Welcome to your CDP Forests Questionnaire 2021

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Hindustan Zinc is a company in zinc, lead and silver business. We are one of the world's largest integrated producers of zinc and are among leading global lead and silver producers. We are one of the lowest cost producers in the world and are well placed to serve the growing demand of Asian countries.
We are a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited which owns 64.9% stake in the Company while the Government of India retains a 29.5% stake. We are listed on the NSE and BSE.
Our core business comprises of mining and smelting of zinc and lead along with captive power generation. We have a metal production capacity of over one million tonnes per annum with our key lead-zinc mines in Rampura Agucha and Sindesar Khurd; and key modern smelting complexes in Chanderia and Dariba, all in the state of Rajasthan in India. We are focused on operational excellence and long-term sustainability on the back of our high-quality assets, long mine life of over 25 years and low cost base.
We own 474 MW of coal based thermal captive power plants in Rajasthan to support our metallurgical operations. In addition, our environment friendly power generation includes 273.5 MW of wind energy, 40.42 MW Solar power and 35.27 MW from waste heat generation. The solar power projects have been installed on waste dumping yard, tailing dam, Jarosite pond and waste land and these land can’t be used for any other purpose. We have saved the useful land this has showcased our commitment towards creating positive impact on the environment.
We are renowned globally for the high purity refined metals that we supply. Marketed under various brand names, our product line also includes LME registered Special High Grade (SHG) zinc and lead. Our business entails mines, smelters and refineries.
Our operations are now becoming increasingly digitalised and we are automating processes to reduce the level of human intervention. Ours is a transformational business, fuelled by data-driven decision-making and a holistic approach to value creation. Our constant focus is on making our operations safer, utilising our natural resources prudently and enhancing our sustainability quotient constantly.
We have adopted a holistic approach to set our sustainability goals 2025 for the realization of our overarching long-term ambition of creating positive impacts across the value chain. Our Biodiversity Goal 2025 is to 'Protect and Enhance Biodiversity throughout the Life Cycle' and to plant one million trees. We recognize deforestation and forest degradation as a significant cause of climate change and subsequently commit to conserve, protect and restore natural ecosystems, including forests & habitat connectivity, and promote sustainable forest

management. We also commit to implement pathways to avoid deforestation as per prevailing rules and regulations, including compensatory afforestation. We have undertaken Massive afforestation program, Peacock Conservation Park, Miyawaki afforestation at DZS plant, launch of zinc eco-buddies, development of a biodiversity park at RDM facility ,endangered plant nursery, butterfly garden, medicinal park, tree inventorization, plantation on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri as few of the key projects for biodiversity managementWe recognize that our operations have implications on the environment in various ways that include through the emission of particulates, wastes generated in mining, refining and smelting processes, water consumption and changes in land use. We are committed to minimising our environmental footprint at all stages of our operations and beyond.
As a best management practice approach, all our operation have been reviewed through a mapping tool, the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) that enables us to identify which of our sites are located in close proximity of protected International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) areas, important bird areas and key biodiversity hot spots. The results of the biodiversity risk screening programme have steered us to prioritise the subsequent biodiversity management processes. Additionally, all our sites have biodiversity management plans (BMP) in place.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	April 1, 2020	March 31, 2021

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

INR

F-MM0.6/F-CO0.6

(F-MM0.6/F-CO0.6) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for which biodiversity-related issues are being reported?

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

F-MM0.7/F-CO0.7

(F-MM0.7/F-CO0.7) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Yes

F-MM0.7a/F-CO0.7a

(F-MM0.7a/F-CO0.7a) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Exclusion	Description of exclusion	Potential for biodiversity-related risk	Please explain
Other, please specify Marketing Offices	Marketing Offices	No potential	We have excluded marketing offices, as we consider that they do not have any potential of risk to the biodiversity.

F9 Current state

F-MM9.1/F-CO9.1

(F-MM9.1/F-CO9.1) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Name

Rampura Agucha Mine

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

25.5

Longitude

74.74

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Rampura Agucha is the second largest zinc mine in the world with an ore production of 4.3 million MT in FY 2021. It stands apart as a world class ore body with zinc-lead reserve grade averaging 13.4%. In FY2021, RAM posted a record-breaking productivity during at the back of increased operational efficiencies. The facility noted a Mine backfilling/paste filling at ~1.4 million cum, mine production drilling of ~555 kM, mine exploration drilling of 23.5 kM and mine development of 3,074 m was achieved in a month. Total reserves are 42.7million MT and mineral resources are 34.5 million MT as on March 31, 2021. Zinc and lead concentrates produced at Rampura Agucha are transferred to our smelters. The tailing generated due to beneficiation of ore are used by paste filling plants

Mining project ID

Project 2

Name

Rajpura Dariba Mine

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

24.57

Longitude

74.08

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

1983

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Rajpura Dariba Mine is an underground lead-zinc mine with reserve grade of 6.8% and is one of our oldest mines where mining operations began in 1983. Rajpura Dariba Mine (RDM) crossed the 1.2 Mtpa (million tonne per annum) ore production milestone in FY 2020-21. Ore production at RDM touched an all-time high during the year, with record production drilling. Mine is presently accessed via decline and main shaft. Total reserves are 28.2 million MT and mineral resources are 41.1 million MT as on March 31, 2021. Zinc and Lead concentrates produced are transferred to our smelters.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Name

Sindesar Khurd Mines

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

25

Longitude

74.16

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc
Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

2006

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Sindesar Khurd Mine is India's largest underground mine with production of 4.8 million MT in FY 2021. With average reserve grade of 5.4%, it distinguishes itself with its silver-rich zinc-lead deposit and as a most mechanized underground base metal mine. It is

also one of the lowest cost lead and zinc producers in the country. The mine production began in April 2006 with its current capacity of 6 million MT. SKM lies on the same geological belt as the Rajpura Dariba Mine. Access to the mine is presently through declines (North and South) and an underground shaft. It has a reserve of 45.3million MT and mineral resource base of 66.2 million MT as on March 31, 2020. Zinc and lead concentrates produced are transferred to the smelters. The tailing generated due to beneficiation of ore are used by paste fill plants.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Name

Zawar Mines

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

24.35

Longitude

73.71

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

1942

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Zawar Mines consists of four mines namely Mochia, Balaria, Zawar Mala and Baroi with average zinc-lead reserve grade of 4.70%. Zawar group of mines are a symbol of the Company's legacy with constant addition to its reserve and resource base. Access to the mines as well as ore hoisting hauling is through shaft decline. The mine produced

3.9 million MT of ore in FY 2021. It has a reserve of 31.5 million MT and mineral resource base of 111.1 million MT due to a consistent reserve upgradation.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Name

Kayad mines

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

26.53

Longitude

74.69

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

2013

Year of closure

2025

Description of project

Kayad mine started its operations in 2013 and has zinc-lead reserve grade of 7.6%. In FY2021, Kayad produced 1.2 million MT of ore. Its total reserve & resource are 5.3 million MT as on March 31, 2021. The ore from Kayad mine is treated in mills at Rampura Agucha Mine.

F-MM9.2/F-CO9.2

(F-MM9.2/F-CO9.2) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F-MM9.2a/F-CO9.2a

(F-MM9.2a/F-CO9.2a) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

1,200

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1,021.75

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Out of the total disturbed area, 128.4 hectares was rehabilitated for green belt development.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

1,141

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

285.07

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

13.81

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Mining project ID

Project 3

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

199.84

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

129

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Out of the total disturbed area, 7.11 hectares was rehabilitated for green belt development.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

3,620

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

397.76

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Out of the total disturbed area, 45.07 hectares was rehabilitated for green belt development.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

480.45

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

48.5

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Out of the total disturbed area, 17.04 hectares was rehabilitated for green belt development.

F-MM9.3/F-CO9.3

(F-MM9.3/F-CO9.3) Are any of your mining projects located in or near legally protected and internationally recognized areas?

