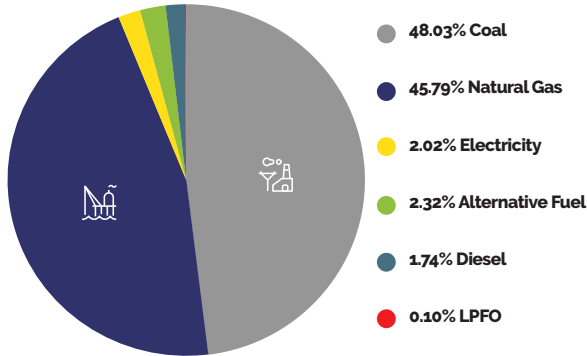


# Environmental stewardship



### Resourceful use of energy

Energy, as a key operational input in cement manufacturing, is a significant driver of greenhouse gas emissions. Energy efficiency is not only about reducing costs, but also a strategic risk management tool that strengthens resilience to economic, energy, and operational shocks. Our energy profile shows that thermal energy (coal, petcoke, alternative fuels) drives most kiln CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which informs our approach of directly cutting thermal demand to reduce combustion emissions.



As part of energy efficiency measures, environmental data from all production sites are recorded annually through the Group's sustainability performance management system. We achieved a 1.7% reduction in our energy intensity, decreasing from 784 Kcal/Kg in 2024 to 771 Kcal/Kg in 2025, reflecting improvements in kiln efficiency, optimisation of raw material blends, and enhanced process control.

### Energy summary

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Total plant energy (TJ)	101,530	100,445	96,539
Energy intensity (Kcal/Kg)	819	784	771

The building-materials sector has made substantial, measurable progress in energy efficiency over the past 30 years. In line with recent practices in reporting energy efficiency, the company utilises automated and smart digital systems and AI-driven analytics tools to track and report energy efficiency improvements in real time. DCP continues to explore opportunities to increase the use of alternative fuels and reduce dependence on fossil fuels while improving process efficiency in production.

### Optimising water use

Water is an indispensable resource utilised in the upstream value chain. Responsible water management is therefore an integral component of the Group's sustainability strategy. Water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption are monitored across production facilities to ensure responsible use and compliance with regulatory requirements.

### Water summary

Indicator (megalitres)	2023	2024	2025
Total water withdrawn	6,552	6,251	6,271
Total water consumed	5,985	5,682	5,231
Total water discharged	571	558	1,040



DCP aims to improve water-use efficiency and reduce water withdrawal across its plants. The Group has set a target to reduce water withdrawal by 20% by 2030 compared with the 2021 baseline, with particular attention given to operations located in water-stressed regions. In 2025, total water consumed across our operational locations amounted to 5,231 megalitres representing a 8% reduction from 5,681 megalitres in 2024. The decrease in water consumption in 2025 was driven by improved water-use efficiency, including increased recycling of process water, optimisation of cooling systems, and stronger monitoring of water use across plants.

In the comparison between production sites and the supply chain, a significant share of water withdrawal occurs upstream in the extraction and processing of raw materials. The total water withdrawn in our operational locations was 6,271 megalitres, representing a 0.3% increase from 6,251 megalitres in 2024. As a mitigation measure, Dangote Cement encourages responsible water management among its suppliers and business partners, particularly in water-scarce regions. The company does not discharge untreated wastewater into receiving waters. Wastewater generated from operations undergoes appropriate pretreatment and biological treatment before discharge.

In the reporting year, water discharge increased from 558 megalitres in 2024 to 1,040 megalitres, representing an 86% increase, largely due to expanded monitoring coverage and increased stormwater discharge during the reporting period.



### Managing waste efficiently

Effective waste management is essential for sustainable operations. Dangote Cement applies the waste hierarchy principle, prioritising waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery while minimising landfill disposal. As cement manufacturing is relatively efficient, with most raw materials used in production incorporated into the final product, approximately 5–10% of input materials contribute to waste generated. These may include kiln dust, clinker rejects, off-spec cement, and packaging residues. Total kiln dust emissions recorded in 2025 were 1,378 tonnes.

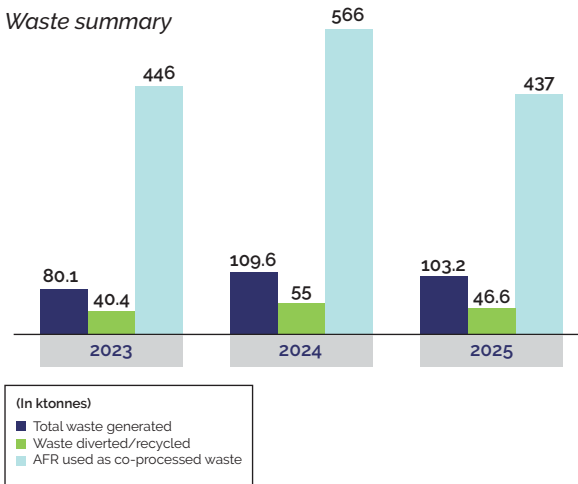
In 2025, 107,159 tonnes of packaging waste was reclaimed. In the DCP packaging take-back programme, with the underlying principles of extended producer responsibility,

producers are responsible for replacing burst bags.

The company manages these wastes through process optimisation to minimise clinker rejects, recovery and reuse of kiln dust in the production process and the reuse of cement reject materials in construction applications. The decrease in waste recycling in 2025 was mainly due to improved process efficiency and better waste minimisation practices across operations. Increased use of materials within the production cycle, such as reintroducing kiln dust and clinker rejects back into the process, reduced the volume of waste requiring recycling. As a result, less waste was generated overall, and only 3.6% of waste generated was directed to disposal.

Total waste generated during the reporting period amounted to 103,243 tonnes, with hazardous waste representing 90% of the total waste generated.

#### Waste summary



A 5.8% decrease in waste generated from 109,600 tonnes in 2024 to 103,243 tonnes in 2025, highlighted improvements in waste management practices. The waste category breakdown is provided below:

Waste Category (tonnes)	2023	2024	2025
Hazardous	70,160	99,927	92,909
Non-hazardous	9,910	9,673	10,334

Hazardous waste generated decreased from 99,927 tonnes in 2024 to 92,909 tonnes in 2025 by 7%. This reduction was primarily driven by improved operational efficiency and stronger waste management practices across plant operations. Enhanced material handling, improved waste-stream segregation, and optimised production processes reduced hazardous residue generation. Co-processing waste in cement kilns remains an important waste management strategy, allowing certain non-recyclable industrial wastes to be safely utilised as alternative fuels. Dangote Cement also complies with regulations on management of plastic such as the Hazardous, Electronic and Other Waste (Classification) Control and Management Regulations, 2016, L.I 2250, Act 917.