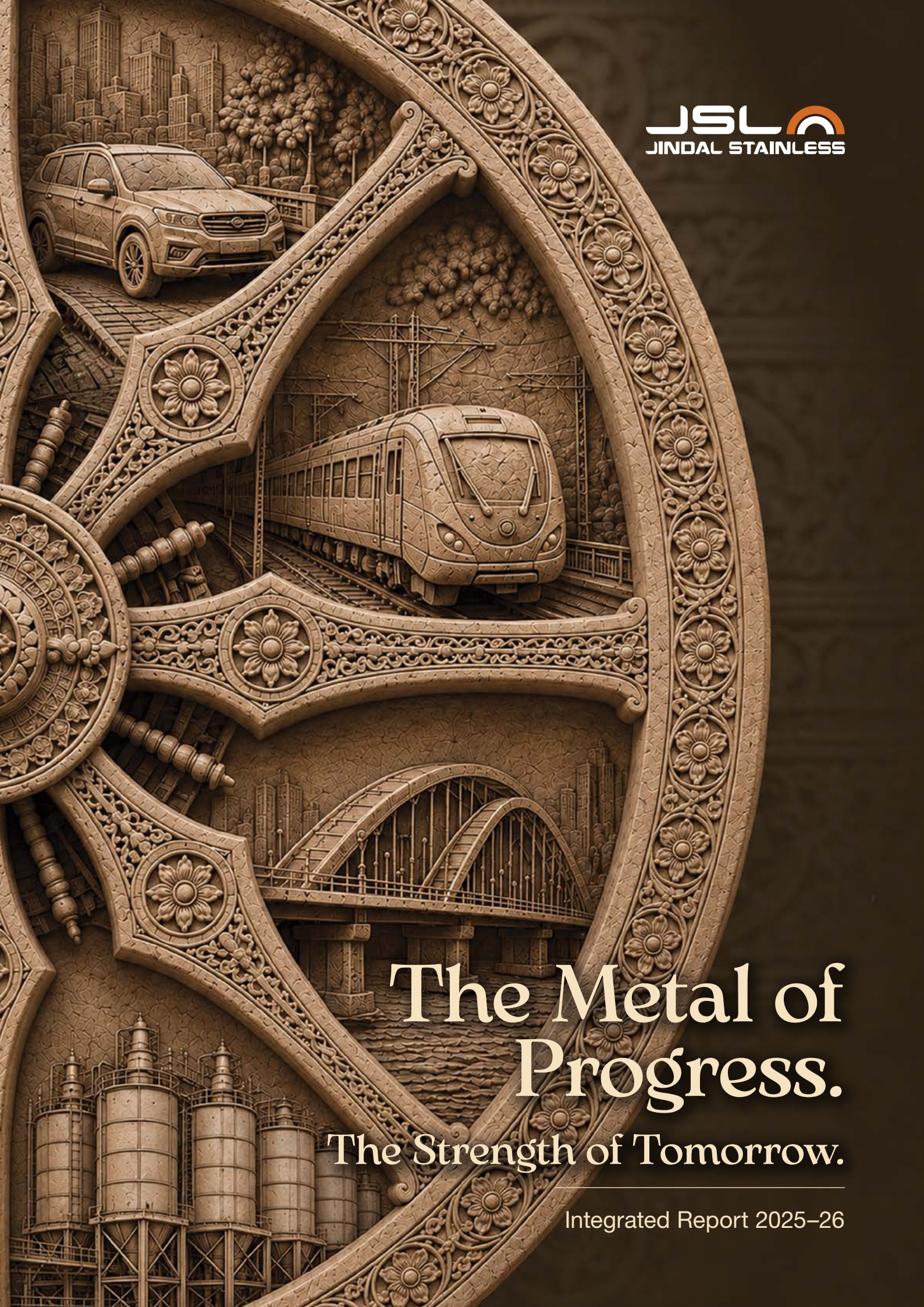

JSL
JINDAL STAINLESS
The Metal of Progress.
The Strength of Tomorrow.
Integrated Report 2025–26

Natural Capital

Responsible Resources. Resilient Growth.

Stainless steel manufacturing depends on healthy ecosystems, reliable natural resources, and stable operating conditions. At Jindal Stainless, environmental performance is therefore treated as a driver of long-term competitiveness, reducing input costs, strengthening operational resilience, opening access to lower-carbon markets, and protecting the Company's licence to operate. This chapter sets out how that intent is being translated into measurable outcomes across climate, energy, water, waste, air, biodiversity, and responsible mining.

