

SLAG - IRON AND STEEL



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SLAG-IRON AND STEEL

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Slag is a by-product generated during manufacturing of pig iron and steel. It is produced by action of various fluxes upon gangue materials within the iron ore during the process of pig iron making in blast furnace and steel manufacturing in steel melting shop. Primarily, slag consists of calcium, magnesium, manganese and aluminium silicates in various combinations. The cooling process of slag is responsible mainly for generating different types of slags required for various end-use consumers. Although, the chemical composition of slag may remain unchanged, physical properties vary widely with the changing process of cooling.

In an integrated steel plant, 24 tonnes of wastes (including solid, liquid and gas) are generated for every tonne of steel produced. Pertinently, the concerns of today are to pay adequate emphasis on minimisation waste generation, recycling and re-use of waste, and minimising the adverse impact of disposals to the environment. Among all the solid/liquid wastes, slags generated at iron making and steel making units are in such a large quantities that management of slag has become a critical component. With increasing capacities, the mechanism for disposal of large quantities of slag that get generated have gained traction as the environmental issues that it could evoke could become critical for steel makers. Over the last few years, with better understanding of slags, its functions and improvements in process technologies have led to a significant reduction in the volume of slag generated. At the same time, the re-use of iron and steel has led to a significant reduction in the environmental impact of these by-products. However, slag generation remains inevitable and emphasis on its recycling remains one of the most serious concerns that need redressal.

PRODUCTION

The slag produced at blast furnace during pig iron manufacturing is called blast furnace slag. The slag produced at steel melting shop is known as steel slag. Slag output obtained during pig iron and steel production is variable and depends mainly on composition of raw materials and type of furnace. Typically, for ore feed containing 60 to 65% iron, blast furnace (BF) slag production ranges from about 300 to 540 kg per tonne of pig or crude iron produced, whereas 15 to 200 kg per tonne of slag is generated per tonne of liquid steel. Lower grade ores yield much higher slag fractions, sometimes as high as one tonne of slag per tonne of pig iron produced. Steel slag output is approximately 20% by mass of the crude steel output.

Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd (FSNL), a wholly owned subsidiary of MSTC Ltd undertakes the recovery and processing of scrap from slag and refuse dumps in the nine steel plants at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Visakhapatnam, Dolvi, Dubari & Haridwar and also from Rail wheel Factory - Bengaluru. The Company is also providing steel mill services for handling BOF Slag, etc.

During the year 2014-15, VISL, DSP and BSP reported production of BF slag as 25,548 tonnes, 8,16,020 tonnes and 16,14,000 tonnes respectively, while, the production of granulated slag was 25,548 tonnes, 5,66,647 tonnes and 7,32,919 tonnes respectively and that of steel slag was 2,077 tonnes, 3,66,678 tonnes and 4,21,081 tonnes respectively.

The information regarding plantwise capacity of iron and steel slag in the country is given in Table- 1.

Table – 1 : Plantwise Capacity of Iron and Steel Slag in the Country

Steel Plant	Capacity for granulation ('000 tpy)
Bhilai Steel Plant, Durg, Chhattisgarh	2675
Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro, Jharkhand	7884
Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, Odisha	600
Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal	566
IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur, West Bengal	400
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant, Bhadravati, Karnataka	400
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	1440
IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd, Barbil, Odisha	53
JSW Steel Ltd, Bellary, Karnataka	NA
Tata Steel Ltd, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	2100
Visa Steel Ltd, Kalinganagar, Odisha	175
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd, Kalinganagar, Odisha	-
Sona Alloys Pvt. Ltd, Satara, Maharashtra	100.8

Blast Furnace Slag

In the blast furnace, the slag floating over molten pig iron (hot metal) is flushed out in slag pot and then sent to slag granulating plant or to cooling pits.

Depending upon the cooling process, three types of slags are generated, namely, air-cooled slag, granulated slag and expanded slag.

Air-cooled slag is produced by allowing the molten slag to cool under atmospheric conditions in a pit. Under slow cooling conditions, escaping

gases leave behind porous and low-density aggregates with special physical properties, making it suitable for many applications. When formed under controlled cooling, the slag tends to be hard and dense, making it especially suitable for use in ready-mixed concrete, concrete products, road bases and similar applications in construction.