	Are any of your projects in or near?	Comment
Legally protected area(s)	No	HZL has a firm commitment not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	No	HZL has a firm commitment not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves	No	HZL has a firm commitment not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.
Ramsar sites	No	HZL has a firm commitment not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.
Key Biodiversity Area(s)	No	HZL has a firm commitment not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.

F-MM9.4/F-CO9.4

(F-MM9.4/F-CO9.4) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining concessions or in their area of influence?

No

F-MM9.5/F-CO9.5

(F-MM9.5/F-CO9.5) Have biodiversity-related issues led to detrimental impact(s) on your business in the reporting year?

	Biodiversity-related issues led to detrimental impacts on the business?	Comment

Row 1	No	As per biodiversity risk assessment study conducted against Biodiversity Technical Standard, we have observed no biodiversity related detrimental impacts on business.

F-MM9.6/F-CO9.6

(F-MM9.6/F-CO9.6) 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
Row 1	No	We met all the regulatory compliances and were not subjected to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation

F10 Procedures

F-MM10.1/F-CO10.1

(F-MM10.1/F-CO10.1) Have biodiversity impacts and risks of your mining projects been assessed before the project development stage?

TS 8_Conducting ESIA to International Standards Final 30September 2011 Issued.pdf

	Biodiversity impacts and risks assessed before the project development stage?	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, in all cases	All risks and impacts related to biodiversity and environment are considered during the planning, permitting, assessment and initiation phases of every project. Before the initiation of any project, a preliminary baseline study is done by conducting field survey to understand the total area that could be affected by the project and observations are made with respect to the land use and species present there. These constitute the scope of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for all the green-field and brownfield projects. During the permitting phase, a detailed ESIAs are conducted to support approval of the project by regulators and secure support from stakeholders. Critical biodiversity areas are identified and the risks associated with the activities of the new project are understood to further develop an action plan for mitigating them. Even at the project closure stage, we work towards restoring the land as close as possible to its natural state. The Company has a separate policy on Biodiversity and stays committed to prevent risk on biodiversity throughout its business by

		conserving rare and endangered species and high priority conservation areas. We follow Vedanta Sustainability framework (based on standards and guidelines of entities such the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)and consists of technical and Management standard . We follow the Technical Standard -8 'Conducting ESIA to International Standards', 'Biodiversity management standard' and 'Guidance note of Biodiversity management' for all our projects aims to predict and evaluate the significance of positive and negative impacts to the environment and people from a proposed project. We ensure that the requirements of this Technical Standard are adhered to as part of every potential new project or expansion activity and during the lifetime of every project in order to ensure that environmental, social and health impacts are systematically considered in all business decisions. Also all, the mining activities of HZL conform to regulatory standards and comply with the ISO 14001 standard to ensure the preservation of the environment and Biodiversity.

F-MM10.1a/F-CO10.1a

(F-MM10.1a/F-CO10.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related impacts and risks.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

No

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations are categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belong to. 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 (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as significant for species of plants or animals. The study enables us to confirm that our operation do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations.

2. A survey as a part of the EIA Study is undertaken to identify flora and fauna species within the mine lease area in 10km radial distance. Assessment of conservation status of species in conformation of the IWPA, IUCN red-list (2014) is conducted, endemic status of the flora/ fauna in the area along with their use by local communities is done and impacts are identified consequently a detailed mitigation measures are prepared.

3. A detailed biodiversity assessment is conducted by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. We have Biodiversity Management Plan(BMP) in place.

4. For the management of biodiversity we follow the steps in accordance to the Vedanta Technical standard: STAGE-1- BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING- Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site, using IBAT. STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT- Our environmental managers or third party conduct a biodiversity risk assessment, which consists of a desk-based assessment on local biodiversity and ecosystem services and associated regulations. This assessment provides detailed and site-specific information at granular level than that of done at Stage 1. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING a BMP- Based on the guidance we conducted, STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING of BMP plan and biodiversity

performance indicator.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations are categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belong to. 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 (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as significant for species of plants or

animals. The study enables us to confirm that our operation do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations.

2. A survey as a part of the EIA Study is undertaken to identify flora and fauna species within the mine lease area in 10km radial distance. Assessment of conservation status of species in conformation of the IWPA, IUCN red-list (2014) is conducted, endemic status of the flora/ fauna in the area along with their use by local communities is done and impacts are identified consequently a detailed mitigation measures are prepared.

3. A detailed biodiversity assessment is conducted by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. We have Biodiversity Management Plan(BMP) in place.

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Mining project ID

Project 3

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business

National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations are categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belong to. 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 (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as significant for species of plants or animals. The study enables us to confirm that our operation do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations.

2. A survey as a part of the EIA Study is undertaken to identify flora and fauna species within the mine lease area in 10km radial distance. Assessment of conservation status of species in conformation of the IWPA, IUCN red-list (2014) is conducted, endemic status of the flora/ fauna in the area along with their use by local communities is done and impacts are identified consequently a detailed mitigation measures are prepared.

3. A detailed biodiversity assessment is conducted by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating.We have Biodiversity Management Plan(BMP) in place.

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biodiversity risk rating. STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING a BMP- Based on the guidance we conducted, STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING of BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicator.

EIA link: https://bit.ly/3CXX79R

Mining project ID

Project 4

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations are categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belong to. 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 (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as significant for species of plants or animals. The study enables us to confirm that our operation do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations.

2. A survey as a part of the EIA Study is undertaken to identify flora and fauna species within the mine lease area in 10km radial distance. Assessment of conservation status of species in conformation of the IWPA, IUCN red-list (2014) is conducted, endemic status of the flora/ fauna in the area along with their use by local communities is done and impacts are identified consequently a detailed mitigation measures are prepared.

3. A detailed biodiversity assessment is conducted by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. We have Biodiversity Management Plan(BMP) in place.

4. For the management of biodiversity we follow the steps in accordance to the Vedanta Technical standard: STAGE-1- BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING- Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site, using IBAT. STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT- Our environmental managers or third party conduct a biodiversity risk assessment, which consists of a desk-based assessment on local biodiversity and ecosystem services and associated regulations. This assessment provides detailed and site-specific information at granular level than that of done at Stage 1. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING a BMP- Based on the guidance we conducted, STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING of BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicator.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys

Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations are categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belong to. 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 (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as significant for species of plants or animals. The study enables us to confirm that our operation do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations.

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3. A detailed biodiversity assessment is conducted by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. We have Biodiversity Management Plan(BMP) in place.

4. For the management of biodiversity we follow the steps in accordance to the Vedanta Technical standard: STAGE-1- BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING- Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site, using IBAT. STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT- Our environmental managers or third party conduct a biodiversity risk

assessment, which consists of a desk-based assessment on local biodiversity and ecosystem services and associated regulations. This assessment provides detailed and site-specific information at granular level than that of done at Stage 1. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING a BMP- Based on the guidance we conducted, STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING of BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicator.

F-MM10.2/F-CO10.2

(F-MM10.2/F-CO10.2) Does your organization undertake a corporate-level procedure to assess biodiversity-related risks to your business?

	Is there a procedure to assess biodiversity-related risks?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	For the management of biodiversity we follow the steps in accordance to the Vedanta Technical standard: STAGE-1- BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING- Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site, using IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT- Our environmental managers or third party conduct a biodiversity risk assessment, which consists of a desk-based assessment on local biodiversity and ecosystem services, landscape and associated regulations. This assessment provides detailed and site-specific information at granular level than the initial biodiversity risk screening conducted in Stage 1. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING a BMP- Based on the guidance we conducted, STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING of BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicator. The biodiversity community at the corporate level, ensures strong governance to update biodiversity management plans and works towards biodiversity conservation as well as ensures to increase the green cover across Hindustan Zinc. The community meets on monthly basis and appraise the Chairman (Our CEO) of Executive Sustainability Committee on the various biodiversity conservation and management projects' progress and seek guidance quarterly

F-MM10.2a/F-CO10.2a

(F-MM10.2a/F-CO10.2a) Select the options that best describe your procedure for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related risks.