GRI Standards

GRI 2 | GRI 3 | GRI 301 | GRI 302 | GRI 303 | GRI 304 | GRI 305 | GRI 306 | GRI 307

UNGC

Principle 7 | Principle 8 | Principle 9

UN SDGs

SASB

Iron & Steel Producers Standard: Energy Management; Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Air Quality; Water Management; Waste & Hazardous Materials Management; Ecological Impacts; Raw Material Sourcing.

IFRS

IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information

IFRS S2 – Climate-Related Disclosures

Governance and Management Systems

The Company has implemented Environmental Management Systems (EMS) across its operations and maintains ISO 14001 certification for all operational sites. Simultaneously, energy management practices are guided by the Company's Energy Management System, aligned with ISO 50001 principles, supporting continual improvement in energy performance, energy efficiency, and resource optimisation. Certification and ongoing compliance are verified through periodic third-party surveillance and recertification audits conducted by accredited certification bodies.

As of FY26, ISO 14001-certified EMS coverage extended to 100% of operational sites, supporting systematic management of environmental risks, regulatory compliance, and continual improvement in environmental performance. Internal audits, periodic energy assessments, waste assessments, water use assessments, and independent third-party certification audits verify conformance and identify improvement opportunities across manufacturing operations.

Furthermore, employee capability underpins performance. Structured awareness and training programmes covering energy management, water conservation, waste segregation, and process optimisation extend to operational teams, technical staff, and contractors, embedding environmental accountability into day-to-day operations.

Moreover, the Company's commitments align with the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC), integrate evolving global frameworks, and support its broader sustainability, climate, and resource-efficiency objectives. To read more about the operational metrics presented in this chapter, refer to the FY26 **ESG Factsheet**.

Climate Strategy: A Pathway to Net Zero by 2050

Decarbonisation is integral to Jindal Stainless' long-term growth strategy. The Company is committed to aligning its climate ambitions with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 1.5-degree pathway alignment and is progressing toward setting science-based emissions reduction targets that are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement. As part of this commitment, JSL is adopting the Steel Science-Based Target-Setting Guidance, including the establishment of targets across both the iron and steel core boundary and non-core boundary, ensuring comprehensive coverage of material emissions sources across its operations and value chain. This approach reinforces JSL's commitment to a credible, transparent, and science-aligned transition pathway.

To support the achievement of its future SBTi-aligned targets, JSL has developed a robust decarbonisation roadmap comprising key emissions reduction levers such as energy efficiency improvements, renewable energy adoption, process optimisation, increased circularity, and supply-chain engagement. While the Company anticipates its emissions to peak as a result of planned capacity expansion and business growth, the implementation of these decarbonisation initiatives is expected to progressively decouple emissions from production growth and place JSL on a long-term emissions-reduction trajectory aligned with climate science and its sustainability commitments.

Climate governance at the Company has been further strengthened through the publication of its FY26 Climate Action Report, aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and guided by IFRS S2. The report integrates scenario analysis and climate-related financial considerations into long-term business planning. To read more about the Company's climate governance approach, refer to the FY26 Climate Action Report.

JSL's Decarbonisation Roadmap

Rather than treating opportunities site by site, JSL has developed a consolidated enterprise-level roadmap that groups scalable levers across Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. The Company prioritises them by abatement potential, technical feasibility, infrastructure maturity, product quality, operational reliability, and implementation readiness. The roadmap rests on four mutually reinforcing lever groups:

