



Resources



We are mindful of our natural resource consumption and strive to reduce its usage through responsible procurement decisions. In line with our sustainability goals and commitment to reduce carbon emissions, we have been actively integrating alternative fuels and biomass into our operations. During the financial year 2024–25, SGC made significant progress in substituting conventional fossil fuels with a diverse range of alternative fuel (AF) sources and biomass to support its low-carbon growth pathway. We have also utilised alternative decarbonated material as raw material.

Key highlights

6,075,867 MT
Limestone mined

79,253 MT

↑ 66.5%
Alternative fuels utilised during FY25

122,902 MT
Gypsum consumed

14,045 MT
Iron ore utilised

819 MT
Iron sludge consumed

0.84%
Decarbonated raw materials used

YoY growth

Strategy for increasing alternate fuel and raw material in operations

Material sourcing and assessment

SGC identified viable alternative fuels and biomass material from nearby industries and renewable sources. Suitability was determined based on calorific value, moisture content, and environmental compliance.

The cement kilns were equipped and optimised to handle a mix of alternative fuels. Regular testing and blending strategies were established to ensure stable operations.

Monitoring and tracking

A material tracking system was employed to monitor fuel input by type, ensuring proper record-keeping, compliance and efficiency analysis.

The largest contributors included organic liquid solvents (29,022 tonnes) and wood, non impregnated saw dust (28,462 tonnes), which together accounted for more than 70% of total AF use. Other significant contributors included spent carbon, organic residue and shredded plastic. Materials like carbon black, dolochar and spent coffee were also utilised to support the substitution effort.

The diversified fuel mix helped to mitigate supply risks and supported uninterrupted kiln operation. Utilisation of by-products like shredded plastic, spent solvents and carbon residues contributed to responsible waste management and circularity. The strategy directly lowered fossil fuel dependence and aligned with SGC's long term decarbonisation goals.





RESOURCES

Resource consumption

	Units	FY 2025	FY 2024
ARM upto clinkerisation	% of raw meal production	0.84	0.3
Natural RM used	Tonnes	4,09,274	3,69,482
Total AF consumed, including biomass	Tonnes	79,253	47,605
Alternative Cementitious material consumed	Tonnes	15,07,626	13,37,524
Limestone	Tonnes	60,75,867	73,14,201

Alternate fuel and waste materials consumed

Recycled input materials consumed (MT)	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023
Chemical gypsum	70,395	93,687	1,72,347
Fly ash	6,38,765	7,08,079	4,63,877
Slag	7,03,788	5,35,758	3,34,492
Spent carbon	9,655	7,669	4,509
Carbon black	468	677	75
Iron sludge	819	442	1,557
Shredded plastic	3,908	2,126	557
Residue derived fuels	0	0	1
Organic residue	6,379	9,229	7,948
Organic liquid solvents	29,022	17,322	15,988
Rice husk	0	121.30	5,006
Organic waste	0	0	462
Chrome sludge	23,357	13,625	16,236
Wooden chips	21,974	7,838	188
Dolochar	985	903	1,265
Sawdust	6,488	1,719	-
Total – AFR	15,16,003	13,99,196	10,24,507

Contributing to a circular economy

We contribute to a circular economy by re-purposing waste from other industries as valuable resources. By incorporating industrial by-products such as fly-ash from thermal power plants, slag from steel production, and we ensure reduction of environmental impact. We are currently using 15,00,000+ tonnes waste as resource,

including chemical gypsum, fly-ash, slag, chrome sludge, red mud, iron sludge, spent carbon, carbon black, organic residue, organic liquid solvents, sourced from other industries. These materials replace conventional raw materials, and fossil fuels cuts down resource extraction and minimises landfill waste.

CASE STUDY



Use of paddy husk as a sustainable blasting additive

The Dachepalli plant introduced paddy husk, an agricultural by-product, into its blasting operations. Acting as a bulking agent, paddy husk helped reduce the density of explosives used in blast holes, leading to cost reductions and efficiency improvements in blasting operations without compromising safety or performance.

