Hindustan Zinc Limited

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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09/17/2025, 06:35 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ INR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

HZL is the first Indian metal & mining company with validated Science Based Targets (SBTi) aligned to 1.5°C, committing to 50% reduction in Scope 1 & 2, 25% in Scope 3 by 2030, and Net Zero by 2050 (base year 2020) In FY 2025, HZL achieved 0.67 mn tCO_2e GHG emission savings, became 3.32x water positive (aligned to its 5x water positive by 2030 ambition), and reduced freshwater consumption by 6% from base year (FY 2020). HZL's commitment to sustainable innovation is reinforced through new patents: IN 530897 and IN 541547, enhancing silver recovery and optimizing waste recycling in smelting and electrowinning processes. Additionally, R&D filed a patent in FY 2025 for improving lead and silver recovery from industrial waste streams. HZL has built a strong ESG legacy with real impact across environment, social, and governance dimensions—from introducing low-carbon zinc (EcoZen) and signing a 530 MW RE-RTC agreement to advancing dry tailings and biodiversity restoration. On the social front, we are strengthening supply chain sustainability, workforce diversity, and community development. Udaipur STP contributing more than 30% of the total withdrawal, dry tailing plant, effluent treatment plant, water treatment plant are helping us with water recycling in the production process. With Sustainability 2.0, we are moving into a new phase that embeds accountability, perseverance, and global benchmarking through ICMM membership. Full alignment with ICMM Mining Principles and Performance Expectations will drive stronger governance, Board oversight, and integration of sustainability into every decision. Our vision is anchored on: a. Sustainability vision of Zero Harm, Zero Waste, and Zero Discharge with redesigned ESG KPIs. b. Social & Human Rights leadership with impact assessments. c. Operational excellence, including 100% conformance with GISTM and security aligned to VPSHR. d. Health & Safety focus, strengthening critical risk management and psychological safety. e. Transparency & Ethics, advancing EITI alignment and trust with

stakeholders. f. Product Responsibility, pursuing Zinc Mark certification to reinforce responsible sourcing. As we progress towards becoming a 2 MTPA zinc company, Sustainability 2.0 reflects our commitment to redefine responsible mining, align with global standards, and lead with integrity. Key ESG Achievements & Recognitions during FY 2025: a. 5-Star Rating awarded by the Indian Bureau of Mines to Rampura Agucha and Sindesar Khurd mines for exemplary implementation of the Sustainable Development Framework. b. Winner at the 2nd FICCI Sustainable Industrial Practice Awards (Large Industry Category). c. CII ITC Sustainability Award-Corporate Excellence. d. Ranked 1st in Metals & Mining sector for the second consecutive year in S\&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2024 and placed in the Top 1% in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2025 (8th consecutive year of listing). e. Honored with 'Best Risk Practice' and 'Masters of Risk in ESG' at the India Risk Management Awards by CNBC-TV18 (Large Cap Category).
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2025

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

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

340830000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE267A01025

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ India

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

Mining
☑ Lead
☑ Zinc

Processing
☑ Lead
☑ Silver
☑ Zinc

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

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM)

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.83

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.82

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Silver

☑ Zinc

☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Rajpura Dariba Mine

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100.0

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.57

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.08

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:
☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:
☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply
☑ Silver

☑ Zinc
☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1983

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 3

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 3

(1.18.2) Name

Sindesar Khurd Mines

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100.0

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

25.0

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.16

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:
☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:
☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply
☑ Silver
☑ Zinc
☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2006.0

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Zawar Mines

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.35

(1.18.6) Longitude

73.71

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Silver

☑ Zinc

☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1942

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zawar Mines (ZM) is located 40 kilometres south of Udaipur. ZM has achieved a significant milestone by surpassing the 4 Mt ore production mark. Inaugurated phase 1 of 4,000 KLD zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plant at ZM, deploying advanced technology to help in water conservation. FY2025 was a milestone year for ZM, with the highest-ever metal in concentrate (MIC) of 210 kt, up 18% YoY. It commenced mining from crown stopes at Mochia Mine, secondary stopes in Central Mochia Mine and doubled the ore production from Zawarmala Mine in the last two years by improving paste filling and innovative stoping. These developments are expected to significantly enhance its production levels. Reserve metal grades- 2.6% Zinc, 1.2% Lead, 21 g/t Silver

Row 5

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Kayad Mines

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

26.53

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.69

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Mining only

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Silver

☑ Zinc

☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2013

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 6

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(1.18.2) Name

Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS)

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.83

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.82

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Smelter

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Silver

☑ Zinc

☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 7

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 7

(1.18.2) Name

Dariba Smelting Complex

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.94

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.13

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Smelter

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Zinc

☑ Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2010

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 8

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(1.18.2) Name

Zinc Smelter Debari

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.6

(1.18.6) Longitude

73.83

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Smelter

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Zinc

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1968

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

Row 9

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(1.18.2) Name

Pantnagar Metal Plant

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

29.04

(1.18.6) Longitude

79.4

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Refinery

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Silver

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2011

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2090

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

At HZL, responsible sourcing is a cornerstone of our sustainable growth strategy. We embed environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into supply chain management, ensuring risks and opportunities are carefully assessed to enhance resilience. Through close collaboration with business partners, we mitigate supply chain risks and promote sustainable sourcing practices. Our Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainable Sourcing Policy, Supplier Sustainability Management Policy, and Supply Chain Strategy set clear expectations for ethical and responsible practices. ESG requirements are integrated into contracts, while RFQs include single-use plastic and Modern Slavery Act declarations, ensuring compliance with LME Responsible Sourcing Guidelines. Critical Tier 1 suppliers, including high volume, critical component, and non-substitutable partners, are central to our operations. In FY 2025, 95% of Tier 1 suppliers (by business value) were assessed for environmental impacts, with 378 vendors completing due diligence. We aim to achieve 100% ESG and risk assessments for all active suppliers by 2030. To align partners with our standards, we developed an ESG Expectations Document and regularly host 'Business Partner ESG Connects.' Further, our 'Wednesday for Transition' series launched in FY 2024 has delivered nine ESG training sessions in FY 2025, driving capacity building, transparency, and continuous improvement across our supply chain. Moreover, HZL actively engages with its customers on ESG matters as part of its broader sustainability strategy. Recognizing customers as key stakeholders, HZL has extended its sustainability culture to them through transparent communication, product innovation, and collaborative initiatives. One of the primary tools for this engagement is the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for its zinc products, which provides independently verified, third-party data on the environmental impact of its offerings. This is based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodologies and complies with international standards like ISO 14025 and EN 15804, ensuring comparability with global benchmarks HZL also launched EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc, which is manufactured using renewable energy and has a carbon footprint 75% lower than the global average. This product is specifically designed to meet the growing ESG expectations of environmentally conscious customers
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

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

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

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

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

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

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, in all cases

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

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

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

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

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion

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

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

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

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

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

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

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Local communities

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

HZL has adopted a comprehensive four-tier DIRO process aligned with the LEAP framework to systematically identify and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This begins with sector-level screening, followed by site-level assessments across direct operations, and extends to both upstream suppliers and downstream customers. In FY 2025, HZL expanded coverage to include the full value chain. For upstream suppliers, Proximity and Sensitivity Analyses were conducted to assess operations near Protected or Key Biodiversity Areas, supported by the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) tool as recommended by TNFD. For direct operations, Proximity Analysis and DIRO Mapping are complemented by Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at key sites, aimed at achieving No Net Loss or Net Positive Impact through habitat restoration, species protection, and community engagement. Furthermore, for our downstream, we used WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to assess sites of our key customers for their climate change dependencies and impacts.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :IFRS-S2 Requirements and TCFD alignment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Heat waves

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

☑ Landslide

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

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

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Local communities
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We conduct annual enterprise risk assessments including climate change risk assessment. HZL has identified and categorised climate-related risks and opportunities over the short, medium, and long-term concerning both physical risks (Increase in temperature, drought, flood, extreme weather, wind speed etc.) and transitions risks (risks due to change in policy, technological change, market change, reputational etc.) According to the IFRS S2 guidelines, we have identified our climate-related risks using scenario analysis. Moreover, we conducted a baseline assessment of our business units by using the ThinkHazard tool to assess potential baseline water stress, drought, riverine flood, heatwave, and seasonal variability risks. HZL, being a responsible producer has assessed the risks associated with several commodities such as lime, soda ash, cement, chemicals etc. HZL used the WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to identify climate-related impacts and dependencies of our suppliers (37) and key customer sites (61) based on Optimistic (SSP 1), Current (SSP 2) and SSP 5 (Pessimistic). Using the said filter, we were able to sort the suppliers and customers based in terms of different risk factors on overall very high-risk, high-risk, medium-risk, low-risk and very low-risk. We analysed our key customers basis the available list of sites where our products are supplied In developing our strategy, we have considered a wide range of opportunities and risks across short, medium and long term for mapping physical and transition risks. • Physical risks, we used Advanced Climate Modelling and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 7.0 and 8.5. • Transition risks, we used IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) & Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) scenarios. Physical Risk Assessment. Furthermore, the Sustainability and ESG Committee at the board level meets at least twice per year to discuss risks and opportunities, identify new climate-related aspects in our direct operations, and upstream and downstream value chain, assess their relative significance, and create action plans to address risks and opportunities.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy
☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

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

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We continuously monitor and assess short (0-5 years), medium (6-20 years) and long-term (21-30 years) risks to the enterprise, including climate and water-related risks. Our board-level Sustainability Committee meets twice a year along with the Audit & Risk Management Committee conducts quarterly reviews climate and water-related related risks and annually updates enterprise risk assessment in our value chain- direct operations, upstream and downstream. According to the IFRS S2 guidelines, we have identified our climate-related risks using scenario analysis. The Baseline Water Risk Analysis was conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and Aqueduct. The Internal Risk Assessment was conducted for the identified business units to identify and compare the Incoming Risk Likelihood Score obtained from the Internal Assessment with the results from the Water Risk Monitizer tool. Basin-level value chain water risk assessments helped to quantify inherent water risks as well as local/operational assessments to quantify residual water risks. The results were a combination of basin and operation risk data to identify the highest risk facilities, and residual risk and prioritise shared water challenges. Moreover, we conducted a baseline assessment of our business units by using the ThinkHazard tool to assess potential baseline water stress, drought, riverine flood, heatwave, and seasonal variability risks. HZL, being a responsible producer has assessed the risks associated with several commodities such as lime, soda ash, cement, chemicals etc. 37 Suppliers associated with the most relevant materials that

are consumed in the production processes of our industrial assets to create intermediate products were assessed. HZL used the WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to identify water-related impacts and dependencies of our suppliers and key customers sites (61) based on Optimistic (SSP 1), Current (SSP 2) and SSP 5 (Pessimistic) for 2030 & 2050. Using the said filter, we were able to sort the suppliers and customers based in terms of different risk factors on overall very high-risk, high-risk, medium-risk, low-risk and very low-risk. In developing our strategy, we have considered a wide range of opportunities and risks across two discrete time horizons 2030 and 2050 for mapping physical and transition risks. • Physical risks, we used Advanced Climate Modelling and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 7.0 and 8.5. Furthermore, the Sustainability and ESG Committee at the board level meets at least twice per year to discuss risks and opportunities, identify new climate-related aspects in our direct operations, and upstream and downstream value chain, assess their relative significance, and create action plans to address risks and opportunities and our Audit and Risk Committee reviews every quater.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:
☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply
☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the Biodiversity Management Plan is currently under revision to incorporate these findings.

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilises Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management adopted from its parent company-Vedanta Ltd t to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity risk screening for each site using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This database provides information on significant biodiversity areas, including protected regions and those critical for certain species, helping to identify potential risks. The results categorise sites as follows: Low Risk: Located outside a 15 km radius of important biodiversity areas. Medium Risk: Situated within a 5-15 km radius of such areas. High Risk: Within a 5 km radius of important biodiversity areas or critical habitats. Stage 2: Biodiversity Assessment and Ecosystem Services Review Following the risk screening, comprehensive studies on biodiversity and ecosystem services are conducted: Biodiversity Assessment: This study provides a qualitative and quantitative description of local flora and fauna, along with insights into trends and drivers. Ecosystem Services Review: This analysis identifies priority ecosystem service dependencies and the impacts of HZL's operations, covering their status, trends, risks, and opportunities to enhance benefits and mitigate impacts. Stage 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment In this stage, experts carry out a biodiversity risk assessment based on the data gathered in Stage 2. This detailed evaluation ensures that each site is assigned the appropriate biodiversity risk level. A comprehensive assessment, conducted over three seasons at all operating sites by IUCN, provides critical insights. Stage 4: Development of Biodiversity Management Plan The final stage focuses on determining the level of biodiversity management needed based on the risk assessment. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the Biodiversity Management Plan is currently under revision to incorporate these findings.

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

hierarchy guide the actions taken against each identified impact. The severity of these impacts helps define the necessary management level, and the Biodiversity Management Plan is currently under revision to incorporate these findings.

Row 5

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 6

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 7

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 7

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 8

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 9

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Governmental agency requirements

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Threatened species

☑ Protected habitats

☑ Critical habitats

☑ Natural habitats

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

HZL utilises Technical Standard and Guidance Note on Biodiversity Management adopted from its parent company-Vedanta Ltd. to assess biodiversity risk and develop site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. The process comprises the following stages: Stage 1: Biodiversity Risk Screening HZL conducts biodiversity

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[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

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

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Biodiversity risk screening is undertaken for each site by the company, using IBAT. IBAT is a central database of globally recognized biodiversity information that can be used to map out the locations of important biodiversity areas, protected areas, and areas categorized by IUCN as significant for species of plants or animals. IBAT uses global-level data sets that cannot always take into account the detail of local conditions at a specific site. However, in general, the IBAT information provides a good indication of where Critical Habitats are located. Using the IBAT maps, HZL can determine if a site is located in or near an area of biodiversity importance. Based on the results, we determine biodiversity risk category for our sites, which are as below: • Low Risk: The site is located outside the 15 km radius of any important biodiversity area. • Medium Risk: The site is located within the 5-15 km radius of any important biodiversity area. • High Risk: The site is located within the 5

km radius of any important biodiversity area or critical habitat. We conduct thorough biodiversity screening to identify and manage ecological risks. We have also developed site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans, collaborate with IUCN, and focus on achieving No Net Loss and Net Positive Gain. This framework includes risk assessment, mitigation, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement to promote sustainable biodiversity conservation.

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

Select from:

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

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

HZL_Final-TNFD-Report-2024-25.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We have a Water Policy, a Technical Standard and a Guidance Note aligned with CEO Water Mandate and IFC for water management including impacts related to water pollution. These are aligned with the IFC PS & CEO Water Mandate. We conduct internal and external audits to identify pollutants in our operations & assess their impacts through stakeholder consultations. This helps us to understand risks and implement measures to minimize them. We maintain an inventory and map identified sources of pollution & implement standard containment protocols around identified sources of pollution. Sources of pollution: a) Point sources: chemicals & their storage area, waste disposal facilities, oil leaks or chemical leaks, maintenance facilities (where oils and chemicals are used) electrical transformers (a potential source of oils and PCBs) etc. b) Non-point sources: site drainage channels, stormwater runoff, wash water etc. Classification: i) We consider characteristics of pollution such as source, nature, toxicity, persistence & potential for bioaccumulation. This classification helps us to categorise pollutants based on their potential impacts. ii) We follow regulatory guidelines that provide limits for discharging pollutants. These guidelines help us to identify and categorise pollutants based on adverse effects on water ecosystems & human health. It is important to note that all our processing sites adhere to the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) principle, deploying effluent treatment plant and ZLD plant including 31,300 KLD internal recycling system implemented by integration of ZLD, ETP, RO, MEE, and MVR technologies.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

HZL has established a Technical Standard and Guidance Note on wastewater management and site contamination that go beyond regulatory requirements and align with IFC Performance Standards, CEO Water Standard, and international benchmarks. We monitor and assess critical infrastructure daily to prevent leakage or spillage and have implemented robust systems such as Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) with Effluent Recovery Systems (ERS), Reverse Osmosis (RO), and MEE/MVR to ensure maximum recovery and reuse. Stormwater ponds of designed capacity are in place to capture and treat contaminated water for reuse. To avoid stormwater contamination, raw materials, products, and byproducts are stored within sheds on impervious bases, and effluent is transferred to ETPs only through pipelines. In-house water monitoring laboratories and online analyzers continuously track water and wastewater quality, enabling immediate corrective and preventive actions. Our Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water Act, 1974 mandates zero liquid discharge, meaning no trade effluent leaves our premises. Success is measured by the absence of Category IV and V environmental incidents, zero regulatory violations and fines, adherence to zero liquid discharge, and the percentage of water recycled. In FY 2025, we achieved all these targets: zero incidents, zero violations, no discharge, 46% water recycled, and 3.32x water positivity, underscoring our leadership in responsible water stewardship. HZL al
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

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

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas River Basin

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

To improve the monitoring and management of tailing storage facilities at our RAM and RDM operations, we constructed a water collection reservoir and installed real-time monitoring instruments, including vibrating wire piezometers and inclinometers, within the embankments. We also introduced a structured organogram for regular reviews of TSF performance and safety. In FY2021, HZL implemented InSAR, a satellite-based monitoring technique, at 13 sites for high-precision monitoring of surface displacement. These measures significantly improve safety, environmental protection, and operational integrity at our tailing storage facilities. During the year, we commissioned a dry tailing plant and a paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex (RDC) to save 3,000 KLD of water with improved recovery and recycling rates. Key outcomes of Commissioning of Paste-Fill Plant to Improve Flow: a. Flow rate increased from 70 m3/hour to 130 m3/hour b. Increase in solid percentage from 60% to 80% Reduction in plug curing time from 7 days to 3 days c. Water consumption reduced by 62% d. Eliminated the need for additional infrastructure for tailing dilution for hydro-fill At SKM, we have commissioned +100 metres incline hole (+75 metres vertical) for backfilling the SK area to employ more tailings in the mine instead of sending the same to the tailing dam. This cost-effective and environment-positive initiative is a milestone in the mine's sustainable growth journey. [Add row]

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

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

☑ Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

☑ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

☑ Company-specific guidelines

☑ Other, please specify :International Commission on Large dams (ICOLD)

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

Select from:

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

(2.6.1.4) Please explain

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

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

Row 1

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Rampura Agucha Mines Tailing Dam-TSF

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

25.5

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

74.44

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

GISTM - EXTREME

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

60.68

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

10.8

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

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

Row 2

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Rajpura Dariba Complex TSF

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

24.57

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

74.58

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

GISTM Very High

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

20

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

12.9

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Zawar TSF 1 and TSF 2

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

24.2

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

73.43

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

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

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☑ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☑ Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☑ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

35.85

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

10.76

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

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

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

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Acceptable risk levels

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Acceptable risk levels

☑ Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels based on an evaluation of potential chemical and physical risks

☑ Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for third party safety in consultation with potentially affected communities, employees and relevant government bodies

☑ Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels across all life stages including post-closure

☑ Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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

Row 2

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Operating plan

☑ An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials

☑ An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method

☑ An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam.