Lever group	Key initiatives integrated into the roadmap	Primary GHG impact	Implementation horizon
Energy efficiency and process optimisation	Oxyfuel burners for teeming and transfer ladle pre-heating where applicable; motor upgrades from IE3 to IE5 across critical drives; waste heat recovery from EAF, reheating furnaces, and other heat sources through ORC-based power generation or steam network integration; additional energy efficiency projects identified through operational reviews	These initiatives contribute to lower Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by improving fuel efficiency, reducing electricity consumption, and recovering process heat that would otherwise be lost. Across Hisar and Jajpur, the modelled abatement potential from energy efficiency measures is estimated at approximately 20,000 tCO_2e/year. This includes around 2,000 tCO_2e/year from oxyfuel burners, around 1,900 tCO_2e/year from motor upgrades, and additional Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) benefits at Hisar, along with around 1,800 tCO_2e/year from motor upgrades and around 14,000 tCO_2e/year from WHR at Jajpur.	Short to medium term
Alternative fuels and electrification	Biochar blending in SMS, SAF, or ferro-alloy operations for partial coke substitution; progressive increase in biofuels and Bio-LDO to phase out residual liquid fossil fuels such as LDO and propane; electric-driven forklifts, loaders and other mobile equipment supported by charging infrastructure; electric heating furnaces for hot and cold rolling mills where renewable electricity can support the load; biomass co-firing with coal in captive power operations where technically feasible	These measures primarily reduce Scope 1 emissions by displacing fossil fuels such as coke, LDO, propane, LPG, and coal. Electrification also shifts part of the emissions profile from Scope 1 to Scope 2, making renewable electricity availability a key dependency. Across Hisar and Jajpur, the modelled abatement potential is estimated at approximately 6,25,000 to 6,45,000 tCO_2e/year. This includes Hisar biochar of around 8,800 tCO_2e/year, Hisar biofuels of around 47,000 tCO_2e/year, Hisar electric mobile equipment of around 1,500 tCO_2e/year, and Hisar HRM/CRM furnace electrification impact of around 1,37,000 tCO_2e/year. For Jajpur, the identified potential includes biochar of around 50,500 tCO_2e/year, biofuels of around 34,000 tCO_2e/year, electric mobile equipment of around 3,100 to 3,600 tCO_2e/year, electric furnaces of around 3,41,000 tCO_2e/year, and biomass co-firing of around 18,000 tCO_2e/year.	Short, medium, and long term
Renewable and low-carbon energy supply	Expansion of renewable power procurement through PPAs, including hybrid renewable energy arrangements; increased renewable electricity supply to support electrification levers; scaling green hydrogen production and process use where technically and commercially viable to substitute conventional hydrogen or ammonia cracking routes	These measures act as the largest decarbonisation levers for JSL, reducing Scope 2 emissions directly and enabling deeper Scope 1 reductions through electrification and green hydrogen. The modelled/anticipated abatement potential is estimated at approximately 1.35 to 1.40 million tCO_2e/year. At Hisar, renewable power procurement delivered an estimated emissions reduction of around 147 $ktCO_2e$ in FY25. This is expected to be complemented by a planned 100 MW renewable energy arrangement with an estimated reduction potential of around 448 $ktCO_2e$. Meanwhile, Jajpur has identified 205 MW of RE PPA supplying around 1,250 GWh/year, which implies an estimated avoided emissions potential of around 0.91 million tCO_2e/year when assessed against the 2023–24 grid emission factor of 0.727 tCO_2e/MWh. Under the modelled pathway, the Hisar green hydrogen initiative is estimated to contribute annual emissions reductions of approximately 8,000 tCO_2e across Scope 1 and Scope 2, and around 20,000 tCO_2e across Scope 3.	Short to long term
Value-chain decarbonisation	Shift of inbound and outbound logistics towards rail, coastal, or other lower-carbon freight modes where infrastructure is available; electrification or alternative fuels for remaining road transportation; procurement of key raw materials with lower carbon footprints, including ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and other alloy inputs where credible lower-emission supply options are available	These measures reduce material Scope 3 emissions across purchased goods and services, upstream transportation, and downstream transportation. The modelled long-term abatement potential across Hisar and Jajpur is estimated at approximately 7,70,000 tCO_2e/year. At Hisar, the estimated abatement potential is around 1,96,000 tCO_2e/year from low-carbon raw material procurement and around 8,000 tCO_2e/year from logistics decarbonisation. At Jajpur, the estimated abatement potential is around 3,84,000 tCO_2e/year from low-carbon raw material transition and up to around 1,85,000 tCO_2e/year from long-term logistics decarbonisation through modal shift and road freight electrification.	Short to long term

The roadmap is being implemented through a phased approach. Short-term actions focus on improving operating efficiency, maximising use of available waste heat, expanding biofuel substitution, deploying electric mobile equipment, and increasing renewable power procurement. Medium-term actions focus on larger process interventions such as Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC)-based waste heat recovery, wider electrification of heating applications, and scaling green hydrogen use. Long-term actions will progressively depend on the availability of reliable and affordable renewable electricity, maturing supply chains for lower-carbon raw materials, development of enabling logistics infrastructure, and the commercial readiness of emerging decarbonisation technologies. These may include Carbon Capture, Utilisation, and Storage (CCUS) for hard-to-abate residual emissions, green hydrogen for process applications and fossil fuel substitution, and long-duration energy storage (LDES) to support higher integration of renewable electricity for industrial operations.

