained as a waste by-product in the manufacture of pig iron in a blast furnace or electric furnace. Granulated slag is used in the manufacture of Portland Slag Cement (PSC).

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**Specific gross emissions** - The gross amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per tonne of cement.

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**Specific net emissions** - The net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne of cement.

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**Stakeholder dialogue** - A stakeholder dialogue is a structured way to solicit input from company stakeholders. Normally stakeholders are invited to comment on specific issues or problems.