Granulated slag is produced by quenching the molten slag by means of high-pressure water jets. Quenching prevents crystallisation, thus resulting in granular, glassy aggregates. This slag is crushed, pulverised and screened for use in various applications, particularly in cement production because of its pozzolanic characteristics.

Steel plants utilise cold slag for internal consumption and also for outside sale. The slag after cooling is crushed and used as road metal and railway ballast. Granulated slag produced in steel plants is also sold outside to cement plants. Slag application also reduces the overall cost of production of cement. JSPL has established 2 MTPA cement plant to produce portland Pozzolana cement by utilising blast furnace slag and fly ash generated from power plants.

Expanded slag is formed through controlled cooling of molten slag in water or water with combination of steam and compressed air. Formation of steam and other gases enhances the porosity and vesicular nature of slag, resulting in light weight aggregate suitable for use in concrete. However, expanded slag is not produced at any domestic iron and steel plant.

A fourth product made from blast furnace slag is mineral wool/slag wool. Cooled slag for this purpose is melted and poured through an air stream or a jet of dried stream of other gases to produce a spray of molten droplets or the same is

also formed by passing the melt through a perforated or fast-spinning disc. The droplets elongate to long fibres, which are collected mechanically and layered. The material has excellent thermal insulation properties.

The five different slags generated at various points of the steel making process are described below:

HMT Slag: This slag is primarily the slag generated after de-siliconisation or de-phosphorisation treatment. It has high content of silica and lime. Sometimes it also contains BF slag.

HMDS Slag: This is the raked slag at the de-sulfurisation station. These slags are poorly mixed composites of spilled BF slag, spent and/or unreacted de-sulfurisation agents, lime fines and trapped droplet of hot metal and raked iron.

LD Slag: These slags are a well mixed aggregate of FeO, lime, silica and MgO generated at the LD converter. They are in the form of di-calcium and tri-calcium silicates. These slags also contain free lime and metal, which creates problems due to expansion characteristics.

Steel Slag: These slags vary in composition with respect to the varied treatment. The common steel slags are fused calcium aluminates with less than 2% (FeO + MnO). These readily crumble to dust due to allotropic phase transformation at lower temperatures and are difficult to manage.

SGP Slag: LD slag is subjected to granulation through a quenching technology adopted at JSW, which houses the first of its kind in India. Due to sudden quenching of the molten slag, contraction of metal and slag occurs and results in good separation of metal and slag. Adequate granulation takes place and leads to good stability of the final slag. Process can be described as an

accelerated ageing process that reduces the free lime content. Because of rapid cooling, it generates more glassy structure than the BOF slag. Removal of free lime also confirms its volumetric stability.

Steel Slag

BOF slag, commonly known as steel slag is another waste from Iron & Steel Industry. It has shown potential for use as a raw mix component upto 10% in the manufacture of cement clinker. Steel slag can also replace granulated blast furnace slag up to 10% in the manufacture of Portland Slag Cement. Steel slags are produced at steel melting shop during steel manufacturing. To produce steel, removal of excess silicon and carbon from iron is achieved through oxidation by adding limestone and coke. The steel slag contains higher amount of iron and its physical characteristics are similar to air-cooled iron slag. The LD slag is cooled, crushed and screened. The fines are utilised in sinter making and lumps are charged in the blast furnace.

The iron content is the major basic difference between BF slag and steel slag. In BF slag, FeO is around 0.70%, whereas in case of steel slag, total iron content varies from 16 to 25%.

JSW Steel has set up a unique BOF slag granulation plant, producing slag with lower free lime content and is vigorously pursuing with BIS. JSPL has set up country's largest captive brick plant (Make-Naptune Mahfana) with a capacity of 3 lakh fly ash-based products per day by utilising fly ash and slag generated from integrated steel plant.

The chemical analysis of granulated BF slag and steel slag generated in steel plants is given in Table - 2.

