



Hindustan Zinc Limited

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.

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09/18/2026, 07:38 am

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ INR

(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

HZL is the first Indian metal & mining company with validated Science Based Targets (SBTi) aligned to 1.5°C, committing to 50% reduction in Scope 1 & 2, 25% in Scope 3 by 2030, and Net Zero by 2050 (base year 2020). In FY 2026, HZL is 3.32x water positive (aligned to its 5x water positive by 2030 ambition). FY26 noting a 13% reduction in freshwater use versus FY2020, compared with a 6% reduction disclosed in the previous year. HZL has built a strong ESG legacy with real impact across environment, social, and governance dimensions—from introducing low-carbon zinc (EcoZen) and signing a 530 MW RE-RTC agreement to advancing dry tailings and biodiversity restoration. On the social front, we are strengthening supply chain sustainability, workforce diversity, and community development. Udaipur STP contributing more than 30% of the total withdrawal, dry tailing plant, effluent treatment plant, water treatment plant are helping us with water recycling in the production process. With Sustainability 2.0, we are moving into a new phase that embeds accountability, perseverance, and global benchmarking through ICMM membership. Full alignment with ICMM Mining Principles and Performance Expectations will drive stronger governance, Board oversight, and integration of sustainability into every decision. Our vision is anchored on: a. Sustainability vision of Zero Harm, Zero Waste, and Zero Discharge with redesigned ESG KPIs. b. Social & Human Rights leadership with impact assessments. c. Operational excellence, including 100% conformance with GISTM and security aligned to VPSHR. d. Health & Safety focus, strengthening critical risk management and psychological safety. e. Transparency & Ethics, advancing EITI alignment and trust with stakeholders. f. Product Responsibility, pursuing Zinc Mark certification to reinforce responsible sourcing. As we progress towards becoming a 2 MTPA zinc company, Sustainability 2.0 reflects our commitment to redefine responsible mining, align with global standards, and lead with integrity. Key ESG Achievements & Recognitions

during FY 2026: Renewable energy scale-up accelerated: HZL increased renewable power integration, with currently at 892 MU (18%) of renewable power consumed and an estimated 0.83 million tCO₂e emissions reduction, compared with the previous year's early progress of renewable share increasing from 7% to 13% after receiving green power from the 530 MW RE-RTC arrangement. Pantnagar remained a leading low-carbon site: The Pantnagar Metal Plant continued to operate on 100% renewable power, reinforcing site-level decarbonisation progress and supporting emissions reduction from operations. Climate targets remain anchored in SBTi pathway: HZL continues to pursue its SBTi-aligned targets of reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50% and Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, from the FY2020 baseline, along with its Net Zero by 2050 ambition. Scope 3 emissions show positive movement: Current Scope 3 emissions have reduced to 1.47 million tCO₂e, compared with approximately 1.54 million tCO₂e reported in the previous year, indicating progress in value-chain emissions management. Low-carbon logistics expanded: HZL progressed from deployment of 180 LNG vehicles in the previous year to a broader low-carbon logistics fleet including 180 LNG vehicles and 52 EVs, with further commitments for EV and LNG truck deployment. EcoZen moved from launch to commercial traction: The previous report highlighted the launch of EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc product with less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc; in FY26 market uptake, including 2,935 tonnes of EcoZen sold and estimated downstream avoided emissions of around 14,505 tCO₂e. Water stewardship strengthened: HZL maintained its 3.32x water-positive status and improved freshwater performance, in FY26 noting a 13% reduction in freshwater use versus FY2020, compared with a 6% reduction disclosed in the previous year. Circular economy outcomes scaled up: HZL advanced waste valorisation and circularity, in FY26 noting 6.04 million tonnes of material recycled, reused or recovered, 863 kt of smelting waste gainfully utilised, and 654 kt of jarosite/jarofix repurposed, building on the previous year's jarosite, slag, fly ash and tailings utilisation initiatives. Tailings and water resilience progressed: HZL built on earlier dry tailings and paste-fill initiatives, with continued focus on dry/filtered tailings, water recovery and the development of tailings reprocessing as part of the broader climate resilience and circularity pathway. Climate risk assessment became more detailed: in FY26 the scenario analysis expands the previous year's use of tools such as WRI Aqueduct, ThinkHazard, NGFS, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and IEA scenarios. Disclosure maturity improved: In FY26 reporting is more strongly aligned with IFRS S2

[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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/31/2026

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

408440000000

(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

INE267A01025

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:

☒ No

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]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ India

(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?

Mining

☒ Lead

☒ Silver

☒ Zinc

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM)

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.83

(1.18.6) Longitude

(1.18.7) Project stage*Select from:*☒ Production**(1.18.8) Mining method***Select from:*☒ Underground**(1.18.9) Raw material(s)***Select all that apply*☒ Silver☒ Zinc☒ Lead**(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start**

1991

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM) is the world's largest underground zinc producing mine and has the richest zinc-lead deposit in India. RAM posted 4.79 Mtpa production run rate in its underground operations during the year. Its shaft hoisting capacity improved from 8,000 tpd to 10,000 tpd through debottlenecking and digitalisation initiatives, with efforts ongoing to reach 12,000 tpd. Reserve metal grades: 10.7% Zinc, 1.1% Lead, 37 g/t Silver.

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Rajpura Dariba Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100.0

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.57

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.08

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Silver

☒ Zinc

☒ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1983

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

Rajpura Dariba Mine (RDM) is one of our earliest ventures, operating underground via decline, main shaft, and auxiliary shaft. We are actively working to enhance production to 3.0 Mtpa with the current reserve of 51.3 Mnt and total R&R of 90.3 Mnt. During FY 2025-26, zinc recovery improved to 90.7% from 87.0% and lead recovery improved to 70.5% from 59.2%. Reserve metal grade- 5.3% Zinc, 1.8% Lead, 62 g/t Silver.

Row 3

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(1.18.2) Name

Sindesar Khurd Mines

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100.0

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

25.0

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.16

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Silver

☒ Zinc

☒ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2006.0

(1.18.11) Year of closure

(1.18.12) Description of project

In FY 2025-26, Sindesar Khurd Mines (SKM) reported a 3.07% decrease in ore production over the previous fiscal, forging ahead on its strategic agenda to deliver responsible growth and value creation for the Company with 61.4 MT resource and 36.8 MT reserves. It has 3.1% zinc, 1.9% lead, 92 g/t reserve metal grades. Operationalised in 2006 with an initial capacity of 0.3 Mtpa, it has been on a consistent growth path, increasing capacity to 6.0 Mtpa, making it one of the largest underground mines in India. It is a state-of-the-art mine, equipped with cutting-edge technologies and best-in-class equipment. SKM's performance excellence is driven by its multiple standalone production centres, created by the main lens and several standalone auxiliary lenses in its deposit. SKM reported ore production of 5.48 Mnt in FY2025 with steady mined metal production. It achieved a mine development of 23.6 km, besides clocking an ore treatment of 5.79 Mnt. It has 3.1% zinc, 1.9% lead, 92 g/t reserve metal grades.

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Zawar Mines

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.35

(1.18.6) Longitude

73.71

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Silver

☒ Zinc

☒ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1942

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zawar Mines (ZM) is located 40 kilometres south of Udaipur. ZM has achieved a significant milestone by surpassing the 4 Mt ore production mark. Inaugurated phase 1 of 4,000 KLD zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plant at ZM, deploying advanced technology to help in water conservation. FY2025 was a milestone year for ZM, with the highest-ever metal in concentrate (MIC) of 210 kt, up 18% YoY. It commenced mining from crown stopes at Mochia Mine, secondary stopes in Central Mochia Mine

and doubled the ore production from Zawarmala Mine in the last two years by improving paste filling and innovative stoping. These developments are expected to significantly enhance its production levels. Reserve metal grades- 2.6% Zinc, 1.2% Lead, 21 g/t Silver

Row 5

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Kayad Mines

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

26.53

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.69

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Mining only

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Silver

☒ Zinc

☒ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2013

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

The underground Kayad Mine (KM) in Ajmer, Rajasthan, delivered excellent performance in terms of both production and quality, producing 694 kt of ore with c.35 kt of metal content. The performance was driven by targeted initiatives and innovations. Reserve metal grades: 5.2% Zinc, 0.8% Lead, 13 g/t Silver.

Row 6

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(1.18.2) Name

Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS)

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.83

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.82

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Smelter

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Silver

☒ Zinc

☒ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

HZL's Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter (CLZS) becomes the largest single-location smelter globally with a capacity of 680 kt, demonstrating its prominent position in the global market. Embarking on a circular path, Hindustan Zinc has partnered with Runaya Green Tech Private Limited to establish an Integrated Minor Metals Complex (IMMC) at Chanderiya, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability and resource optimisation. The facility processes lead and zinc residues from HZL's smelters, focusing on recovering valuable metals. Additionally, anchored in the '4R' waste principles –Reduce, Recycle, Reuse, and Reclaim – the synergistic effort ensures resource efficiency by eco friendly disposal of process residue.

Row 7

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 7

(1.18.2) Name

Dariba Smelting Complex

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.94

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.13

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Smelter

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Zinc

☒ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2010

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

This complex stands out for its self-sufficiency, benefitting from nearby lead-zinc mines at Sindesar Khurd and Rajpura Dariba. With a capacity of 240,000 MT for zinc and 120,000 MT for lead, it achieved 234,000 MT of zinc and 120,000 MT of lead in the fiscal year ending March 2025. Moreover, it has 170.00 MW captive power capacity. A significant portion of the facility's power needs is met by the coal-based captive power plant in Dariba. The Dariba Smelting Complex employs Roast Leach Electro-winning technology in its hydrometallurgical zinc smelter, featuring two roasting facilities, a leaching and purification section, and a cell house. The lead

smelter employs SKS bottom blowing technology. The plant consists of SKS Furnace – bottom blowing, blast furnace, electric arc furnace & fuming furnace, and electro – refining. Furthermore, a fuming furnace is installed to produce zinc Oxide from blast furnace slag.

Row 8

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 8

(1.18.2) Name

Zinc Smelter Debari

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.6

(1.18.6) Longitude

73.83

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Smelter

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Zinc

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1968

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

Debari Smelter primarily produces High-Grade (HG) zinc while also recovering cadmium as a by-product. With a zinc production capacity of 88,000 MT per annum, it achieved 82,517 MT of zinc in the financial year ending March 2023. The smelter's journey began with an initial capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum of zinc. Over the years, it has undergone significant expansion, growing fivefold to its current production capacity. The Debari Zinc Smelter adopts Roast Leach Electro-winning Technology in its Hydro metallurgical zinc smelter, featuring two Roasting facilities, a Leaching and Purification section, Electrolysis, and Melting-Casting sections. Additionally, it generates surplus calcine, an intermediate product supplied to other Hydro metallurgical zinc smelters. During FY 2025-26, the capacity- 88,000 TPA Hydrometallurgical Zinc Smelter

Row 9

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 9

(1.18.2) Name

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

29.04

(1.18.6) Longitude

79.4

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☒ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Refinery

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Silver

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2011

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Panthagar Metal Plant with capacity of 800 TPA Silver refining stands as a testament to Hindustan Zinc's commitment to excellence in metal production. A pivotal achievement was the transition to 100% green power sourced from Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL) for our operational needs. Notably, our finished goods are now labelled environmentally friendly, marking a critical milestone in achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. The recognition of our Panthagar silver refinery by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) and inclusion in the 'London Good Delivery' list underscores the adherence to our silver refinery at Panthagar Metal Plant (PMP) to international quality standards, marked by LBMA certification of 99.99% pure silver. Operating on 100% renewable power, our silver refinery aligns seamlessly with the Company's pledge towards achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 or sooner. Panthagar Metal Plant uses 100% RE power for its consumption.

[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

Hindustan Zinc undertook a structured value chain mapping exercise to identify key upstream and downstream value chain partners and understand the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with its operations. The mapping was based on the Company's integrated business model, covering the entire value chain from exploration, mining, beneficiation, smelting, refining, logistics, and marketing through to end customers. In line with SEBI's BRSR Core requirements, the Company identified upstream suppliers and downstream customers based on their contribution to total purchases and sales by value. Value chain partners contributing 2% or more individually and collectively accounting for up to 75% of total purchases and sales were considered for assessment and disclosure. The exercise covered 33 downstream customers representing 75% of total sales, of which 18 customers individually accounted for more than 2% of sales. ESG data was available and assessed for eight customers through publicly available and third-party assured BRSR disclosures. The mapping process was supported through a Sustainable Supply Chain Programme that includes supplier ESG evaluations, risk assessments, capacity-building initiatives, due diligence, and continuous stakeholder engagement. For suppliers, the Company's assessment framework incorporates ESG screening during onboarding, risk-based evaluation considering country, sector and commodity risks, ongoing performance monitoring, and periodic audits of critical suppliers. The scope of value chain coverage includes both upstream suppliers and downstream customers across key ESG dimensions such as GHG emissions, energy use, water consumption, waste and circularity, health and safety, gender diversity, inclusive development, customer and supplier relations, and business ethics and transparency. The assessment provides a baseline for value chain ESG performance and will be progressively expanded to improve coverage, data quality, and engagement across the value chain. This value chain mapping enables Hindustan Zinc to identify priority ESG risks and opportunities beyond its direct operations, strengthen responsible sourcing practices, and enhance collaboration with value chain partners to support long-term business resilience and sustainability performance.

[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)

2

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

The climate-related risks and opportunities identified to have an immediate impact on the Company's business i.e., within 2 years, are categorized under short-term horizon. At HZL, the business risk assessment is aligned with the climate, water and nature-related risks and opportunities, hence the timeline remains the same for both. This time horizon is defined based on the requirements essential for managing dependencies and impacts on ecosystem services, habitats, biodiversity, and other relevant nature-related factors at the operational level

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Potential climate-related risks and opportunities that may impact HZL's business in the future (3-5 years) are categorized into the medium-term. This time horizon is defined based on the requirements essential for managing dependencies and impacts on ecosystem services, habitats, biodiversity, and other relevant nature-related factors at the operational level.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

Long-term business dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are typically identified through scenario analysis, and the assessment of adaptation needs. In alignment with our resilience planning and transformational change objectives, we define the long-term horizon as 6 to 20 years. This time horizon is defined based on the requirements essential for managing dependencies and impacts on ecosystem services, habitats, biodiversity, and other relevant nature-related factors at the operational level.

[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	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both dependencies and impacts	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, in all cases

[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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

- ☒ Biodiversity

(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

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(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
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ ENCORE
- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- ☒ WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Soil erosion
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Soil degradation
- ☑ Groundwater depletion

- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Threatened species in or near mining operation

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
- ☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

HZL has adopted a comprehensive four-tier DIRO process aligned with the LEAP framework to systematically identify and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This begins with sector-level screening, followed by site-level assessments across direct operations, and extends to both upstream suppliers and downstream customers. In FY 2026, HZL continued to expand coverage to include the full value chain. For upstream suppliers, Proximity and Sensitivity Analyses were conducted to assess operations near Protected or Key Biodiversity Areas, supported by the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) tool as recommended by TNFD. For direct operations, Proximity Analysis and DIRO Mapping are complemented by Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at key sites, aimed at achieving No Net Loss or Net Positive Impact through habitat restoration, species protection, and community engagement. Furthermore, for our downstream, we used WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to assess sites of our key customers for their climate change dependencies and impacts.

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:

- ☒ Annually

(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
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify ::IFRS-S2 Requirements and TCFD alignment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We conduct annual enterprise risk assessments including climate change risk assessment. HZL has identified and categorised climate-related risks and opportunities over the short, medium, and long-term concerning both physical risks (Increase in temperature, drought, flood, extreme weather, wind speed etc.) and transitions risks (risks due to change in policy, technological change, market change, reputational etc.) According to the IFRS S2 guidelines, we have identified our climate-related risks using scenario analysis. Moreover, we conducted a baseline assessment of our business units by using the ThinkHazard tool to assess potential baseline water stress, drought, riverine flood, heatwave, and seasonal variability risks. HZL, being a responsible producer has assessed the risks associated with several commodities such as lime, soda ash, cement, chemicals etc. HZL used the WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to identify climate-related impacts and dependencies of our suppliers (14) and key customer sites (30) based on Optimistic (SSP 1), Current (SSP 2) and SSP 5 (Pessimistic). Using the said filter, we were able to sort the suppliers and customers based in terms of different risk factors on overall very high-risk, high-risk, medium-risk, low-risk and very low-risk. We analysed our key customers basis the available list of sites where our products are supplied In developing our strategy, we have considered a wide range of opportunities and risks across short, medium and long term for mapping physical and transition risks. • Physical risks, we used Advanced Climate Modelling and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5. Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) are commonly used climate scenarios that combine assumptions about future socioeconomic development with associated greenhouse gas concentration pathways to test how climate-related risks may evolve over time. For this assessment, HZL considered SSP2-4.5, which represents an intermediate pathway with moderate mitigation and warming outcomes, and SSP5-8.5, which represents a higher-emissions pathway associated with more severe warming and physical climate impacts. Using both scenarios helps the Company assess physical risk exposure under both a more moderate and a more severe climate future. • Transition risks, we used IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) & Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) scenarios. Physical Risk Assessment. Furthermore, the Sustainability and ESG Committee at the board level meets at least twice per year to discuss risks and opportunities, identify new climate-related aspects in our direct operations, and upstream and downstream value chain, assess their relative significance, and create action plans to address risks and opportunities.

Row 3

(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

(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:

- ☒ Annually

(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
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Regional government databases, please specify

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Heat wave
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Heat stress
- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Temperature variability
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ✓ Increased pricing of water
- ✓ Changes to national legislation
- ✓ Limited or lack of transboundary water management
- ✓ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ✓ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ✓ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
- ✓ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

- ✓ Changing customer behavior
- ✓ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ✓ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ✓ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ✓ Impact on human health
- ✓ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ✓ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Suppliers | |
| ☒ Regulators | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We continuously monitor and assess short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long-term (10-20 years) risks to the enterprise, including climate and water-related risks. Our board-level Sustainability Committee meets twice a year along with the Audit & Risk Management Committee conducts quarterly reviews climate and water-related related risks and annually updates enterprise risk assessment in our value chain- direct operations, upstream and downstream. According to the IFRS S2 guidelines, we have identified our climate-related risks using scenario analysis. The Baseline Water Risk Analysis was conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and Aqueduct. The Internal Risk Assessment was conducted for the identified business units to identify and compare the Incoming Risk Likelihood Score

obtained from the Internal Assessment with the results from the Water Risk Monitizer tool. Basin-level value chain water risk assessments helped to quantify inherent water risks as well as local/operational assessments to quantify residual water risks. The results were a combination of basin and operation risk data to identify the highest risk facilities, and residual risk and prioritise shared water challenges. Moreover, we conducted a baseline assessment of our business units by using the ThinkHazard tool to assess potential baseline water stress, drought, riverine flood, heatwave, and seasonal variability risks. HZL, being a responsible producer has assessed the risks associated with several commodities such as lime, soda ash, cement, chemicals etc. 37 Suppliers associated with the most relevant materials that are consumed in the production processes of our industrial assets to create intermediate products were assessed. HZL used the WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to identify water-related impacts and dependencies of our suppliers and key customers sites (61) based on Optimistic (SSP 1), Current (SSP 2) and SSP 5 (Pessimistic) for 2030 & 2050. Using the said filter, we were able to sort the suppliers and customers based in terms of different risk factors on overall very high-risk, high-risk, medium-risk, low-risk and very low-risk. In developing our strategy, we have considered a wide range of opportunities and risks across two discrete time horizons 2030 and 2050 for mapping physical and transition risks. • Physical risks, we used Advanced Climate Modelling and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5. Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) are commonly used climate scenarios that combine assumptions about future socioeconomic development with associated greenhouse gas concentration pathways to test how climate-related risks may evolve over time. For this assessment, HZL considered SSP2-4.5, which represents an intermediate pathway with moderate mitigation and warming outcomes, and SSP5-8.5, which represents a higher-emissions pathway associated with more severe warming and physical climate impacts. Using both scenarios helps the Company assess physical risk exposure under both a more moderate and a more severe climate future. Furthermore, the Sustainability and ESG Committee at the board level meets at least twice per year to discuss risks and opportunities, identify new climate-related aspects in our direct operations, and upstream and downstream value chain, assess their relative significance, and create action plans to address risks and opportunities and our Audit and Risk Committee reviews every quarter.

[Add row]

(2.2.3) Provide mining-specific details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity impacts.

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☒ Threatened species

☒ Protected habitats

☒ Critical habitats

☒ Natural habitats

☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services

Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- ☒ Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species

- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Natural habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☒ Threatened species

☒ Protected habitats

☒ Critical habitats

☒ Natural habitats

☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Natural habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against

each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same

Row 5

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- ☒ Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Natural habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same

Row 6

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☒ Threatened species

☒ Protected habitats

☒ Critical habitats

☒ Natural habitats

☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated

Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same

Row 7

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 7

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilises Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management adopted from its parent company-Vedanta Ltd. to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Biodiversity Assessment and Ecosystem Services Review Following the risk screening, comprehensive studies on biodiversity and ecosystem services are conducted: Biodiversity Assessment: This study provides a qualitative and quantitative description of local flora and fauna, along with insights into trends and drivers. Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the Biodiversity Management Plan is currently under revision to incorporate these findings.

Row 8

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 8

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☒ Governmental agency requirements

☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☒ Threatened species

☒ Protected habitats

☒ Critical habitats

☒ Natural habitats

☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same

Row 9

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 9

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☒ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governmental agency requirements
- ☒ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Natural habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilizes Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against

each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the revised Biodiversity Management Plan lays out the actions for the same
[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

Interdependencies between risks and opportunities are assessed for both tangible and intangible impacts. The process begins with evaluating critical operational dependencies, which form the foundation of HZL's comprehensive risk universe. This universe consists of defined risk and opportunity categories aligned with strategic objectives, each containing specific focus areas relevant to the business context. Risks and opportunities are assessed based on both likelihood and potential impact, ensuring balanced and informed decision-making. Among the impact criteria, environmental implications are a key consideration. By integrating operational dependencies and environmental impacts, HZL embeds sustainability and long-term resilience into its risk and opportunity management framework. To strengthen this approach, HZL conducted site-specific Ecosystem Service Reviews (ESR) based on the World Resources Institute's Corporate Ecosystem Review methodology. The ESR assessed how operations depend on and impact ecosystem services within a 10 km radius of each site. These services included: - Provisioning services (e.g., food, water, raw materials) -Regulating services (e.g., climate regulation, water purification) -Cultural services (e.g., recreation, spiritual enrichment) -Supporting services (e.g., habitat provision) For example, non-availability of water (water scarcity- physical risk) can have a direct impact on power generation in our captive power plants (transitional risk), thus impacting our business operations
[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
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity
- ☒ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- ☒ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site by the company, using IBAT. IBAT is a central database of globally recognized biodiversity information that can be used to map out the locations of important biodiversity areas, protected areas, and areas categorized by IUCN as significant for species of plants or animals. IBAT uses global-level data sets that cannot always take into account the detail of local conditions at a specific site. However, in general, the IBAT information provides a good indication of where Critical Habitats are located. Using the IBAT maps, HZL can determine if a site is located in or near an area of biodiversity importance. Based on the results, we determine biodiversity risk category for our sites, which are as below: • Low Risk: The site is located outside the 15 km radius of any important biodiversity area. • Medium Risk: The site is located within the 5-15 km radius of any important biodiversity area. • High Risk: The site is located within the 5 km radius of any important biodiversity area or critical habitat. We conduct thorough biodiversity screening to identify and manage ecological risks. We have also developed site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans, collaborate with IUCN, and focus on achieving No Net Loss and Net Positive Gain. This framework includes risk assessment, mitigation, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement to promote sustainable biodiversity conservation.

(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

Spatial Map of Priority Locations.docx
[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:

☒ EBITDA

(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

We have clearly defined our risk appetite and tolerance limits to objectively evaluate our risk-taking ability, facilitating assessment and measurement of the identified risks. The risk appetite, determined by the Board, outlines the risks the Company is willing to take to pursue its business strategy. Risk tolerance puts risk appetite into practice, using quantitative metrics. The impact of any risk is assessed on a 5-point scale. A risk impact of >10% on projected EBITDA (breach of risk tolerance) corresponds to the maximum risk impact score of 'Very High' or '5'. HZL defines substantive financial or strategic impact on its business, when any of the following triggering (4 points on a scale of 5,) is observed, anything beyond the below points will be of level 5: a. Reduction of targeted EBITDA by >7.5% & <=10% b. Reduction of targeted production volume by >7.5% and <=10% c. Major pollutants released into the environment around the local area (reversible yet long-term impact) with the possibility of prosecution, litigations, financial damage and fines/penalties imposed d. Serious impairment of the ecosystem; recovery takes between 1 month and 3 months e. Category IV/V environmental incidents such as: i. Breach of ash dyke/waste disposal site without immediate impact on communities/water bodies ii. Unauthorised hazardous waste disposal on land (unlined) outside the plant boundary/to unauthorised agencies iii. Continuous emissions beyond norms but no immediate impact on the health of communities f. Material loss in brand value and perception and major loss of customer confidence g. Critical and hostile coverage by the national media which persists for a period of <3 days h. A decline in stock prices of <15% over a sustained period of 2 weeks due to negative media coverage/publicity i. Reduction of targeted IRR by > 15% and <=20% Substantial increase from budgeted costs i.e., >10 and <= 20% of Project Value j. Project delay: >9 and <= 12 Months

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(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

HZL considers any issue to be an opportunity, if it meets the following criteria: 1. Any project that results in potential savings from reduced energy consumption, lower waste disposal costs, and enhanced resource efficiency. Savings can often offset initial investments over time. 2. Increased % of EBITDA by >0% from new products or services that meet sustainability standards or from premium pricing for environmentally friendly products.).

[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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

We have a Water Policy, a Technical Standard and a Guidance Note aligned with CEO Water Mandate and IFC for water management including impacts related to water pollution. These are aligned with the IFC PS & CEO Water Mandate. We conduct internal and external audits to identify pollutants in our operations & assess their impacts through stakeholder consultations. This helps us to understand risks and implement measures to minimize them. We maintain an inventory and map

identified sources of pollution & implement standard containment protocols around identified sources of pollution. Sources of pollution: a) Point sources: chemicals & their storage area, waste disposal facilities, oil leaks or chemical leaks, maintenance facilities (where oils and chemicals are used) electrical transformers (a potential source of oils and PCBs) etc. b) Non-point sources: site drainage channels, stormwater runoff, wash water etc. Classification: i) We consider characteristics of pollution such as source, nature, toxicity, persistence & potential for bioaccumulation. This classification helps us to categorise pollutants based on their potential impacts. ii) We follow regulatory guidelines that provide limits for discharging pollutants. These guidelines help us to identify and categorise pollutants based on adverse effects on water ecosystems & human health. It is important to note that all our processing sites adhere to the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) principle, deploying effluent treatment plant and ZLD plant including 44,000 KLD internal recycling system implemented by integration of ZLD, ETP, RO, MEE, and MVR technologies.

[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:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

HZL does not discharge any effluents outside its boundary. Effluents generated in our smelting process which have Oxygen demanding pollutants, when are discharged to a water source may lead to eutrophication. This has serious implications on natural ecosystems, flora & fauna.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(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

☒ Water recycling

- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ 100% of wastewater treated
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :49% water recycling rate
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification
- ☒ Other, please specify :Commitment towards Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

HZL has established a Technical Standard and Guidance Note on wastewater management and site contamination that go beyond regulatory requirements and align with IFC Performance Standards, CEO Water Standard, and international benchmarks. We monitor and assess critical infrastructure daily to prevent leakage or spillage and have implemented robust systems such as Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) with Effluent Recovery Systems (ERS), Reverse Osmosis (RO), and MEE/MVR to ensure maximum recovery and reuse. Stormwater ponds of designed capacity are in place to capture and treat contaminated water for reuse. To avoid stormwater contamination, raw materials, products, and byproducts are stored within sheds on impervious bases, and effluent is transferred to ETPs only through pipelines. In-house water monitoring laboratories and online analyzers continuously track water and wastewater quality, enabling immediate corrective and preventive actions. Our Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water Act, 1974 mandates zero liquid discharge, meaning no trade effluent leaves our premises. Success is measured by the absence of Category IV and V environmental incidents, zero regulatory violations and fines, adherence to zero liquid discharge, and the percentage of water recycled. In FY 2025, we achieved all these targets: zero incidents, zero violations, no discharge, 49% water recycled, and 3.32x water positivity, underscoring our leadership in responsible water stewardship.

