

Industry Regulation: What it Might Mean for Concrete?

Minneapolis, MN March, 2010



Legislation and Environmental Issues Facing "Our" Industry

- CO2 Legislation and Regulation
- PC MACT (Portland Cement Maximum Allowable Control Technology)
- Hazardous Waste Designation for Fly Ash



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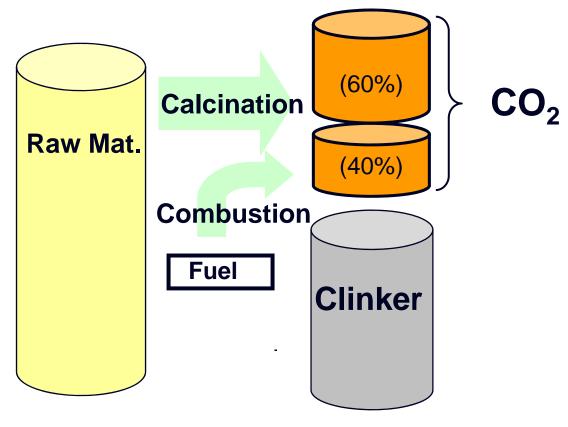


CO2

- Where does CO2 come from?
- Current Landscape of CO2 Legislation
- What is the Potential Impact on Cement & Concrete Industry
- What is being done to address the challenge in North America

Accounting for CO2 production...





- From the raw mix <u>calcination</u> of limestone (Approx 60%)
- From the <u>combustion</u> into the pre-calciner & kiln (Approx 40%)
- Indirectly, electricity used for plant operations



Current Landscape of Government Influence...3 Dynamics in Play

1. Federal Legislation

 Appears that Waxman –
Markey approach will not move thru the Senate in 2010



2. Federal Regulation (EPA)



- EPA is moving an agenda to regulate Transportation (cars, trucks, rail, air) via fuel efficiency
- EPA has established a regulatory schedule to subject large stationary sources: power, cement, chemical, petroleum by 2011

3. Patchwork of State initiatives

America Clean Energy & Security Act



(ACES, or Waxman-Markey H.R. 2454)



Cap and Trade System

- Economy-wide cap in 2030 = 58% of 2005 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
- Free allowance allocation program
 - Provides transition support to energy-intensive, trade-exposed (EITE) industries by allocating free CO2 allowances
 - Allowance Sources for a company in a given year





1. Unpredictable

- Who is Eligible for free allowances.
- Industry benchmark reset every 4 years.
- Reduction of Free Allowances

2. Level Playing Field

- Leakage to Importers
- Allocation of free credits based on C/K vs manufacturing efficiency

3. Complex



What is the Potential Impact on the Industry LAFARGE US Target -> 2030 = 58% of 2005Allowances will be determined for all industries including Cement \$ Increasing \$ Substantial Minimal CO2 Penalty Price Free EITE CO2 CO2 Penalty Price \$\$! **Typical Allowances** Plant CO2 Free EITE CO2 **Emissions Allowances may** be lifted in 2035 **Emissions will** remain fairly constant, and equal the level **Target CO2** of allowances initially **Target CO2**

Putting it all together...regarding C02



- If and When CO2 Legislation at the Federal Level Arrives:
 - Some form of CO2 cost will apply, although still a lot of uncertainty.
 - CO2 costs will drive increased production costs.
 - Manufacturers will likely transition towards producing more blended cements where possible to reduce overall CO2 emissions.



What is the Industry doing to address the challenge in North America

- Clear objective to reduce CO2 by:
 - Continuing to Improve Process Efficiencies
 - Increase Alternative Fuels, Bio Fuels and Alternative Raw Materials
 - Use less clinker per yard of concrete



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Portland Cement Maximum Allowable Control Technology (PC MACT)

What is it . . .

- New air emission reduction obligations for the entire cement industry.
- Targets mercury, dust, organics, acid gas
- Proposed in 2009, expected to be finalized mid-2010, impacting producers 2013

What it could impact . . .

- Potentially will require the installation of costly scrubbers and other pollution controls
- Affecting investments and even "staying in business" decisions for some plants



Portland Cement Maximum Allowable Control Technology (PC MACT)

The magnitude of impact

- EPA estimates over \$340m in cost impact and 10% drop in domestic production due to plant closures:
- PCA estimates as many as 30 plant closings and significant investments on remaining plants
 - 20% of domestic production closure at risk
 - Up to 20% increase in cement cost
- Southern Methodist University study (Feb, 2010), confirms PCA estimates and the significant economic impact to US construction projects