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Table – 2 : Chemical Composition of Slag Generated in Steel Plants

Name of plant	Slag properties	Chemical composition (%)								Physical
		SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	MnO	FeO	S	Basicity (CaO/SiO ₂)	
Bhilai Steel Plant, Durg, Chhattisgarh	BF	34.52	20.66	32.43	10.09	0.23	0.57	0.77	–	–
	Steel	14.20	1.40	42.90	9.59	1.69	18.20	1.70	–	–
Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro, Jharkhand	BF	30.06	21.12	32.48	10.12	–	0.26	–	–	–
		to 31.85	to 22.71	to 34.17	to 10.39	–	to 0.37	–	–	–
	Steel	12.15 to 15.82	1.07 to 1.63	46.52 to 53.52	8.14 to 13.12	–	17.01 to 18.58	–	–	Size: 0-5 mm & 10-40 mm
Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, Odisha	BF	33.15	22.33	30.78	10.78	0.18	0.51	0.52	–	–
Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal	BF	32.68	21.23	32.14	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Steel	17.9	1.0	49.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant, Bhadravati, Karnataka	BF	32	18	33	9	–	0.5	–	–	Size : 1 to 5 mm Lumps
	Steel	30-35	1-2	35-40	9-11	–	10-15	–	–	300 mm & above
IISCO Steel Plant Burnpur, West Bengal	BF	32.60	23.30	33.70	7.60	–	–	–	–	–
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	BF	35.33	16.60	36.89	8.48	0.12	0.51	–	–	Size : -3 mm
	Steel	17.69	1.07	50.70	10.31	1.05	16.50	1.40	–	Size : +10 mm to (-)60 mm
IDCOL, Kalinga Iron Works Ltd, Barbil, Odisha	BF	33.00	24.00	29.00	8.00	0.50	0.70	1.00	–	Size : 0 to 6 mm
		to 34.00	to 25.00	to 30.00	to 9.00	to 0.60	to 0.80	–	–	
Tata Steel Ltd, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	BF	34.5	20.8	34.3	7.3	0.052	0.6	-	–	-100 mesh to + 1 mm
	Steel	12.65	1.16	46.23	1.76	0.45	25.06	0.33	–	0 mm to + 300 mm
JSW Steel Ltd, Bellary, Karnataka	BF	35.20	19.00	34.90	8.76	0.14	0.039	–	–	–
Visa Steel Ltd, Kalinganagar, Odisha	BF	33.8	15.39	35.38	10.25	0.64	0.74	0.92	–	Size : 0-5 mm & 10-40 mm
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd, Kalinganagar, Odisha	BF	32.62	32.62	33.25	9.91	0.40	0.55	0.62	–	–

USES

Slag based on their types, has different uses. The air-cooled BF slag is crushed, screened and used mainly as road metal and bases, asphalt paving, track ballast, landfills and concrete aggregate. The expanded or foamed slag binds well with cement and is used mainly as aggregate for light weight concrete. However, it is not produced by domestic steel plants. Granulated BF slag is used as a pozzolanic material for producing portland slag cement. It is also used for soil conditioning. BF slag is used in making mineral wool for insulation purposes.

Steel slag has found use as a barrier material remedy for waste sites where heavy metals tend to leach into the surrounding environment. Steel slag forces the heavy metals to drop out of solution in water run off because of its high oxide mineral content. Steel slag has been used successfully to treat acidic water discharges from abandoned mines.

Slags are useful alternative raw material for clinker production and such use can reduce a cement plant's fuel consumption and overall emission of carbon dioxide per tonne of cement. The granulated slag obtained from various steel plants is dried in slag dryer. The clinker is ground in ball mill with 40-50% dry slag and 6% gypsum. The resultant product is portland slag cement. Portland blast furnace slag cement contains upto 60% ground granulated slag from steel production processes.

Slag cement has low heat of hydration, low alkali aggregate reaction, high resistance to chlorides and sulphate and it can substitute the use of 43 and 53 grades of ordinary Portland

Cement. For other consuming sectors like road making, landfilling and ballasting, the cooled slag is crushed by machines or broken manually by hammers into smaller pieces and supplied to the various end-use consumers.