☑ An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework

☑ An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met

☑ Other operating plan, please specify :'An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Life of facility plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Life of facility plan

☑ A life of facility plan that identifies minimum specifications and performance objectives for the operating and closure phases

☑ A life of facility plan that includes an identification of potential chemical and physical risks from the design and construction phases

☑ A life of facility plan that considers post-closure land and water use

☑ A life of facility plan that details the financial and human resources needed

☑ Other life of facility plan, please specify :Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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

Row 4

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Approval

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Approval

☑ A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by a C-suite officer

☑ The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by the EHS manager

☑ The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer

☑ The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by the EHS manager

☑ The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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

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

Row 5

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Assurance program

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Assurance program

☑ An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans

☑ An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities´ life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews

☑ An assurance program for each phase of the facilities´ life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews

☑ Other assurance program, please specify :- 'The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer' - 'The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer'

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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

Row 6

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

☑ Change management process

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Change management process

☑ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility

☑ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility

☑ Inclusion of a formal change management process for the closure and decommissioning phase of the facility

☑ Inclusion of a change management process in the assurance program

☑ Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

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

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Not applicable, as we are primarily the manufacturer of non-ferrous metals which are sold as an intermediate product in the form of an ingot without any plastic packaging. Our goal is to eliminate the use of single-use plastic items within our premises, aligning with the latest Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021 set forth by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). This initiative targets zero usage of single-use plastics across our entire value chain. We have prohibited both single-use plastic items and the use of plastic bags with a thickness of less than 100 microns from FY 2022 onwards, and we continue to ensure strict compliance with the same. All our business partners (suppliers) are required to share an undertaking acknowledging their responsibility towards HZL's ESG commitments with 'no usage of single-use plastics' during packaging as a part of the tendering process. As an alternative, biodegradable packaging or use of plastic complying with established rules is preferred across the supply chain. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is applicable for the plastic being received as packaging material for imported material goods. These materials are unwrapped in our stores and sent for further recycling and waste collection plan is in line with the EPR plan submitted to Pollution Control Board.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Zinc being a carbon-intensive industry, carbon tax mechanisms have the potential to increase imported zinc prices in destination countries which will impact our revenue from Zinc export. According to the International Energy Agency's Global Energy and Climate Model Documentation (2023), HZL anticipates a CO2 price of 40 USD per tonne of CO2 equivalent (TCO2e), i.e., INR 3,382.108 per TCO2e (40 X USD to INR conversion rate: INR 84.5527), in emerging markets and developing economies under the APS scenario. This is expected to result in a 3.1% decline in zinc export revenue due to the impact of emerging carbon-related regulations and pricing in these economies.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Negative impact on export revenue.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The decrease in revenue from zinc export due to CO2 price in the medium term, i.e., till 2030 will be 3.1 %

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1493087945

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

1493087945

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Parameters considered: a: HZL's total revenue from export in FY 2025: INR 55,775,303,396. b: Zinc export portfolio in FY2024: 2,24,000 MT (Total Zinc production volume 8,27,000 MT) c: Expected GHG emission Intensity in FY2030 basis our commitment to SBTi: 1.97 TCO2e/MT d: Total emissions related to export: 4,41,467 TCO2e (a X b) e: USD to INR conversion rate in FY2024: 84.5527 f: Expected CO2 price: 40 USD/TCO2e g: Expected total cost due to CO2 price:(d X e X f) (4,41,467 X 84.5527 X 40) INR 1,49,30,87,945 We assume that the revenue from the export and USD to INR conversion rate will remain similar to FY 2025 in FY2030. Therefore, the anticipated financial impact in the medium term will be INR 1,49,30,87,945

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15395000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In line with HZL's SBTi commitment to reduce Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030, we have already started receiving RE power from 530 MW RE-RTC (in FY25 we received 307 MU from it), when deployed completely, this will help reduce GHG emissions by 3.5 million TCO2e also making HZL's power portfolio 70% RE based by FY2028. This will reduce emissions significantly, mitigating any impact we might face due to carbon prices on our products. We have assumed there is no cap/ threshold on GHG emissions and the entire GHG emission is under the carbon tax. Therefore, the total CAPEX to be invested in 530 MW RE-RTC is INR approximately INR 15,39,50,00,000. Therefore, INR 15,39,50,00,000 is the cost of the response to risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Banas river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the climate-related physical risk assessment under RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, drought is identified as the most significant acute physical risk in all timeframes. Over 90% of HZL operations are located in Rajasthan, a region facing severe water stress. As water is essential for our smelting operations, any disruption in the availability of water from captive sources could severely impact our operations. In such a scenario, we would need to procure water from alternative sources at a significantly higher cost, leading to an increase in direct operational expenses. For instance, Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS) procures water from Gosunda Dam, when there is water in plenty and there is no cap on water sourcing from Gosunda (surface water), costing only INR 1.5/KL. However, during drought-like conditions, when water extraction from Gosunda (surface water) is limited, the cost of sourcing water from the Chittorgarh and Udaipur STPs rises significantly—by 28 and 159 times, respectively. This leads to a substantial increase in overall costs and negatively impacts HZL's expected EBITDA. Moreover, as our local community is also dependent on Gosunda Dam, it hinders social license to operate during the lean period.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Reduced EBITDA by 0.67% in the medium-term.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1095231600

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

1095231600

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Parameters: a. Water required by CLZS from March to June, considering upcoming expansion (Water Scarce months: 4 months): 5,640,000 KL b. Cost of Sourcing water from Gosunda: 1.5 INR/KL c.Cost of transporting water by rail from Udaipur STP to CLZS: 241 INR/KL d. Cost of treatment and transport of water from Chittorgarh STP to CLZS: 44 INR/KL Forecasting: e. Total cost if water is entirely sourced from the captive dam (Gosunda): INR 8,460,000. (A X B) f. Total cost if entire water sourced from alternate sourced: INR 1103691600=(a X 77% X c a X 23% X d) (5,640,000 X 0.77 X 241 + 5,640,000 X 0.23 X 44) g. Cost of water per KL when sourced from alternate sources: 196 INR/KL (f / a) h. Difference per KL between sourcing from captive dam & alternate source: 194 INR/KL (g-b) Result: k. Total Additional cost for CLZS is scarce (4) months: (h X a) 194 X 5,640,000 INR 1,09,52,31,600 Assumption: In water abundance months 100% of water is sourced from the captive dam and Assuming that in water abundance months the entire water is sourced from captive dam (Gosunda) & in scarce months the entire water is sourced from alternate sources namely Udaipur STP (77%) & Chittorgarh STP (23%). Therefore, the anticipated financial impact in the medium term will be INR 1,09,52,31,600

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15395000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate this risk, we have implemented/are in the process of implementing the following initiatives: a. CAPEX being invested in 530 MW RE-RTC is INR 15,39,50,00,000. Therefore, the cost of the response to risk: INR 15,39,50,00,000 In addition to above there are other Water treatment and effluent treatment plants already running in Chanderiya lead zinc smelter Description of response- On average 50% of water consumed by CLZS is consumed by CLZS CPP only. With the onset of RE power from 530 MW RE-RTC and reduced dependency on conventional power the risk due to water scarcity can be mitigated. Sourcing power from RE-RTC will help run CPP at lower PLF which in turn will reduce water consumption.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

On average 32% of water consumed by CLZS is consumed by CLZS CPP only. With the onset of RE power from 530 MW RE-RTC and reduced dependency on conventional power the risk due to water scarcity can be mitigated. Sourcing power from RE-RTC will help run CPP at lower PLF which in turn will reduce water consumption.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Declining ecosystem services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Low

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation
☑ Implement ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2025, HZL did not encounter any significant climate-related transition risks, as India has yet to implement carbon pricing. Furthermore, the company effectively mitigated physical risks through proactive measures, such as achieving ZLD across all its locations and utilizing treated water from the Udaipur & Chittorgarh Sewage treatment plant. HZL also reduced its reliance on conventional power sources, which are subject to price fluctuations and availability risks, by increasing the use of renewable energy.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2025, HZL did not experience any water-related physical or transition risks, as the company enhanced its use of sewage-treated water from both the Chittorgarh and Udaipur STPs, thereby reducing its reliance on freshwater resources. For instance, at Zawar mines, HZL installed a 4,000 m³/day effluent treatment plant with ZLD technology, allowing the treatment and recycling of poor-quality excess water. This has reduced the company's daily freshwater intake from Tidi Dam by approximately 3,800 m³, supporting its commitment to environmental compliance. HZL has also implemented paste fill technology, replacing conventional hydraulic filling. This technology, which uses a high solids content of 77-79%, conserves water, improves stope stability, enhances surface integrity in the mines, and increases the recycling of tailings. 4 MLD water treatment plant at RAM has resulted in less freshwater withdrawal.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Liabilities

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2025, HZL did not face any climate-related risks impacts on liability. The potential effects of climate change may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, (d) assets and liabilities carried at fair value, etc

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Liabilities

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2025, HZL did not face any water-related risks impacts on liability. The potential effects of water may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, (d) assets and liabilities carried at fair value, etc.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

6

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

1052000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Luni

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*During FY 2025, HZL did not have any water-related violations.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*During FY 2025, HZL did not have biodiversity-related violations.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

HZL is not currently subject to any regulatory carbon pricing mechanisms; however, we anticipate their applicability within the next three years. In preparation, we have adopted shadow carbon pricing to embed the potential cost of emissions into investment decisions. An internal carbon price of INR 1,268.29/tCO_2e (US$15/$tCO_2e$) has been established, applied across 100% of our operations covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. HZL has signed a 530 MW Renewable Energy Round-the-Clock (RE-RTC) Power Delivery Agreement. This initiative will meet approximately 70% of our electricity requirements by FY2028 and is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3.5 million tCO_2e annually, significantly lowering reliance on fossil-based energy aligned with our decarbonisation plan.

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services
☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In recent years demand for low-carbon products has been on the rise due to emerging carbon regulations as well as net-zero commitments being taken by companies/countries. In response to the demand, HZL has developed low-carbon products which have the potential to draw premium in emerging markets such as the Middle East. This opportunity occurs in our direct operations as low-carbon products are developed using renewable energy in our operations., The percentage of Low Carbon SHG Zinc (EcoZen) production by the end of FY 2026 is expected to be 25%. Therefore, this opportunity isexpected to have a direct positive impact on our revenues due to the premium.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Increase in EBITDA by 1% in the short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1430067295

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

1430067295

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Parameters: a. Expected Low-carbon Zinc in FY2026: 2,28,250 MT b. Average Emission intensity for Zinc (inclusive of Scope 1,2 & 3): 5.88 TCO2e/MT Zinc c. Emission intensity for EcoZen (Low carbon Zinc): 0.940 TCO2e/ MT Zinc d. HZL's Internal carbon price: 15 USD/TCO2e e. Assumed minimum premium on Low carbon Zinc: 74 USD/MT ((b – c) X d)) f. USD to INR conversion rate: 84.5527 INR Result: g. Expected increase in revenue due to premium on Zinc: (a X e X f)=INR 1430067295 Therefore, the anticipated financial effect will be INR 1430067295.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

15395000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost for setting Renewable Energy Round the Clock (RE-RTC)= INR 5,39,50,00,000 This is in addition to Waste Heat Recovery Boiler 48.46 MW Capacity & Solar Power 40.70 MW Capacity

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity Low-carbon transition is the core of our business strategy and is further helping us in setting a clear pathway to deliver long-term value as well as ambitious targets to decarbonize our business. This product will allow our customers to access low carbon Zinc & essentially reduce their Scope 3 upstream emissions. We have recently started receiving the first flow of round-the-clock renewable energy as part of its 450 MW power delivery agreement. This is in addition to its existing 40.7 MW of captive solar power. Our proactive approach and commitment to net zero ambition is in-line with our commitment to sustainable

future for all. This strategy aligns with growing consumer demand for sustainable options, enhances brand reputation, and addresses regulatory pressures. We undertook Product Carbon Footprint of Average Low Carbon SHGZ product based on mass balance approach as per ISO 14067 Standards along with Third Party Verification by an Independent International Reviewer. As per the latest verification carried out for Low carbon Zinc, the total emissions associated with our zinc produced is 5.882 TCO2e/ tonne of Zinc & emissions associated with low carbon Zinc is 0.939 TCO2e/Tonne of Zn, which is less than 1 tonne. Production projection of Average Low Carbon Special High Grade Zinc Product is calculated based on based mass balance approach of renewable electricity and total electricity consumption mix. Expecting 25% of Low Carbon SHG Zinc production at end of FY 2026

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Water recovery from sewage treatment

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As per the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), all our operational sites, except Pantnagar in Uttarakhand, are situated in high-water stress areas. Local regulations strictly prohibit water withdrawal from the captive dam during the lean season, which will have a direct impact on plant operations, especially the Captive (Thermal) Power Plant (CPP), which depends heavily on this water source. This, in turn, could affect production levels. However, we see this as an opportunity, as sourcing power from renewable energy (RE) on a round-the-clock (RTC) basis will enable our CPP to operate at a lower plant load factor (PLF), thereby reducing water usage and lowering water procurement costs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Increase in EBITDA by 0.19% in the short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

302522220

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

302522220

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Parameters: A: Power requirement by CLZS CPP: 275 MW / (2,40,90,00,000 kWh) B: Average cost of water at CLZS: 78 INR/KL C: Specific Water consumption by CPP: 2.3 KL/MWh Result: D: Expected power from CPP due to incoming RE power:722700000 kWh (A X 30%) E: Expected power saved in CPP due to RE power: 1686300000 kWh (D – A) F: Water saved due to reduced power consumption from CPP: 3878490 KL (C X D) G: Total monetary savings due to lower water consumption/ treatment: INR 302522220=(E X A) Therefore, anticipated financial impact will be INR 302,522,220

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

15395000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost for setting Renewable Energy Round the Clock (RE-RTC) is INR 15,395,000,000 This is in addition to Waste Heat Recovery Boiler 48.46 MW Capacity & Solar Power 40.70 MW Capacity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Low-carbon transition is the core of our business strategy and is further helping us in setting a clear pathway to deliver long-term value as well as ambitious targets to decarbonize our business. This product will allow our customers to access low carbon Zinc & essentially reduce their Scope 3 upstream emissions. We have recently started receiving the first flow of round-the-clock renewable energy as part of its 450 MW power delivery agreement. This is in addition to its existing 40.7 MW of captive solar power. Our proactive approach and commitment to net zero ambition is in-line with our commitment to sustainable future for all. This strategy aligns with growing consumer demand for sustainable options, enhances brand reputation, and addresses regulatory pressures. We undertook Product Carbon Footprint of Average Low Carbon SHGZ product based on mass balance approach as per ISO 14067 Standards along with Third Party Verification by an Independent International Reviewer. As per the latest verification carried out for Low carbon Zinc, the total emissions associated with our zinc produced is 5.882 TCO2e/ tonne of Zinc & emissions associated with low carbon Zinc is 0.939 TCO2e/Tonne of Zn, which is less than 1 tonne. Production projection of Average Low Carbon Special

High Grade Zinc Product is calculated based on based mass balance approach of renewable electricity and total electricity consumption mix. Therefore, as per mass balance approach HZL has 8.37% of Average Low Carbon SHG Zinc product of total SHG Zinc production for baseline year 2023-24 (FY 2024), will reach 16.89% of Low Carbon SHG Zinc production at end of FY 2025 and 30.30% of Low Carbon SHG Zinc production at end of FY 2026.

Biodiversity

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

No financial impact.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

4970008806

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

HZL has made investments towards renewable power and non-GHG emission reduction initiatives.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

2339597734

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

INR 2339597734 was spent for the following initiatives: a. dry tailing plant at RDM 4 MLD water treatment plant in RAM & ETP upgradation b. 4000 KLD ZLD deployed in Rampura Agucha mines c. commissioned a second dry tailing plant (DTP) at the Rajpura Dariba Complex, building on the success of India's first DTP at Zawar Mines, recovering over 80% of water from the tailings
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

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

representation strengthens strategic oversight, fosters innovation, and supports the sustainable success of HZL and its stakeholder community. This Board Diversity Policy is applicable to the Hindustan Zinc Limited Board only but inspires from HZL's Business Ethics and Code of Conduct and associated policies, which set out HZL's broader commitment to diversity & inclusion. Other details of our practices, initiatives and balance in relation to diversity and inclusion are disclosed in the company's Annual Report.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

HZL-Board-Diversity-Policy-final-19.04.2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO holds ultimate responsibility for climate change, water, and biodiversity issues, chairing the executive-level Sustainability Committee that formulates the company's sustainability strategy and long-term goals. The CEO quarterly updates the Board on climate-related matters, including annual targets, site-specific performance, and budget allocations for climate adaptation and mitigation. Additionally, the CEO serves on the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee, which meets biannually to review progress on the decarbonization roadmap and ensures alignment across procurement, HR, finance, R&D, legal, and operations. -HZL has extended its power delivery agreement to 530 MW of renewable energy, advancing its transition to green energy and supporting carbon emissions reduction. During FY 2025, the following initiatives were undertaken under the leadership of our CEO: a. Ranked 1st globally in S&P Global Corporate Assessment 2024 in metals and mining sector for the second consecutive year. b. Signed a 530 MW round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC) power agreement with Serentica India Renewables Limited. c. Has installed 40.70 MW of solar power project by utilizing its waste lands without disturbing any productive land. d. Advanced sustainable logistics by contracting 10 electric trucks (55 MT each) with Inland EV Green Services and installing 3 EV charging stations for concentrate transport. The Board Sustainability & ESG Committee functions as the tier 1 governance body and includes an Independent Director (Chair), an Executive Director, and two Non-Executive Nominee Directors, as on 31st March 2025. Its responsibilities encompass overseeing the sustainability strategy with emphasis on climate change, environmental protection, safety, transparency, and long-term goals. The committee steers business decisions to reduce environmental impacts, strengthen stakeholder engagement, and maintain the company's leadership in sustainable metals and mining. a. Launched Asia's first low-carbon 'green' zinc, EcoZen, produced using 100% renewable electricity. b. As part of our 3-year engagement with IUCN, Biodiversity Management Plans have been developed for all sites. c. HZL has joined forces with Greenline, a subsidiary of Essar Group, by signing a contract for 180 LNG vehicles. All 180 LNG vehicles (alternate fuel vehicles) were launched to aid finished goods and interunit transport. The deployment of 180 LNG vehicles has already helped abate ~1,066 TCO2e emissions, 10 EV vehicles and 3 charging stations have been deployed for Inter-unit and finished goods transport

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO has ultimate accountability for water-related issues, holding the highest decision-making authority in the company. As a member of HZL's Board of Directors and the Board-level Sustainability & ESG Committee, the CEO offers strategic guidance on all major ESG matters. The Sustainability and ESG Committee, chaired by an Independent Director, forms a key part of our Board-level governance framework, steering sustainability goals and water-related commitments. Comprising an Independent Director, an Executive Director, and two Non-Executive Nominee Directors, the committee oversees water management, environmental protection, safety, and transparent reporting. The committee also promotes ongoing improvements in water performance and monitors progress toward long-term sustainability objectives. Key responsibilities of the CEO include: a. Reviewing the company's progress toward its 2025 sustainability goals. b. Regularly briefing the Board on climate-related issues, including water risk, mitigation strategies, annual targets, site performance, and target progress. c. Authorizing CAPEX and OPEX budgets, along with other resources necessary for implementing climate adaptation and mitigation actions. d. Making decisions related to Procurement, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and Operations, which support the implementation of our water-related strategy. During FY 2025 key water-related initiatives led by the CEO include: a. Engaged with supply chain partners to assess and manage water footprint in water-stressed area b. 4 MLD water treatment plant at RAM, 31,300 KLD internal recycling system implemented by integration of ZLD, ETP, RO, MEE, and MVR technologies, we commissioned a 1.8 Mtpa paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex. This initiative has significantly reduced the water consumption by 62%, with an enhanced water recovery potential, Deployed dry tailing plant in Rajpura dariba complex c. HZL is certified as a 3.32 times water positive company and have reduced the freshwater consumption by 6% from base year 2020.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability and ESG Committee: Chaired by an Independent Director, the Sustainability and ESG Committee is tasked with supporting the Board in fulfilling its obligations related to ESG matters, including issues concerning biodiversity. It is charged with ensuring robust governance in sustainability matters. The committee is also responsible for overseeing the sustainability strategy, establishing long-term goals and targets, and ensuring continuous improvement in the company's sustainability performance. Additionally, it implements suitable processes and policies across the organization. The committee plays a strategic role in mitigating potential environmental damage and strengthening the company's commitment to its stakeholders, executing these responsibilities through bi-annual meetings to discuss Sustainability and ESG strategies and review progress against established targets and goals. Sustainability and ESG Committee include: • Assisting the Board in meeting its ESG responsibilities and ensuring strong governance for sustainability. • Guiding to ensure continual improvement in the company's sustainability performance and the implementation of appropriate processes and policies. • Guiding and reviewing the company's sustainability strategy, goals, and targets. • Playing a key strategic role in business decisions to ensure workplace safety, prevent environmental damage, enhance stakeholder commitment, and maintain the company's reputation as a leader in the sustainable metal and mining sector. Collaborated with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to pilot the restoration of the Jarofix yard using Mycorrhiza-based reclamation technologies. Approximately 6.25 hectares have been successfully restored through plantation efforts, HZL has initiated Phase II of revitalizing 16 hectares of wasteland at the Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter into a vibrant greenbelt. Engaged with forest department and supported for rehabilitation of degraded forest of 100 ha at Zawar Mines. HZL has completed a three-year collaboration with the IUCN to integrate biodiversity conservation into its management at site-level. This partnership aimed to enhance HZL's performance in biodiversity management. HZL, has signed an MoU (memorandum of understanding) with Department of Forest, Udaipur to rejuvenate Baghdarrah crocodile conservation reserve. With an investment of INR 5 crores
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

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

Experience

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

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

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

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

☑ Other, please specify :Awards & recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

sustainability. Champions with innovative ideas for reducing emissions and energy are recognised at monthly "Sampark" town halls, with top teams receiving INR 50,000.

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

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

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

☑ Other, please specify :Awards & recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

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

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

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

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

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

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

By linking the CEO's incentives to specific sustainability and transition goals, HZL ensures alignment between the CEO's objectives and the company's broader targets. This alignment enables effective progress toward water positivity and sustainability. The CEO's incentives focus on key areas such as reduction in freshwater

consumption, increase in water recycling rate, driving immediate action and fostering innovation in achieving these goals. Overall, these incentives play a crucial role in advancing HZL's water positivity by 2025 and ensuring its successful implementation. Goals - Become 5x water-positive Company and achieve 25% reduction in freshwater by 2025

Biodiversity

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including those of the CEO and senior management, to sustainability performance. This includes climate-related goals and KPIs, such as reducing absolute emissions, energy, water

consumption, waste generation and biodiversity management. It also factors in employee sustainability training, progress toward 2025 climate targets, advancements in low-carbon zinc production, and performance on climate-related indices. The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, climate goals, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. Climate change considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on emission reduction, innovative technologies, increasing energy efficiency to reduce emissions and biodiversity management.