Row 1

Risk assessment procedure

Other, please specify

Part of ESIA and Standalone assessment

Frequency of assessment

Other, please specify

1. As apart of EIA Studies, 2. IBAT assessment , 3. Biodiversity assessment

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used to identify and assess risks

Internal company methods
External consultants
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Please explain

For the management of biodiversity we follow the steps in accordance to the Vedanta Technical standard:
STAGE-1- BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING-: Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site, using IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). IBAT tool assessment also helps us to understand that none of our sites are situated within in core/buffer zone (10 km area) of any Protected
Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio-Sphere Reserves, Wild Life Corridors etc.
STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT- A biodiversity risk assessment is conducted by a third party consultant or our environmental managers, which consists of a desk-based assessment on local biodiversity landscape and ecosystem services and associated regulations. This assessment provides detailed and site-specific information at granular level than the initial biodiversity risk screening conducted in Stage 1. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating.
STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING a BMP- Based on the guidance that we conducted, a biodiversity management plan is prepared.
STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING of BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicator.
1. IBAT mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations are categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belong to. The study enables us to confirm that our operation do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations.
2. A survey as a part of the EIA Study is undertaken to identify flora and faunal species within the mine lease area in 10km radial distances.
3. A detailed biodiversity assessment is conducted by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. This assessment provides more detailed and site specific information than the initial biodiversity risk screening conducted in Stage 1. The purpose of the assessment is to verify that the site

has been assigned the most appropriate biodiversity risk rating. Currently, all our sites have Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) in place.

F-MM10.2b/F-CO10.2b

(F-MM10.2b/F-CO10.2b) Which of the following issues are considered in your organization's biodiversity-related risk assessment(s)?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Deforestation	Relevant, always included	We recognize deforestation and forest degradation as a significant cause of climate change. We commit to urgent action to conserve, protect and restore natural ecosystems, including forests and habitat connectivity, and promote sustainable forest management. We also commit to implement pathways to avoid deforestation as per prevailing rules and regulations, including compensatory afforestation. Therefore, it is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA .
Legally protected areas	Relevant, always included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Internationally recognized areas	Relevant, always included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Threatened, migratory and endemic species	Relevant, always included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Ecosystem services	Relevant, always included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Regulation	Relevant, always included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Indigenous peoples	Relevant, always included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Local communities	Relevant, sometimes included	It is considered during the design phase of any project as part of ESIA and standalone biodiversity assessment
Other, please specify		

F-MM10.2c/F-CO10.2c

(F-MM10.2c/F-CO10.2c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's biodiversity-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	Customers are an integral part of our system hence we consider them to be relevant for us. During the project development phase we conduct a Public consultation process by which the concerns of the all stakeholders including customers are ascertained and taken into account as a part of the EIA study and associated risk assessment. We conduct Materiality Analysis, once in every three years to take the inputs of all the key stakeholders and Biodiversity Management is also taken into the consideration. Based on the complete analysis we have identified Biodiversity Management to be at a medium priority as there is no direct impact on biodiversity due to our UG operations.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees are an integral part of the community within which HZL operates. Considering employee views, interests and concerns is key to maintaining our social license to operate Employee engagement is considered during the stages of biodiversity risk assessment and conservation initiatives (Plantation etc.). We conduct Materiality Analysis, once in every three years to take the inputs of all the key stakeholders and Biodiversity Management is also taken into the consideration. Based on the complete analysis we have identified Biodiversity Management to be at a medium priority as there is no direct impact on biodiversity due to our operations. We also engage with IUCN in their 'Leaders for nature Programme' and engage into sessions with them to enhance the awareness on Biodiversity for senior management and all our employees.
Investors	Relevant, always included	The concerns and inputs of our investors are critical for us hence they are relevant for us. We conduct Materiality Analysis, once in every three years to take the inputs of all the key stakeholders including Investors and Biodiversity Management also taken into the consideration. Based on the complete analysis we have identified Biodiversity Management to be at a medium priority as there is no direct impact on biodiversity due to our operations. We have set our Biodiversity Goal 2025- 'Protect and Enhance Biodiversity throughout the Life Cycle' and to plant one million trees. We recognize deforestation and forest degradation as a significant cause of climate change and subsequently commit to conserve, protect and restore natural ecosystems, including forests & habitat connectivity, and promote sustainable forest management.

Local communities	Relevant, always included	The concerns of local communities are important considering their views, interests and concerns is key to maintaining our social license to operate. During the project development phase we conduct a Public consultation process by which the concerns of the all stakeholders including local community are ascertained and taken into account as a part of the EIA study and associated risk assessment. We also undertake biodiversity assessment before the initiation of any project to ensure that we protect and conserve the natural habitat and to avoid any potential impact to the local communities.
Indigenous peoples	Not relevant, explanation provided	We consider this group to be not relevant for us as, none of our sites at any location have indigenous people in and around the vicinity.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	NGOs are included in our biodiversity-related risk assessments as the concerns and perspectives of key NGOs are important considerations in assessments. We engage with NGOs to collect their responses, feedback and any concerns relating to biodiversity and ecosystem impacts and their influence to local stakeholders
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Regulators are taken into account as new legislation, regulations, and laws on biodiversity aspects (compliance, protected areas aspects/legal/regulatory updates, any restrictions/conditions notified for industries) may affect our operations. During the project development phase we conduct a Public consultation process by which the concerns of the all stakeholders including regulators are ascertained and taken into account as a part of the EIA study and associated risk assessment.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	Suppliers are key components of value chain. During the project development phase we conduct a Public consultation process by which the concerns of the all stakeholders including suppliers are ascertained and taken into account as a part of the EIA study and associated risk assessment and Biodiversity Management is also taken into the consideration. Based on the complete analysis we have identified Biodiversity Management to be at a medium priority as there is no direct impact on biodiversity due to our operations. Our code of conduct and supplier code of conduct requires our suppliers to fulfill all the Environment regulations including Biodiversity Act.
Other stakeholders, please specify		

F-MM10.3/F-CO10.3

(F-MM10.3/F-CO10.3) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM10.3a/F-CO10.3a

(F-MM10.3a/F-CO10.3a) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

Driven by our commitment to protect the environment and biodiversity, all our operations have been reviewed to identify their proximity to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) areas, important bird areas, and key biodiversity hot spots.

We conducted a preliminary analysis of the risks to the existent biodiversity in the vicinity of our operations. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool was utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations were categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belonged to. The study enabled us to confirm that our operations do not pose any potential risk or threat to the surrounding ecology. On this basis, we develop a unique and exclusive BMP for all our operations prioritizing the biodiversity management processes. A detailed biodiversity assessment was carried out by third party to assess the biodiversity in both core and buffer zone of 10 km radius of mines. Currently, all our sites have Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) in place.

F11 Impacts, risks and opportunities

F-MM11.1/F-CO11.1

(F-MM11.1/F-CO11.1) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

	Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?	Comment
Row 1	No	There is no Ecological sensitive area like 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 the operating site.

F-MM11.2/F-CO11.2

(F-MM11.2/F-CO11.2) Have you identified any biodiversity risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

F-MM11.2a/F-CO11.2a

(F-MM11.2a/F-CO11.2a) How does your organization define substantive impact on your business?