JSL's consolidated roadmap also recognises that decarbonisation cannot be achieved through operational measures alone. The Company is therefore extending transition efforts to its value chain by evaluating lower-carbon raw material procurement options, improving logistics efficiency through increased use of rail and alternative modes, and encouraging the adoption of alternative fuels or electrification for road transportation where feasible. This value-chain focus is particularly relevant for stainless steel production, where upstream alloying materials and freight-related emissions form important components of Scope 3 emissions.

Furthermore, the roadmap will be reviewed periodically under the oversight of the **Board of Directors and the ESG Committee**, with inputs from relevant management teams and operational functions.

The review will reflect changes in production plans, technology maturity, energy market conditions, infrastructure availability, policy developments and commercial feasibility. This governance-led review process will support prioritisation of capital allocation, integration of decarbonisation initiatives with operational planning, and transparent tracking of progress against JSL's 2035 emissions intensity reduction ambition and 2050 Net Zero commitment.

Navigating India's Carbon Market Transition

India's market-based energy efficiency framework is now evolving from the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme towards the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), which shifts the focus from specific energy consumption to greenhouse gas emission intensity and the trading of Carbon Credit Certificates. As a Designated Consumer with established energy monitoring systems and a track record of PAT target achievement, Jindal Stainless is well positioned to navigate this transition. The Company is strengthening its readiness through robust GHG accounting, periodic energy and emissions performance reviews, deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives, and alignment of its decarbonisation roadmap with emerging carbon market requirements. These measures support timely compliance under CCTS while creating opportunities to enhance operational efficiency, reduce carbon intensity, and participate effectively in India's evolving carbon market.

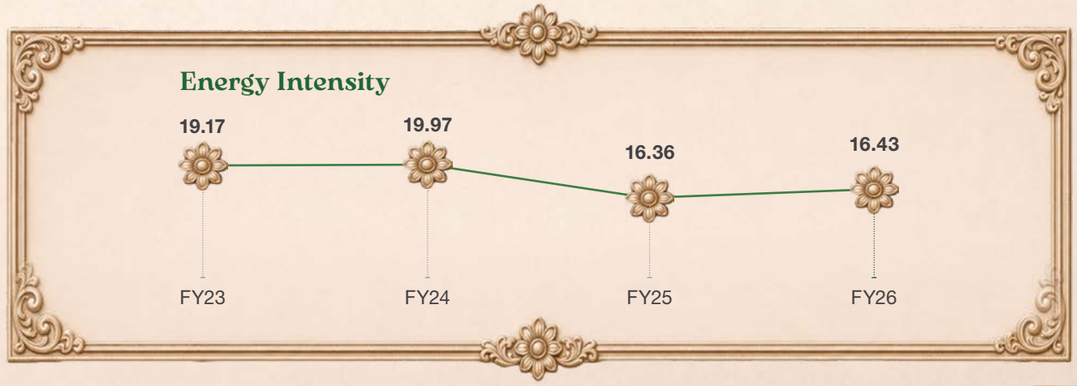
Energy and Emissions

Energy efficiency and decarbonisation define Jindal Stainless' operational strategy and long-term value creation. Operating in an energy-intensive industry, the Company adopts a structured energy management approach that combines technology upgrades, process optimisation, renewable energy integration, and continuous operational improvements to enhance energy performance and reduce GHG emissions. Manufacturing takes the Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) route, using a high proportion of recycled stainless steel scrap, which inherently lowers energy intensity relative to primary steelmaking routes. Building on this foundation, the Company operates a network of Waste Heat Recovery Boilers (WHRBs), captive gas-based power generation, and process-gas recovery systems that increase the productive use of energy across operations. Real-time energy monitoring further identifies performance drift, supports targeted improvement projects, and informs technology upgrade decisions.