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

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

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

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

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

☑ Other, please specify :Recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

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

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

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

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

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

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

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

☑ Implementation of water-related community project

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme links 10% of all employees' annual bonuses, including business unit managers, to sustainability performance. This includes climate and water-related goals and KPIs, such as reducing absolute emissions, energy and water consumption, and waste generation. It also considers employee training on sustainability, achieving 2025 climate and water targets, driving low-carbon zinc production, and performance on sustainability indices. Goals aligned with Performance Metrics o Become 5x water-positive Company and achieve 25% reduction in freshwater by 2025 o Complete transition from wet tailing to dry tailing disposal by 2025 The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), in the form of the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), rewards employees based on pre-determined criteria, including sustainability, water, ESG, and carbon footprint, with a 36-month vesting period. ESG considerations constitute 15% of ESOS, focused on water reduction, innovative technologies, and increasing water efficiencies. Rewards & recognition: HZL rewards employees, including business unit managers, through competitions like Kaizen (FIP) for contributions to sustainability. Champions with innovative ideas for reducing freshwater consumption and increasing water recycling rate are recognized at monthly "Sampark" town halls, with top teams receiving INR 50,000.

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

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

Biodiversity

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

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

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

☑ Other, please specify

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Energy-and-Climate-Change-Management-Policy-English.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Water_Management_Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Biodiversity_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ CEO Water Mandate

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

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

☑ Other, please specify **:ICMM and Zinc Mark**

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Agenda -1st Meeting of Mission on Water 20.08.25.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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

Row 1

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

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2
☑ Emissions – methane
☑ Emissions – other GHGs

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Niti Ayog

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

Select all that apply
☑ Water

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

Low-impact production and innovation
☑ Water use and efficiency

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

Select from:
☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

57440876.75

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

Membership fees, fund awards, recognition programmes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

CII works to create and sustain an environment conducive to India's development, by partnering with industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes. We also participate in their programmes such as Climate Action Programme (CAP 2.0), which allows to share industry best practices and is in line with Paris Agreement. We are also a part of Steering Committee of CII Mission on Water, the CII Mission on Water envisions to create a Water Neutral Group 2030, this initiative will drive actionable solutions to improve water efficiency in Indian industries.

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

330000

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

Membership fees, fund awards, recognition programmes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 30: Shaping tomorrow with an integrated business model Page 69-73: ADVANCING A CLEANER, GREENER, NET-ZERO TOMORROW Page 79: ALIGNING OUR SUPPLY CHAIN WITH NET ZERO, STRENGTHENING OUR WATER STEWARDSHIP Page 83: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT: STRIVING FOR ECOLOGICAL EQUILIBRIUM Page 181-185: BRSR-Principle 6: BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND MAKE EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HZL IR 2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

HZL IR 2025

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

TCFD Report 2024-25

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HZL_Climate Action Report_Updated_17092025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Climate Action Report 2025

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

TNFD Report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Final-TNFD-Report-2024-25.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TNFD Report FY 2024-25

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Sustainability Report FY 2024-25

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HZL IR 2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

HZL IR 2025
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: We have conducted a climate risk assessment to understand the relative changes in Mean Air Temperature and Labour Productivity due to Heat Stress that would play out over time in the province of Rajasthan & Uttarakhand of India at different global warming levels compared to the reference period 1986-2006, based on the RCP 2.6 for the period 2025-2050. Each risk was considered in isolation/ independently and trade-offs between risks were not considered. Limitations: a. Dependence on Emission Scenarios: Climate projections are sensitive to different greenhouse gas emission scenarios. If future emissions deviate from the scenarios used, the actual climate outcomes may differ significantly from the projections. b. Scale Issues: Climate models often operate at a coarse spatial resolution. This can limit their ability to accurately represent local climate conditions and extreme events, which are important for local planning and adaptation. c. Static Nature of Scenarios: Scenarios are often based on static assumptions about future developments (e.g., technological progress, socio-economic changes). In reality, these factors can change in unpredictable ways, affecting the outcomes of the scenarios. Climate risk assessment is studied as per the IPCC Emission Scenario RCP 2.6 (medium-low emission, global average CO2 concentration of about 600 ppm) for all operational sites (Mining and Smelters). We applied possible future impact on our

business, to test strategic resilience. We identified options for increasing our strategic and business resiliency to plausible water-related risks and opportunities through adjustments to strategic and financial plans

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To align with our SBTi commitment to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius going beyond the Paris Agreement.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

We identified options for increasing our strategic and business resiliency to plausible water-related risks and opportunities through adjustments to strategic and financial plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Central Groundwater Board (CGWB-India)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: This scenario assumes moderate mitigation efforts. It projects stabilisation of GHG concentrations by the mid-21st century and a subsequent decline. Each risk was considered in isolation/ independently and trade-offs between risks were not considered. Limitations: a. Dependence on Emission Scenarios: Climate projections are sensitive to different greenhouse gas emission scenarios. If future emissions deviate from the scenarios used, the actual climate outcomes may differ significantly from the projections. b. Scale Issues: Climate models often operate at a coarse spatial resolution. This can limit their ability to accurately represent local climate conditions and extreme events, which are important for local planning and adaptation. c. Static Nature of Scenarios: Scenarios are often based on static assumptions about future developments (e.g., technological progress, socio-economic changes). In reality, these factors can change in unpredictable ways, affecting the outcomes of the scenarios. Climate risk assessment is studied as per the IPCC Emission Scenario RCP7 (medium-low emission, global average CO2 concentration of about 600 ppm) for all operational sites (Mining and Smelters). We applied possible future impact on our business, to test strategic resilience. We identified options for increasing our strategic and business resiliency to plausible water-related risks and opportunities through adjustments to strategic and financial plans

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

It is often helpful to compare RCP 7.0 with other RCPs, like RCP 2.6 (a lower-emission pathway) and RCP 8.5 (a higher-emission pathway), to understand the spectrum of possible future climates and to make more robust plans that account for varying levels of climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: This assessment has focused on impacts from extreme weather events including extreme temperature, water stress and heat waves. Extreme weather affects Labour productivity. The baseline scenario in the case of NGFS scenario analysis was 1986-2006. Site-wise risk was identified using the World Bank's Think Hazard Tool. Limitations: a. Dependence on Emission Scenarios: Climate projections are sensitive to different greenhouse gas emission scenarios. If future emissions deviate from the scenarios used, the actual climate outcomes may differ significantly from the projections. b. Scale Issues: Climate models often operate at a coarse spatial resolution. This can limit their ability to accurately represent local climate conditions and extreme events, which are important for local planning and adaptation. c. Static Nature of Scenarios: Scenarios are often based on static assumptions about future developments (e.g., technological progress, socio-economic changes). In reality, these factors can change in unpredictable ways, affecting the outcomes of the scenarios. Climate risk assessment is studied as per the IPCC Emission Scenario RCP 8.5 (medium-low emission, global average CO2 concentration of about 600 ppm) for all operational sites (Mining and Smelters). We applied possible future impact on our business, to test strategic resilience. We identified options for increasing our strategic and business resiliency to plausible water-related risks and opportunities through adjustments to strategic and financial plans

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

It's often helpful to compare RCP 8.5 with other RCPs, like RCP 2.6, (a lower-emission pathway) (a higher-emission pathway), to understand the spectrum of possible future climates and to make more robust plans that account for varying levels of climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: HZL has assessed transition risk induced by climate change using the IEA NZE 2050 scenario which is aligned to 23 Gt in 2030 and to zero in 2050, a trajectory consistent with limiting the temperature increase to less than 1.5 C in 2100. 1. Global energy demand is 8% less than today in 2050. 2. Energy Intensity improvement averaging 4% to 2030. 3. Electricity as a part of Total Energy is 28% in 2030& 52% in 2050. 4. Electricity demand increase by 150% in 2050. 5. Electricity generation increases 3.2% y-o-y- to 2030 & then by 3.4% per year (2030-2050). 6. Share of Solar PV Wind, 40% in 2030 & 70% in 2050. Annual Solar PV quadruple from 150 GW in 2021 to 650 GW by 2030. 7. Solar PV equivalent to 35% of global silver production in 2030. 8. Demand for critical materials rises by 200 300% by 2030 compared to 2021 9. Coal Consumption decline by 45% to 2030. 10. End of unabated coal use for electricity generation worldwide by 2040. Unabated coal use drops by 99% b/w 2021 & 2050. 11. The share of unabated coal in global Ambitious Targets: Feasibility Challenges: Achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 is highly ambitious and may face significant technological, economic, and political challenges. The scenario assumes rapid advancements and widespread adoption of technologies like carbon capture and storage (CCS) and renewable energy, which may not materialize as expected. Uncertainty in Technological Development: Technological Assumptions: The scenario relies on the development and deployment of specific technologies that may not evolve as projected. If these technologies face delays or fail to achieve expected performance, the scenario's projections may be overly optimistic. Policy and Social Dynamics: Policy Implementation: The NZE scenario assumes strong and consistent policy support across all regions and sectors. Political changes, policy reversals, or varying levels of commitment across countries can impact the feasibility of reaching net-zero emissions. Social Acceptance: There are uncertainties regarding public acceptance and social readiness for some of the changes proposed in the scenario, such as major shifts in consumption patterns or lifestyle changes. Economic Assumptions: Cost Projections: The scenario's cost estimates for achieving net-zero may not fully account for economic volatility or unforeseen financial challenges. Economic conditions can affect the ability to invest in and implement required technologies and infrastructure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. Alignment with Global Climate Goals Paris Agreement Targets: The NZE 2050 scenario aligns with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. It provides a roadmap to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is necessary to meet this target. Climate Ambition: The scenario represents one of the most ambitious pathways available, reflecting the effort required to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. 2. Comprehensive

and Sectoral Approach Detailed Pathways: The IEA NZE 2050 scenario offers a detailed and sector-specific approach to achieving net-zero emissions, including transitions in energy production, transportation, industry, and buildings. 3. Technological Solutions: It incorporates a range of technological solutions and strategies, such as renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency improvements, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and electrification. 4. Progress Monitoring: Using the IEA NZE 2050 scenario as a benchmark allows for tracking progress towards net-zero emissions. It helps in assessing whether current policies and actions are sufficient or if additional measures are needed. 5. Strategic Planning and Risk Management Long-Term Planning: The scenario assists governments and organizations in long term strategic planning by outlining the necessary steps to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Risk Management: By identifying potential risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero economy, the scenario helps in managing risks related to climate change and energy transitions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: HZL has assessed Transition Risk induced by climate change using the IEA STEPS scenario which conforms to 500 GW of non-fossil-based power generation capacity which is part of India's NDCs. The following parameters and assumptions were considered: 1. Global Energy demand increases 0.8% to 2030. 2. Energy Intensity improve by 2.4% between 2021-2030. 3. Electricity as a part of total Energy is 22% in 2030 & 28% in 2050. 4. Electricity demand increase by 75% in 2050. 5. Share of Solar PV Wind 45% in electricity mix by 2050. 6. Low-emissions sources now account for around 40% of electricity generation, with 30% coming from renewables and another 10% from nuclear. 7. Coal Consumption decline by 10% to 2030. 8. Coal still meets 1/3rd of energy demand by 2030. India sees a rise in coal demand by 2030. 9. In India coal supply increases to 550 MTce in 2030. 10. Global coal supply falls by about 25% from 2030 to 2050. 11. Coal generated electricity to fall from 75% to 55%. 12. Coal-fired power capacity increases from 240 GW in 2021 to 275 GW in 2030, while there is limited use of electric arc furnaces in industry. 13. Around 65% of the coal used globally in 2021 and 40% of the natural gas were for power generation Limitations of IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) Pledge Ambiguity: Vague Commitments: APS includes the impact of announced pledges, which may be vague or lack detailed implementation plans. This can lead to uncertainties regarding the actual effectiveness of these commitments. Assumptions about Implementation: Pledge Fulfillment: The scenario assumes that all announced pledges will be fully implemented as planned. In reality, there can be significant variations in the commitment levels and effectiveness of these pledges. Varied National Ambitions: Differences Across Regions: The scenario may not fully account for differences in the ambition and stringency of pledges across different countries and regions. This can lead to an uneven impact on global emissions and temperature outcomes. Impact of Unannounced Policies: Unaccounted Policies: APS does not include potential future policies or pledges that may be announced after the scenario is developed. These could significantly alter the projections.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The assessment considered the following parameters and assumptions: 1. Global Energy demand increases 0.2% to 2030, contributed mainly by energy efficiency. 2. Energy Intensity improve by 3% per year 2021- 2030. 3. Electricity as a part of Total Energy is 24% in 2030 & 39% in 2050. 4. Electricity demand increase by 120% in 2050. 5. Share of Solar PV Wind 60% in electricity mix by 2050. 6. Coal Consumption decline by 20% to 2030. 7. Coal demand peaks in late 2020s. Coal demand falls by 20% in 2030 & 70% in 2050. In India coal demand increase by just under 15% b/w 2021- 30. 8. In India coal supply increases by just over 500 MTce in 2030. 9. Global coal supply declines by 65% between 2030 and 2050. 10. The increase in coal demand in the industry sector is around half of that seen in STEPS. Limitations of IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) Current Policies May Be Insufficient: Policy Effectiveness: STEPS is based on current and announced policies, which may not be sufficient to meet long-term climate goals. The scenario does not account for the need for additional policies or the potential for policy strengthening. Implementation Gaps: Policy Gaps: Not all announced policies are implemented effectively or on time. There may be delays, reductions in ambition, or non-compliance, leading to outcomes that differ from those projected in STEPS. Dynamic Policy Landscape: Changes in Policies: STEPS relies on the current policy landscape, which can change due to new political developments, economic pressures, or shifts in public opinion. This can lead to significant deviations from the scenario projections. Limited Consideration of Emerging Technologies: Technological Progress: The scenario may not fully incorporate the potential for emerging technologies or innovations that could impact future energy systems and emissions. Conversely, it may overestimate the potential of existing technologies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. Assessment of Current Commitments Policy Evaluation: APS provides an assessment of how far current and announced climate policies and pledges can take us towards climate goals. It reflects the impact of existing commitments from governments, businesses, and organizations. Gap Analysis: By using APS, stakeholders can identify the gap between current policy trajectories and the more ambitious climate targets, such as limiting warming to 1.5C or 2C. This helps in understanding where additional efforts are needed. 2. Realistic Projection of Future Trends Current Policies: APS is grounded in the reality of what is being promised and planned, rather than hypothetical or aspirational scenarios. It provides a more realistic view of future emissions and energy use based on announced policies. Intermediate Target: The APS often projects a temperature rise that is more moderate compared to scenarios with no policies but still above the more stringent targets. This helps in understanding the effects of incremental policy changes. 3. Guiding Policy and Strategy Policy Adjustments: By examining the APS, policymakers and stakeholders can assess the effectiveness of current policies and identify areas where additional or enhanced measures are necessary to meet climate goals. Strategic Planning: APS helps in strategic planning by providing a projection of future emissions and energy use based on existing pledges, allowing for adjustments to ensure alignment with long-term climate objectives. Benchmark for Progress Tracking Progress: APS serves as a benchmark to track progress against announced climate pledges. It allows for the evaluation of whether the current policies are sufficient to meet climate targets or if more ambitious actions are needed. Scenario Comparison: It provides a basis for comparing other scenarios, such as the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario, to evaluate the differences between current policy trajectories and more ambitious goals.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Physical Risk: Acute physical: According to our climate risk scenario analysis based on RCP 2.6, RCP 7, RCP 8.5, HZL's eight operations in Rajasthan are highly vulnerable to drought and extreme heat waves. These risks have the potential to significantly impact our operations and workers in the medium term 2030 & long term 2050. In addition, sudden weather events such as excessive precipitation, could disrupt operations and impact our logistics, assets, and transportation infrastructure. For instance, drought in Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (as in FY 2022) led decrease in production owing to non-availability of water. Chronic physical: Our risk assessment has identified physical chronic risks, such as rising temperatures & labor productivity loss, as significant factors for HZL's operations. We have conducted a two-time period analysis for the years 2030 and 2050, with severe drought being a potential issue in the post-2030 scenario due to operational disruption in the supply of fresh water and STP water shortage. As per our physical risk assessment, all basin water stress is extremely high for all our locations. Riverine flood risk is high for Pantnagar, whereas Low to Medium for all other locations Urban Floods, Landslides and Cyclones are very low to low for all our locations. Seasonal variability measures the average within-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations of available supply within a year. Beyond 2039, heat waves, drought and high temperatures could affect all sites. This could affect our operations in multiple ways, such as decreased employee productivity, increased probability of vector-borne diseases, operational disruptions, increased electricity costs, and faster equipment operating thresholds. To manage these risks, we have implemented the following mitigation measures in the short term: a. Implement heat stress management programmes checking (operational actions) b. Heat stress awareness campaigns and monitoring (informational actions) Transition Risk: In the IEA STEPS, APS & NZE 2050 scenario we find that the Carbon price has a high impact in both 2030 & 2050. However local regulations and policies such as Renewable purchase obligations have impact on our business strategy. As the share of renewable energy in the energy mix rises, the requirement for a flexibility system will see an increase too, and the non-availability of desired technology at an economical cost will directly impact the business. Though our metals, Zinc and Silver are slated to play a pivotal role in energy transition we expect a decrease in demand for lead because lead-acid batteries becoming obsolete in electric vehicles. However, lead will play a frontal role in being a cheap & easily available component of energy storage systems. Any negative impact on the cost of coal due to a decrease in supply from international suppliers to increase our cost of operations. Market regulations like CBAM, will directly have an impact on expansion plans. Consumer activism will lead to a loss of revenue and impact the social license to operate. With the increase in consumer demand for low-carbon products, there can be a loss of market share to competitors producing cleaner and greener products. During FY 2025, we have already started increasing our dependency on renewable energy by signing a PDA for 530 MW RE-RTC. This will not only meet more than 70% of our electricity needs by 2028 but also help reduce our carbon footprint by 3.5 mn TCO2e. Furthermore, has implemented internal carbon pricing at US$15/TCO2e to drive decarbonisation across operations.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

WRI Aqueduct: Our analysis is based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Assessment indicates that all nine of our operational sites are categorised as falling within the 'Extremely High' 'Overall Water Risk' classification. It is worth noting that a significant portion of these locations are situated in regions that experience water stress. To gain a comprehensive understanding of water level patterns over the long term, we conducted a comparative assessment by comparing the water levels with seasonal variability measured during each period with the average water levels recorded between 2025 and 2050, spanning ten years. Over a long-term analysis, we have observed a decline in pre-monsoon water levels, while the remaining periods have shown an increase in water levels. In our assessment, we have defined the following risks: • WATER STRESS -Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and no consumptive use. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users. CGWB: According to CGWB, all our eight operational sites except our refinery in Pantnagar, Uttarakhand are in a high water-stressed region. India's first dry tailing plant was set up at the Zawar Mines in Rajasthan in 2022 and 2024 at Rajpura Dariba Mine. The dry tailing technology is based on separating water from tailings slurry, which is generated in the beneficiation process. Company repurposes tailings materials and waste rock as backfill to stabilise our underground mining operations, while the remaining tailings are then placed in a specially designed tailings storage to minimise the environmental, social and economic risks. We externally review the integrity/stability of our dam structures and their associated management practices by global experts. The same is in progress in Rampura Agucha Mine.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

a. 50% electricity from renewable energy. b. 100% Firm 24x7 renewable electricity at all sites c. 100% shift towards Electric or hydrogen-driven vehicles c. 100% hydrogen use to substitute Coke as reducing agent d. Recycled scrap in production e. Plantation of 5 million trees (cumulative) f. Offsetting of the remaining GHG emission g. Direct Air capture (DAC) & CCUS technology are use to capture residue emissions h. Engage value chain partner with Net Zero commitment

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

FY 2025 has been a pivotal year in advancing HZL's environmental stewardship and transition to a low-carbon future, aligned with our goal of Net Zero by 2050 or sooner. Key Achievements: a. Net Zero & SBTi-Aligned Targets: Progress towards reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 50% and Scope 3 by 25% by 2030. b. Renewable Energy: Signed a Power Delivery Agreement (PDA) for 530 MW RE-RTC, moving towards our target of 70% renewable power by 2028. c. Water Stewardship: Commissioned Water and Effluent Treatment plants and advanced innovative water management solutions. d. Low-Carbon Innovation: Launched EcoZen in July 2024, Asia's first low-carbon zinc, strengthening product stewardship. e. Green Mobility: Expanded deployment of electric and LNG fleets to decarbonise logistics. Operational Efficiency Improvements: a. At Zinc Smelter Debari, cellhouse rating improved from 6.52 to 7.16, boosting operational efficiency. b. At Rampura Agucha Mine, upgraded final tailing pump and eliminated dual pump operations in the 4th cleaner circuit, cutting energy use. c. At Rajpura Dariba Mine, optimised grinding area power consumption through stable mill operations at rated throughput. We have also signed MoU for 100 additional EV's and LNG vehicles for IUT and FG transport. Hindustan Zinc Limited is exploring zinc-air battery technology for sustainable, efficient, and eco-friendly energy storage with longer life cycles.