HZL identifies and assesses substantive impacts through a formal monitoring process at the unit level and at the corporate level, which identifies and categorizes existing and emerging risks and opportunities. These risks are prioritized based on frequency of its occurrence or recurrence and on the degree of its impact on revenue & cost including its ability to disrupt our primary operations. Any issue that causes long term serious reversible environmental impact (typically 3 months) or may result into Category IV incident; results into significant breaches, financial penalties, prosecution of staff, stoppage of business, negative media coverage; and/or brings a change of ±5% to the EBITDA; causes > 15% production capacity ramp down in major product category, are defined as having substantive financial or strategic impact on the business. In the expansion projects above 250 million USD, cost overrun by > 10% and Time overrun of > 12 months is considered to have a substantive financial impact.
We measure substantive financial or strategic impact by computing the number of days of delay due to licence approvals in case of failure to meet the compliances, financial cost of providing extra compensation to stakeholders for damage, cleanup costs of major reversible environmental disaster, loss in production due to community strikes during the impact period. Till date, we have not encountered any financial/strategic impact due to biodiversity related impacts.

F-MM11.3/F-CO11.3

(F-MM11.3/F-CO11.3) Have you identified any biodiversity-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

F-MM11.3a/F-CO11.3a

(F-MM11.3a/F-CO11.3a) For your disclosed mining projects, provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Reputational and markets

Primary biodiversity-related opportunity

Positive reputational value

Where does the opportunity occur?

Company-wide

Mining project ID

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Company specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

HZL believes that the identified opportunities have no direct impact or potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business however biodiversity conservation is considered as an important tool to maintain the reputation of the company. We continue to work on schedule-1, model a conservation plan in consultation with government and local community, and create awareness in community on biodiversity conservation and protection. Rajasthan provides refuge for native flora and fauna. But over the last decade, the state's biodiversity, water resources and soil health have been threatened by overgrazing, logging, and population growth. Since 2015, HZL have worked in alliance with producers, families, NGOs and government institutions toward a goal of protecting native lands and forests of the region. Till 2020 under our flagship program 'Samadhan' we worked with more than 13,000 farmers to promote sustainable water use, soil conservation and other on-farm sustainable agricultural interventions. Participating farmers use cutting-edge technology and a network of experts to embed conservation practices, including ones that improve soil health, protect biodiversity and potentially sequester carbon. In water scarce regions of Rajasthan, we lay a lot of emphasis on water conservation and management. Hence, to reduce environmental impact and the stress on groundwater levels, we executed groundwater recharge intervention projects across various blocks of Bhilwara district. We invested in desiltation, repair, strengthening and increasing the height of damaged embankments and spill ways / waste weirs; and construction of 358 recharge shafts for effective groundwater recharge. Water conservation projects supported the improvement of local biodiversity.

While these initiatives support in improving the local biodiversity and reduces the environmental impact, they help us in creating a positive image among our stakeholders and the communities as well as helps us in progressing towards a sustainable business. It also helped us attain top 7 ranking in the DJSI metal and mining category along with other national recognitions.

F12 Governance

F-MM12.1/F-CO12.1

(F-MM12.1/F-CO12.1) Is there board-level oversight of biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F-MM12.1a/F-CO12.1a

(F-MM12.1a/F-CO12.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for biodiversity-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	CEO is responsible for matters related to biodiversity risks, opportunities and investments. CEO is a member of HZL's Board of Directors and empowers the Executive Sustainability Committee, which provides overall guidance on all identified key ESG issues (biodiversity being one among them) and reviews the progress towards sustainability goals 2025. CEO is authorized to sanction CAPEX & OPEX budgets and other necessary resources for the implementation of biodiversity conservation and management actions. Every quarter, CEO reviews the progress against biodiversity conservation, measures taken towards Biodiversity improvement during the Sustainability Committee Activities Meeting. He also reviews the performance against sustainability goals 2025 in quarterly sustainability committee. The responsibilities of our CEO are not limited to just ESG or water related, but also include his prowess to execute the matters related to Procurement, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and Risk Management . Our CEO has also been key in establishing the Biodiversity Community to drive HZL's progress towards Sustainability goal 2025. Our CEO also outlined our aim to plant one million trees by 2025 and our commitment to conserve biodiversity throughout the life cycle and to Protect & Enhance Biodiversity. Under the helm of our CEO, We joined TNFD Observer group – 'Protecting', with enhancement of biodiversity an integral part of our commitment to sustainable development.

F-MM12.1b/F-CO12.1b

(F-MM12.1b/F-CO12.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of biodiversity-related issues.

	Frequency that biodiversity-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which biodiversity-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Sporadic - as important matters arise	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy	Board Level: The HZL's Risk Management Committee is a cross-functional group that meets regularly and is responsible for reporting progress on risk mitigation efforts to the Board. Agendas for these meetings include various governance mechanisms including reviewing HZL's progress on various topics including climate related physical risks, water-related risks and risk mitigation strategy and biodiversity plans. The Risk Committee also reviews potential ESG issues that may impact HZL's core business. It reviews key risks along with a mitigation plan and guides on strengthening the overall risk management framework. Risk Management Committee is supported by Corporate Social Responsibility Committee which oversees the

		Setting performance objectives	community led initiatives of the Company. Management Level: CEO is authorized by the board to take day-to-day decisions related to risks, opportunities and investments including biodiversity. At executive level, (one level below the board), the Executive Sustainability Committee, led by CEO assists the Board in providing focused oversight of the company's strategy, policies, programs and related risks that concern water related issues including other sustainability matters. The committee, consists of CEO, CFO, functional heads, plant heads, and SBU Directors and involves eight sub community chairman (that includes Biodiversity Community) along with other committee members, who meet quarterly. The agenda item is a review of HZL's company-wide progress on our goals including our goal to Implement critical/ endangered species conservation plan HZL has also established a Biodiversity Community under the Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by a senior leader, at the corporate level, to ensure strong governance to update biodiversity management plans and work towards biodiversity conservation and ensure to increase the green cover across Hindustan Zinc. The community is comprised of experts from each site. The community meets on monthly basis and appraise the Chairman (Our CEO) of Executive Sustainability Committee on the various biodiversity conservation and management projects' progress and seek guidance on quarterly basis

F-MM12.2/F-CO12.2

(F-MM12.2/F-CO12.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for biodiversity-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on biodiversity-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

CEO is responsible for matters related to biodiversity risks, opportunities and investments. CEO is a member of HZL's Board of Directors and empowers the Executive Sustainability Committee, which provides overall guidance on all identified key ESG issues (biodiversity being one among them) and reviews the progress towards sustainability goals 2025. CEO is authorized to sanction CAPEX & OPEX budgets and other necessary resources for the implementation of biodiversity conservation and management actions. Every quarter, CEO reviews the progress against biodiversity conservation, measures taken towards Biodiversity improvement during the Sustainability Committee Activities Meeting. He also reviews the performance against sustainability goals 2025 in quarterly sustainability committee. The responsibilities of our CEO are not limited to just ESG, but also include his power to execute the matters related to Procurement, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and Risk Management. Our CEO has also been key in establishing the Biodiversity Community to drive HZL's progress towards Sustainability goal 2025. Our CEO also outlined our aim to plant one million trees by 2025 and our commitment to conserve biodiversity throughout the life cycle and to Protect & Enhance Biodiversity. We have a dedicated Biodiversity Policy and Management standard to advise on how disruption to flora and fauna can be avoided, minimized or compensated for - from project scoping to site closure and beyond. Under the helm of our CEO, We joined Taskforce Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Observer group – 'Protecting', with enhancement of biodiversity an integral part of our commitment to sustainable development.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Sustainability committee

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on biodiversity-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

HZL has also established a Biodiversity Community under the Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by a senior leader, at the corporate level, to ensure strong governance to update biodiversity management plans and work towards biodiversity conservation and ensure to increase the green cover across Hindustan Zinc. The community is comprised of experts from each site. The community meets on monthly basis and appraise the Chairman (Our CEO) of Executive Sustainability Committee on the various biodiversity conservation and management projects' progress and seek guidance on a quarterly basis

F-MM12.3/F-CO12.3

(F-MM12.3/F-CO12.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of biodiversity-related issues?

