

FALL  
2017

LAFARGE  
BROOKFIELD

THE  
**Concrete  
Connection**

Photo Credit: Maureen Foster



# WELCOME TO THE CONCRETE CONNECTION

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We're excited to share this information bulletin, where you can learn more about the Brookfield Cement Plant operations, our low carbon fuels project and our climate change commitments. We hope this newsletter keeps you well informed with the latest developments at the Brookfield Cement Plant.

If you have any questions about our operations, feel free to send a note to [frederic.bolduc@lafargeholcim.com](mailto:frederic.bolduc@lafargeholcim.com) and we will do our best to answer them.

**Fred Bolduc**

*Plant Manager*

## ABOUT BROOKFIELD

The Lafarge Brookfield Cement Plant has been part of our community since 1965. That's more than 50 years of history! Our entire workforce lives in the area and has helped build roads, schools, and hospitals right across the province of Nova Scotia.

The 70 employees at the plant are leaders in the construction sector and are committed to enhancing the quality of life for all and making the plant safe, climate neutral, circular in its resource use, and respectful of water and nature.

To learn more about our plant, visit our website at [lafargebrookfield.ca](http://lafargebrookfield.ca).



## DID YOU KNOW?

**There are 70 unionized, skilled manufacturing jobs at the Lafarge Brookfield Cement Plant. Investing in the plant and transitioning to a low carbon economy are important to the plant's sustainability - and our aspiration to preserve these jobs for years to come.**

# LOW CARBON FUELS PROJECT

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Under the supervision of Dr. Gibson from Dalhousie University, a team of students, specialists, and Lafarge staff will be conducting extensive baseline tests to measure cement kiln performance. Those tests will be repeated using scrap tires and the results will be analyzed, compared and published.

Similar to a large and extremely hot oven — one that's 12 feet high by 410 feet long — the cement kiln heats the ingredients (like limestone, extracted in the nearby quarry) used to make cement. Once inside the kiln, the ingredients are heated to around 1,450°C - or one quarter as hot as the sun's surface.

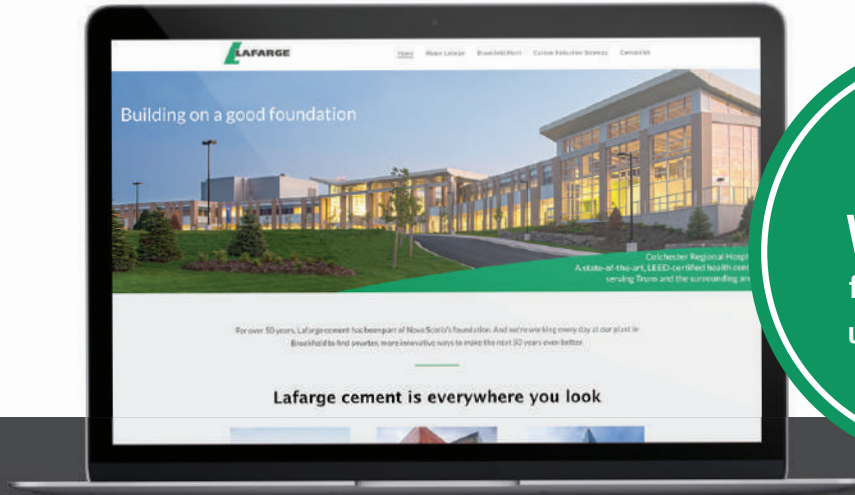
At this temperature, various chemical reactions take place to form a product known as clinker. The clinker is then cooled and crushed with gypsum to form cement.

Like any conventional oven, an energy source is required to heat it. Because of the amount of heat in the kiln, a tremendous amount of energy is needed. Recent research indicates that scrap tires are a promising lower carbon fuel to heat the cement kiln in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

If the full scale tests match results from the Dalhousie lab and other plants, this will allow the plant to reduce the amount of coal and petcoke (fossil fuels) used every year to heat the kiln.

For more information on the Dalhousie Research, contact Dr. Gibson at [mark.gibson@dal.ca](mailto:mark.gibson@dal.ca)





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