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

HZL_Climate Action Report_Updated_17092025.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

HZL is already 3.32 times water positive and aspires to achieve 5x water positivity and a 25% reduction in freshwater consumption by 2025. We have reduced freshwater use by 6% from FY2020 and increased sewage treatment plant (STP) water consumption in operations by 29%. Key Initiatives: a. Water and Effluent Treatment Plant: Commissioned across multiple sites, with plans for all business units. Current and upcoming ZLD installations will save 19,500 KLD freshwater by 2025. b. Dry Stack Tailings: At mining sites, enabling 4,500 m^3/day water recovery. c. Rainwater Harvesting: Localized watershed management, including 8.7 million m^3 groundwater recharge at Rampura Agucha Mines. d. Alternative Sourcing: Enhanced water recycling and greater use of treated wastewater. e. Risk Management: Conducted water risk assessments using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and CGWB tool
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

HZL's commitment lies in product diversification and enhancing its market competitiveness. In response to customer demand, we have significantly expanded our value-added product (VAP) production. Low-carbon transition is the core of our business strategy and is further helping us set a clear pathway to deliver long-term value as well as ambitious targets to decarbonize our business. a. EcoZen will allow our customers to access low carbon Zinc and essentially reduce our customers' Scope 3 upstream emissions. We have received 307,000 MWH during FY 2025. This is in addition to its existing 40.7 MW of captive solar power. Our proactive approach and commitment to net zero ambition is in-line with our commitment to a sustainable future for all. This strategy aligns with growing consumer demand for sustainable options, enhances brand reputation, and addresses regulatory pressures. We undertook the Carbon Footprint of Average Low Carbon Special High Grid Zinc (SHGZ) product based on mass balance approach as per ISO 14067 Standards along with third-party verification by an Independent International Reviewer. As per the latest verification carried out for Low carbon Zinc, the total emissions associated with our zinc produced is 5.882 TCO2e/ tonne of Zinc & emissions associated with low carbon Zinc is 0.939 TCO2e/Tonne of Zn, which is less than 1 tonne. Production projection of Average Low Carbon Special High Grade Zinc Product is calculated based on based mass balance approach of renewable electricity and total electricity consumption mix. Therefore, as per mass balance approach HZL will have ~30.30% of Low Carbon SHG Zinc production at end of FY 2026. b. Value Added Products (VAP): Continuous Galvanising Grade (CGG) Zinc Alloy and Hindustan Zinc Die Casting Alloy (HZDA). CGG can be used directly by customers without the need for conversion into an alloy, resulting in resource savings of up to 5-10% in terms of water, energy, and cost, as well as improved bath management during galvanizing. Launched EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon green zinc with a footprint of <1 tCO_2e per tonne, ~75% lower than the global average. In FY 2025, we enhanced VAP share to 22%, and remain on track to enhance it to 50% by FY2030 through ramping up alloy plant, and developing new products like Zinc Aluminium Magnesium products, toning alloys, and special CGG products.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities have a significant impact on HZL's supply chain, which plays a vital role in our sustainability goals and transition to a circular economy. To address these, we have integrated ESG considerations into supply chain processes, enabling better risk assessment and resilience building in collaboration with our business partners. Key actions include: Conducting climate, water, and biodiversity risk assessments of critical suppliers using tools such as the WWF Water Risk Filter and Biodiversity Risk Filter, with high-risk suppliers asked to submit resilience plans. Identifying 37 critical suppliers through Vedanta's screening policy and incorporating emissions from consumables sourced from A & B category suppliers into Scope 3 considerations. Implementing ISO 20400 for sustainable procurement and embedding ESG requirements in procurement via the ARIBA platform. Developing product-level life cycle assessment tools for Scope 3 calculations. Launching a vendor grievance portal for transparent ESG-related feedback and resolution. Embedding ESG, HSE, and quality criteria into procurement decisions through a structured evaluation framework. HZL prioritises suppliers committed to sustainability, ensuring procurement aligns with our climate goals and strengthens supply chain resilience. On the customer side, in FY 2025 we assessed 61 key customers for climate dependencies and impacts. We engaged with those having public climate targets on GHG reduction, offering solutions like EcoZen for Scope 3 abatement. To meet the galvanising sector's demand for low-carbon products, we introduced CGG zinc alloy, which delivers 5–10% savings in water, energy, and cost while enhancing operational efficiency. This contributed to our Value-Added Product (VAP) portfolio growing to ~22% in FY 2025, with a target to reach 50% by FY 2030. As part of our circular economy initiatives, HZL collaborated with suppliers by providing slag and jarosite as substitutes for red ocher and mineral gypsum. For instance, replacing just 1% of mineral gypsum with jarosite reduces raw material use and emissions linked to gypsum imports. One supplier reported that using HZL's slag and jarosite cut transportation-related emissions by 1,171 tCO_2e annually, while also reducing HZL's waste to landfill and enhancing overall resource efficiency.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

HZL recognises that developing innovative sustainable technologies is essential for transitioning towards a low-carbon economy and achieving its net-zero target. During FY 2025, HZL has invested INR 3,648,700,000 to address ESG risks including climate-related risks and capitalize on opportunities. a. Signed MoU with Aesir Technologies, Inc., which specialises in development and commercialisation of next-generation Nickel-Zinc battery technologies b. Partnership with IIT Madras for Advanced Zinc-Air Battery Technology c. Collaborated with JNCASR for new-age Zinc-based Battery Technologies d. Developed novel flotation reagents and modified hydro- and pyrometallurgical circuits to enhance concentrate grade and metal purity. e. Implemented recycling initiatives to optimise metal recovery, utilise

secondary materials, and lower carbon footprint in Waelz kiln operations. f. Filed patents IN 530897 and IN 541547 for silver recovery improvement and waste utilisation in ancillary units, boosting efficiency. g. Filed four patents across smelting and mineral processing. h. In-house innovations and process optimisation presented at ICNFM 2024 and IC4M 2025, and published in leading journals such as Hydrometallurgy and Transactions of IIM.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities, particularly around water availability, have significantly influenced HZL's strategy. We are reducing our dependence on freshwater while enhancing water security for surrounding communities through multiple initiatives: a. Improving efficiency in water usage and adopting less water-intensive technologies. b. Expanding recycling capacity and achieving zero liquid discharge across all sites. c. Using alternative sources such as treated sewage water. d. Replenishing local watersheds through rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. e. Installing dry tailings plants and paste-fill facilities to maximise reuse of tailings water. f. Conducting water risk assessments using WBCSD's India Water Tool and WRI Aqueduct. During, FY 2025, we have achieved: a. 6% reduction in freshwater consumption since FY 2020. b. Achieved 3.32x water positivity, validated by DNV (up from 2.41x in FY 2020). c. 29% increase in sewage treatment plant water use. d. Commissioned a 4,000 KLD water treatment plant at Rampura Agucha Mines. e. Commissioned a dry tailing and paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex, recycling 8,100 KLD water on average.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

HZL has integrated climate risks into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and financial planning, with a dedicated budget and Board-approved capital allocation for low-carbon solutions, renewable energy, and sustainable mine operations. Cross-functional collaboration across sustainability, operations, and finance ensures effective evaluation of Capex, Opex, and long-term climate investments. A carbon pricing mechanism of INR 1,268.29/tCO_2e (US$15) is embedded in investment decisions, enabling better financial assessment and prioritization of low-carbon projects. In line with this strategy, HZL launched EcoZen, Asia's first low-carbon zinc, in July 2024. Produced using renewable energy, EcoZen has a carbon footprint ~75% lower than the global average, with verified emissions of 0.939 tCO_2e per tonne of zinc (ISO 14067, third-party verified). To further strengthen resource efficiency, HZL is investing INR 3,823 crore in India's first zinc tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha, with a capacity of 10 MTPA, aimed at recovering metals from tailing dumps while reducing environmental impact.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Alignment with HZL's climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

4970008806

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

11

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

3.68

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

44

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

*HZL operates in India where there is no regulation on sustainability Taxonomy. However, to align itself with global norms, HZL has aligned its revenues and spending as per its Net-Zero transition plan for 2050. As part of our net zero strategy (2050 plan), we have defined a year-wise plan with clear short and mid-term milestones. The capex investments required to implement the solutions are being considered for calculation of percentage. We have committed to invest US 1 billion in a phased manner for our decarbonization journey-(US 0.5 billion by 2025 and the remaining US 0.5 billion by 2030). The reported percentage is CAPEX used/to be used for achieving NetZero milestones / CAPEX (Sustenance Growth Mines Smelters) In FY 2024-25, we have invested INR 4,970,008,806 out of total CAPEX INR 44,300,000,000 for environmental & decarbonization activities including RE Power, ZLD, biomass utilization, EV, 100% green power for Pantnagar Metal Plant, and climate change initiatives etc. Percentage CAPEX in FY 2025 aligned with 1.5 degree 5.19 % Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5C world in 2025: Estimated CAPEX on Decarbonization by 2025 INR 4,970,008,806 or USD 0.5 Billion Estimated CAPEX on Business growth from current 967 KT to 1120 KT by 2025 is INR 13, 513,00,00,000. Percentage share in 2025 (4,970,008,806 / 13, 513,00,00,000) * 100= 3.68% Expected activities: 25% RE, electrification of LMVs and mining vehicles, energy efficiency measures and other mitigation and adaptation measures etc. Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5C world in 2030: Estimated CAPEX on Decarbonization by 2030 is 7500,00,00,000 or USD 1 Billion Estimated CAPEX on Business growth from current 967 KT to 1500 KT by 2030 is INR 16, 891,00,00,000 Percentage share in 2030= (7500,00,00,000 / 16, 891,00,00,000) * 100= 44% Expected activities: 50% RE, 100% electrification of LMVs fleet, energy efficiency measures etc.*
[Add row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

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

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

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Waste Utilisation

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

1

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1260000

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

20

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

Based on lab-scale separation techniques and trials, the reuse of fine MCTP slag (particles <1 mm), which contains approximately 60-70 wt% carbon, has shown promise as a partial substitute for input coke in the MCTP process. Incorporating this carbon-rich slag could potentially reduce the overall coke consumption, contributing to a lower carbon footprint of the process. While the project is still in its early stages, our research team is actively working on scaling up these trials to further validate the feasibility and effectiveness of this approach.

Row 2

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

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

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

0.75

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

7500000

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

10

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

Extract metal value PB & Ag from Jarosite (High Volume Low toxic waste and produce a value-added by-product hematite (Fe2O3 ~95%), This enables our vision of circular economy, which is aligned with our climate transition plan, enabling us to use secondary materials and reducing our emissions.

Row 3

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Waste Utilisation

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

1

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

100000

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

5

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

Utilization of smelting slag in MCTP for high Zinc recovery as RZO. It has been tested in lab scale and then plant deployment were taken wherein 1.3kT of slag has been processed to yield an EBIDTA of 19,300,000
[Add row]

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

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

21.32

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

10

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

6.56

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

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

Most of the CAPEX on water efficiency initiatives was incurred in the previous year, leading to a decline in CAPEX in FY 2025. Total environmental CAPEX stood at INR 3,648,700,000 compared to INR 4,637,300,000 last year, marking a 21.32% reduction. On the other hand, environmental-related OPEX increased by 26.88%, driven by higher operational and maintenance costs for dry tailing plants and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Set a carbon offset budget
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☑ Scenario analysis

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

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

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

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

1268.29

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

1268.29

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations
☑ Procurement
☑ Product and R&D
☑ Risk management
☑ Impact management
☑ Capital expenditure
☑ Opportunity management
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

☑ Drive water efficiency
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Drive water-related investment
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Existing water tariffs
☑ Costs of treating water
☑ Costs of disposing water
☑ Anticipated water tariffs
☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets
☑ Benchmarking against peers
☑ Costs of transporting water
☑ Existing or pending legislation
☑ Alignment to scientific guidance
☑ Alignment to international standards

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

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

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

110

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

110

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Dependencies management

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

35

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

35
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

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

☑ Other, please specify **:Aligning with HZL's Supplier Code of Conduct**

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In August 2024, we have implemented the following requirements for our suppliers: a. ESG and quality score is less than defined limits, vendor code shall not be created. For any exception approval from the Commercial Head, Functional Head is to be obtained. b. Vendor code in SAP shall not be created until receipt of response on ESG questionnaire & quality questionnaire (as applicable) from the vendor on Ariba. In the coming financial year, HZL will conduct product-level life cycle assessment: 1. Comprehensive strategy and tools developed for product-level life cycle assessment for our critical machines & commodities 2. Aimed at a

significant reduction in our Scope 3 emissions 3. Started systematic collection of data from BPs to determine the Scope 3 GHG emissions brought to our supply chain through procurement of certain goods, as well as the associated economic cost 4. Conducted training sessions for internal procurement teams and critical material BPs to facilitate the implementation of life cycle assessment within our procurement process

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001:2015

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Other, please specify :a. ESG & HSE questionnaire based on international standards on Ariba portal b. Introduced ESG expectations in our procurement process via the ARIBA

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001:2015

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Other, please specify :a. ESG & HSE questionnaire based on international standards on Ariba portal b. Introduced ESG expectations in our procurement process via the ARIBA

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

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

Information collection
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reduce virgin raw materials Reduce emission

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Align supplier's target with HZL's net zero target

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

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

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Water efficiency and reduction

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

HZL actively engages with customers to advance low carbon solutions and reduce Scope 3 emissions by FY 2026. In FY 2025, we engaged with 100% of key customers (~90% of revenues) on climate issues, including steel sector clients preparing for CBAM requirements. Engagement channels include the Moglix platform, leadership connects, surveys, awareness programmes, and rapid query resolution forums, focusing on our Net Zero plan, product ESG performance, and low carbon offerings. We also launched EcoZen, Asia’s first low carbon zinc with a footprint of less than 1 tCO_2e per tonne, about 75% lower than the global average, helping customers meet climate targets while unlocking premium value under emerging frameworks like the LME’s green premium.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We evaluate the effectiveness of our customer engagements through indicators such as energy conservation, customer satisfaction ratings, and qualitative feedback. Our proactive approach, guided by our net zero ambition, reinforces our commitment to a sustainable future. To support customers’ climate goals, we launched EcoZen, Asia’s first low-carbon zinc product. Using the mass balance approach, low-carbon SHG zinc accounted for 13% of total SHG zinc production in the baseline year FY 2025. This share is projected to increase to 30% by 2026. The product carbon footprint of low-carbon SHG zinc has been assessed in line with ISO 14067:2018 standards and verified by an independent international reviewer. The latest verification confirms total emissions of 5.882 tCO_2e/tonne of zinc for average

production, while EcoZen records only 0.939 tCO_2e/tonne less than 1 tonne. We also enhanced our Value-Added Product (VAP) share to 22% in FY 2025, up from 20%, and remain on track to increase it to 50% by 2030. This will be achieved through expansion of alloy capacity and development of new products such as Zinc Aluminium Magnesium alloys, toning alloys, and special CGG products.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

HZL has strengthened its technical and support services to raise customer awareness and better showcase its product portfolio. Interactions with customers highlighted a growing demand for green metals with lower carbon and water footprints, prompting us to engage with them on opportunities for product development and demand forecasting. To expand our Value-Added Product (VAP) portfolio, we established Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Ltd (HZAPL). Supporting customer climate and water goals, we launched EcoZen, Asia’s first low carbon zinc, verified under ISO 14067:2018. While average zinc production records 5.882 tCO_2e/tonne, EcoZen achieves only 0.939 tCO_2e/tonne, less than one tonne. In FY 2025, low carbon SHG zinc accounted for 13% of total SHG zinc output, projected to grow to

~30% by FY 2026. Our VAP portfolio also increased to 22% in FY 2025, and we remain on track to reach 50% by 2030 through alloy capacity expansion and new product development.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

At HZL, our employees are at the heart of our efforts on climate change and water stewardship. We organize training and awareness sessions to help them better understand the challenges and the impact of their daily choices. Our people get to engage with different sustainability themes ranging from decarbonization to water conservation making it a shared learning journey across the company. Our employees have led by example during activities like "No-Vehicle Day", where many chose

eco-friendly modes of transport, proving that collective action can make a real difference. They also participate in green initiatives through "Zinc Eco-Buddies", our online plantation platform, which allows them to celebrate personal milestones by planting trees. These efforts reflect the passion and commitment of our people to contribute to a more sustainable future.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We ensure regular and frequent communication with our shareholders/investors through various channels, such as quarterly financial results declaration, Annual General Shareholder's meetings, Investor Relations events, and one-on-one meetings. In terms of aspects related to water, our approach includes actively monitoring complaints, grievances, and key issues/ expectations and ensuring timely and fair assessments, as well as maintaining proper disclosure, ratings, and support from

capital markets. HZL conducts an Annual General Meeting where we present our KPIs and strategies for water-use reduction, and future plan towards achieve water targets. In addition, this year we initiated a senior management Q&A session during quarterly earnings calls.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

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

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

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

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

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

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

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

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

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

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4480887

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253756

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During the base year, Pantnagar Metal Refinery did not take any renewable power and Scope 2-market based was not calculated.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

363986

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55196.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

526490

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27145

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426001

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1560

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2370

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17105

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Category includes emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities nor owned or controlled by HZL.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280765

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36396

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31139

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Relevant for HZL.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Note Relevant for HZL
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

4467830

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

Past year 1

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

4251360

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

Past year 2

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

3444672

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In FY 2022-23, Scope 1 emissions decreased by 20.27% compared to FY 2021-22, primarily due to reduced use of power from captive power plants and increased procurement of power from the state grid. This shift was driven by the non-availability of coal and rising coal prices. Despite a 6.61% increase in production, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions declined owing to the implementation of energy conservation projects. Methodologies used: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).

Past year 3

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

4320181

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

Past year 4

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

4489443

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

Past year 5

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

4480887

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), ISO 14064-1, and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

385798

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In FY 2025, our Scope 2 Location Based emissions have decreased by 31% from the previous year. Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0 as the electricity sources is via renewable agreement with the Uttarakhand State Power for Pantnagar Metal Plant. Therefore, our Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0.

Past year 1

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

562715

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In FY 2023-24, our Scope 2 emissions decreased by 50.44% compared to the previous year. This significant reduction was driven by the execution of the power delivery agreement signed in FY 2022-23 for 450 MW round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC), with the first phase of delivery successfully advanced to May 2024. Scope 2 emissions are lower than in FY 2022-23 due to a higher reliance on captive power plants during FY 2023-24. Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0 as the electricity sources is via renewable agreement with the Uttarakhand State Power for Pantnagar Metal Plant. Therefore, our Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0.

Past year 2

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

1135622

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In FY 2022-23, our Scope 2 emissions increased by 131% compared to the previous year, primarily due to higher purchased power from the state grid and reduced power consumption from our own captive power plants, resulting from the non-availability of coal and rising coal prices. This increase also reflects a 6.61% rise in production from FY 2021-22. In alignment with our Net Zero commitment, no new captive thermal power plants will be introduced; however, the rise in production necessitated procuring additional power from the state grid. Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0 as the electricity sources is via renewable agreement with the Uttarakhand State Power for Pantnagar Metal Plant. Therefore, our Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0.

Past year 3

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

491403

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In FY 2021-22, our Scope 2 emissions increased by 60% due to a 4% rise in production compared to the previous year. Additionally, the temporary shutdown of our CPP led to meeting our power requirements through grid electricity. Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0 as the electricity sources is via renewable agreement with the Uttarakhand State Power for Pantnagar Metal Plant. Therefore, our Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0.

Past year 4

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

307068

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 Location Based Emissions for FY 2020-21 increased by 21.01% compared to FY 2019-20, with location-based Scope 2 emissions for FY 2019-20 recorded at 253,756 tCO_2e. The overall increase is attributed to the use of state grid energy for expanded mine development activities. Consequently, the rise in GHG emissions is due to a 7% increase in production. We achieved the highest-ever ore production of 15.5 MT and also delivered the highest-ever annual silver production of 706 tons. Scope 2 Market Based Emissions is 0 as Pantnagar Metal Plant, Uttarakhand sources hydropower from the State Grid.