CONSUMPTION

The BF slag in India is used mainly in the cement manufacture and in other unorganised work, such as, landfills and railway ballast. A small quantity is also used by the Glass Industry for making slag wool fibres. Cement plants in the country producing slag cement require BF slag in granulated form. The chemical analysis of granulated slag consumed during the manufacture of slag cement is provided in Table-3.

PRICES

The prices of BF slag vary from plant to plant. As per the information available with IBM, the price of BF slag, during 2014-15, varied from ₹410 to ₹680 per tonne. Depending upon the distance between cement plants and the steel plants, much variation is observed in prices of granulated slag. The prices of granulated slag at cement factories for 2014-15 are furnished in Table-4. Consumption of slag/granulated slag in cement production for 2013-14 and 2014-15 is furnished in Table-5.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Increased utilisation of granulated slag benefits the portland cement producers. Producers can enhance the production capacity without additional greenhouse gas emissions like carbon dioxide.

A new granulator has been developed to cut the energy cost for granulation. This

granulator consists of a variable speed rotating cup atomiser to break up the molten slag by centrifugal force and distribute it within a water-cooled cylindrical chamber. The process cools the molten slag rapidly enough to create small granules, thus minimising the need for additional crushing and grinding. Moreover, the new system offers the possibility of considerable energy recycling in the form of hot water or heated air.

During the year 2014-15, RINL has carried out studies on development of carbon dioxide (CO₂) sequestration technique using LD convertor slag to control the Green House Effect of carbon dioxide.

An MoU was signed between RINL and National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai to take up a new collaborative research project on CO₂ sequestration of BOF Slag.

JSW steel conducted studies regarding alternative usage of slag in Construction Industry and has also developed a process to use SMS slag and fly ash in eco-friendly road pavements. JSW also developed a process to modify the EOF slag as course aggregate for concrete and as fine aggregate for partial replacement of river sand in cement mortar.

Tata Steel Ltd designed and developed a novel rotary reactor for harvesting hydrogen gas from molten ferrochrome slag.

To enhance utilisation of BF Slag and LD Slag, SAIL has adopted the following initiatives:

BF Slag

In order to achieve full utilisation of BF slag, Cast House Slag Granulation Plants (CHSGPs) will be installed at those BFs where the facility is unavailable. Accordingly, six nos. CHSGPs have been proposed for installation at BSL and were expected to be completed by July 2015. Similarly to enhance granulation of BF slag at RSP and ISP, new Blast Furnaces have been commissioned with CHSGPs. At BSP, the new Blast Furnace which is

being installed as a part of the ongoing expansion-cum-modernisation programme, has in-built CHSGP.

Further, to maximise utilisation of the granulated BF slag, slag-based JV cement plants have been set up at Bhilai and Bokaro.

LD Slag

1. Use of Weathered LD Slag as Rail Track Ballast: The physical properties of weathered LD slag (WLD Slag) meet the specification required for stone ballast for use at rail tracks. In response to a proposal by SAIL, South Eastern Railway (S.E.R.) has agreed to conduct a field trial at the Bokaro Rail Yard with the weathered LD Slag from Bokaro Steel Plant. Commencement of field trial is expected shortly.
2. Development of Technology for Dry Granulation of LD Slag and Heat Recovery: Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur has been assigned as Consultant for "Laboratory Scale Study for Development of Technology for Dry Granulation of LD/BOF Slag (Hydro-Mechanical Study)". The study is scheduled to be completed in March 2016.

Texas Industries Inc. at Dallas, in Texas, USA had developed a process called Chem Star for cement clinker production. The process involves the use of steel slag. In this process, steel slag is fed into the rotary clinker kiln as a part of the raw material mix. Texas Industries Inc. claimed that clinker production could be enhanced by 15% by using this process.

Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) carried out investigations for value-added method for slag and proved a number of technically viable and commercially interesting applications of slag. The applications include (i) base course and top

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course to asphalt roads, (ii) anti-skid surfacing for roads on accident-prone intersections, (iii) low-strength concrete for footpaths, (iv) controlled low strength fill for backfill required for trench stabilisation and (v) concrete sub-base for rigid pavements.