	Are there incentives to C-suite employees or board members?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	At HZL, all the sites every year undergo Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), built on the 13 pillars of Vedanta Sustainability Framework. The assurance model has different modules, which cover environment, health, safety, community and human rights elements. The assurance system works on the premise of tracking corrective and preventive action by each of our businesses and commissioning periodic formal audits by external experts. The performance bonus of CEO, Senior leadership and employees is linked to the above-mentioned VSAP scores covering biodiversity, energy, climate change and other sustainability KPIs. In leader's scorecard, a 20% weightage is attributed to the VSAP score and zero fatality.

F-MM12.3a/F-CO12.3a

(F-MM12.3a/F-CO12.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of biodiversity-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role entitled to incentive	Indicator for incentivized performance	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Other, please specify VSAP Scores	CEO whose role also focuses on leading the company's Sustainable Strategy is incentivized based on his performance against the targets set in the specific year. Sustainability performance includes biodiversity conservation and management, increase in green cover targets to be achieved during the year. Annual bonuses and related compensation is partially tied to his success in driving HZL's sustainability success and leadership. Individuals at the executive role are compensated based on the comprehensive evaluation of two indices - measurable and non-measurable. Measurable indices are defined in terms of financial performance that include revenue and operating profit while the non-measurable indices include leadership, achievement of strategic goals, and contribution to the company's management, sustainability performance and expertise.

			At HZL, all the sites every year undergo Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), built on the 13 pillars of Vedanta Sustainability Framework. The assurance model has different modules, which cover environment, health, safety, community and human rights elements. The assurance system works on the premise of tracking corrective and preventive action by each of our businesses and commissioning periodic formal audits by external experts. The performance bonus of CEO, Senior leadership and employees is linked to the above-mentioned VSAP scores covering energy, climate change and other sustainability KPIs. In leader's scorecard, a 20% weightage is attributed to the VSAP score and zero fatality.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Operating Officer (COO)	No indicator for incentivized performance	There are no specific performance indicators that are chosen for biodiversity, however, biodiversity related issues are discussed in the community meetings that occur on monthly basis.. At the subsequent board meetings progress under each of the issue is discussed and for good performance/ targets achievements, the aspect owners are recognized with non-monetary awards such as recognition in external forums, giving Advancement Opportunity –work on more meaningful and challenging projects etc. Additionally, employees are also recognized for innovative initiatives undertaken by an individual or a team and nominated for 'Star of the month' and 'Star team of the month' awards and are rewarded by the CEO in town hall meeting 'Sampark'.

F-MM12.4/F-CO12.4

(F-MM12.4/F-CO12.4) Does your organization have a policy that includes biodiversity-related issues?

Yes, we have a documented biodiversity policy that is publicly available

F-MM12.4a/F-CO12.4a

(F-MM12.4a/F-CO12.4a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your policy.

bio-diversity-policy.pdf

	Format	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Stand-alone biodiversity policy	Recognition of the overall importance	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 biodiversity. Integrating the need for biodiversity conservation into operational

		of natural habitats Recognition of potential business impact on natural habitats Description of timebound commitments and targets Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and capacity-building	decision making processes and taking all necessary measures to minimize impacts, is a Commitment across the company. 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 on biodiversity conservation will create long term sustainability for our business and the society. The Policy is being reviewed regularly and approved by Our CEO. Policy covers the commitment towards raising awareness, Comply with legal regulations for conserving Biodiversity, Identify and assess biodiversity status, value and its impacts, due to resettlement, loss of cultural heritage, loss of protected land and endangered species before the start and over the project lifecycle, Consider the impacts on ecosystem services in business decisions and also to work towards the conservation of species in and around operations. We follow Vedanta Sustainability framework (based on standards and guidelines of entities such the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)and consists of technical and Management standard . We follow the Technical Standard -8 'Conducting ESIA to International Standards', 'Biodiversity management standard' and 'Guidance note of Biodiversity management' for all our projects and aim to predict and evaluate the significance of positive and negative impacts to the environment and people from a proposed project. Biodiversity policy is available on https://www.hzlindia.com/wp-content/uploads/Biodiversity- Policy-English.pdf https://www.vedantalimited.com/Media/VSFDocuments/Technical%20Standard%20V-one/TS%207%20Biodiversity%20Management%20Final%20V3.pdf Policy is reviewed every 3 years and as and when there is any change in the regulatory scenario in Biodiversity management

F-MM12.5/F-CO12.5

(F-MM12.5/F-CO12.5) Has your organization made any public commitment(s) to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

Sustainability-Review-Report-2020-21-1.pdf

Integrated-Annual-Report-2020-21.pdf

F-MM12.5a/F-CO12.5a

(F-MM12.5a/F-CO12.5a) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and timeframe.

Commitment

Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach

Coverage

Company-wide

% of total production covered by commitment

100%

Commitment timeframe

2021-2025

Please explain

Our Sustainability goals 2025 have been set with a holistic approach as an action agenda for the realization of our overarching long-term ambition of creating positive impacts across the value chain. Over the course of the next five years, we are committed to working towards the fruition of these goals, and to realize our purpose of bringing positive impacts in the lives of our stakeholders. We do not view our goals as independent targets, but rather as a collective scorecard that requires tangible progress across different functions. Our Biodiversity Goal 2025 is – to 'Protect and Enhance Biodiversity throughout the Life Cycle' and to plant one million trees. We have undertaken Massive afforestation program, Peacock Conservation Park, endangered plant nursery, butterfly garden, medicinal park, tree inventorization, plantation on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri as few of the key projects for biodiversity management.

Commitment

No Net Loss

Coverage

Company-wide

% of total production covered by commitment

100%

Commitment timeframe

No specified timeframe

Please explain

Our aim is to achieve a minimum of No Net Loss (NNL) and Net Positive Gain (NPG) of biodiversity (in case any critical habitat is present) at all our operations.

Commitment

Other, please specify

No Deforestation

Coverage

Company-wide

% of total production covered by commitment

100%

Commitment timeframe

No specified timeframe

Please explain

We recognize deforestation and forest degradation as a significant cause of climate change. We commit to urgent action to conserve, protect and restore natural ecosystems, including forests and habitat connectivity, and promote sustainable forest management. We also commit to implement pathways to avoid deforestation as per prevailing rules and regulations, including compensatory afforestation.

F13 Business strategy

F-MM13.1/F-CO13.1

(F-MM13.1/F-CO13.1) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated	5-10	Long-term business objectives Yes, biodiversity- related issues are integrated . HZL aspiration to be a leader in zinc, lead and silver production is underpinned on the principles of Sustainability. One of the key business priorities is to focus on safe operations, minimal environmental impact across the lifecycle, respect for human rights and sharing the benefits with our communities. Biodiversity is identified as one of the goals within the long-term business strategy with the specific objective to achieve a minimum of No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity and Net Positive Gain (NPG) of biodiversity (in case any critical habitat is present) at all our operations. While considering to select any new project, biodiversity is given an utmost priority and Biodiversity risk screening and assessment with an action plan to mitigate risk to the surrounding ecology is taken into