Past year 5

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

253756

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions for FY 2019-20 increased by 47% compared to FY 2018-19, with location-based Scope 2 emissions for FY 2018-19 recorded at 167,239 tCO_2e. Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0 as the electricity sources is via renewable agreement with the Uttarakhand State Power for Pantnagar Metal Plant. Therefore, our Scope 2 Market Based Emission is 0.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

405165.25

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

52983.68

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

732769.84

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27605.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transportation and distribution of products purchased by HZL in the reporting year between HZL & suppliers considered in category 1 and 3 and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Hindustan Zinc). Boundary Emissions from third-party transport paid for by Hindustan Zinc, which is used to transport goods purchased by HZL and Inter-unit transport of goods (both to and between our operational sites). Inclusion: • Inter-unit transport of goods between company's operated sites. Emissions due to transport of goods from upstream suppliers to company's site.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

16336.49

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Franchise-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

888.81

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1384.86

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

50455.33

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

233088.93

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

19083.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life. This includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from Lead sold in the reporting year. Boundary: Emissions arising due to end-of-life treatment of the company's sold products have an immaterial contribution to the overall Scope 3 emissions. This category includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from Lead sold in the reporting year. Sales data for lead was multiplied by metal-specific average global recycling rates to estimate the emissions associated with end-of-life of the products sold. Given that sold

Special High Grade Zinc is not usually considered an end-product, there is no end-of-life treatment for it. This is in line with International Zinc Association's (IZA) Scope 3 guidance.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 13 has been excluded from HZL's footprint, as HZL did not lease any assets in FY2025 to third parties.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2024

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

432386

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

2425

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

844295

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

14196

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

9631

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

205

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

1237

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

0

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

42679

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

236071

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

0

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

16830

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

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

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

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

369654

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

22454

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

916109

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

9899

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

8175

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

630

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

1252

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

0

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

46553

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

222527

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

0

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

15875

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

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

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

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

369317

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

6519

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

1011653

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

9727

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

8681

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

155

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

1827

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

0

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

26060

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

319263

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

0

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

16428

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

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

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2021

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

314837

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

6908

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

960673

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

11270

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

8811

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

1257

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

1947

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

0

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

19135

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

305326

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

0

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

17942

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

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

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2020

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

363986

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

55196

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

526490

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

27145

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

426001

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

1560

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

2370

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

0

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

17105

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

280765

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

0

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

36396

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

0

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

0

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

31139

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Our total scope 3 emissions in FY 2019-20 was 17,68,153 metric tons of CO2e.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climate Change FY 25_HZL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climate Change FY 25_HZL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Water Security FY 25_HZL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climate Change FY 25_HZL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161407

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1+ 2) of HZL for this reporting year are 48,53,628 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 48,14,075 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 39,553 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 0.82% increase, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (39,553/48,53,628) * 100 = 0.82%. The change from 48,14,075 to 48,53,628 metric tonnes is attributed to two reasons: 1) Increase in coal consumption by 9% from previous year 2) Production increased by 1.86% The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance, above. In this example, the percentage change in emissions due to Change in Renewable energy consumption is: (1,61,406/48,14,075)*100= 3.35%. This represents a 3.35% decrease in emissions due to an increase in renewable energy consumption.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20678

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.43

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1+ 2) of HZL for this reporting year are 48,53,628 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 48,14,075 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 39,553 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 0.82% increase, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (39,553/48,53,628) * 100 = 0.82%. The change from 48,14,075 to 48,53,628 metric tonnes is attributed to two reasons: 1) Scope 1+ 2 emissions increased by 0.82% 2) Production increased by 1.86% The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance, above. In this example, the percentage change in emissions due to other emissions reduction activities consumption is: (20,678/48,14,075)*100= 0.43%. This represents a 0.43% decrease in emissions due to an increase in Other emissions reduction activities (energy efficiency projects).*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39553

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.82

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1+ 2) of HZL for this reporting year are 48,53,628 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 48,14,075 metric tons of CO2. This means that the total change in emissions is 39,553 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 0.82% increase, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (39,553/48,53,628) * 100 = 0.82%. The change from 48,14,075 to 48,53,628 metric tonnes is attributed to two reasons: 1) Scope 1+ 2 emissions increased by 0.82% 2) Production increased by 1.86%. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance, above. In this example, the percentage change in emissions due to increased output: (39,553/ 48,14,075) * 100= 0.82%. This represents a 0.82% increase in emissions due to change in output.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable to HZL.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

4467830

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	*4467830*	*385798*	*0*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter with CPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2375099.38

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.82

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dariba Smelting complex with CPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1256161.17

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.13

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Debari Zinc Smelter

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5298.61

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.6

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.83

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rampura Agucha Mine

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58008.84

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.74

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sindesar Khurd Mine

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32520.81

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.16

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rajpura Dariba Mine

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10206.76

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.13

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zawar Mine Complex with CPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

720370.92

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.35

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.71

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pantnagar metal Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3947.58

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.04

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

79.4

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kayad Mines

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6216.36

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.53

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.69

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Head Office, Udaipur

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.57

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.69

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Center Research Development Laboratory

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.13
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Mining*	*827323.69*
Row 2	*Smelting*	*3640506.74*
Row 3	*Head Office, Udaipur*	*0*

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	*4467830*	*This includes mining and smelting activities.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kayad Mines

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

8291.8

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

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rampura Agucha Mines

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

85250.52

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Head Office, Udaipur

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

736.61

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rajpura Dariba Mine

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

0

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pantnagar Metal Plant

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

0

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sindesar Khurd Mine

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

0

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chanderiya lead Zinc Smelter with CPP

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

44759.44

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dariba Smelting Complex with CPP

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

154835.64

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

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Debari Zinc Smelter

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

89966.38

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zawar Mine Complex with CPP

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

1958

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

0
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Mining*	*95500*	*0*
Row 2	*Smelter*	*289561.46*	*0*
Row 3	*Head Office, Udaipur*	*736.61*	*0*

[Add row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	*385798*	*0*	*This includes 736.61 metric tons CO2e from Head Office, Udaipur.*

[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4467830

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

385798

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The stated figure represents the total emissions (in metric tons of CO2e), which also includes emissions produced by three subsidiaries- Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited, Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation and Zinc India Foundation.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

HZL has included its three subsidiaries- Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited, Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation and Zinc India Foundation emission has been calculated in the consolidated approach.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Metal processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

CIN: U27320RJ2021PTC078200

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1096

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This is an unlisted entity with a CIN: U27320RJ2021PTC078200. The mentioned figure is the total emissions (metric tons CO2e) including emission generated by two of our subsidiaries (i.e. Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation, Zinc India Foundation.
[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

59494

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4914607

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

4974101.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

346668

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

530666

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

877334.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

296776

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

296776.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

702938

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5445273

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

6148211.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.4) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*4974100.96*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*877333*
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*296776*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:*	*6148209.96*

	Heating value	Total MWh
	☑ LHV (lower heating value)	

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

59494.17

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

59494.17

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have determined fuel consumption in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Hindustan Zinc Limited only uses Sustainable biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

HZL does not currently use other renewable fuels in its operations. However, as part of its NetZero strategy, HZL intends to transition to hydrogen-based energy solutions and is exploring the use of hydrogen as a substitute for Coke in the Reduction process.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3973835.83

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

3973835.83

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel consumption has been calculated in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and there is no fuel consumption in self-generation of heat.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

837684.12

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

837684.12

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have calculated fuel consumption for diesel HSD and light diesel oil (LDO) under oil in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

103086.83

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

103086.83

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have included PNG, LPG, and Propane in this calculation. The calculation methodology follows the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

HZL does not utilize any other non-renewable fuels in its operations.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4974100.95

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4033330

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

940770.95

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our program is structured into four phases, each aligned with specific time horizons: 2026 – Transition to Clean Energy, 2030 – In Line with NDC, 2040 – Scaling Up, and 2050 – Delivering Commitment. These plans will be achieved through Firm Renewable Energy (RE), Hydrogen (H2), Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), efforts on Scope 3 emissions, and a focus on the Circular Economy. The reductions in CO2 emissions between now and 2040 will rely on currently available technologies. We have established a pathway to achieve Net Zero despite the challenges in abatement. Our commitment to becoming Net Zero demonstrates our proactive actions towards mitigating the impacts of climate change. Our GHG emissions can be brought to zero by transitioning to RE 100 – 100% Renewable Energy by 2040 – since approximately 90% of our emissions come from electricity. As the company grows, both organically and inorganically, we will leverage opportunities from advancements in energy storage and PV panels. The availability and transition to Firm RE will remain a critical consideration. The remaining 8–10% of emissions will be addressed post-2040 by using Green Hydrogen for the reduction process.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4700600

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4330106

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

667270

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

296776

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	*4700600*	*4330106*
Heat	*0*	*0*
Steam	*0*	*0*
Cooling	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

39623.06

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1976

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The renewable electricity reported has been sourced through a retail supply contract with Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL) for our Pantnagar Metal Plant. The contractual arrangement ensures traceability and is aligned with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria, as it is specific in nature, originates from a clearly identified hydropower source in India (>25 MW), and is backed by contractual documentation. This approach provides credible assurance of additionality and avoids double counting of renewable attributes.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

877333

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5270877

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6148210.00
[Fixed row]

(7.42) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Zinc

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

950835

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

862978

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

330724.8

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

652299.61

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

75296.79

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The reference source is the Transition Pathway Initiative's publication Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector (May 2020). The Discussion Paper provides the price factor used for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have applied a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (Source: TPI publication, Page 17)

(7.42.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt, of which total mined metal production is 10,94,531 MT, out of which production of Zinc is 8,62,978 Mt (78.84%), and Lead is 2,31,553 (21.16%). So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production. The Overall Scope 1 emissions from Mines are 8,52,299.61 tCO2e, and Scope 2 emissions from Mines are 1,75,024.1 tCO2e. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for Zinc and Lead production from the mines.

Row 2

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Lead

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

249165

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

231553

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

90188

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

175024.1

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

20203.5

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The source referred to is the Transition Pathway Initiative publication Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector (May 2020). This Discussion Paper sets out the price factors applied for copper-equivalent calculations. Based on this, we have adopted a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (See TPI publication, Page 17).

(7.42.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt, of which total mined metal production is 10,94,531 MT, out of which production of Zinc is 8,62,978 Mt (78.84%), and Lead is 2,31,553 (21.16%). So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production. The Overall Scope 1 emissions from Mines are 8,52,299.61 tCO2e, and Scope 2 emissions from Mines are 1,75,024.1 tCO2e. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for Zinc and Lead production from the mines.
[Add row]

(7.42.1) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Zinc

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

913000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

826812

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

330724.8

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2858597.6

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

227369.36

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

The source is the Transition Pathway Initiative publication 'Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector' (May 2020). The Discussion Paper includes the price factors for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have used a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/publications/57.pdf?typePublication), Page 17.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt, of which total mined metal production is 10,52,969 MT out of which production of Zinc is 8,26,812 MT, Lead is 2,10,000 and Silver is 800 MT. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production. The Overall Scope 1 emissions from Metal Production activities are 36,40,506.74 tCO2e, and Scope 2 emissions from Mines are 2,89,561.46 tCO2e. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead and Silver Metal production activities.

Row 2

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Lead

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

210000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

225470

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

90188

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

779533.92

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62003.18

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

The source is the Transition Pathway Initiative publication 'Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector' (May 2020). The Discussion Paper includes the price factors for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have used a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/publications/57.pdf?typePublication), Page 17.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt, of which total mined metal production is 10,52,969 MT out of which production of Zinc is 8,26,812 MT, Lead is 2,10,000 and Silver is 800 MT. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production. The Overall Scope 1 emissions from Metal Production activities are 36,40,506.74 tCO2e, and Scope 2 emissions from Mines are 2,89,561.46 tCO2e. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead and Silver Metal production activities.

Row 3

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Silver

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

800

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

687

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

63.96

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2375.22

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.92

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

The source is the Transition Pathway Initiative publication 'Carbon Performance Assessment in the Diversified Mining Sector' (May 2020). The Discussion Paper includes the price factors for copper-equivalent calculations. Accordingly, we have used a price factor of 0.4 for Zinc, 0.4 for Lead, and 93.1 for Silver. (https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/publications/57.pdf?typePublication), Page 17.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

The total mined metal production capacity is 12,00,000 Mt, of which total mined metal production is 10,52,969 MT out of which production of Zinc is 8,26,812 MT, Lead is 2,10,000 and Silver is 800 MT. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead, and Silver production. The Overall Scope 1 emissions from Metal Production activities are 36,40,506.74 tCO2e, and Scope 2 emissions from Mines are 2,89,561.46 tCO2e. So, we have considered the same percentage for calculations of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for Zinc, Lead and Silver Metal production activities.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001424

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4853628

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

340830000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.42

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The reduction in emissions intensity by 14.42% compared to the previous reporting year (from 0.00001664 to 0.00001424 tCO_2e/INR) is primarily attributable to increased use of renewable energy, which has significantly lowered Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, targeted efficiency improvement measures across operations have contributed to the reduction. These combined efforts have enabled a meaningful decline in overall intensity despite revenue growth.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :GHG Intensity (Scope 1 + 2)

(7.52.2) Metric value

4.61

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

4853628 tCO2e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production units: 1052969 MT

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.07

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The marginal decrease in emissions intensity per unit of production is primarily driven by enhanced energy efficiency measures across key operations and improved process optimization. Additionally, a higher share of renewable energy procurement contributed to lowering Scope 2 emissions, resulting in a 1.07% reduction in overall Scope 1 + 2 intensity.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Energy Intensity

(7.52.2) Metric value

47.99

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

50501905 GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production units: 1052969 MT

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.75

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The slight increase in energy intensity compared to the previous year is linked to operational requirements and changes in production mix, which led to higher energy use per unit of output. Despite this increase, the impact on emissions was mitigated through renewable energy sourcing and efficiency measures, which helped maintain a downward trend in overall GHG emissions intensity.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hindustan Zinc Limited_SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/17/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4480887

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

253756

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4734643.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2367321.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4467830

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

385798

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4853628.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-5.03

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of HZL's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve net zero by 2050 from base year 2020.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan a. Introduce low-carbon zinc products by leveraging renewable energy, targeting 30% of the zinc portfolio as low carbon by FY 2026. b. Source 70% of electricity from renewables by FY2028 to reduce Scope 2 emissions, freshwater use, and SOx/NOx emissions. c. Implement energy efficiency measures to lower overall energy consumption. d. Innovate in product development to enhance recyclability and reduce use-phase emissions. e. Strengthen supply chain engagement to cut upstream purchased goods emissions. f. Deploy EVs and LNG vehicles for inter-unit and finished goods transportation. g. Collaborate with value chain partners aligned with Net Zero commitments. Progress in FY 2025 a. Validated SBTi targets (1.5°C aligned): reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 50% and Scope 3 by 25% by 2030; Net Zero by 2050. b. Extended renewable PPA up to 530 MW RE-RTC; received 307 million units of power. The 180 MW Bikaner solar project was completed ahead of schedule in May 2024. c. Achieved 100% renewable power sourcing for Pantnagar Metal Plant. d. Reduced 19,200 tCO_2e through biomass usage. e. Deployed 180 LNG vehicles for finished goods and inter-unit transport; signed MoU for an additional 100 LNG vehicles in FY2024-25. f. Introduced 3 underground BEVs at SK Mines; 32 EVs deployed across HZL, including 10 EV trucks (55 MT) for inter-unit transport; 3 EV charging stations commissioned. g. Conducted a pilot at Dariba Smelting Complex as per NITI Aayog's Water Neutrality Standard, certified as an "Aspiring Company for Water Neutrality." h. Inaugurated a 4,000 KLD ZLD plant at Rampura Agucha Mines. i. Commissioned a second Dry Tailing Plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex, recovering over 80% of tailings water, building on the success of India's first DTP at Zawar Mines. j. Achieved jarosite reduction of 39,682 MT through fumer operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hindustan Zinc Limited_SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/17/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

363986

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55196.5

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

526490

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27145

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426001

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1560

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2370

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17105

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

280765

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36396

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31139

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1768153.500

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1768153.500

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1326115.125

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

405165

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52984

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

732770

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27606

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16336

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

889

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1385

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50455

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

233089

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19084

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1539763.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1539763.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.67

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of HZL's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve net zero by 2050 from base year 2020.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan a. Enhance reliance on renewable energy to significantly reduce emissions linked to Scope 3. b. Commit to a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030, aligned with SBTi targets. Progress in FY 2025: a. Introduced a Group EV purchase policy for employees (FY 2023). b. Developed a comprehensive strategy and tools for product-level Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of critical machines and commodities to strengthen Scope 3 calculations. c. Deployed alternative fuel vehicles for inter-unit and finished goods transportation to lower upstream and downstream emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/17/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hindustan Zinc Limited_SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has approved our ambitious targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50%, Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, and to achieve Net Zero by 2050 across 100% of our operations. As outlined below, we are implementing an aggressive program to minimize carbon emissions, addressing both our direct emissions and those across our entire supply and value chain. Our program is divided into four phases aligned with specific time horizons: 2026 – Transition to Clean Energy, 2030 – In Line with NDC, 2040 – Scaling Up, and 2050 – Delivering Commitment. These objectives will be achieved through the use of Firm Renewable Energy (RE), Hydrogen (H_2), Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS), initiatives on Scope 3 emissions, and Circular Economy practices. Reductions in CO_2 emissions between now and 2040 will be achieved using currently available technologies. We have established a pathway to Net Zero despite the challenges of abatement. Our commitment to becoming Net Zero demonstrates our actions towards mitigating the impacts of climate change. GHG emissions can be reduced to zero by transitioning to RE 100 – 100% Renewable Energy by 2040 – since approximately 90% of our emissions are attributable to electricity consumption. As the company grows, both organically and inorganically, we will leverage opportunities from advancements in energy storage and photovoltaic (PV) panels, with the availability and transition to Firm RE remaining a critical factor. The final 8–10% of emissions will be addressed post-2040 through the use of Green Hydrogen for reduction..

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To align HZL's business with the Paris Agreement and achieve Net Zero by 2050, using 2020 as the base year.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

HZL has committed to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligning the company's climate mitigation targets with the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement to reach net-zero global emissions by 2050 at the latest, in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C. We have signed a power delivery agreement for 530 MW of Renewable Energy – Round the Clock (RE-RTC), and our Pantnagar Metal Plant has begun sourcing 100% green power. This initiative aligns with our strategic objective of reducing reliance on thermal power by increasing renewable energy to meet 50% of our energy needs by 2030 and lowering GHG emissions from our operations.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The progress of the target set and activities in line with it are always discussed and presented at all the board meetings frequently.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*30*	*24000*
Implementation commenced	*30*	*24000*
Implemented	*41*	*40953.15*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other, please specify :Energy Efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20687

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

166124877

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

32180000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

During FY 2024-25, HZL has implemented 30 energy efficiency projects out of which most of the projects commissioned with zero investments due to the nature of the projects. The entire activity led to emission savings of 20687 tCO2e with a monetary savings of INR 166124877.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify :Alternative Fuel Uses for Upstream and Downstream

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1066.15

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

☑ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

There was no additional investment required for using alternate fuel in our upstream and downstream transportation which led to decrease in overall scope 3 emissions. However, the company did not have any monetary savings.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Biogas

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19200

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Utilization of biomass as an alternative fuel to coal also reduced our carbon footprint by an additional c.19,200 tCO2e during the year.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At HZL, energy efficiency is a top priority, primarily driven by the cost savings it offers. At the beginning of each financial year, we plan and identify a range of energy conservation projects and allocate budgets accordingly. In addition, we provide supplementary funding for initiatives identified during the year, such as technological retrofits and replacement projects, which can deliver significant reductions in energy consumption. We acknowledge the importance of sustainable practices in lowering energy costs and reducing our environmental impact. Our commitment to energy efficiency goes beyond cost savings, as we continually seek to identify and implement initiatives that reflect our values and contribute to building a more sustainable future.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At HZL, compliance with regulatory requirements and standards is a fundamental aspect of our operations. Our sustainability commitment goes beyond emission reduction to encompass efficient water usage and effective waste management. We place strong emphasis on research and development to enhance our processes in these areas. To fulfill our Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), we are making substantial investments in renewable energy generation. In addition, we uphold the highest safety standards and comply with International Finance Corporation (IFC) norms to safeguard our employees and the communities in which we operate. We believe that adherence to regulatory requirements and standards is vital for sustainable business practices. At HZL, we are committed to not only meeting but exceeding these requirements, while continuously improving our processes to reduce environmental impact and contribute to a more sustainable future.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At HZL, we are committed to reducing the environmental impact and carbon footprint of our products and manufacturing operations, with a strong emphasis on lowering GHG emissions. To fulfill this commitment, we focus on technological innovation and other targeted initiatives aimed at emission reduction. To ensure we achieve our corporate emission reduction targets, each HZL unit has its own defined goals. We allocate budgets accordingly and identify specific activities for implementation to meet these targets. This structured approach keeps our efforts focused and ensures accountability in minimizing our environmental impact and reducing GHG emissions. We recognize the importance of environmental sustainability and are dedicated to creating a positive impact through our operations. We believe that by collaborating and taking responsibility for our actions, we can contribute to building a more sustainable future for generations to come.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Internal Carbon Price (ICP) is a critical factor in decision-making related to climate change impacts, risks, and opportunities. It is derived from the Shadow Price of Carbon and calculated using the abatement cost method, which determines the price required to avoid emitting one tonne of CO_2e through measures such as energy efficiency improvements, fuel switching, waste heat recovery, CCUS, and renewable energy deployment, along with the necessary investments. Currently, HZL's calculated ICP is INR 1241.77 per CO_2e (15 USD per tonne of CO_2e). The purpose of establishing a carbon shadow price is to ensure that climate impacts are considered in project, plan, and policy decisions. By formalizing this framework, organizations can direct investment decisions towards low-carbon alternatives. It provides a consistent approach to quantify the actual or modelled costs of projects and operational decisions that result in carbon emissions, enabling the identification of tangible benefits from adopting renewable energy, such as lowering product costs. It also highlights how emissions can increase project costs, which can impact the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Net Present Value (NPV). These insights make it possible to incorporate carbon pricing into financial decision-making. For example, for the upcoming Roaster at Debari equipped with an STG (Steam Turbine Generator), after the waste heat provided by the STG, an additional 1.5 MW of power will still be required. Without considering the ICP in calculations, the IRR is 22.07% and the payback period is 3.90 years. However, depending on whether the additional 1.5 MW is sourced from a conventional or renewable energy source, the IRR and payback period will vary when applying the ICP of 15 USD/TCO_2e. If renewable energy is used, the IRR will increase, and the payback period will shorten; conversely, if conventional energy is used, the IRR will decrease, and the payback period will lengthen.
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Company operates 273.5 MW of wind farms across five states in India, which are registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) program by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as under the Gold Standard. These wind power projects generate 393,425 MWh of electricity, resulting in a reduction of 372,735 tCO_2e through green power. At present, Indian regulations do not require companies to align their revenue, CAPEX, and OPEX with any sustainability taxonomy. Since HZL operates within India, it is currently outside the scope of a sustainability taxonomy.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Gold Standard