[Add row]

(2.6) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

- ☒ Mahi River

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

India's first Dry Tailing Plant was set up at the Zawar Mines in Rajasthan. The Dry Tailing technology is based on separating water from tailings slurry, which is generated in the beneficiation process. Company repurposes tailings materials and waste rock as backfill to stabilise our underground mining operations, while the remaining tailings are then placed in a specially designed tailings storage to minimise the environmental, social, and economic risks. Key benefits of the dry tailing technology include recirculation of more than 80% of the process water present in tailings, a faster rehabilitation and restoration of storage site at mine closure and ensuring re-availability of water for further use.

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas River Basin

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

3

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

To improve the monitoring and management of tailing storage facilities at our RAM and RDM operations, we constructed a water collection reservoir and installed real-time monitoring instruments, including vibrating wire piezometers and inclinometers, within the embankments. We also introduced a structured organogram for

regular reviews of TSF performance and safety. In FY2021, HZL implemented InSAR, a satellite-based monitoring technique, at 13 sites for high-precision monitoring of surface displacement. These measures significantly improve safety, environmental protection, and operational integrity at our tailing storage facilities. During the year, we commissioned a filtered tailing plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC) to save 3,500 - 4,000 KLD of water with improved recovery and recycling rates.
[Add row]

(2.6.1) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- ☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
- ☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)
- ☒ Company-specific guidelines
- ☒ Other, please specify :International Commission on Large dams (ICOLD)

(2.6.1.3) Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)

(2.6.1.4) Frequency with which evaluations are reviewed

Select from:

- ☒ At least every three years

(2.6.1.5) Please explain

HZL conducted a dam break assessment for its Tailing Storage Facilities (TSFs) 2018 -2019 (prior to the GISTM). The assessment followed international guidelines from ICOLD, CDA, and ANCOLD to determine consequence categories. These guidelines provide standards for dam safety and risk management, categorising potential dam failure consequences into levels from Low to Extreme, considering factors such as Loss of Life, Population at Risk, social environmental impact, and economic losses. As a member of the ICM, HZL is committed to the principles of the GISTM. Consequently, the TSFs will be re-assessed with updated Dam Breach Assessments in the next year, and the Classifications will be updated accordingly.

[Fixed row]

(2.6.2) Provide details for all dams classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'.

Row 1

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Rampura Agucha Mines Tailing Dam-TSF

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

25.5

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

74.44

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

GISTM - EXTREME

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10.09

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

10.09

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

In 2017, we conducted dam break modelling at the Agucha Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to assess downstream risks. The modelling provided key data on flood wave arrival times and depths, which were used to create inundation maps. The TSF was classified as 'IV (Extreme)' under ICOLD hazard ratings and 'Extreme' under ANCOLD guidelines, mainly due to the high population at risk (PAR). To mitigate these risks, we recommended constructing mitigation structures, identifying safe evacuation areas, and marking risk zones to prevent new settlements. A Secondary Containment (Diversion Structure) was built downstream to protect the PAR. Following review under GISTM, an Extreme Consequence was confirmed. However, an updated DBA is to be conducted in 2025 and the classification will be updated accordingly.

Row 2

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Rajpura Dariba Complex TSF and Dry Stacks

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

24.57

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

74.58

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

GISTM Very High

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

15

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

15

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

In FY 2020, a dam failure impact assessment was conducted for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) at Rajpura Dariba, considering overtopping and piping failure modes for various breach locations. A Consequence Category Assessment, based on both ANCOLD and CDA guidelines, determined that the TSF has a "High A" consequence category according to ANCOLD and a "Very High" consequence category according to CDA. The assessment also considered mitigation options to reduce the impact of a potential TSF breach on surrounding populations. Engineered levees, in the form of protection or diversion berms along the inundated perimeter of settlements, were identified as potential measures to lessen flood impacts. The TSF has been re-classified under GISTM as "Very High" Consequence. This will be reevaluated in 2025/2026 following a new DBA

Row 3

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Zawar TSF 1 and TSF 2

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Mahi River

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

24.2

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

73.43

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

'Extreme' dam classification according to Canadian Dam Association (CDA) guidelines.

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☒ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

7.61

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

7.61

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

In 2019, a Dam Break analysis was conducted for the Zawar Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to evaluate the potential impact of a hypothetical failure of its main dams. The study classified the current consequential risk of the structure as "Very High." Due to the significant downstream community and limited warning time, the facility would fall under the "Extreme" dam classification according to CDA guidelines. The findings from this analysis will guide the development of an Emergency Response Plan and inform future design adjustments, including the dry stacking of 12 million MT. Under GISTM, the two TSFs have been classified as Very High. However, a new DBA will be conducted in 2025/2026 and the consequences will be reviewed accordingly. Note that as the TSFs are generally operated as filtered stacks, with limited water maintained, it is expected that the classification will be revised downwards.

[Add row]

(2.6.3) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☒ Acceptable risk levels

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Acceptable risk levels

- ☒ Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels based on an evaluation of potential chemical and physical risks
- ☒ Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for third party safety in consultation with potentially affected communities, employees and relevant government bodies
- ☒ Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels across all life stages including post-closure
- ☒ Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

a. HZL has established a Tailings Management Facility Standard (TMFS) to assess and manage the impacts of Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) on human health and ecosystems, applying uniformly across all mining practices. The TMF Policy and Standard are updated every two years or as needed based on ICMM guidelines. b. TSF waste management includes (i) minimizing material storage to reduce land disturbance, (ii) ensuring storage sites are safe and well-engineered, and (iii) undertaking progressive rehabilitation. The TSF outlines a closing methodology that informs site-specific strategies, reviewed annually for compliance. c. HZL quantifies acceptable risk levels as part of the TSF framework, detailing individual Closure Plans. Quarterly and annual reports are compiled based on status, with monthly inspections conducted. These reports are submitted to HZL's board and the operating team, while site-specific procedures are reviewed annually. d. Daily inspections of all TSFs are conducted to ensure proactive management and minimize spill or flood risks. HZL's framework for managing mine deposits extends beyond closure, maintaining adherence to health, safety, and environmental (HSE) standards and prioritizing the safety of employees and communities. e. All tailings storage facilities are verified by a certified agency and are in good standing. f. We implement extensive measures for construction, operation, maintenance, and closure to mitigate tailing dam failure risks. We repurpose tailings and waste rock as backfill for underground operations, placing the remaining tailings in specially designed storage to minimize ESG risks. Filtered tailing dams are constructed in Zawar and Rajpura Dariba and under construction in Rampura Agucha.

Row 2

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Operating plan

- ☒ An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials
- ☒ An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method

- ☒ An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam.
- ☒ An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework
- ☒ An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met
- ☒ Other operating plan, please specify : 'An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

a. We implement extensive measures for the construction, operation, maintenance, and closure of facilities to mitigate tailing dam failure risks. We repurpose tailings and waste rock as backfill for underground operations, placing the remaining tailings in specially designed storage to minimize environmental, social, and economic risks. b. The potential impacts of HZL's tailings dam facilities on human health and water ecosystems are managed through the TMF. HZL applies the TMF across its operations in India to develop site-specific operating plans that consider design limitations and safety principles. Each plan is reviewed annually for compliance. c. We aim to rehabilitate land concurrently with tailings deposition to facilitate effective post-mining land use. HZL's TSFs are built with specific volume constraints, and we adhere to design specifications to manage impacts on human health and water ecosystems. d. A Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) committee, comprising experts from various functions, oversees operations. We are proactively installing dry tailing facilities to reduce the risk of dam failures. The dry tailing technology minimizes landfill land requirements and recovers water. In FY 2021-22, we commissioned a dry tailing plant at Zawar Mine, enhancing process water recovery by over 80%, improving dam stability, and reducing water footprint. The commissioning of the filtered Tailing Plant at RDC has been completed

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Life of facility plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Life of facility plan

- ☒ A life of facility plan that identifies minimum specifications and performance objectives for the operating and closure phases
- ☒ A life of facility plan that includes an identification of potential chemical and physical risks from the design and construction phases
- ☒ A life of facility plan that considers post-closure land and water use
- ☒ A life of facility plan that details the financial and human resources needed
- ☒ Other life of facility plan, please specify : Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

At HZL, we have established a strong governance structure for our TSF with committees at both the Group corporate level and across all three mining sites and this meets every month. The committee at the site level helping us enhance accountability and oversight. As part of this structure, there is one TSF chairman, Engineer of record and members from various departments like civil, mill, environment, geotech and E&I as per the requirement of GISTM. These committees are responsible for raising awareness about our tailings management policy, strict adherence to the Operations, Maintenance, and Surveillance (OMS) Manual, ensure the effectiveness of reclaim water systems and are responsible for continuous monitoring, reporting, and ensuring that all necessary resources are available to maintain safe and sustainable TSF management.

Row 4

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☒ Approval

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Approval

- ☒ A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by a C-suite officer
- ☒ The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by the EHS manager
- ☒ The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer
- ☒ The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by the EHS manager
- ☒ The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

The OMS Manual has been developed to ensure the safe operation, maintenance, and surveillance of the tailings storage facility, with the primary goal of protecting both human life and the environment from potential tailings dam accidents. By focusing on accident prevention, reducing their likelihood and severity, and mitigating their impact, the manual provides a comprehensive framework for action and performance measurement to demonstrate due diligence. The OMS Manual emphasizes the following key areas: a. Clearly defining roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in OMS activities. b. Providing a detailed description of the tailings storage facility. c. Guiding the operation of the facility, including tailings transport, deposition, dam raising, water management, environmental protection, and ensuring thorough documentation and reporting. d. Outlining maintenance protocols for both routine and event-driven scenarios, along with proper documentation. e. Establishing surveillance procedures, including routine inspections, event-driven evaluations, annual comprehensive inspections, and the corresponding documentation and reporting. f. Developing an emergency preparedness and response plan. In the event of a potential tailings dam breach, the following preventive

actions are outlined: i. Ceasing mill operations and halting the delivery of tailings to the pond. ii. Lowering the tailings pond level in a controlled manner using the reclaim line or by trenching through the spillway as needed. iii. Addressing internal dam erosion by backfilling sinkholes with filter sand, repairing any breaches, and placing an inverted filter blanket over the affected downstream areas. Additionally, mock drills are conducted biannually to ensure all personnel are familiar with their duties and can execute them effectively during an emergency. Records of these drills and related meetings will be maintained, with key learnings shared to continually improve the emergency preparedness and response system.

Row 5

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Assurance program

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Assurance program

- ☒ An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans
- ☒ An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- ☒ Other assurance program, please specify :The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer' - 'The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer'

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

HZL collaborates with international specialists to conduct stability assessments for its three tailings storage facilities. Comprehensive internal audits by cross-functional teams prioritize the implementation of their recommendations. Independent evaluations of facility integrity and management procedures are carried out by Golder Associates and ATC Williams. The Chief Operating Officer (COO) oversees operational plans and monthly monitoring of KPIs, including water quantity at the tailings dams. The CoP for MRD is formulated by a multi-sectoral committee comprising representatives from HZL, national and regional authorities, labour unions, and tailings storage facility specialists. This assurance program document, approved by HZL's Executive Sustainability Committee, manages design assumptions throughout the lifecycle of the deposits and ensures the health and safety of mine workers and nearby communities. This document serves as a framework for site-specific closure plans and summarizes all operational activities. Quarterly and annual reports are generated based on the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and closure plans, with daily monitoring in place. Annually, we review our policies, operational plans, procedures, closure methodologies, and assurance programs to maintain their relevance and compliance with regulatory standards.

Row 6

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- ☒ Change management process

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Change management process

- ☒ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility
- ☒ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility
- ☒ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the closure and decommissioning phase of the facility
- ☒ Inclusion of a change management process in the assurance program
- ☒ Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

At HZL, we have established a strong governance structure for our TSF with committees at both the Group corporate level and across all three mining sites and this meets on a monthly basis. The committee at site level helping us enhance accountability and oversight. As part of this structure, there is one TSF chairman, Engineer of record and members from various departments like civil, mill, environment, geotech and E&I as per the requirement of GISTM. These committees are responsible for raising awareness about our tailings management policy, strict adherence to the Operations, Maintenance, and Surveillance (OMS) Manual, ensure effectiveness of reclaim water systems and are responsible for continuous monitoring, reporting, and ensuring that all necessary resources are available to maintain safe and sustainable TSF management.

[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(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

Zinc production is a carbon-intensive process, and the introduction of carbon pricing mechanisms could increase HZL's operating costs and potentially impact competitiveness in export markets. To assess this risk, HZL has applied an internal carbon price assumption as part of its climate scenario analysis. This assumption is used for evaluating potential financial impacts under different transition scenarios and is aligned with the International Energy Agency (IEA) projections 2025, though not directly derived. HZL could see a CO2 price of 14.5 USD per tonne of CO2 equivalent (TCO2e) by 2030 in STEPS scenario, and 200 USD/ TCO2e in 2050 under emerging markets and developing economies under the NZE scenario. This is expected to result in a decline in Revenue by 2030 due to the impact of emerging carbon-related regulations and pricing in these economies if we continue on Business-as-usual pathway and not reduce our emissions in the future.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct 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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(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

Expected FY2030 emissions of 2,320,360 tCO₂e, and an assumed carbon price of USD 14.5/tCO₂e (INR 1,377.5/tCO₂e at an exchange rate of INR 95/USD), the estimated carbon cost in FY2030 is INR 320 Cr. (2,320,360 tCO₂e × INR 1,377.5/tCO₂e). This carbon cost represents approximately 0.7% of the projected FY2030 revenue. Therefore, if carbon pricing is implemented at the assumed level and no additional mitigation measures are undertaken, HZL could experience a potential revenue impact equivalent to 0.7% of its projected FY2030 revenue.

(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)

3200000000

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

3200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Expected FY2030 emissions of 2,320,360 tCO₂e, and an assumed carbon price of USD 14.5/tCO₂e (INR 1,377.5/tCO₂e at an exchange rate of INR 95/USD), the estimated carbon cost in FY2030 is INR 320 Cr. (2,320,360 tCO₂e × INR 1,377.5/tCO₂e). This carbon cost represents approximately 0.7% of the projected FY2030 revenue. Therefore, if carbon pricing is implemented at the assumed level and no additional mitigation measures are undertaken, HZL could experience a potential revenue impact equivalent to 0.7% of its projected FY2030 revenue.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

11145000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Equity contribution towards 530MW RE RTC

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

HZL having signed PDA for 530 MW RE-RTC will reduce CoP (along with other factors) due to reduced dependency on coal and grid power along with other factors (Power & fuel comprise 15.35% of HZL's total expenses). However, due to RE power, we will run CPP's at a lower PLF, which will not just reduce GHG emissions but also reduce water consumption. GHG emissions from coal and grid power are responsible for 90% of HZL's total Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions. With RE-RTC projects we will be able to move towards 70% power consumption from RE, thus reducing our Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions by 3.5 million TCO2e by FY2028.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(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 :Banas river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In drought like situations wherein water withdrawal from captive dam (Gosunda) is capped, sourcing water from Chittorgarh STP & Udaipur STP is 28X & 159X costlier. Thus, increasing the overall cost and reducing the expected revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct 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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(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

During the four-month water-scarce period (March to June), CLZS requires 3.91 million KL of water. While water sourced from the captive Gosunda dam costs INR 1.5/KL, reliance on alternate sources increases the effective cost to INR 196/KL, resulting in an additional cost of INR 194/KL. Consequently, the total incremental expenditure is estimated at INR 76 Cr., which would represent approximately 0.2% of HZL's projected revenue in FY2030. This highlights the potential financial impact of water scarcity and dependence on higher-cost alternative water sources.

(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)

760000000

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

760000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

During the four-month water-scarce period (March to June), CLZS requires 3.91 million KL of water. While water sourced from the captive Gosunda dam costs INR 1.5/KL, reliance on alternate sources increases the effective cost to INR 196/KL, resulting in an additional cost of INR 194/KL. Consequently, the total incremental expenditure is estimated at INR 76 Cr., which would represent approximately 0.2% of HZL's projected revenue in FY2030. This highlights the potential financial impact of water scarcity and dependence on higher-cost alternative water sources.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :RE power from 530 MW RE-RTC and reduced dependency on conventional power

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Assumption: Assuming that in water abundance months the entire water is sourced from captive dam (Gosunda) & in scarce months the entire water is sourced from alternate sources namely Udaipur STP (77%) & Chittorgarh STP (23%). Mitigation Description: On average ~52% of water consumed by CLZS is consumed by CLZS CPP only. With the onset of RE power from 530 MW RE-RTC and reduced dependency on conventional power the risk due to water scarcity can be mitigated as we will then run our CPP's on lower PLF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

On average 32% of water consumed by CLZS is consumed by CLZS CPP only. With the onset of RE power from 530 MW RE-RTC and reduced dependency on conventional power the risk due to water scarcity can be mitigated. Sourcing power from RE-RTC will help run CPP at lower PLF which in turn will reduce water consumption. In addition to this, we are also installing dry tailing facilities which will reduce our freshwater consumption. We are also looking to reduce our dependence of fresh water by substituting it with procuring sewage treated water.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Declining ecosystem services

(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

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ All disclosed mining projects

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Scenario analysis reveals that external factors, including overexploitation and urbanization, are likely to significantly degrade ecosystem services in the medium to long term. This decline poses significant risks to HZL operations, as our business relies heavily on essential ecosystem services such as Land availability and Water resources. Direct consequences of ecosystem degradation: 1. Increased resource conflicts, thereby impacting Social License to operate Indirect consequences due to ecological degradation: 2. Rising resource costs 3. Delays in getting operational licenses 4. Regulatory fines and reputational damage Additionally, unmanaged stormwater accumulation near mines may cause potential destruction of life and property. Proactive management of ecosystem services is crucial to mitigate these risks and ensure the sustainability of HZL's operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(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

The potential financial impact will be on Increased Expenses to maintain social license to operate. <0.1% impact on Expenses

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

☒ Voluntary engagement in conservation projects (including reforestation, afforestation and ecosystem restoration)

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To expand storm water pond: INR 2,000,000 To Implement Community programmes: To build community water structures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To handle larger volumes of runoff during heavy rainfall events, reducing the risk of flooding. Therefore, we are expanding the size of our stormwater ponds across our operations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Aligning with growing emphasis on climate change abatement regulations there is a possibility to have carbon tax on the imports in emerging markets. Zinc being a carbon intensive industry these tax mechanisms have potential to increase imported zinc price in destination countries and thus it will impact our revenue from Zinc export. As per the International Energy Agency (2023), Global Energy and Climate Model Documentation 2023, IEA, Paris, the expected CO2 price in emerging markets and developing economies is estimated to be 40 USD/TCO2e in APS scenario1. Estimating this impact on current revenue from Zinc export

(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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(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

Based on HZL's FY2026 export revenue of INR 8,638 Cr. and export volume of 297 kT, assuming to be same for FY2030, the expected emission intensity of 1.97 tCO₂e/MT in FY2030 results in estimated export-related emissions of 585,090 tCO₂e. Assuming a carbon price of USD 40/tCO₂e (INR 3,800/tCO₂e at an exchange rate of INR 95/USD), the potential carbon cost associated with zinc exports is estimated at INR 222.33 Cr. This would represent an approximate 3% reduction in export revenue if the full carbon cost were incurred.

(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)

2223300000

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

2223300000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on HZL's FY2026 export revenue of INR 8,638 Cr. and export volume of 297 kT, assuming to be same for FY2030, the expected emission intensity of 1.97 tCO₂e/MT in FY2030 results in estimated export-related emissions of 585,090 tCO₂e. Assuming a carbon price of USD 40/tCO₂e (INR 3,800/tCO₂e at an exchange

rate of INR 95/USD), the potential carbon cost associated with zinc exports is estimated at INR 222.33 Cr. This would represent an approximate 3% reduction in export revenue if the full carbon cost were incurred.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

11145000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The 530 MW RE-RTC will help in reducing our GHG emissions significantly by 3.5 MtCO₂ e per annum by 2028. The usage of renewable energy has also enabled Hindustan Zinc to launch Asia's first low carbon zinc, EcoZen, which boasts a carbon footprint of less than 1 tCO₂ e per tonne of zinc produced, about 75% lower than the global average. In FY2026, we have strengthened our long-standing partnership with several customers through adoption of EcoZen across their manufacturing operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The 530 MW RE-RTC will help in reducing our GHG emissions significantly by 3.5 MtCO₂ e per annum by 2028. The usage of renewable energy has also enabled Hindustan Zinc to launch Asia's first low carbon zinc, EcoZen, which boasts a carbon footprint of less than 1 tCO₂ e per tonne of zinc produced, about 75% lower than the global average. In FY2026, we have strengthened our long-standing partnership with several customers through adoption of EcoZen across their manufacturing operations. Calculating the financial impact on exports due to carbon tax, however no cap/ threshold is being considered beyond which tax is applicable. The estimate is a sensitivity assessment—not a forecast—and excludes potential demand loss, compliance costs, export growth, decarbonisation benefits and carbon-price relief

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(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 :Banas River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water is a shared resource and any impact over non-availability of water to communities we work with may directly impact our operations and brand name. At the same time non-availability of water may directly impact the business

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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

- ☒ 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

Assuming that the operations may get impacted for half a day, the impact will be of 55 crores of the total revenue

(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)

550000000

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

550000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Assuming that the operations may get impacted for half a day, the impact will be of 55 crores of the total revenue

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Deploying zero liquid discharge (ZLD), STPs and water recycling structures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Deploying zero liquid discharge (ZLD), STPs and water recycling structures

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2026, HZL did not encounter any significant climate-related transition risks, as India has yet to implement carbon pricing. Furthermore, the company effectively mitigated physical risks through proactive measures, such as achieving ZLD across all its locations and utilizing treated water from the Udaipur & Chittorgarh Sewage treatment plant. HZL also reduced its reliance on conventional power sources, which are subject to price fluctuations and availability risks, by increasing the use of renewable energy.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2026, HZL did not experience any water-related physical or transition risks, as the company enhanced its use of sewage-treated water from both the Chittorgarh and Udaipur STPs, thereby reducing its reliance on freshwater resources. For instance, at Zawar mines, HZL installed a 4,000 m³/day effluent treatment plant with ZLD technology, allowing the treatment and recycling of poor-quality excess water. This has reduced the company's daily freshwater intake from Tidi Dam by approximately 3,800 m³, supporting its commitment to environmental compliance. Company has commissioned India's 1st filtered tailing plant at Zawar Mines which recirculates more than 80% of the process water present in tailings. In 2024, a filtered tailing plant was also commissioned at Rajpura Dariba Mine. We have zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plants at all smelters which recycles processed water, which is then reused in operations. Additionally HZL had a water recycling rate of 49% in FY26, with more than 30% of its water sourced from municipal treated sewage water.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Liabilities

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2026, HZL did not face any climate-related risks impacts on liability. The potential effects of climate change may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, (d) assets and liabilities carried at fair value, etc

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Liabilities

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2026, HZL did not face any water-related risks impacts on liability. The potential effects of water may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, (d) assets and liabilities carried at fair value, etc.

[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

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(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

6

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

408440000000

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The production value considered is the revenue figures from the facility/(ies). As an integrated producer of Lead, Zinc, and Silver, all our smelters are situated in the Banas Basin which makes it of strategic importance and water as a resource is of strategic importance in our smelters as compared to mines. Consolidated data for 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery, 5 mines and corporate office have been provided for Banas basin. Our Chanderuya Zinc Smelter, Daribai Smelting Complex, Zinc Smelter Debari, Sindeswar Khurd Mine, Rajpura Dariba Mine, Rampura Agucha Mine.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Mahi River

(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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

HZL produces lead, zinc, and silver, but is unable to provide basin-wise financial production values. Therefore, the total financial production value has been attributed to the Banas River basin. Our Zawar mine is located here.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Luni

(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

1

(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%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

HZL produces lead, zinc, and silver, but is unable to provide basin-wise financial production values. Therefore, the total financial production value has been attributed to the Banas River basin. Although, Luni River Basin contributes to the financial production values, it is integrated with Banas River Basin. We have our Kayad Mine located here.

Row 4

(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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Pantnagar Plant's finished goods are labelled as environmental friendly, re-emphasizing Hindustan Zinc's leadership in sustainable mining and metal production. The plant's achievements are even recognised by London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) by inclusion in the 'London Good Delivery' list, further affirming its adherence to international quality standards of 99.99% pure silver. Although, Pantnagar contributes to the financial production values, it is integrated with Banas River Basin. We have our Pantnagar Metal Refinery Plant.

[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	During FY 2026, HZL did not have any water-related violations.

[Fixed row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	During FY 2026, HZL did not have biodiversity-related violations.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

HZL is not currently subject to any regulatory carbon pricing mechanisms; however, we anticipate their applicability within the next three years. In preparation, we have adopted shadow carbon pricing to embed the potential cost of emissions into investment decisions. An internal carbon price of INR 1,325.25/tCO₂e (US\$15/tCO₂e) has been established, applied across 100% of our operations covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. HZL has signed a 530 MW Renewable

Energy Round-the-Clock (RE-RTC) Power Delivery Agreement. This initiative will meet approximately 70% of our electricity requirements by FY2028 and is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3.5 million tCO₂e annually, significantly lowering reliance on fossil-based energy aligned with our decarbonisation plan.

(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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

Products and services

- ☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(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

In recent years demand for low-carbon products has been on the rise due to emerging carbon regulations as well as net-zero commitments being taken by companies/countries. In response to the demand, HZL has developed low-carbon products which have the potential to draw premium in emerging markets such as the Middle East. This opportunity occurs in our direct operations as low-carbon products are developed using renewable energy in our operations

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

(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:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(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

% increase in Revenue from expected in 2027 is estimated at 1%

(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)

2420000000

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

2420000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The increasing share of renewable energy is expected to create an opportunity for 347 kT of low-carbon zinc (EcoZen) production in FY2027. Based on an emissions intensity of 5.88 tCO₂e/MT for conventional zinc and 0.94 tCO₂e/MT for EcoZen, the carbon differential of 4.94 tCO₂e/MT, valued at HZL's internal carbon price of USD 15/tCO₂e, results in an indicative premium of USD 74/MT. Applying this premium to the projected low-carbon zinc volume could generate an estimated additional revenue of INR 242 Cr., representing an approximate 1% increase in revenue. This assessment assumes pricing benefits are realized on low-carbon zinc sales and does not consider market-specific premiums or contractual limitations.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

11145000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity Low-carbon transition is the core of our business strategy and is further helping us in setting a clear pathway to deliver long-term value as well as ambitious targets to decarbonize our business. This product will allow our customers to access low carbon Zinc & essentially reduce their Scope 3 upstream emissions. We have recently started receiving the first flow of round-the-clock renewable energy as part of its 530 MW power delivery agreement. Our proactive approach and commitment to net zero ambition is in-line with our commitment to sustainable future for all. This strategy aligns with growing consumer demand for sustainable options, enhances brand reputation, and addresses regulatory pressures. We undertook Product Carbon Footprint of Average Low Carbon SHGZ product based on mass balance approach as per ISO 14067 Standards along with Third Party Verification by an Independent International Reviewer. As per the latest verification carried out for Low carbon Zinc, the total emissions associated with our zinc produced is 5.882 TCO₂e/ tonne of Zinc & emissions associated with low carbon Zinc is 0.939 TCO₂e/Tonne of Zn, which is less than 1 tonne. Production projection of Average Low Carbon Special High Grade Zinc Product is calculated based on based mass balance approach of renewable electricity and total electricity consumption mix.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Water recovery from sewage treatment

(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

☒ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), all our operational sites are in high water stress area except PMP. At the same time, due to local regulations, withdrawal of freshwater from surface water sources will be challenging. This will have a direct impact on plant operations, especially captive power plants. Thus, having a business impact. Sourcing power from RE-RTC will help run CPP at lower PLF which in turn will reduce water consumption.