Energy intensity is one of the largest determinants of both operating costs and Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across the Company's operations. Despite higher production volumes, energy intensity remained at 16.43 GJ/tcs in FY26, representing a reduction of approximately 14% compared to FY23. The improvement reflects continued optimisation of electric arc furnace operations, process-gas utilisation, waste heat recovery, and increased use of renewable energy. The Company continues to improve energy efficiency across its manufacturing operations by investing in technologies, innovation, or research and development that reduce energy consumption, recover process energy, and improve the performance of critical assets.

Further, the Company monitors energy performance through energy-intensity indicators and site-level energy improvement plans. Annual energy-efficiency initiatives and energy reduction opportunities identified through periodic assessments are incorporated into operational improvement programmes, with progress tracked through energy consumption and energy-intensity metrics.

To read more about the four-year trend in energy consumption from renewable and non-renewable sources, refer to the FY26 **ESG Factsheet**.



Energy Recovery and Process Optimisation

Jindal Stainless implements a range of initiatives to reduce energy consumption across its manufacturing operations, including waste heat recovery, energy recovery, process optimisation, recovery and utilisation of process gases, equipment efficiency improvements, and real-time energy performance monitoring.

Renewable Energy: Scaling the Clean Energy Mix

Jindal Stainless is advancing its renewable energy transition through a diversified portfolio of captive solar installations, renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs), and round-the-clock (RTC) renewable energy solutions. The journey began with strengthening on-site renewable generation through a 7.324 MWp floating solar plant and a 23.02 MWp rooftop solar system at Jajpur, complemented by an 8.2 MWp rooftop solar installation and a 2.8 MWp floating solar at Hisar. Building on this foundation, JSL expanded its clean energy sourcing through strategic partnerships, including earlier signed PPAs with Sunsure Energy for 11 MWp of solar power and large-scale wind-solar hybrid RTC projects with ReNew Power and Oyster Renewable Energy, each supplying 100 MW of RTC renewable power from 300 MW and 315.6 MW utility-scale hybrid projects, respectively.

Renewable energy procurement is one of the fastest available levers for reducing Scope 2 emissions and enabling deeper electrification across operations. The Company's renewable strategy combines on-site self-generation with long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), including hybrid solar–wind arrangements and Round-the-Clock (RE-RTC) contracts, to move towards a stable, low-carbon electricity supply for industrial loads.

KPI	FY25	FY26
Renewable Electricity Consumption (MWh)	2,95,210	5,93,193
Scope 2 Emissions (Market-based) (tCO_2e)	6,22,511	4,74,893

Renewable energy consumption increased nearly 18-fold between FY23 and FY26, reaching 6,11,164 MWh and supporting reductions in purchased electricity emissions.

Towards a Cleaner, More Resilient Energy Mix

Jindal Stainless has partnered with Oyster Renewable Energy to develop a 315.6 MW solar-wind hybrid renewable energy project in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, with an investment of INR 132 crore by the Company. The project combines approximately 216 MW of renewable capacity in Madhya Pradesh with an additional 99 MW in Gujarat and is being commissioned in phases. Its hybrid design integrates bifacial solar modules with tracker systems and advanced 3.15 MW wind turbines to deliver a more balanced and reliable renewable power supply for industrial operations.

Once fully operational, the project is expected to reduce around 6.5 lakh tonnes of carbon emissions annually while increasing the share of renewable energy in Jindal Stainless' energy mix and advancing its long-term decarbonisation goals.

Recognised for Resource Efficiency

JSL's continued focus on energy efficiency received multiple industry recognitions during the year.

- The **Hisar unit** received the **SLECA 2024 Energy Conservation Award**, recognising excellence in resource efficiency.
- The facility also builds on its strong track record, having previously received the **Golden Peacock Award for Energy Efficiency** in 2021 and 2022.
- Hisar continues to maintain **Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL) Platinum+** certification.
- JSL's manufacturing facilities have also been recognised by the **CII National Energy Management Awards** as **Excellent Energy Efficient Units**, reflecting sustained operational excellence.
- Additional recognitions include the **India Green Manufacturing Challenge (IGMC) 2025 Gold Award** for the Jajpur unit and the **Energy Warrior 5-Star Award** for the CPP 'Shakti' team.

Jindal Stainless Sets up India's First Green Hydrogen Plant for Stainless Steel Manufacturing

Jindal Stainless commissioned India's first green hydrogen plant in the stainless steel sector at its Hisar facility.