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Wind power of 393425 MWh leading to avoidance of 372735 tCO2e of GHG emissions.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Power generated by captive power plant based on fossil fuel.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

348117.2

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The Company operates 273.5 MW wind farms spread across five states in India, all registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) program by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Gold Standard. These wind farms have collectively generated 367600 MWh of wind power, resulting in an impressive reduction of 348117.2 tCO2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.403
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Marketing Offices

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The excluded facilities comprise non-production sites, such as marketing offices. Water usage in these excluded facilities is primarily for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for employees, including drinking water and toilets. The volume of water used for WASH services in these facilities is minimal compared to the water withdrawals at the organization's production sites.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Shared premises

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

We have excluded marketing offices from our assessment, as we consider their water footprint to be negligible and they do not have a direct connection to operational activities.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at withdrawal points to monitor daily usage, with regular calibration. HZL conducts both internal and external audits, including ISO 14001:2015 surveillance audits and hydrogeological studies of surface and underground water sources. Internal audits by water managers are carried out semi-annually, focusing specifically on water withdrawal. Additionally, an annual external water assurance audit is conducted, aligned with GRI standards, external disclosures, and VSAP.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). We regularly measure, test, and treat total water withdrawals from various sources rainwater, groundwater, fresh surface water, STP water, and produced water using NABL-accredited laboratories to ensure compliance with water quality standards. This monitoring allows us to assess current water availability and develop strategies to minimize withdrawals accordingly. Total water withdrawal also accounts for the quantity used by our community and township, even though these are outside our operational boundary. HZL conducts environmental assessments, including hydrogeological studies, to evaluate potential impacts. Additionally, we carry out annual water risk assessments to analyze basin-level water stress. Performance is reported monthly to the Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at withdrawal points to monitor daily usage, with regular calibration. HZL conducts both internal and external audits, including ISO 14001:2015 surveillance audits and hydrogeological studies of surface and underground water sources. Internal audits by water managers are carried out semi-annually, focusing specifically on water withdrawal. Additionally, an annual external water assurance audit is conducted, aligned with GRI standards, external disclosures, and VSAP.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). We regularly measure, test, and treat total water withdrawals from various sources—rainwater, groundwater, fresh surface water, STP water, and produced water—using NABL-accredited laboratories to ensure compliance with water quality standards. This monitoring enables us to understand current water availability and develop strategies to minimize water withdrawal accordingly. Our total water withdrawal estimates also account for the water used by our community and township, even though these fall outside our operational boundary. HZL conducts environmental assessments, such as hydrogeological studies, to evaluate potential impacts. Additionally, we carry out annual water risk assessments to assess water stress levels in the basin. Performance is reported monthly to the Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO.

Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at all withdrawal points to accurately record water quantities, with daily monitoring. HZL performs both internal and external audits, including ISO 14001 surveillance audits and hydrogeological studies of surface and underground water sources. Internal audits by water managers are conducted semi-annually, focusing specifically on water withdrawal. Annual external water assurance audits are carried out in accordance with GRI standards, external disclosures and VSAP.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). Total water withdrawals are measured, tested, and treated by NABL-accredited labs to meet quality standards. Daily monitoring guides water management strategies. HZL conducts hydrogeological studies, annual water risk assessments, and regular groundwater monitoring via piezometers and wells. Water reports are submitted quarterly to authorities and monthly to the CEO-chaired Executive Sustainability Committee.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

HZL tests the quality of water withdrawals using parameters such as conductivity, fluoride, TDS, and pH. Daily monitoring is conducted in-house by NABL-accredited laboratories to ensure water quality. Additionally, a third party monitors water quality monthly. Analyzers for key parameters are installed and regularly calibrated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Offices (Udaipur, CRDL). Total water withdrawals and their quality from sources such as rainwater, groundwater, fresh surface water, STP water, and produced water are regularly measured, tested, and treated by NABL-accredited laboratories. This ensures water quality meets standards for both domestic use and operational needs. HZL conducts daily analysis of water quality parameters, including conductivity, fluoride, TDS, and pH.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status, continuous /real time monitoring done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras which are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants which are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done on a daily basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and PTZ. Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent is regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Ground water monitoring is done on quarterly basis for piezo wells in and outside.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including CPPs, mines, smelters and corporate offices (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent are regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Ground water monitoring is done on quarterly basis for piezo wells in and out.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including 5 mines, and 3 smelters, 1refinery and office. Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent is regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Standard effluent parameters are tested daily: PH, TDS, COD, BOD etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including mines, smelters, refinery and corporate office (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge status, continuous monitoring systems done with the help of flow meters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ). Cameras are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants and are connected with server of SPCB and CPCB. Direct monitoring of data is done. Water Audit- The sample of treated effluent is regularly collected and analyzed as per IS and CPCB approved procedures. Standard effluent parameters are tested daily: PH, TDS, COD, BOD etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including mines, smelters and corporate office (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface

water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status, continuous /real time monitoring is done. Direct monitoring of data is done. We track water which is recycled after undergoing treatment at onsite ETP and 2 stage RO system. Standard effluent parameters are tested daily: temperature, PH,TDS,COD,BOD etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL, including mines, smelters and corporate office (100% ownership). Our ability to operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 depends on maintaining a zero-discharge status from our premises. To meet these requirements, we conduct both external and internal audits. We manage process water by treating it at onsite ETP and through a two-stage RO system for reuse. Multiple Effective Evaporator and Mechanical Vapour Recompression systems have been implemented to enhance ZLD capabilities. Storm water is managed with a pond capacity of 345,000 cubic meters on-site to prevent runoff discharge into nearby water bodies during the rainy season. None of our processing plants discharge liquid effluent into surface water or groundwater, thereby eliminating environmental pollution. PTZ cameras and online flow meters are installed at discharge outlets to monitor compliance with ZLD regulations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We closely monitor and measure water consumption at each operation to track progress toward our water performance targets. Data is monitored directly on a daily basis, with water usage from all sources measured every day. Mines: Surface and groundwater are metered daily, with electromagnetic flow meters installed to measure both input and output. Digital water level recorders are also in place. Smelters: Source water is metered and tested daily, and flow meters are installed to measure.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). HZL follows strict water management standards, focusing on operational water consumption, excluding township and community usage. Water withdrawal data includes water supplied to local communities outside the fence. Water withdrawals equal water consumption at our sites. Integrating water management into decision-making is essential to minimize potential impacts on water resources. Daily water consumption is tracked via a metered monitoring system. Each site maintains an annually updated water resource management plan based on actual usage. This data is recorded for compliance and transparency. We also conduct annual external water audits, including ISO 14001, GRI assurance, and external audits (VSAP).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Treated water is reused across all operations, with the total volumes of recycled and reused water recorded and monitored daily. Water is recycled after treatment at onsite Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and a two-stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) system. Samples of treated effluent are regularly collected and analyzed according to IS and CPCB-approved procedures, ensuring compliance with prescribed limits. This treated water is recycled, and zero discharge is maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). Water conservation is a shared responsibility and an essential part of sustainable development at HZL. We monitor each site to ensure a defined process for water recycling and reuse. Water is treated at onsite Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and a two-stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) system, meeting prescribed standards before reuse. Sewage Treatment Plants using Fluidized Aerobic Bed (FAB) technology serve all townships. In FY 2023, we commissioned RO Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants at Dariba and Debari to further enhance water recycling. Additional initiatives like tailing water recycling, dry tailing plants, and deep cone thickeners have been implemented at our mines and smelters to maximize water reuse.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Potable water quality is monitored daily for key parameters. A third party also monitors this as per ISO:10500. A checklist has been prepared to inspect the hygiene conditions at water coolers/drinking water facilities and restrooms.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers all HZL-owned operations, including 5 mines, 3 smelting locations, 1 refinery and 1 Corporate Office (Udaipur, CRDL). HZL follows the WASH procedure to ensure fully functioning and safely managed WASH services (washrooms, drinking water, handwashing facilities, etc.) for all workers across its operations. The quality of potable water is monitored daily, ensuring access to safe drinking water, as well as water for cooking, cleaning, and sanitation. Third-party monitoring is conducted per IS:10500 standards, and inspection checklists are placed at water coolers and restrooms. Vedanta signed the WBCSD Pledge for Access

to Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) at the workplace in October 2014 and implements the WASH Pledge at all sites. The company actively raises awareness on WASH at the workplace, with leadership showing commitment through internal and external communication.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

27756.73

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY 2025, total water withdrawal decreased by 1.4% compared to the previous year, primarily due to enhanced recycling through the dry tailing plant at Dariba and the water treatment facility at Rampura Agucha, placing performance in the About Same threshold (0–2% change). Furthermore, we aim to further reduce withdrawals by installing dry tailing plants across all Tailings Storage Facilities, commissioning additional ZLD plants, expanding the use of treated sewage water, implementing leakage arrestors, and lowering reliance on captive power plants, which currently account for ~30% of withdrawal. During FY 2025, residual withdrawal of 1,778 ML was consumed in non-operational activities such as community water distribution and evaporation losses, with wastewater from the Udaipur STP also included in total withdrawal. Threshold: Lower: Reduction within 2-5% compared to the previous year Much Lower: Reduction of 5% or more About Same: Change within 0-2% Higher: Increase within 2-5% Much Higher: Increase 5 % or more

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We maintain a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status across all sites, enhancing water recycling through advanced systems such as ETPs, RO, MEE, and MVR. To address growing backfilling requirements, we commissioned a 1.8 Mtpa paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex, which has reduced water consumption by 62%, enabled recovery of about 3,000 KLD daily, lowered the water content in fill mixtures from 40% to 20%, and eliminated the need for additional tailing dilution infrastructure. Looking ahead, we will continue operating as a ZLD facility, ensuring no discharge over the next five years. Threshold: Lower: Reduction within 2-5% compared to the previous year Much Lower: Reduction of 5% or more About Same: Change within 0-2% Higher: Increase within 2-5% Much Higher: Increase 5 % or more

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

27756.73

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We achieved a 1.4% reduction in water consumption by expanding dry tailing and paste-fill technologies, placing performance in the About Same threshold (0–2% change). A second Dry Tailing Plant (DTP) was commissioned at Rajpura Dariba Complex, following India's first at Zawar Mines, enabling recovery of over 80% of water from tailings and lowering freshwater withdrawal. With DTPs at Zawar and Dariba and another underway at Rampura Agucha, we are progressing toward a full transition from wet to dry tailing, reducing waste and improving safety. Additionally, a 1.8 Mtpa paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex has reduced water use by 62%, recovered about 3,000 KLD daily, cut water in the fill mixture from 40% to 20%, and utilised 39% of tailings for backfilling, improving both resource efficiency and dam stability. Therefore, water consumption will by 'much lower' in the next five years. Threshold: Lower: Reduction within 2-5% compared to the previous year Much Lower: Reduction of 5% or more About Same: Change within 0-2% Higher: Increase within 2-5% Much Higher: Increase 5 % or more
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

25928.37

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

93.41

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

HZL uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess physical water risks, reporting annually on sites with High or Very High basin risk scores. Our latest assessment shows that 99.81% of water is withdrawn from extremely high stress regions, covering all operations except the Pantnagar Metal Plant in Uttarakhand. According to the Central Ground Water Board, 8 of our sites are in water stressed areas. In FY 2025, total water withdrawal decreased by 0.72%, categorised as About the Same compared to the previous year, driven by water efficiency projects. To further reduce withdrawals, we are implementing dry tailing plants at all three TSFs, commissioning water treatment and effluent treatment plants, deploying leakage arrestors, reducing reliance on water intensive captive power plant processes, and expanding the use of treated municipal sewage water. Our water withdrawal figures include community distribution, township supply, pipeline losses, and wastewater from Udaipur STP. Since all water is stored and reused on site, HZL operates on a zero-discharge model, and water balance does not follow the traditional withdrawal, discharge, consumption definition. Tracking year on year performance and future forecasts enables us to identify improvement areas, enhance efficiency, and ensure responsible water stewardship in line with our 2025 targets.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15193.07

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water and rainwater constitute 51.64% of our total water withdrawal. With only two captive dams at CLZS and ZM, surface water withdrawals remain significant, also serving community and township needs. In FY 2025, total water withdrawal from fresh surface water declined by 6% from the previous year, primarily due to the commissioning of the ZLD plant at Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM). Looking ahead, we aim to further reduce withdrawals by lowering dependence on CPP, expanding dry tailing plants, and deploying additional ZLD systems. Regular monitoring offers insights into water use and management practices, helping identify improvement areas. Performance changes are categorized as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water parameter holds no relevance because HZL's operations do not withdraw any volumes of brackish surface water or seawater. This trend is anticipated to persist in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1856.19

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater remains critical at RAM and PMP due to the absence of alternative surface or captive water sources. Kayad Mines, which lacks a beneficiation plant, relies on RAM for ore treatment, reinforcing RAM's strategic importance. In FY 2025, groundwater withdrawal decreased by 33.93%, largely due to reduced mine development at RAM. Data is closely monitored for financial planning, business strategy, and water efficiency assessment. Future dependency is expected to decline to much lower as we pursue our 2030 reduction targets. Calculations are based on aggregated local measurements, with thresholds defined as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water parameter holds no relevance since HZL's operations do not withdraw any non-renewable groundwater volumes. This practice aligns with our water policy and is expected to continue in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1965.78

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Dewatering mine intersection water is critical for underground operations. HZL measures and monitors entrained water quarterly through third-party assessments. In FY 2025, produced water rose by 13.19% due to exploration in new areas with natural groundwater intersections; 100% of this water is recycled within mining

operations. As exploration expands, entrained water volumes are expected to grow. Monitoring supports financial planning, business strategy, and risk management. Calculations are based on aggregated local measurements, with thresholds defined as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8741.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party water, sourced from municipal supplies and external wastewater, plays a vital role in reducing our dependence on freshwater. In FY 2025, treated water from the Udaipur STP accounted for 31.48% of total withdrawals. Usage of third-party water declined by 6.47% compared to the previous year, driven by higher recycling from Dry Tailing Plants. Data is monitored for financial planning and business strategy to enhance water efficiency. Calculations are based on aggregated local measurements, with thresholds defined as: Lower (2–5% reduction), Much Lower (≥5% reduction), About the Same (0–2% change), Higher (2–5% increase), and Much Higher (≥5% increase).
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. All our sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties, completely eliminating the environmental pollution associated with the water discharge. To ensure to maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters and captive power plants. All measures are in place to ensure that no effluent is discharged out of the premise. We expect total discharges to remain zero in the future as well.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. The effluent is pumped to a cascade tower and reaction tanks to precipitate heavy metals. Effluents from the Hydroplant, Ausmelt and Pyro plant are the main source of fluoride ion with high suspended solids contents. Solids from effluent oxides of lead and zinc are settled in thickener, Fluoride, gypsum and calcium fluoride are filtered. Effluent of cathode wash water, anode wash water & magnesium bleed are segregated. The effluent and precipitated solids are pumped to SRT. ETP treated water comes into reaction tank in which soda ash dosing is given to reduce the hardness. Ultrafiltration membranes help in removing salts of Calcium & Magnesium. After pretreatment the feed enters into the RO-1 & RO-2. Reject is collected into RO reject tank. The required final treated water quality determines the chemical storage and feed equipment needed for coagulation, pH and flocculation. ZLD System installed is a fully integrated automated system incorporating a mechanical vapor compression seeded brine concentrator and a mechanical vapor compressor driven forced circulation crystallizer system. Since ours is an integrated system, we do not monitor different input and output values at each filtration stage. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: (>= 5% compared to previous year) About the same= +- 0-2% compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: (>=5% compared to previous year).

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: (>= 5% compared to previous year) About the same= +- 0-2% compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: (>=5% compared to previous year).

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: (>= 5% compared to previous year) About the same= +- 0-2% compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: (>=5% compared to previous year).

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: (>= 5% compared to previous year) About the same= +- 0-2% compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: (>=5% compared to previous year).

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: (>= 5% compared to previous year) About the same= +- 0-2% compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: (>=5% compared to previous year).

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have an integrated water treatment system that treats process water originating from smelting operations. Therefore, we do not have a separate primary treatment. As all our operations are aligned with Consent to Operate under section 21(4), of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974no water is discharged outside our operations. There was no effluent/water that has been discharged from our premises. We monitor data to ensure regulatory compliance. We have a quarterly third-party assessment to monitor our water discharged from the operations. In future we anticipate more effluents to be treated as the production will rise but will ensure no discharge outside our premises. Threshold Definition: Lower: (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Lower: (>= 5% compared to previous year) About the same= +- 0-2% compared to previous year Higher (Increase within 2-5% compared to previous year); Much Higher: (>=5% compared to previous year).
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Our response covers all operations owned by HZL (100%). The term “operations” refers to all HZLs’ CPPs, mines, smelters and corporate offices. Monitoring & Measurement- The Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, is dependent upon our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply with these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. We also conduct a quarterly third-party assessment of our sites to ensure the proper management of controls. We track the process

water which is reused after undergoing treatment at onsite ETP & two stage RO system. Multiple Effective Evaporator & Mechanical Vapour Recompression have been provided to strengthen water and effluent treatment. Storm water management with capacity of storm water pond as 345,000 cum is available at site to avoid run off discharge into the nearby water bodies during rainy season. PTZ camera and online flow meters have been installed at discharge outlet to monitor compliance with ZLD. We have internal NABL approved QA labs to monitor water discharge quality for all effluent parameters.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

10

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

According to the Water Risk Filter tool, facilities with medium operational risk include Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter, Debari, Dariba Smelting complex, Sindeswar Khurd mines, Rajpura Dariba Mines, and Rampura Agucha mines. Additionally, Corporate Office has been considered here. These 6 facilities are reported as a single aggregated facility due to their interlinkage and location in one basin. We have implemented necessary measures to further mitigate risks at these sites, ensuring they are not exposed to water-related risks that could significantly impact our company's financial or strategic position. HZL consistently adopts proactive policies to manage water-related risks, crucial because interruptions in water supply pose substantial financial risks to HZL's operations, including mines, smelters, and power plants. Water is essential for various operations, including smelting, ore processing, dust suppression, slurry transport, and power generation at CPPs. HZL has initiated multiple initiatives for water conservation and harvesting to reduce freshwater consumption and maintain zero discharge. This includes implementing a ZLD

system with a total capacity of 6,800 KLD across HZL, incorporating two-stage RO plants, Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) / Mechanical Vapor Recompression (MVR) systems, and ETP installations for water recycling and reuse at facilities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

37

(9.3.4) Please explain

Hindustan Zinc, being a responsible producer has assessed the risks associated with several commodities such as lime, soda ash, cement, chemicals etc. 37 Suppliers associated with the most relevant materials that are consumed in the production processes of our industrial assets to create intermediate products were assessed. HZL used the WWF's Biodiversity risk filter to identify climate related impact and dependencies of our suppliers. Using the said filter, we were able to sort the suppliers based in terms of different risk factors on overall very high-risk, high-risk, medium-risk, low-risk and very low-risk, We performed WWF's water risk filer based scenario analysis for 2030 & 2050 and analyzed the basin physical risk of our suppliers using WWF's water risk filer and obtained the following results based on Optimistic (SSP 1), Current (SSP 2) and SSP 5 (Pessimistic), out of which 33 are in high to very high water scarce area. However, 21 suppliers have water related targets in public domain and are taking actions to achieve them.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chanderiya Lead and Zinc Smelter

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.82

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10045.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

9133.93

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

911.12

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10045.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

At the Chanderia Lead Zinc Smelter, we consumed and withdrawn10045.04 mega litres. During FY 2025, our water consumption and withdrawn has slightly increased by 1.70% compared to the previous year. In addition, we recycled 2,797.27 mega litres of water within our operations, with our water efficient initiatives. Our facilities operate under the Consent to Operate as per Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which mandates maintaining zero-discharge status. Accordingly, no trade effluent is permitted to leave the premises, and we ensure strict compliance through continuous monitoring of water balance parameters. Given the increase of 1.70% of water withdrawn and increase water consumption by 1.70%, our performance falls within the "About Same" threshold category (0–2% reduction compared to the previous year), highlighting stable water efficiency with opportunities to achieve further reductions in future cycles. Threshold: Lower: Reduction within 2-5% compared to the previous year Much Lower: Reduction of 5% or more About Same: Change within 0-2% Higher: Increase within 2-5% Much Higher: Increase 5 % or more

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dariba Smelting Complex

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.13

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5990.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