The ASA annually undertakes an Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP) to monitor and assess the iron & steel slag (ISS) produced, processed and sold by its members. The programme involves testing slag samples from member sites for their Total Metal (TM) concentration and wherever necessary, undertaking Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) on the sample required and comparing the results against jurisdictional government regulations.

The National Slag Association has proved that iron & steel slag poses no threat to human health or to the environment. Iron &

steel slags have been extensively tested using certified laboratories following USEPA and American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) procedures.

Environmental Scientists and Toxicologists completed an industrywise "Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment" (HHERA) which demonstrated that iron & steel slag poses no meaningful threat to human health or environment when used in a variety of residential, agriculture, industrial and construction application. The chances of uptake of the metals in the slag matrix by human, other animals or plants are remote and therefore the possibility of their bioaccumulation in the foodweb are rather low and these are also not expected to bioconcentrate in plant tissue. Iron & steel slag may be applied safely in aquatic environment, such as, rivers, lakes or streams without impacting water quality or aquatic life.

Table – 3 : Analysis of Granulated Slag Consumed for the Manufacture of Slag Cement

Cement plant	Analysis in %								
	SiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃ / FeO	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃ / MnO ₂	CaO	S/SO ₃	MnO	Insoluble residue	Glass content & size
ACC, Jamul, Durg, Chhattisgarh.	33.0 to 33.4	1.0 to 1.4	9.0 to 9.8	21.5 to 22.4	33.0 to 33.8	0.40 to 0.48	-	-	
ACC, Jhinkpani, W. Singhbhum, Jharkhand.	32.80	0.4	7.2	23.3	32.6	0.80	-	0.80	>79%
ACC Ltd, Bargarh Cement Works, Bardol, Bargarh, Odisha.	33.69	0.63	9.07	19.38/0.61	35.13	0.58	-	-	-
Andhra Cements Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.	33.32 to 35.19	0.46 to 0.50	8.86 to 9.91	17.98 to 19.35	34.75 to 35.98	-	0.10 to 0.16	-	-
Century Cement, Baikunth, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	-	-	5.5 (max.)	17.0 (max.)	-	2.0 (max.)	-	-	-
Penna Cement Industries Ltd, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	32.00	3.50	10.0	18.50	34.92	-	-	-	size : 0-2 mm
Shri Durga Cement Co. Ltd, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.	30.00	0.80	8.00	24.00	34.00	0.80	0.2	2.4	-

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Table – 4 : Consumption of Slag/Granulated Slag in Cement Production, 2013-14 & 2014-15

(In tonnes)

Cement plant	2013-14	2014-15
ACC Ltd, Durg, Chhattisgarh.	673419	585094
Shree Cement Ltd, Beawar, Rajasthan.	32714	33838
Ambuja Cement, Gir Somnath, Gujarat.	-	16930
UltraTech Cement Ltd, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.	126069	128458
The India Cement Ltd, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh. (Iron Slag).	18827	17190
Vishnupuram, Wadapally, Nalgonda (Granulated Slag)	-	13522
UltraTech Cement Ltd, (Rawan Cement Works) Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	510177	446619
The RAMCO Cements Ltd, (formerly known as Madras Cements Ltd) Krishna, Andhra Pradesh.	23635	23635
Granulated Slag	-	13667
Slag	-	78490
EOF Slag	-	-
Vijay Cements, Trichy, Tamil Nadu.	10033	10500
The RAMCO Cements Ltd, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu.	99952	78490
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd, Yadwad, Belagavi, Karnataka	-	-

Table – 5 : Prices of Granulated Slag at Cement Factories During 2014-15

Cement plant	₹/tonne	Source of Supply
Vijay Cements, Trichy, Tamil Nadu.	NA	JSW Steel Ltd, Pottaneri
The India Cements Ltd, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh.	450	Sri Venkateswara Enterprises, Chennai.
ACC Ltd, Durg, Chhattisgarh.	NA	SAIL, Sunflag, Monnet, JSPL, Uttam Galva, etc.
The RAMCO Cements Ltd, (formerly known as Madras Cements Ltd) Krishna, Andhra Pradesh.	856 417	JSW Steel Ltd, Torangallu Sterlite Salem, Tuticorin
The RAMCO Cements Ltd, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu.	570	JSW Steel Ltd, Mecheri
ACC Ltd, Durg, Chhattisgarh.	NA	SAIL, Sunflag, Monnet, JSPL, Uttam Galva, etc.

