Shree Cement

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/01/2024, 02:36 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Company Profile: Shree Cement Limited is a prominent name in the cement industry with a manufacturing capacity of 50.4 MTPA (standalone) and a power generation capacity of 983 MW as on 31st March, 2024. Shree Cement has integrated units at 5 locations and grinding units at 10 locations. Our network of strategically located integrated units and split grinding units aid us in serving the length and breadth of India, from urban to the rural markets. The integrated plants are equipped with a clinker unit, cement unit, and captive power generation unit whereas grinding units manufacture cement from clinker. The integrated units are located at Beawar (Rajasthan), Ras (Rajasthan), Raipur (Chattisgarh), Nawalgarh (Rajasthan) and Kodla (Karnataka). Grinding units are located at Jobner (Rajasthan), Khushkhera (Rajasthan), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Panipat (Haryana), Laksar (Uttarakhand), Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh), Aurangabad (Bihar), Athagarh (Odisha), Patas (Maharashtra) and Burudih (Jharkhand). At group level, its grinding unit at Purulia (West Bengal) has a cement capacity of 3 MTPA while Integrated unit at Ras Al Khaimah, UAE has a cement capacity of 4 MTPA. One integrated unit at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, commissioned in April 2024 taking production capacity to 56.4 MTPA and locations to 17 in India. All our kilns are equipped with waste heat recovery systems. Shree Cement's, WHR based power generation capacity is one of the largest such capacity for Green Power generation in the world cement industry. Shree Cement is also harnessing wind power at Maharashtra and Karnataka and captive solar at Beawar, Suratgarh, Laksar, Jobner, Aurangabad, Raipur, Panipat, Burudih and Athagarh. Corporate Climate Strategy- Shree Cement has earned the recognition of being one of the most efficient and sustainable organizations. The company received various national and international recognitions in the field of environment & sustainability. Shree Cement is dedicated to reducing its carbon footprint and has aligned its performance with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Shree Cement is focussed on increasing the use of AFR, increasing the production of PPC, PSC and CC (low-carbon cement), and increase renewable energy generation through wind and solar plants. Shree Cement has set targets, duly verified by SBTi, to reduce its net Specific Scope 1 emissions by 12.7 % per ton of cementitious material and to reduce its Specific Scope 2 emissions by 27.1% by 2030 from 2019 baseline. Shree Cement is committed to achieve 100% renewable energy consumption with in its operations by 2050 as part of RE100.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	03/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE070A01015

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SHREECEM

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*Details provided below in 1.8.1.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RAS

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.270356

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.193372

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Ras Plant, Rajasthan is located at latitude 26.270356 and longitude of 74.193372.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Beawar

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.082611

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.3797

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Beawar Plant, Rajasthan is located at latitude 26.082611 and longitude of 74.379700.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Raipur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.603444

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

82.044875

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Raipur Plant, Chattisgarh is located at latitude 21.603444 and longitude of 82.044875.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kodla

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.043661

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.220892

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Kodla Plant, Karnataka is located at latitude 17.043661 and longitude of 77.220892.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nawalgarh

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

27.793461

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.335092

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Nawalgarh Plant, Rajasthan is located at latitude 27.793461 and longitude of 75.335092.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jobner

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.931717

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.394808

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Jobner Grinding Unit, Rajsthan is located at latitude 26.931717 and longitude of 75.394808.

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Khushkhera

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.1217

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

76.778672

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Khushkhera Grinding Unit, Rajasthan is located at latitude 28.121700 and longitude of 76.778672.

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suratgarh

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.156911

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.86595

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Suratgarh Grinding Unit, Rajsthan is located at latitude 29.156911 and longitude of 73.865950.

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Panipat

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.395878

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

76.889986

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Panipat Grinding Unit, Haryana is located at latitude 29.395878 and longitude of 76.889986.

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Roorkee

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.758083

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.062219

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Roorkee Grinding Unit, Uttarakhand is located at latitude 29.758083 and longitude of 78.062219.

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bulandshahar (U.P.)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.480961

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.658872

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Bulandshahar Grinding Unit, Uttar Pradesh is located at latitude 28.480961 and longitude of 77.658872.

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurangabad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.775772

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

84.353233

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Aurangabad Grinding Unit, Bihar is located at latitude 24.775772 and longitude of 84.353233.

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Burudih

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.753386

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

85.858039

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Burudih Grinding Unit, Jharkhand is located at latitude 22.753386 and longitude of 85.858039.

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Athagarh

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.530378

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

85.726181

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Athagarh Grinding Unit, Odisha is located at latitude 20.530378 and longitude of 85.726181.

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Patas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.473142

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.456861

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shree Cement Limited, Patas Grinding Unit, Maharshtra is located at latitude 18.473142 and longitude of 74.456861.
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Shree Cement has a diverse value chain in the upstream side including suppliers of raw material, fuel, packaging bags, operation and maintenance spares among others. In the downstream the value chain includes institutional buyers, depot and dealers network. Our supply chain is exposed to potential risks arising due to factors such as natural disasters, geopolitical instability, regulatory changes, supplier reliability and demand fluctuations among others. As a business, we are cognizant of this and have established a formalized process to identify risks in the supply chain. To mitigate supplier risks, we carefully evaluate suppliers and on-board them whilst managing business risk. All our new suppliers are required to meet our on boarding requirements including the parameters related to compliance with various applicable environmental and social regulations. During the reporting year, 268 new O&M store category vendors were on boarded through such robust agreements. 90.49% of our value chain partners were assessed for environmental and human rights impacts (health and safety, working conditions, child labour, forced labour, sexual harassment, discrimination and inequality in wages) in the reporting year through a desktop assessment. We did not find any significant negative social and environmental risks or impact of our supply chain in the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Shree Cement has adopted 0-3 year time period for assessing short-term climate-related risks, opportunities, strategies, etc.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Shree has adopted 3-10 year time period for assessing medium-term climate-related risks, opportunities, strategies, etc.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Shree has adopted 10-30 year time period for assessing long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, strategies, etc.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our material topics are reviewed regularly to assess their significance and relevance in the dynamic business environment. We have incorporated the concept of double materiality which takes into consideration internal impact on the business as well as external impact on society and the environment. The actual / potential, positive / negative impacts of our operations on the environment and people including impacts on human rights were identified. To gauge the significance of each impact, we analyzed the impacts on scale, scope, irremediability and likelihood, consulting closely with relevant internal and external stakeholders and a quantitative threshold was set to prioritise the impacts. The impacts were scored by internal stakeholders such as employees and senior management and our external stakeholders which included suppliers, customers, community, media and others in alignment with the GRI Standards 2021. Further, the likelihood of occurrence and the potential financial impact of the risk and opportunity were considered to identify the financial impacts. The material topics are integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to support in identification of business risks and mitigation actions. Our approach towards water stewardship includes identifying and managing water related risks. Water table across all our plant locations are monitored continuously using piezometer wells and tracked using an online monitoring system, and the data is available on a real-time basis. Our Water Management Cell keeps a track of real time data on water withdrawal, which is captured by meters installed at the inlets of the distribution networks. Water availability is identified as one of the business risks as part of our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. To minimize the risk, water audit is conducted once in every two to three years through NABL accredited / CGWA certified agency which helps us identify opportunities for water conservation and harvesting. Water assessment study is also conducted through third party, covering the impact of our operations on the stakeholders as well as other activities in the area, availability of water for future use and dependency related water risks. We are closely associated with local governance bodies to remain updated on new and upcoming regulations. This helps us identify potential water related regulatory changes at local level.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our material topics are reviewed regularly to assess their significance and relevance in the dynamic business environment. We have incorporated the concept of double materiality which takes into consideration internal impact on the business as well as external impact on society and the environment. The actual / potential, positive / negative impacts of our operations on the environment and people including impacts on human rights were identified. To gauge the significance of each impact, we analyzed the impacts on scale, scope, irremediability and likelihood, consulting closely with relevant internal and external stakeholders and a quantitative threshold was set to prioritise the impacts. The impacts were scored by internal stakeholders such as employees and senior management and our external stakeholders which included suppliers, customers, community, media and others in alignment with the GRI Standards 2021. Further, the likelihood of occurrence and the potential financial impact of the risk and opportunity were considered to identify the financial impacts. The material topics are integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to support in identification of business risks and mitigation actions. Shree Cement's risk management process is designed to identify and mitigate risks that have the potential to materially impact its business objectives. It also maintains a balance between managing risks and making the most of the opportunities. The Board is responsible for overseeing the overall risk management framework of the Company. The Risk Management Committee of the Board keeps an eye on execution of the risk management plan of the Company and advises the management on strengthening mitigating measures wherever required. India is committed to be net zero by 2070. Cement production being regarded as carbon intensive process faces risks of restrictions and penal consequences from regulatory bodies. Impact - While the Company has taken carbon reduction targets and initiatives, not meeting the targets imposed by regulatory bodies, may be a risk. This also includes the shifts in climate change related regulations impacting business continuity and the focus of investor community, proxy firms including shareholders over climate change action impacting market capitalization of the company. Mitigation Strategy - • Identifying and implementing energy efficiency projects and initiatives, enhanced usage of renewable energy and waste heat recovery power generation. • Committed to use 100 percent of energy through renewable sources by 2050. • Targeting increased usage of AFR. • Collaborating with industries and academic institutions to work on carbon capture, usage, and storage (CCUS) and low carbon products. • Defining roles and responsibilities including monitoring framework for achievement of ESG related targets.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our material topics are reviewed regularly to assess their significance and relevance in the dynamic business environment. We have incorporated the concept of double materiality which takes into consideration internal impact on the business as well as external impact on society and the environment. The actual / potential, positive / negative impacts of our operations on the environment and people including impacts on human rights were identified. To gauge the significance of each impact, we analyzed the impacts on scale, scope, irremediability and likelihood, consulting closely with relevant internal and external stakeholders and a quantitative threshold was set to prioritise the impacts. The impacts were scored by internal stakeholders such as employees and senior management and our external stakeholders which included suppliers, customers, community, media and others in alignment with the GRI Standards 2021. Further, the likelihood of occurrence and the potential financial impact of the risk and opportunity were considered to identify the financial impacts. The material topics are integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to support in identification of business risks and mitigation actions. To identify Risk and Opportunity and mitigate risks, the Company has laid down an ERM policy and Enterprise Risk Management framework which provides guidelines to define, measure, control, mitigate and report the identified risks at the enterprise level which impact the achievement of strategic /enterprise-level objectives. It helps to identify potential risk areas in various economic, environmental, social, sectoral, sustainability-related, and industrial environments in which we operate. The framework prescribes guidelines for contextualization of risks & opportunity by linking them with Shree Cement's business objectives and risk identification, assessment, mitigation, and governance thereof. Example – 1) Extreme weather events are a direct result of climate change that may disrupt business operations, supply chain and infrastructure 2) Water availability is critical to our business operations. Water treatment cost may increase due to potential updates in regulatory requirements for the water discharge quality parameters. [Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Within the operational locations of Shree Cement Limited, those classified as “over-exploited” or “critical” by the Central Groundwater Authority, fall under area of water stress, as provided within the national reporting guidelines - Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). We have 7 out of its 15 manufacturing plant locations in water stress areas.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2.3_revised.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Shree Cement considers risks and opportunities in order to develop and deploy its products & innovative services, expand into new markets and engage in the right partnerships and alliances, and also make appropriate investments in infrastructure, acquisitions, resources, and people. Such consideration is integral to its success and competitive differentiation. Shree Cement's risk management process is designed to identify and mitigate risks that have the potential to materially impact our business objectives. Our detailed process includes risk identification, assessment and prioritisation, which helps to chalk out an efficient mitigation plan. The identified risks are categorised basis their impact on Growth, Market Share, People, Efficiency, Shareholders' Expectations, and Sustainability. The identified risks are then evaluated against the parameters of probability, likelihood and the impact of the consequence. Post evaluation, each risk is given a risk rating of low, medium and high. The risk management process maintains a balance between managing risk and exploiting the opportunities.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Shree Cement considers risks and opportunities in order to develop and deploy its products & innovative services, expand into new markets and engage in the right partnerships and alliances, and also make appropriate investments in infrastructure, acquisitions, resources, and people. Such consideration is integral to its success and competitive differentiation. Shree Cement's risk management process is designed to identify and mitigate risks that have the potential to materially impact our business objectives. Our detailed process includes risk identification, assessment and prioritisation, which helps to chalk out an efficient mitigation plan. The identified risks are categorised basis their impact on Growth, Market Share, People, Efficiency, Shareholders' Expectations, and Sustainability. The identified risks are then evaluated against the parameters of probability, likelihood and the impact of the consequence. Post evaluation, each risk is given a risk rating of low, medium and high. The risk management process maintains a balance between managing risk and exploiting the opportunities.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated in STP and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural and other purposes. Policies and processes: Shree Cement Ltd have a well define environmental policy and a robust process in place for monitoring water related aspects in our organization. Water audits are conducted to identify areas of improvement and optimize water consumption. Regular monitoring is carried out to understand quality of treated water to ensure efficient working of water treatment system. This monitoring is conducted across our locations through third party government affiliated agencies. Standards: Quality parameters like BOD, COD, pH, oil and grease, chloride, sulphide, ammoniacal nitrogen, faecal coliform etc. are measured on a regular basis, as per regulatory requirement. We monitor and maintain the quality of waste water at all outlets of RO & STP before using it for sanitation, dust suppression and horticulture purposes as per CPCB standards. Metrics: Water quality metrics such as safe pH level of 7 for drinking water,
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrate, a chemical compound found naturally in both surface water and groundwater. This colourless, odourless, and tasteless compound dissolves easily in water, making it difficult to detect without testing. Elevated nitrate levels pose several risks to human health, most notably methemoglobinemia. Other health effects may include decreased blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, headaches, stomach cramps, and vomiting. Additionally, high nitrate concentrations can lead to environmental issues such as eutrophication. This can result in the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem imbalance. To mitigate these risks, regulatory guidelines, such as those from the IS:10500, recommend acceptable limit of Nitrates at 45 mg/L to ensure safety for both human consumption and environmental health. Shree Cement Ltd is a cement manufacturing industry, we use water for domestic and industrial purposes including drinking, in cafeterias, washrooms, horticulture, and in our grinding mills for creating grinding bed, for power generation, synthetic gypsum manufacturing among others. Nitrate-laden water can contribute to the corrosion of industrial equipment and infrastructure over time, leading to more frequent maintenance, repairs, and potential replacement. Furthermore, we ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation & hygiene for all within our facilities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Water recycling