			consideration since the inception of any project. Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) are conducted during the project permitting stage which ensure the support of regulators and stakeholders. All the potential risks that our operations can impose are critically mapped and action plans are developed to protect the region's biodiversity. We strive to ensure towards restoring the land as close as possible to its natural state even at the closure stage of the project. Biodiversity risks are identified as part of ESIA and IBAT assessment. We engage with IUCN in their 'Leaders for nature Programme' and engage into sessions with them to enhance the awareness on Biodiversity for senior management and all our employees. With a long term focus on preserving biodiversity, we adopted Sustainability goals 2025 for protecting and enhancing biodiversity throughout the life cycle. We are working towards achieving this goal by creating awareness about biodiversity among employees and nearby communities, conducting biodiversity assessment, implementing biodiversity protection and conservation initiatives across the locations and also by implementing action plans to stay committed to Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs). We also have our Vedanta Sustainability Assurance programme that helps us to ensure that the biodiversity practices are being implemented and followed at all locations as their performance is linked to the pay scheme through VSAP scores.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated	5-10	Integration of biodiversity issues: Specific issues such as Reassessment of biodiversity and development of biodiversity management plan, Implementation of critical/endangered species conservation plan and planation of one million saplings are integrated into our strategy. This is done through our Sustainability Goals 2025. Our long term biodiversity related goal is to 'protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle'. Our strategy is modelled to deliver valuable outcomes for the stakeholders by achieving 8 strategic goals such as biodiversity, climate change, water stewardship, responsible sourcing etc. The strategy is being implemented through the development of 5-year. Specific issues integrated into the long term strategy

			include long-term efficiency, Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, recycling, usage, community water needs as well as water-related risks & opportunities. All plans are reviewed quarterly by the ESC. All the identified biodiversity issues get reflected in our biodiversity policy to further ensure consistency in approach and action. In addition, we joined TNFD Observer group – 'Protecting', with enhancement of biodiversity an integral part of our commitment to sustainable development. We are excited to support the launch of TNFD (Taskforce Nature-related Financial Disclosures), and believe it will be a valuable framework to understand nature related risks and opportunities, and accelerate the transition towards Nature Positive and Carbon Neutral future. We are keen to contribute to shaping the reporting framework that can guide business in considering nature and its services in business decisions and future investments.
Financial planning	Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated	5-10	Future financial plans consider the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity throughout the project lifecycle and the surroundings. Our strategy is embedded in our business plan and we continue to evaluate our operations in regards to the potential for risk/threat on the surrounding ecology. We are involved in partnerships with stakeholders to understand their opinions on how to enhance the biodiversity. Our financial planning includes are projected estimate to manage the long-term strategy of protecting and enhancing the biodiversity and the related cost responses. While our goal is line with our business strategy to maintain it throughout the project lifecycle, we have also prepared 5- year financial plan to execute our strategy.

F14 Implementation

F-MM14.1/F-CO14.1

(F-MM14.1/F-CO14.1) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitment(s) to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM14.1a/F-CO14.1a

(F-MM14.1a/F-CO14.1a) Provide details of your target(s) related to your commitment(s) to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Target label

Our Sustainability goals 2025 have been set with a holistic approach as an action agenda for the realization of our overarching long-term ambition of creating positive impacts across the value chain. Over the course of the next five years, we are committed to working towards the fruition of these goals, and to realize our purpose of bringing positive impacts in the lives of our stakeholders. We do not view our goals as independent targets, but rather as a collective scorecard that requires tangible progress across different functions. Our Biodiversity Goal 2025 is – to 'Protect and Enhance Biodiversity throughout the Life Cycle' and to plant one million trees. We have undertaken Massive afforestation program, Peacock Conservation Park, endangered plant nursery, butterfly garden, medicinal park, tree inventorization, plantation on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri as few of the key projects for biodiversity management'

Base year

2020

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

Please explain

Biodiversity Goal 2025- 'PROTECT AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE'- is an ongoing and a continuous process that is embedded into our approach to business. Each year, the Company undertakes an audit exercise, conducted by an external agency to evaluate the workings of policies. Annual audits (VSAP) are conducted at all HZL locations to check compliance with Vedanta Standard Framework.

F-MM14.2/F-CO14.2

(F-MM14.2/F-CO14.2) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

Row 1

Number of mining projects required to produce a biodiversity action plan

5

% of mining projects required to produce a biodiversity action plan that have one in place

100

Format

Stand-alone document

Part of general Environmental Management System

Frequency biodiversity action plans are reviewed

Regularly

Please explain

We have a dedicated and exclusive policy on Biodiversity that focuses on conserving species of high biodiversity value and mitigating risk to high priority conservation areas in the vicinity of our operations. The standard advises on how disruption to flora and fauna can be avoided, minimized or compensated for - from project scoping to site closure and beyond. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is utilized for the biodiversity risk screening process and our operations have been categorized as high, medium and low in accordance to the risk category they belonged to. All our sites have Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) in place.

In collaboration with TERI (The Energy and research Institute) CLZS team has used mycorrhiza technology for the restoration of exhausted Jarofix Yard. The technology ensures rejuvenation of fertile soils and reclamation of wasteland into productive land. .This year we have undertaken few of the key projects for biodiversity management that include, massive afforestation program, Peacock Conservation Park, Miyawaki afforestation at DZS plant, launch of zinc eco-buddies, development of a biodiversity park at RDM facility, endangered plant nursery, butterfly garden, medicinal park, tree inventorization, plantation on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri.

We have implemented extensive Green belt (1.5 million trees) in and around our operations. Nurseries for various endemic and medicinal (Ayurvedic) plants have been set up at our Head office, Rampura Agucha and Kayad Mine & well-designed conservation plan to preserve the national bird Pavocristatus (Indian Peafowl), at Kayad mines as well as we

created butterfly park at our Pantnagar Metal Plant (PMP) and Head office. We are also a signatory of the IBBI (Indian Biodiversity Business Initiative) and IUCN- Leaders for nature programme, This year we have planted 96380 Nos saplings during the year to increase flora density in the surrounding areas of our operations. We have rolled out Zinc Eco Buddies initiative to empower people to contribute towards creating a better green world. Through this People can take a green pledge via virtual drive and HZL will plant an actual tree on their behalf. We will ensure to plant native species and drought tolerant trees to drive ahead their nature conservation journey. Participants will also be acknowledged for their efforts.

F-MM14.3/F-CO14.3

(F-MM14.3/F-CO14.3) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM14.3a/F-CO14.3a

(F-MM14.3a/F-CO14.3a) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Approach

Avoidance

Type of measure

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

Description

Udaipur is a host to several rivers flowing through it. The Ahar River, which has a historical significance, over the years, experienced the burden of urbanisation with the entire domestic and industrial waste of Udaipur, about 100 to150 million litre per day, flowing into it, including almost 10 per cent untreated industrial effluents. The high BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) values, COD (chemical oxygen demand) and alkalinity in Ahar, in turn, badly affected the ecology of the city. Deforestation in the surrounding area,catchment area degradation, over-exploitation of ground water and eutrophication were some of the most noted issues. Low oxygen concentration in lake water led to anaerobic conditions, resulting in foul smell and loss of aquatic life. To address this issue, HZL in partnership with Udaipur Municipal Corporation established 60 MLD STP to treat the sewage of Udaipur city (which was previously been discharged in the local Ahar river) and using the treated water at its mines and smelters. About ~80% of the water requirement at Sindesar Khurd mines is being addressed by use of Udaipur STP treated water. Sewage water is treated through various steps that include biological processes, wherein the product consists of treated water and manure. These are then used in sludge thickening and dewatering units and treated water is being sent to our operations. By taking progressive efforts to divert the effluents from river to our operations through pipelines, we have ensured that the aquatic ecosystem in River Ahar is maintained. While conserving the aquatic Biodiversity, this project also helps in reducing our dependence on freshwater.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

At Rampura Agucha we conducted the Biodiversity assessment and prepared Biodiversity Action plan to enhance and protect the Biodiversity. We recognized the importance of protecting local ecosystems and biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem functions by creating forests as carbon sinks and conserving the endangered species.

HZL has developed in-house nursery at Rampura Agucha in 1200 sq.m. area. The nursery have both exotic and medicinal (ayurvedic) plant species including Commiphora Wightii, Butea monosperma, Terminalia arjuna, Colophospermum mopane, Drumstick , Hardwickia, Acacia, Simmondsia chinensis, Spirogyra, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Tecomellaundulata, Jatropha curcas. This Nursery is the source of~ 10,000 saplings every year and work as a model initiative to revive endangered and threatened floral species of Rajasthan. The saplings are being provided to nearby communities as well to spread the area of endangered species .