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The study carried out by an independent nationally renowned chemical laboratory has demonstrated that blast furnace and steel slag do not pose any threat to human or plant life. The study further revealed that the use of slag has very positive environmental benefits. The use of slag in cement manufacturing significantly decreases CO₂ emission and reduces the energy needed to calcine limestone. The use of slag as aggregate reduces the need for virgin material and helps conserve energy use and significantly reduces the emission produced during the mining, processing and transportation of those material. Ongoing developments that are taking place are expected to further improve by-product recovery rates and, more importantly, improvement in the quality of the materials recovered is likely to expand the scope of their applications. Also, the Steel Industry is making continuous efforts to achieve its goal of zero-waste for sustainable developments.

The Working Group on Cement for 12th Plan has described potential areas for R&D in the Plan period. Some of these which could benefit the cause of utilisation of slags in Cement Industry are: use of steel slag in road construction; use of non-conventional slags from different metallurgical industries in the manufacture of cement and activated slag cement and tiles/bricks/blocks from slag.

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports

Exports of slag (dross, etc.) in 2014-15 decreased substantially to about 558 thousand tonnes by 62% from 1,452 thousand tonnes in the previous year. Exports were mainly to China (94%), Philippines (3%) and Bhutan (2%). (Table- 6).

Imports

The imports of slag decreased sharply to 1,536 tonnes in 2014-15 from 5,403 tonnes in the previous year. Imports were mainly from Germany (66%) & Lithuania (18%) (Table- 7).

Table – 6 : Exports of Slag (Dross etc. from Iron & Steel excl. granulated) (By Countries)

Country	2013-14		2014-15 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	(t)	(₹ '000)	(t)	(₹ '000)
All Countries	1452304	8925121	557644	2976616
China	1287710	7754874	523917	2756383
Philippines	96392	707948	18000	126592
Bhutan	3882	22473	9512	54290
Nepal	3612	20783	5762	35552
Nigeria	69	631	216	1370
Oman	-	-	40	616
Congo	76	548	46	476
Singapore	10033	61778	26	392
Germany	-	-	28	315
Hong Kong	-	-	26	293
Other countries	50530	356086	71	337

Table – 7 : Imports of Slag (Dross etc. from Iron & Steel excl. granulated) (By Countries)

Country	2013-14		2014-15 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	(t)	(₹ '000)	(t)	(₹ '000)
All Countries	5403	28486	1536	6760
Germany	-	-	1007	3853
Sri Lanka	-	-	247	1829
Lithuania	-	-	282	1078
Other countries	5403	28486	-	-

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Slag is used as substitute for clinker. This slag otherwise would have been a waste and used as a filler material. Slag, if used properly, will conserve valuable limestone deposits required for production of cement.

Portland Slag Cement (PSC) has advantages of better performance, durability and optimal production cost, besides being eco-friendly. Currently, the laws in India allow upto 65% replacement of the clinker with steel slag. It is an eco-friendly alternative as it reduces energy intensity by 30% and water demand by 12-14% for 50% slag replacement. Blended cements like PSC have multiple benefits of tangible and intangible dimensions. India's slag production capacity is close to 10 million tonnes per annum from its existing steel plants. Indian Cement

Industry consumes almost the entire granulated slag produced and can consume upto 70% of the blast furnace slag generated. There is scope for further consumption of granulated slag in order to enhance the total production of cement.

Currently, the Government has plans to introduce a fourth type of cement in the market, Pozzolona Slag Cement, which will contain both steel slag and fly-ash. The total cement production capacity commissioned at the end of 11th Plan i.e., by 2011-12 was 331 million tpy, about 10% higher than the Plan target. By the end of 12th Plan i.e., by 2016-17, an additional capacity of 139.7 million tpy is expected to be added. The potentiality for consumption of slag in cement manufacture is bound for substantial rise in the near future.