

Small-Scale CDM Project: The FaL-G Brick Project India

(Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh)

FaL-G project aims to promote fly ash bricks as alternative to burnt clay bricks. FaL-G technology's key ingredient is fly-ash, a waste product of thermal power plants which is abundant in India.

FaL-G technology requires small amount of fossil energy with almost no greenhouse gases emitted.

FaL-G brick production can be operated by small manufacturing units with low investment needs that fits for community development.

FaL-G brick and cement is a safe disposal of fly ash and abatement of ill-effects to the environment and health.

Project Objectives:

- 1) To facilitate the setting up of 200 to 400 micro FaL-G bricks manufacturing plants, creating business opportunities for small enterprises.
- 2) To reduce CO₂ emissions by 100,000 tons annually.

FaL-G manufacturing plant.



10 workers working in a FaL-G plant producing 2 million bricks/year on single shift operation



FaL-G bricks displaces coal for sintering

Requirements/Outputs of one FaL-G manufacturing plant

	Parameters	Values
1	Production Capacity	2-6 million bricks/year
2	Land area required	0.5 acre (minimum)
3	Capital Investment	RS1.2-1.5million (US\$ 28,000–35,000) approx.
4	Workers to be employed	12-15 persons/shift (machine specific)
5	Power Requirement	15-25 kW (machine specific)
6	Estimated Emission Reductions	690 tons CO ₂ /yr (for 2 million bricks/yr production capacity)
7	Net profit	Rs.0.2-0.3 Million/yr (w/o carbon credit)

Stakeholders:

- 1) INSWAREB (Institute for Solid Waste Research & Ecological Balance), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh- India, a research and development NGO that act as technology provider and market facilitator.
- 2) ECPL (Eco Carbon Private Limited), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh - India, a commercial entity that act as carbon transaction coordinator
- 3) CDC (Community Development Carbon Fund, World Bank), the purchaser of emission reductions.