(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:

☒ High

(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

% increase in revenue due to water saving is estimated at 0.1%

(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)

275000000

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

275000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In line with HZL's commitment to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030, the planned 530 MW RE-RTC project is expected to reduce CPP generation by 1,533 million kWh, resulting in water savings of 3.53 million KL. At an average water cost of INR 78/KL, this translates into savings of approximately INR 27.5 Cr., equivalent to a 0.1% positive impact on revenue. The initiative supports both decarbonization and water conservation objectives.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3612500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Mitigation Description: In line with SBTi commitment to reduce our total Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030. This will be done with the help of 530 MW RE-RTC. RE power will also allow us to save water with reduced dependency on conventional power from CPP. Assumption: 250 MW RE-RTC for CLZS is having a PLF of 70%

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Mitigation Description: In line with SBTi commitment to reduce our total Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030. This will be done with the help of 530 MW RE-RTC. RE power will also allow us to save water with reduced dependency on conventional power from CPP. Assumption: 250 MW RE-RTC for CLZS is having a PLF of 70%

Biodiversity

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Use of Lantana Camara as biomass

(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

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ Project 1

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Natural restoration of biodiversity by reduction of Lantana Camara and using it as an alternate source of energy in business requirements. •Promotion of Lantana free blocks by reduction of the same. •Restoring Biodiversity in the vicinity of the business area •Ensuring business linkages for biomass and reducing coal consumption. •Improvement of land quality and development of green belt areas.

(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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(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

No financial impact.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The reduction of Lantana Camara will contribute positively to the reduction of the coal consumption target of HZL. Natural restoration of biodiversity by eradication of Lantana Camara and using it as alternate source of energy in business requirement. Therefore, we have to establish biomass processing unit. This will require an investment of INR 6,000,000.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The reduction of Lantana Camara will contribute positively to the reduction of the coal consumption target of HZL. Natural restoration of biodiversity by eradication of Lantana Camara and using it as alternate source of energy in business requirement.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2780000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

HZL has made investments towards renewable power (Investment into 530MW RE RTC) and non-GHG emission reduction initiatives through 3 investment cycles in the past FY25, FY24, FY23. In FY26, HZL has invested INR 2,78,00,00,000 towards Renewable energy.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

192100000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

INR 19,21,00,000 was spent for the following initiatives: a. dry tailing plant, Zero Liquid Discharge and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
[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

☒ Non-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

The purpose of this Board Diversity Policy is to ensure an inclusive and balanced composition of the Board of Directors of HZL, enabling effective governance, strategic foresight, and value-driven decision-making in the interest of all stakeholders. HZL is committed to advancing diversity and inclusion at all levels of the organization, starting with the Board. The objective is to achieve gender parity and promote representation across a range of dimensions, including: Skills and professional expertise Industry and functional experience Geographical and cultural backgrounds Gender, tenure, and ethnicity Cognitive diversity and varied perspectives A diverse Board enhances the quality of discussions and outcomes by bringing together multiple viewpoints, experiences, and insights. This breadth of

representation strengthens strategic oversight, fosters innovation, and supports the sustainable success of HZL and its stakeholder community. This Board Diversity Policy is applicable to the Hindustan Zinc Limited Board only but inspires from HZL's Business Ethics and Code of Conduct and associated policies, which set out HZL's broader commitment to diversity & inclusion. Other details of our practices, initiatives and balance in relation to diversity and inclusion are disclosed in the company's Annual Report. Annual Report link: <https://www.hzlindia.com/investors/results-and-reports?page=1>

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Policy_on_Diversity_Equity_and_Inclusion_upd2025_bb9f37c166.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
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ 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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |

- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ 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

• The CEO holds ultimate responsibility for climate change, water, and biodiversity issues, chairing the executive-level Sustainability Committee that formulates the company's sustainability strategy and long-term goals. The CEO quarterly updates the Board on climate-related matters, including annual targets, site-specific performance, and budget allocations for climate adaptation and mitigation. Additionally, the CEO serves on the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee, which meets biannually to review progress on the decarbonization roadmap and ensures alignment across procurement, HR, finance, R&D, legal, and operations. -HZL has extended its power delivery agreement to 530 MW of renewable energy, advancing its transition to green energy and supporting carbon emissions reduction. During FY 2026, the following initiatives were undertaken under the leadership of our CEO: a.. • Total green power consumed reached 892 MU, contributing to an estimated 0.83 million tCO₂e reduction, this includes power from 530 MW RE-RTC & captive solar & Waste Heat. • Pantnagar Metal Plant continued at 100% renewable power sourcing, supporting annual emissions reduction of more than 30,000 tCO₂e. • EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc product, continued to strengthen HZL's low-carbon product proposition with a carbon footprint of less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc and commercial uptake through customers such as Tata Steel and Silox India. In FY26, HZL sold 2,935 tonnes of EcoZen, helping downstream customers avoid approximately 14,505 tonnes of CO₂e emissions • HZL remained 3.32x water positive, achieved a 13% reduction in freshwater use versus FY 2020, used 47% municipal treated sewage water in smelting, and reached 49% water recycling • Low-carbon logistics scaled further: the fleet reached 180 LNG vehicles and 52 EVs, with additional deployment commitments for EV and LNG trucks f. HZL is developing India's first 10 Mtpa tailings processing plant at Rampura Agucha to extract additional zinc, lead, and silver from legacy tailings, promoting circularity by closed-loop recovery The Board Sustainability & ESG Committee functions as the tier 1 governance body and includes an Non-executive Director (Chair), aCEO & Whole time Director, and one Non-Executive Independent Director, as on 31st March 2026. Its responsibilities encompass overseeing the sustainability strategy with emphasis on climate change, environmental protection, safety, transparency, and long-term goals. The committee steers business decisions to reduce environmental impacts, strengthen stakeholder engagement, and maintain the company's leadership in sustainable metals and mining.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Director on board
- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ 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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |

- ☒ 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

The CEO has ultimate accountability for water-related issues, holding the highest decision-making authority in the company. As a member of HZL's Board of Directors and the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee, the CEO offers strategic guidance on all major ESG matters. The Sustainability and ESG Committee, chaired by a Non executive Director, forms a key part of our Board-level governance framework, steering sustainability goals and water-related commitments. Comprising a non executive Director, a whole time Director, and a Non-Executive independent Director, the committee oversees water management, environmental protection, safety, and transparent reporting. The committee also promotes ongoing improvements in water performance and monitors progress toward long-term sustainability objectives. Key responsibilities of the CEO include: a. Reviewing the company's progress toward its 2026 sustainability goals. b. Regularly briefing the Board on climate-related issues, including water risk, mitigation strategies, annual targets, site performance, and target progress. c. Authorizing CAPEX and OPEX budgets, along with other resources necessary for implementing climate adaptation and mitigation actions. d. Making decisions related to Procurement, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and Operations, which support the implementation of our water-related strategy. Key water-related initiatives include: a. Engaged with supply chain partners to assess and manage water footprint in water-stressed area b. Filtered tailings and paste fill plants at Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC) enable average recycled water usage of 8,100 KLD c. 62.3 million m3 of community water-credit potential created through 280+ water-related interventions d. Over 80% water recovery (c.5,000 m³/day of reclaimed water) achieved through filtered tailing plants, with a 5% increase in water recycling at Rajpura Dariba Complex e. 4 MLD water treatment plant at RAM, 44,000 KLD internal recycling system implemented by integration of ZLD, ETP, RO, MEE, and MVR technologies, we commissioned a 1.8 Mtpa at Rajpura Dariba Complex. This initiative has significantly reduced the water consumption by 62%, with an enhanced water recovery potential, Deployed dry tailing plant in Rajpura dariba complex f. HZL is certified as a 3.32 times water positive company and have reduced the freshwater consumption by 6% from base year 2020. g. Rajpura Dariba achieves Scope-1 Water Positive certification aligned with the NITI Aayog's framework

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ 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

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

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability and ESG Committee, chaired by an non executive Director, supports the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on sustainability and ESG matters, including biodiversity management. The Committee provides strategic direction, ensures robust governance practices, and oversees the integration of sustainability considerations into business decision-making. Its key responsibilities include:

- *Assisting the Board in discharging its sustainability and ESG oversight responsibilities.*
- *Reviewing and guiding the Company's sustainability strategy, objectives, targets, and performance.*
- *Promoting the implementation of appropriate policies, management systems, and processes to drive continual improvement in sustainability performance.*
- *Monitoring progress against sustainability commitments and ensuring alignment with stakeholder expectations and emerging best practices.*
- *Providing strategic guidance on matters related to environmental stewardship, biodiversity conservation, workplace safety, community well-being, and responsible business practices.*
- *Supporting informed decision-making to*

mitigate environmental and social risks while strengthening HZL's position as a leading sustainable metals and mining company. The Committee meets bi-annually to review sustainability and ESG performance, assess progress against established targets, and provide direction on key sustainability priorities. Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Performance in FY2026 Under the oversight of the Sustainability and ESG Committee, HZL continued to advance its commitment to biodiversity conservation, ecological restoration, and nature-positive development through several key initiatives during FY2026: • 100% of operational sites are covered by site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), developed in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). • HZL transformed 22.25 hectares of industrial wasteland (Jarofix yard) at Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS) into a thriving greenbelt through the plantation of 54,400 native saplings. • The restoration project leveraged Mycorrhiza technology in collaboration with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), enhancing plant survival and supporting vegetation growth in challenging conditions through beneficial plant-fungi symbiosis. • HZL signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Forest, Udaipur, to support the rejuvenation of the Baghdarrah Crocodile Conservation Reserve, with a planned investment of INR 5 crore. • During FY2026, HZL undertook the plantation of 113,500 saplings, contributing to the cumulative restoration of 1,105 hectares of land across its operational landscape. These initiatives demonstrate HZL's commitment to conserving biodiversity, restoring degraded ecosystems, and creating long-term ecological value in alignment with its sustainability strategy and nature-positive objectives.

[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

Additional training

☒ Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :Independent Directors attended awareness sessions conducted on Cybersecurity, Risk Management and ESG including climate and water during the year imparted through an external agency.

Experience

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

Additional training

☒ Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :Independent Directors attended awareness sessions conducted on Cybersecurity, Risk Management and ESG including climate and water during the year imparted through an external agency.

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ 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
- ✓ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ✓ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ✓ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ✓ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ✓ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

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 holds the highest management position and bears responsibility for decision-making on climate change issues, including the authorisation of CAPEX and OPEX budgets and other resources necessary for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Additionally, our CEO serves on the Board of Directors and as a member of the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee (Tier 1), which provides strategic direction on essential ESG matters and monitors HZL's progress towards achieving sustainability goals by 2025. Furthermore, the CEO chairs the Executive Sustainability Committee (Tier 2), comprising the CFO, functional heads, plant heads, community chairmen, and SBU Directors. This committee convenes monthly to review the status and advancement of sustainability goals 2025 and key projects. The committee's management representative monthly presents performance updates and future strategies to the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee. Under the CEO's guidance, the Executive Committee oversees sustainability, health and safety, climate change, water and biodiversity.

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
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds the highest management position and bears responsibility for decision-making on climate change issues, including the authorization of CAPEX and OPEX budgets and other resources necessary for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Additionally, our CEO serves on the Board of Directors and as a member of the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee (Tier 1), which provides strategic direction on essential ESG matters and monitors HZL's progress towards achieving sustainability goals by 2025. Furthermore, the CEO chairs the Executive Sustainability Committee (Tier 2), comprising the CFO, functional heads, plant heads, community chairmen, and SBU Directors. This committee convenes monthly to review the status and advancement of sustainability goals and key projects. The committee's management representative presents performance updates and future strategies to the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee monthly. Under the CEO's guidance, the Executive Committee oversees sustainability, health and safety, climate change, water and biodiversity.

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 policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ 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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds the highest management position and bears responsibility for decision-making on biodiversity issues, including the authorisation of CAPEX and OPEX budgets and other resources necessary for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Additionally, our CEO serves on the Board of Directors and as a member of the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee (Tier 1), which provides strategic direction on essential ESG matters and monitors HZL's progress towards achieving sustainability goals by 2025. Furthermore, the CEO chairs the Executive Sustainability Committee (Tier 2). Chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Executive Sustainability Committee, which includes all Executive Committee members and Chairpersons from twelve sustainability communities and ESG committee at IBU level, conducts monthly review of HZL's sustainability progress, it also oversees reporting on the TNFD. This committee formulates company-wide sustainability strategies, establishes long-term objectives, and tracks progress against these targets. It plays a pivotal role in guiding strategic resource allocation to achieve the Sustainability Goals, including long-term goals for climate change and ensures the effective execution of projects that contribute to these goals. Performance updates are presented bi-annually to the Board-level Sustainability and ESG committee.

[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:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Short-term Incentive Plan (STIP) connects the variable annual compensation of all employees including the CEO, executive team, and senior leaders to sustainability outcomes, representing 10% of the total annual bonus. It covers climate-focused targets and indicators such as lowering absolute emissions, reducing energy and water use, minimizing waste, delivering sustainability training, meeting climate goals, and progressing toward the 2025 Sustainability Objectives. The Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP), administered through the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), links long-term rewards to environmental and climate-related achievements, emphasizing ESG metrics, carbon reduction, energy efficiency, emissions control, supplier engagement, GHG transition, and water stewardship. Climate-related criteria contribute 15% to ESOS, measured through emission cuts, use of clean technologies, energy-saving initiatives, and performance in climate-focused sustainability benchmarks.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Short-term Incentive Plan (STIP) connects the variable annual compensation of all employees including the CEO, executive team, and senior leaders to sustainability outcomes, representing 10% of the total annual bonus. It covers climate-focused targets and indicators such as lowering absolute emissions, reducing energy and water use, minimizing waste, delivering sustainability training, meeting climate goals, and progressing toward the 2025 Sustainability Objectives. The Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP), administered through the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), links long-term rewards to environmental and climate-related achievements, emphasizing ESG metrics, carbon reduction, energy efficiency, emissions control, supplier engagement, GHG transition, and water stewardship. Climate-related criteria contribute 15% to ESOS, measured through emission cuts, use of clean technologies, energy-saving initiatives, and performance in climate-focused sustainability benchmarks.

Biodiversity

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Short-term Incentive Plan (STIP) connects the variable annual compensation of all employees including the CEO, executive team, and senior leaders—to sustainability outcomes, representing 10% of the total annual bonus. It covers climate-focused targets and indicators such as lowering absolute emissions, reducing energy and water use, minimizing waste, delivering sustainability training, meeting climate goals, and progressing toward the 2025 Sustainability Objectives. The Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP), administered through the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), links long-term rewards to environmental and climate-related achievements, emphasizing ESG metrics, carbon reduction, energy efficiency, emissions control, supplier engagement, GHG transition, and water stewardship. Climate-related criteria contribute 15% to ESOS, measured through emission cuts, use of clean technologies, energy-saving initiatives, and performance in climate-focused sustainability benchmarks.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares
- ☒ Other, please specify :Awards & recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including those of the CEO and senior management, to sustainability performance. This includes climate-related goals and KPIs, such as reducing absolute emissions, energy and water consumption, and waste generation. It also factors in employee sustainability training, progress toward 2025 climate targets, advancements in low-carbon zinc production, and performance on climate-related indices. The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, climate goals, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. Climate change considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on emission reduction, innovative technologies, and increasing energy efficiency to reduce emissions and biodiversity management. Awards & Recognition: HZL rewards employees, including business managers, through competitions like Kaizen (FIP) for contributions to sustainability. Champions with innovative ideas for reducing emissions and energy are recognised at monthly "Sampark" town halls, with top teams receiving INR 50,000.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking the CEO's incentives to specific sustainability and transition goals, HZL ensures alignment between the CEO's objectives and the company's broader targets. This alignment enables effective progress toward Net Zero emissions and sustainability. The CEO's incentives focus on key areas such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water and waste management, and energy efficiency, driving immediate action and fostering innovation in achieving these goals. Overall, these incentives play a crucial role in advancing HZL's climate transition plan and achieving Netzero by 2050 and ensuring its successful implementation. Goals - Achieving Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 or sooner. - 0.5 mn tCO₂e GHG emission savings in our operations in 2025 from base year 2017

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

☒ Other, please specify :Awards & recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution

☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☒ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

☒ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including those of the CEO and senior management, to sustainability performance. This includes climate and water-related goals and KPIs, such as reducing absolute emissions, energy and water consumption, and waste generation. It also factors in employee sustainability training, progress toward 2025 climate targets, advancements in low-carbon zinc production, and performance on climate-related indices. The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, climate goals, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. ESG considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on water reduction, innovative technologies, and increase water efficiencies. Awards & Recognition: HZL rewards employees, including the CEO, through competitions like Kaizen (FIP) for contributions to sustainability. Champions with innovative ideas for reducing freshwater consumption and increasing water recycling rate are recognized at monthly "Sampark" town halls, with top teams receiving INR 50,000.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking the CEO's incentives to specific sustainability and transition goals, HZL ensures alignment between the CEO's objectives and the company's broader targets. This alignment enables effective progress toward water positivity and sustainability. The CEO's incentives focus on key areas such as reduction in freshwater consumption, increase in water recycling rate, driving immediate action and fostering innovation in achieving these goals. Overall, these incentives play a crucial role in advancing HZL's water positivity by 2025 and ensuring its successful implementation. Goals - Become 5x water-positive Company and Achieve 50% reduction in freshwater consumption in operations, thereby contributing to increased freshwater availability for communities within the shared watershed - Secure 100% low-quality water for smelting operations

Biodiversity

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including those of the CEO and senior management, to sustainability performance. This includes climate-related goals and KPIs, such as reducing absolute emissions, energy, water consumption, waste generation and biodiversity management. It also factors in employee sustainability training, progress toward 2025 climate targets, advancements in low-carbon zinc production, and performance on climate-related indices. The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, climate goals, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. Climate change considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on emission reduction, innovative technologies, increasing energy efficiency to reduce emissions and biodiversity management.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking the CEO's incentives to specific sustainability and transition goals, HZL ensures alignment between the CEO's objectives and the company's broader targets. This alignment enables effective progress toward no net loss by 2030 and biodiversity management implementation. Goals - Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle - 1 million Plantation drive by 2025

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief HSE & Sustainability Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

☒ Other, please specify :Recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

- ☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification
- ☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- ☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

- ☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents
- ☑ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations
- ☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Policies and commitments

- ☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices
- ☑ Implementation of water-related community project

Engagement

- ☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues
- ☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including business unit managers, to sustainability performance. This includes climate and water-related goals and KPIs, such as reducing absolute emissions, energy and water consumption, and waste generation. It also considers employee training on sustainability, achieving 2025 climate and water targets, driving low-carbon zinc production, and performance on sustainability indices. Goals aligned with Performance Metrics o Become 5x water-positive Company and achieve 25% reduction in freshwater by 2025 o Complete transition from wet tailing to dry tailing disposal by 2025 The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock

Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, water, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. ESG considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on water reduction, innovative technologies, and increasing water efficiencies. Rewards & recognition: HZL rewards employees, including business unit managers, through competitions like Kaizen (FIP) for contributions to sustainability. Champions with innovative ideas for reducing freshwater consumption and increasing water recycling rate are recognized at monthly "Sampark" town halls, with top teams receiving INR 50,000.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

HZL encourages greater employee engagement and commitment to its sustainability goals by offering incentives to those who actively contribute to water conservation efforts. This approach motivates employees including business managers to take proactive steps in reducing water usage, improving water efficiency, and adopting sustainable water management practices. Monetary rewards, in particular, inspire innovation and creativity, driving employees to develop solutions and processes that promote water sustainability. Additionally, water conservation incentives foster a culture of responsibility and accountability, positively impacting the company's water footprint. With this collective commitment, HZL is better positioned to meet its water management goals and reduce its overall water-related impact. Goals: o Become 5x water-positive Company and achieve 25% reduction in freshwater by 2025 o Complete transition from wet tailing to dry tailing disposal by 2025

Biodiversity

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief HSE & Sustainability Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

☒ Other, please specify

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including business unit managers, to sustainability performance. This includes climate and water-related goals and KPIs, such as plantation, Biodiversity conservations, achieving NNL and deforestation targets. It also considers employee training on sustainability, achieving 2025 climate, water and Biodiversity targets, driving low-carbon zinc production, and performance on sustainability indices. Goals aligned with Performance - Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle - 1 million Plantation drive by 2025 - Achieve No Net Deforestation through compensatory afforestation whenever applicable in mining sites, throughout the life cycle The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, climate goals, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. ESG considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on meeting biodiversity goals, protecting nature Rewards & recognition: HZL rewards employees, including business unit managers, through competitions like Kaizen (FIP) for contributions to sustainability. Champions with innovative ideas for protecting biodiversity and reducing nature related impacts are recognized at monthly "Sampark" town halls, with top teams receiving INR 50,000.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

HZL encourages greater employee engagement and commitment to its sustainability goals by offering incentives to those who actively contribute to water conservation efforts. This approach motivates employees including business managers to take proactive steps in adopting sustainable nature & biodiversity management practices. Monetary rewards, in particular, inspire innovation and creativity, driving employees to develop solutions and processes that promote focus on nature & biodiversity. With this collective commitment, HZL is better positioned to meet its Biodiversity management goals and reduce its overall nature-related impact. Goals: - Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle -1 million Plantation drive by 2025 - Achieve No Net Deforestation through compensatory afforestation whenever applicable in mining sites, throughout the life cycle
[Add 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

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to all Hindustan Zinc Limited business units, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. It also covers all Hindustan Zinc Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and others

engaged in business with Hindustan Zinc. Additionally, this policy is applicable throughout the entire operational lifecycle of projects and mines, encompassing stages from exploration and planning to evaluation, operation, and closure. It further extends to activities in our upstream and downstream value chain, including distribution, logistics, and the sale of products and services to customers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ 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 net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

(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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Energy_and_Climate_Change_Policy_upd2025_2e90a0e770.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to all Hindustan Zinc Limited business units, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. It also covers all Hindustan Zinc Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and others engaged in business with Hindustan Zinc. Additionally, this policy is applicable throughout the entire operational lifecycle of projects and mines, encompassing stages from exploration and planning to evaluation, operation, and closure. It further extends to activities in our upstream and downstream value chain, including distribution, logistics, and the sale of products and services to customers

(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

Water-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

(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 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

Water_Management_Policy_upd2025_99295e9e77.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity is an integral part of Hindustan Zinc's commitment to sustainable development. We are conscious of the potential impacts and dependencies of our business on the environment in general and on biodiversity. By understanding the interfaces between our activities and biodiversity, we commit to integrating biodiversity conservation into the operational decision-making process and taking measures to minimize impacts across the company to align with our vision of Nature Positive. We are conscious that biodiversity is a complex phenomenon that needs to be identified, understood and valued from a biological and societal (i.e. in terms of ecosystem services) perspective. We believe that our performance and contribution to biodiversity conservation will create long-term value for our business and society.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
- ☒ Commitment to No Net Loss
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Biodiversity_Policy_upd2025_ad01754a37.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

☒ CEO Water Mandate

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)

☒ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ Other, please specify :**Zinc Mark**

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

CEO Water Mandat: As we are endorsing CEO Water Mandate, there are six core areas of water stewardship practice that we focus on water management- Direct operations, Collective action, Supply Chain and Watershed Management Public policy, Community, Transparency • UN Global Compact: We are a signatory member of UN Global Compact. Keeping in view the ten principles of UNGC, we have developed a performance matrix which was incorporated in all our strategic business functions and regularly reviewed from shop floor to board room level. • Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): We have embraced the TCFD framework aligned with IFRS-S2 requirement as part of our commitment to sustainability. We have strategically decided to align our reporting process with the global best practices for climate reporting. By adopting the TCFD framework, we aim to effectively manage climate change risks and identify opportunities that contribute to our sustainability objectives. • Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD): We have collaborated with TNFD members to establish a market-driven framework that enables organizations to disclose and address emerging nature-related risks. Our aim is to facilitate a transition in global financial investments, redirecting them from activities that harm nature to those that have positive impacts on nature. We are the only one in India and the only metal and mining company amongst the member companies to become a piloting member for Science Based Target for Nature target setting. Moreover, we have submitted Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) piloting for the LEAP approach in collaboration with ICMM. ICMM: ICMM is a leadership body of 25 of the world's leading mining and metals companies committed to advancing sustainable development, transparency, and ethical practices across the mining value chain. Hindustan Zinc's membership comes following a rigorous independent assessment and endorsement by ICMM's Council, comprising the CEOs of member companies, based on recommendations from the Independent Expert Review Panel (IERP). This marks the council's first new member since 2021 and reaffirms ICMM's deepening engagement in South Asia. Zinc Mark: We are aligned with the Zinc Mark initiative, an ESG assurance scheme developed by the International Zinc Association (IZA) & Copper mark, reflects our commitment to responsible sourcing and transparent reporting.

[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

Yes

☒ 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

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Agenda Outline - CII Water-Tech Summit 2025.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

HZL's climate policy engagement is publicly disclosed and independently assessed through InfluenceMap's LobbyMap platform (LobbyMap Hindustan Zinc Limited), providing stakeholders with transparency on the Company's climate-related advocacy and policy engagement activities. This external assessment complements HZL's commitment to responsible advocacy, EITI-aligned transparency practices, and public disclosure of government payments through its Tax Transparency Report. Link: <https://lobbymax.org>

(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

Before joining industry associations, we conduct thorough due diligence to ensure alignment with HZL's climate and ESG principles. Memberships are continuously monitored with annual independent reviews. Stakeholders can raise concerns via our website or confidential whistleblower channels. Oversight is provided by the Sustainability Council, while the marketing team ensures alignment of association memberships with HZL's climate and ESG priorities.
[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

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India

(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

Environmental impacts and pressures

- ☒ Emissions – CO2
- ☒ Emissions – methane
- ☒ Emissions – other GHGs

(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

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations

(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

HZL is working closely with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to align the zinc sector with India's national decarbonization goals. As part of this effort, HZL is contributing to a baseline study for the sector under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) framework, which will help establish standardized methodologies for carbon accounting, identify emission reduction opportunities, and support the creation of a sectoral decarbonization pathway in line with India's climate commitments.

(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

Niti Ayog

(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

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Water use and efficiency

(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

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(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

NITI Aayog in collaboration with CII Triveni Water Institute published a new guideline and standard for the Indian Industrial segment to achieve water neutrality/positivity. HZL engaged with CII on preparing Water Neutrality/Positivity Guidelines & Approach. The engagement was on the promotion of water credit systems in Industries and Urban Local bodies to achieve water neutrality. Rajpura Dariba Complex received the prestigious NITI Aayog's Scope 1 Certification of Water Neutrality/Positivity Aspiring Company, reinforcing our leadership in responsible resource management.

(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

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :International Zinc Association (IZA)

(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

HZL is a member of the International Zinc Association (IZA) and actively contributes to advancing life cycle thinking in the global zinc industry. The company undertakes ISO 14040/44-based LCAs for its zinc, lead, and silver products, covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 emissions such as purchased materials, logistics, and downstream use. These assessments support the development of its climate transition roadmap. At the industry level, IZA develops peer reviewed global LCA datasets for SHG zinc, galvanizing, alloys, and recycling, ensuring full Scope 1–3 coverage and enabling businesses to calculate product-level carbon and water footprints with precision. As part of its commitment, HZL has joined the IZA Climate Change Task Force, which is defining the carbon footprint of recycled content in SHG zinc, highlighting the societal benefits of resource recovery, and spearheading a global decarbonization roadmap for the zinc sector.