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Our approach towards water stewardship includes identifying and managing water-related risks, understanding and mitigating the adverse impacts on environment and the community around us. We regularly track and monitor water related data. Regular water audits are conducted through third party to identify avenues to conserve water and improve water quality. Our Water Management Cell keeps a track of real time data on water withdrawal, by installed meters at the inlets of the distribution networks. During FY 2023-24, 126.46 mega liters of domestic waste water was treated and reused within the premises for various activities. All our manufacturing location treat, recycle, and reuse 100% of wastewater generated from the operations. This ensures that waste water is not discharged outside the premises and hence do not impact the water ecosystem or human health. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy lays down the principles and values that guide our decisions on efficient supply chain management. The said policy also covers various environmental and social parameters including human rights, health and safety, business ethics etc. All our suppliers are expected to adhere to the policy while we also conduct periodic assessments to evaluate conformity of supply chain partners for the same. All our value chain partners are expected to adhere to the legal requirements including treatment of waste water generated.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Shree Cement does not consider itself to have significant environmental risk from plastic in its direct operations due to the nature of its business, which involves minimal use of plastic amounting to
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a flagship programme of Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). NMEEE is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change(NAPCC) launched by the Government of India in the year 2008. Shree Cement also comes under the PAT scheme of the Government of India under which targets are set for various manufacturing units to reduce the specific energy consumption. We used various energy/ resource efficient projects & initiatives throughout the year to reduce our specific energy consumption. These SEC reduction targets are to be achieved in three years, failing which plants have to purchase Energy saving certificates from Energy exchange at market rate with an additional monetary penalty. Shree Cement's 4 Integrated units (Beawar, Ras, Raipur & Kodla) along with Shree Mega Power have also been notified in PAT cycle (PAT-VI) with target year of FY 2024-25.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

PAT related risk could result in penalties or increased costs for purchasing energy-saving certificates (ESCerts) to compensate for the shortfall. Additionally, the non-compliance could affect the company's reputation and ESG ratings, potentially leading to higher financing costs and reduced investor confidence. These factors may negatively influence cash flows, as increased operational expenses and potential fines could reduce profitability in the short to medium term.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

20000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Shree Cement's 5 unit (Beawar, Ras, Raipur, SMP, Kodla) have been notified in PAT cycle VII with target year 2024-25 are underway in current FY. If Shree Cement does not achieve the specific energy consumption reduction targets for each unit, it will be subject to penalties and be forced to pay market rates for energy savings certificates from the energy exchange, which will impact our indirect operating costs for the relevant operating unit. The target for PAT cycle VII for the identified units is 7,000 MToE. The last declared price of 1 TOE of energy by Govt of India is INR 21,650. Further as Energy saving Certificates (ESCerts) are tradable in the energy market, during the last cycle trading price was kept at minimum INR 2,165. Additional penalty of INR 10 lakhs will be levied on each unit for not meeting its target. Hence the impact is calculated as INR 2,165*7,000 1,000,000*5 INR 2,01,55,000 (Rupees Two crore, one lac, fifty-five thousand).*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

524000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Shree Cement has taken initiatives to reduce its energy consumption by adopting energy efficient technology, optimization of process and equipment through regular monitoring. The total expenditure incurred on energy management projects for the PAT cycle VII is INR 52.4 crores.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have taken multiple initiatives during the reporting year such as use of energy efficient equipment, equipment modification, optimisation of processes, enhancing renewable electricity capacity, among other measures and to comply with PAT Cycle VII targets we are committed to increase our investment towards such initiatives.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Sabarmati

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water management is a critical aspect of any organization. As responsible corporate citizens, we ensure careful management of water for our operations while taking care of the needs of the community. Cement manufacturing in itself is not a water-intensive industry but we require fresh water for drinking and domestic purposes in our plants and in our colonies. Ground water availability depends on the local rainfall precipitation in short term as well as long term. The water availability risk may be

identified based on geographical as well as meteorological conditions. Such risks are being already assessed and mitigation plan for the same have already been prepared and available.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Shree Cement, operating in water-stressed regions, may face disruption in business due to unavailability of water for operations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

45000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Our new green field project Nawalgarh cement plant is one of the sites under water stress areas. The cement plant operations may be impacted due to non-availability of water and may result in a production loss. A anticipated daily production loss is equivalent to approx. INR 4.67 crore in revenue.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

145900000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total costs include setting up infrastructure to obtain municipal STP treated water from municipality to plant and to make it suitable for use. Total investment for the same stood at INR 14.59 crores. In FY 23-24, we also incurred approximately INR 13 lakhs in payments to the municipal corporation for the supply of treated water from the STP.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to ensure constant availability of water for Nawalgarh plant operations, we have entered into an agreement with Nawalgarh municipality to obtain and use municipal STP treated water. We have laid down the necessary infrastructure for obtaining such treated water from municipality and further treat it at our location to make it suitable for use within operations.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

4 grinding unit locations of Shree Cement within the water stress locations namely Bulandshahar (UP), Khushkhera (Rajasthan), Panipat (Haryana) and Jobner (Rajasthan) out of the 15 manufacturing locations across India fall under Ganges- Brahmaputra river basin as per WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool. As groundwater from aquifers is a shared resource, the risk of water availability within the aquifers due to activities outside our boundary may affect a sizable portion of our business if alternate plans are not in place. It may force us to find an alternative source of fresh water for our domestic and drinking purpose in our plant and colony. To combat this risk, we are increasing water harvesting capacities in and around our plant boundaries, optimizing our processes to reduce freshwater consumption and recycling the wastewater generated, and using it in greenbelt development and other activities. We have started obtaining municipal STP treated water for use within our

industrial operations at few of our manufacturing facilities, to substitute water from natural sources. We are further exploring such partnerships with local municipalities for our existing as well as upcoming cement manufacturing facilities, thus contributing to minimizing our water dependency on natural sources.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:**Sabarmati

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Three of our manufacturing facilities within water stress locations i.e., Ras, Beawar and Nawalgarh integrated units from our 15 manufacturing locations across India fall under Sabarmati major basin as per WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool. As groundwater from aquifers is a shared resource, the risk of water availability within the aquifers due to activities outside our boundary may affect a sizable portion of our business if alternate plans are not in place. To combat this risk, we are increasing our water harvesting and ground water recharge capacities in and around our plant boundaries, optimizing our processes to reduce freshwater consumption and

recycling the wastewater generated, and using it in greenbelt development and plantation activities. Additionally, we have installed Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS) in all our clinker units thereby, eliminating the need for cooling waste hot gases and thus, saving water. Further, we have replaced water cooled condensers with air cooled condensers, minimizing requirement of water. We have started obtaining Municipal STP treated water for use within our industrial operations at few of our manufacturing facilities, to substitute water from natural sources. We are further exploring such partnerships with local municipalities for our existing as well as upcoming cement manufacturing facilities, thus contributing to minimizing our water dependency on natural sources.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*There were no fines or penalties accrued /paid for the current/ previous reporting years for any environmental violations.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

03/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

14.22

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

555931909

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Coal Cess: - The government of India introduced a cess on coal in the year 2010. It was like a carbon tax to be levied as excise duty on Coal. It is renamed GST compensation Cess (upon the implementation of the GST act) and a rate of 400 rs per tonne is placed. These changes effectively mean continued taxation of coal production as a source of funding for various regional development needs. Based on the total coal procured by Shree Cement in FY 2023-24, approx. INR 55.6 crore is paid by Shree Cement as a GST cess to the Government of India.
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We are continuously enhancing green electricity consumption in our operations and reduce dependence on conventional energy sources. Our green electricity sources include solar, wind and Waste Heat Recovery (WHR). Our green electricity capacity stood at 480 MW in FY 23-24, increased by around 95 MW over the previous year, demonstrating 24.6% increase from FY 2022-23. Green electricity contributed to 55.9% of our total power consumption leading to an emission avoidance of 0.94 Million Tonne CO2 in the current fiscal year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In terms of cash flows, the initial investment in low-carbon technologies could cause a short-term outflow, but savings from reduced energy expenses would generate positive cash flows in the future and contribute to profit margins. Financial performance will benefit from increased efficiency and a lower carbon footprint, potentially enhancing the company's market competitiveness and reputation.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1500000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1600000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Use of electricity from captive green electricity sources substitute equivalent electricity from grid. During FY 23-24, around 95 MW green electricity capacity (solar, wind and waste heat recovery) was added across various locations. Annualised electricity substitution of grid electricity is estimated from this 95 MW green electricity power plants. The financial effect figures were calculated as annual savings by replacing grid electricity using green electricity from these sources, duly accounting the variable cost of electricity generation.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5600000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize the opportunity includes the capital investment incurred during FY 23-24 for the 95 MW green electricity capacity procurement and installation.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Among other priorities, climate change requires an effective response through the accelerated transition to a low-carbon economy. Shree Cement is taking substantial efforts to enhance the green power capacity. Shree Cement will utilize its green electricity capacities across various locations to substitute the grid electricity and avail cost benefits. Further, Shree Cement has plans to substantially enhance its green electricity capacity in future.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Sabarmati

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Some of our manufacturing facilities are located in water stress locations. Shree Cement views water as a shared resource with the surrounding community. In addition to reducing its own fresh water consumption from external sources, Shree Cement is taking steps to capture rain water within its own boundary for use within industrial and domestic purposes. In its Ras and Beawar integrated locations, the Company is using its non-operational mine pits as water harvesting structures, diverting the rain water and using as and when required. This leads to substitution of ground water at these locations, thereby reducing the charges paid to the concerned authorities for abstraction of ground water.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Use of rain water harvested within the mine pits leads to reduced cost of ground water use. This in turn leads to reduced cost of production.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

2300000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2400000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

During FY 23-24, harvested rain water from mine pits that was utilized at Ras and Beawar accounted to 1.5 Lac KL. As per the guidelines by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), Rs. 16 per KL is deposited to the concerned authorities as ground water restoration charges. Thus, use of rain water harvested lead to a potential saving of Rs. 16 per KL.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As the rain water is harvested within existing mine pits (non-operational), there is no additional capital investment required for the same.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Mines at Ras and Beawar locations has existing mine pits (non-operational) that are currently being used for rain water harvesting. This harvested rain water is used for industrial and other purposes, as required.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Shree Cement aims to embrace the benefits of a diverse Board, which includes but are not limited to enhanced board effectiveness, a more inclusive culture, enhanced, rational and quick decision making capability, effective corporate governance and sustained commercial success of business. In view of the above, this Policy on Board Diversity has been developed to comply with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Board Diversity Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We have a comprehensive ESG framework aimed at integrating sustainable principles into our operations. At the helm of this governance structure is the Board of Directors, which provides overall strategic direction and guidance. The Board is supported by the CSR and Sustainability Committee at the Board level and ESG Committee at the executive level. The CSR and Sustainability Committee oversees all sustainability and ESG related aspects of business along with providing strategic guidance as required. The ESG Committee is headed by the Managing Director and supported by functional heads across operations. The ESG Committee shoulders the responsibility of implementing various strategic initiatives related to ESG and interalia, reviews and approves sustainability communication and disclosures as well as our ESG performance in various ratings like CDP and S&P CSA DJSI. Shree Cement's Board has the overall responsibility of guiding and steering the climate change vision, reviewing and guiding strategies, monitoring the implementation of transition plan and set up systems and procedures to conduct operations of the company in adherence to its vision. Board also oversees the major capital expenditure as part of new project approvals. To ensure compliance with laws and regulations concerning environment and climate change, CSR and Sustainability Committee along with the ESG Committee monitors and reviews

compliance requirements specified under various statutory requirement. The frequency of meeting of ESG committee is twice in a year and the minutes are recorded and presented to the board. However, ESG committee meeting can also take place if any important issue pertaining to climate change, water or energy etc. arises. The risk management committee of the board meets half-yearly to discuss enterprise level risks including climate change related risks. Through ESG committee meeting minutes, the entire Board is also informed and updated on legal frameworks related to energy, such as the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT)scheme and the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), among other KPIs. The board has guided us to take SBTi based target of Scope 1 reduction of 12.7% and Scope 2 reduction of 27.1% of carbon emission tonne per cementitious material till 2030 with a base year of 2019. ESG performance is also one of the factors considered under the Remuneration Policy, approved by the Board, to determine the remuneration of Directors, Key Management Personnel and Senior Executives. The Board of Directors are responsible for framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management framework of the Company. A Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been constituted to monitor and oversee the effective implementation of the ERM policy and reports to the Board of Directors.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We have a comprehensive ESG framework aimed at integrating sustainable principles into our operations. At the helm of this governance structure is the Board of Directors, which provides overall strategic direction and guidance. The Board is supported by the CSR and Sustainability Committee at the Board level and ESG Committee at the executive level. The CSR and Sustainability Committee oversees all sustainability and ESG related aspects of business along with providing strategic guidance as required. The ESG Committee is headed by the Managing Director and supported by functional heads across operations. The ESG Committee shoulders the responsibility of implementing various strategic initiatives related to ESG and interalia, reviews and approves sustainability communication and disclosures as well as our ESG performance in various ratings like CDP and S&P CSA DJSI. Shree Cement's Board has the overall responsibility of guiding and steering the climate change vision, reviewing and guiding strategies, monitoring the implementation of transition plan and set up systems and procedures to conduct operations of the company in adherence to its vision. Board also oversees the major capital expenditure as part of new project approvals. To ensure compliance with laws and regulations concerning environment and climate change, CSR and Sustainability Committee along with the ESG Committee monitors and reviews compliance requirements specified under various statutory requirement. The frequency of meeting of ESG committee is twice in a year and the minutes are recorded and presented to the board. However, ESG committee meeting can also take place if any important issue pertaining to climate change, water or energy etc. arises. The risk management committee of the board meets half-yearly to discuss enterprise level risks including climate change related risks. Through ESG committee meeting minutes, the entire Board is also informed and updated on legal frameworks related to energy, such as the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT)scheme and the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), among other KPIs. The board has guided us to take SBTi based target of Scope 1 reduction of 12.7% and Scope 2 reduction of 27.1% of carbon emission tonne per cementitious material till 2030 with a base year of 2019. ESG performance is also one of the factors considered under the Remuneration Policy, approved by the Board, to determine the remuneration of Directors, Key Management Personnel and Senior Executives. The Board of Directors are responsible for framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management framework of the Company. A Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been constituted to monitor and oversee the effective implementation of the ERM policy and reports to the Board of Directors.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We have a comprehensive ESG framework aimed at integrating sustainable principles into our operations. At the helm of this governance structure is the Board of Directors, which provides overall strategic direction and guidance. The Board is supported by the CSR and Sustainability Committee at the Board level and ESG Committee at the executive level. The CSR and Sustainability Committee oversees all sustainability and ESG related aspects of business along with providing strategic guidance as required. The ESG Committee is headed by the Managing Director and supported by functional heads across operations. The ESG Committee shoulders the responsibility of implementing various strategic initiatives related to ESG and interalia, reviews and approves sustainability communication and disclosures as well as our ESG performance in various ratings like CDP and S&P CSA DJSI. Shree Cement's Board has the overall responsibility of guiding and steering the climate change vision, reviewing and guiding strategies, monitoring the implementation of transition plan and set up systems and procedures to conduct