728.06

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5265.19

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5993.25

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

During the reporting year, our total water withdrawal and consumption increased by 4% compared to FY 2024, primarily due to higher reliance on captive power plants (CPP). While freshwater intake has risen, a critical component of our water management strategy is the adoption of third-party grey water, with 95% of our total water withdrawal sourced from treated sewage water. Our operations are fully compliant with Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, by maintaining zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status across all sites, ensuring that no trade effluent leaves our operational boundaries. We rigorously monitor our water balance parameters to uphold this commitment, making the discharge parameter non-applicable. Based on the defined thresholds, our water withdrawal and consumption performance for the year is categorized as Higher (increase within 2–5% compared to the previous year). Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Debari Zinc Smelter

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.6

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.83

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1572.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

341.22

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1231.55

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1572.76

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In FY 2025, water withdrawal and consumption at our Debari Zinc Smelter increased by 18% compared to the previous year, primarily due to the initiation of a new project within the location boundary. At the same time, the utilization of sewage treatment plant (STP) water rose by 30% over FY 2024, reinforcing our commitment to reducing freshwater dependency. Our operations at DZS continue to comply with the Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, by maintaining zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status across the site. This ensures that no trade effluent leaves our operational boundaries. To uphold this compliance, we rigorously monitor water balance parameters, rendering the discharge parameter non-applicable. Based on the defined thresholds, the water withdrawal and consumption at DZS in FY 2025 fall under the category of Much Higher (increase greater than 5% compared to the previous year). Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rampura Agucha Mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.74

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1878.15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1815.94

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

62.2

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1878.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In FY 2025, total water withdrawal and consumption decreased significantly by 34.2% compared to the previous year, driven by a 38% increase in internal recycled water utilization, a 34.63% reduction in groundwater withdrawal, and an 18.67% decline in mine water use. Our Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, requires us to maintain zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status, ensuring that no trade effluent is discharged outside our operational premises. To uphold these requirements, we rigorously monitor our water balance parameters, making the discharge parameter non-applicable. Based on the defined thresholds, our water withdrawal and consumption performance for the year falls under the category of Much Lower (reduction greater than 5% compared to the previous year). Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rajpura Dariba Mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.13

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2432.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

830.77

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

1085.94

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

515.99

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2432.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In FY 2025, total water withdrawal and consumption decreased by 13% compared to the previous year, primarily driven by a substantial 161% increase in internal recycled water use following the installation of a Dry Tailing Plant. This enhancement in recycling capacity has significantly reduced reliance on freshwater sources. Additionally, sewage-treated water withdrawal accounted for 47% of total water withdrawal, further strengthening our sustainable water management approach. Our operations are governed by the Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which requires us to maintain zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status, ensuring that no trade effluent is discharged outside operational premises. To ensure compliance, we rigorously monitor water balance parameters, rendering the discharge parameter non-applicable. Based on the defined thresholds, our water withdrawal and consumption performance for the year falls under the category of Much Lower (reduction greater than 5% compared to the previous year). Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sindesar Khurd Mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.16

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1025.29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

155.54

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

54.75

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

815.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1025.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In FY 2025, total water withdrawal and consumption decreased by 7% compared to the previous year, largely due to the greater availability of recycled water from our Dry Tailing Plant, which enabled a 10% increase in recycled water usage. Our operations continue to comply with the Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, by maintaining a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status, ensuring that no trade effluent is discharged outside our operational boundaries. To uphold this commitment, we rigorously monitor our water balance parameters, making the discharge parameter non-applicable. Based on the defined thresholds, our water withdrawal and consumption performance for the year is categorized as Much Lower (reduction greater than 5% compared to the previous year). Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Zawar Mines

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.35

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.71

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4554.75

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3840.07

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

714.68

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4554.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In FY 2025, total water withdrawal and consumption increased by 6.84% compared to the previous year, primarily due to higher surface water usage. Our operations remain governed by the Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which mandates zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status, ensuring that no trade effluent is released outside our operational premises. To ensure compliance, we rigorously monitor water balance parameters, making the discharge parameter non-applicable. Based on the defined thresholds, our water withdrawal and consumption performance for the year falls under the category of Much Higher (increase greater than 5% compared to the previous year). Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kayad Mines

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Luni

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.96

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.06

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

51.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

48.2

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.84

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

51.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

At Kayad, total water withdrawal and consumption decreased by 2.21% in FY 2025, due to a marginal reduction in mining exploration activities. Entrained water withdrawal also decreased by 2.81%. Our operations continue to comply with the Consent to Operate under Section 21(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which requires us to maintain a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) status, ensuring no trade effluent leaves our operational boundaries. To ensure compliance, we rigorously monitor water balance parameters, making the discharge parameter non-applicable. Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pantnagar Metal Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.2

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.24

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

50.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10.01

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

40.25

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

50.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Pantnagar: Water withdrawal and consumption increased by 8.02%. Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, requires us to maintain zero discharge status, meaning no trade effluent is discharged outside operational premises. To meet these requirements, we rigorously monitor our water balance parameters. Therefore, the discharge parameter does not apply to us, as all our sites are zero liquid discharge facilities.

Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Head Office-CRDL, Udaipur

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.57

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.69

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

89.43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

89.43

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

89.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and water consumption of the head office in FY 2025 has increased by 1% from FY 2024. Our Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, requires us to maintain zero discharge status, meaning no trade effluent is discharged outside operational premises. To meet these requirements, we rigorously monitor our water balance parameters. Therefore, the discharge parameter does not apply to us, as all our sites are zero liquid discharge facilities. Threshold: Lower (Reduction within 2-5% compared to previous year) Much Lower (5% compared to previous year) About same (0- 2% compared to previous year) Higher (Increase within 2- 5%compared to previous year) Much Higher (5% compared to previous year)
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

340830000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

12279184.18

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

HZL targets becoming 5x water-positive and cutting freshwater use by 25% from the 2020 baseline. We are currently 3.32x water-positive with a 4.87% reduction in water withdrawal in FY 2025. Key steps include dry tailing plants at Zawar and Rajpura Dariba (recirculating 80% water), higher sewage-treated water use at Chanderiya, and a 4,000 KLD treatment plant at Rampura Agucha, building on India's first water and effluent treatment facility established at Zawar mines in the previous year.
[Fixed row]

(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Zinc

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

In the pyro-metallurgical process, ore concentrate is processed to produce lead, zinc, and silver metals. Because this processing happens simultaneously, it's challenging to separate water usage for each product. Thus, we report our water consumption as for zinc production, which includes water used for lead and silver production as well. Water intensity decreased by 2.59% compared to the previous year as mined metal production went up by 2% y-o-y. We classify changes between 2-5% as lower/higher, hence we selected lower. We have implemented various initiatives to reduce freshwater dependency, such as recycling from TSF, operating a dry tailing plant, and installing ETP, RO, and MEE processes, utilizing sewage treated water from Udaipur STP which constitutes around 34% of our total water withdrawal & a significant rise of 9% sewage treated municipal water withdrawal in FY2024 from FY2023. Our water management strategy includes targets to reduce water usage volumes, and we use this metric to monitor progress. The water use intensity metric tracks our performance, informing our decision-making processes and driving operational efficiency. Future plans include reducing water intensity, decreasing dependency on CPP (a process with high water withdrawal), establishing dry tailing plants in all three TSFs, implementing water and effluent treatment plants for water recycling, exploring treated sewage water as an alternative source, and implementing water-saving projects like leakage arrestors.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We do not manufacture products which are categorized as hazardous as per regulatory authority.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

We have defined water positive ratio by analysing Water Credit to Debit Ratio which indicates plants' dependency on the fresh water sources when compared to other water sources.Higher the index, lower is the dependence on fresh water sources and vice versa.

(9.14.4) Please explain

100% of the products have a low water impact and hence, can be classified as low water impact products. We are 3.32 times water positive, which means that we have reduced our dependence on freshwater sources. This we have done by sourcing municipal wastewater from Udaipur STP, by improving recycling rate, rainwater harvesting structures, and by establishing ZLD plants across our smelting operations. For example, at Dariba Smelter (products Zinc, Lead & Silver), we consume 86% of the water from Udaipur STP (Sewage treated water) and rest 14% is sourced through fresh water sources for drinking water purpose.In a business-as-usual scenario, the freshwater intensity at Dariba would have been 18.81 m3 /tonne of metal produced. With utilization of STP water at Dariba, the freshwater intensity at Dariba is 2.57 m3 /tonne of metal produced.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5932.06

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

21501

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

7407.9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

9

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Increase in low quality water consumption by 100% in smelters by 2030 from base year 2020. This target includes our direct operations.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

a. Augmenting water recycling across the operations b. Exploring alternatives to freshwater c. Rainwater harvesting via localised water shed management, such as Rainwater harvesting Rampura Agucha Mines with 87 lakhs m3 groundwater recharge potential d. Water risk assessment using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and data published by CGWB e. 31,300 KLD internal recycling system implemented by integration of ZLD, ETP, RO, MEE, and MVR technologies f. Commissioning of 1.8 Mtpa paste-fill plant at Rajpura Dariba Complex has significantly reduced the water consumption g. Commissioned a second dry tailing plant (DTP) at the Rajpura Dariba Complex, building on the success of India's first DTP at Zawar Mines, recovering over 80% of water from the tailings, resulting in lower water withdrawal

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Become 5x water positive company and achieve 25% reduction in freshwater consumption.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Zero Category 5 incidents, environmental incidents related to water

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have committed to water positivity by FY 2030. Adding to our contributions towards SDG 6, In FY 2020, we had adopted a target of zero category 5 water-related environment incidents by FY 2025, with FY 2020 as a baseline. We continue to monitor our performance, in alignment with this target. In FY 2023, we have witnessed zero categories 5 water-related environment incidents. We have achieved 100% of the target set

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We adopt Vedanta's Triangular Approach to achieve continuous improvement targets and remain under constant review to avoid recurrence of Category 1, 2, and 3 incidents. In the event such incidents occur, a Corrective and Preventive Action (CAPA) plan is prepared for the specific issue or location, which is then formalized into Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to prevent future occurrences. For Category 5 incidents, operations are halted or additional controls are applied until investigations are completed, risk controls are reassessed, and preventive actions are established. Senior management at operational sites conducts periodic reviews of incident data, at least annually, to identify trends, evaluate the effectiveness of existing controls, and determine the need for additional measures, often as part of the broader management review process.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have not had category 4 and 5 environment incidents in FY 2024-25

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Other water use efficiency, please specify :5X Water Positivity

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2.41

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3.32

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Expired

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

35

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organisation-wide and covers 100% of our operations.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have set a long-term objective of achieving 5x Water Positive status. In FY 2024-25, we were certified as 3.32 times water positive. To progress further, we are implementing measures to enhance water recycling in Rajasthan and exploring alternative sources and innovative methods to reduce freshwater use. The Water Credit to Debit Ratio, which compares reliance on freshwater versus other sources, determines this status where a higher ratio indicates reduced dependence on freshwater.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

19978.26

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

9989.13

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

19017.88

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

10

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Achieve a 50% reduction in freshwater consumption in operations from the 2020 baseline, thereby contributing to increased freshwater availability for communities within the shared watershed • Securing 100% low-quality water for smelting operations. This target is organisation-wide and covers 100% of our operations.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Water conservation is particularly important for us as we operate in a water-stressed region. We are 3.32 times water positive company and have reduced the freshwater consumption by 6% from base year 2020. Company has taken several initiatives to reduce its dependencies on fresh water and enhance the availability of water for the communities surrounding our sites. • Increasing efficiency in water usage and exploring less water-intensive technologies • Strengthening water recycling and installation of zero liquid discharge plants across all locations • Using alternative water sources to reduce dependency on freshwater using treated water from sewage treatment plant • Replenish water within local watersheds and rainwater harvesting • Establishment of dry tailings plants to re-use tailings water • Water risk assessment using WBCSD's India Water Tool and WRI Aqueduct

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have commissioned India's 1st dry tailing plant (DTP) at Zawar Mines which recirculates more than 80% of the process water present in tailings. In FY 2024, a DTP was also commissioned at Rajpura Dariba Mine • We have zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plants at all smelters which recycles processed water, which is then reused in operations • >8.7 MCM/annum total groundwater recharge potential created in Rampura Agucha Mines

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Provide 100% drinking water to our workforce

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Provide access to 100% safe drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace and to local communities. We have disclosed the base year, reported year and target values in percentage.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

• Recognizing the water and sanitation challenges faced by communities in our operating areas. • Taking initiatives to develop adequate water infrastructure, including water and sanitation delivery systems. For instance, rainwater harvesting structures.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Through the UN Sustainable Development Goals, world's leaders have publicly acknowledged the urgency of using and managing water sustainably. The business sector can play a significant role in supporting this approach including through ensuring access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for employees in the workplace. There is further opportunity for the business sector to support government initiatives through leveraging capital or expertise to improve community WASH and other water related outcomes.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Prohibition of single use plastic

(10.1.3) Please explain

Our goal is to eliminate the use of single-use plastic items within our premises, aligning with the latest Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022 set forth by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). This initiative targets zero usage of single-use plastics across our entire value chain. We have prohibited both single-use plastic items and the use of plastic bags with a thickness of less than 100 microns from FY 2021-22 onwards, and we continue to ensure strict compliance with the same. All our BPs are required to share an undertaking acknowledging their responsibility towards Hindustan Zinc's ESG commitments with 'no usage of single-use plastics' during packaging as a part of the tendering process. As an alternative, biodegradable packaging or the use of plastic complying with established rules is preferred across the supply chain. We strongly believe in creating long-term value leading to a green and sustainable future. It has banned single-use plastic from July 1, 2022. The Company has replaced all single-use plastic (SUP) with other suitable materials or compostable/biodegradable plastic. We strongly believe that behavioural changes will serve to lead our efforts towards elimination of SUPs. We have accordingly banned use of products like plastic cutlery, polystyrene, PVC banners less than 100 microns in all our units, offices and townships. We have issued advisories to keep away products like plastic water bottles, food packages, plastic bags, etc., and switch to reusable and durable alternatives. We are encouraging our supply chain to find alternatives to SUP and have introduced terms and conditions concerning SUP and the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022, along with the request for quotation (RFQ) for all vendors
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is Not Applicable to our sector. The products manufactured by HZL are integrated into various products produced by their customers, making it impractical to separate or reclaim them individually. Therefore, the question does not apply to products.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.1.1) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Row 1

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Marketing Offices

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Marketing office

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:
☑ No potential

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

Marketing offices have been excluded from the assessment as they present negligible biodiversity-related risks and are not directly involved in operational activities. [Add row]

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

As part of our commitment to ICMM's Mining Principles, specifically the two performance expectations under Principle 7: Conservation of Biodiversity, we commit to: a. Avoid operating, exploring, mining, or drilling in legally designated protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, World Heritage Sites and IUCN Category I to IV Protected Areas. b. Apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid; mitigate through reduction, regeneration, and restoration; and offset) when operating in areas near critical biodiversity. This framework is central to achieving our vision of No Net Loss (NNL) on biodiversity.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL strictly avoids operations, exploration, mining, or drilling in World Heritage Sites and in Protected Areas classified under IUCN Categories I to IV. This proactive approach helps preserve the most sensitive ecological zones in alignment with our IUCN commitments.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL's Biodiversity Policy aims to avoid, minimize, and offset negative impacts on biodiversity across its operations, while encouraging value chain partners to align with this commitment. The policy seeks to prevent deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas, including World Heritage Sites, IUCN Category I to VI Protected Areas, legally designated protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL's operations are not in/nearby Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL has a Biodiversity Policy which aims to avoid, minimize and offset the negative impacts on biodiversity at its operations and encourage value chain partners to align with the company's commitment and avoid deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas such as World Heritage Sites, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category (I-VI) Protected Areas, legally designated protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

HZL's Biodiversity Policy aims to avoid, minimize, and offset negative impacts on biodiversity across its operations, while encouraging value chain partners to align with this commitment. The policy seeks to prevent deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas, including World Heritage Sites, IUCN Category I to VI Protected Areas, legally designated protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas.
[Fixed row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

(11.5.1) Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.5.2) Comment

On a progressive basis, the company rehabilitates and restores areas to re-create biodiversity values and reclaims areas with a closure view. Such reclamation practices can help replace much or most of the biodiversity of the natural habitats that existed prior to the operational sites
[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

1200

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

679

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Rampura Agucha Mine

Row 2

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

1142

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

327

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

23.14

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Rajpura Dariba Mine and Dariba Smelting Complex

Row 3

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

200

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

64

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Sindesar Khurd Mines

Row 4

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 4

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

3620.0

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

312.38

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply
☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Zawar Mines

Row 5

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

481

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

29

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Kayad mines

Row 6

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

437

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

256

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Chanderiya Lead Smelter Zinc

Row 7

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

183

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

107

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Zinc Smelter Debari

Row 8

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

18

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

11.4

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Pantnagar Refinery
[Add row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

HZL has defined a path to understand the risks and biodiversity management to its sites. The stage wise process of biodiversity and ecosystem services looks as follows: The Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) is one complete document which not only covers the existing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) compliance (i.e. Physical Environment) but also guides the company's management on initiatives towards Biological Socio Economic Environment. Biodiversity Mitigation and Management Plans give priority to biodiversity protection/restoration and enhancement targets, including those related to supporting ecosystem components (e.g. air, water, soil/landscape) targets. Key aspects covered in the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) are: • Biodiversity opportunities with targets. • Identification of habitats, and categorization of impacts with mitigation measures, • Specific impact mitigation measures related to species or habitat enhancement, • Monitoring programmes to assess progress and management effectiveness; and • Details on how to implement, e.g. assign roles and responsibilities, Annual Action Plan, Budget, Schedules, initiate Monitoring, Adaptive Management and continuous improvement cycle The key criteria for identifying sites that require Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are: Location in ecologically sensitive zones: BAPs are mandatorily prepared for sites situated in ecologically sensitive areas such as protected areas, key biodiversity areas, internationally recognised sites, and Ramsar wetlands, in order to conserve these fragile ecosystems. High biodiversity value: Sites and surrounding areas with significant biodiversity, including the permanent or seasonal presence of important or endangered plant and animal species listed on the IUCN Red List, must develop BAPs focused on mitigating operational impacts. Legal compliance: HZL considers both local and international regulatory requirements for biodiversity management. Where applicable, BAPs are prepared to meet these legal obligations and include voluntary or mandatory compensation measures to enable continued operations.