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

57440876.75

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

Membership fees, fund awards, recognition programmes

(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

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify ::India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI)

(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

(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

HZL is a member of India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI). The initiative serves as a national platform for businesses and its stakeholders for dialogue sharing and learning, ultimately leading to mainstreaming sustainable management of biological diversity into businesses. As a commitment to the IBBI, we recognize the goals of CBD's Global Biodiversity Framework and endeavour to operate in harmony with nature.

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

0

(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

Row 3

(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

(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 works to create and sustain an environment conducive to India's development, by partnering with industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes. We also participate in their programmes such as Climate Action Programme (CAP 2.0), which allows to share industry best practices and is in

line with Paris Agreement. We are also a part of Steering Committee of CII Mission on Water, the CII Mission on Water envisions to create a Water Neutral Group 2030, this initiative will drive actionable solutions to improve water efficiency in Indian industries.

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

330000

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

Membership fees, fund awards, recognition programmes

(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

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ ESRS

☒ IFRS

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Climate-related targets
- ☒ Water accounting figures
- ☒ Water pollution indicators
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

pg 15 - 47

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

HZL_Climate Action Report 2025-26.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Climate Action Report 2026

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Dependencies & Impacts | ☒ Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

pg 43-95

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

HZL TNFD Report_2025-26.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

TNFD Report FY 2025-26

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Public policy engagement

- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

- ☒ Climate-related targets
- ☒ Water accounting figures
- ☒ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

pg 178-207

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Integrated-Annual-Report-2025-26.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

HZL IR 2026
[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

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(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
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 4.5 / SSP2 physical risk scenario, the assessment assumes an intermediate climate pathway in which global mitigation progresses but physical climate hazards continue to intensify over time. For HZL, this scenario is used to test resilience under a moderate warming future, particularly for chronic water stress, extreme heat, rainfall variability, flooding and related infrastructure disruption across principal operating sites. The scenario assumes that several Rajasthan-based operations remain exposed to high baseline water stress and heat conditions, with future risk increasing more gradually than under SSP5 but still becoming more material by 2050. The main uncertainties relate to actual global emissions trajectories, site-level climate projections, future water availability, timing and severity of heatwaves and rainfall events, effectiveness of adaptation measures, resilience of supporting infrastructure and the translation of physical hazards into financial impacts such as production loss, operating costs, capital expenditure, workforce productivity and EBITDA exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

HZL selected SSP2 for physical climate risk assessment as it provides a balanced and decision-useful pathway for evaluating future climate hazards under a moderate mitigation scenario. The pathway reflects an intermediate emissions and warming trajectory, making it suitable for assessing risks that are plausible within mainstream policy and socioeconomic development assumptions. For HZL's operations, particularly those located in water-stressed and heat-exposed regions such as Rajasthan, SSP2 enables assessment of how chronic risks such as water stress and extreme heat, as well as acute risks such as extreme rainfall and flooding, may evolve over the medium and long term. The scenario supports practical resilience planning by testing whether existing and planned adaptation measures remain adequate under a credible future climate pathway, while comparison with SSP5-8.5 provides a higher-stress case for understanding potential downside exposure.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To assess water-related risks under different scenarios for the years 2030 and 2050, while formulating a comprehensive water pricing mechanism. Basin-level value chain water risk assessments helped to quantify inherently water risks while local/operational assessments were utilised to quantify residual water risks. By combining basin and operational risk data, the results were generated to identify the facilities with the highest level of risk, assess residual risks, and prioritise shared water challenges. Climate risk assessment is studied as per the IPCC Emission Scenario RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 & RCP 8.5 (medium-low emission, global average CO2 concentration of about 600 ppm) for all operational sites (Mining and Smelters). We applied possible future impact on our business, to test strategic resilience. We identified options for increasing our strategic and business resiliency to plausible water-related risks and opportunities through adjustments to strategic and financial plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. Comprehensive Water Risk Assessment Multidimensional Analysis: The Aqueduct provides a multidimensional view of water risks by integrating various factors such as water availability, water quality, and water-related hazards. This holistic approach helps organizations understand not only the quantity of water but also its quality and related risks. Global Coverage: It offers global coverage, allowing users to assess water risks across different regions and countries, making it a valuable tool for multinational organizations with operations or supply chains in multiple locations. 2. Data-Driven Insights High-Resolution Data: Aqueduct uses high-resolution data and sophisticated modeling to provide detailed insights into water risks. This includes data on water stress, drought, flood risk, and water quality, helping users make informed decisions based on robust evidence. Scenario Analysis: The tool allows users to explore various scenarios, including future projections of water risk under different climate and socio-economic conditions. This helps in understanding potential future challenges and planning accordingly. 3. Risk Management and Strategic Planning Risk Identification: By identifying areas with high water risk, Aqueduct helps organizations prioritize their water management strategies and focus resources on the most critical areas. Strategic Decision-Making: The insights gained from Aqueduct can inform strategic planning, including site selection, investment decisions, and the development of water management and conservation strategies.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Projections come from WRI Aqueduct and selected SSP/RCP pathways for defined future years.

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 4.5 / SSP2 physical risk scenario, the assessment assumes an intermediate climate pathway in which global mitigation progresses but physical climate hazards continue to intensify over time. For HZL, this scenario is used to test resilience under a moderate warming future, particularly for chronic water stress, extreme heat, rainfall variability, flooding and related infrastructure disruption across principal operating sites. The scenario assumes that several Rajasthan-based operations remain exposed to high baseline water stress and heat conditions, with future risk increasing more gradually than under SSP5 but still becoming more material by 2050. The main uncertainties relate to actual global emissions trajectories, site-level climate projections, future water availability, timing and severity of heatwaves and rainfall events, effectiveness of adaptation measures, resilience of supporting infrastructure and the translation of physical hazards into financial impacts such as production loss, operating costs, capital expenditure, workforce productivity and EBITDA exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP2 was selected as the central physical risk scenario as it represents a plausible future characterized by moderate warming and partial climate action. The scenario supports the assessment of water stress exposure and associated financial implications across HZL's operations over the medium- (2030) and long-term (2050) horizons, informing resilience and adaptation planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 8.5 / SSP5 physical risk scenario, the assessment assumes a high-emissions and higher-warming pathway in which physical climate hazards intensify over time, particularly by 2050. For HZL, this scenario is used to test exposure to chronic water stress, drought, extreme heat, extreme rainfall, flooding and related infrastructure disruption across principal operating sites. The assessment assumes that Rajasthan-based operations remain particularly exposed to chronic water stress and extreme heat, while acute weather events may create additional risks for site infrastructure, logistics, workforce productivity, water availability and tailings storage facilities. The key uncertainties relate to the actual pace of global warming, localised climate-model projections, future water availability, timing and severity of extreme events, effectiveness of adaptation measures, vulnerability of supporting infrastructure and the translation of physical hazards into financial impacts such as production loss, operating costs, capital expenditure, asset integrity and EBITDA exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For HZL, SSP5-8.5 is used as a severe physical-risk stress test to assess potential climate impacts on operations and assets. The results inform adaptation CAPEX, operational resilience measures, and long-term financial planning under a high-impact climate scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions - NZE is treated as an accelerated transition pathway aligned with global net zero emissions by 2050. - Policy action, carbon constraints, clean-energy deployment and fossil-fuel phase-down occur much faster than under STEPS. - Carbon pricing and compliance expectations become more material, a significantly higher carbon-price signal for India by 2035 under NZE. - Fossil-fuel-based power becomes increasingly cost-disadvantaged, making renewable power integration, storage and efficiency central to resilience. - Low-carbon products such as EcoZen gain stronger market relevance as customers accelerate procurement of lower-embedded-carbon materials. - HZL's transition strategy—renewable energy, BESS, low-carbon logistics, EcoZen, circularity and future abatement technologies—is assumed to materially reduce financial exposure. - Without carbon reduction initiatives, the report estimates average EBITDA impact under NZE at around 4%, classified as low risk under the ERM framework; with planned initiatives, the impact is expected to become negligible. Uncertainties - Whether global and Indian policy ambition will actually follow an NZE-consistent pathway, including timing of regulation and enforcement. - Future carbon price levels, sectoral coverage and whether costs can be passed through to customers. - Commercial viability, timing and cost of emerging abatement technologies such as green hydrogen, CCUS, biofuels, process redesign and long-duration storage. - Scale and timing of customer demand for EcoZen and willingness to pay a premium for low-carbon zinc. - Ability to

secure sufficient renewable power, battery storage and transmission infrastructure at competitive cost. - Risk of technology lock-in or stranded assets if fossil-based power and high-emissions processes remain in use for longer than expected. - Reliability of long-term assumptions on production growth, metal demand, EBITDA sensitivity and emissions intensity reductions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. Alignment with Global Climate Goals Paris Agreement Targets: The NZE 2050 scenario aligns with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. It provides a roadmap to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is necessary to meet this target. Climate Ambition: The scenario represents one of the most ambitious pathways available, reflecting the effort required to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. 2. Comprehensive and Sectoral Approach Detailed Pathways: The IEA NZE 2050 scenario offers a detailed and sector-specific approach to achieving net-zero emissions, including transitions in energy production, transportation, industry, and buildings. 3. Technological Solutions: It incorporates a range of technological solutions and strategies, such as renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency improvements, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and electrification. 4. Progress Monitoring: Using the IEA NZE 2050 scenario as a benchmark allows for tracking progress towards net-zero emissions. It helps in assessing whether current policies and actions are sufficient or if additional measures are needed. 5. Strategic Planning and Risk Management Long-Term Planning: The scenario assists governments and organizations in long term strategic planning by outlining the necessary steps to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Risk Management: By identifying potential risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero economy, the scenario helps in managing risks related to climate change and energy transitions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(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
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions STEPS is treated as a current-policy / stated-policy pathway where existing and announced policy settings continue to tighten gradually, rather than assuming full achievement of global net zero. Carbon pricing, CBAM-style mechanisms, disclosure obligations and clean-energy mandates increase progressively, creating moderate transition pressure by 2030 and higher pressure by 2050. Renewable electricity continues to grow, but fossil fuels, especially coal-based power, remain relevant for longer than in a net-zero pathway. Customer demand for low-carbon zinc and embedded-carbon transparency grows steadily, but at a more moderate pace than under NZE. HZL's production is assumed to grow toward its planned long-term capacity and then remain relatively stable through the assessment horizon. Transition opportunities such as EcoZen, renewable power procurement and resource efficiency emerge progressively, with moderate upside over time. Uncertainties Pace and stringency of Indian and international carbon pricing, CBAM expansion and product-level carbon disclosure requirements. Actual coal availability, coal price volatility and relative cost movement between fossil-based power and renewable electricity. Timing and reliability of renewable power integration, including RE-RTC / storage-backed supply and transmission-related efficiencies. Speed at which customers begin preferring or requiring low-carbon zinc and verified product carbon footprints. Future demand growth for zinc and silver from clean-energy markets under a slower transition pathway. Extent to which HZL's decarbonisation roadmap offsets cost exposure from growth in production capacity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. Evaluation of Existing Policies Policy Impact Assessment: STEPS reflects the impact of existing and announced energy and climate policies that are not yet fully implemented. It provides insights into how these policies will shape future energy systems and emissions trends based on their current status. Realistic Forecasting: By using STEPS, stakeholders can assess the likely outcomes based on the policies that are actively in place or are expected to be implemented in the near term, giving a realistic projection of future trends. 2. Understanding Policy Effectiveness Policy Analysis: STEPS helps evaluate how effectively current policies will meet their stated goals. It provides a benchmark for assessing whether existing policies are sufficient to address climate and energy challenges or if more ambitious measures are needed. Gap Identification: The scenario highlights the gap between the outcomes of existing policies and longer-term climate targets, such as those outlined in the Paris Agreement. This helps in identifying areas where policy enhancements or additional measures are necessary. 3. Guiding Strategic Planning Energy and Climate Planning: For governments, businesses, and organizations, STEPS offers a framework for strategic planning by showing the likely evolution of energy systems and emissions under current policy settings. Scenario Comparison: STEPS allows for comparison with other scenarios, such as the IEA's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario, to evaluate how different policy choices could influence future outcomes. Monitoring Progress Tracking Policy Implementation: STEPS serves as a benchmark to track the implementation and effectiveness of stated policies over time. It helps in monitoring whether policies are achieving their intended goals and making adjustments as needed. Progress Evaluation: By comparing actual progress against the STEPS projections, policymakers can evaluate the success of their policies and adjust strategies to better meet climate and energy targets.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available water scenario, please specify ::Central Groundwater Board (CGWB-India)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

☒ Other, please specify ::Annual data published by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)-India. Hence, there is timeframe projection.

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

CGWB data may focus primarily on groundwater levels and usage, potentially neglecting other important factors like water quality, surface water interactions, and climatic influences.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Comprehensive Coverage: CGWB provides extensive data on groundwater resources across India, covering a wide range of regions and states. This helps in managing water resources at both national and regional levels. Identifying Stress Areas: The data highlights areas experiencing groundwater stress, enabling targeted interventions and management strategies to address water shortages and over-extraction issues.

[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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Physical Risks: The assessment is built in two stages. First, a baseline hazard screen establishes present-day exposure at each site using historical observed and modelled data. Second, forward-looking climate projections are qualitatively superimposed on that baseline to infer how each hazard shifts over time. Hazard levels are never modelled from scratch for the future the projected direction and magnitude of change is used to adjust the present-day rating. The climate pathways. Two IPCC Sixth Assessment Report pathways from the CMIP6 generation of models are used, chosen to bracket plausible futures: SSP2-4.5 — the "middle of the road" pathway, representing moderate emissions with historical socio-economic patterns broadly continuing. SSP5-8.5 — the high-emissions, fossil-fuel-intensive pathway, used as the stress-test or worst case throughout the site profiles. Global open-source datasets are used throughout: the WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas for water stress, drought and riverine flood; the IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas for rainfall, temperature and sea level; the NOAA historical best-track cyclone archive for wind; Indian BMTPC seismic and wind-damage zonation maps for earthquake and cyclone zoning; ThinkHazard for urban flood; and the World Bank catalogue for landslide frequency. The Uttarakhand plant is the clear outlier — the only site in a high seismic damage zone and the only one with high cyclone and wind hazard, and it also faces the steepest projected temperature rise. All Rajasthan sites sit in a low seismic zone. The Chanderia smelter carries high riverine flood hazard, with a river running immediately alongside the site. Debari and Zawar face high rainfall-induced landslide hazard, both in terrain prone to precipitation-triggered slope failure. The Dariba cluster is the least exposed on non-water hazards — no flood or landslide hazard, low seismic and wind ratings. Kayad and Rampura Agucha carry low residual flood ratings only because watercourses run close by, so the risk cannot be fully discounted. Transition Risks: HZL's transition exposure is shaped by carbon pricing, CBAM, policy compliance, renewable energy obligations, fossil-fuel cost volatility, technology adoption needs, customer demand for low-carbon materials, and rising stakeholder expectations. Under IEA STEPS, transition pressures build gradually, while under IEA NZE they intensify more rapidly, especially around carbon costs, disclosure requirements, fossil-energy dependence, and the need for deeper abatement technologies. At the same time, the transition creates meaningful opportunities for HZL through renewable power integration, EcoZen and low-carbon zinc positioning, water and resource efficiency, circularity, and rising demand for zinc and silver in clean-energy applications. Overall, HZL's resilience will depend on sustaining its decarbonisation pathway, strengthening product-level carbon transparency, scaling renewable and resource-efficiency initiatives, and positioning low-carbon products as a source of competitive advantage.

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:

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Scenarios. Water-linked hazards are screened first at present-day baseline, then projected forward under two IPCC AR6 / CMIP6 pathways — SSP2-4.5 (moderate emissions) and SSP5-8.5 (high emissions, used as the stress case) — across near-, mid- and long-term horizons (2030, 2050). Projections are qualitatively superimposed on the baseline rather than re-modelled. Data sources. The WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas supplies baseline water stress, drought and riverine flood inundation; the IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas supplies rainfall projections and sea-level rise; ThinkHazard supplies urban flood classification by district; and the World Bank data catalogue supplies landslide frequency. Riverine flood is evaluated at a long return period, with depth thresholds benchmarked to FEMA guidance. Site wise water scenario analysis: Zinc Smelter Debari — Banas sub-basin (Ganga Basin). Water stress extremely high, drought High. Urban flood Low with among the sharper rainfall increases in the portfolio. No riverine hazard — the nearby Berach River tributary is offset by higher site elevation. Landslide hazard High, sitting in a rainfall-induced landslide zone. Zawar Mines — Mahi River Basin. Water stress extremely high, drought High. Urban flood Low. Riverine flood Low — a tributary runs close by, so risk cannot be fully ruled out despite no dataset signal. Landslide hazard High, the highest slope-failure frequency in the portfolio. Dariba Smelting Complex, Sindesar Khurd Mines and Rajpura Dariba Mines (shared profile) — Banas sub-basin. Water stress extremely high, drought High. Urban flood Low, with rainfall increases among the largest at mid-century. No riverine hazard (river distant, site elevated) and no landslide hazard (no high-elevation terrain). The least water-exposed sites apart from scarcity. Chanderia Lead Zinc Smelter — Banas sub-basin. Water stress extremely high, drought High. Riverine flood hazard High — the only site at this level — with the Berach River flowing directly adjacent, making flooding a material and present threat. Urban flood Low but with sharp projected rainfall increases. No landslide hazard. The portfolio's flood priority site. Rampura Agucha Mines — Banas sub-basin. Water stress extremely high, drought Medium-to-High (slightly better than most). Urban flood Low, with the steepest one-day rainfall increase among the Rajasthan mines. Riverine flood Low — rivers to both the north and south mean risk cannot be discounted. No landslide hazard. Kayad Mines — Banas sub-basin. Water stress extremely high, drought High. Urban flood Low, but this site shows the largest projected increase in peak one-day rainfall across the entire portfolio, alongside the highest baseline temperatures — a scarcity-and-deluge combination. Riverine flood Low (a nala tributary within close range). No landslide hazard. Pantnagar Metal Plant (Uttarakhand) — Ramganga sub-basin. Water stress extremely high, drought Medium-to-High. The mildest rainfall intensification in the portfolio, so flood pressure grows least here — but a tributary sits very close to the boundary, keeping riverine flood at Low rather than nil. No landslide hazard. Its dominant risks are seismic and wind, not water.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(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:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

The Company's strategy consists of mitigation and adaptation measures and is committed to reducing its carbon footprint by limiting its exposure to coal-based projects and reducing its GHG emissions through high-impact initiatives such as investment in Renewable Energy (450 MW Power delivery agreement ('PDA') signed on a group captive basis, fuel switch, electrification of vehicles and mining fleet and energy efficiency opportunities. However, renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would support transition and fleet replacement is part of normal lifecycle renewal.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

HZL presents the company's targets, performance against the targets and its plan to achieve the targets (e.g. Sustainability Goals by 2025, Net-zero target by 2050 and Science-Based Targets Initiative by 2026). The net-zero transition plan is one of the goals to which HZL has committed under the 1.5 degree Business ambition plan of SBTi. HZL has also taken the ambitious target of reducing the scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50 % by 2030 and 25% reduction in scope 3 by 2030 and an overall long-term target to achieve net zero by 2050 which is validated by SBTi. The strategy was approved by the leadership and is used for strategic and financial planning. These plans and performance are discussed during the quarterly investor calls as well as at the Annual General Meetings, which is attended by all majority and minority shareholders. Shareholders are encouraged to openly share their feedback during the AGMs. The investors provide feedback for improvement during these calls which is then integrated back into the processes for improving the performance. We have ESG committee at board level which reviews the progress against these targets semi-annually and provides the feedback to leadership on climate transition plan.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

- *Renewable electricity scale-up:* The transition plan assumes that renewable electricity will remain HZL's primary decarbonisation lever for Scope 1 and Scope 2 reduction. Delivery depends on timely scale-up of the 530 MW renewable energy arrangement, achievement of 70% renewable power by FY 2028, and reliable integration of renewable power across energy-intensive sites. - *Storage-backed renewable power:* The plan depends on successful deployment of battery energy storage systems to support firm and dispatchable renewable power, reduce intermittency risk, and improve the reliability of green power supply for existing as well as expanded operations. - *Power transmission efficiency:* HZL's pathway assumes that the transition from the State Transmission Utility model to the Central Transmission Utility model will improve procurement efficiency and reduce transmission losses, supporting lower Scope 2 emissions and better renewable power utilisation. - *Production growth management:* The transition plan assumes that HZL can manage emissions while expanding toward its planned 2 million tonnes metal capacity by 2030. This depends on efficiency gains, renewable energy integration, process optimisation and fuel switching being delivered fast enough to offset growth-related energy demand. - *Achievement of SBTi-aligned targets:* HZL's 2030 targets depend on the successful implementation of its decarbonisation roadmap, including reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50% and Scope 3 emissions by 25% from the FY 2020 baseline. - *Energy efficiency and process optimisation:* The plan assumes continued improvement in process and equipment efficiency across mining, smelting and supporting operations to reduce energy intensity and support emissions reduction. - *Fuel switching and logistics decarbonisation:* Delivery depends on continued deployment of LNG vehicles, electric vehicles and cleaner transport solutions across logistics and employee commute

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

Renewable energy scale-up accelerated: HZL increased renewable power integration, with currently at 892 MU (18%) of renewable power consumed and an estimated 0.83 million tCO₂e emissions reduction, compared with the previous year's early progress of renewable share increasing from 7% to 13% after receiving green power from the 530 MW RE-RTC arrangement. *Pantnagar remained a leading low-carbon site:* The Pantnagar Metal Plant continued to operate on 100% renewable power, reinforcing site-level decarbonisation progress and supporting emissions reduction from operations. *Climate targets remain anchored in SBTi pathway:* HZL continues to pursue its SBTi-aligned targets of reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50% and Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, from the FY2020 baseline, along with its Net Zero by 2050 ambition. *Scope 3 emissions show positive movement:* Current Scope 3 emissions have reduced to 1.47 million tCO₂e, compared with approximately 1.54 million tCO₂e reported in the previous year, indicating progress in value-chain emissions management. *Low-carbon logistics expanded:* HZL progressed from deployment of 180 LNG vehicles in the previous year to a broader low-carbon logistics fleet including 180 LNG vehicles and 52 EVs, with further commitments for EV and LNG truck deployment. *EcoZen moved from launch to commercial traction:* The previous report highlighted the launch of EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc product with less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc; in FY26 market uptake, including 2,935 tonnes of EcoZen sold and estimated downstream avoided emissions of around 14,505 tCO₂e. *Water stewardship strengthened:* HZL maintained its 3.32x water-positive status and improved freshwater performance, in FY26 noting a 13% reduction in freshwater use versus FY2020, compared with a 6% reduction disclosed in the previous year. *Circular economy outcomes scaled up:* HZL advanced waste valorisation and circularity, in FY26 noting 6.04 million tonnes of material recycled, reused or recovered, 863 kt of smelting waste gainfully utilised, and 654 kt of jarosite/jarofix repurposed, building on the previous year's jarosite, slag, fly ash and tailings utilisation initiatives. *Tailings and water resilience progressed:* HZL built on earlier dry tailings and paste-fill initiatives, with continued focus on dry/filtered tailings, water recovery and the development of tailings reprocessing as part of the broader climate resilience and circularity pathway. *Climate risk assessment became more detailed:* in FY26 the scenario analysis expands the previous year's use of tools such as WRI Aqueduct, ThinkHazard, NGFS, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and IEA scenarios by providing more

structured site-level physical risk assessment and transition-risk mapping across scenarios and time horizons Disclosure maturity improved: In FY26 reporting is more strongly aligned with IFRS S2

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

HZL_Climate Action Report 2025-26.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

HZL is already 3.32 times water positive and aspires to achieve 5x water positivity and a 25% reduction in freshwater consumption by 2025. We have reduced freshwater use by 6% from FY2020 and increased sewage treatment plant (STP) water consumption in operations by 29%. Key Initiatives: a. Water and Effluent Treatment Plant: Commissioned across multiple sites, with plans for all business units. Current and upcoming ZLD installations will save 19,500 KLD freshwater by 2025. b. Dry Stack Tailings: At mining sites, enabling 4,500 m³/day water recovery. c. Rainwater Harvesting: Localized watershed management, including 8.7 million m³ groundwater recharge at Rampura Agucha Mines. d. Alternative Sourcing: Enhanced water recycling and greater use of treated wastewater. e. Risk Management: Conducted water risk assessments using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and CGWB tool

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

- Achieve a 50% reduction in freshwater consumption in operations from the 2020 baseline - Securing 100% municipal treated sewage water for smelting operations - Achieve near to Zero waste to landfill by diverting all smelting process waste away from landfill through reuse, recycling, and recovery - Halt and reverse biodiversity loss, through measurable gains in the health, abundance, diversity, and resilience of species, ecosystems, and natural processes - Plan and strive to achieve no net loss of biodiversity at all mine sites by closure through applying mitigation hierarchy
[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

- ☒ Products and services
☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
☒ Investment in R&D
☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(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

Renewable energy is one of the most important enablers of our decarbonisation journey. During FY2026, we increased the share of renewable energy in our power mix from approximately 13% to approximately 18% and remain on track to achieve 35% by FY2027 and 70% by FY2028. Beyond reducing operational emissions, this

transition is also enabling product innovation. EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc, is produced using renewable power and has a carbon footprint of less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc, approximately 75% lower than the industry average. As customers increasingly seek materials with lower embedded emissions, EcoZen is emerging as a compelling value proposition. FY2026 marked a significant commercial milestone with the signing of supply agreements across multiple customer segments. We believe products such as EcoZen will play an increasingly important role in the future of metals markets, creating value for customers while reinforcing Hindustan Zinc's leadership in the low-carbon transition. Advanced EcoZen, our low-carbon zinc product, from innovation to commercial adoption this year through strategic supply agreements. This marks a positive step towards decarbonisation of downstream industries.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ 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

Climate-related risks and opportunities have a significant impact on HZL's supply chain, which plays a vital role in our sustainability goals and transition to a circular economy. To address these, we have integrated ESG considerations into supply chain processes, enabling better risk assessment and resilience building in collaboration with our business partners. Key actions include: Conducting climate, water, and biodiversity risk assessments of critical suppliers using tools such as the WWF Water Risk Filter and Biodiversity Risk Filter, with high-risk suppliers asked to submit resilience plans. Hindustan Zinc leverages SAP ARIBA Supplier Lifecycle and Performance (SLP) module to screen prospective and existing suppliers across Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG), quality and business relevance parameters. The screening questionnaire incorporates ESG risk indicators and is benchmarked against ISO 20400 (Sustainable Procurement) and SMETA (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) standards. ESG screening is conducted for new and existing suppliers, with scores assigned by designated authorities to support supplier evaluation and informed decision-making during supplier selection and contract awarding. Hindustan Zinc assessed 52 unique suppliers against established ESG frameworks, including GRI, BRSR and ICMM standards, and placed each on a maturity curve – Foundational, Intermediate and Leading. We engaged with those having public climate targets on GHG reduction, offering solutions like EcoZen for Scope 3 abatement. Hindustan Zinc advanced its circular economy and waste valorisation initiatives through significant reductions in jarosite generation, enhanced recovery of valuable metals, and large-scale reuse of smelting residues. The company reduced jarosite stock by 101 kT through zinc fumer operations, enabled the beneficial utilisation of approximately 654 kT of jarosite and jarofix in cement, road, and railway applications, and progressed the commercial use of calcium-residue gypsum through validation and industry partnerships. Further, Hindustan Zinc strengthened innovation efforts by filing two intellectual properties related to waste valorisation, process automation, and mineral processing, while

advancing fumer and hot acid leaching technologies that could recover an additional 12 kt of metal and 60 MT of silver annually while reducing or eliminating jarosite formation. HZL collaborated with suppliers by providing slag and jarosite as substitutes for red ocher and mineral gypsum resulting in reduction of emissions, while also reducing HZL's waste to landfill and enhancing overall resource efficiency.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ 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

Hindustan Zinc's sustainable product strategy is guided by environmental impact assessments that inform investment priorities, capability development, and long-term sustainable revenue growth through cross-functional collaboration across marketing, branding, R&D, innovation, and commercial teams. 1. Expanding Low Carbon Products Through Ecozen • Ecozen's production is dependent on the proportion of renewable energy (RE) available to us basis the renewable energy portfolio at HZL, which is targeted to be 70% of our total power consumption by FY2028. 2. Investing in Sustainable Operations and Circularity To deliver the commitments on our Sustainability Goals 2030, HZL is deploying dedicated CAPEX and OPEX investments across: • Renewable power (530MW round-the-clock RE Power Delivery Agreement with Serentica) • Fleet electrification and battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) in underground mines and for inter-unit transportation • Fumer technology and hydrometallurgical upgrades at Chanderiya and Dariba to recover critical minerals and reduce waste • Tailings Recycling project at RAM and Filtered Tailings Plants at Dariba, Zawar 3. Internal Capability Building • Delivering structured training on sustainable design principles, LCA methodology, and EU Taxonomy/DNSH screening for R&D, product management, marketing and sales teams.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

- ☒ 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

As all our facilities are located in water-stressed areas, water stewardship is integral to our license to operate and long-term business relevance. Operating in such regions heightens the importance of balancing business water requirements with the protection of shared water resources, regulatory obligations and stakeholder expectations for responsible water stewardship. We take focussed measures to strengthen water access for communities through rainwater harvesting, direct supply of quality water, RO units, water ATMs and tankers across six locations in five districts. Hindustan Zinc demonstrated strong progress in water stewardship by reducing freshwater withdrawal to 18.90 million m³, 4.67% lower than FY 2019-20, while increasing the use of treated sewage water to 8.86 million m³, up 31% over the same period. The company also created significant groundwater recharge potential of 8.7 million m³ through rainwater harvesting initiatives at the Rampura Agucha Mine. These efforts contributed to achieving a water positivity ratio of 3.32x, reflecting a net positive impact on water resources.