operations of the company in adherence to its vision. Board also oversees the major capital expenditure as part of new project approvals. To ensure compliance with laws and regulations concerning environment and climate change, CSR and Sustainability Committee along with the ESG Committee monitors and reviews compliance requirements specified under various statutory requirement. The frequency of meeting of ESG committee is twice in a year and the minutes are recorded and presented to the board. However, ESG committee meeting can also take place if any important issue pertaining to climate change, water or energy etc. arises. The risk management committee of the board meets half-yearly to discuss enterprise level risks including climate change related risks. Through ESG committee meeting minutes, the entire Board is also informed and updated on legal frameworks related to energy, such as the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT)scheme and the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), among other KPIs. The board has guided us to take SBTi based target of Scope 1 reduction of 12.7% and Scope 2 reduction of 27.1% of carbon emission tonne per cementitious material till 2030 with a base year of 2019. ESG performance is also one of the factors considered under the Remuneration Policy, approved by the Board, to determine the remuneration of Directors, Key Management Personnel and Senior Executives. The Board of Directors are responsible for framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management framework of the Company. A Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been constituted to monitor and oversee the effective implementation of the ERM policy and reports to the Board of Directors.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO (MD) oversees implementation of a climate transition plan and integrate climate related issues into the strategy. As a member of Board level Risk Management Committee, he guides the risk management process including assessment and management of climate related risks and opportunities. As part of his key performance initiatives his compensation is linked to ESG performance of the Company. MD is part of the CSR and Sustainability committee as well, which is a board level committee that oversees CSR as well as sustainability initiatives of the Company. By assigning responsibility to the MD and establishing appropriate committees, Shree Cement ensures that climate, water and biodiversity related issues receive the highest level of management attention, oversight, and accountability. This commitment reflects the company's recognition of the significance of climate change and its dedication to embedding climate considerations into the core business strategy.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO (MD) oversees integration of water related issues into the business strategy. As a member of Board level Risk Management Committee, he guides the risk management process including assessment and management of water related risks and opportunities. As part of his key performance initiatives his compensation is linked to ESG performance of the Company. MD is part of the CSR and Sustainability committee as well, which is a board level committee that oversees the CSR as well as sustainability initiatives of the Company. By assigning responsibility to the MD and establishing appropriate committees, Shree Cement ensures that climate, water and biodiversity related issues receive the highest level of management attention, oversight, and accountability. This commitment reflects the company's recognition of the significance of water management and its dedication to embedding such considerations into the core business strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO (MD) oversees implementation of a biodiversity management plan and integrate biodiversity related issues into the strategy. As a member of Board level Risk Management Committee, he guides the risk management process including assessment and management of biodiversity related risks and opportunities. As part of his key performance initiatives his compensation is linked to ESG performance of the Company. MD is part of the CSR and Sustainability committee as well, which is a board level committee that oversees CSR as well as sustainability initiatives of the Company. By assigning responsibility to the MD and establishing appropriate committees, Shree Cement ensures that climate, water and biodiversity related issues receive the highest level of management attention, oversight, and accountability. This commitment reflects the company's recognition of the significance of climate change and its dedication to embedding climate considerations into the core business strategy.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

As per the company's remuneration policy, the factors for deciding the remuneration of working directors, KMPs and senior executives is decided based on broad criteria like industry trend, remuneration package in other peer group companies, job contents and key performance areas, company's financial, sustainability and operational performance etc. Weightage to incentives related to ESG performance has not been defined.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

As per the company's remuneration policy, the factors for deciding the Remuneration of working directors, KMPs and senior executives is decided based on broad criteria like industry trend, remuneration package in other peer group companies, job contents and key performance areas, Company's financial, sustainability and operational performance etc. Weightage to incentives related to ESG performance has not been defined.
[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Shree Cement is committed to climate, water, and biodiversity stewardship through its Corporate Environmental Policy, outlined in its Integrated Annual Report (IR) 2023-24. This policy applies across all locations and the value chain, with each site expected to have its own environmental policy. The company reports on climate, water, and biodiversity impacts through its Integrated Report's Natural Capital section at pages 77-89. Shree Cement aims to reduce Scope 1 emissions by 12.7% and Scope 2 by 27.1% per tonne of cementitious material by 2030. As part of the RE100 initiative, it plans to use 100% renewable electricity by 2050 and has already installed 236 MW of solar and wind power plants across India. The company is more than seven times water-positive and uses treated municipal STP water for operations at few of its locations. All its manufacturing locations are zero liquid discharge, ensuring that the water ecosystems are not polluted due to its operations. In addition, Shree Cement promotes worker safety and health under its Human Rights Policy and expects the same standards from its suppliers, as per the Supplier Code of Conduct within its Sustainable Procurement Policy. These efforts highlight Shree Cement's dedication to sustainability.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Corporate Environmental Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Shree Cement is committed to climate, water, and biodiversity stewardship through its Corporate Environmental Policy, outlined in its Integrated Annual Report (IR) 2023-24. This policy applies across all locations and the value chain, with each site expected to have its own environmental policy. The company reports on climate, water, and biodiversity impacts through its Integrated Report's Natural Capital section at pages 77-89. Shree Cement aims to reduce Scope 1 emissions by 12.7% and Scope 2 by 27.1% per tonne of cementitious material by 2030. As part of the RE100 initiative, it plans to use 100% renewable electricity by 2050 and has already installed 236 MW of solar and wind power plants across India. The company is more than seven times water-positive and uses treated municipal STP water for operations at few of its locations. All its manufacturing locations are zero liquid discharge, ensuring that the water ecosystems are not polluted due to its operations. In addition, Shree Cement promotes worker safety and health under its Human Rights Policy and expects the same standards from its suppliers, as per the Supplier Code of Conduct within its Sustainable Procurement Policy. These efforts highlight Shree Cement's dedication to sustainability.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

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Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

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☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Shree Cement_Integrated Annual Report_24_combined.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

RE100: As a member of RE100, Shree Cement is committed to transition to 100% renewable electricity across its operations by 2050. This commitment underscores the company's dedication to reducing its carbon footprint by increasing the share of renewable energy in its energy mix, thereby contributing to global efforts to combat climate change.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Shree Cement - Integrated Report 2023-24.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We follow a structured approach towards public policy advocacy covering all our operations. The advocacy initiatives are overseen by the Corporate Affairs Head, who reports to the Managing Director. For function specific initiatives, relevant functional heads also participate in public advocacy forums. The Corporate Affairs Head reviews and monitors public policy engagements for trade associations. All our initiatives focus on collaborating with our stakeholders with a common goal of

maximizing value creation. Our advocacy efforts are aligned with the Paris agreement, NDCs and National goals. The Corporate Affairs Head reviews and monitors public policy engagements for trade associations. with the Paris agreement to the extent they are relevant. The reviews help us in identifying any misalignments between our climate objectives and the positions of the trade associations we engage with. Through our active associations, we advocate for low carbon products that contribute to the development of sectoral low carbon roadmap and communicate our stance related to concerned national policies on environmental issues as and when required. As a testament to our commitment to advocating for policies aligned with the Paris agreement and mitigating climate change, we have joined RE100 initiative, with a promise to shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2050. Our environmental initiatives are aligned with concerned sustainable development goals and the alignment is provided via our Integrated Annual Report 23-24
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Shree Cement engages with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for PAT scheme that is a cyclic scheme where certain notified energy-intensive units having threshold energy consumption are given Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) reduction targets over a cycle of three years. The goal of the scheme is to make India's industrial sector energy efficient, thus in- directly aids to reduce energy consumption and thus helping reduce the carbon emissions.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Minimum energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) Scheme is a policy initiative introduced by the Government of India to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in energy-intensive industries, including the cement sector. By aligning with the PAT Scheme, Shree Cement can actively contribute to the achievement of its climate transition plan. The scheme provides a framework for improving energy efficiency, reducing emissions, and incentivizing sustainable practices. Through participation, compliance, and the adoption of energy-saving measures, Shree Cement can align its operations with the objectives of the scheme and progress towards its climate goals.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Shree Cement is actively engaging with policymakers in India directly as well as through associations like Cement Manufacturer's Association (CMA) on regulations related to SDG 6, focusing on sustainable water management and sanitation. Key regulations include the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which controls water pollution, and the National Water Policy (2012), promoting efficient water use and conservation.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Water availability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Shree Cement’s engagement with policymakers on water-related regulations, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and the National Water Policy, is crucial for fulfilling its environmental commitments and transition plan. The company has implemented initiatives like an agreement with the municipality to use STP-treated water in operations, reducing freshwater dependency. Additionally, Shree Cement has set up rainwater harvesting systems and contributes to the local community by providing drinking water as part of its CSR activities. These efforts align with sustainable water use goals under SDG 6 and help track engagement success through measurable improvements in water efficiency, conservation, and community impact.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CII is a Non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led, and industry-managed organization that works to create an environment conducive to the growth of Indian Industries. CII's stand on climate change is that it is a significant manmade global environmental challenge and it will continue to influence our world for generations to come if timely action is not taken. CII through its Centres of Excellence works with clients as business enablers helping them to address Climate Change risks and identify opportunities through capacity building and advisory services. CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development provides advisory services in the field of Carbon Neutrality, GHG emission Inventory, and also training on ISO 14064. Shree Cement's blended cement products have been certified as Green Products under CII GreenPro Ecolabel. CII-Triveni Water Institute (CII-TWI), a center of excellence that addresses water-related issues through a partnership between government, industry. The institute's goals include ensuring the equitable distribution of water resources and making progress towards water security.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

3598.248373

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding provided to CII is in the form of membership fee that supports its activities to enable raising collective view point of manufacturing industries with policy makers including environmental related issues.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies: 112 Governance: 112 Public Policy Engagement: 114 Dependencies and Impacts: 32-37 Risks & Opportunities: 42-49 Strategy: 38-41 Value Chain Engagement: 105-107 Biodiversity Indicators: 89 Emissions figures: 82-83 Emissions Targets: 79 Water accounting figures: 86-87 Water pollution indicators: 86-87

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Shree Cement_Integrated Annual Report_24_combined.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Shree Cement published its third Integrated Annual Report for FY 2023-24 based on the Value Reporting Foundation's Integrated Reporting Framework. The report discloses our performance across six capitals viz. – Financial, Manufactured, Human, Natural, Intellectual, and Social and Relationship, thereby providing insights on our value creation efforts towards our stakeholders.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA 2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We adopted 2DS scenario analysis for climate-related strategy and implementation. The assumptions and area of focus for 2DS scenario analysis are listed below. Assumptions and area of focus for the scenario analysis- 1. Cement production was projected based on current and future capacity additions planned at various locations. 2. GHG emissions were projected based on production and specific emissions for the last five years. 3. It is assumed that the specific emissions would decrease at a rate equivalent to rate of decrease in specific energy consumption (SEC). 4. Difference scenario developed based on reduction in SEC varying 5-7% in every phase of PAT. 5. Only scopes 1 and 2 are considered as scope 3 may not be proportional to production. We had taken a target to reduce the emission intensity of cement production by 10% by 2020 from the base year of 2013. This has already led to an absolute reduction of 93% (at the production level of 2013). This is more than 1.23% absolute reduction per year required under 2DS scenario (minimum 49% absolute reduction over 40 years from 2010 to 2050). Now, since our last target has been achieved, in the year 2018-19, we developed a target in line with 2DS of IEA ETP, approved by Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi). We have taken the target for the year 2030 to reduce our specific net scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 12.7% and 27.1% per tonne of cementitious material produced respectively as SCL's medium target which is of 3-10 years timeframe. As a short term target of 0-3 years, we are focusing on following: 1) Increasing our share of green energy in the total energy consumption mix, 2) Increasing the share of alternative fuels within total fuels 3) Increasing production and sale of blended cement (having a lower clinker cement ratio) 4) Enhanced energy efficiency 5) Increasing optimal use of freshwater

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The 2C scenario, aligned with the Paris Agreement, helps Shree Cement identify climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience and competitiveness in a low-carbon future. It also considers water-related challenges, enabling better assessment of water management practices and promoting sustainable use, addressing both climate and water security risks for long-term operational stability.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**Availability of appropriate quality fresh water