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

9

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100.0

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

☑ Stand-alone document

☑ Part of general Environmental Management System

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

We have developed a dedicated and exclusive Biodiversity Policy, which is designed to safeguard species of significant biodiversity value and address risks in high-priority conservation areas surrounding our operational sites. To facilitate the process of biodiversity risk assessment, we employ the IBAT mapping tool, categorizing our operations as high, medium, or low risk based on their respective risk profiles. This categorization informs the formulation of BMPs for all our sites. In collaboration with TERI (The Energy and Research Institute), our CLZS team has harnessed mycorrhiza technology to restore the depleted Jarofix Yard. This innovative technology ensures the rejuvenation of exhausted soils, transforming wasteland into fertile and productive terrain. As part of our ongoing efforts in biodiversity management, we have embarked on several key projects, including a significant afforestation program, establishment of the Peacock Conservation Park, Miyawaki afforestation at DZS plant, development of a biodiversity park at the RDM facility, creation of an endangered plant nursery, establishment of a butterfly garden and medicinal park, comprehensive tree inventory efforts, and extensive plantation initiatives at Kalimagri and Ratnagiri. Our commitment to preserving biodiversity is further evident through the implementation of extensive green belts. We have established nurseries for various endemic and medicinal (Ayurvedic) plants, Rampura Agucha, and Kayad Mine. A meticulously designed conservation plan has been executed to protect the national bird, Pavocristatus (Indian Peafowl), at our Kayad mines. Additionally, we have created a butterfly park at our Pantnagar Metal Plant (PMP) and Head Office. As a testament to our dedication to biodiversity preservation, we are signatories of the Indian Biodiversity Business Initiative (IBBI) and participants in the IUCN Leaders for Nature program. We have three years engagement with IUCN for revisiting our BMP and to align our actions towards no net loss.
[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.9.2) Comment

As per IBAT tool assessment, no Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio Sphere Reserves, Wild Life Corridors etc. are situated in core/buffer zone (10 km area) of any of our operating sites. We are committed not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. [Fixed row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Our objective is to establish ourselves as a pioneering force in green technology within the industry, while concurrently diminishing our ecological impact. HZL operates our activities that influence biodiversity and ecosystems across the entire lifecycle, spanning from exploration to closure. Recognising our role as a mining entity, we acknowledge that our impact on biodiversity can potentially entail business risks. To address and alleviate the biodiversity-related risks, we have integrated company-specific biodiversity objectives into our overarching long-term business strategy. These objectives aim to achieve a minimum of No Net Loss of biodiversity

for biodiversity by 2030 from 2020 baseline and Net Positive Gain of biodiversity, particularly in cases involving critical habitats, while simultaneously establishing a digital roadmap for all our operations. Distinctive and tailored Biodiversity Management Plans have been devised for our nine operational sites, each located away from biodiversity hotspots, as confirmed by IBAT surveys conducted across our sites. Our commitment to prioritizing biodiversity is evident during the planning and developmental stages of new projects, where biodiversity risk screening and assessment, accompanied by risk-mitigation action plans, are integral since project inception. We also conduct ESIAs during the project permitting phase, ensuring alignment with regulatory bodies and stakeholders. Our diligent mapping of potential operational risks enables us to formulate comprehensive action plans aimed at safeguarding regional biodiversity. Moreover, even during project closure, we strive to restore the land as closely as possible to its natural state. In line with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), we have established a direct link between employee and executive compensation and biodiversity indicators and performance. This ensures the implementation and adherence to biodiversity practices across all operational sites.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

In pursuit of our climate ad biodiversity targets, we have ingrained biodiversity management deeply within our long-term business strategy. Over the course of this year, we introduced a distinct Biodiversity Policy, underscoring our unwavering commitment to preventing biodiversity-related risks across our entire business spectrum. To uphold this policy and achieve our overarching biodiversity objective of 'protecting and enhancing biodiversity throughout the life cycle,' we have undertaken the following proactive measures:- Conducted comprehensive biodiversity assessment studies at all our locations, resulting in the formulation of biodiversity management plans (BMPs) for each unit.- Established a nursery dedicated to endangered species of Rajasthan at both the RAM and Kayad sites.- Created a Peacock Conservation Park within the Kayad Mine premises.- Artificial bird nesting and feeding platform across all HZL units.- Developed a water pond to support bird populations at PMP.- Pioneered the creation of a butterfly garden at PMP.- Established a peacock and herbal bank within the township of HO, Udaipur.- Entered into a 3 Years engagement with IUCN for reassessment of Biodiversity risk- Restoration of Jarofix yard at Chanderiya Lead Zinc smelter- Restored of Waste dump at Rampura Agucha Mines - Development wildlife conservation plans for the protection of schedule-1 species and their habitatsEach of these initiatives undergoes annually twice review by our Board Level ESG and Sustainability Committee, ensuring their alignment with our strategic goals.In addition to our internal efforts, we have forged partnerships with NGOs, international institutions, and governmental bodies to advance our biodiversity agenda and access expert insights. Our commitment to addressing evolving nature-related risks is underscored by our membership in the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Furthermore, as part of our endeavour to seamlessly integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation into our operations and bolster our biodiversity conservation and management performance, we have engaged in a three-year partnership with IUCN.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Biodiversity management holds a significant place within our annual financial planning process. Our financial plans are carefully designed to incorporate the imperative of safeguarding and enriching biodiversity across the entire project lifecycle and its surroundings. This strategic commitment is deeply embedded within our overarching business plan, as we consistently assess our operations to identify and mitigate potential risks or threats to the local ecology.Our proactive approach extends to collaborative partnerships with stakeholders, enabling us to solicit valuable insights on enhancing biodiversity. Our financial planning is comprehensive and includes projected estimates to effectively execute our long-term strategy of safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity, along with the associated cost considerations. [Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.11.1) Provide details of your targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Row 1

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Achieve No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity at all mine sites by closure through applying mitigation hierarchy and ensure that we will operate on the principles of Net Positive Impact (NPI) for critical habitat to support halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 from a 2020 baseline.

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2020

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Plan and strive to achieve no net loss of biodiversity at all mine sites by closure through application of mitigation hierarchy.
[Add row]

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☑ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

Project 1: Minimization: Physical control At Rampura Agucha, we undertook a comprehensive Biodiversity assessment, culminating in the formulation of a robust Biodiversity Action plan. Our commitment to safeguarding local ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and upholding the integrity of ecosystem functions led us to establish forests that serve as carbon sinks and act as sanctuaries for endangered species. Within our efforts, HZL has established an in-house nursery spanning an area of 1200 square meters at Rampura Agucha. This nursery encompasses a diverse array of plant species, including both exotic and medicinal (ayurvedic) varieties such as Commiphora Wightii, Butea monosperma, Terminalia arjuna, Colophospermum mopane, Drumstick, Hardwickia, Acacia, Simmondsia chinensis, Spirogyra, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Tecomella undulata, and Jatropha curcas. The significance of this nursery extends beyond its physical presence. Annually, it yields an impressive supply of approximately 10,000 saplings. This initiative serves as a commendable model, contributing to the resurgence of endangered and threatened floral species indigenous to Rajasthan. In line with our commitment to environmental stewardship, we extend the benefits of these saplings to neighbouring communities. By dispersing these saplings, we effectively expand the range and prevalence of endangered species, fortifying our collective efforts towards biodiversity conservation.

Row 2

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☑ Project design

(11.12.1.3) Description

Project 2 Avoidance Project design Under the Biodiversity Park project, around 10 ha of land in Rajpura Dariba Complex has been developed where around 50,000 plants of 42 different species were planted to attract local and migratory birds which come to a nearby irrigation pond.

Row 3

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

☑ Other avoidance measure, please specify :Using Municipal STP treated water to reduce dependency of the fresh water and conserving the aquatic biodiversity

(11.12.1.3) Description

Project 3 Avoidance Other avoidance measure, please specify Other avoidance measure, please specify Using Municipal STP treated water to reduce dependency of the fresh water and conserving the aquatic biodiversity Udaipur is situated amidst the confluence of multiple rivers, and among them, the Ahar River holds historical significance. However, over time, the impacts of urbanization have taken a toll on this waterbody. The Ahar River has borne the brunt of urban growth, absorbing the entire domestic and industrial waste of Udaipur, amounting to approximately 100 to 150 million liters per day. Shockingly, nearly 10 percent of this waste consists of untreated industrial effluents. The accumulation of high levels of BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), and alkalinity in the Ahar River has severely disrupted the local ecology. The adverse effects include deforestation in the surrounding areas, degradation of the catchment area, excessive exploitation of groundwater, and the onset of eutrophication. These challenges have led to the depletion of oxygen concentration in the lake water, creating anaerobic conditions that result in foul odors and a decline in aquatic life. To address this critical issue, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) collaborated with the Udaipur Municipal Corporation to establish a state-of-the-art Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with a capacity of 60 million Liters per Day (MLD). The primary objective

of this initiative is to treat the sewage generated by Udaipur city, which was previously being discharged directly into the Ahar River. The treated water from the STP is judiciously utilized for various purposes, including HZL's mining and smelting operations. Remarkably, this innovative approach has led to a significant reduction in the environmental impact. For instance, approximately 80% of the water demand at the Sindesar Khurd mines is now met through the utilization of treated water from the Udaipur STP. The sewage treatment process involves a series of biological processes that yield both treated water and valuable manure. These byproducts undergo additional processing, including sludge thickening and dewatering, before the treated water is directed to our operations. By effectively redirecting the effluents from the river to our operational processes through dedicated pipelines, we have succeeded in preserving the aqua

Row 4

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☑ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

We have embraced a proven technology known as "Phytoremediation," pioneered by NEERI, to mitigate the chemical challenges posed by tailings (the residue from the milling process in the flotation plant). This technology aims to transform the composition of tailings into a stable blend conducive to the growth of vegetation. Given the innate chemical hostility of tailings, fostering vegetation on them necessitates extensive laboratory and field research and experimentation. At Zawar mines, an array of around 25 plant species, including various grasses, underwent testing in the laboratory using 40 different nutrient combinations and various watering regimes. Subsequent field trials aided in identifying the plant and grass species that could facilitate the reclamation of tailings, along with the specific soil composition required to support this endeavor. Through these dedicated and conscientious efforts, several hectares of barren land that was once covered with discarded tailings have been cultivated into thriving green areas, now densely populated with vegetation.

Row 5

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☑ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

At Kayad mines, a comprehensive Biodiversity assessment was carried out, leading to the initiation of three pivotal projects aimed at bolstering the area's Biodiversity: 1. Peacock Conservation Park: The Indian Peafowl, a native species in the vicinity of our Kayad Mine and classified under the scheduled-I category of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, became the focus of our Peacock Conservation Park initiative. Collaborating closely with the State Forest Department of Rajasthan, we embarked on an ongoing endeavor to cultivate and safeguard an environment free from human interference. Through strategic landscaping with native species conducive to peacock habitation, provision of water sources, and designated feeding areas, the project not only enhances peacock habitats but also nurtures a diverse ecosystem encompassing insects and reptiles - essential elements of the peacocks' diet. Additionally, multilingual signage is strategically placed around the mining site, enlightening the local community about peacock habitats and the importance of their preservation. In support of this conservation initiative, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) established an in-house nursery harboring plant species vital to peacock preservation, such as Ziziphus mauritiana, Aegle marmalos, Syzygium cumini, and Tamarindus indica. 2. Topsoil Conservation: The fertile topsoil is significantly impacted by mining activities. In an effort to safeguard and preserve this vital resource, around 9000 cubic meters of excavated topsoil were thoughtfully repurposed for afforestation and the creation of lawns within the mining area. 3. Sapling Plantation: An ambitious sapling plantation initiative was undertaken, with over 4,000 saplings being planted within the mine lease area and an impressive 58,000+ saplings being introduced beyond the boundaries - encompassing government properties and private lands. The selection of fruit and shade-bearing trees was methodically based on soil characteristics and the preferences of individual landowners. These landowners committed to actively nurturing the saplings, pledging to provide timely watering, vigilant observation, and care to ensure the thriving growth of these plants on their own lands.

Row 6

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☑ Abatement controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

In collaboration with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), we have employed Mycorrhiza technology to partially restore phase 2 of the Jarofix Yard at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter (CLZS). This project seeks to transform 6.25 hectares of wasteland into fertile land by boosting greenery, promoting biodiversity, mitigating fugitive dust emissions, and rejuvenating the site. Additionally, it enhances the resilience of plants to environmental pressures by optimizing water resource utilization
[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.13.2) Comment

There are no Ecological sensitive areas like Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio Sphere Reserves, Wild Life corridors etc. located in the proximity of core/ buffer zone (10 km area) for any of the operating sites.
[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

(11.14.1) Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.14.2) Comment

No offsets have been applied as there are no Ecological sensitive areas like Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife corridors etc. located in the proximity of core/ buffer zone (10 km area) for any of the operating sites.
[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

In addition to adhering to regulatory mandates, HZL actively engages in various floral and faunal conservation endeavours on an annual basis. These initiatives encompass activities like planting trees both within and beyond mining zones, establishing nursery facilities to ensure the availability of high-quality planting materials and safeguarding peacock populations. We consistently monitor the execution of our biodiversity management policies, standards, and plans to ensure our preparedness in tackling emerging environmental complexities and adapting to evolving regulatory conditions.
[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Extensive Plantation in and around our operating sites

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:
☑ Forest conservation

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☑ In the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Legal and Voluntary both

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☑ Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

1966

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

HZL's resources and manufacturing facilities are in Rajasthan, the company strongly emphasizes Biodiversity Management alongside its Sustainable Governance initiatives. Extensive tree plantation efforts are carried out annually across all operational sites, complemented by various biodiversity conservation projects that enhance the regional biodiversity index, benefiting both flora, fauna, and local communities. The architectural design of industrial complexes and residential areas i

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

HZL has adopted the Miyawaki afforestation method, creating fast-growing, dense native forests that enhance carbon sequestration. So far, 2.4Ha have been restored at Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya with 32,500 saplings from 65+ species, alongside a new Miyawaki forest at Kayad mine. In collaboration with IUCN, HZL has developed Biodiversity Management Plans for all sites, integrating ecosystem restoration into mine closure and business strategy.
[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Mine closure plans are prepared for all sites in compliance with regulations.*

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100.0

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100.0

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:
☑ Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply
☑ Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

Ensuring safe and sustainable mine reclamation and closure is a crucial part of responsible mining. Our main goal is to restore the land to ensure environmental safety for communities and future land use. We prioritize safety, environmental preservation, and community well-being throughout the entire reclamation and closure process to leave a positive legacy from mining. Hindustan Zinc recognizes the environmental and social impacts of mine closure. We closely monitor and take action from the pre-operational phase to mine closure, developing progressive closure plans alongside mining plans to mitigate environmental impact and comply with regulations. Our approach aligns with international standards like ICMM principles, IFC performance standards, and IFC EHS guidelines. We use site closure technical standards, conducting comprehensive impact and risk assessments for both environmental and social factors. Backfilling underground voids is integral to our mining operations, ensuring continuity, efficiency, and stability while minimizing the need for costly tailings storage and reducing environmental impact. These efforts collectively create a safe, sustainable, and visually pleasing post-operational mine site. During the mine closure process, we rigorously adhere to all regulatory mandates and strictly follow Vedanta Technical Standard on Site Closure. Our primary focus is on the following objectives:1. Enhancing Environmental Parameters to improve environmental conditions, ensuring that the land's ecological health is restored to its fullest extent.2. Preventing Contamination of Surrounding Natural Resources safeguarding the health and integrity of the surrounding environment and ecosystems.3. Preserving the Aesthetic Nature of the Land to maintain the visual appeal of the land, ensuring that it remains harmonious with its surroundings.4. Safeguarding Biodiversity to protect and nurture the local biodiversity, implementing measures that promote the well-being and diversity of the flora and fauna in the area.Throughout this closure process, our unwavering dedication to these principles guarantees that we not only meet regulatory requirements but also contribute to a sustainable and ecologically responsible legacy for the land and its surroundings.
[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

(11.17.1) Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.17.2) Comment

On a progressive basis, the company rehabilitates and restores areas to re-create biodiversity values and reclaims areas with a view to closure. Such reclamation practices can help replace much or most of the biodiversity of the natural habitats that existed prior to the operational sites.
[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

348

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Rampura Agucha Mine: A green belt has been developed on a matured waste dump, with GeoTextile applied for bench stabilization. The post-mining land use strategy, as detailed in the Mining Plan, includes the following: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Utilization of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with suitable drainage and re-vegetation. g. Assessment and remediation of soil contamination, including replacement with clean soil where required. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring.

Row 2

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

190

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Rehabilitated area includes Rajpura Dariba (Project 2) and Dariba Smelting Complex: Rajpura Dariba Mine (Project 7): The post-mining land use strategy, as outlined in the comprehensive Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Reuse of mining waste for void filling. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with appropriate drainage and re-vegetation. g. Assessment and remediation of soil contamination, including replacement with fresh, uncontaminated soil if required. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring. Dariba Smelting Compelx: Complementing this large-scale greenbelt effort, Hindustan Zinc has also adopted the Miyawaki afforestation method across its operations. Known for its ability to accelerate ecosystem restoration, this method enables plant growth that is 10 times faster and results in plantations that are 30 times denser than conventional methods. It involves planting dozens of native species in proximity, creating a self-sustaining forest within just three years. These forests significantly boost carbon sequestration and support local biodiversity. Through the implementation of the Miyawaki method, Hindustan Zinc has already transformed 2.4 hectares across its Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya units, planting 32,500 saplings from over 65 native species. The most recent addition includes a 1000 square meters Miyawaki forest at the Kayad mine in Rajasthan, further strengthening the company's ecological restoration efforts.

Row 3

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

62

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

SKM: A total of 7 hectares has been rehabilitated through green belt development. The post-mining land use plan, as detailed in the Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Utilization of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with proper drainage

and re-vegetation. g. Identification and remediation of any soil contamination, including replacement with clean soil where necessary. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring.

Row 4

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

171

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Zawar Mine: In collaboration with the Forest Department, 100 hectares of degraded forest have been rehabilitated at Zawar Mines. Additionally, a 45-hectare waste dump site has been successfully transformed into a football stadium and a rock garden, while reclamation was carried out on an old tailing dam spread across 35 hectares. The post-mining land use strategy, as detailed in the Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Reuse of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with appropriate drainage and re-vegetation. g. Assessment and remediation of any soil contamination, including replacement with uncontaminated soil where necessary. h. Maintenance of established plantations. i. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. j. Continuous surveillance and monitoring following reclamation.

Row 5

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

19.69

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Kayad Mine: As of FY 2025, the mine has produced 9.9 million tonnes of ore, with an estimated 8.1 million tonnes remaining in Reserves and Resources. During the reporting period, Miyawaki Afforestation was initiated to enhance ecological restoration. The post-mining land use strategy, as outlined in the Mining Plan, includes the following measures: a. Backfilling of all excavated stope voids. b. Utilization of mining waste to fill created voids. c. Removal of all surface and underground equipment. d. Sealing and fencing of mine entrances. e. Dismantling of mining-related infrastructure. f. Restoration of the natural ground profile with appropriate drainage and re-vegetation. g. Identification and remediation of soil contamination, including replacement with uncontaminated soil where required. h. Maintenance of established plantations. j. Statutory approvals for Progressive and Final Closure Plans. k. Post-reclamation surveillance and monitoring.

Row 6

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

181

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Chanderiya Complementing this large-scale greenbelt effort, Hindustan Zinc has also adopted the Miyawaki afforestation method across its operations. Known for its ability to accelerate ecosystem restoration, this method enables plant growth that is 10 times faster and results in plantations that are 30 times denser than conventional methods. It involves planting dozens of native species in proximity, creating a self-sustaining forest within just three years. These forests significantly boost carbon sequestration and support local biodiversity. Through the implementation of the Miyawaki method, Hindustan Zinc has already transformed 2.4 hectares

across its Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya units, planting 32,500 saplings from over 65 native species. The most recent addition includes a 1000 square meters Miyawaki forest at the Kayad mine in Rajasthan, further strengthening the company's ecological restoration efforts.

Row 8

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

76

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Debari Mine: R&D's adoption of the hydroseeding technique for mine site reclamation marks a significant step toward sustainable land restoration. Complementing these large-scale greenbelt efforts, Hindustan Zinc has also implemented the Miyawaki afforestation method across its operations. This approach accelerates ecosystem recovery by enabling plant growth up to 10 times faster and creating plantations 30 times denser than traditional methods. By planting dozens of native species in close proximity, the method fosters self-sustaining forests within just three years, enhancing carbon sequestration and biodiversity. At Debari, Dariba, and Chanderiya units, 2.4 hectares have already been restored under the Miyawaki method, with 32,500 saplings from more than 65 native species planted. The most recent addition is a 1,000 square meter Miyawaki forest at the Kayad mine in Rajasthan, further strengthening the company's ecological restoration initiatives.

Row 9

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

7

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Pantnagar
[Add row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

HZL actively collaborates with local communities and organizations such as the BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. Our flagship program, 'Samadhan,' is dedicated to promoting on-farm sustainable livelihoods through integrated farming systems and livestock development in 184 villages. With Samadhan, 5 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with 5000+ shareholders and 2 microenterprises (Dairy unit & mineral mixture unit) are established. FPOs are maintained by the farmers, empowering livelihoods at individual and community levels. Through partnerships with NGOs, we conduct research and execute programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, minimizing water usage, raising awareness about water harvesting technologies like drip irrigation, and enhancing biodiversity, among other goals.
[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

BAIF Development Research Foundation

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

☑ Company-wide

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Improvement in Agricultural yield

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

HZL actively collaborates with local communities and organizations such as the BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. Our flagship program, 'Samadhan,' is dedicated to promoting onfarm sustainable livelihoods through integrated farming systems and livestock development in 184 villages. With Samadhan, 5 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with 5000+ shareholders and 2 microenterprises (Dairy unit & mineral mixture unit) are established. FPOs are maintained by the farmers, empowering livelihoods at individual and community levels. Through partnerships with NGOs, we conduct research and execute programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, minimizing water usage, raising awareness about water harvesting technologies like drip irrigation, and enhancing biodiversity, among other goals.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

☑ No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Department of Forest, Udaipur

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

HZL has recently signed an MoU (memorandum of understanding) with Department of Forest, Udaipur to rejuvenate Baghdarrah crocodile conservation reserve. With an investment of INR 5 crores, this initiative marks a significant step in public-private partnership for ecological restoration and aims to transform the nearly 400-hectare reserve into a thriving habitat for marsh crocodiles.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 2

☑ Project 3

☑ Project 4

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Schedule-1 Conservation plan at Sindesar Khurd Mine in discussion with local administration and nearby community. We endeavour to minimise the impact of upscale mining activities, maintaining pollutant levels within permissible limits in the surrounding environment and conserving wildlife populations in their habitats. In sync with this vision, our Sindesar Khurd Mine conducted a study and made conservation plans for 6 schedules -1 species (3 reptiles, 2 avifauna, 1 mammal species). These avifaunal, reptilian and mammalian species and their corresponding habitats require stringent protection and management, for which we drew up a comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan. The species-specific plans primarily focus on habitat conservation and generating awareness on biodiversity, its importance, activities that threaten them and conservation actions among the industrial staff and the buffer area population. With an aim to create a clean, healthy and well-protected environment where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used we have rolled out Zinc Eco Buddies initiative to empower people to contribute towards creating a better green world. Through this initiative People can take a green pledge through a virtual drive and HZL will plant an actual tree on their behalf. HZL will ensure to plant native species and drought tolerant tress to drive ahead their nature conservation journey. Participants will also be acknowledged and appreciated for their efforts.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Emissions to water in the reporting year

☑ Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Revenue associated with products containing hazardous substances

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☑ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

A third-party assurance provider conducted the engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

SRB Limited Assurance Report_Climate Action Report FY 25_HZL.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	GHG Intensity- Scope 1 and 2 emissions	*SRB Limited Assurance Report_CDP Climate Change FY 25_HZL.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute