PRINCIPLE 6

BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND MAKE EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
From renewable sources (GJ)		
Total electricity consumption (A)	14,95,989	3,94,710
Total fuel consumption (Biomass) (B)	2,14,179	7,32,942
Energy consumption through other sources (WHRB) (C)	8,20,392	7,66,017
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	25,30,560	18,93,669
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	19,10,385	28,55,102
Total fuel consumption (E)	4,60,60,960	4,44,89,600
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	-	-
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	4,79,71,345	4,73,44,702
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	5,05,01,905	4,92,38,370
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations)	0.000148	0.000170
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) *	0.00306	0.003808
Energy intensity in terms of physical output		
Energy intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity (Total energy consumption/tonne of metal)	47.99	47.63

*PPP adjusted revenue in US$

PPP Factor = 20.66; World Economic Outlook (April 2024) implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org).

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

The indicators/information disclosed in the BRSR report have been externally assured. BRSR Core indicators obtained Reasonable Assurance and other indicators/information of this report obtained Limited Assurance by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

2. Does the entity have any sites/facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Hindustan Zinc Limited, being in mining sector and producing Zinc has been identified as a high energy intensity industry. The targets under CCTS Scheme are yet to be assigned to Hindustan Zinc, and baseline study by BEE assigned auditors is currently underway.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	1,51,93,065	1,42,70,892#
(ii) Groundwater	38,21,972	45,45,953
(iii) Third-party water (Municipal water supply)	2,841	2,603#
(iv) Seawater/desalinated water	-	-
(v) Others (Municipal Sewage Treated Water)	87,38,856	93,43,641#
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	2,77,56,734	2,81,63,089
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	2,59,78,248	2,61,62,252
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations)	0.0000762	0.0000904
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) *	0.00157	0.002025
Water intensity in terms of physical output		
Water intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity (Water consumed/tonne of metal)	24.69	25.31

*PPP adjusted revenue in US$

PPP Factor = 20.66; World Economic Outlook (April 2024) implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org).

Note: The difference between withdrawal and consumption is due to water distributed to communities as a part of CSR activities and evaporation losses.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

The indicators/information disclosed in the BRSR report have been externally assured. BRSR Core indicators obtained Reasonable Assurance and other indicators/information of this report obtained Limited Assurance by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

#This number has been reinstated, basis change in calculation methodology

4. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water		
- No treatment		
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment		
(ii) To Groundwater		
- No treatment		
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment		
(iii) To Seawater		
- No treatment	Nil, as all plants are maintaining zero liquid discharge (ZLD).	
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment		
(iv) Sent to third parties		
- No treatment		
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment		
(v) Others		
- No treatment		
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment		
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)		

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

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5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Yes, all our units are maintaining zero liquid discharge. Effluent generated at our smelters is treated in effluent treatment plant (ETP), followed by two stages RO plant. The treated effluents conform to the prescribed standards and recycle in the process. Further, to strengthen zero liquid discharge (ZLD), improved water recovery is achieved using upgraded technology by installation of multiple effect evaporator (MEE)/mechanical vapour recompression (MVR).

6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
NOx	MT	6,606	7,033
SOx	MT	26,753	25,199
Particulate matter (PM)	MT	1,247	1,261
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	-	-	-
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	-	-	-
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)- Hg	MT	BDL*	BDL*
Others - please specify	-	-	-

*Below detectable level

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

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7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3, if available)	Metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	44,67,830	42,51,360
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3, if available)	Metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	3,85,798	5,62,715
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/Revenue from operations	0.00001424	0.00001664
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP*	0.000294	0.000373
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output			
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) **-** the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/tonnes of metal produced	4.61	4.66

*PPP adjusted revenue in US$

PPP Factor = 20.66; World Economic Outlook (April 2024) implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org).

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

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8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If Yes, then provide details.

Yes, the Company has undertaken various projects related to reducing Green House Gas emission, as mentioned below:

Some projects namely –

- Received 307 million units power from 530 MW RE-RTC, resulting in reduction of 0.3 mn tCO_2e
- Cellhouse rating improvement from 6.52 to 7.16 at Zinc Smelter Debari (ZSD)
- Upgradation of zinc final tailing pump in stream 4 at Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM)
- Reduction of specific oil consumption from 37.0L/MT to 36.2L/MT on bullion consumption
- Replacement of cooling tower pumps 4311 A & B with lower capacity energy-efficient pumps
- Elimination of dual pump operation of zinc 4th cleaner pump at RAM
- Optimisation of grinding area power by consistent mill operation at rated throughput at Rajpura Dariba Mine