Mining project ID

Project 5

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

At Kayad mines we conducted the Biodiversity assessment and taken following three key projects to enhance the Biodiversity of the area:

1. Peacock Conservation Park- Peacock or Indian peafowl falls under the scheduled-I category of the Wild Life Protection Act 1972. As it is a native species of the surrounding region in our Kayad Mine, we implemented a Peacock Conservation Plan, in consultation with the State Forest Department of Rajasthan. It is an ongoing process of developing and protecting an environment that ensures protection from human interference. The land is strategically fortified with native species, conducive for peacock habitation, provided with water, and feeding area to attract Peacocks. The initiative simultaneously nurtures a wider range of fauna including insects and reptiles on which the peacocks feed. In addition, signages with slogans in local languages have been put up around the mining site to create awareness amongst the local community about peacock habitats, and its conservation. To support the conservation measure, HZL has developed in-house nursery that houses plant species which are of importance for peacock conservation, such as Ziziphusmauritiana, Aeglemarmalos, ygygiumcumini and Tamarindusindica.

2. Top soils are highly rich in nutrients. Mining activities result in destruction of top soil. As a measure to conserve and preserve the topsoil, about 9000 cum of excavated top soil was used for plantation and developing lawns in the mining area.

3. We planted 4,000+ saplings within the mine lease area and 58,000+ saplings outside the area, around government buildings and in private land. Fruit and shade-giving trees were planted based on soil type and respective owner's demand. The landowners pledged the written oath to help these plants grow in their own land by timely watering, watching and warding and taking care of these plants.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

Development of Biodiversity park at RDM- 52 Bigha (10ha.) of land adjacent to Mataji ka Kheda irrigation pond was lying unused for the past 37 years. It was observed that total area was covered by Prosopis-Julifora, which is an invasive species.
The land was uneven and barren which had made the area uninhabitable for migratory birds which are a common sight at Rajpura Dariba Complex. Presence of invasive species like Prosopis Juliflora had made that area barren with poor soil fertility and poor soil quality.The land had become uneven and barren, it had to be levelled and the soil needed to be enriched for proper growth and development of plants and trees.
52 Bigha (10 ha.) was cleared off the invasive species by JCB's and land was levelled with help of Bob Cat. Soil treatment involving process of enrichment of soil through Fertilizers (Urea and NPK mix of 20:10:10) along with Mix Organic Manure (Neem Cake) and Vermi compost was carried out. 50000 pits were dug and and filled with the enriched soil to sustain the growth of plantatiom
Around 42 species and 50,000 saplings have been planted. A plan for maintenance of the plantation for the next 4 years has been executed which will lead to the plants and trees becoming self sustaining and creating a rich sustainable ecosystem. These 42 species and 50000 saplings will attract local and migratory birds which come to Mataji ka Kheda Irrigation pond and the land lies adjacent to irrigation pond thereby increasing the flora and fauna diversity in that area. More than 150 species of flora and fauna will be attracted to the Biodiversity Park leading to an improvement in the Biodiversity Index.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

We endeavor to minimize 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.

F-MM14.4/F-CO14.4

(F-MM14.4/F-CO14.4) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

	Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?	Comment
Row 1	No	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.

F-MM14.5/F-CO14.5

(F-MM14.5/F-CO14.5) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

	Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?	Comment
Row 1	No	No offsets have been applied for.

F-MM14.6/F-CO14.6

(F-MM14.6/F-CO14.6) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

	Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?	Comment

Row 1	Yes	

F-MM14.6a/F-MCO14.6a

(F-MM14.6a/F-CO14.6a) Provide details on the main additional conservation actions you are implementing or supporting.

Project title

Extensive Plantation in and around our operating sites

Project theme

Forest conservation

Country/Area

India

Location

In the area of influence of mining project

Primary motivation

Other, please specify

Legal and Voluntary both

Timeframe

Undefined

Start year

1966

End year

Description of project

Most of the Hindustan Zinc resources and manufacturing facilities being located in Rajasthan, makes it prudent for the company to walk the extra mile in Bio-diversity Management and Water Resource Management, in addition to all other areas of Sustainable Governance. Extensive plantation is being carried out every year across all the operating sites and till now more than 1.6 million plants have been planted. Apart from the plantation, various Biodiversity conservation projects across all the operating sites have been undertaken which are resulting in upliftment of regional biodiversity index (both flora & fauna) and also improving life of the localpeople. Both industrial establishments and residential settlements for the company employees are designed with dense plantation fabric of native trees with extensive branching, attracting rare bird species including Shikra, Red Necked falcon, Saras crane, White Eyed Buzzard, Black Winged Kite among many others. Also, a great emphasis has been put on ensuring both heterogeneity and richness of natural elements - Grass, flowering herbs, shrubs and dimbers, variety of tree species, green islands, and rows of mixed vegetation along with

climber-canopies. Preservation of existing trees and vegetation further add to habitat heterogeneity for birds and butterflies and enhanced visual appeal. In some of the places the vegetation has become very dense and gives the feeling of close-canopied forests. Biodiversity assessment studies for all operating sites have been conducted and accordingly Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPS) were prepared at all sites. We also partnered with Udaipur Urban Improvement Trust for regeneration of two hills in the city- Ratnagiri and Kalimagri.

Description of outcome to date

Extensive plantation is being carried out every year across all the operating sites and till now more than 1.6million plants have been planted.

F-MM14.7/F-CO14.7

(F-MM14.7/F-CO14.7) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F-MM14.7a/F-CO14.7a

(F-MM14.7a/F-CO14.7a) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

Row 1

Percentage of mines with closure plans

100

Percentage of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100

Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Yes, for all mines

Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Regularly (all projects)

Please explain

Sustainable mine closure is factored in at the time of inception of the lifecycle of a mine. Suitable financial provisions are made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining. However, it is also essential to monitor and address the social impacts and concerns of the communities during the mine closure phase. Mine closure plans are created in parallel to mining plans, and they outline the steps to be taken throughout the mine cycle to effectively and environmentally culminate operations. This includes rehabilitation of the surrounding area and protection of water resources. HZL is required to follow the requirements listed in Vedanta Technical Standard on Site Closure, with regards the mechanisms for decommissioning and site closure. HZL is required to ensure the mechanisms for undertaking decommissioning and site closure

meet the requirements of international standards (e.g. IFC development/performance standards, IFC EHS Guidelines and ICMM principles) and impact assessment and consultation processes where these apply. Requirements include-a) Meet Vedanta Group sustainability policies and standards. b) Manage all their operations throughout their full lifecycle in a manner that ensures the optimisation of post closure outcomes across the environmental, social and economic needs of sustainable development. c) Protect and enhance the reputation of Vedanta as a responsible company and preserve Shareholder value d) Comply with relevant regulatory requirements e) Identify and mitigate environmental and socio-economic impacts f) Protect the health, safety and welfare of employees and the general public g) Return sites to a state comparable to conditions before operations commenced or otherwise to a state acceptable to society. f) Where possible promote a sustainable use for the site after closure, which leaves a positive legacy for both the local communities and the environment. This should be determined through comprehensive multi- stakeholder engagement. i) Where possible operations should implement progressive closure to demonstrate the approach being adopted. This has the benefit of availing of the skill sets available during the operational phase and to ensuring that the site risk is as low as possible prior to closure. All our mines have progressive site closure plans.

F-MM14.8/F-CO14.8

(F-MM14.8/F-CO14.8) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F-MM14.8a/F-CO14.8a

(F-MM14.8a/F-CO14.8a) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

128.4

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

15

Describe post-mining land use

84 hectare area - green belt is developed on matured waste dump at the site. Used GeoTextile for bench stablization.

Post mining land use is well explained in our Mining Plan which is as stated below:

• All mined out stope voids will be back filled.

• Mine waste will be utilized for filling mine voids.