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Shree Cement Limited continuously monitor our freshwater consumption and strive to reduce it by optimizing our processes and using recycled water in the cement manufacturing process. We considered the following parameters for scenario analysis: - 1) Availability of appropriate quality groundwater. 2)Availability of appropriate quality surface water. 3) Availability of appropriate quality rainwater. 4) Consumption by the community and nearby industries. Time Horizon - We have considered the time horizon of short to a medium term (0-10 years) and focused on how much water would be available that can be extracted and used in cement manufacturing. Assumptions: - We have considered a change in precipitation due to climate change i.e. reduction in precipitation. Also, domestic water demand for community use is assumed to increase over the time period in conjunction with the population increase.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The integration of optimal freshwater use into our scenario analysis is critical, especially in light of increasing water scarcity and the associated risks to production processes. By addressing water efficiency alongside energy consumption, we ensure a comprehensive approach to sustainability that considers both resource inputs and climate impacts. This commitment is particularly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), which aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. By incorporating optimal freshwater use into our strategy, we actively contribute to addressing water scarcity, a significant risk to our operations, while promoting responsible water management in industrial practices.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**Consumption by community and nearby industries

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Shree Cement Limited continuously monitor our freshwater consumption and strive to reduce it by optimizing our processes and using recycled water in the cement manufacturing process. We considered the following parameters for scenario analysis: - 1) Availability of appropriate quality groundwater. 2)Availability of appropriate quality surface water. 3) Availability of appropriate quality rainwater. 4) Consumption by the community and nearby industries. Time Horizon - We have considered

the time horizon of short to a medium term (0-10 years) and focused on how much water would be available that can be extracted and used in cement manufacturing. Assumptions: - We have considered a change in precipitation due to climate change i.e. reduction in precipitation. Also, domestic water demand for community use is assumed to increase over the time period in conjunction with the population increase.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The integration of optimal freshwater use into our scenario analysis is critical, especially in light of increasing water scarcity and the associated risks to production processes. By addressing water efficiency alongside energy consumption, we ensure a comprehensive approach to sustainability that considers both resource inputs and climate impacts. This commitment is particularly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), which aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. By incorporating optimal freshwater use into our strategy, we actively contribute to addressing water scarcity, a significant risk to our operations, while promoting responsible water management in industrial practices.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The 2C Scenario (2DS) analysis for Shree Cement Limited evaluates the potential impacts of climate change policies aimed at limiting global temperature rise to 2C. The analysis reveals that under this scenario, Shree Cement would need to significantly enhance its energy efficiency, increase its reliance on renewable energy, and

reduce overall carbon emissions to meet future regulatory and market expectations. It also highlights the importance of investing in low-carbon technologies and innovation to ensure long-term sustainability and competitiveness in a low-carbon economy. The analysis underscores the company's commitment to aligning its strategies with global climate goals.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Due to the limited availability of water, alternative sources of water may have to be secured for industrial use at our manufacturing locations. We undertook several initiatives such as process optimization, increasing water recycling, installing water efficient technologies, and increasing the use of harvested water in order to reduce dependence on ground water for the industrial purposes. Due to such water-related impact, the company has decided to alternatively use STP-treated water for few of our existing and upcoming manufacturing units. Towards this we have signed linkage document with nearby Nagar Palika, laid down a pipe line to obtain this STP-treated water from the Nagar Palika, and started using the sewage treated water for industrial use at few of our manufacturing locations. We have also increased our efforts of water conservation and we are continuously increasing our rainwater harvesting capacities by erecting rainwater harvesting structures in and around our plant boundary.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

We are committed to not adding any new thermal power capacities. Significant investments have been made to expand solar and wind electricity portfolio, with 236 MW solar and wind power plants installed across India. Additionally, we are adding substantial renewable energy capacities.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The emission performance is monitored internally regularly and reported annually via Annual reports and feedback gathered from the shareholders. Additionally, feedback on our climate change strategy and performance is collected from investors via emails, conference calls etc. regularly to advise our climate transition plan.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The climate transition plan relies on key assumptions such as the continued availability of renewable energy sources, technological advancements in carbon capture and low-emission processes, and supportive government policies related to such transition. It also depends on stable economic conditions to invest in green technologies and the cooperation of suppliers and stakeholders in adopting environmentally friendly practices. It is also dependant on the acceptance of the customers of a low carbon products over conventional products. These dependencies are critical for achieving long-term emission reduction goals and ensuring the success of the transition to a low-carbon future.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We have increased our green power capacity to 480 MW in FY 2023-24 and are committed not to add any new thermal power capacity. Also, we have produced 73.52% blended cement by consuming 24.41% raw material as alternate raw material, also we have consumed 10.95% fuel as alternate fuel resource. We have consumed 55.9% energy form green energy sources. These initiatives helps us avoid 8.4 million tonnes of carbon in this reporting year. During the reporting year we have obtained STP treated water from municipality of Beawar and Nawalgarh. This helped us meet 253.4 ML of our water demand. We are also harvesting rain water at our plants and for the year we have achieved water positivity of more than 7 times, with specific fresh water consumption of 65.1 liter per tonne cement production.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Shree Cement - Integrated Report 2023-24.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our climate transition plan also considers water-related challenges, enabling better assessment of water management practices and promoting sustainable use, addressing both climate and water security risks in the long-term.

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We align our goals and target with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and specific roadmap for Indian cement sector is being developed.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We align our goals and target with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and specific roadmap for Indian cement sector is being developed.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The aim of our Research and Development (R&D) at Shree Cement is to develop innovative products and technologies, and, optimize processes. This includes various studies conducted for implementation and upgradation of technology such as waste heat recovery, alternative fuel use, solar and wind etc. This results in energy efficiency, reduced CO2 emissions, and reduced cost of production. Our R&D investments stood at INR 58.78 Crores, corresponding to 0.2% of our revenue in the reporting year. As on 31st March 2023, our R&D footprint covered facilities at Beawar & Ras – Rajasthan (North Zone), Raipur-Chhattisgarh (East Zone) and Kodla-Karnataka (South Zone). All our R&D centers are powered by our world-class technology ecosystem to provide more advanced solutions in cement and concrete along with effective utilization of waste and resources to develop better products that meet quality requirements and are more sustainable. In order to address the climate change risks and leverage opportunities, we have strengthened our in-house capacity and partnered with different agencies and government institutions such as National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), IIT Delhi and others. We have also held discussions with The World Bank to act as a knowledge partner with them (including their affiliates), on projects/programs relating to sustainability and climate change. We have offered to participate in initiatives, workshops, training programs, etc. related to sustainability and also to fund research in the areas of Carbon Capture, Usage & Storage (CCUS), use of waste materials, resource conservation, power storage technology, and pollution control measures. We also offered our facilities for setting up pilot projects in these areas. We have developed capability to produce Limestone Calcined Clay Cement (LC3) from clay in mining deposits in Rajasthan at lab scale. Being a low-carbon alternative to OPC, LC3 demonstrates the huge potential to reduce CO2 emissions related to cement manufacturing. Further, an experiment was conducted in the past with an objective to determine effect of water reducing additive on the performance of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC). We used poly carboxylic ether as an additive which is known as high range water reducer, mainly used in making high strength mortar & concrete.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Changing climate and weather patterns manifest as risks to business in various forms including physical risks, transitional risks and regulatory risks etc. Climate Change related risks have potential to disrupt our operations at manufacturing locations, across supply chain etc. impacting the business continuity. This knowledge necessitated implementation of the following within our operations: • Identifying and implementing energy efficiency projects and initiatives, enhanced usage of renewable energy, waste heat recovery, biomass and AFR in our operations. • We are aiming to increase our share of % green power consumption. We are making constant efforts to improve energy efficiency across our operations by upgrading existing technology and deploying energy efficient processes. Through energy conservation initiatives during FY 23-24, our annual electrical energy savings are estimated at more than 921 Lac KWH. Our clinkerization units are equipped with waste heat recovery systems. Our green power constitutes of solar, wind and waste heat recovery. Our green power capacity has been increasing year on year with addition of around 95 MW of solar and wind power, making our cumulative capacity as 480 MW in FY 23-24. In order to reduce the impact of water consumption in water stress areas, we are utilizing municipal STP treated water at our Beawar and Nawalgarh plant locations for industrial use.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We are looking to further expand our renewable energy portfolio in order to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change risks. For FY 2023-24, we increased our green power capacity by 95 MW at various locations and in FY 2024-25 we have set a target to increase our green power by 105 MW at a capex of 629 crores. We have also invested in technologies to enhance usage of alternative fuels including municipal waste and biomass within the existing kilns as well as power plants, as applicable. Additionally, all our existing kilns are equipped with WHR for recovery of waste heat. All our upcoming plants will include WHR systems as well. Our Nawalgarh greenfield project has included a 33 MW WHR system at a cost of INR 327 crore. At our Beawar and Nawalgarh facilities, we are using STP treated water from municipality that helps us reduce our freshwater consumption. In order to utilize the treated water, pipeline has been laid from municipality to plant premises and we are obtaining the STP treated water from the municipality by paying the necessary water charges.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Blended Cement Production

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

121099300000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

73.19

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Use of blended cement reduces the consumption of natural resources like limestone and fuel, thus lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Our blended cement products are certified under the prestigious Green Pro ecolabel by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). This Green Pro certification demonstrates our commitment to sustainable practices by ensuring that our products meet rigorous environmental standards. During the reporting year, 73.52% of total cement production was contributed by blended cement while contributing to avoiding a total 7.2 million tonnes of CO2 emission. Blended cement products accounted for 73.19% of revenue within total cement sale.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

We remain committed to foster innovation and integrate latest technology in every facet of our business, aligned with the 'Build Smart' philosophy. We leverage digital tools to address the internal and external business challenges and for enhancing our operational efficiency. For us, technology is not just a tool, it is the very cornerstone to achieve our vision for exponential and sustainable growth. Our focus on product and process improvement is reflected in the R&D efforts that we undertake throughout the year. In the reporting year, we invested 58.78 Crore in research and development, 55.4% increase from previous year. We have developed

Limestone Calcined Clay Cement (LC3) from clay in mining deposits in Rajasthan at lab scale. Being a low-carbon alternative to OPC, LC3 demonstrates the huge potential to reduce CO2 emissions related to cement manufacturing. In order to address the climate change risks and leverage opportunities, we have strengthened our in-house capacity and partnered with different agencies and government institutions such as National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), IIT Delhi and others. We have also held discussions with The World Bank to act as a knowledge partner with them (including their affiliates), on projects/programs relating to sustainability and climate change. We have offered to participate in initiatives, workshops, training programs, etc. related to sustainability and also to fund research in the areas of Carbon Capture, Usage & Storage (CCUS), use of waste materials, resource conservation, power storage technology, and pollution control measures. We also offered our facilities for setting up pilot projects in these areas.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.1) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for cement production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Fuel switching

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.98

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

2

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Alternate Fuels such as hazardous wastes, refuse derived fuels and biomass waste, are utilized for replacement of coal/petcoke in cement production. Wide range of alternate fuels have been tested for their feasibility to be used as replacement of conventional fuel. Further, efforts are being made to enhance efficiency of existing systems to better utilize alternative fuels. Enhancing use of alternative fuels and biomass to replacing fossil fuels leads to lower GHG emissions and meet GHG emission reduction targets

Row 2

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Waste heat recovery

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.28

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

SCL has one of the highest WHRS power generation capacity in the world cement industry with one of the best Plant Load Factor (PLF). Through R&D, SCL aims to improve the efficiency of waste heat recovery and conversion into usable energy, thereby reducing overall energy consumption. Further, SCL is committed to equip all its upcoming kilns with WHRS. We are continuously striding towards increasing WHRS capacity thus reducing our GHG emissions.

Row 3

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.27

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

R&D investments drive technological innovation, leading to the development of more efficient, cost-effective, and scalable technology. We are continuously exploring and increasing our solar and wind power capacities, it will enhance energy resilience and adaptability to climate change impacts. By diversifying the energy mix and increasing the share of solar and wind power, there is less vulnerability to supply disruptions and price volatility associated with fossil fuels, while minimizing GHG emissions.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Low clinker cement products including Limestone Calcined Clay Cement and Portland Limestone Cement are under various stages of research and development. These low clinker cement products will help us meet customer demand while reducing our Carbon footprint due to low clinker content. This will help us meet our SBTs.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

441

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

30

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water-related CAPEX in the reporting year includes setting up the infrastructure for obtaining, treatment and use of municipal treated waste water for Nawalgarh operations, infrastructure development at other units. This has lead to an overall increase of 441% compared to FY 22-23. Considering plan to commission one integrated unit at Guntur and one grinding unit at Etah within the next year, we anticipate an additional 5% in CAPEX during FY 2024-25. OPEX has been incurred for maintenance of water infrastructure, water abstraction charges levied by CGWB & SGWB, water charges levied by municipality and water treatment charges. OPEX has increased over last year based on increased water consumption due to more production, consumption and treatment of municipal STP treated water and provision for the same. It is further expected to increase in the coming year by 5% due to increase in water consumption based on more cement production.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The price is calculated by considering the minimum cost of Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts) obtained from BEE as a part of the PAT Scheme. This internal price influences project decisions, encouraging low-carbon alternatives. Assumptions include periodic price adjustments, anticipated future carbon regulations, and gradual emission reductions through energy efficiency and renewable energy adoption.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The internal carbon price is expected to be gradually increased to align with the evolving environment and market conditions.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1530

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1530

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Product and R&D

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

98.6

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

SCL is committed to mitigate its GHG emissions, levers to achieve its GHG emission reduction targets include enhancing the green energy consumption, low carbon product development, among others. A comparison of projects considering the ICP (shadow price) helped appreciate the cost of emissions, which may come up in

future. Considering ICP, the green energy projects clearly outweighs coal based power projects and hence we have fast paced implementation of such green energy power projects. We have implemented new RE projects at multiple locations across the company for captive use with the help of the available funds. We established around 95 MW solar and wind plants at multiple locations within FY 2023-24. Green power consumption within FY 2023-24 stood at 55.9% and we plan to enhance the same in FY 2024-25. We plan to enhance the green power capacity substantially within FY 2024-25. Further, through our R&D efforts, we developed Limestone Calcined Clay Cement (LC3) from clay in mining deposits in Rajasthan at lab scale that has potential to save up to 40% of CO2 emissions when compared to OPC. [Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water-related investment

☑ Drive water efficiency

☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Navigate regulations

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Existing water tariffs

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Anticipated water tariffs

☑ Costs of transporting water

☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

At Shree Cement Ltd., internal pricing for water is determined through a systematic methodology that aligns with the guidelines provided by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) Government of India. We begin by collecting comprehensive data on water usage across our operations, including the total volume of groundwater abstracted. Our pricing takes into account various cost components, including direct costs associated with extraction—like energy costs for pumping, maintenance of borewells and construction & maintenance of rainwater harvesting/recharge structures —as well as indirect costs related to treatment and distribution. Additionally, we factor in compliance costs associated with environmental regulations and monitoring requirements.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

At Shree Cement Ltd., our internal pricing for water is differentiated based on several critical factors to accurately reflect the true value of water resources and promote responsible usage. 1. Categorization of assessment units as per groundwater status defined by relevant authorities, such as over-exploited, critical, semi-critical, safe, and saline. 2. Intended use of the abstracted water significantly influences our pricing structure. We establish different prices for various applications, such as domestic, industrial, and mining purposes. 3. The quantum of water abstraction price by the CGWB, higher volumes of withdrawal incur different pricing tiers. We also consider power consumption charges associated with water extraction, distance from the water source further impacts pricing. 4. The pricing considers the utilization of municipal sewage treatment plant (STP) water, along with findings from regular water audits.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Internal water prices are likely to increase over time due to factors such as water scarcity, climate change, population growth, and government regulations. While technological advancements may potentially lower costs, the overall trend is expected to be upward

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

1

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

28

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Internal price (shadow) on water helps us understand the financial requirements for any greenfield and brownfield project related to water consumption. Use of a shadow water price helps in differentiating water efficiency projects, identify feasible alternative water sources and thus mitigate the regulatory and reputational risks due to water consumption within our operations.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Our Sustainable Procurement Policy lays down a code of conduct that our suppliers are expected to adhere to, including compliance with various applicable environmental regulations. Non-compliance with existing regulations such as emissions is considered as substantive impact on the environment. 90.49% of our value chain partners were assessed for environmental impacts and no significant environmental risk or impact was identified.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ None

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Our Sustainable Procurement Policy lays down a code of conduct that our suppliers are expected to adhere to, including compliance with various applicable environmental regulations. Non-compliance with existing regulations such as emissions is considered as substantive impact on the environment. 90.49% of our value chain partners were assessed for environmental impacts and no significant environmental risk or impact was identified.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ None

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We expect our suppliers to adopt sustainable business practices. We ensure that the Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct is upheld by our suppliers. We classify significant suppliers as suppliers who are essential to our operations which include high volume suppliers, suppliers of critical components and non-substitutable suppliers. We annually assess our Tier I suppliers on ESG parameters. Suppliers are prioritised based on the identification of non-compliances with applicable regulatory requirements.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We expect our suppliers to adopt sustainable business practices. We ensure that the Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct is upheld by our suppliers. We classify significant suppliers as suppliers who are essential to our operations which include high volume suppliers, suppliers of critical components and non-substitutable suppliers. We annually assess our Tier I suppliers on ESG parameters. Suppliers are prioritised based on the identification of non-compliances with applicable regulatory requirements.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Suppliers are expected to comply with the principles mentioned in this Supplier Code of Conduct and assess their own performance against the points stated. In case of any violations which are found or reported, Shree Cement will provide the Supplier time and offer support in remediating the concern or challenge. Only in cases where the remediation is not done as per plan or for some reason not addressed, Shree Cement holds rights to terminate the relationship or blacklist the violating Supplier. Furthermore, in scenarios where the supplier is abiding by the Code and there is a conflict between a national law and an international standard, the national regulation will prevail while respecting the international standard to the maximum extent feasible.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Suppliers are expected to comply with the principles mentioned in this Supplier Code of Conduct and assess their own performance against the points stated. In case of any violations which are found or reported, Shree Cement will provide the Supplier time and offer support in remediating the concern or challenge. Only in cases where the remediation is not done as per plan or for some reason not addressed, Shree Cement holds rights to terminate the relationship or blacklist the violating Supplier. Furthermore, in scenarios where the supplier is abiding by the Code and there is a conflict between a national law and an international standard, the national regulation will prevail while respecting the international standard to the maximum extent feasible.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Supplier declaration

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Suppliers are expected to comply with the contractual conditions and the principles mentioned in the Supplier Code of Conduct and assess their own performance against the points stated. In case of any violations which are found or reported, Shree Cement will provide the Supplier time and offer support in remediating the concern or challenge. Only in cases where the remediation is not done as per plan or for some reason not addressed, Shree Cement holds rights to terminate the relationship or blacklist the violating Supplier. Furthermore, in scenarios where the supplier is abiding by the Code and there is a conflict between a national law and an international standard, the national regulation will prevail while respecting the international standard to the maximum extent feasible. Shree Cement is committed to create awareness and provide training to value chain partners on environmental issues including climate change

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Other, please specify **:**Supplier declaration

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Suppliers are expected to comply with the contractual conditions and the principles mentioned in the Supplier Code of Conduct and assess their own performance against the points stated. In case of any violations which are found or reported, Shree Cement will provide the Supplier time and offer support in remediating the concern or challenge. Only in cases where the remediation is not done as per plan or for some reason not addressed, Shree Cement holds rights to

terminate the relationship or blacklist the violating Supplier. Furthermore, in scenarios where the supplier is abiding by the Code and there is a conflict between a national law and an international standard, the national regulation will prevail while respecting the international standard to the maximum extent feasible. Shree Cement is committed to create awareness and provide training to value chain partners on environmental issues including water security.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Building a responsible and transparent supply chain is central to our business and sustainability ambitions. The goal of our supply chain model is to ensure uninterrupted supply of high-quality raw material along with supporting our value chain partners. At Shree Cement, supply chain management commences with supplier selection and continues through evaluations and building supplier capabilities along the journey. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy lays down the principles and values that guide our decisions on efficient supply chain management. The said policy also covers various environmental and social parameters including human rights, health and safety, business ethics etc. All our suppliers are expected to adhere to the policy while we also conduct periodic assessments to evaluate conformity of supply chain partners for the same. All our value chain partners are expected to adhere to the legal requirements, and we ensure that such requirements are also a part of their contractual obligations with us. 90.49% of our suppliers were assessed for environmental impacts in the reporting year through a desktop assessment. We did not find any significant negative environmental risks or impact of our supply chain in the reporting year.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**1) Compliance with relevant laws and regulations 2) Prevent pollution, maximize recycle, and reduce wastage, discharge and emissions. 3) Conserve natural resources by their responsible and efficient use in all your operations.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Building a responsible and transparent supply chain is central to our business and sustainability ambitions. The goal of our supply chain model is to ensure uninterrupted supply of high-quality raw material along with supporting our value chain partners. At Shree Cement, supply chain management commences with supplier selection and continues through evaluations and building supplier capabilities along the journey. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy lays down the principles and values that guide our decisions on efficient supply chain management. The said policy also covers various environmental and social parameters including human rights, health and safety, business ethics etc. All our suppliers are expected to adhere to the policy while we also conduct periodic assessments to evaluate conformity of supply chain partners for the same. All our value chain partners are expected to adhere to the legal requirements, and we ensure that such requirements are also a part of their contractual obligations with us. 90.49% of our suppliers were assessed for environmental impacts in the reporting year through a desktop assessment. We did not find any significant negative environmental risks or impact of our supply chain in the reporting year.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Proper hygienic conditions for workers (such as at labour camps).

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Customers are one of the most significant stakeholders in our company, and we constantly interact with them to manage and reduce social and reputational risks along with climate and water related risks. We interact with our customers to promote sustainable building practices, such as the use of low-carbon building materials, reducing carbon emissions over the lifespan of a project and efficient use of water resource. We provide blended cement to our customers as per demand and all our cement bags are recyclable as per the BIS standard. We are also 7 times water positive in FY 2023-24. We have also signed agreement with municipalities to supply STP treated water to reduce our dependencies on freshwater. We provide information and encourage our customers to use blended cement which leads to lower carbon emissions and is environment friendly compared to OPC via our integrated annual report, through sustainability communication via various social media as well as via our field staff. We also interact with our customers through newsletters, social media, and annual customer satisfaction surveys. Our key focus areas include customer stewardship, responsible production, prompt redressal of customer complaints, and timely and efficient service. Customer feedback, or as we call it, the voice of the customer is key to process improvements, quality enhancement, and cost optimization thus maintaining sustainability in our business practice. Further, Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. The source "Use of sold products" and "Processing of sold products" has been deemed irrelevant following an assessment and consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total Scope3 emissions for the cement sector.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our product portfolio is consciously diversified and dynamic to cater to the different needs and requirements of our customers. We strive to create a positive impact on the planet by developing products that are sustainable. Our products are a result of rigorous Research & Development (R&D) process involves innovation and focuses on quality. All our brands enjoy high recall from our customers. The revenue from repeat customers for the FY 2022-23 stood at 94%. Our portfolio consists of multiple grades and categories of cement with a special focus on blended cement categories which contributes to the circular economy. We are also committed toward water conservation, for that we harvest rain water in our rain water harvesting structures. By this effort we are 7 times water positive. We have also signed agreement with municipalities to supply STP treated water to reduce our dependencies on freshwater. In FY 2023-24, we produced 73.52% of low carbon blended cement, which is the resonating our achievement and we are committed to improve it in future. Our customer satisfaction no. stood at 86 in FY 2023-24, shows the trust enforced on our products by our customers.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Customers are one of the most significant stakeholders in our company, and we constantly interact with them to manage and reduce social and reputational risks along with climate and water related risks. We interact with our customers to promote sustainable building practices, such as the use of low-carbon building materials, reducing carbon emissions over the lifespan of a project and efficient use of water resource. We provide blended cement to our customers as per demand and all our cement bags are recyclable as per the BIS standard. We are also 7 times water positive in FY 2023-24. We have also signed agreement with municipalities to supply STP treated water to reduce our dependencies on freshwater. We provide information and encourage our customers to use blended cement which leads to lower carbon emissions and is environment friendly compared to OPC via our integrated annual report, through sustainability communication via various social media as well as via our field staff. We also interact with our customers through newsletters, social media, and annual customer satisfaction surveys. Our key focus areas include customer stewardship, responsible production, prompt redressal of customer complaints, and timely and efficient service. Customer feedback, or as we call it, the voice of the customer is key to process improvements, quality enhancement, and cost optimization thus maintaining sustainability in our business practice.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our product portfolio is consciously diversified and dynamic to cater to the different needs and requirements of our customers. We strive to create a positive impact on the planet by developing products that are sustainable. Our products are a result of rigorous Research & Development (R&D) process involves innovation and focuses on quality. All our brands enjoy high recall from our customers. The revenue from repeat customers for the FY 2022-23 stood at 94%. Our portfolio consists of multiple grades and categories of cement with a special focus on blended cement categories which contributes to the circular economy. We are also committed toward water conservation, for that we harvest rain water in our rain water harvesting structures. By this effort we are 7 times water positive. We have also signed agreement with municipalities to supply STP treated water to reduce our dependencies on freshwater. In FY 2023-24, we produced 73.52% of low carbon blended cement, which is the resonating our achievement and we are committed to improve it in future. Our customer satisfaction no. stood at 86 in FY 2023-24, shows the trust enforced on our products by our customers.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Shree Cement Ltd chose to consolidate and report its environmental performance including climate change, water, plastics and biodiversity, on a standalone basis, i.e. for all manufacturing locations under Shree Cement Limited and excluding its subsidiaries. This approach is chosen in order to be consistent with Shree Cement Limited's ESG details reported through Annual Integrated Reporting requirements, based on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Shree Cement Ltd chose to consolidate and report its environmental performance including climate change, water, plastics and biodiversity, on a standalone basis, i.e. for all manufacturing locations under Shree Cement Limited and excluding its subsidiaries. This approach is chosen in order to be consistent with Shree Cement Limited's ESG details reported through Annual Integrated Reporting requirements, based on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Shree Cement Ltd chose to consolidate and report its environmental performance including climate change, water, plastics and biodiversity, on a standalone basis, i.e. for all manufacturing locations under Shree Cement Limited and excluding its subsidiaries. This approach is chosen in order to be consistent with Shree Cement Limited's ESG details reported through Annual Integrated Reporting requirements, based on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Shree Cement Ltd chose to consolidate and report its environmental performance including climate change, water, plastics and biodiversity, on a standalone basis, i.e. for all manufacturing locations under Shree Cement Limited and excluding its subsidiaries. This approach is chosen in order to be consistent with Shree Cement Limited's ESG details reported through Annual Integrated Reporting requirements, based on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Shree Cement follows location based emission factors derived by CEA (Central Electricity Authority).*

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15426305

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have approved science based targets and starting in 2019, target year 2030.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190726.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have approved science based targets and starting in 2019, target year 2030.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150612.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For category 9 "Downstream transportation and distribution", emissions due to transportation of finished product from the plant are considered. For the road transportation, emissions were derived basis fuel consumption. Emissions from rail transportation were calculated basis emission factors provided by India GHG program.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21945939

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The figure indicates the emission from all fossil sources including raw material emissions, fossil fuels, alternative fuels including that from onsite power generation.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

369603

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure, We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to estimate and report Scope 2, market-based figure, hence reported 0
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Major raw material for cement manufacturing is limestone, which is extracted from captive limestone mines, emissions due to which are considered within Scope 1 emissions. Further, in the current year, we replaced 11.39 million tonnes of raw materials with alternative raw materials i.e. by-products and waste from other industries, such as fly ash, GBFS slag, chemical gypsum among others. Being alternative/waste material, there is no emission attributed to these material. However, emissions due to transportation of any raw material has been reported within Category 4- Upstream Transportation and Distribution. Emissions due to cement activities account for almost 90% of total emissions. Based on this, we concluded that this Scope 3 emission category is not significant to be reported.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods are long term items purchased by the company and hence emissions per year are insignificant compared to other GHG emissions. As per guidance from WBCSD for Scope 3 emissions reporting for the cement sector, this category is not relevant for us to report.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23223

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions due to transportation of fuel has been reported under this category. This include emissions due to road as well as rail transport. IPCC emission factor for road transport fuel consumed along-with railway emission factor within research paper available athttps://www.irfca.org/docs/Indian_railways_carbon_emissions.pdf have been used to calculate the emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

98474

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the calculation of category 4 "Upstream transportation and distribution", we have considered the distance of total raw material transported by vehicles, which were not under the ownership of the company, and the distance of total raw material transported by the rail. IPCC emission factor for road transport fuel consumed along-with railway emission factor within research paper available athttps://www.irfca.org/docs/Indian_railways_carbon_emissions.pdf have been used to calculate the emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The material categories of the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance issued by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative were used to assess Scope 3 emissions, indicating that the source "Waste generated in operations" is not required. The source "Waste generated in operations" has been deemed irrelevant following an examination and consideration of the share of these emissions within the total Scope 3 emissions for the cement sector.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

643

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel emissions have been assessed according to WBCSD CSI Scope 3 methodology. We have collected the data on travel done for business purposes i.e. rail travel and air travel. The computation is based on our employees' actual domestic and international travels, with an average emission factor by mode of transportation. For this calculation total distance travelled by air and rail is multiplied by their respective emission factors from India GHG program.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

573

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The distance travelled by employees to commute to the plant is collected and based on their vehicle average, fuel consumption is calculated. This fuel consumption is multiplied by the emission factor provided by IPCC to calculate the total CO2 emission from employee commute.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2947

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the category 8 "Upstream leased assets", we have collected the fuel consumption by the vehicles which are part of SCL's upstream assets and are not covered under other categories. The accumulated fuel consumption is multiplied by the emission factor provided by the IPCC to calculate the CO2 emission.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

182618

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For category 9 "Downstream transportation and distribution", we have collected the data of the vehicles that are carrying the finished product from the plant and are not under the ownership of the company. The produced cement is transported by road as well as railways, hence the fuel consumed in the transportation of finished goods quantity is multiplied by the respective emission factors to calculate the CO2 emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. The source "Processing of sold products" has been deemed irrelevant following an assessment and consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total Scope 3 emissions for the cement sector.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSDCement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and ReportingGuidance. The source "Use of sold products" has been deemed irrelevant following an as- sessment and consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total Scope3 emissions for the cement sector.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Scope 3 emissions assessment was carried out in accordance with the material cate- gories of the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance developedby the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative. Based on the evaluation and taking intoaccount the share of these emissions in the total Scope 3 emissions for the cement in- dustry, the source "End of life treatment of sold products" was deemed not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1933

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have categorized our guest houses as our downstream leased assets and LPG used and Electricity consumption in guest houses are sources of emission in this category. We have gathered data from guest houses and multiplied them by their respected emission factors to calculate CO2 emission in this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSDCement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and ReportingGuidance. The source "Franchises" has been deemed irrelevant following an assessmentand consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total Scope 3 emis- sions for the cement sector.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSDCement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and ReportingGuidance. The source "Investments" has been deemed irrelevant following an assess- ment and consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total Scope 3emissions for the cement sector.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSDCement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and ReportingGuidance. The source "Other (upstream)" has been deemed irrelevant following an as- sessment and consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total scope3 emissions for the cement sector.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions were calculated following the material categories of the WBCSDCement Sustainability Initiative's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and ReportingGuidance. The source "Other (Downstream)" has been deemed irrelevant following an as- sessment and consideration of the percentage of these emissions within the total scope3 emissions for the cement sector.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

SGS SCL Assurance statement for CDP Climate Change.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Refer page no. 3 of Assurance statement under finding and conclusion section for the details on Scope 1 emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

SGS SCL Assurance statement for CDP Climate Change.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Refer page no. 3 of Assurance statement under finding and conclusion section for the details on Scope 2 emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

SGS SCL Assurance statement for CDP Climate Change.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Refer page no. 3 of Assurance statement under finding and conclusion section for the details on Scope 3 emissions.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167885

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY 2022-23 Green Power consumption was 1081117 MWh which has increased to 1315593 MWh in FY 2023-24. Hence change is 234476 MWh. This resulted in a saving of 167885 t CO2 (using emission factor provided by Central Electrical Authority). This comes 0.9% of FY 2022-23 S1S2 emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52932

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other emission reduction activities include energy conservation and energy efficiency measures, reduction in clinker factor, among other measures. Emissions for FY 23-24 were projected based on FY 22-23 emissions and actual cementitious material production for FY 22-23 and FY 23-24. Reduction in absolute emission is calculated based on difference in the projected emission values and actual emissions during FY 23-24. The reduction achieved due to other emission reduction activities is then calculated by removing the reduction due to renewable energy consumption increase from the overall reduction achieved during FY 22-23

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1902224

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Cementitious material production for FY 23-24 was 10.1% higher than that produced within FY 22-23, thus leading to enhanced gross absolute emissions in same proportion.
[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	195987.5	*Emission from combustion of biomass.*

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

21903315

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

16500

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

26124

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	*21945939*	*369603*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*CO2 emissions from raw materials*	*12470295*
Row 2	*CO2 emissions from Kiln fuels*	*6587808*
Row 3	*CO2 emissions from Non-kiln fuels*	*2887836*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

21945939

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

19119459

(7.19.3) Comment

Gross Scope 1 is the sum of CO2 Emissions from Raw material, Kiln Fuel, and Non-Kiln Fuel (all fossil sources, including on site power plants and Shree Mega Power). Net Scope 1 comprises of raw material, kiln and non-kiln fuels(fossil sources) excluding CO2 emissions from on-site power generation, Shree Mega Power and excluding emissions from alternative fossil fuel.
[Fixed row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*CO2 emissions due to purchased electricity (non-renewable) and grid electricity.*	*369603*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

369603

(7.21.3) Comment

We are reporting Scope 2, location-based figures. We have no operations from where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21945939

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

369603

(7.22.4) Please explain

Shree Cement Ltd chose to consolidate and report its environmental performance including climate change, water, plastics and biodiversity, on a standalone basis, i.e. for all manufacturing locations under Shree Cement Limited and excluding its subsidiaries. This approach is chosen in order to be consistent with Shree Cement Limited's ESG details reported through Annual Integrated Reporting requirements, based on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21945939

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

369603

(7.22.4) Please explain

Shree Cement Ltd chose to consolidate and report its environmental performance including climate change, water, plastics and biodiversity, on a standalone basis, i.e. for all manufacturing locations under Shree Cement Limited and excluding its subsidiaries. This approach is chosen in order to be consistent with Shree Cement Limited's ESG details reported through Annual Integrated Reporting requirements, based on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework. [Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

462700

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

27518630

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

27981330

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6195

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1038095

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1044290

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1309494

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1309494

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1778389

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28556725

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

30335114
[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*27981330*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*1044290*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:*	*29025620*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We currently cannot categorise biomass into sustainable and non-sustainable and hence all biomass consumption is reported under "other biomass".

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

462700

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

53420

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

409280

(7.30.7.8) Comment

53,420 MWh is the biomass used in captive power plant and Shree Mega Power Plant, while 4,09,280 MWh is the heat generated from biomass used in the kiln.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27030764

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7434757

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

19596007

(7.30.7.8) Comment

74,34,757 MWh is the coal used in captive power plant and Shree Mega Power Plant, while 1,95,96,007 MWh is the heat generated from coal and pet coke used in the kiln.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

258669

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

291

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

258378

(7.30.7.8) Comment

291 MWh is the diesel oil used for onsite power generation (including captive power plant and inhouse DG sets), while 2,58,378 MWh is the diesel used for onsite vehicles.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

229197

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

229197

(7.30.7.8) Comment

2,29,197 MWh is the heat generated by alternative fuel when used in the kiln.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27981330

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7488468

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

20492862

(7.30.7.8) Comment

74,88,468 MWh is the fuels used in captive power generation and Shree Mega Power Plant, while 2,04,92,862 MWh is the heat generated when used in the kiln. [Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

We cannot categorise biomass into sustainable and non-sustainable and hence all biomass consumption is reported under "other biomass".

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

433711

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

244093

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

165187

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

24431

(7.30.8.7) Comment

2,44,093 MWh is used in kiln, while 1,65,187 MWh is in furnaces and 24,431 MWh is for captive electricity generation.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

NA

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

22014716

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

19423776

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

172231

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2418709

(7.30.8.7) Comment

1,94,23,776 MWh is used in kiln, while 1,72,231 MWh is used in the furnaces and 24,18,709 MWh is the fuel consumed for captive electricity generation.

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

258669

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

258378

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

291

(7.30.8.7) Comment

2,58,378 MWh is the heat used in the furnaces and vehicles and 291 MWh is that consumed for electricity generation.

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

NA

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

229197

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

228380

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

817

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

2,28,380 MWh is the coal used in kiln, while 817 MWh is the heat generated from coal and pet coke used in the non-kiln.

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

22936293

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

19896249

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

596613

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2443431

(7.30.8.7) Comment

1,98,96,249 MWh fuel is used in kiln, while 5,96,613 MWh is used in the furnaces and other equipment, while 24,43,431 MWh is consumed for electricity generation. [Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

9842252

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4797215

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1309494

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1309494

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

20492862

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

20492862

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

409280

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

409280

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.10) Provide details on the electricity and heat your organization has generated and consumed for cement production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Electricity	*9842252*	*4797215*
Heat	*20492862*	*20492862*

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Steam	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

191026

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

656336

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

847362.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar & Non Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8261

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

We source our renewable energy from directly from the exchange as per requirement and it is not possible to know the details of renewable energy generator, hence we have reported current financial year as year of commissioning and year of generation.
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

235.85

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

315140.15

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

315140.15

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Shree Cement has a combined solar and wind power generation capacity of 235.85 MW.
[Add row]

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

Shree Cement Limited faced several challenges in sourcing renewable electricity. Some of these are presented below: Uncertainties and frequent changes in state-level regulatory policies, such as the imposition of grid reliability charges, unfavourable policies to implement captive renewable energy projects in certain states, and restrictions on capacity that only allow up to the contract demand. Additionally, restrictions have been placed to procure from an Approved List of Models and Manufacturers for commercial and industrial projects. Another significant hurdle was the restrictive power banking facilities within various states, which limited the company's ability to use excess renewable energy. Shree Cement also faced challenge on the increasing variability of hourly demand. There was a mismatch between generation and consumption patterns, which necessitated load management. However, current energy storage solutions are still in their infancy and expensive, making it difficult to balance these variations effectively. Additionally, limitations on setting up large solar energy capacities within plant premises created challenges, particularly in managing peak load demands alongside existing thermal energy assets. Further, there has also been power curtailment of wind turbines at some of the areas due to limited power flow capacity during peak wind times, leading to wastage of usable renewable electricity. Shree Cement also faced market-related challenges, such as a lack of transmission capacity for interstate trade, low liquidity in wholesale markets, and inflexible existing contractual structures, particularly long-term physical power purchase agreements (PPAs) between distribution companies (DISCOMs) and generators.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Shree Cement Limited faced several challenges in sourcing renewable electricity. Some of these are presented below: Uncertainties and frequent changes in state-level regulatory policies, such as the imposition of grid reliability charges, unfavourable policies to implement captive renewable energy projects in certain states, and restrictions on capacity that only allow up to the contract demand. Additionally, restrictions have been placed to procure from an Approved List of Models and Manufacturers for commercial and industrial projects. Another significant hurdle was the restrictive power banking facilities within various states, which limited the company's ability to use excess renewable energy. Shree Cement also faced challenge on the increasing variability of hourly demand. There was a mismatch between generation and consumption patterns, which necessitated load management. However, current energy storage solutions are still in their infancy and expensive, making it difficult to balance these variations effectively. Additionally, limitations on setting up large solar energy capacities within plant premises created challenges, particularly in managing peak load demands alongside existing thermal energy assets. Further, there has also been power curtailment of wind turbines at some of the areas due to limited power flow capacity during peak wind times, leading to wastage of usable renewable electricity. Shree Cement also faced market-related challenges, such as a lack of transmission capacity for interstate trade, low liquidity in wholesale markets, and inflexible existing contractual structures, particularly long-term physical power purchase agreements (PPAs) between distribution companies (DISCOMs) and generators.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000113939

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

22315542

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

195855300000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.21

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Renewable energy consumption has increased compared to previous reporting year. This has helped us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Further, cement production and revenue increased owing to increased market demand. However, lower blended cement production compared to OPC has lead to a significant increase in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, leading to an overall increase in specific emissions.
[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton
Clinker	*0.944*	*0.822*	*0.0159*
Cement equivalent	*0.61*	*0.532*	*0.0103*
Cementitious products	*0.622*	*0.542*	*0.0105*
Low-CO2 materials	*0.872*	*0.759*	*0.0147*

[Fixed row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target dashboard - Science Based Targets Initiative.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/09/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.584

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5840000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12.7

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5098320000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.542

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5420000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

56.63

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is net scope 1 intensity target measured per tonne of cementitious material and approved by SBTi.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