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste **(A)**	9	8
E-waste **(B)**	44	35
Bio-medical waste **(C)**	4	4
Construction and demolition waste **(D)**	0	80
Battery waste **(E)**	103	111
Radioactive waste **(F)**		
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. **(G)**	1,07,801	1,03,165
Other Non-hazardous waste generated **(H)**. Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition, i.e., by materials relevant to the sector)	1,96,48,857	2,01,39,407
Total (A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	1,97,56,818	2,02,42,809
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (Total waste generated/Revenue from operations)	0.0000580	0.00006997
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) * (Total waste generated/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.00120	0.00157
Waste intensity in terms of physical output		
Waste intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	18.78	19.58
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	1,91,532	175763#
(ii) Re-used	57,75,739	60,60,663
(iii) Other recovery operations	83,630	87,712
Total	60,50,901	63,24,137
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	392	19
(ii) Landfilling	1,40,13,010	1,39,18,629
(iii) Other disposal operations	71	24
Total	1,40,13,473	1,39,18,672

*PPP adjusted revenue in US$

PPP Factor = 20.66; World Economic Outlook (April 2024) implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org).

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

The reinstatement of the number follows the bifurcation of waste recovered

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10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

Waste management practices description -

We have in place a Resource Use and Waste Management Technical Standard and the supporting guidance notes which augment us to mitigate the environmental impacts of our products and process. The Company believes in Zero Waste and has aligned waste management practices to '4-R Policy" of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Reclaim in our operations.

Strategy adopted to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in products and processes

Company is taking various initiatives and has adopted state-of-the-art technologies to reduce the waste generation, reuse of waste, recovery of metal from waste and disposal of remaining waste in environmentally sound manner.

Processes and the practices adopted to manage Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals

- The commissioning of Fumer plant has resulted in significant elimination of Jarosite generation from one of the Hydrometallurgical Zinc Smelter and the generated slag will be 100% utilised in cement industries
- For effective metal recovery, a second ancillary plant was commissioned for treatment of process residues at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter

- A project to recover sodium sulphate crystal from RO reject was commissioned at Dariba Zinc Smelter
- Gainful utilisation of Jarosite, Jarofix, slag and fly ash in cement manufacturing, road construction, and railway embankment as well as tailings in back-filling voids in mines through paste fill/hydrofill

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals/clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

Not applicable, since none of the entity's operations/offices are located in/around Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) which have been identified and notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) since 1989. However, Hindustan Zinc's Zawar Mines has obtained Forest Clearance (FC) in 2015.

S. No.	Location of operations/ offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval/clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
1.	Zawar Mines	Mining	Yes

12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web-link
No environmental impact assessments of projects were undertaken by the company during the current financial year. Hence, this requirement is not applicable.					

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/regulations/guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment Protection Act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

Yes, the Company is compliant with all the applicable environmental laws/regulations/guidelines in India.

S. No.	Specify the law/regulation/ guidelines which were not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines/penalties/action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or courts	Corrective taken, if action any
Not applicable, since there is no non-compliance with the applicable environmental laws/regulations/guidelines in India				

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres):

For each facility/plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

I. Name of the area - Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter, Dariba Smelting Complex, Rajpura Dariba Mine, Sindesar Khurd Mine, Rampura Agucha Mine, Kayad Mine, Zawar Mines, Zinc Smelter Debari.

II. Nature of operations - Smelting & Mining

III. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	1,51,83,051	1,42,58,545#
(ii) Groundwater	37,81,726	45,14,375
(iii) Third party water (Municipal water)	2,841	2,603
(iv) Seawater/desalinated water	-	-
(v) Others (Municipal sewage treated water)	87,38,856	93,43,641
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres)	2,77,06,474	2,81,19,164
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	2,59,28,370	2,61,16,135
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed/turnover)	0.0000761	0.0000903
Water intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	24.64	25.26
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) Into Surface water	0	0
- No treatment	NA	NA
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	NA	NA
(ii) Into Groundwater	0	0
- No treatment	NA	NA
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	NA	NA
(iii) Into Seawater	0	0
- No treatment	NA	NA
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	NA	NA
(iv) Sent to third-parties	0	0
- No treatment	NA	NA
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	NA	NA
(v) Others	0	0
- No treatment	NA	NA
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	NA	NA
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	0	0

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

The indicators/information disclosed in the BRSR report have been externally assured. BRSR Core indicators obtained Reasonable Assurance and other indicators/information of this report obtained Limited Assurance by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3, if available)	Metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	15,39,762	15,99,955
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	Total Scope 3 GHG emissions/ Revenue from operations	0.00000452	0.00000553
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	Total Scope 3 GHG emissions/ Tonnes of metal produced	1.46	1.55

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

The indicators/information disclosed in the BRSR report have been externally assured. BRSR Core indicators obtained Reasonable Assurance and other indicators/information of this report obtained Limited Assurance by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.

3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of the significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along with prevention and remediation activities.

Not applicable as the Company does not have any operations in ecologically sensitive areas.

4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions/effluent discharge/waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

Sr. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1	**Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Udaipur & Bhilwara**	Company commissioned a 20 MLD STP in Udaipur in 2014 under a public-private partnership, which is the first of its kind in Rajasthan. Further, Hindustan Zinc Limited and Udaipur Smart City Limited signed an agreement in June 2017 to extend the sewage treatment capacity by another 40 MLD. 25 MLD has been commissioned in January 2019. Another 15 MLD was commissioned in FY2021, taking the total to 60 MLD.	The replacement of fresh water for operations by STP treated water has led to increased availability of fresh water for the community. 32% of total water withdrawal was satisfied with treated sewage.
2	**Dry Tailing Plant**	India's first dry tailing plant was set up at the Zawar Mines in Rajasthan and in 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.	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.
3	**4 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) at Zawar**	Treatment of poor-quality excess water at Zawar Mines by installation of 4000 cum/day effluent treatment plant with zero liquid discharge and recycling in the process.	1. Reduction of freshwater intake from Tidi Dam on daily basis of c. 3800 cum/day.
4	**Rainwater Harvesting Structure**	Company executed groundwater recharge intervention project across Hurda, Shahpura, Kotri, and Jahazpur blocks of Bhilwara district. We were able to complete the desilting of ponds, repairing, strengthening and increasing the height of damaged embankments, and construction of 358 recharge shafts for effective groundwater recharge in 83 ponds	Created a total groundwater recharge potential of over 8.7 million cubic meter/annum
5	**Agreement for 180 Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) vehicles**	In a significant move towards green transportation, the Company 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.	This initiative is to help reduce Company's Scope 3 emissions and help achieve SBTi Scope 3 targets.
6	**Paste Fill**	Instead of conventional hydraulic filling, Company chose to use the paste fill technology. This technology ensured fast filling and practically no bleeding water in the stopes. The other benefits of paste fill technology have been water conservation, better stope stability, surface integrity in mines, and more recycling of tailings.	• Metal recovery from secondary stopes • Reduced cement consumption with increased usage of fly ash • Reduced water consumption as paste solids content is high (77-79% solids) • Utilisation of nearly 39% of tailings in paste fill plant, helping in improving the stability of tailing dam
7	**Ancillary Plant**	It treats residues produced during smelting process, leading to in-house production of a few key consumables and byproducts, in collaboration with the Company's central R&D team. Few projects were successfully executed, including production of copper sulphate and zinc sulphate from purification cake as well as production of potassium antimony tartrate from antimony dust.	• It treats different kinds of residues, namely copper dross, purification waste cake, antimony dust/slag, and raw zinc oxide • This has also enabled in improvement of metal recoveries of lead, copper and silver
8	**Jarofix Yard Restoration**	Company follows the principle of reducing the waste, quantitatively as well as qualitatively, and performing recovery and recycling. The last priority is disposal in landfills. Company used Mycorrhiza technology for rejuvenation and reclamation of wasteland into productive land by increasing the green cover, enhancing biodiversity, controlling fugitive dust emission, and restoring site. It also makes plants less vulnerable to environmental stresses through optimum use of water resources	Development of green belt in an area of 6.25 hectares (10,000 plants). Provides overall stability to waste dump and dump failure due to heavy rains, ensuring safe and stable dump. Further, Phase 2 of area restoration of 16 hectares is under progress.
9	**Solar Plant**	Company has installed 40.70 MW of solar power project by utilising its waste lands without disturbing any productive land	40.70 MW of renewable power capacity
10	**Resource Efficiency**	Company has been able to bring improvement in its metal recovery from beneficiation plant through digitalisation. Three Advanced Process Control Systems were implemented for grinding & flotation operation (lead and zinc) in mills at Rampura Agucha and Sindesar Khurd Mines. Other initiatives include installation of silver channel and dual-dart valve and usage of di-thiophosphate at Rampura Agucha Mine	• 10% increase in silver recovery in Rampura Agucha Mill
11	**Fumer Plant**	In the existing zinc hydro metallurgical process, Jarosite is generated which is treated with lime & cement and disposed in Jarofix Yard. In the Fumer plant, a clean slag will be produced and utilised in cement manufacturing and goethite cake produced will be treated with lime & cement and disposed in captive secured landfill.	• Production of usable clean slag and elimination of Jarosite waste of 38,682 MT in FY2025 • Elimination of recurring land for storage of Jarofix • Power generation from waste heat recovery • Increased recovery of zinc, lead, silver, copper, and sulphur • Saving of cement and lime
12	**Jarofix/Jarosite Utilisation in Cement and Road Construction**	Jarosite is waste produced in the hydrometallurgy process of zinc extraction, necessitating additional investment for its stabilisation and disposal. The study showed positive results and encouraged us to conduct field trials. Company has been granted permission by Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board for gainful utilisation of Jarofix waste for road construction/highway construction (embankment). Company also partnered with a few government agencies like NCCBM, NEERI and CRRI for the utilisation of jarosite in cement and road construction.	• Jarosite used in cement construction – 1,62,371 MT • Jarofix used in road construction - 2,82,644 MT
13	**Closure of Secured Landfill (SLF) at Vizag**	Company's Vizag closure and capping was first project in the entire country in which a slurry pond was stabilised, closed and capped as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Guidelines due to introduction of superior geotechnical concepts and material science knowledge.	• Nearly 56,000 sqm (6 hectares) of plan area at site has been stabilised and capped as per CPCB guidelines • Aligned to our site closure management standard

Sr. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
14	**530 MW Renewable Power**	Hindustan Zinc has extended the power delivery agreement for up to 530 MW renewable energy and it will contribute towards transitioning to green energy and reduce carbon emissions.	It will contribute towards transitioning to green energy and reduce 3.5 mn tCO_2e carbon emissions annually by 2028.
15	**EV trucks for Inter unit Transport**	Hindustan Zinc has taken a significant leap towards sustainable logistics by signing a contract with Inland EV Green Services Pvt Ltd, marking the deployment of 10 electric vehicle (EV) trucks, each boasting a capacity of 55 metric tonnes and dedicated to the inter-operations transport of concentrates. We have further introduced 3 EV charging stations overall.	These eco-friendly trucks reaffirm Hindustan Zinc's commitment to green and sustainable practices. The partnership signifies an important shift in the logistics landscape, aligning with global efforts to reduce carbon emissions and promote cleaner modes of transportation.

5. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/web link.

- All our operating sites are having onsite emergency preparedness plan (including disaster control management plan) along with responsibilities in place covering all the risk associated with the operational activities to mitigate and handle the emergency and ensure business continuity. Emergency scenarios, mock drills, rescue team, and trainings are regularly being carried out for making the system more robust and to check the healthiness of the emergency response procedure.
- Unit leadership regularly review the emergency preparedness and contingency planning at their sites. We have a standalone standard on emergency preparedness and contingency planning and uniformly applies to all the sites of the Company
- Hindustan Zinc recognises that Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery is not only an IT subject, rather a business subject. Aligned with this thought, Hindustan Zinc has implemented ISO 22301 Disaster Recovery & Business Continuity Management Framework to prevent the interruption in operations of Hindustan Zinc's critical IT systems and to ensure that IT systems are continuously available to all the authorised users, all statutory & legal requirements are complied with, and organisation's finance and reputational interests are protected. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) has considered various risks including technical risk, natural disasters risk, human risk, and risk related to external partners.
- Business Continuity Testing & Disaster Recovery Drills are carried out on a half-yearly basis to test the readiness of recovery sites.

6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.

Hindustan Zinc assesses the significant adverse impact of their Tier-1 suppliers on the environment through due-diligence process every year. During the year, no high-impact case has been identified based on the assessment.

7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.

95% of Tier 1 suppliers (by value of business done with such partners) were assessed for environmental impacts. 378 commercial vendors undergone due diligence & rest are under progress.

8. How many Green Credits have been generated or procured:

None

PRINCIPLE 7

BUSINESSES, WHEN ENGAGING IN INFLUENCING PUBLIC AND REGULATORY POLICY, SHOULD DO SO IN A MANNER THAT IS RESPONSIBLE AND TRANSPARENT

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1) a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/associations.

10

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries	National
2	Confederation of Indian Industry	National & State
3	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry	National & State
4	Indian Chamber of Commerce	National
5	India Lead Zinc Development Association	National
6	Udaipur Chambers of Commerce	National
7	Gujmin Industry Association of Gujarat	National
8	Global Compact Network - INDIA	National
9	Mining Engineers Association of India	National
10	International Zinc Association	International

2) Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti-competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Not Applicable, as the Company has not received any adverse orders from any regulatory authorities.

Name of Authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
-	-	-

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information is available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half Yearly/ Quarterly/Others - please specify)	Web-Link, if available
1	Area relaxation for base metals (zinc, lead, silver, iron, etc.) in the state of Rajasthan	The matter has been considered for advocacy through the State Mines department as well as the Industry Association for the benefit of pioneer companies for getting more area for enhancement of production and reduce imports.	No	NA	NA
2	Mineral exploration	Representations through National level industry associations/geological conferences and meetings have been sent to apprise the concerned authorities of the process and complexities involved in the exploration of deep-seated base metals.	No	NA	NA