The project replaced conventionally produced hydrogen with green hydrogen generated using renewable electricity-powered electrolysers, following the successful completion of a pilot programme. The transition involved new engineering systems, enhanced safety protocols, and specialised workforce training to manage hydrogen safely and efficiently. The initiative has an annual carbon abatement potential of around 2,800 tCO_2e and is being expanded for commercial operations, with future applications under evaluation, including fuel blending and use as a reducing agent.

Way forward Plan -

JSL is expanding its green hydrogen infrastructure by commissioning a 600 Nm^3/hour plant at Jajpur in partnership with Greenzo Energy India Limited, complemented by the existing 90 Nm^3/hour green hydrogen facility by Hygenco India Private Limited at Hisar (on BOOT basis) which is being expanded by another ~200 Nm^3/hour facility, being installed by JSL on CAPEX model.

Waste Heat Recovery

Waste heat recovery forms an important part of JSL's approach to improving energy productivity and reducing emissions intensity across its manufacturing operations. High-temperature processes generate significant thermal energy, which can be recovered and reused through Waste Heat Recovery Boilers (WHRBs) and associated recovery systems. These systems convert process heat into useful steam and power, reducing reliance on primary fuel and purchased electricity while improving overall energy efficiency. The continued deployment and optimisation of waste heat recovery supports the Company's broader decarbonisation roadmap by lowering energy-related emissions, improving resource efficiency, and enabling more circular use of energy within the production process.

Waste heat recovery increased by 63.31% during FY26, supporting additional energy recovery from process operations and reducing dependence on primary energy sources.

Waste Heat Recovery

1,91,568 MT
in FY26

1,17,299 MT
in FY25

Electric Mobility and Green Logistics

JSL continues to advance low-carbon mobility and logistics across its operations. **During FY26, the Company deployed 14 electric forklifts, introduced five EVs for employee commuting, and operated 51 CNG-based buses**. In addition, approximately 5,857.243 MT of material was dispatched through **LNG-powered trucks, supporting lower-emission transportation**. Going forward, JSL aims to expand the use of electric and alternative-fuel vehicles and strengthen low-carbon logistics solutions as part of its decarbonisation roadmap.

Biomass, Biochar, and Bio-LDO: Substituting Fossil Fuels

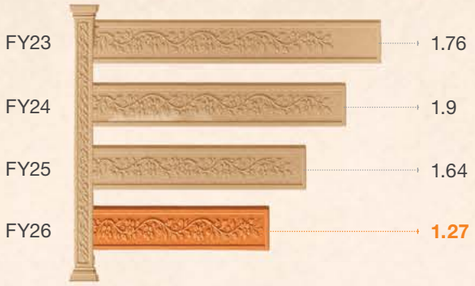
Alternative fuels are an important lever in JSL's decarbonisation strategy for reducing residual Scope 1 emissions in processes where full electrification is not yet feasible. **During FY26, the Company utilised approximately 1,557 MT of biofuel, resulting in an estimated 4,275 tCO_2e emissions reduction**. In parallel, JSL continues to evaluate opportunities to increase the use of biomass, biochar, and Bio-LDO as substitutes for conventional fossil fuels across relevant operations, supporting lower-carbon manufacturing and reducing dependence on fossil fuel-based energy sources.

Emissions Management

JSL manages GHG emissions across its operations by improving manufacturing efficiency, increasing the use of cleaner energy sources, and optimising logistics. The increasing use of renewable energy, lower-carbon fuels, and resource-efficient manufacturing practices across the Company's operations reduces emissions and advances its decarbonisation efforts.

Further, the Company measures and manages GHG emissions using internationally recognised standards and transparent reporting practices. Emissions from all operational units are calculated in accordance with the World Resources Institute–World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI–WBCSD) GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2006. Reported emissions data is independently assured every year in line with ISAE 3410 and ISAE 3000, strengthening the reliability and integrity of the Company's climate disclosures.

GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1+2) tCO2e/tcs



GHG Inventorisation and Intensity – Hisar

Parameter	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
GHG Emission (Scope 1) tCO_2e	2,41,731	2,57,138	2,40,832	2,71,605
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Market-based) tCO_2e	5,10,878	5,42,585	4,18,898	2,46,961
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Location-based)[1] tCO_2e				3,66,072
GHG Emission (Scope 3) tCO_2e	8,82,934	9,70,607	13,65,779	11,19,909
GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) tCO_2e/tcs	1.27	1.26	0.96	0.74
GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 3) tCO_2e/tcs	1.49	1.53	1.99	1.60*

GHG Inventorisation and Intensity – Jajpur

Parameter	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
GHG Emission (Scope 1) tCO_2e	22,68,844.43	27,01,047.91	27,54,782	28,03,152
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Market-based) tCO_2e	1,42,112.46	1,71,563.93	2,00,293	2,24,191
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Location-based) tCO_2e				2,82,171
GHG Emission (Scope 3) tCO_2e	18,61,283	23,74,836	18,46,540	14,36,065
GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) tCO_2e/tcs	2.44	2.55	2.32	2.31
GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 3) tCO_2e/tcs	1.89	2.11	1.45	1.09

GHG Inventorisation and Intensity – JSL (Standalone): Jajpur, Hisar, Sukinda, and Corporate Office

Parameter	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
GHG Emission (Scope 1) tCO_2e	25,48,227	29,92,334	29,95,799	30,74,950
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Market-based) tCO_2e	7,35,756	7,87,141	6,22,511	4,74,893
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Location-based) tCO_2e				6,51,984
GHG Emission (Scope 3) tCO_2e	32,83,983	33,45,443	32,16,693	25,61,950
GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) tCO_2e/tcs	2.08	2.15	1.85	1.76
GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 3) tCO_2e/tcs	1.76	1.90	1.64	1.27

GHG Inventorisation: JSL Subsidiaries – JUSL, JSL SSL, JSSL, and CSL (tCO_2e)

Parameter (FY26)	JUSL	JSL SSL	JSSL	CSL
GHG Emission (Scope 1) tCO_2e	1,77,486	11,808	390	21,083
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Market-based) tCO_2e	2,05,585	18,663	3,762	16,265
GHG Emission (Scope 2: Location-based) tCO_2e	1,65,795	19,744	3,762	50,748
GHG Emission (Scope 3) tCO_2e	2,02,187	19,863	41,084	63,839

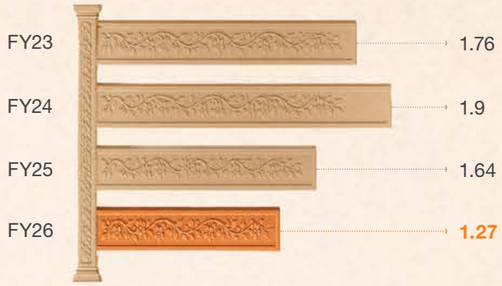
Notes: JUSL: Jindal United Steel Limited, JSL SSL: JSL Super Steel Limited, JSSL: Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited (Gurgaon, Pathredi, Chennai, Vadodara, and Mumbai), and CSL: Chromeni Steels Limited

[1](Scope 2: Location-based) emissions is being calculated and monitored from FY26

*FY26 Scope 3 emissions got reduced due to the change in approach and methodology for category 10 &12.

GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 3)

During FY26, JSL continued assessing and reporting Scope 3 emissions across its standalone and consolidated organisational boundaries in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The corresponding Scope 3 standalone emission intensities for FY26 are presented in the ESG Factsheet.



Air Emissions

Jindal Stainless adopts a preventive approach to managing air emissions and maintaining air quality across its mining and operational activities. Continuous monitoring, emission control technologies, and operational practices are integrated to minimise particulate emissions, fugitive dust, and air pollutants generated during mining, material handling, and transportation.

A **Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS)** provides real-time monitoring of key parameters, including PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_x, and CO, enabling continuous assessment of air quality and the effectiveness of emission control measures. Simultaneously, National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)-accredited laboratories carry out quarterly ambient air and noise monitoring to verify compliance with applicable environmental standards. Meanwhile, dust suppression systems, including fixed sprinklers, mist cannons, dry fog systems, and mobile water tankers, reduce dust generation across mining and material handling areas.

Further, mechanised wheel-washing systems clean vehicle tyres and undercarriages before they leave the mine, while ore transportation trucks are covered with tarpaulin sheets to minimise spillage and fugitive dust emissions during transit. Additionally, diesel generator sets used for power backup are fitted with **Retrofit Emission Control Devices (RECDs)** that reduce particulate matter, NO_x, hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide emissions, thereby improving air quality across operations.