[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
- ☒ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ 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

HZL has integrated climate risks into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and financial planning, with a dedicated budget and Board-approved capital allocation for low-carbon solutions, renewable energy, and sustainable mine operations. Cross-functional collaboration across sustainability, operations, and finance ensures effective evaluation of Capex, Opex, and long-term climate investments. A carbon pricing mechanism of INR 1,324.25/tCO₂e (US\$15) is embedded in investment decisions, enabling better financial assessment and prioritization of low-carbon projects. In line with this strategy, HZL launched EcoZen, Asia’s first low-carbon zinc, in July 2024. Produced using renewable energy, EcoZen has a carbon footprint ~75% lower than the global average, with verified emissions of 0.939 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc (ISO 14067, third-party verified). To further strengthen resource efficiency, HZL is investing INR 3,823 crore in India’s first zinc tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha, with a capacity of 10 MTPA, aimed at recovering metals from tailing dumps while reducing environmental impact.

[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 :Alignment with HZL's climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

2780000000

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

4.7

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

5

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

HZL assesses sustainable revenues using an internally developed Sustainable Revenue Methodology informed by the EU Taxonomy framework and associated technical screening criteria. The assessment identifies revenues attributable to products that support downstream applications linked to climate change mitigation

activities. As primary zinc and lead production are not themselves listed as EU Taxonomy activities, HZL does not classify these products as taxonomy-aligned. Instead, revenues are attributed where there is evidence that the products are used in qualifying downstream enabling applications, such as renewable energy infrastructure, low-carbon transport technologies, battery manufacturing, and electricity storage. Revenue attribution is supported through a documented allocation methodology and available evidence, including sales records, product specifications, customer information, and end-use documentation, where available. The methodology and resulting revenue figures are subject to independent external assurance to verify that reported sustainable revenues have been allocated in accordance with the defined criteria and supporting evidence. This approach is intended to provide a reasonable and transparent basis for identifying revenues associated with products that contribute to the low-carbon transition through their downstream applications.

[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

Our Research & Development (R&D) capabilities are pivotal in advancing our circular economy objectives, notably through the creation of innovative flotation reagents that enhance mineral recovery and minimise impurities. Additionally, our commitment to environmental stewardship is demonstrated by numerous waste recycling initiatives aimed at diminishing our ecological footprint and reclaiming valuable resources from waste. Furthermore, R&D has been instrumental in refining the processes within Waelz kiln operations, thereby optimising metal recovery from secondary materials. These technologies are pivotal in converting waste into valuable resources, thereby not only propelling the Company's operational efficiency but also empowering local entrepreneurs and communities. The above initiatives not only help us in metal recovery but also allow us to reduce our carbon footprint.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.4) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Metal recycling

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

0.01

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

5

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

This project supports our climate transition goals by promoting circular economy and waste-to-wealth approach. It reduces waste disposal, lowers reliance on externally sourced raw materials, and improves resource efficiency across the mine-to-metal value chain.

Row 2

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Alternative fuels

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

0.5

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

0

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

This project supports our climate and sustainability commitments by reducing the environmental footprint of mineral processing. It promotes safer, more sustainable flotation practices while lowering risks associated with hazardous chemical use and tailings management.

Row 3

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Conversion of Hematite product from jarosite waste

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

2

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

2

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

This zero-waste process recovers valuable metals (Zn, Pb and Ag) from jarosite waste and converts the remaining iron into high-purity hematite (Fe_2O_3 >95%). By maximizing resource recovery and minimizing waste disposal, the technology supports our circular-economy and climate-transition commitments. A patent application has been filed for this unique process.

Row 4

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HGLC Production from LGLC Cake

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

0.5

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

0.4

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

This process increases the Pb and Ag grade of the material, making it suitable as a sweetening feed for processing in the lead smelter. It also converts high-silica material into calcium silicate, a cementitious material for building and construction. These outcomes improve resource efficiency, reduce waste and support lower-carbon material use. A patent application has been filed for this unique process.

Row 5

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Alternative Iron removal process

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

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

0.1

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

0

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

This process eliminates the disposal of iron cake from the fumer hydrometallurgical circuit while improving Zn and Ag recovery. The iron is converted into slag that can be supplied to cement plants for use in cement manufacturing. This supports waste reduction, resource recovery and circular use of industrial by-products.

Row 6

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Pure sodium sulphate production from the RO_ZLD Plants

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

0.1

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

0

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

Proof of concept has been successfully established, and the recovered sodium sulphate meets internal quality requirements. Producing a usable product from RO-ZLD streams enables internal reuse, reduces waste generation and lowers the need for virgin raw materials, supporting our circular-economy commitments.

Row 7

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Metal recycling

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

0.1

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

0.3

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

This project aims to recover valuable metals that would otherwise be lost and significantly reduce the quantity of ETP cake requiring disposal. Proof-of-concept work is in progress. The initiative supports improved resource efficiency, waste minimization and our broader climate-transition objectives.

[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)

58

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

10

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

21.9

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

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

The CAPEX on water efficiency initiatives was incurred, leading to a increase in CAPEX in FY 2026. Total environmental CAPEX stood at INR 5,786,481,756 compared to INR 3,648,700,000 last year, marking a 58% increase. On the other hand, environmental-related OPEX increased by 21.9%, driven by higher operational and maintenance costs for dry tailing plants and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[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

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Stress test investments

☒ Set a carbon offset budget

☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☒ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- ☒ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
- ☒ Scenario analysis

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

Setting a carbon price allows us to evaluate the profitability of various projects in different scenarios and make informed decisions for our business. This approach can also stimulate innovation and encourage the allocation of capital towards low-carbon solutions that deliver higher returns. To support emissions-efficient procurement, capital expenditure, and investment in R&D decision-making, we use shadow carbon pricing of INR 1268.29/TCO2e (US\$ 15). Therefore, we have calculated ICP by following the below steps: Step 1- Analysis of Mitigation measures (Analysis of GHG reduction measures) Step 2- Assessment of major measures (investment, reductions)- (Inclusion of measures contributing- 90% of GHG reduction for business) Step 3- Calculation of abatement cost (Calculating abatement cost USD/TCO2e)

(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

Currently, there are no regulations in India concerning the Internal Carbon Price; however, in line with our goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, significant steps have been taken. Notably, the recent signing of the Power Delivery agreement for 530 MW Renewable Energy Round the Clock (RE-RTC) and the successful operation of the Panthnagar Metal plant entirely powered by green energy have led to a decrease in the Internal Carbon Price (also known as Shadow Price) attributed to carbon. However, noting that since considering RE-RTC project of 530 MW. Our commitment towards transitioning to renewable energy, evident from Power Delivery Agreement of 530 MW Renewable Energy Round the Clock (RE-RTC) which will help reduce our dependency on electricity from non-renewable sources, catering to 70% of the overall power requirement by FY 2028 and reducing GHG emissions by 3.5million TCO2e annually. This would significantly bring down Internal Carbon price, we believe having US\$15/TCO2e of carbon allows us to identify low carbon projects to ensure we are on the right track for our decarbonisation journey.

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

1268.29

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

1268.29

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

Select all that apply

☒ Operations

☒ Procurement

☒ Product and R&D

☒ Risk management

☒ Impact management

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Opportunity management

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies management

(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

100

(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

We anticipate that the most direct impact of the operationalization of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) will be on our operational expenditures. Facilities with higher carbon emission intensities will likely face increased costs, contingent on the carbon pricing mechanism and the allocation of Carbon Credit Certificates (CCCs). We are employing a “shadow price” approach for our internal carbon price. This internal mechanism is crucial for embedding the impact of climate change into our investment decisions. The intent behind our shadow carbon price is to integrate climate impact into our project planning and policy decisions. It provides a framework that encourages organizational investment choices favoring lower-carbon options. By doing so, we aim to establish a consistent method for quantifying the actual or modeled costs associated with projects and operational decisions that generate carbon emissions. The goal of a carbon shadow price is to include climate impact when making decisions about projects, plans, and policies. It accomplishes this by formalizing a framework that steers organizational investment decisions in the direction of low-carbon alternatives. It helps create a consistent mechanism to quantify actual or modelled costs associated with select projects and operational decisions that produce carbon emissions. This is also helping the organization to identify the tangible benefits of renewable energy which help reduce the cost of products and also highlight the impact of emissions in driving the cost of the project upwards and reducing the Internal rate of return and Net Present value, thus helping the organization incorporate carbon price in financial decision making. As an example, for the upcoming Roaster at Debari that will have an STG (Steam Turbine Generator), post Waste Heat provided by STG, an additional 1.5 MW of residue will be required. The original IRR, when the ICP is not considered in the calculations, is 22.07%, and the payback period is 3.90 years. However, depending on the source of 1.5 MW (Conventional or Renewable), the Internal Rate of return will change basis implementing the Internal Carbon Price. If we use renewable energy, its IRR will increase and the Payback period decrease, however, the IRR will decrease, and the payback period will increase when we source 1.5 MW from a conventional source of energy. This is identified basis INR 1268.29 /TCO2e (US\$15) Internal Carbon Pricing.

[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:

- ☒ Internal fee

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Drive water efficiency
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Drive water-related investment
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(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 water tariffs
- ☒ Costs of treating water
- ☒ Costs of disposing water
- ☒ Anticipated water tariffs
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets
- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Costs of transporting water
- ☒ Existing or pending legislation
- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Alignment to international standards

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

HZL follows a Cost-Plus Pricing Strategy to calculate its Internal Water Price (IWP), ensuring transparency and accountability in water stewardship. Under this approach, the IWP is derived by adding a fixed markup percentage to the Internal Water Cost (IWC). However, since HZL does not generate profit from its internal water value chain, the markup percentage is considered as zero. Accordingly, the formula simplifies to $IWP = IWC$, making the internal water price entirely cost-based. This methodology enables fair allocation of water costs across operations while reinforcing our commitment to sustainable and responsible resource management.

(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:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Static

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

110

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

110

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

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Dependencies management

☒ Product and R&D

☒ Risk management

☒ Opportunity management

(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

The Internal Water Price will help choose projects to meet the water conservation targets. Efficient water pricing should ensure water resources are developed and used sustainably. Water resource development and usage will certainly affect the inherent law of the system itself and further affect other related system. Thus, sustainable development and usage of water resources should emphasize that water resources are in harmony with the surrounding environment. Effective water pricing should mobilize financial resources to ensure the financial sustainability of water infrastructure and service suppliers. Financial sustainability could make water suppliers develop and supply services more efficiently. To enable continuity and growth, businesses need better information to quantify water-related business value at risk in ways that can be incorporated into existing decision-making frameworks and factored alongside operational costs and revenue forecasts. Monetizing the water risks, help businesses to plan which mitigation projects are most valuable for growth. In the absence of market prices that reflect water risk, businesses need new ways to better understand and account for water risks and the value of water to their 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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ 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

☒ Other, please specify :Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets, 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

Critical sustainability issues around pollution issues pertaining to air, water, ground and noise, violations of environmental regulations relating to waste management, wildlife and forest; and red flags relating to labour and community issues.

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

35

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

☒ Dependence on water

☒ Impact on water availability

(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

Critical sustainability issues around pollution issues pertaining to air, water, ground and noise, violations of environmental regulations relating to waste management, wildlife and forest; and red flags relating to labour and community issues.

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

35

[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

☒ Material sourcing

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Other, please specify :Aligning with HZL's Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Introduced ESG expectations in our procurement process via the ARIBA platform Post registration, Ariba team shall share the ESG Qualification questionnaire with the vendor. Response on the ESG Qualification questionnaire shall be evaluated and approved by an authorized representative of HZL's ESG team based on the following scoring criteria: • Meet the set ESG criteria/score during onboarding of the suppliers. • Cases wherein ESG and quality score are less than defined limits, vendor code shall not be created. For any exception approval from the Commercial Head, Functional Head is to be obtained. All the new and existing suppliers are assessed by third-party on various parameters including financial, legal, regulatory and sustainability risks. Vendors identified as high risks are then provided with handholding corrective action plans and improvements are expected within one year of the assessment.

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

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance

- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- ☒ Other, please specify : **Aligning with HZL's Supplier Code of Conduct**

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Introduced ESG expectations in our procurement process via the ARIBA platform Post registration, Ariba team shall share the ESG Qualification questionnaire with the vendor. Response on the ESG Qualification questionnaire shall be evaluated and approved by an authorized representative of HZL's ESG team based on the following scoring criteria: • Meet the set ESG criteria/score during onboarding of the suppliers. • Cases wherein ESG and quality score are less than defined limits, vendor code shall not be created. For any exception approval from the Commercial Head, Functional Head is to be obtained.
[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

In August 2024, we have implemented the following requirements for our suppliers: a. ESG and quality score is less than defined limits, vendor code shall not be created. For any exception approval from the Commercial Head, Functional Head is to be obtained. b. Vendor code in SAP shall not be created until receipt of response on ESG questionnaire & quality questionnaire (as applicable) from the vendor on Ariba. In the coming financial year, HZL will conduct product-level life cycle assessment: 1. Comprehensive strategy and tools developed for product-level life cycle assessment for our critical machines & commodities 2. Aimed at a significant reduction in our Scope 3 emissions 3. Started systematic collection of data from BPs to determine the Scope 3 GHG emissions brought to our supply chain through procurement of certain goods, as well as the associated economic cost 4. Conducted training sessions for internal procurement teams and critical material BPs to facilitate the implementation of life cycle assessment within our procurement process

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

In August 2024, we have implemented the following requirements for our suppliers: a. ESG and quality score is less than defined limits, vendor code shall not be created. For any exception approval from the Commercial Head, Functional Head is to be obtained. b. Vendor code in SAP shall not be created until receipt of response on ESG questionnaire & quality questionnaire (as applicable) from the vendor on Ariba.

[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:

- ☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Other, please specify :a. ESG & HSE questionnaire based on international standards on Ariba portal b. Introduced ESG expectations in our procurement process via the ARIBA C. Suppliers Self Assessment

(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:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Maintain supplier engagement through regular consultations and training initiatives to support continuous improvement and alignment with sustainability objectives

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All the suppliers are required to align with HZL's Supplier Code of Conduct.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting and monitoring water pollution-related targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Other, please specify :a. ESG & HSE questionnaire based on international standards on Ariba portal b. Introduced ESG expectations in our procurement process via the ARIBA

(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%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Maintain supplier engagement through regular consultations and training initiatives to support continuous improvement and alignment with sustainability objectives

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All the suppliers are required to align with HZL's Supplier Code of Conduct.

[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 measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

We conduct an annual, company-specific due diligence process to identify ESG risks, including climate-related risks, across our supply chain. This process enables us to take proactive measures to address critical risks such as material price increases, resource shortages, and regulatory non-compliance. Our sustainability strategy extends to our suppliers, and we collaborate with them to mitigate these risks effectively. To strengthen the resilience of our supply chain, we are implementing a comprehensive risk management framework in partnership with a third-party expert. This framework involves periodic evaluation of each vendor based on a wide range of ESG parameters, including ethics, labor and employee welfare, health and safety, environmental impact, climate change, and management systems. Special attention is given to suppliers in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA). The individual scores from these assessments help us identify suppliers who do not meet our ESG criteria, and we take corrective actions when necessary. Our Sustainable Sourcing Policy serves as the foundation for our risk identification efforts, outlining our expectations for supplier performance on key ESG issues, including climate change objectives. For suppliers classified as high risk, we work closely with them to develop mitigation plans that include clear performance objectives and measurable indicators. These may be either qualitative or quantitative and are designed to foster significant improvements within a reasonable timeframe. We actively monitor and measure the performance of our business partners through the ARIBA integrated performance module, which allows us to track progress against set goals. When performance is lower than HZL's set criteria, we take corrective actions to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with our sustainability goals. This structured approach helps us build a more sustainable and resilient supply chain, reducing exposure to ESG-related risks, particularly those related to climate change.

(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 :Reduce virgin raw materials Reduce emission

(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:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations
- ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Align supplier's target with HZL's net zero target

Information collection

- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

We conduct an annual, company-specific due diligence process to identify ESG risks, including climate-related risks, across our supply chain. This process enables us to take proactive measures to address critical risks such as material price increases, resource shortages, and regulatory non-compliance. Our sustainability strategy extends to our suppliers, and we collaborate with them to mitigate these risks effectively. To strengthen the resilience of our supply chain, we are implementing a comprehensive risk management framework in partnership with a third-party expert. This framework involves periodic evaluation of each vendor based on a wide range of ESG parameters, including ethics, labor and employee welfare, health and safety, environmental impact, climate change, and management systems. Special attention is given to suppliers in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA). The individual scores from these assessments help us identify suppliers who do not meet our ESG criteria, and we take corrective actions when necessary. Our Sustainable Sourcing Policy serves as the foundation for our risk identification efforts, outlining our expectations for supplier performance on key ESG issues, including climate change objectives. For suppliers classified as high risk, we work closely with them to develop mitigation plans that include clear performance objectives and measurable indicators. These may be either qualitative or quantitative and are designed to foster significant improvements within a reasonable timeframe. We actively monitor and measure the performance of our business partners through the ARIBA integrated performance module, which allows us to track progress against set goals. When performance falls short, we take corrective actions to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with our sustainability goals. This structured approach helps us build a more sustainable and resilient supply chain, reducing exposure to ESG-related risks, particularly those related to water-related issues.

(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 :Water efficiency and reduction

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

HZL actively engages with customers to advance low carbon solutions and reduce Scope 3 emissions by FY 2026. In FY 2026, we engaged with 100% of key customers (~90% of revenues) on climate issues, including steel sector clients preparing for CBAM requirements. Engagement channels include the Moglix platform, leadership connects, surveys, awareness programmes, and rapid query resolution forums, focusing on our Net Zero plan, product ESG performance, and low carbon

offerings. We also launched EcoZen, Asia's first low carbon zinc with a footprint of less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne, about 75% lower than the global average, helping customers meet climate targets while unlocking premium value under emerging frameworks like the LME's green premium.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We evaluate the effectiveness of our customer engagements through indicators such as energy conservation, customer satisfaction ratings, and qualitative feedback. Our proactive approach, guided by our net zero ambition, reinforces our commitment to a sustainable future. To support customers' climate goals, we launched EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc product. Using the mass balance approach, low-carbon SHG zinc accounted for 13% of total SHG zinc production in the baseline year FY 2026. This share is projected to increase to 30% by 2026. The product carbon footprint of low-carbon SHG zinc has been assessed in line with ISO 14067:2018 standards and verified by an independent international reviewer. The latest verification confirms total emissions of 5.882 tCO₂e/tonne of zinc for average production, while EcoZen records only 0.939 tCO₂e/tonne less than 1 tonne. We also enhanced our Value-Added Product (VAP) share to 22% in FY 2025, up from 20%, and remain on track to increase it to 50% by 2030. This will be achieved through expansion of alloy capacity and development of new products such as Zinc Aluminium Magnesium alloys, toning alloys, and special CGG products.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

We engaged with 100% customers with the highest contribution to revenue since they are crucial for maintaining business continuity. Our approach revolves around meeting evolving customer needs & quality expectations through innovative products, tailor-made solutions, tools, & platforms. We engage with our customers to take actions collectively & promote water stewardship to adapt to changing demands for low water-intensive products & provide support in reducing water-related impacts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

HZL has strengthened its technical and support services to raise customer awareness and better showcase its product portfolio. Interactions with customers highlighted a growing demand for green metals with lower carbon and water footprints, prompting us to engage with them on opportunities for product development and demand forecasting. To expand our Value-Added Product (VAP) portfolio, we established Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Ltd (HZAPL). Supporting customer climate and water goals, we launched EcoZen, Asia's first low carbon zinc, verified under ISO 14067:2018. While average zinc production records 5.882 tCO₂e/tonne, EcoZen achieves only 0.939 tCO₂e/tonne, less than one tonne. In FY 2025, low carbon SHG zinc accounted for 13% of total SHG zinc output, projected to grow to ~30% by FY 2026. Our VAP portfolio also increased to 22% in FY 2025, and we remain on track to reach 50% by 2030 through alloy capacity expansion and new product development.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(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

We maintain regular communication with our shareholders/investors through various channels, such as quarterly financial results declaration, Annual General Shareholder's meetings, Investor Relations events, and one-on-one meetings. In terms of climate change and sustainability, our approach includes actively monitoring complaints, grievances, and key issues/ expectations and ensuring timely and fair assessments, as well as maintaining proper disclosure, ratings, and support from capital markets. HZL conducts an Annual General Meeting where we present our KPIs, net-zero strategy, and future plan towards achieve climate-related targets. In addition, this year we initiated a senior management Q&A session during quarterly earnings calls.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement has resulted in increased investor confidence in HZL's net-zero strategy, climate-related disclosures, and forward-looking KPIs. By actively monitoring complaints, grievances, and evolving investor expectations, we have been able to adapt our practices and strengthen disclosures in alignment with global reporting standards. Success is reflected through improved ESG ratings, positive feedback from the capital markets, and continued support from long-term institutional investors. These measures demonstrate that our engagement framework is effective in addressing stakeholder concerns while reinforcing HZL's leadership in responsible and sustainable business practices.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(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 on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Align Employees' Values and Efforts with the company

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

At HZL, our employees are at the heart of our efforts on climate change and water stewardship. We organize training and awareness sessions to help them better understand the challenges and the impact of their daily choices. Our people get to engage with different sustainability themes ranging from decarbonization to water conservation making it a shared learning journey across the company. Our employees have led by example during activities like “No-Vehicle Day”, where many chose eco-friendly modes of transport, proving that collective action can make a real difference. They also participate in green initiatives through “Zinc Eco-Buddies”, our online plantation platform, which allows them to celebrate personal milestones by planting trees. These efforts reflect the passion and commitment of our people to contribute to a more sustainable future.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At HZL, employees drive our climate action through training, awareness campaigns, and active participation. Initiatives like the “ESG Theme of the Month” strengthen understanding of decarbonization, while “No-Vehicle Day” promotes low-carbon commuting and tree planting for carbon sequestration. Success is reflected in employee participation, emissions avoided, trees planted, and growing alignment with HZL’s climate commitments.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

We ensure regular and frequent communication with our shareholders/investors through various channels, such as quarterly financial results declaration, Annual General Shareholder's meetings, Investor Relations events, and one-on-one meetings. In terms of aspects related to water, our approach includes actively monitoring complaints, grievances, and key issues/ expectations and ensuring timely and fair assessments, as well as maintaining proper disclosure, ratings, and support from capital markets. HZL conducts an Annual General Meeting where we present our KPIs and strategies for water-use reduction, and future plan towards achieve water targets. In addition, this year we initiated a senior management Q&A session during quarterly earnings calls.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These efforts have strengthened investor confidence in our ability to manage water-related risks, while also demonstrating resilience against climate impacts. Measures of success include positive investor feedback on our water disclosures, growing recognition through ESG ratings linked to water performance, and continued support from capital markets for our sustainability-linked initiatives. By addressing concerns, monitoring grievances, and ensuring transparent communication on water usage and conservation, HZL reinforces its role as a responsible steward of water resources and a reliable partner for investors.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Align Employees' Values and Efforts with the company

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

At HZL, our employees are at the heart of our efforts on climate change and water stewardship. We organize training and awareness sessions to help them better understand the challenges and the impact of their daily choices. Our people get to engage with different sustainability themes ranging from decarbonization to water conservation making it a shared learning journey across the company. Our employees have led by example during activities like “No-Vehicle Day”, where many chose eco-friendly modes of transport, proving that collective action can make a real difference. They also participate in green initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At HZL, employees play a vital role in advancing our water stewardship goals through training, awareness, and active participation. The “ESG Theme of the Month” has deepened understanding of water conservation, recycling, and efficient usage. Initiatives such as awareness drives on reducing freshwater withdrawal, adoption of water-saving practices, and participation in plantation activities have reinforced the culture of responsible water use. Success is measured by employee engagement levels, water saved through efficiency actions, initiatives promoting recycling and reuse, and contributions toward HZL’s water positivity targets.

[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

Operational control ensures that the organisation accountable for emissions can effectively manage and reduce them. By defining control boundaries, we can clearly assign responsibility for emissions management and mitigation efforts.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Operational control ensures that the organisation accountable for source wise water withdrawal and water consumption can effectively manage and reduce them. By defining control boundaries, we can clearly assign responsibility for water management and mitigation & adaptation efforts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational control ensures that the organisation accountable for biodiversity can effectively manage them. By defining control boundaries, we can clearly assign responsibility for biodiversity management and mitigation efforts.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(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]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We calculate Scope 2 (location based) emissions using CEA grid emission factors, as our electricity is sourced from the grid. The Scope 2 (market based) method applies only to our Panthagar Metal Plant, where renewable electricity is procured through a retail supply contract with Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL). This contractual arrangement meets the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria as it is asset specific, traces to a clearly identified hydropower source in India (>25 MW), and is supported by contractual documentation, ensuring traceability, supporting additionality claims, and preventing double counting of renewable attributes. As 100% of Panthagar's purchased electricity is renewable, market-based Scope 2 emissions are zero.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4480887

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our absolute emissions reduction targets is FY 2019-2020, and therefore, we are using the same year as the base year for our inventory. This selection aligns with our latest SBTi-validated targets and includes emissions from fuel consumption within our operating boundaries.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253756

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our absolute emissions reduction targets is FY 2019-2020, and accordingly, we are using the same year as the base year for our inventory. This choice is consistent with our latest SBTi-validated targets and includes emissions from power sourced from the grid.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

253756

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our absolute emissions reduction targets is FY 2019-2020, and accordingly, we are using the same year as the base year for our inventory. This choice is consistent with our latest SBTi-validated targets and includes emissions from power sourced from the grid.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

363986

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our absolute emissions reduction targets is FY 2019-2020; therefore, we are using the same year as the base year for our inventory. This selection aligns with our latest SBTi-validated targets. This category covers upstream emissions from the production of products purchased by HZL for its operations during the reporting year, including goods (tangible products).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55196.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category encompasses all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company within the reporting year. We consider mining machinery, equipment and capital expenditure for plants and facilities incl in this calculation.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

526490

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers emissions associated with the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by HZL during the reporting year, which are not accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transportation and distribution of products purchased by HZL in the reporting year, occurring between HZL and the suppliers considered in Category 1, as well as to its own operations, using vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by HZL.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426001

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This includes emissions resulting from the third-party disposal and treatment of solid waste generated in HZL's operations during the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1560

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles that are not owned by HZL.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2370

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions generated from the transportation of HZL's employees between their residences and work sites.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 8 has been excluded from HZL's footprint, as HZL did not lease any assets in the upstream during the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17105

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Category includes emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by HZL.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

280765

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) after sale by HZL. Category 10 emissions originating from the first processing process of the intermediate goods supplied by HZL.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are primarily the manufacturer of non-ferrous metals which is sold as an intermediate product in the form of an ingot and is not the final product.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36396

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

HZL does not have any leased assets and thus, this is not applicable.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

HZL does not have franchises and thus, no emissions from this is applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31139

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions due to our subsidiaries investments were included in this category for base year however in the current financial year FY 2025 there has been no Investment.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Relevant for HZL.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Note Relevant for HZL

[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)

4782041

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Methodology used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 ISO 14064-1 The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Past year 1

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

4542396

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2025

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 25 increased by 5.09% compared to FY 2023-24. This rise in GHG emissions is primarily due to increase in mined metal production. Methodologies used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).

Past year 2

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

4251360

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2023-24 increased by 23.41% compared to FY 2022-23. This rise in GHG emissions is primarily due to a 2% increase in mined metal production. We recorded higher mined metal production of 1,079 KT and achieved the highest-ever annual silver production of 746 MT, representing a 5% increase compared to the previous year. The higher GHG emissions relative to FY 2022-23 are also attributable to greater reliance on CPPs during FY 2023-24. Methodologies used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).

Past year 3

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

3444672

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In FY 2022-23, Scope 1 emissions decreased by 20.27% compared to FY 2021-22, primarily due to reduced use of power from captive power plants and increased procurement of power from the state grid. This shift was driven by the non-availability of coal and rising coal prices. Despite a 6.61% increase in production, both

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions declined owing to the implementation of energy conservation projects. Methodologies used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).

Past year 4

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

4320181

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In FY 2021-22, our Scope 1 emissions decreased by 3.77% compared to the previous year due to the temporary shutdown of captive power plants (CPPs). During this period, power was sourced from the state grid. Methodologies used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).

Past year 5

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

4489443

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2020-21 increased by 0.19% compared to FY 2019-20. This increase in GHG emissions is attributed to a 7% rise in production, with total production reaching 15.5 MT. We also achieved an annual silver production of 706 tons. However, due to focused efforts to reduce emissions—such as the use of PNG, renewable energy sources, and energy-saving projects—the overall increase in emissions from FY 2019-20 remains insignificant. Methodologies used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).
[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)

634325

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

241728

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The methodology involves collecting activity data for direct emission sources such as fuel consumption, company-owned vehicles, process emissions, and refrigerant leakage (Scope 1), as well as purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Scope 2), and multiplying these by the relevant emission factors. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method, which applies the Indian grid emission factor of 0.71, and the market-based method, which accounts for contractual renewable energy purchases. Hindustan Zinc procures renewable electricity through its long-term Power Delivery Agreement (PDA) with Serentica Renewables, which supplies round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC) through a combination of solar, wind and energy storage assets. The arrangement is structured under a Group Captive model, wherein HZL holds an equity stake in the project SPV, enabling procurement of renewable power while retaining the associated environmental attributes. This renewable electricity is accounted for under market-based Scope 2 emissions calculations and supports HZL's decarbonization and SBTi commitments.

Past year 1

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

634012

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

385798

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2025

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The methodology involves collecting activity data for direct emission sources such as fuel consumption, company-owned vehicles, process emissions, and refrigerant leakage (Scope 1), as well as purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Scope 2), and multiplying these by the relevant emission factors. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method, which applies the Indian grid emission factor, and the market-based method, which accounts for contractual renewable energy purchases.

Past year 2

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

591020

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

562715

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The methodology involves collecting activity data for direct emission sources such as fuel consumption, company-owned vehicles, process emissions, and refrigerant leakage (Scope 1), as well as purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Scope 2), and multiplying these by the relevant emission factors. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method, which applies the Indian grid emission factor, and the market-based method, which accounts for contractual renewable energy purchases.

Past year 3

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

1135622

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

1135622

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The methodology involves collecting activity data for direct emission sources such as fuel consumption, company-owned vehicles, process emissions, and refrigerant leakage (Scope 1), as well as purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Scope 2), and multiplying these by the relevant emission factors. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method, which applies the Indian grid emission factor, and the market-based method, which accounts for contractual renewable energy purchases.

Past year 4

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

491403

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

491403

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The methodology involves collecting activity data for direct emission sources such as fuel consumption, company-owned vehicles, process emissions, and refrigerant leakage (Scope 1), as well as purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Scope 2), and multiplying these by the relevant emission factors. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method, which applies the Indian grid emission factor, and the market-based method, which accounts for contractual renewable energy purchases.

Past year 5

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

307068

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

307068

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The methodology involves collecting activity data for direct emission sources such as fuel consumption, company-owned vehicles, process emissions, and refrigerant leakage (Scope 1), as well as purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Scope 2), and multiplying these by the relevant emission factors. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method, which applies the Indian grid emission factor, and the market-based method, which accounts for contractual renewable energy purchases.

[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:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

497314

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of products purchased by Hindustan Zinc for its operations in the reporting year. Products includes goods (tangible products). Inclusions: Production consumables Emissions associated with the most relevant materials that are consumed in the production processes of our industrial assets, such as explosives, soda ash, lime, cement, to create intermediate or first-use products. Infrastructure Consumables Emissions associated with the production and use of infrastructure consumables like valves, pipes, motors & tyres that are important aspects of the production processes of our industrial assets but not specifically used up within the process. In this category we have considered emissions from consumables sourced from A & B category suppliers as per Vedanta's Critical supplier identification policy are only considered in this category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

59905

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status Category 2 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of capital goods that have been procured for HZL's operations. Capital goods are those that are treated as fixed assets, or as plant, property and equipment (PP&E), and are not typically amortized over the life of the asset. The total cradle-to-gate emissions of the capital goods are accounted for in the year of acquisition. For Hindustan Zinc, this is limited to, mining machinery and equipment, plants and facilities (as and when operational).

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)

585545

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :1. Fuel-based method 2. Distance-based method

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

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Hindustan Zinc in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Boundary Extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased by HZL in the reporting year. Well-to-tank (WTT) emission for the fuel consumption reported as Scope 1 emissions has been considered in this category along with T&D losses associated with purchased grid electricity.

Inclusion: • Well-to-tank (WTT) emission for fuel consumed at operations. • Upstream emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuel combusted to produce grid electricity imported for the operations. • T&D losses associated with purchased grid electricity.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

34929

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Transportation and distribution of products purchased by HZL in the reporting year between HZL & suppliers considered in category 1 and 3 and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Hindustan Zinc). Boundary Emissions from third-party transport paid for by Hindustan Zinc, which is used to

transport goods purchased by HZL and Inter-unit transport of goods (both to and between our operational sites). Inclusion: • Inter-unit transport of goods between company's operated sites. Emissions due to transport of goods from upstream suppliers to company's site.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

16597

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste that is generated in HZL's operations in the reporting year. Boundary: Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in Hindustan Zinc's operations are not material but have been calculated. Inclusion: Tonnage of waste generated by all operations is collected for the following: • Hazardous & Non-Hazardous waste recycled • Hazardous & Non-Hazardous waste landfilled • Hazardous & Non-Hazardous waste incinerated

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

888

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Other, please specify :Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles not owned by Hindustan Zinc Limited. Boundary This category covers emissions from domestic and international flights taken by employees for business commuting purposes, with all other travel being excluded. We have policies in place that promotes behavioural changes to avoid traveling whenever it is possible. Inclusion: Emissions from domestic and international flights taken by employees for business commuting purposes

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1954

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of HZL's employees between their homes and their work sites. Boundary This refers to emissions attributed to the transportation of employees between their homes and their work sites during the reporting year. Inclusion: Third party bus transport facility for employee commute from their homes to their work sites

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Category 8 has been excluded from HZL's footprint, as HZL did not lease any assets in the upstream during the reporting year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

47070

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Other, please specify :Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Hindustan Zinc Limited. Boundary Emissions associated with third-party transport not paid for by HZL and used to transport goods produced by HZL to the firstuse customers. Inclusion: • Transport of finished goods between company's operated sites & first-use customer.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

211854

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

It includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) after sale by HZL. Boundary Category 10 emissions are considered material & relates to the GHG emissions originating from the first processing process of the intermediate goods supplied by HZL. Inclusions: GHG emissions of downstream companies that occur during the processing of the sold product into an intermediate use.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions are from intermediary products where end-use is unknown

(7.8.6) Please explain

We are primarily the manufacturer of non-ferrous metals which is sold as an intermediate product in the form of an ingot and is not the final product.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

13032

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life. This includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from Lead sold in the reporting year. Boundary: Emissions arising due to end-of-life treatment of the company's sold products have an immaterial contribution to the overall Scope 3 emissions. This category includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from Lead sold in the reporting year. Sales data for lead was multiplied by metal-specific average global recycling rates to estimate the emissions associated with end-of-life of the products sold. Given that sold Special High Grade Zinc is not usually considered an end-product, there is no end-of-life treatment for it. This is in line with International Zinc Association's (IZA) Scope 3 guidance.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Category 13 has been excluded from HZL's footprint, as HZL did not lease any assets in FY2026 to third parties.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

HZL does not operate on a franchise model and therefore does not have any franchises to which emissions can be attributed.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

(7.8.6) Please explain

HZL has not done any major investment or acquisition which are not the part of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. Thus, scope 3 emission from the investment has been considered as zero.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Emissions are covered under Cat 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution)

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our upstream emissions are from transportation and distribution and upstream leased assets which are been covered under the said scope 3 parameters.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Emissions are covered under Cat 9 (downstream transportation and distribution)

(7.8.6) Please explain

*Our downstream emissions are from transportation and distribution and downstream leased assets which are been covered under the said scope 3 parameters.
[Fixed row]*

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2025

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

405165.25

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

52983.68

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

732769.84

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

27605.54

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

16336.49

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

888.81

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1384.86

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

50455.33

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

233088.93

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

19083.7

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In FY 2024-25, our total scope 3 emission was 1539762.43 metric tons CO2 e. which is a 3.76% reduction from the previous reporting year.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

432386

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2425

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

844295

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14196

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

9631

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

205

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1237

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

42679

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

236071

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

16830

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In FY 2023-24, our total scope 3 emission was 1599955 metric tons CO2 e.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

369654

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

22454

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

916109

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

9899

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

8175

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

630

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1252

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

46553

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

222527

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

15875

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

During FY 2022-23, our total scope 3 emission was 16,13,128 metric tons CO2e resulting in 9% reduction in comparison to previous year i.e., FY 2021-22 during which our scope 3 emission stood at 17,69,630 metric tons CO2e.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

369317

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

6519

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1011653

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

9727

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

8681

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

155

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1827

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

26060

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

319263

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

16428

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In FY 2021-22, total scope 3 emissions were increased by 7.37% from FY 2020-21.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

314837

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

6908

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

960673

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

11270

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

8811

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1257

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1947

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

19135

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

305326

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

17942

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

n FY 2020-21, total scope 3 emissions were 16,48,106 metric tons CO2e, a decrease of 6.79% compared to the previous year, FY 2019-2020, during which our scope 3 emissions stood at 17,68,153 metric tons CO2e.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ 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

Letterhead SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climat_260916_234058_signed.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1to 5

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ 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

Letterhead SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climat_260916_234058_signed.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1to 5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1to 5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(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: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(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

Letterhead SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climat_260916_234058_signed.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1to 5

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(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)

144070

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*% Change in Scope 1&2 gross emissions due to renewable energy consumption = Decrease in emissions due to renewable energy consumption/ Scope 1&2 emissions of previous year= (144070/4928194)*100%= 2.9%. Hence, there is 2.9% decrease in Scope 1&2 Gross emissions in the reporting year as compared to previous year due to renewable energy consumption.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21178

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

% Change in Scope 1&2 gross emissions due to other emission reduction initiatives = Decrease in emissions due to other emission reduction initiatives/ Scope 1&2 emissions of previous year= (21178/4928194)*100%= 0.4%. Hence, there is 0.4% decrease in Scope 1&2 Gross emissions in the reporting year as compared to previous year due to other emission reduction initiatives.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

260823

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*% Change in Scope 1&2 gross emissions due to change in output of the captive power plant = Increase in emissions due to change in output of the captive power plant/ Scope 1&2 emissions of previous year= (2,60,823/4928194)*100%= 5.3%. Hence, there is 5.3% increase in Scope 1&2 Gross emissions in the reporting year as compared to previous year due to change in output of the captive power plant.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

4782041

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

4782041

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

634324

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

634324

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

(7.15.1.8) 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	4782041	634324	241728

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2585066

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.82

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dariba Smelting complex with CPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1413934

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.13

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5740

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.6

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.83

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rampura Agucha Mine

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57854

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.74

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sindesar Khurd Mine

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34348

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.16

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rajpura Dariba Mine

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11960

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.13

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

663454

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.35

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.71

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pantnagar metal Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4107

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.04

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

79.4

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5578

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.53

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.69

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Head Office, Udaipur

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.57

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.69

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.13
[Add 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	Mining	773194
Row 2	Smelting	4008847
Row 3	Head Office, Udaipur	0

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	4782041	<i>This includes mining and smelting activities.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kayad Mines

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

10968.15

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10002

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

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

150608.781

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90286

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Head Office, Udaipur

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

390

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

390

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rajpura Dariba Mine

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

0

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pantnagar Metal Plant

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

30205.757

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sindesar Khurd Mine

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

0

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chanderiya lead Zinc Smelter with CPP

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

93520.961

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16793

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dariba Smelting Complex with CPP

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

196941.992

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44069

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Debari Zinc Smelter

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

142714.013

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

72609

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zawar Mine Complex with CPP

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

7251.372

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7251

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Central Research Development Laboratory

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

327

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

327

[Add 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	Mining	169794.341	107539.98
Row 2	Smelter	463382.723	133471.189
Row 3	Head Office, Udaipur	716.986	716.986

[Add row]

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

Metals and mining production activities

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

634324

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

241728

(7.21.3) Comment

Since HZL procures renewable electricity from Serentica, Scope 2 emissions have been reported using both the location-based and market-based methods. Under the location-based approach, the grid emission factor of 0.71 tCO₂e/MWh has been applied to the electricity supplied by Serentica, reflecting the average emissions intensity of the regional grid. Under the market-based approach, an emission factor of 0 tCO₂e/MWh has been applied to the renewable electricity procured from Serentica, consistent with the treatment of renewable energy purchases and associated environmental attributes.

[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)

4782041

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

634324

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241728

(7.22.4) Please explain

The stated figure represents the total emissions (in metric tons of CO2e), which also includes emissions produced by three subsidiaries- Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited, Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation and Zinc India Foundation.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

HZL has included its three subsidiaries- Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited, Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation and Zinc India Foundation emission has been calculated in the consolidated approach.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Metal processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

CIN: U27320RJ2021PTC078200

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1412.857

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90.837

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This is an unlisted entity with a CIN: U27320RJ2021PTC078200. The mentioned figure is the total emissions (metric tons CO2e) including emission generated by two of our subsidiaries (i.e. Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation, Zinc India Foundation.

[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

(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:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ 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

1171

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5273887

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5275058.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

552953

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

340462

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

893415.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

349519

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

349519.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

903643

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5614349

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6517992.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.4) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

1171

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

5273887

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

5275058.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

552953

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

340462

(7.30.4.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

0

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

893415.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

349519

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

349519.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

903643

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

(7.30.4.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

0

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

6517992.00

[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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1171

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

1171

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We have determined fuel consumption in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Hindustan Zinc Limited only uses Sustainable biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

HZL does not currently use other renewable fuels in its operations. However, as part of its NetZero strategy, HZL intends to transition to hydrogen-based energy solutions and is exploring the use of hydrogen as a substitute for Coke in the Reduction process.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4292398

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

4292398

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption has been calculated in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and there is no fuel consumption in self-generation of heat.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

865730

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

0

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

865730

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We have calculated fuel consumption for diesel HSD and light diesel oil (LDO) under oil in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

115759

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

0

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

115759

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We have included PNG, LPG, and Propane in this calculation. The calculation methodology follows the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

HZL does not utilize any other non-renewable fuels in its operations.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5275058

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

4293570

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

981489

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Our program is structured into four phases, each aligned with specific time horizons: 2026 – Transition to Clean Energy, 2030 – In Line with NDC, 2040 – Scaling Up, and 2050 – Delivering Commitment. These plans will be achieved through Firm Renewable Energy (RE), Hydrogen (H2), Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), efforts on Scope 3 emissions, and a focus on the Circular Economy. The reductions in CO2 emissions between now and 2040 will rely on currently available technologies. We have established a pathway to achieve Net Zero despite the challenges in abatement. Our commitment to becoming Net Zero demonstrates our proactive actions towards mitigating the impacts of climate change. Our GHG emissions can be brought to zero by transitioning to RE 100 – 100% Renewable Energy by 2040 – since approximately 90% of our emissions come from electricity. As the company grows, both organically and inorganically, we will leverage opportunities from advancements in energy storage and PV panels. The availability and transition to Firm RE will remain a critical consideration. The remaining 8–10% of emissions will be addressed post-2040 by using Green Hydrogen for the reduction process.

[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)

4855980

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

4471560

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

743341

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

358921

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1161248

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

1161248

(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

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]

(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	4855980	4471560
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

[Fixed row]

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

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

893415

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

349519

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

0

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

0

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

1242934.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34809

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1976

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The renewable electricity reported has been sourced through a retail supply contract with Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL) for our Pantnagar Metal Plant. The contractual arrangement ensures traceability and is aligned with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria, as it is specific in nature, originates from a

clearly identified hydropower source in India (>25 MW), and is backed by contractual documentation. This approach provides credible assurance of additionality and avoids double counting of renewable attributes.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

307000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Electricity procured from Serentica Renewables is sourced under a Group Captive renewable energy arrangement that delivers round-the-clock renewable power through solar, wind and storage assets. As HZL has an ownership stake in the generating SPV and

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Hindustan Zinc procures renewable electricity through its long-term Power Delivery Agreement (PDA) with Serentica Renewables, which supplies round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC) through a combination of solar, wind and energy storage assets. The arrangement is structured under a Group Captive model, wherein HZL holds an equity stake in the project SPV, enabling procurement of renewable power while retaining the associated environmental attributes. This renewable electricity is accounted for under market-based Scope 2 emissions calculations and supports HZL's decarbonization and SBTi commitments

[Add row]

(7.42) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Zinc

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

950835

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

903912

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

361564.8

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

627167

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

160464

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The reference source is the Transition Pathway Initiative's publication Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector (May 2020). The Discussion Paper provides the price factor used for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have applied a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (Source: TPI publication, Page 17)

(7.42.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt., out of which production of Zinc is 9,03,912 Mt and Lead is 2,10,464 and silver is 627 tons. So, we have considered the proportionate percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production

Row 2

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Lead

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

249165

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

210464

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

84185.6

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

146027

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

37362

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The reference source is the Transition Pathway Initiative's publication Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector (May 2020). The Discussion Paper provides the price factor used for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have applied a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (Source: TPI publication, Page 17)

(7.42.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt,, out of which production of Zinc is 9,03,912 Mt and Lead is 2,10,464 and silver is 627 tons. So, we have considered the proportionate percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production

Row 3

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Silver

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

800

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

627

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

58.37

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

2397

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

117

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The source is the Transition Pathway Initiative publication 'Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector' (May 2020). The Discussion Paper includes the price factors for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have used a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. ([<https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/publications/57.pdf?type=Publication>])(<https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/publications/57.pdf?type=Publication>)),

(7.42.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt,, out of which production of Zinc is 9,03,912 Mt and Lead is 2,10,464 and silver is 627 tons. So, we have considered the proportionate percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production
[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

0.0000123

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

5023769

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

408440000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13.62

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(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

The reduction in emissions intensity by 13.62% compared to the previous reporting year (from 0.00001424 to 0.00001230 tCO₂e/INR) is primarily attributable to increased use of renewable energy, which has significantly lowered Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, targeted efficiency improvement measures across operations have contributed to the reduction. These combined efforts have enabled a meaningful decline in overall intensity despite revenue growth

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :GHG Intensity (Scope 1 + 2)

(7.52.2) Metric value

4.79

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

4853628 tCO2e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production units: 1048627 MT

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase in energy intensity and Scope 1+2 emissions intensity during FY2025-26 was primarily attributable to higher operational throughput, record mined metal production, capacity expansion projects, and deeper underground mining activities, which resulted in increased energy consumption for ventilation, pumping, refrigeration, and processing. While renewable energy procurement and energy efficiency initiatives helped mitigate emissions growth, these measures were insufficient to fully offset the additional energy demand associated with business expansion and increased production levels

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Energy Intensity

(7.52.2) Metric value

50.83

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

50501905 GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production units: 1048627 MT

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.91

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase in energy intensity and Scope 1+2 emissions intensity during FY2025-26 was primarily attributable to higher operational throughput, record mined metal production, capacity expansion projects, and deeper underground mining activities, which resulted in increased energy consumption for ventilation, pumping, refrigeration, and processing. While renewable energy procurement and energy efficiency initiatives helped mitigate emissions growth, these measures were insufficient to fully offset the additional energy demand associated with business expansion and increased production levels
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hindustan Zinc Limited SBTi Approval Letter (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/17/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☒ Methane (CH4)
☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4480887

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

253756

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4734643.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2367321.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4782041

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

241728

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5023769.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:*☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-12.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of HZL's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve net zero by 2050 from base year 2020.

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

While absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased marginally to 5.02 MtCO₂e in FY2025-26 due to production growth, HZL made substantial progress on its decarbonization roadmap by increasing renewable electricity penetration from approximately 13% to 18%, consuming 892 MU of green power and avoiding an estimated 0.83 MtCO₂e. To achieve its SBTi-aligned target of a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by FY2030 (from a FY2020 baseline), HZL plans to increase renewable power share to 70% by FY2028, expand renewable energy procurement, improve energy efficiency, and accelerate electrification of mining and logistics operations

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hindustan Zinc Limited SBTi Approval Letter (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/17/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

323

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

363986

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55196.5

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

526490

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27145

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426001

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1560

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2370

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17105

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

280765

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36396

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31139

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1768153.500

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1768153.500

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1326115.125

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

497314

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

59905

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

585545

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34929

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16597

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

889

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1954

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47070

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

211854

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13032

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1469089.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

1469089.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

67.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of HZL's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve net zero by 2050 from base year 2020.

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

HZL made progress towards its Scope 3 decarbonization objective in FY2025-26, reducing total Scope 3 emissions from 1.54 MtCO₂e to 1.47 MtCO₂e, a year-on-year reduction of approximately 4.6%. The reduction was supported by increased adoption of EcoZen low-carbon zinc, deployment of electric vehicles in logistics, and strengthened engagement with suppliers and customers through the Sustainable Supply Chain Programme. To achieve its SBTi-aligned target of a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by FY2030 (from a FY2020 baseline), HZL plans to expand low-carbon product offerings, enhance supplier ESG and GHG performance management, decarbonize logistics, and deepen value-chain collaboration to address high-impact Scope 3 emission sources

(7.53.1.85) 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

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/17/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hindustan Zinc Limited SBTi Approval Letter (2).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has approved our ambitious targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50%, Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, and to achieve Net Zero by 2050 across 100% of our operations. As outlined below, we are implementing an aggressive program to minimize carbon emissions, addressing both our direct emissions and those across our entire supply and value chain. Our program is divided into four phases aligned with specific time horizons: 2026 – Transition to Clean Energy, 2030 – In Line with NDC, 2040 – Scaling Up, and 2050 – Delivering Commitment. These objectives will be achieved through the use of Firm Renewable Energy (RE), Hydrogen (H₂), Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS), initiatives on Scope 3 emissions, and Circular Economy practices. Reductions in CO₂ emissions between now and 2040 will be achieved using currently available technologies. We have established a

pathway to Net Zero despite the challenges of abatement. Our commitment to becoming Net Zero demonstrates our actions towards mitigating the impacts of climate change. GHG emissions can be reduced to zero by transitioning to RE 100 – 100% Renewable Energy by 2040 – since approximately 90% of our emissions are attributable to electricity consumption. As the company grows, both organically and inorganically, we will leverage opportunities from advancements in energy storage and photovoltaic (PV) panels, with the availability and transition to Firm RE remaining a critical factor. The final 8–10% of emissions will be addressed post-2040 through the use of Green Hydrogen for reduction..

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To align HZL's business with the Paris Agreement and achieve Net Zero by 2050, using 2020 as the base year.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

HZL has committed to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligning the company's climate mitigation targets with the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement to reach net-zero global emissions by 2050 at the latest, in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C. We have signed a power delivery agreement for 530 MW of Renewable Energy – Round the Clock (RE-RTC), and our Pantnagar Metal Plant has begun sourcing 100% green power. This initiative aligns with our strategic objective of reducing reliance on thermal power by increasing renewable energy to meet 50% of our energy needs by 2030 and lowering GHG emissions from our operations.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The progress of the target set and activities in line with it are always discussed and presented at all the board meetings frequently.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed 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
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	30	40000
Implementation commenced	30	40000

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implemented	20	21178
Not to be implemented	0	

[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

☒ Process optimization

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

21178

(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 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

23500000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy saving projects examples- 1. Cellhouse Rating Improvement from 6.59 MT/MW- 41549 GJ 2. Energy optimisation in compressor systems, saving up to 1,435 GJ 3. Reduction in power consumption of drill machines by increasing utilisation, saving up to 1,600 GJ 4. Reduction of idle running of dust conveying system, saving 1,887 GJ
[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 energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At HZL, energy efficiency is a top priority, primarily driven by the cost savings it offers. At the beginning of each financial year, we plan and identify a range of energy conservation projects and allocate budgets accordingly. In addition, we provide supplementary funding for initiatives identified during the year, such as technological retrofits and replacement projects, which can deliver significant reductions in energy consumption. We acknowledge the importance of sustainable practices in lowering energy costs and reducing our environmental impact. Our commitment to energy efficiency goes beyond cost savings, as we continually seek to identify and implement initiatives that reflect our values and contribute to building a more sustainable future.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At HZL, compliance with regulatory requirements and standards is a fundamental aspect of our operations. Our sustainability commitment goes beyond emission reduction to encompass efficient water usage and effective waste management. We place strong emphasis on research and development to enhance our processes in these areas. To fulfill our Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), we are making substantial investments in renewable energy generation. In addition, we uphold the highest safety standards and comply with International Finance Corporation (IFC) norms to safeguard our employees and the communities in which we operate. We believe that adherence to regulatory requirements and standards is vital for sustainable business practices. At HZL, we are committed to not only meeting but exceeding these requirements, while continuously improving our processes to reduce environmental impact and contribute to a more sustainable future.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At HZL, we are committed to reducing the environmental impact and carbon footprint of our products and manufacturing operations, with a strong emphasis on lowering GHG emissions. To fulfill this commitment, we focus on technological innovation and other targeted initiatives aimed at emission reduction. To ensure we achieve our corporate emission reduction targets, each HZL unit has its own defined goals. We allocate budgets accordingly and identify specific activities for implementation to meet these targets. This structured approach keeps our efforts focused and ensures accountability in minimizing our environmental impact and reducing GHG emissions. We recognize the importance of environmental sustainability and are dedicated to creating a positive impact through our operations. We believe that by collaborating and taking responsibility for our actions, we can contribute to building a more sustainable future for generations to come.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Internal Carbon Price (ICP) is a critical factor in decision-making related to climate change impacts, risks, and opportunities. It is derived from the Shadow Price of Carbon and calculated using the abatement cost method, which determines the price required to avoid emitting one tonne of CO₂e through measures such as energy efficiency improvements, fuel switching, waste heat recovery, CCUS, and renewable energy deployment, along with the necessary investments. Currently, HZL's calculated ICP is INR 1,324 per CO₂e (15 USD per tonne of CO₂e). The purpose of establishing a carbon shadow price is to ensure that climate impacts are considered in project, plan, and policy decisions. By formalizing this framework, organizations can direct investment decisions towards low-carbon alternatives. It provides a consistent approach to quantify the actual or modelled costs of projects and operational decisions that result in carbon emissions, enabling the identification of tangible benefits from adopting renewable energy, such as lowering product costs. It also highlights how emissions can increase project costs, which can impact the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Net Present Value (NPV). These insights make it possible to incorporate carbon pricing into financial decision-making. For example, for the upcoming Roaster at Debari equipped with an STG (Steam Turbine Generator), after the waste heat provided by the STG, an additional 1.5 MW of power will still be required. Without considering the ICP in calculations, the IRR is 22.07% and the payback period is 3.90 years. However, depending on whether the additional 1.5 MW is sourced from a conventional or renewable energy source, the IRR and payback period will vary when applying the ICP of 15 USD/TCO₂e. If renewable energy is used, the IRR will increase, and the payback period will shorten; conversely, if conventional energy is used, the IRR will decrease, and the payback period will lengthen.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Power

☒ Onshore wind

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

The Company operates 273.5 MW of wind farms across five states in India, which are registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) program by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as under the Gold Standard. These wind power projects generate 372000 MWh of electricity, resulting in a reduction of 264,120 tCO₂e through green power. At present, Indian regulations do not require companies to align their revenue, CAPEX, and OPEX with any sustainability taxonomy. Since HZL operates within India, it is currently outside the scope of a sustainability taxonomy.

(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 :United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Gold Standard

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

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Wind power of 372000 MWh leading to avoidance of 264120 tCO₂e of GHG emissions.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Power generated by captive power plant based on fossil fuel.

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

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

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

264120

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

The Company operates 273.5 MW wind farms spread across five states in India, all registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) program by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Gold Standard. These wind farms have collectively generated 372000 MWh of wind power, resulting in an impressive reduction of 264,120 tCO₂e.

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

0.33

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(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:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at withdrawal points to monitor daily usage, with regular calibration. HZL conducts both internal and external audits, including ISO 14001:2015 surveillance audits and hydrogeological studies of surface and underground water sources. Internal audits by water managers are carried out semi-annually, focusing specifically on water withdrawal. Additionally, an annual external water assurance audit is conducted, aligned with GRI standards, external disclosures, and VSAP.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). We regularly measure, test, and treat total water withdrawals from various sources rainwater, groundwater, fresh surface water, STP water, and produced water using NABL-accredited laboratories to ensure compliance with water quality standards. This monitoring allows us to assess current water availability and develop strategies to minimize withdrawals accordingly. Total water withdrawal also accounts for the quantity used by our community and township, even though these are outside our operational

boundary. HZL conducts environmental assessments, including hydrogeological studies, to evaluate potential impacts. Additionally, we carry out annual water risk assessments to analyze basin-level water stress. Performance is reported monthly to the Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at withdrawal points to monitor daily usage, with regular calibration. HZL conducts both internal and external audits, including ISO 14001:2015 surveillance audits and hydrogeological studies of surface and underground water sources. Internal audits by water managers are carried out semi-annually, focusing specifically on water withdrawal. Additionally, an annual external water assurance audit is conducted, aligned with GRI standards, external disclosures, and VSAP.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). We regularly measure, test, and treat total water withdrawals from various sources—rainwater, groundwater, fresh surface water, STP water, and produced water—using NABL-accredited laboratories to ensure compliance with water quality standards. This monitoring enables us to understand current water availability and develop strategies to minimize water withdrawal accordingly. Our total water withdrawal estimates also account for the water used by our community and township, even though these fall outside our operational boundary. HZL conducts environmental assessments, such as hydrogeological studies, to evaluate potential impacts. Additionally, we carry out annual water risk assessments to assess water stress levels in the basin. Performance is reported monthly to the Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO.

Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at all withdrawal points to accurately record water quantities, with daily monitoring. HZL performs both internal and external audits, including ISO 14001 surveillance audits and hydrogeological studies of surface and underground water sources. Internal audits by water managers are conducted semi-annually, focusing specifically on water withdrawal. Annual external water assurance audits are carried out in accordance with GRI standards, external disclosures and VSAP.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). Total water withdrawals are measured, tested, and treated by NABL-accredited labs to meet quality standards. Daily monitoring guides water management strategies. HZL conducts hydrogeological studies, annual water risk assessments, and regular groundwater monitoring via piezometers and wells. Water reports are submitted quarterly to authorities and monthly to the CEO-chaired Executive Sustainability Committee.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

HZL tests the quality of water withdrawals using parameters such as conductivity, fluoride, TDS, and pH. Daily monitoring is conducted in-house by NABL-accredited laboratories to ensure water quality. Additionally, a third party monitors water quality monthly. Analyzers for key parameters are installed and regularly calibrated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Offices (Udaipur, CRDL). Total water withdrawals and their quality from sources such as rainwater, groundwater, fresh surface water, STP water, and produced water are regularly measured, tested, and treated by NABL-accredited laboratories. This ensures water quality meets standards for both domestic use and operational needs. HZL conducts daily analysis of water quality parameters, including conductivity, fluoride, TDS, and pH.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status, continuous /real time monitoring done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras which are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants which are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done on a daily basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and PTZ. Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent is regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Ground water monitoring is done on quarterly basis for piezo wells in and outside.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including CPPs, mines, smelters and corporate offices (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent are regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Ground water monitoring is done on quarterly basis for piezo wells in and out.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including 5 mines, and 3 smelters, 1 refinery and office. Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regula

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:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of

treated effluent is regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Standard effluent parameters are tested daily: PH, TDS, COD, BOD etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including mines, smelters, refinery and corporate office (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

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:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent is regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Standard effluent parameters are tested daily: PH, TDS, COD, BOD etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including mines, smelters and corporate office (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator

and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status, continuous /real time monitoring is done. Direct monitoring of data is done. We track water which is recycled after undergoing treatment at onsite ETP and 2 stage RO system. Standard effluent parameters are tested daily: temperature, PH, TDS, COD, BOD etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including mines, smelters and corporate office (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We closely monitor and measure water consumption at each operation to track progress toward our water performance targets. Data is monitored directly on a daily basis, with water usage from all sources measured every day. Mines: Surface and groundwater are metered daily, with electromagnetic flow meters installed to measure both input and output. Digital water level recorders are also in place. Smelters: Source water is metered and tested daily, and flow meters are installed to measure.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). HZL follows strict water management standards, focusing on operational water consumption, excluding township and community usage. Water withdrawal data includes water supplied to local communities outside the fence. Water withdrawals equal water consumption at our sites. Integrating water management into decision-making is essential to minimize potential impacts on water resources. Daily water consumption is tracked via a metered monitoring system. Each site maintains an annually updated water resource management plan based on actual usage. This data is recorded for compliance and transparency. We also conduct annual external water audits, including ISO 14001, GRI assurance, and external audits (VSAP).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Treated water is reused across all operations, with the total volumes of recycled and reused water recorded and monitored daily. Water is recycled after treatment at onsite Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and a two-stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) system. Samples of treated effluent are regularly collected and analyzed according to IS and CPCB-approved procedures, ensuring compliance with prescribed limits. This treated water is recycled, and zero discharge is maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). Water conservation is a shared responsibility and an essential part of sustainable development at HZL. We monitor each site to ensure a defined process for water recycling and reuse. Water is treated at onsite Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and a two-stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) system, meeting prescribed standards before reuse. Sewage Treatment Plants using Fluidized Aerobic Bed (FAB) technology serve all townships. In FY 2023, we commissioned RO Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants at Dariba and Debari to further enhance water recycling. Additional initiatives like tailing water recycling, dry tailing plants, and deep cone thickeners have been implemented at our mines and smelters to maximize water reuse.

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:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Potable water quality is monitored daily for key parameters. A third party also monitors this as per ISO:10500. A checklist has been prepared to inspect the hygiene conditions at water coolers/drinking water facilities and restrooms.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). HZL follows the WASH procedure to ensure fully functioning and safely managed WASH services (washrooms, drinking water, handwashing facilities, etc.) for all workers across its

operations. The quality of potable water is monitored daily, ensuring access to safe drinking water, as well as water for cooking, cleaning, and sanitation. Third-party monitoring is conducted per IS:10500 standards, and inspection checklists are placed at water coolers and restrooms. Vedanta signed the WBCSD Pledge for Access to Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) at the workplace in October 2014 and implements the WASH Pledge at all sites. The company actively raises awareness on WASH at the workplace, with leadership showing commitment through internal and external communication.

[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)

27772.32

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY 2026, total water withdrawal decreased by 0.26% compared to the previous year, primarily due to enhanced recycling through the dry tailing plant at Dariba and the water treatment facility at Rampura Agucha, placing performance in the About Same threshold (0–2% change). Furthermore, we aim to further reduce withdrawals by installing dry tailing plants across all Tailings Storage Facilities, commissioning additional ZLD plants, expanding the use of treated sewage water, implementing leakage arrestors, and lowering reliance on captive power plants,

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

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:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We maintain a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status across all sites, enhancing water recycling through advanced systems such as ETPs, RO, MEE, and MVR. To address growing backfilling requirements, we commissioned a 1.8 Mtpa paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex, which has reduced water consumption by 62%, enabled recovery of about 3,000 KLD daily, lowered the water content in fill mixtures from 40% to 20%, and eliminated the need for additional tailing dilution infrastructure. Looking ahead, we will continue operating as a ZLD facility, ensuring no discharge over the next five years. Threshold: Lower: Reduction within 2-5% compared to the previous year Much Lower: Reduction of 5% or more About Same: Change within 0-2% Higher: Increase within 2-5% Much Higher: Increase 5 % or more

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

25363.61

(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:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We achieved a 0.25% reduction in water consumption by expanding dry tailing and paste-fill technologies, placing performance in the About Same threshold (0–2% change). A second Dry Tailing Plant (DTP) was commissioned at Rajpura Dariba Complex, following India's first at Zawar Mines, enabling recovery of over 80% of water from tailings and lowering freshwater withdrawal. With DTPs at Zawar and Dariba and another underway at Rampura Agucha, we are progressing toward a full transition from wet to dry tailing, reducing waste and improving safety. Additionally, a 1.8 Mtpa paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex has reduced water use by 62%, recovered about 3,000 KLD daily, cut water in the fill mixture from 40% to 20%, and utilised 39% of tailings for backfilling, improving both resource efficiency and dam stability. Therefore, water consumption will be 'much lower' in the next five years. Threshold: Lower: Reduction within 2-5% compared to the previous year Much Lower: Reduction of 5% or more About Same: Change within 0-2% Higher: Increase within 2-5% Much Higher: Increase 5 % or more
[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)

27716.56

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

99.80

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

HZL uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess physical water risks, reporting annually on sites with High or Very High basin risk scores. Our latest assessment shows that 99.81% of water is withdrawn from extremely high stress regions, covering all operations except the Pantnagar Metal Plant in Uttarakhand. According to the Central Ground Water Board, 8 of our sites are in water stressed areas. In FY 2026, total water withdrawal increased by 6.8%, categorised as Higher compared to the previous year, driven by water efficiency projects. To reduce withdrawals, we are implementing dry tailing plants at all three TSFs, commissioning water treatment and effluent treatment plants, deploying leakage arrestors, reducing reliance on water intensive captive power plant processes, and expanding the use of treated municipal sewage water. Our water withdrawal figures include community distribution, township supply, pipeline losses, and wastewater from Udaipur STP. Since all water is stored and reused on site, HZL operates on a zero-discharge model, and water balance does not follow the traditional withdrawal, discharge, consumption definition. Tracking year on year performance and future forecasts enables us to identify improvement areas, enhance efficiency, and ensure responsible water stewardship in line with our 2025 targets.

[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)

15362.89

(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:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water and rainwater constitute 62% of our total water withdrawal. With only two captive dams at CLZS and ZM, surface water withdrawals remain significant, also serving community and township needs. In FY 2026, total water withdrawal from fresh surface water increased by 13% from the previous year. Looking ahead, we aim to reduce withdrawals by lowering dependence on CPP, expanding dry tailing plants, and deploying additional ZLD systems. Regular monitoring offers insights into water use and management practices, helping identify improvement areas. Performance changes are categorized as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water parameter holds no relevance because HZL's operations do not withdraw any volumes of brackish surface water or seawater. This trend is anticipated to persist in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1600.9

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater remains critical at RAM and PMP due to the absence of alternative surface or captive water sources. Kayad Mines, which lacks a beneficiation plant, relies on RAM for ore treatment, reinforcing RAM's strategic importance. In FY 2026, groundwater withdrawal decreased by 13.7%, largely due to reduced mine development at RAM. Data is closely monitored for financial planning, business strategy, and water efficiency assessment. Future dependency is expected to decline to much lower as we pursue our 2030 reduction targets. Calculations are based on aggregated local measurements, with thresholds defined as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water parameter holds no relevance since HZL's operations do not withdraw any non-renewable groundwater volumes. This practice aligns with our water policy and is expected to continue in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1940.09

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Dewatering mine intersection water is critical for underground operations. HZL measures and monitors entrained water quarterly through third-party assessments. In FY 2026, produced water remained almost the same as last reporting year; 100% of this water is recycled within mining operations. As exploration expands, entrained water volumes are expected to grow. Monitoring supports financial planning, business strategy, and risk management. Calculations are based on aggregated local measurements, with thresholds defined as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0 2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

8868.43

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party water, sourced from municipal supplies and external wastewater, plays a vital role in reducing our dependence on freshwater. Data is monitored for financial planning and business strategy to enhance water efficiency. Calculations are based on aggregated local measurements, with thresholds defined as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

[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)

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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

HZL is a Zero Liquid Discharge Company.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. The effluent is pumped to a cascade tower and reaction tanks to precipitate heavy metals. Effluents from the Hydroplant, Ausmelt and Pyro plant are the main source of fluoride ion with high suspended solids contents. Solids from effluent oxides of lead and zinc are settled in thickener, Fluoride, gypsum and calcium fluoride are filtered. Effluent of cathode wash water, anode wash water & magnesium bleed are segregated. The effluent and precipitated solids are pumped to SRT. ETP treated water comes into reaction tank in which soda ash

dosing is given to reduce the hardness. Ultrafiltration membranes help in removing salts of Calcium & Magnesium. After pretreatment the feed enters into the RO-1 & RO-2. Reject is collected into RO reject tank. The required final treated water quality determines the chemical storage and feed equipment needed for coagulation, pH and flocculation. ZLD System installed is a fully integrated automated system incorporating a mechanical vapor compression seeded brine concentrator and a mechanical vapor compressor driven forced circulation crystallizer system. Since ours is an integrated system, we do not monitor different input and output values at each filtration stage. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year) About the same= $\pm 0-2\%$ compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year).

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year) About the same= $\pm 0-2\%$ compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year).

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We

have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year) About the same= $\pm 0-2\%$ compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year).

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year) About the same= $\pm 0-2\%$ compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: ($\geq 5\%$ compared to previous year).

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*HZL is a Zero Liquid Discharge Company.
[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

☒ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL (100%). The term “operations” refers to all HZLs’ CPPs, mines, smelters and corporate offices. Monitoring & Measurement- The Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply with these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. We also conduct a quarterly third-party assessment of our sites to ensure the proper management of controls. We track the process. water which is reused after undergoing treatment at onsite ETP & two stage RO system. Multiple Effective Evaporator & Mechanical Vapour Recompression have been provided to strengthen water and effluent treatment. Storm water management with capacity of storm water pond as 345,000 cum is available at site to avoid run off discharge into the nearby water bodies during rainy season. PTZ camera and online flow meters have been installed at discharge outlet to monitor compliance with ZLD. We have internal NABL approved QA labs to monitor water discharge quality for all effluent parameters.

[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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

10

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

According to the Water Risk Filter tool, facilities with medium operational risk include Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter, Debari, Dariba Smelting complex, Sindeswar Khurd mines, Rajpura Dariba Mines, and Rampura Agucha mines. Additionally, Corporate Office has been considered here. These 6 facilities are reported as a single aggregated facility due to their interlinkage and location in one basin. We have implemented necessary measures to further mitigate risks at these sites, ensuring they are not exposed to water-related risks that could significantly impact our company's financial or strategic position. HZL consistently adopts proactive policies to manage water-related risks, crucial because interruptions in water supply pose substantial financial risks to HZL's operations, including mines, smelters, and power plants. Water is essential for various operations, including smelting, ore processing, dust suppression, slurry transport, and power generation at CPPs. HZL has initiated multiple initiatives for water conservation and harvesting to reduce freshwater consumption and maintain zero discharge. This includes implementing a ZLD system with a total capacity of 6,800 KLD across HZL, incorporating two-stage RO plants, Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) / Mechanical Vapor Recompression (MVR) systems, and ETP installations for water recycling and reuse at facilities.

Upstream value chain

(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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

30

(9.3.4) Please explain

The assessment covers critical upstream suppliers, particularly those contributing 2% or more of total spend, and considers supplier exposure to climate-related risks such as water availability, water condition, extreme heat, pollution and other nature-related dependencies. Water availability is a key dependency for suppliers, especially for suppliers operating in water-stressed regions or supplying water-intensive materials and services. Any constraint in water availability at supplier sites could affect production continuity, delivery reliability, input availability and procurement costs for HZL. Supplier water dependency can translate into operational risk for HZL where critical input materials, consumables, fuel, chemicals, cement, logistics services or other procurement categories depend on suppliers whose operations require reliable water access. Physical climate risks such as drought, chronic water stress and rising temperatures may affect supplier resilience, potentially resulting in production slowdowns, reduced output, higher processing costs, logistics delays or disruption in the availability of critical materials. Water-

related supplier risks are relevant to Scope 3 and business continuity, as disruptions in water-dependent supplier operations could affect purchased goods and services, upstream transportation, production scheduling, working capital and overall supply-chain reliability.
[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)

Chanderiya Lead and Zinc Smelter

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.82

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11444.69

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10425.68

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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

1017.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10833.76

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

A 4% increase in water consumption was primarily driven by a 12% rise in the use of treated sewage water, which now accounts for 9% of the total water withdrawn. In addition, enhanced fumer operations contributed to the recovery of an additional 2.8 kt of metal and 11.9 MT of silver in FY2026, while also delivering environmental benefits through a 101 kt reduction in Jarosite/Jarofix (smelter waste) generation.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dariba Smelting Complex

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.13

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6177.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

431.74

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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

5745.62

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6378

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption increased primarily due to a 9% rise in the use of treated sewage water, which now accounts for 93% of total water withdrawn. This reflects HZL's continued shift towards alternative water sources, while freshwater consumption decreased by 40% during the same period.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.6

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.83

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2127.93

(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

400.81

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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

1727.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1050.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption increased due to the commissioning of new roaster operations. However, this increase was supported by a 40% rise in treated sewage water consumption, with treated sewage water accounting for 81% of the total water withdrawn, demonstrating HZL's continued reliance on alternative water sources and reduced dependence on freshwater.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rampura Agucha Mine

(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

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

- ☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.74

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1630.83

(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

1559.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

71.22

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1221.73

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is a decrease in water consumption due to increase in increased recycling by 15% due to water treatment plant and tailings reclaim water.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rajpura Dariba Mine

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.13

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1216.85

(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

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

893.96

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1621.93

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Much lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain***Water consumption has decreased by 40% owing to increase in water recycling by 35% due to dry tailing plant***Row 6**

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sindesar Khurd Mine

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.16

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

552.46

(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

164.77

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

54.75

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

332.82

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

552.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The decrease in water consumption in mining operations is due to extensive exploration in new areas having inherent ground water intersection and this water is 100% used in process which caused water consumption increase in mining operations.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Mahi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.35

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.71

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4299.75

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3554

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

745.39

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3415.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

9% Water consumption decrease from previous year is due to increase in recycled water by 21% owing to Dry tailings plant, additionally, freshwater consumption is decreased by 6%.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kayad Mines

(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

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

- ☒ Other, please specify :Luni

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.96

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.06

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

177.03

(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

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

174.75

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

146

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption increased due to increase in entailed water.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pantnagar Metal Plant

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.2

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.24

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

55.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

14.46

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

41.3

(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)

53.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption increased, however rainwater harvesting has increased by 44%

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Head Office-CRDL, Udaipur

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

HZL is a Zero liquid discharge company

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.57

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.69

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

89.67

(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

89.67

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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)

89.62

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

About the same

[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

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

408440000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

14706729.58

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

HZL targets becoming 5x water-positive and cutting freshwater use by 25% from the 2020 baseline. We are currently 3.32x water-positive with a 0.26% reduction in water withdrawal in FY 2026 we commissioned a filtered tailing plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC) to save 3,500-4,000 KLD of water with improved recovery and recycling rates. Filtered tailing plants commissioned at Zawar and Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC), Recirculates process water and recovers over 80% water from tailings.
[Fixed row]

(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Zinc

(9.10.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

23.95

(9.10.1.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water consumption

(9.10.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.10.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.10.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Inform community/local engagement

☒ Inform investment strategy

☒ Monitor progress against targets

☒ Reduce impact on water resources

(9.10.1.8) Please explain

In the pyro-metallurgical process, ore concentrate is processed to produce lead, zinc, and silver metals. Because this processing happens simultaneously, it's challenging to separate water usage for each product. Thus, we report our water consumption as for zinc production, which includes water used for lead and silver production as well. Water intensity decreased by 0.95% compared to the previous year as mined metal production decreased by 4% y-o-y. We classify changes between 2-5% as lower/higher, hence we selected lower. We have implemented various initiatives to reduce freshwater dependency, such as recycling from TSF, operating a dry tailing plant, and installing ETP, RO, and MEE processes, utilizing sewage treated water. In FY 2026 we commissioned a filtered tailing plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC) to save 3,500-4,000 KLD of water with improved recovery and recycling rates. Filtered tailing plants commissioned at Zawar and Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC), Recirculates process water and recovers over 80% water from tailings. Our water management strategy includes targets to reduce water usage volumes, and we use this metric to monitor progress. The water use intensity metric tracks our performance, informing our decision-making processes and driving operational efficiency. Future plans include reducing water intensity, decreasing dependency on CPP (a process with high water withdrawal), establishing dry tailing plants in all three TSFs, implementing water and effluent treatment plants for water recycling, exploring treated sewage water as an alternative source, and implementing water-saving projects like leakage arrestors.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No	<i>We do not manufacture products which are categorized as hazardous as per regulatory authority.</i>

[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) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify standard :International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) revised. Independently verified by a third party on 3.32 times water positive.

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

We have defined water positive ratio by analysing Water Credit to Debit Ratio which indicates plants' dependency on the fresh water sources when compared to other water sources. Higher the index, lower is the dependence on fresh water sources and vice versa.

(9.14.7) Please explain

100% of the products have a low water impact and hence, can be classified as low water impact products. We are 3.32 times water positive, which means that we have reduced our dependence on freshwater sources. This we have done by sourcing municipal wastewater from Udaipur STP, by improving recycling rate, rainwater harvesting structures, and by establishing ZLD plants across our smelting operations. For example, at Dariba Smelter (products Zinc, Lead & Silver), we consume 86% of the water from Udaipur STP (Sewage treated water) and rest 14% is sourced through fresh water sources for drinking water purpose. In a business-as-usual scenario, the freshwater intensity at Dariba would have been 18.81 m³ /tonne of metal produced. With utilization of STP water at Dariba, the freshwater intensity at Dariba is 2.57 m³ /tonne of metal produced.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have followed SBTN guidance to set a science-based target in this category
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have followed SBTN guidance to set a science-based target in this category
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

5932.06

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

21501

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

23468.91

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

113

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Increase in low quality water consumption by 100% in smelters by 2030 from base year 2020. This target includes our direct operations.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Filtered tailing plant at DTP deployed, Municipal Sewage treated water was further enhanced. 49% water recycling owing to ZLD plants, ETP & WTP plants, along with filtered tailing plant. 32% from Municipal Sewage treatment.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

HZL has achieved the target in this year and the ambition is to maintain the target going forward.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Other water pollution, please specify :Zero Category 5 incidents, environmental incidents related to water

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have committed to water positivity by FY 2030. Adding to our contributions towards SDG 6, In FY 2021, we had adopted a target of zero category 5 water-related environment incidents by FY 2030, with FY 2020 as a baseline. We continue to monitor our performance, in alignment with this target. In FY 2026, we have witnessed zero categories 5 water-related environment incidents. We have achieved 100% of the target set

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We adopt Vedanta's Triangular Approach to achieve continuous improvement targets and remain under constant review to avoid recurrence of Category 1, 2, and 3 incidents. In the event such incidents occur, a Corrective and Preventive Action (CAPA) plan is prepared for the specific issue or location, which is then formalized into Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to prevent future occurrences. For Category 5 incidents, operations are halted or additional controls are applied until investigations are completed, risk controls are reassessed, and preventive actions are established. Senior management at operational sites conducts periodic reviews of incident data, at least annually, to identify trends, evaluate the effectiveness of existing controls, and determine the need for additional measures, often as part of the broader management review process.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

We have not had category 4 and 5 environment incidents in FY 2026

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Provide 100% drinking water to our workforce

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Provide access to 100% safe drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace and to local communities. We have disclosed the base year, reported year and target values in percentage.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Recognizing the water and sanitation challenges faced by communities in our operating areas. • Taking initiatives to develop adequate water infrastructure, including water and sanitation delivery systems. For instance, rainwater harvesting structures.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Through the UN Sustainable Development Goals, world's leaders have publicly acknowledged the urgency of using and managing water sustainably. The business sector can play a significant role in supporting this approach including through ensuring access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for employees in the workplace. There is further opportunity for the business sector to support government initiatives through leveraging capital or expertise to improve community WASH and other water related outcomes.

Row 5

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Other water withdrawals, please specify :50% reduction in freshwater consumption by FY30

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

19970000

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

9985000

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

18873966.28

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

11

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is an organisation wide target for 50% reduction in freshwater consumption by FY2030

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

Filtered tailings plant deployed in Rajpura Dariba, Zawar & Rampura agucha mines (underway) to increase water recycling and reduce freshwater consumption. Additionally we maintain a zero liquid discharge by deploying ETP & WTP plants to increase water recycling, In FY26 our recycling rate was 49%

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

1. Filtered tailings and paste fill plants at Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC) enable average recycled water usage of 8,100 KLD 2. Over 80% water recovery (c.5,000 m³/day of reclaimed water) achieved through filtered tailing plants, with a 5% increase in water recycling at Rajpura Dariba Complex

Row 6

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 5

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☒ Other water recycling/reuse, please specify :100% municipal treated sewage water for smelting operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

5932059.7

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

11317448.98

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

8490000

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

47

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is 100% municipal treated sewage water for smelting operations by FY2030 and the target coverage is organisation wide.

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

Acquiring additional stp water from nearby municipal sewage treatment plants

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

More than 30% of our water withdrawal is from Sewage treated water, which shall further increase in the future
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.1.1) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Row 1

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Marketing Offices

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Marketing office

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:

☒ No potential

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

Marketing offices have been excluded from the assessment as they present negligible biodiversity-related risks and are not directly involved in operational activities.
[Add row]

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

As part of our commitment to ICMM's Mining Principles, specifically the two performance expectations under Principle 7: Conservation of Biodiversity, we commit to: a. Avoid operating, exploring, mining, or drilling in legally designated protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, World Heritage Sites and IUCN Category I to IV Protected Areas. b. Apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid; mitigate through reduction, regeneration, and restoration; and offset) when operating in areas near critical biodiversity. This framework is central to achieving our vision of No Net Loss (NNL) on biodiversity.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL strictly avoids operations, exploration, mining, or drilling in World Heritage Sites and in Protected Areas classified under IUCN Categories I to IV. This proactive approach helps preserve the most sensitive ecological zones in alignment with our IUCN commitments.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL's Biodiversity Policy aims to avoid, minimize, and offset negative impacts on biodiversity across its operations, while encouraging value chain partners to align with this commitment. The policy seeks to prevent deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas, including World Heritage Sites, IUCN Category I to VI Protected Areas, legally designated protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL's operations are not in/nearby Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL has a Biodiversity Policy which aims to avoid, minimize and offset the negative impacts on biodiversity at its operations and encourage value chain partners to align with the company's commitment and avoid deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas such as World Heritage Sites, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category (I-VI) Protected Areas, legally designated protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL's Biodiversity Policy aims to avoid, minimize, and offset negative impacts on biodiversity across its operations, while encouraging value chain partners to align with this commitment. The policy seeks to prevent deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas, including World Heritage Sites, IUCN Category I to VI Protected Areas, legally designated protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas.

[Fixed row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

(11.5.1) Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.5.2) Comment

On a progressive basis, the company rehabilitates and restores areas to re-create biodiversity values and reclaims areas with a closure view. Such reclamation practices can help replace much or most of the biodiversity of the natural habitats that existed prior to the operational sites

[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

1200

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

679

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Rampura Agucha Mine

Row 2

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

1142

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

326.59

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Rajpura Dariba Mine and Dariba Smelting Complex

Row 3

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

200

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

63.52

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Sindesar Khurd Mines

Row 4

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

3620.0

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

312.38

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Zawar Mines

Row 5

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

481

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

28.81

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Kayad mines

Row 6

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 6

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

256

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Chanderiya Lead Smelter Zinc

Row 7

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 8

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

183

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

107

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Zinc Smelter Debari

Row 8

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 9

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

18

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

11.4

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Pantnagar Refinery

[Add row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

HZL has defined a path to understand the risks and biodiversity management to its sites. The stage wise process of biodiversity and ecosystem services looks as follows: The Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) is one complete document which not only covers the existing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) compliance (i.e. Physical Environment) but also guides the company's management on initiatives towards Biological Socio Economic Environment. Biodiversity Mitigation and Management Plans give priority to biodiversity protection/restoration and enhancement targets, including those related to supporting ecosystem components (e.g. air, water, soil/landscape) targets. Key aspects covered in the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) are: • Biodiversity opportunities with targets. • Identification of habitats, and categorization of impacts with mitigation measures, • Specific impact mitigation measures related to species or habitat enhancement, • Monitoring programmes to assess progress and management effectiveness; and • Details on how to implement, e.g. assign roles and responsibilities, Annual Action Plan, Budget, Schedules, initiate Monitoring, Adaptive Management and continuous improvement cycle The key criteria for identifying sites that require Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are: Location in ecologically sensitive zones: BAPs are mandatorily prepared for sites situated in ecologically sensitive areas such as protected areas, key biodiversity areas, internationally recognised sites, and Ramsar wetlands, in order to conserve these fragile ecosystems. High biodiversity value: Sites and surrounding areas with significant biodiversity, including the permanent or seasonal presence of important or endangered plant and animal species listed on the IUCN Red List, must develop BAPs focused on mitigating operational impacts. Legal compliance: HZL considers both local and international regulatory requirements for biodiversity management. Where applicable, BAPs are prepared to meet these legal obligations and include voluntary or mandatory compensation measures to enable continued operations.

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

9

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100.0

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

- ☒ Stand-alone document
- ☒ Part of general Environmental Management System

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

We have developed a dedicated and exclusive Biodiversity Policy, which is designed to safeguard species of significant biodiversity value and address risks in high-priority conservation areas surrounding our operational sites. To facilitate the process of biodiversity risk assessment, we employ the IBAT mapping tool, categorizing our operations as high, medium, or low risk based on their respective risk profiles. This categorization informs the formulation of BMPs for all our sites. In collaboration with TERI (The Energy and Research Institute), our CLZS team has harnessed mycorrhiza technology to restore the depleted Jarofix Yard. This innovative technology ensures the rejuvenation of exhausted soils, transforming wasteland into fertile and productive terrain. As part of our ongoing efforts in biodiversity management, we have embarked on several key projects, including a significant afforestation program, establishment of the Peacock Conservation Park, Miyawaki afforestation at DZS plant, development of a biodiversity park at the RDM facility, creation of an endangered plant nursery, establishment of a butterfly garden and medicinal park, comprehensive tree inventory efforts, and extensive plantation initiatives at Kalimagri and Ratnagiri. Our commitment to preserving biodiversity is further evident through the implementation of extensive green belts. We have established nurseries for various endemic and medicinal (Ayurvedic) plants, Rampura Agucha, and Kayad Mine. A meticulously designed conservation plan has been executed to protect the national bird, Pavocristatus (Indian Peafowl), at our Kayad mines. Additionally, we have created a butterfly park at our Pantnagar Metal Plant (PMP) and Head Office. As a testament to our dedication to biodiversity preservation, we are signatories of the Indian Biodiversity Business Initiative (IBBI) and participants in the IUCN Leaders for Nature program. We have three years engagement with IUCN for revisiting our BMP and to align our actions towards no net loss.

[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.9.2) Comment

As per IBAT tool assessment, no Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio Sphere Reserves, Wild Life Corridors etc. are situated in core/buffer zone (10 km area) of any of our operating sites. We are committed not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.
[Fixed row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☒ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☒ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Our objective is to establish ourselves as a pioneering force in green technology within the industry, while concurrently diminishing our ecological impact. HZL operates our activities that influence biodiversity and ecosystems across the entire lifecycle, spanning from exploration to closure. Recognising our role as a mining entity, we acknowledge that our impact on biodiversity can potentially entail business risks. To address and alleviate the biodiversity-related risks, we have integrated company-specific biodiversity objectives into our overarching long-term business strategy. These objectives aim to achieve a minimum of No Net Loss of biodiversity

for biodiversity by 2030 from 2020 baseline and Net Positive Gain of biodiversity, particularly in cases involving critical habitats, while simultaneously establishing a digital roadmap for all our operations. Distinctive and tailored Biodiversity Management Plans have been devised for our nine operational sites, each located away from biodiversity hotspots, as confirmed by IBAT surveys conducted across our sites. Our commitment to prioritizing biodiversity is evident during the planning and developmental stages of new projects, where biodiversity risk screening and assessment, accompanied by risk-mitigation action plans, are integral since project inception. We also conduct ESIs during the project permitting phase, ensuring alignment with regulatory bodies and stakeholders. Our diligent mapping of potential operational risks enables us to formulate comprehensive action plans aimed at safeguarding regional biodiversity. Moreover, even during project closure, we strive to restore the land as closely as possible to its natural state. In line with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), we have established a direct link between employee and executive compensation and biodiversity indicators and performance. This ensures the implementation and adherence to biodiversity practices across all operational sites.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☒ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☒ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

In pursuit of our climate and biodiversity targets, we have ingrained biodiversity management deeply within our long-term business strategy. Over the course of this year, we introduced a distinct Biodiversity Policy, underscoring our unwavering commitment to preventing biodiversity-related risks across our entire business spectrum. To uphold this policy and achieve our overarching biodiversity objective of 'protecting and enhancing biodiversity throughout the life cycle,' we have undertaken the following proactive measures:- Conducted comprehensive biodiversity assessment studies at all our locations, resulting in the formulation of biodiversity management plans (BMPs) for each unit.- Established a nursery dedicated to endangered species of Rajasthan at both the RAM and Kayad sites.- Created a Peacock Conservation Park within the Kayad Mine premises.- Artificial bird nesting and feeding platform across all HZL units.- Developed a water pond to support bird populations at PMP.- Pioneered the creation of a butterfly garden at PMP.- Established a peacock and herbal bank within the township of HO, Udaipur.- Entered into a 3 Years engagement with IUCN for reassessment of Biodiversity risk- Restoration of Jarofix yard at Chanderiya Lead Zinc smelter- Restored of Waste dump at Rampura Agucha Mines - Development wildlife conservation plans for the protection of schedule-1 species and their habitats Each of these initiatives undergoes annually twice review by our Board Level ESG and Sustainability Committee, ensuring their alignment with our strategic goals. In addition to our internal efforts, we have forged partnerships with NGOs, international institutions, and governmental bodies to advance our biodiversity agenda and access expert insights. Our commitment to addressing evolving nature-related risks is underscored by our membership in the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Furthermore, as part of our endeavour to seamlessly integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation into our operations and bolster our biodiversity conservation and management performance, we have engaged in a three-year partnership with IUCN.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☒ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☒ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Biodiversity management holds a significant place within our annual financial planning process. Our financial plans are carefully designed to incorporate the imperative of safeguarding and enriching biodiversity across the entire project lifecycle and its surroundings. This strategic commitment is deeply embedded within our overarching business plan, as we consistently assess our operations to identify and mitigate potential risks or threats to the local ecology. Our proactive approach extends to collaborative partnerships with stakeholders, enabling us to solicit valuable insights on enhancing biodiversity. Our financial planning is comprehensive and includes projected estimates to effectively execute our long-term strategy of safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity, along with the associated cost considerations.
[Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.11.1) Provide details of your targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Row 1

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Achieve No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity at all mine sites by closure through applying mitigation hierarchy and ensure that we will operate on the principles of Net Positive Impact (NPI) for critical habitat to support halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 from a 2020 baseline.

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2020

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☒ 0%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Plan and strive to achieve no net loss of biodiversity at all mine sites by closure through application of mitigation hierarchy.

[Add row]

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☒ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

Project 1: Minimization: Physical control At Rampura Agucha, we undertook a comprehensive Biodiversity assessment, culminating in the formulation of a robust Biodiversity Action plan. Our commitment to safeguarding local ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and upholding the integrity of ecosystem functions led us to establish forests that serve as carbon sinks and act as sanctuaries for endangered species. Within our efforts, HZL has established an in-house nursery spanning an area of 1200 square meters at Rampura Agucha. This nursery encompasses a diverse array of plant species, including both exotic and medicinal (ayurvedic) varieties such as Commiphora Wightii, Butea monosperma, Terminalia arjuna, Colophospermum mopane, Drumstick, Hardwickia, Acacia, Simmondsia chinensis, Spirogyra, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Tecomella undulata, and Jatropha curcas. The significance of this nursery extends beyond its physical presence. Annually, it yields an impressive supply of approximately 10,000 saplings. This initiative serves as a commendable model, contributing to the resurgence of endangered and threatened floral species indigenous to Rajasthan. In line with our commitment to environmental stewardship, we extend the benefits of these saplings to neighbouring communities. By dispersing these saplings, we effectively expand the range and prevalence of endangered species, fortifying our collective efforts towards biodiversity conservation.

Row 2

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Project design

(11.12.1.3) Description

Project 2 Avoidance Project design Under the Biodiversity Park project, around 10 ha of land in Rajpura Dariba Complex has been developed where around 50,000 plants of 42 different species were planted to attract local and migratory birds which come to a nearby irrigation pond.

Row 3

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☒ Other avoidance measure, please specify :Using Municipal STP treated water to reduce dependency of the fresh water and conserving the aquatic biodiversity

(11.12.1.3) Description

Project 3 Avoidance Other avoidance measure, please specify Other avoidance measure, please specify Using Municipal STP treated water to reduce dependency of the fresh water and conserving the aquatic biodiversity Udaipur is situated amidst the confluence of multiple rivers, and among them, the Ahar River holds historical significance. However, over time, the impacts of urbanization have taken a toll on this waterbody. The Ahar River has borne the brunt of urban growth, absorbing the entire domestic and industrial waste of Udaipur, amounting to approximately 100 to 150 million liters per day. Shockingly, nearly 10 percent of this waste consists of untreated industrial effluents. The accumulation of high levels of BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), and alkalinity in the Ahar River has severely disrupted the local ecology. The adverse effects include deforestation in the surrounding areas, degradation of the catchment area, excessive exploitation of groundwater, and the onset of eutrophication. These challenges have led to the depletion of oxygen concentration in the lake water, creating anaerobic conditions that result in foul odors and a decline in aquatic life. To address this critical issue, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) collaborated with the Udaipur Municipal Corporation to establish a state-of-the-art Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with a capacity of 60 million Liters per Day (MLD). The primary objective

of this initiative is to treat the sewage generated by Udaipur city, which was previously being discharged directly into the Ahar River. The treated water from the STP is judiciously utilized for various purposes, including HZL's mining and smelting operations. Remarkably, this innovative approach has led to a significant reduction in the environmental impact. For instance, approximately 80% of the water demand at the Sindesar Khurd mines is now met through the utilization of treated water from the Udaipur STP. The sewage treatment process involves a series of biological processes that yield both treated water and valuable manure. These byproducts undergo additional processing, including sludge thickening and dewatering, before the treated water is directed to our operations. By effectively redirecting the effluents from the river to our operational processes through dedicated pipelines, we have succeeded in preserving the aqua

Row 4

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☒ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

We have embraced a proven technology known as "Phytoremediation," pioneered by NEERI, to mitigate the chemical challenges posed by tailings (the residue from the milling process in the flotation plant). This technology aims to transform the composition of tailings into a stable blend conducive to the growth of vegetation. Given the innate chemical hostility of tailings, fostering vegetation on them necessitates extensive laboratory and field research and experimentation. At Zawar mines, an array of around 25 plant species, including various grasses, underwent testing in the laboratory using 40 different nutrient combinations and various watering regimes. Subsequent field trials aided in identifying the plant and grass species that could facilitate the reclamation of tailings, along with the specific soil composition required to support this endeavor. Through these dedicated and conscientious efforts, several hectares of barren land that was once covered with discarded tailings have been cultivated into thriving green areas, now densely populated with vegetation.

Row 5

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☒ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

At Kayad mines, a comprehensive Biodiversity assessment was carried out, leading to the initiation of three pivotal projects aimed at bolstering the area's Biodiversity: 1. Peacock Conservation Park: The Indian Peafowl, a native species in the vicinity of our Kayad Mine and classified under the scheduled-I category of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, became the focus of our Peacock Conservation Park initiative. Collaborating closely with the State Forest Department of Rajasthan, we embarked on an ongoing endeavor to cultivate and safeguard an environment free from human interference. Through strategic landscaping with native species conducive to peacock habitation, provision of water sources, and designated feeding areas, the project not only enhances peacock habitats but also nurtures a diverse ecosystem encompassing insects and reptiles - essential elements of the peacocks' diet. Additionally, multilingual signage is strategically placed around the mining site, enlightening the local community about peacock habitats and the importance of their preservation. In support of this conservation initiative, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) established an in-house nursery harboring plant species vital to peacock preservation, such as Ziziphus mauritiana, Aegle marmalos, Syzygium cumini, and Tamarindus indica. 2. Topsoil Conservation: The fertile topsoil is significantly impacted by mining activities. In an effort to safeguard and preserve this vital resource, around 9000 cubic meters of excavated topsoil were thoughtfully repurposed for afforestation and the creation of lawns within the mining area. 3. Sapling Plantation: An ambitious sapling plantation initiative was undertaken, with over 4,000 saplings being planted within the mine lease area and an impressive 58,000+ saplings being introduced beyond the boundaries - encompassing government properties and private lands. The selection of fruit and shade-bearing trees was methodically based on soil characteristics and the preferences of individual landowners. These landowners committed to actively nurturing the saplings, pledging to provide timely watering, vigilant observation, and care to ensure the thriving growth of these plants on their own lands.

Row 6

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☒ Abatement controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

In collaboration with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), we have employed Mycorrhiza technology to partially restore phase 2 of the Jarofix Yard at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter (CLZS). This project seeks to transform 6.25 hectares of wasteland into fertile land by boosting greenery, promoting biodiversity, mitigating fugitive dust emissions, and rejuvenating the site. Additionally, it enhances the resilience of plants to environmental pressures by optimizing water resource utilization

[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.13.2) Comment

There are no Ecological sensitive areas like Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio Sphere Reserves, Wild Life corridors etc. located in the proximity of core/ buffer zone (10 km area) for any of the operating sites.

[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

(11.14.1) Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.14.2) Comment

No offsets have been applied as there are no Ecological sensitive areas like Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife corridors etc. located in the proximity of core/ buffer zone (10 km area) for any of the operating sites.
[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

In addition to adhering to regulatory mandates, HZL actively engages in various floral and faunal conservation endeavours on an annual basis. These initiatives encompass activities like planting trees both within and beyond mining zones, establishing nursery facilities to ensure the availability of high-quality planting materials and safeguarding peacock populations. We consistently monitor the execution of our biodiversity management policies, standards, and plans to ensure our preparedness in tackling emerging environmental complexities and adapting to evolving regulatory conditions.
[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Extensive Plantation in and around our operating sites

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

☒ Forest conservation

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☒ In the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Legal and Voluntary both

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☒ Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

1966

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

HZL's resources and manufacturing facilities are in Rajasthan, the company strongly emphasizes Biodiversity Management alongside its Sustainable Governance initiatives. Extensive tree plantation efforts are carried out annually across all operational sites, complemented by various biodiversity conservation projects that enhance the regional biodiversity index, benefiting both flora, fauna, and local communities. The architectural design of industrial complexes and residential areas i

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

HZL has adopted the Miyawaki afforestation method, creating fast-growing, dense native forests that enhance carbon sequestration. So far, 2.4Ha have been restored at Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya with 32,500 saplings from 65+ species, alongside a new Miyawaki forest at Kayad mine. In collaboration with IUCN, HZL has developed Biodiversity Management Plans for all sites, integrating ecosystem restoration into mine closure and business strategy.

[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Mine closure plans are prepared for all sites in compliance with regulations.

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100.0

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100.0

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

☒ Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

Ensuring safe and sustainable mine reclamation and closure is a crucial part of responsible mining. Our main goal is to restore the land to ensure environmental safety for communities and future land use. We prioritize safety, environmental preservation, and community well-being throughout the entire reclamation and closure process to leave a positive legacy from mining. Hindustan Zinc recognizes the environmental and social impacts of mine closure. We closely monitor and take action from the pre-operational phase to mine closure, developing progressive closure plans alongside mining plans to mitigate environmental impact and comply with regulations. Our approach aligns with international standards like ICMM principles, IFC performance standards, and IFC EHS guidelines. We use site closure technical standards, conducting comprehensive impact and risk assessments for both environmental and social factors. Backfilling underground voids is integral to our mining operations, ensuring continuity, efficiency, and stability while minimizing the need for costly tailings storage and reducing environmental impact. These efforts collectively create a safe, sustainable, and visually pleasing post-operational mine site. During the mine closure process, we rigorously adhere to all regulatory mandates and strictly follow Vedanta Technical Standard on Site Closure. Our primary focus is on the following objectives: 1. Enhancing Environmental Parameters to improve environmental conditions, ensuring that the land's ecological health is restored to its fullest extent. 2. Preventing Contamination of Surrounding Natural Resources safeguarding the health and integrity of the surrounding environment and ecosystems. 3. Preserving the Aesthetic Nature of the Land to maintain the visual appeal of the land, ensuring that it remains harmonious with its surroundings. 4. Safeguarding Biodiversity to protect and nurture the local biodiversity, implementing measures that promote the well-being and diversity of the flora and fauna in the area. Throughout this closure process, our unwavering dedication to these principles guarantees that we not only meet regulatory requirements but also contribute to a sustainable and ecologically responsible legacy for the land and its surroundings.

[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

(11.17.1) Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.17.2) Comment

On a progressive basis, the company rehabilitates and restores areas to re-create biodiversity values and reclaims areas with a view to closure. Such reclamation practices can help replace much or most of the biodiversity of the natural habitats that existed prior to the operational sites.

[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

348

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Rampura Agucha Mine: A green belt has been developed on a matured waste dump, with GeoTextile applied for bench stabilization. The post-mining land use strategy, as detailed in the Mining Plan, includes the following: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Utilization of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with suitable drainage and re-vegetation. g. Assessment and remediation of soil contamination, including replacement with clean soil where required. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring.

Row 2

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

190.36

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Rehabilitated area includes Rajpura Dariba (Project 2) and Dariba Smelting Complex: Rajpura Dariba Mine (Project 7): The post-mining land use strategy, as outlined in the comprehensive Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Reuse of mining waste for void filling. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with appropriate drainage and re-vegetation. g. Assessment and remediation of soil contamination, including replacement with fresh, uncontaminated soil if required. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring. Dariba Smelting Compelx: Complementing this large-scale greenbelt effort, Hindustan Zinc has also adopted the Miyawaki afforestation method across its operations. Known for its ability to accelerate ecosystem restoration, this method enables plant growth that is 10 times faster and results in plantations that are 30 times denser than conventional methods. It involves planting dozens of native species in proximity, creating a self-sustaining forest within just three years. These forests significantly boost carbon sequestration and support local biodiversity. Through the implementation of the Miyawaki method, Hindustan Zinc has already transformed 2.4 hectares across its Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya units, planting 32,500 saplings from over 65 native species. The most recent addition includes a 1000 square meters Miyawaki forest at the Kayad mine in Rajasthan, further strengthening the company's ecological restoration efforts.

Row 3

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

62.03

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0.03

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

SKM: A total of 7 hectares has been rehabilitated through green belt development. The post-mining land use plan, as detailed in the Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Utilization of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with proper drainage

and re-vegetation. g. Identification and remediation of any soil contamination, including replacement with clean soil where necessary. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring.

Row 4

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 4

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

170.85

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Zawar Mine: In collaboration with the Forest Department, 100 hectares of degraded forest have been rehabilitated at Zawar Mines. Additionally, a 45-hectare waste dump site has been successfully transformed into a football stadium and a rock garden, while reclamation was carried out on an old tailing dam spread across 35 hectares. The post-mining land use strategy, as detailed in the Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Reuse of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with appropriate drainage and re-vegetation. g. Assessment and remediation of any soil contamination, including replacement with uncontaminated soil where necessary. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Continuous surveillance and monitoring following reclamation.

Row 5

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 5

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Kayad Mine: As of FY 2025, the mine has produced 9.9 million tonnes of ore, with an estimated 8.1 million tonnes remaining in Reserves and Resources. During the reporting period, Miyawaki Afforestation was initiated to enhance ecological restoration. The post-mining land use strategy, as outlined in the Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Utilization of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with appropriate drainage and re-vegetation. g. Identification and remediation of soil contamination, including replacement with uncontaminated soil where required. h. Maintenance of established plantations. j. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. k. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring.

Row 6**(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID**

Select from:

☒ Project 6**(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)**

181

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Chanderiya Complementing this large-scale greenbelt effort, Hindustan Zinc has also adopted the Miyawaki afforestation method across its operations. Known for its ability to accelerate ecosystem restoration, this method enables plant growth that is 10 times faster and results in plantations that are 30 times denser than conventional methods. It involves planting dozens of native species in proximity, creating a self-sustaining forest within just three years. These forests significantly boost carbon sequestration and support local biodiversity. Through the implementation of the Miyawaki method, Hindustan Zinc has already transformed 2.4 hectares

across its Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya units, planting 32,500 saplings from over 65 native species. The most recent addition includes a 1000 square meters Miyawaki forest at the Kayad mine in Rajasthan, further strengthening the company's ecological restoration efforts.

Row 7

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 8

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

76

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Debari Mine: R&D's adoption of the hydroseeding technique for mine site reclamation marks a significant step toward sustainable land restoration. Complementing these large-scale greenbelt efforts, Hindustan Zinc has also implemented the Miyawaki afforestation method across its operations. This approach accelerates ecosystem recovery by enabling plant growth up to 10 times faster and creating plantations 30 times denser than traditional methods. By planting dozens of native species in close proximity, the method fosters self-sustaining forests within just three years, enhancing carbon sequestration and biodiversity. At Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya units, 2.4 hectares have already been restored under the Miyawaki method, with 32,500 saplings from more than 65 native species planted. The most recent addition is a 1,000 square meter Miyawaki forest at the Kayad mine in Rajasthan, further strengthening the company's ecological restoration initiatives.

Row 8

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 9

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use*Pantnagar**[Add row]*

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs*Select from:*☒ Yes**(11.18.2) Comment**

HZL actively collaborates with local communities and organizations such as the BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. Our flagship program, 'Samadhan,' is dedicated to promoting on-farm sustainable livelihoods through integrated farming systems and livestock development in 184 villages. With Samadhan, 5 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with 5000+ shareholders and 2 microenterprises (Dairy unit & mineral mixture unit) are established. FPOs are maintained by the farmers, empowering livelihoods at individual and community levels. Through partnerships with NGOs, we conduct research and execute programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, minimizing water usage, raising awareness about water harvesting technologies like drip irrigation, and enhancing biodiversity, among other goals.

[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

BAIF Development Research Foundation

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

☒ Company-wide

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Improvement in Agricultural yield

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

HZL actively collaborates with local communities and organizations such as the BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. Our flagship program, 'Samadhan,' is dedicated to promoting onfarm sustainable livelihoods through integrated farming systems and livestock development in 184 villages. With Samadhan, 5 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with 5000+ shareholders and 2 microenterprises (Dairy unit & mineral mixture unit) are established. FPOs are maintained by the farmers, empowering livelihoods at individual and community levels. Through partnerships with NGOs, we conduct research and execute programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, minimizing water usage, raising awareness about water harvesting technologies like drip irrigation, and enhancing biodiversity, among other goals.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

☒ No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Department of Forest, Udaipur

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ All disclosed mining projects

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

HZL has recently signed an MoU (memorandum of understanding) with Department of Forest, Udaipur to rejuvenate Baghdarrah crocodile conservation reserve. With an investment of INR 5 crores, this initiative marks a significant step in public-private partnership for ecological restoration and aims to transform the nearly 400-hectare reserve into a thriving habitat for marsh crocodiles.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☒ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☒ Project 2

☒ Project 3

☒ Project 4

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Schedule-1 Conservation plan at Sindesar Khurd Mine in discussion with local administration and nearby community. We endeavour to minimise the impact of upscale mining activities, maintaining pollutant levels within permissible limits in the surrounding environment and conserving wildlife populations in their habitats. In sync with this vision, our Sindesar Khurd Mine conducted a study and made conservation plans for 6 schedules -1 species (3 reptiles, 2 avifauna, 1 mammal species). These avifaunal, reptilian and mammalian species and their corresponding habitats require stringent protection and management, for which we drew up a comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan. The species-specific plans primarily focus on habitat conservation and generating awareness on biodiversity, its importance, activities that threaten them and conservation actions among the industrial staff and the buffer area population. With an aim to create a clean, healthy and well-protected environment where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used we have rolled out Zinc Eco Buddies initiative to empower people to contribute towards creating a better green world. Through this initiative People can take a green pledge through a virtual drive and HZL will plant an actual tree on their behalf. HZL will ensure to plant native species and drought tolerant trees to drive ahead their nature conservation journey. Participants will also be acknowledged and appreciated for their efforts.

[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
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- ☒ All data points in module 9
- ☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

- ☒ Water consumption– total volume
- ☒ Water discharges– total volumes
- ☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes
- ☒ Emissions to water in the reporting year

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

A third-party assurance provider conducted the engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CDP_Limited_Assurance_Reports_Climate_and_Water_FY2026.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	GHG Intensity- Scope 1 and 2 emissions	Letterhead SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climat_260916_234058_signed.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ No

