

Resources



We recognise the importance of efficient material use in minimising environmental impact and improving operational performance. By increasing the use of alternative fuels, biomass, we have reduced dependence on fossil fuels and lowered process emissions.

Our focus on blended cement production and the utilisation of industrial by-products further enhances resource efficiency, optimises raw material consumption and supports lower carbon intensity across our operations.

Key highlights

67,89,781 MT

Limestone mined

1,53,627 MT

Gypsum consumed

14,585

Iron ore utilised

825 MT

Iron sludge consumed

69,487 MT

Alternative fuels utilised during FY 26

1.06%

Decarbonated raw materials used

Resource consumption

| | Units | FY 2026 | FY 2025 |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| ARM upto clinkerisation | % of Raw meal production | 1.06 | 0.84 |
| Natural RM used | Tonnes | 4,37,799 | 4,09,274 |
| Total AF Consumed including biomass | Tonnes | 69,487 | 79,253 |
| Alternative Cementitious material consumed | Tonnes | 16,91,596 | 15,07,626 |
| Limestone | Tonnes | 67,89,781 | 60,75,867 |

Alternate fuel substitution & TSR increase

We are progressively expanding the use of alternative fuels to reduce dependence on conventional fossil fuels. Through investments in alternative fuel infrastructure and continuous trial runs, we are working towards increasing the Thermal Substitution Rate (TSR) to 25% by 2030 and 50% by 2050.

This year there has been a decline in our TSR % even after all our efforts, due to challenges like unavailability of pre-processed alternate fuels, high moisture in the available material and limitations in feeding systems across plants. To address these, we are establishing an AFR Pre-processing facility at Mattampally. We are installing Syngas Gasification plant to further enhance TSR along with liquid and solid feeding systems at Jeerabad. These efforts shall help us increase the TSR for the Group.



Jeerabad Limestone Mine, Madhya Pradesh

Alternative fuels and raw materials (AFR) utilisation

| Recycled input materials consumed (Tonnes) | FY 2026 | FY 2025 | FY 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Chemical gypsum | 1,12,629 | 70,395 | 93,687 |
| Fly ash | 7,18,112 | 6,38,765 | 7,08,079 |
| Slag | 7,07,107 | 7,03,788 | 5,35,758 |
| Spent carbon | 7,684 | 9,655 | 7,669 |
| Carbon black | 4,176 | 468 | 677 |
| Iron sludge | 825 | 819 | 442 |
| Shredded plastic | 5,496 | 3,908 | 2,126 |
| Residue derived fuels | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Organic residue | 10,786 | 6,379 | 9,229 |
| Organic liquid solvents | 22,827 | 29,022 | 17,322 |
| Rice husk | 5 | 0 | 121.30 |
| Organic waste | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chrome sludge | 35,475 | 23,357 | 13,625 |
| Wooden chips | 800 | 21,974 | 7,838 |
| Dolochar | 49 | 985 | 903 |
| Sawdust | 9,172 | 6488 | 1,719 |
| Total – AFR | 16,35,206 | 15,16,003 | 13,99,196 |

Contributing to a circular economy

We support circular resource use by integrating industrial by-products into our cement manufacturing processes. Materials such as fly ash from thermal power plants and slag from steel production are utilised as alternative inputs, reducing the need for virgin raw materials and lowering environmental impact.

Currently, we utilise over 1.6 MT of industrial waste annually, including chemical gypsum, chrome sludge, red mud, iron sludge, spent carbon, carbon black, organic residues and liquid solvents sourced from neighbouring industries. This approach conserves natural resources, reduces landfill disposal and strengthens circularity across our operation.



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