• All the equipment will be removed from surface and below ground.
• All mine entries will be sealed and properly fenced off.
• Mine infrastructure will be removed.
• Area will be restored to natural ground profile including drainage as practicable & re-vegetated.
• Any potential area of soil contamination will be checked and decontaminated by excavating the contaminated portion and replacing with fresh soil.
• Plantation done will be maintained.
• Post mine land use has been detailed in earlier land use slide.
• Necessary approvals will be taken from statutory authorities for Progressive & Final closure Plan.
• After reclamation, surveillance & monitoring will be done.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

0

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

Post mining land use is well explained in our Mining Plan which is stated as below
• All mined out stope voids will be back filled.
• Mine waste will be utilized for filling mine voids.
• All the equipment will be removed from surface and below ground.
• All mine entries will be sealed and properly fenced off.
• Mine infrastructure will be removed.
• Area will be restored to natural ground profile including drainage as practicable & re-vegetated.
• Any potential area of soil contamination will be checked and decontaminated by excavating the contaminated portion and replacing with fresh soil.
• Plantation done will be maintained.
• Post mine land use has been detailed in earlier land use slide.
• Necessary approvals will be taken from statutory authorities for Progressive & Final closure Plan.
• After reclamation, surveillance & monitoring will be done.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

7.11

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

7.11 hectare area was rehabilitated through green belt development

Post mining land use is well explained in our Mining Plan which is as below
• All mined out stope voids will be back filled.
• Mine waste will be utilized for filling mine voids.
• All the equipment will be removed from surface and below ground.
• All mine entries will be sealed and properly fenced off.
• Mine infrastructure will be removed.
• Area will be restored to natural ground profile including drainage as practicable & re-vegetated.
• Any potential area of soil contamination will be checked and decontaminated by excavating the contaminated portion and replacing with fresh soil.
• Plantation done will be maintained.
• Post mine land use has been detailed in earlier land use slide.
• Necessary approvals will be taken from statutory authorities for Progressive & Final closure Plan.
• After reclamation, surveillance & monitoring will be done.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

45.07

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

In the 10.07 hectare area rehabilitation, we converted waste dump site in football Stadium and Rock Garden, In 35 hectare area rehabilitated land, reclamation of old tailing dam was done.

Post mining land use is well explained in our Mining Plan which is as below
• All mined out stope voids will be back filled.
• Mine waste will be utilized for filling mine voids.
• All the equipment will be removed from surface and below ground.
• All mine entries will be sealed and properly fenced off.
• Mine infrastructure will be removed.
• Area will be restored to natural ground profile including drainage as practicable & re-vegetated.

• Any potential area of soil contamination will be checked and decontaminated by excavating the contaminated portion and replacing with fresh soil.
• Plantation done will be maintained.
• Post mine land use has been detailed in earlier land use slide.
• Necessary approvals will be taken from statutory authorities for Progressive & Final closure Plan.
• After reclamation, surveillance & monitoring will be done.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

17.04

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

Post mining land use is well explained in our Mining Plan which is as below
• All mined out stope voids will be back filled.
• Mine waste will be utilized for filling mine voids.
• All the equipment will be removed from surface and below ground.
• All mine entries will be sealed and properly fenced off.
• Mine infrastructure will be removed.
• Area will be restored to natural ground profile including drainage as practicable & re-vegetated.
• Any potential area of soil contamination will be checked and decontaminated by excavating the contaminated portion and replacing with fresh soil.
• Plantation done will be maintained.
• Post mine land use has been detailed in earlier land use slide.
• Necessary approvals will be taken from statutory authorities for Progressive & Final closure Plan.
• After reclamation, surveillance & monitoring will be done.

F15 Engagement

F-MM15.1/F-CO15.1

(F-MM15.1/F-CO15.1) Do you participate in or endorse any of the following global initiatives?

	Participate or endorse?	Comment

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	No	
UN Global Compact	Yes	Member to UNGC and implementing all the principles.
Natural Capital Coalition	No	
Business and Biodiversity Pledge	No	
New York Declaration on Forests	No	

F-MM15.2/F-CO15.2

(F-MM15.2/F-CO15.2) Do you participate in or support industry-led and/or standards-setting initiatives and organizations promoting sustainability in the mining sector?

	Participating or supporting industry-led and/or standards-setting initiatives?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F-MM15.2a/F-CO15.2a

(F-MM15.2a/F-CO15.2a) Indicate the initiatives and/or organizations you took part in or supported during the reporting year.

Activities	Initiatives	Comment
Standard-setting initiative/organization	Other standard-setting initiative, please specify IUCN- Leaders for nature Programme, TNFD (Taskforce Nature-related Financial Disclosures),	As part of commitment towards biodiversity conservation, the Company is now a member of IUCN 'Leader for Nature India' initiative. HZL actively participated in the 3rd meeting of 'Business Leaders Group COP26' and actively engaged for shaping the agenda for COP26 which is to be held at Glasgow (UK) in Nov'21. We engage with IUCN to conduct internal sessions to emphasize the importance of biodiversity and the extent to which anthropogenic activities causes it to decline. Some concerns around Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), rehabilitation, global biodiversity standards and our policy and regulations were also discussed during the session. In addition, we joined TNFD Observer group – 'Protecting', with enhancement of biodiversity an integral part of our commitment to sustainable development. We are excited to support the launch of TNFD (Taskforce Nature-related Financial Disclosures), and believe it will be a valuable framework to understand nature related

		risks and opportunities, and accelerate the transition towards Nature Positive and Carbon Neutral future. We are keen to contribute to shaping the reporting framework that can guide business in considering nature and its services in business decisions and future investments.
Standard-setting initiative/organization	Other standard-setting initiative, please specify IBBI- India Business & Biodiversity Initiative	Partnered with IBBI for Natural Capital Action Plan implementation at RAM as the site for pilot project

F-MM15.3/F-CO15.3

(F-MM15.3/F-CO15.3) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

	Collaborating or partnering with non-governmental organizations?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We engage with the communities and NGOs like BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. 'Samadhan' is our Company's flagship program for on-farm sustainable livelihood, reaching out to 13,835 farmers through agriculture interventions and 15,000 families through livestock interventions till date. We engage with NGOs for research and implementation of programs to improve in agriculture yield, reducing water requirement, raising awareness on water harvesting technologies like drip irrigations, and biodiversity improvement etc.

F-MM15.3a/F-CO15.3a

(F-MM15.3a/F-CO15.3a) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Organization

BAIF Development Research Foundation

Scope of collaboration

Company-wide

Mining project ID

Areas of collaborations

Other, please specify

Improvement in Agricultural yield

Describe the nature of the collaboration

We engage with the communities and NGOs like BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. ‘Samadhan’ is our Company’s flagship program for on-farm sustainable livelihood, reaching out to 13,835 farmers through agriculture interventions and 15,000 families through livestock interventions till date. We engage with NGOs for research and implementation of programs to improve in agriculture yield, reducing water requirement, raising awareness on water harvesting technologies like drip irrigations, and biodiversity improvement etc

Duration (until)

No specified timeframe

F-MM15.5/F-CO15.5

(F-MM15.5/F-CO15.5) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM15.5a/F-CO15.5a

(F-MM15.5a/F-CO15.5a) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Activities

Engaging with local communities

Mining project ID

Project 3

Please explain

Schedule-1 Conservation plan at Sindesar Khurd Mine in discussion with local administration and near by community

We endeavour to minimise the impact of upscaled 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 tress to drive ahead their nature conservation journey. Participants will also be acknowledged and appreciated for their efforts.

F16 Verification

F-MM16.1/F-CO16.1

(F-MM16.1/F-CO16.1) Do you verify any biodiversity-related information reported in your CDP disclosure?

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards/processes

F17 Signoff

F-FI

(F-FI) 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.

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Head Environment and Sustainability	Environment/Sustainability manager

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms