

SDCCL/ENV/F-07/25-26-01

Date: 09.06.2025

ID 17132 (Cement Plant)

ID 44546 (STP)

ID 44547 (Jetty)

To,
MEMBER SECRETARY,
GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, SECTOR -10-A
GANDHINAGAR – 382 010

Sub: Submission of Environmental Statement Report (Form V) for our Cement Plant including Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS), 300 KLD STP & operation of Jetty for period of Apr 2024 - March 2025.

Ref: 1. AWH-I33734 dated 16/04/2024
2. W – 108661 dated 08/07/2020
3. AW - 108463 dated 23/06/2020

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the Environmental Statement Report (Form-V) for the period of April 2024-March 2025 for our Cement Plant including Waste Heat Recovery System, 300 KLD STP and operation of the Jetty.

Hope, the above is in order.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,
For Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited


Authorized Signatory

Encls: A/a

Cc: REGIONAL OFFICER
Gujarat Pollution Control Board
Sardar Patel Bhavan, T B Hospital Road
Jamnagar – 361 008




12/06/25
Gujarat Pollution Control Board
Head Office
Sector No.-10-A,
Gandhinagar-382010

PART – C

Pollution discharged to environment / units of output

(Parameter as specified in the consent issued)

(1)	Pollutants	Name of source	Quantity of pollutants discharged (Kg. / day)	Concentrations of pollutants in discharged (mg / Nm ³)	Percentage of Variation from prescribed standards with reasons
(a)	Water (Industrial)	Not Applicable since no wastewater is generated from the process (ZLD)			
	Pollutants	Name of source	Quantity of pollutants discharged (Kg. / day)	Concentrations of pollutants in discharged (mg / Nm ³) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage of Variation from prescribed standards with reasons
(b)	Air	Kiln & Raw mill BH	442247.1	14.55	Within Prescribed Limits
		Coal mill	37988.91	12.79	
		Cooler ESP	103183.1	13.7	
		Cement mill	87488.61	11.29	

PART – D

HAZARDOUS WASTES

(As specified under Hazardous Wasted / Management and Handling Rule 1989)

Hazardous Waste	Total quantity (Kg)		
		During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
1.From Process	1. Used Oil / Spent Oil (Cat 5.1)	6610	5720
	2. Waste residue containing oil (Cat 5.2)	6160	5600
2.From pollution control facilities	NA	NA	NA

PART – E

SOLID WASTES

	Total quantity (Kg)	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
a) From Process	NA	NA
b) From pollution control facilities	NA	NA
c) (1) Quantity recycled or re – utilized within the unit.	NA	NA
(2) Sold	NA	NA
(3) Disposed	NA	NA

PART – F

Please specify the characterization (in terms of composition and quantum) of hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both these categories of wastes.

- a) The types of hazardous waste being handled belong to category 5.1 & 5.2 only. Various AFR materials are being utilized as per the CCA order. Regularly, the monthly AFR consumption report is being submitted to GPCB.
- b) The own hazardous waste generated from the process is being re-utilized internally in the process itself.

PART – G

Impact of the pollution abatement measures taken on conservation of natural resources and on the cost of production.

1. Recycling of raw material: -

SDCCL possesses state of the art air pollution control equipment (APCE) like ESP/ Bag house/Jet pulse Filters in different sections like Raw mill, Cooler, Cement mill, coal mill etc. of the plant. The dust generated (raw material, Clinker, Cement) is recycled and used in the process. This results in the prevention of loss of material, which directly affects the cost of production.

2. Energy Conservation: -

SDCCL evaluates the performance of the equipment critically and if found inadequate either with respect to process or energy, then suitable replacements are made with energy efficient equipment. This aspect is critical for energy efficient processes which are essential for production / process management so that the entire production activities are carried out at maximum efficiency levels resulting in considerable savings in raw materials, fuel and power. In the same concept, SDCCL has installed the WHRS in the year 2012 to take care of green power. In the financial year 2024-25, green energy usage was up to 44.75 % of total power consumption. VFDs, MVDs, &SPRSs are being used in place of conventional controlling method for ID fans and FD fans applications. LEDs are being utilized for illumination purposes.

3. Control of Fugitive Emission: -

The plant is equipped with highly efficient Air Pollution Control devices such as ESP, Baghouse, Jet Pulse Filters etc. designed to control the emission (PM) levels <30 mg/Nm³ from any of the stacks installed at our plant. In addition of the above, we are successfully managing the ambient SPM levels to below the prescribed levels by way of putting up Jet Pulse Filters at each of transfer points, fully mechanized system for fly ash handling, covered conveyors, water sprinklings in raw materials & coal conveyors and paved surfaces for vehicular movement inside the plant premises. Truck mounted Industrial vacuum cleaner and road sweeping machines are used to clean the dust.

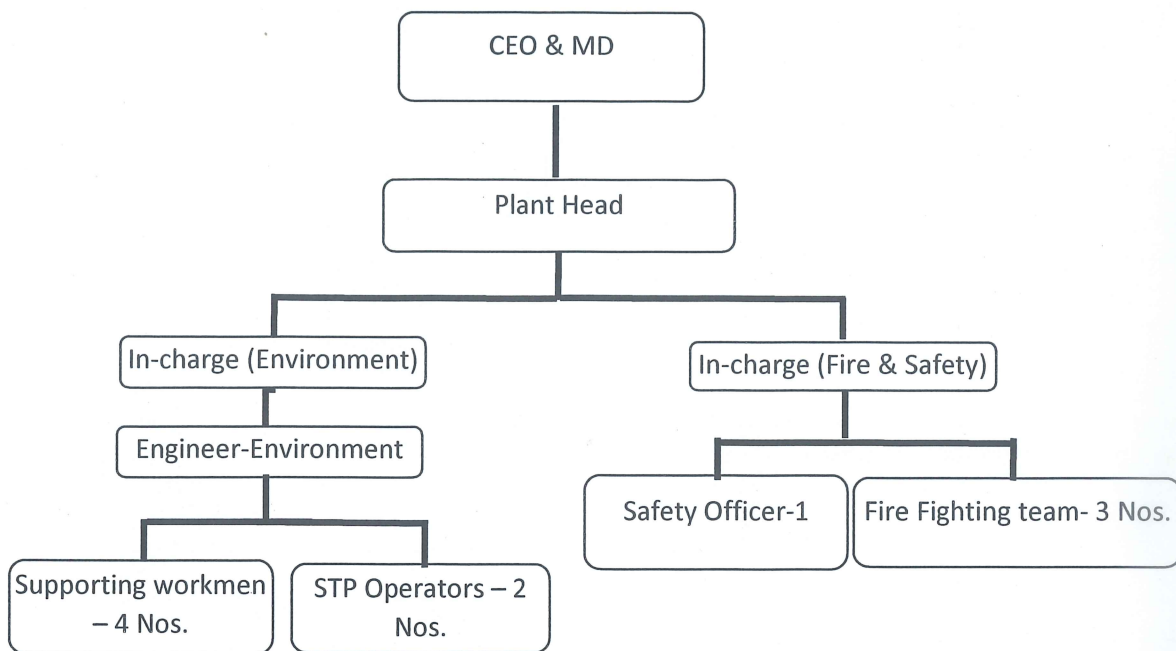
Continuous water sprinkling for dust suppression is a crucial part of our daily practices. Sprinklers have been installed on the RMH road and sprinkling system's installation is under progress inside the coal shed.

All these systems have proved to be very effective in arresting and putting back the recovered material into the production line thus preventing the precious raw material, fuel, intermediates & finished products from getting lost in the atmosphere.

4. Environmental, Health & Safety Department: -

The Environmental, Health & Safety (EH&S) of SDCCL has experts in the field of Environmental & Safety management from different disciplines. This department is also supported by sufficiently qualified staff for maintenance of pollution control equipment from the Civil, Mechanical, Automation, Electrical & Instrument Departments.

Organization Structure for Environment Management Division



5. Air, Water & Noise Monitoring:

5.1 Ambient Air Monitoring: -

Air is the major shareholder of environment and gets affected immediately by each activity. So, keeping in view of this, an air surveillance program has been designed to monitor the air quality in and around plant by fixed six numbers of ambient air quality monitoring stations including at Jetty area & nearest village Sikka area as per the GPCB guidelines. Monitoring Reports are submitted in GPCB on monthly basis.

We have installed Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) at our premises and real time data are transmitted to GPCB & CPCB servers.

5.2 Wastewater treatment & monitoring: -

We have installed a 300 m³/day capacity Sewage Treatment Plant for treatment of domestic sewage generated from the Township. The treated water is being utilized for greenbelt development and dust suppression purposes.

The average quality parameters for the year 2024-25 are tabulated below.

Sr. No.	Parameters	Treated Water (Outlet)
1	pH	7.25
2	Suspended Solids, mg/L	14.5
3	BOD, mg/L	7.5
4	FC	48.42

5.3 Noise Monitoring

Noise is one of the dimensions of pollution, which leads to degradation of the environment and poses health and communication hazards. Although noise levels are within prescribed limits, better protective equipment such as earplugs/earmuffs are being provided in specific areas. Proper lubrication of rotating equipment is done regularly. Acoustically enclosed rooms are provided for compressor house & acoustic enclosure is provided for Dg set. Noise monitoring reports are being sent to GPCB on monthly basis.,

6. Minimization of Health Hazards: -

As a result of different pollution abatement measures being adopted, the health hazards to the workers have been minimized. This has indirectly reduced the cost of production.