These targets help us stay ahead of potential upcoming regulations and reduce our carbon footprint. By lowering emissions intensity, we are aligning with national and global climate goals and enhancing operational efficiency, which in turn reduces long-term costs and strengthens our commitment to sustainability.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We manufacture Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) and blended cement under categories of Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC) and Composite Cement (CC). Blended cement contributes to sustainable design by making concrete stronger and durable, reducing consumption of natural resources such as limestone, lowering greenhouse gas emissions. It contributes to a circular economy by utilising wastes from power, and iron and steel plants. We are diligently working towards lowering the clinker factor by advocacy of blended cement among our customers and dealers. This in turn leads to lower scope 1 emissions by reducing requirement of clinker to produce same amount of cement. We have diversified our product portfolio to cater to the evolving needs of our wide customer base. During FY 2023-24, total blended cement production accounted for 73.5% of total cement production. Further, we are focusing on replacing fossil fuel with Alternative Fuels. We were able to increase the share of alternative fuel within total fuel consumption to 10.9% in FY 2023-24. Alternative Fuel in the kilns helped us achieve a Thermal Substitution Rate (TSR) of 2.37% of the kiln thermal energy consumption during the reporting period FY 2023-24. The green power (including waste heat recovery, solar and wind power) made up to 55.9% of our power consumption during FY 23-24 and we overachieved our target of 55% for the FY 2023-24.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target dashboard - Science Based Targets Initiative.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/09/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.007

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0070000000

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

27.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0051030000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.01

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0100000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-158.14

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is Scope 2 intensity target measured per tonne of cementitious material and approved by SBTi.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

These targets help us stay ahead of potential upcoming regulations and reduce our carbon footprint. By lowering emissions intensity, we are aligning with national and global climate goals and enhancing operational efficiency, which in turn reduces long-term costs and strengthens our commitment to sustainability.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

An increase in cement production was witnessed compared to FY 2022-23 due to enhanced production catering to increased market demand. Subsequently, share of green power within total power consumption increased to 55.89 % for FY 2023-24 compared to 51.1 % in FY 2022-23. This lead to decrease in Scope 2 emissions compared to FY 2022-23. We have already begun our journey to enhance green power (including WHR, Wind and solar) within total power consumption by enhancing our green power capacities. Our green power capacity for FY 2022-23 stood at 385.9 MW while the same for FY 2023-24 is increased to 480.34 MW. We have planned adding substantial green power capacity across our locations within FY 2024-25.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/11/2024

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

167918.625

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

7.94

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2051

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

12.76

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.24

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target will enable achieving zero Scope 2 emissions by 2050.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Shree Cement Limited is a prominent player in the cement industry, headquartered in Kolkata, India. It has a manufacturing capacity of 60.4 MTPA and a power generation capacity of 1014.85 MW globally as on 30th April 2024. Shree Cement has integrated units at 6 locations and grinding units at 11 locations across India as well as an integrated unit in UAE. Shree Cement joins RE100 and commits to sourcing 100% renewable electricity for all its operations globally by 2050. The baseline and current year data excludes our subsidiaries. We are in process to obtain these details and report in subsequent cycles.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To achieve 100% electricity consumption within our operations using renewable electricity.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are on track to achieve 100% renewable electricity consumption within our operations till 2050. During the reporting year, we have added more than 61 MW of solar and wind capacity taking our total renewable capacity to more than 235 MW. We are committed not to add any new thermal electricity capacity.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*28*	*2683*
Implementation commenced	*33*	*10576*
Implemented	*109*	*68446*
Not to be implemented	*1*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Use of energy efficient equipment

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

293.87

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3131000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4916000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes energy efficient equipment such as MVD, high efficiency motors, high efficiency compressors, etc.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

671.46

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5703000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2846000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of existing lighting by energy efficient lighting such as LED.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Modification of existing equipment

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7135.56

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

74143000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

51564000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Modification in existing equipment based on internal analysis to enhance energy effi- ciency of the equipment.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7741.7

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

58806000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4347000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Process optimization measures are taken to curb the energy losses within the process.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Use of Renewable Energy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52603.41

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

460684000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1835073000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renewable Energy is consumed to reduce Scope 1 & Scope 2 Emission in SCL operations
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To reduce specific scope 2 emissions, we set up captive solar power plants at various locations across India, which became operational in FY 2023-24, increasing our green power capacity to 480.34 MW. In FY 2023-24 green power contribution to total power consumption was 55.9%. This will help us to significantly enhance our green energy capacity, thereby reducing our GHG emissions. We have further planned and budgeted significant capacity green power projects to be implemented within FY 2024-25.
[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	*100*
Pre-calciner	*100*

[Fixed row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Clinker factor

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Blended Cements (PPC, PSC, CC)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Production of blended cement i.e., Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC) and Composite Cement (CC), reduces consumption of natural resources like limestone and contributes to circular economy through utilisation of waste from other industries (such as fly ash and slag). Blended cement form a major portion of our diverse range of product portfolio. Blended cement have lower clinker content leading to lower GHG emissions in manufacturing and hence are also defined as low-carbon product. Use of blended cement also help our customers achieve credits towards our various green building certifications such as LEED USGBC/IGBC and GRIHA. our blended cement products recently received GreenPro certificate from CII as a testament of being greener products. During the reporting year, 73.52% of total cement production was contributed by blended cement while contributing to avoiding a total 7.2 million tonnes of CO2 emission.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Emissions Avoided due to Replacement of Clinker

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Blended Cement production in place of Ordinary Portland Cement during the reporting year

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Our range of Ordinary Portland Cement

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

7200000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

To calculate the quantity of emissions avoided by production of blended cement, we calculated the clinker saved by replacing OPC with the blended cement produced. To arrive at the emission avoided, the quantity of clinker saved was multiplied by the actual CO2 emission that occurred for production of one tonne of clinker.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

73.19

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree Cement Ltd. have installed water meters at all the withdrawal points and a real time monitoring of water meter reading is done.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our plants has adopted an efficient data management system for monitoring water withdrawal, consumption, recycling and harvesting. The Water Management Cell (WMC) tracks and monitors real-time data at the inlets of water distribution networks as per the CGWA/CGWB and state ground water department/ authority. Water withdrawal, consumption, recycling, and harvesting is reported on a monthly basis and observed by the senior management and thus water footprint of the company is established. Annual water audits are also conducted by third party for our manufacturing units to understand water consumption and losses (if any) and take corrective actions as necessary to reduce water consumption appropriately. The data is collected, assured by a third party and reported in our integrated annual report.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

SCL have installed water meters at all the withdrawal points and a real time monitoring of water meter reading is done

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our plants has adopted an efficient data management system for monitoring water withdrawal, consumption, recycling and harvesting. The Water Management Cell (WMC) tracks and monitors real-time data at the inlets of water distribution networks as per the CGWA/CGWB and state ground water department/ authority. Water withdrawal (source wise), consumption, recycling, and harvesting is reported on a monthly basis and observed by the senior management and thus water footprint of the company is established. Annual water audits are also conducted by third party for our manufacturing units to understand water consumption and losses (if any) and take corrective actions as necessary to reduce water consumption appropriately. The data is collected and reported in our integrated annual report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree cement Ltd. conduct third party water quality monitoring against parameters including pH, TDS, Chloride, Hardness and others.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To ensure water quality, we regularly perform testing of key parameters like pH, total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, hardness and others on withdrawn water. Additionally, a third-party conducts comprehensive water quality monitoring, encompassing both groundwater and treated water, following relevant regulations. We submit regular reports to the authorities as mandated by these regulations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree cement regularly monitors effluent generation quantities through water meters available at the waste water generation points. However, we do not discharge any waste water outside our premises and utilize all waste water generated within our operations and other purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. SCL treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural and other purposes.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree cement regularly monitors effluent generation quantities through water meters available at the waste water generation points. However, we do not discharge any waste water outside our premises and utilize all waste water generated within our operations and other purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. SCL treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural and other purposes.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree cement regularly monitors effluent generation quantities through water meters available at the waste water generation points. However, we do not discharge any waste water outside our premises and utilize all waste water generated within our operations and other purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. SCL treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains

Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural and other purposes.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree Cement Limited conduct third party wastewater quality monitoring against parameters including pH, COD, BOD (3Days), Nitrate & other parameters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of Shree Cement plants are Zero liquid discharge and we do not discharge waste water outside plant boundary or in natural sources. Domestic waste water is recycled after proper treatment within sewage treatment plants at all our locations. To ensure water quality, we regularly measure key parameters like pH, COD, BOD (3Days), Nitrate & others. Additionally, a third-party conducts comprehensive wastewater quality monitoring following relevant regulations. We submit regular reports to the authorities as mandated by these regulations. This recycled water is further used for de-dusting, horticulture and other activities.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree Cement Limited conduct third party wastewater quality monitoring against parameters including pH, COD, BOD (3Days), Nitrate & other parameters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of Shree Cement plants are Zero liquid discharge and we do not discharge waste water outside plant boundary or in natural sources. Domestic waste water is recycled after proper treatment within sewage treatment plants at all our locations. To ensure water quality, we regularly measure key parameters like pH, COD, BOD (3Days), Nitrate & others. Additionally, a third-party conducts comprehensive wastewater quality monitoring following relevant regulations. We submit regular reports to the authorities as mandated by these regulations. This recycled water is further used for de-dusting, horticulture and other activities.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use Celsius thermometer to monitor temperature in wastewater at all of our sites. The thermometers are calibrated and regularly maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of Shree Cement plants are Zero liquid discharge and we do not discharge waste water outside plant boundary or in natural sources. Domestic waste water is recycled after proper treatment within sewage treatment plants at all our locations. To ensure water quality, we regularly measure key parameters like pH, COD, BOD (3Days), Nitrate & others. Additionally, a third-party conducts comprehensive wastewater quality monitoring following relevant regulations. We submit regular reports to the authorities as mandated by these regulations. This recycled water is further used for de-dusting, horticulture and other activities.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree Cement have installed water meters at all the consumption points and a regular monitoring of water meter reading is done

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our plants has adopted an efficient data management system for monitoring water withdrawal, consumption, recycling and harvesting. The Water Management Cell (WMC) tracks and monitors real-time data at the inlets of water distribution networks as per the CGWA/CGWB and state ground water department/authority. Water withdrawal, consumption, recycling, and harvesting is reported on a monthly basis and observed by the senior management and thus water footprint of the company is established. Annual water audits are also conducted by third party for our manufacturing units to understand water consumption and losses (if any) and take corrective actions as necessary to reduce water consumption appropriately. The data is collected, assured by a third party and reported in our integrated annual report.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree Cement Ltd. have installed water meters at all the STP/RO outlet points and a regular monitoring of water meter reading is done

(9.2.4) Please explain

Shree Cement Limited has adopted an efficient data management system for monitoring water withdrawal, consumption, recycling and harvesting. The Water Management Cell (WMC) tracks and monitors real-time data at the inlets of water distribution networks as per the CGWA/CGWB and state ground water department/ authority. Water withdrawal, consumption, recycling, and harvesting is reported on a monthly basis and observed by the senior management and thus water footprint of the company is established. Annual water audits are also conducted by third party for our manufacturing units to understand water consumption and losses (if any) and take corrective actions as necessary to reduce water consumption appropriately. The data is collected, assured by a third party and reported in our integrated annual report.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Shree Cement Ltd. provides all its employees and workers access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

(9.2.4) Please explain

SCL is committed to provide access of safe and clean drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene at our workplace. All our operations are consistent with local, national as well as international requirements such as the ILO core conventions in providing sanitary and hygienic working conditions to our employees and workers. Water auditing and testing is done regularly to meet the prescribed standards. WASH compliance is reviewed by respective core team and management periodically and guidance is issued as per the need. Continuous efforts are made by SCL to create awareness regarding hand washing by toolkits and informative signage and posters, and regular cleaning and maintenance of washroom and drinking water stations is done. Treatment facilities for all kind of liquid and solid wastes, generated

from colonies have been adopted. Necessary supervision and monitoring is being done by the housekeeping and maintenance teams to ensure adherence to WASH guidelines as per management directions.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2484.42

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water withdrawal of Shree cement Limited in FY 22-23 stands at 2113.55 megaliters/year. The specific water withdrawal (Water withdrawal in kilolitres / INR Cr. turnover) has increased by 1.05% in the reporting year compared to last year. This may be attributed to more power generation from our captive power plants and waste heat recovery units and addition a green field project i.e., Nawalgarh Cement plant. We estimate that in future despite increasing our production and increase in number of manufacturing locations we will be able to reduce our specific water withdrawal further more by using water efficient technologies and reducing wastage.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its

operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2481.36

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water consumption of Shree cement Limited in FY 22-23 stands at 2105.66 megaliters/year. The value of specific water consumption (Water consumption in kilolitres / INR Cr. turnover) has increased by 1.31% in the reporting year compared to last year. This may be attributed to more power generation from our captive power plants and waste heat recovery units and addition a green field project i.e., Nawalgarh Cement plant. Some of the Company's facilities are located in water-stress areas and as such, conserving water becomes very important. Shree Cement Limited by its commitment towards water stewardship has become more than 7

times water positive in FY 23-24 and we aspire to improve this number further. We estimate that in future despite increasing our production and increase in manufacturing location we will be able to reduce our specific fresh water consumption further more by using water efficient technologies and reducing wastage. [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1418.29

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

57.09

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Over-exploited and critical as defined by CGWA

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

At Shree Cement Ltd, areas classified as "over-exploited" or "critical" by the Central Groundwater Authority, fall under area of water stress, as provided within the national reporting guidelines - Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). We have 7 out of its 15 manufacturing plant locations in water stress areas. The total water withdrawal from water stress area in FY 22-23 stands at 1241.87 megaliters/year. Quantity of specific water consumption per tonne of cement production within water stress locations has increased by 7.8% in the reporting year compared to last year. This may be attributed to more power generation from our captive power plants and waste heat recovery units and addition a green field project i.e., Nawalgarh Cement plant. However, the specific fresh water consumption of water stress location has come down by 6.35% due to use of municipal STP treated water (253.41ML) at our Beawar and Nawalgarh locations, showing our commitment to sustainable use of water. Fresh Water (Ground water) withdrawal within these plant locations comes out to be around 40.42%. Additionally, the rainwater stored within our mines pit and rain water harvesting ponds are utilized within our plant operation. During FY 23-24, Shree Cement Ltd is more than 7 times water positive.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

