

Cement's Carbon Footprint

Cement is one of the most widely used construction materials in the world — and also one of the most carbon-intensive. Its environmental impact is significant, especially in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. ~7-8% of global CO₂ emissions come from cement production, making it the third-largest industrial emitter after steel and chemicals. For every tonne of cement produced, approximately 0.8 to 0.9 tonnes of CO₂ are emitted. The major sources of emission in the cement production process are:

- **Clinker production (calcination):** Limestone (CaCO₃) is heated to produce lime (CaO), releasing CO₂ — this process alone accounts for ~60% of emissions.
- **Combustion of fossil fuels:** High temperatures (around 1450°C) are required in kilns, typically achieved by burning coal or petcoke — contributing to ~30-35% of emissions.
- **Electricity use & transport:** Remaining emissions stem from energy use for grinding, mixing, and transporting raw materials and final product.

Cement is indispensable to infrastructure but comes with a heavy environmental cost. Addressing its carbon footprint is critical for meeting global climate goals. Solutions exist — but require policy support, industry innovation, and large-scale adoption to shift toward a greener, more sustainable cement industry.

What is the cement type – LC3?

JK Cement has achieved a major milestone in becoming the first company in the Indian subcontinent to launch the commercial production of LC3 or Limestone Calcined Clay Cement¹. This is a major stride towards sustainable infrastructure and the global transition to low-carbon construction materials.

Cement's environmental impact stems largely from clinker, its most carbon-intensive component. This is why the PPC (Portland Pozzolana Cement) type of cement is more environmentally friendly than OPC (Ordinary Portland Cement), since the former replaces a part of the clinker with fly ash, which is a byproduct of coal power plants. LC3 further reduces the use of clinker in its production with its typical composition comprising ~50% clinker, 30% calcined clay, 15% limestone and 5% gypsum².

OPC, PPC, LC3: A Comparative Analysis

Feature	OPC	PPC	LC3
Clinker Content ³	90–95%	~65–75%	~50%
Additives	Gypsum only	Fly ash or volcanic ash	Calcined clay + Limestone
CO ₂ Emissions ⁴	High	Moderate (15–20% lower)	Low (up to 40% lower)

¹ The Economic Times. (2025, August 7). JK Cement becomes first Indian subcontinent company to commercially produce LC3 cement. The Economic Times. Retrieved from <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>

² Scrivener, K. L., Martirena, F., Bishnoi, S., & Maity, S. (2018). Eco-efficient cements: Potential economically viable solutions for a low-CO₂ cement-based materials industry. United Nations Environment Programme. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327655392>

³ Cement Manufacturers Association. (2022). Annual cement industry emissions report. New Delhi: CMA Publications.; Central Pollution Control Board. (2020). Environmental standards and emissions data for the cement sector in India. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

⁴ Danjaji, M. B., Bishnoi, S., & Maity, S. (2021). Life cycle assessment of the production of LC3 in India and Cuba: Comparison to OPC and blended cements. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 172, 105812. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2021.105812>

Strength & Durability	High early strength	Higher long-term strength	Comparable to OPC, sometimes better
Cost	High	Slightly cheaper than OPC	Cheaper or similar to OPC
Supply Chain Issues	Stable	Fly ash scarcity is emerging	Clay & limestone are widely available
Scalability	Already dominant	Widespread	Scalable, under expansion

Key strengths of LC3

LC3's key strengths also include that it requires no change in on-site handling or application. From mixing to curing, it behaves almost identically to OPC, working seamlessly with existing equipment, standard water ratios, and construction practices⁵. It also offers comparable strength and durability to OPC. It is expected to be more cost-effective than OPC since LC3 relies on less energy-intensive materials, reducing both raw material and production costs over time. For cement companies, this means they can significantly reduce their carbon footprint without compromising on performance or cost, thus making it especially attractive for commercial-scale adoption.

Barriers to large-scale production of LC3

However, commercialising LC3 is not straightforward. It demands:

- Specialized calcination units since clay is calcined at ~700–800 °C, much lower than clinker which calcines at ~1450 °C⁶.
- A continuous supply of calcined clay that has a specific clay-limestone ratio. Any change in the composition of the calcined clay won't produce strong cement.
- Fine-tuned grinding and hydration processes since LC3 utilises a blend of different materials of different hardness and particle sizes. Improper grinding or hydration leads to reduced performance.
- Regulatory approvals for this new cement to be sold and used in large-scale projects. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) formally recognised LC3 in June 2023, setting protocols and benchmarks.⁷

Being one of the world's largest cement producers and consumers, a successful LC3 rollout could help steer market demand and policy shifts towards green construction norms, which would significantly reduce emissions and reduce reliance on clinker imports. Globally, pioneers from Ghana, other parts of Africa, Cuba, and Colombia have also begun commercial LC3 production, with many more companies from various other countries like Switzerland, Germany and Spain expected to follow suit.

⁵ LC3 Project. (n.d.). Limestone Calcined Clay Cement – A low-carbon cement innovation. École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, and TARA. Retrieved August 7, 2025, from <https://www.lc3.ch>

⁶ Scrivener, K. L., Martirena, F., Bishnoi, S., & Maity, S. (2018). Eco-efficient cements: Potential economically viable solutions for a low-CO₂ cement-based materials industry. United Nations Environment Programme. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327655392>

⁷ Bureau of Indian Standards. (2023). IS 18189:2023 – Limestone Calcined Clay Cement – Specification. New Delhi: Bureau of Indian Standards.

Analytical Contact

Nikunj Dube	Director & Head Ratings	Nikunj.dube@careedge.in	+91 – 72191 09995
Hiba Sayed	Assistant Director	Hiba.sayed@careedge.in	+91 – 6837 4400
Sohini Majumdar	Analyst	Sohini.majumdar@careedge.in	+91 – 6837 4400

Media Contact

Mradul Mishra	Media Relations	Mradul.mishra@careedge.in	+91 – 22 – 6754 3596
---------------	-----------------	---------------------------	----------------------

CARE ESG Ratings Limited

Corporate Office: A Wing – 1102 / 1103, Kanakia Wall Street, Andheri Kurla Road, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400 093
Phone: +91 - 22 - 6837 4400 | CIN: U66190MH2016PLC285575 | www.careedgeesg.com

Connect:



About Us:

CareEdge is a knowledge based analytical group that aims to provide superior insights based on technology, data analytics and detailed research. CARE ESG Ratings Limited (CareEdge-ESG) is one of the India's leading ESG rating provider fostering sustainability with ESG insights. With an aim of being a catalyst of change for a sustainable future with the most credible ESG assessments, CareEdge-ESG provides a 360-degree appraisal for the ESG performance benchmarking cum transition enabling ESG risk mitigation and enhanced decision-making capabilities for all stakeholders.

Disclaimer:

This report is prepared by CARE ESG Ratings Limited (CareEdge-ESG). CareEdge-ESG has taken utmost care to ensure accuracy and objectivity while developing this report based on information available in public domain. However, neither the accuracy nor completeness of information contained in this report is guaranteed. CareEdge-ESG is not responsible for any errors or omissions in analysis / inferences / views or for results obtained from the use of information contained in this report and especially states that CareEdge-ESG Ratings has no financial liability whatsoever to the user of this report.

© 2025, CARE ESG Ratings Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of CARE Ratings Limited. All Rights Reserved.

This content is being published for the purpose of dissemination of information. Any use or reference to the contents on an "as-is" basis is permitted with due acknowledgement to CARE ESG Ratings Limited. Reproduction or retransmission in whole or in part is prohibited except with prior written consent from CARE ESG Ratings Limited.