7. On-Line Stack Monitoring Equipments: -

In order to monitor the stack emission continuously, Opacity meters have been installed in each stack and SO₂ & NO_x analyzers have been installed in Raw Mill & Kiln Bag house stack, which are working efficiently. Real-time data is transmitted to GPCB & CPCB server. The stacks provided with on-line monitoring system are given below:

- Stack attached with Raw Mill & Kiln Bag house
- Stack attached Clinker Cooler ESP
- Stack attached with Coal Mill Bag house
- Stack attached with Cement Mill Bag house

8. Plantation/Greenbelt development:

At SDCCL, plantation is an integral part of our activities for environmental protection and balancing the ecosystem. This also helps us in providing an additional aesthetic look in and around our works, including our residential areas. We have been conducting the plantation in various areas since the installation of the plant. The survival rate is 80% considering our plant is situated in the Saurashtra region and scanty rainfall the survival rate is quite satisfactory.

9. Water Harvesting:

The plant site falls in semi-arid zone with the average rainfall of 600 mm/yr. Considering the importance of water as an essential natural resource, we are not only optimizing our process water requirements but also creating large water storage structures in our township and mines area to maximize the groundwater harvesting initiatives. We have created four nos. of water ponds in the township area to catch maximum surface runoff. Similarly, in the mines area several water collections pits have been created and are being maintained.

Achievements of Water harvesting efforts: -

The plant being nearer to sea, it is observed that the underground water table has turned brackish over the years with increase in salinity. The impact of interventions is remarkable and resulted into.

- With the water storage & recharge structures, we have been able to slightly decrease the salinity and curtail the backward flow of sea water in the fresh underground water pockets.
- This has largely contributed to help the local dwellers in the nearby community to get access to reduced level of salinity, and with our continuous efforts we are sure that this brackishness / salinity can one day be totally curtailed and the water below the earth can remain free from sea salinity.
- Moreover, the water collected in the artificial recharge structures not only helps to recharge the groundwater table of the area but is also contributing greatly to increase biodiversity of the region. The availability of water in the reservoirs helps to the proliferation of biodiversity by attracting various species, overall improving the species diversity in the region. It has been observed that the stored water body attracts many local as well migratory birds, which overall shows positive impact on biodiversity.

PART – H

Additional measures / investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution prevention.

The following investments have already made for conservation of natural resources, environmental protection and pollution abatement:-

- Migration of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) old vendor to new vendor.
- The OCEMS have already been installed at all the stacks as Raw Mill & Kiln, Cement Mill, Coal Mill & Clinker Cooler.
- SNCR: To control the NO_x the SNCR has been installed & complying with the GPCB/CPCB norms/guidelines.
- Covered storage sheds were provided for raw materials storage.
- Mobile Road Sweeping Equipment & truck mounted vacuum cleaning Equipment were procured and utilized for cleaning of dusts.
- Installation of Primary shredder, feeding equipment for Pre-processing and co-processing.

- Road infrastructure development for raw material handling area.
- Utilization of fly ash to decrease the proportion of clinker in the cement, whose production is potentially the source of CO2 release.
- Utilization of AFR (Alternative fuel & raw material) to lower the amount of fossil fuel.
- Modification of raw coal conveying system to optimize power consumption with a capital investment of Rs. 5.5 Cr.
- Modification of cement mill bag filter and material conveying circuit to optimize the process and power consumption. with a capital investment of Rs. 1.95 Cr.
- Green energy usage up to 44.75 % of total power consumption
- Replacement of the duct of CC Boiler to maximize the usage of WHRS, further leading to an increase in the contribution towards clean electricity.

PART – I

Any other particulars for improving the quality of the environment.

1. Rural Development and Socio – Economic Environment: -

The Company undertakes special initiatives and projects in the areas of eradication of poverty, women empowerment, health care (including preventive health care and sanitation), providing safe drinking water & education. The Company was the first industrial unit in the region, who started providing free drinking water and free medical amenities to all nearby villagers, particularly disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized population, whosoever residing around Company's plant and mining locations. The Company also has a well-established CSR policy which reflects the objective of economic and social development to create a positive impact.

2. Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Policy: -

The Company through its Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Policy, inter alia:

- a) Established systems to manage environmental and social impact of business activities across the value chain.
- b) Established, implemented and maintained an effective monitoring and reporting systems for continuous improvement of ESG performance.
- c) Implemented mechanisms to achieve an equitable, healthy, and safe working environment for employees
- d) Supported the local communities for an inclusive development of the society.
- e) Consulting and sought feedback from relevant stakeholders to ensure continued relevance of policy.

For Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited

Authorized Signatory

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