392.43

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2023-24 Shree cement Ltd. withdrew a total of 392.43 megalitres of water from our mine pits and reservoirs compared to 568.1 megalitres in FY 2022-23. Total fresh water withdrawal includes surface water sources (rain water) and ground water. With our operations in Beawar and Nawalgarh located in water stress areas, Shree Cement Ltd have identified municipal STP treated water as an alternative resource and have entered into agreements with the concerned municipality for obtaining STP treated water for our processes. However, overall specific fresh water consumption has increased slightly, owing to more power generation from our captive power plants and waste heat recovery units and addition a green field project i.e., Nawalgarh Cement plant.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Shree Cement Ltd. does not have any plants near the sources of brackish water, hence brackish water is not relevant.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1838.58

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2023-24 we withdrew a total of 1838.58 megaliter of water from underground sources (bore wells and mine seepage water) compared to 1479.68 megaliter in FY 2022-23. However, overall specific fresh water consumption has increased slightly, owing to more power generation from our captive power plants and waste heat recovery units and addition a green field project i.e., Nawalgarh Cement plant.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Shree Cement Ltd. do not distinguish between renewable and non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Shree Cement Ltd. do not withdraw any produced water for our operations. Hence, this is not relevant.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

253.41

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cognizant of the importance of freshwater, we have undertaken various measures to reduce freshwater consumption in our manufacturing. With our operations in Beawar cement plant and Nawalgarh cement plant located in water stress areas, we have identified municipal STP treated water as an alternative resource. We have entered into agreements with the concerned municipality for obtaining STP treated water for our processes. During the reporting year, Municipal STP treated water helped us meet 253.4 ML of our water demand.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater generated in our plants and colonies is duly treated and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater (industrial and domestic) generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in Sewage treatment plant that includes primary, secondary, and tertiary stages. In the primary treatment phase, solids are removed through sedimentation, while secondary treatment utilizes biological-chemical physical processes such as activated sludge process, MBBR etc to break down organic matter. Finally, the tertiary treatment involves advanced methods such as disinfection and activated carbon adsorption and other methods to ensure the water meets stringent quality standards. During FY 2022-23, 210.62 megaliters were treated to tertiary level compared to 137.22 megaliters during reporting year. However, as we maintain Zero Liquid Discharge at all of our manufacturing facilities hence nil volume of water is reported under this category.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater (domestic and industrial) generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in Sewage treatment plant that includes primary, secondary, and tertiary stages. In the primary treatment phase, solids are removed through sedimentation, while secondary treatment utilizes biological, chemical-physical processes such as activated sludge process, MBBR etc to break down organic matter. Finally, the tertiary treatment involves advanced methods such as disinfection and activated carbon adsorption and other methods to ensure the water meets stringent quality standards.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater (domestic and industrial) generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in Sewage treatment plant that includes primary, secondary, and tertiary stages. In the primary treatment phase, solids are removed through sedimentation, while secondary treatment utilizes biological, chemical-physical processes such as activated sludge process, MBBR etc to break down organic matter. Finally, the tertiary treatment involves advanced methods such as disinfection and activated carbon adsorption and other methods to ensure the water meets stringent quality standards.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated (industrial and domestic) in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in Sewage treatment plant and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated (industrial and

domestic) in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in Sewage treatment plant and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated (industrial and domestic) in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in Sewage treatment plant and recycled at all locations and the recycled water is further used for horticultural, de-dusting and other purposes.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Cement manufacturing is a dry process through which no industrial waste water is being generated and discharged. However, there is generation of waste water from power plant which is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Limited treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater (domestic and industrial) generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in sewage treatment plant. Water quality of treated domestic waste water is monitored for parameters including nitrates, Sulphate, Chloride etc. on regular basis. The treated water is recycled and further used for de-dusting, horticultural purpose, botanical spaces and other activities.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

7

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

Shree Cement Ltd. has 15 manufacturing locations across 10 states in India. At Shree Cement Ltd., areas classified as “over-exploited” or “critical” by the Central Groundwater Authority, fall under area of water stress, as provided within the national reporting guidelines - Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). Shree Cement Ltd. has 7 manufacturing locations that are in water stress areas and may be exposed to water-related risk. However, by adopting best practices in the plant as well as implementation of appropriate rain water harvesting and recharging structures, the company is mitigating water related risks. Further, due to the various water conservation initiatives, it has achieved a water positivity of more than 7 times in the reporting year.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water-related issues like scarcity, availability of freshwater, or strict rules regarding its usage may affect our suppliers and customers. The value chain, however, is not expected to be considerably impacted as the company's need for raw materials, goods and services do not greatly depend on a particular supplier or region. The impact of water related risk on customer demand at any particular location could be mitigated by catering to demand from other regions.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

RAS

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:** Sabarmati

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.270356

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.193372

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

771.66

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

48.55

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

723.11

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

768.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ras is the biggest facility of Shree Cement Ltd in terms of manufacturing capacity which is situated in Rajasthan state of India having cording of Lat:- 26.270356 & Long:- 74.193372. At Shree Cement, areas classified as "over-exploited" or "critical" by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress. RAS falls under this category. The fresh water sources include rainwater harvested in our mine pits (Harvested Rain water) and ground water. For FY 2023-24, total water withdrawal stood at 771.66 mega litres while water consumption is 768.60 mega litres, which is almost same compare to previous year water consumption per tonne of cement production.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Beawar

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:** sabarmati

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.082611

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.193372

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

478.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

101.43

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

170.84

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

205.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

478.18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Beawar is the oldest facility of Shree Cement Ltd which is situated in Rajasthan state of India having cording of Lat:- 26.082611 & Long:- 74.379700. At Shree Cement Ltd, areas classified as "overexploited" or "critical" by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress and Beawar falls under this category. The fresh water sources include rainwater harvested in our mine pits and ground water. To mitigate the risk Shree Cement Ltd have identified Third party water (municipal STP treated water) as an alternative resource and have entered into agreements with the concerned municipality for obtaining STP treated water for our processes. For FY 2023-24, total water withdrawal & consumption stood at 478.18 mega litres. Specific water consumption increased by around 9% compared to previous year water consumption per tonne of cement production. However, Specific fresh water consumption (water consumption per tonne of cement production) has significantly reduced by more than 25%, showing our effort towards water stewardship.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nawalgarh

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:** sabarmati

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.793461

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.335092

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

52.94

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

5.44

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

47.51

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

52.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Nawalgarh Cement plant is the newest facility of Shree Cement Ltd commissioned in Dec 2023 is situated in Rajasthan state of India having cording of Lat:- 27.793461 & Long:- 75.335092. At Shree Cement Ltd, areas classified as “overexploited” or “critical” by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress and Nawalgarh falls under this category. The fresh water sources include ground water only. The company identified third party water i.e., municipal STP treated water as an alternative resource and have entered into agreements with the concerned municipality for obtaining STP treated water for our processes. this helps reduce dependency on natural water sources.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jobner

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.931717

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.394808

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25.87

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10.76

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

15.11

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

25.87

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Jobner is the new facility of Shree Cement Ltd which is situated in Rajasthan state of India having cording of Lat:- 26.931717 & Long:- 75.394808. At Shree Cement, areas classified as "overexploited" or "critical" by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress and Jobner falls under this category. The fresh water source includes Rainwater harvested in harvesting structures and groundwater sources only, for which the necessary permission has been obtained from the competent authority.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Khushkhera

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.1217

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.778672

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

30.73

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

30.73

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

30.73

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Khushkhera is the new facility of Shree Cement Ltd which is situated in Rajasthan state of India having cording of Lat:- 28.121700 & Long:- 76.778672. At Shree Cement, areas classified as “overexploited” or “critical” by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress and Khushkhera falls under this category. 100% of fresh water withdrawal and consumption is from groundwater sources, for which the necessary permission has been obtained from the competent authority.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Panipat

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.395878

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.889986

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

39.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

39.8

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

39.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Panipat is the new facility of Shree Cement Ltd which is situated in Haryana state of India having cording of Lat:- 29.395878 & Long:- 76.889986. At Shree Cement Ltd, areas classified as "overexploited" or "critical" by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress and Panipat falls under this category. 100% of fresh water withdrawal and consumption is from groundwater sources, for which the necessary permission has been obtained from the competent authority

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bulandshahar (U.P.)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Shree Cement Ltd. treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.480961

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.658872

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

19.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

19.11

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Bulandshahar facility of Shree Cement is situated in Uttar Pradesh state of India having cording of Lat:- 28.480961 & Long:- 77.658872. At Shree Cement, areas classified as "over-exploited" or "critical" by the Central Groundwater Board, fall under area of water stress and Bulandshahr falls under this category. 100% of fresh water withdrawal and consumption is from groundwater sources, for which the necessary permission has been obtained from the competent authority.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The assurance was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI's Principles for Defining Report Content and Report Quality, by SGS India Pvt. Ltd.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

195855281144

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

78833402.22

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate that our revenue, which has increased by 16% in FY 2023-24, will continue to increase with the increased capacity, market demand of our cement product. We also anticipate that by process optimization and using the latest available technology and increasing the proportion of recycled water in our manufacturing process, we will be able to reduce or keep the fresh water withdrawal at the same/reduced levels. Hence, total water withdrawal efficiency is bound to increase in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Cement

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

65.1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Cement Production

(9.12.5) Comment

All our manufacturing locations are Zero Liquid Discharge. We recycle and reuse 100% of wastewater generated from our operations. Our specific freshwater consumption stands at 65.1 L per tonne of cement production and 64.8 L per tonne of cement production during the reporting year as compared to previous year respectively.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Cement and its substances are not classified as hazardous by regulatory authority.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Dry cement manufacturing process

(9.14.4) Please explain

At Shree Cement Ltd., we have adopted a dry manufacturing process at all our manufacturing locations, which uses considerably very low water compared to production through wet manufacturing processes. Hence we qualify all our cement products as low water impact products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

14

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

15

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

15

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For the baseline year, FY 22-23, our target coverage included ten grinding unit locations and four integrated plant locations across our business activities in India. In the reporting year, FY 23-24, we expanded this coverage with the addition of the new greenfield project, the Nawalgarh Cement Plant in Rajasthan. This expansion increased our coverage to ten grinding unit locations and five integrated plant location.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

As per our policy to reduce our impact on water resources, we have committed to adopt Zero Liquid Discharge at all our operations to prevent any pollutant emission to waterbodies. The waste water generated from power plant is 100% utilized in synthetic gypsum plant and mill spray. Shree Cement Limited treats and reuses 100% of the wastewater (industrial and domestic) generated in its operations; maintains Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all its operations. Domestic wastewater is duly treated in sewage treatment plant and recycled water is further used for de-dusting, horticultural purpose and other activities.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As per our policy to reduce our impact on water resources, Shree Cement Ltd has committed to adopt Zero liquid Discharge at all of its existing and upcoming plants and will maintain 100% ZLD.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in investment related to reducing water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2233100000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2703900000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

121

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Coverage pertaining to our business activities across India.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In current FY 23-24 Shree cement limited is meeting its 55.9% of power requirement through green power (WHR, Wind and Solar). Shree cement Ltd took a target to enhance its green power capacities by 83 MW by the end of year FY 23-24 with a capex of approximately 553 Crores. This included 50 MW of solar and wind capacities. SCL have overachieved its FY 23-24 target and achieved approximately 95 MW at an expense of approximately INR 600 crores, including 61.77 MW of solar and wind. Considering 2.5 m3/MWh as the specific water consumption of thermal power plants as per applicable guidelines by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, the renewable power generated through the 61.77 MW wind and solar plants in FY 23-24 will lead to saving in annual water withdrawal up to 151.55 Mega Liters from thermal power production.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Shree Cement Ltd has planned to further enhance its green energy capacity substantially within FY 24-25.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify **:**Ensuring hygienic living conditions in all labour camps.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

14

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

15

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

15

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For the baseline year, FY 22-23, our target coverage included ten grinding unit locations and four integrated plant locations across our business activities in India. In the reporting year, FY 23-24, we expanded this coverage with the addition of the new greenfield project, the Nawalgarh Cement Plant in Rajasthan. This expansion increased our coverage to ten grinding unit locations and five integrated plant locations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

To achieve and maintain 100% hygienic living conditions in our labour camps under, Shree Cement Ltd included stringent hygiene conditions in all contracts with our suppliers. By embedding these requirements into contractual agreements, we ensured that compliance was a non-negotiable aspect of our supplier relationships. This contractual mandate created a clear, enforceable standard for all suppliers to follow, which significantly contributed to the consistent achievement and maintenance of hygienic living conditions. Additionally, we supported this approach with regular monitoring and audits to verify adherence, thereby reinforcing the importance of these hygiene standards and promptly addressing any non-compliance issues.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Shree Cement Ltd not only achieved but also sustained 100% hygienic living conditions in all our labour camps. This approach has established a robust framework for maintaining these standards and ensures ongoing compliance across our operations.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify **:**Total Energy Consumption (MWh)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SGS India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as SGS India) was commissioned by Shree Cement Limited (the 'Company') to conduct an independent assurance of its annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory (the 'Inventory') pertaining to the reporting period i.e. 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. The Company has developed its GHG inventory in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and its Energy Consumption based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standards – GRI 302: Energy 2016. SGS India's responsibility, as agreed with the Management of the Company, is to provide an independent assurance in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information). This assurance engagement was conducted at a "Limited Level".

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

SGS SCL Assurance statement for CDP Climate Change.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SGS India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as SGS India) was commissioned by Shree Cement Limited (the 'Company') to conduct an independent assurance of its water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, and recycling indicators pertaining to the reporting period i.e. 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. The Company has reported the indicators based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standards - GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018. SGS India's responsibility, as agreed with the Management of the Company, is to provide an independent assurance in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) (Revised) (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information). This assurance engagement was conducted at a "Limited Level".

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

SGS SCL Assurance statement for CDP Water.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Managing Director

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]