To read more about the four-year trend in SO_x, NO_x, and dust emissions, refer to the FY26 **ESG Factsheet**.

Water Management Approach and Strategy

Jindal Stainless has established a long-term target to achieve water neutrality by 2033 through water conservation, recycling, reuse, and replenishment initiatives. Progress against water management objectives is periodically reviewed to drive continuous improvement in water performance.

The Company's Water Management Policy establishes a company-wide commitment to responsible water stewardship, covering employees, contractors, suppliers, and customers. The policy focuses on reducing freshwater withdrawal, achieving 100% water recycling and progressing towards Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across operations. It also includes restoration of nearby water bodies using nature-based solutions, access to safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), public disclosure of water performance, and collaboration with local communities and academic institutions to strengthen long-term water stewardship.

Water Intensity (m^3/tcs)

To read more about the four-year trend in water consumption by source, refer to the FY26 **ESG Factsheet** and **Principle 6, Essential Indicator 3 of the BRSR**.

Water efficiency is integrated across Jindal Stainless' manufacturing operations, balancing production requirements with responsible use of shared water resources. The Company conducts periodic water use assessments across its operations to identify opportunities to improve water efficiency, reduce water losses, and enhance water productivity. Assessment findings support the prioritisation of conservation measures, process improvements, and investments in water-efficient technologies. Best Available Technologies (BATs), including Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), advanced wastewater treatment and recycling systems, rainwater harvesting infrastructure, and online water monitoring systems, support reduced freshwater withdrawal, improved water-use efficiency, and increased water reuse and recycling across operations. Alignment with SDG 6 and leading steel industry practices further strengthens the Company's water management framework.

Water stewardship is also reinforced by employee awareness and capability-building programmes focused on responsible water use, water conservation, and efficient operational practices. Employees and operational teams receive periodic training on water management practices, recycling initiatives, and opportunities to improve water efficiency across manufacturing operations.

Water Conservation and Efficiency

Jindal Stainless implements a range of measures to reduce water consumption, including process optimisation, rainwater harvesting infrastructure, low-flow fixtures, continuous monitoring systems, and the deployment of water-efficient technologies across manufacturing operations. Regular internal audits and independent third-party assessments evaluate water use, monitor water quantity and quality, and identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

Water Risk Assessment and Management

JSL undertakes water risk assessments for its Hisar and Jajpur manufacturing facilities to evaluate water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that may influence operational resilience and long-term water security. The assessment considers the Company's reliance on its primary water sources, including the Balsamand Canal (Western Yamuna Canal) for the Hisar facility and the Brahmani River for the Jajpur facility, and evaluates factors that could affect future water availability and reliability.

The assessment evaluates future water availability, water quality-related risks, potential changes in local regulatory requirements, and the implications of water-related challenges for communities and other stakeholders dependent on shared water resources. These insights support informed decision-making on water stewardship, resource allocation, and long-term operational planning.

Findings from the assessment are integrated into water conservation, recycling, reuse, and replenishment initiatives across the Company's operations. The Internal Water Pricing (IWP) assessment further strengthens this approach by incorporating future water availability, water quality, watershed conditions, competition among water users, and projected demand scenarios into investment and resource planning decisions. The scope of the assessment covers the Company's operations.

Dependency-Related Water Risks

The assessment evaluates the Company's dependence on surface water resources and associated operational risks, including:

- Reliance on primary water sources for manufacturing operations at the Hisar and Jajpur facilities.
- Potential disruptions arising from changing water availability, seasonal variability, and competing water demands within the watershed.
- Risks associated with water supply infrastructure, including canal systems, pipelines, pumping stations, and related distribution networks.
- Future water availability scenarios based on projected production requirements, watershed conditions, and local water stress levels.

Impact-Related Water Risks

The assessment also considers the Company's potential impacts on water resources and stakeholders, including:

- Water quality risks arising from upstream and downstream activities within the watershed.
- Potential impacts of climate-related events, including droughts, flooding, and changing risks associated with local sanitation infrastructure and potential effects on surrounding water bodies.
- Potential impacts on local communities, agriculture, and other water users dependent on shared water resources.

Internal Water Pricing

JSL applies an IWP framework to quantify the long-term value of water and strengthen investment decisions related to water stewardship. The assessment draws on operational data from the Company's two largest manufacturing facilities, including production volumes, water withdrawal, procurement costs, and source water quality. As both facilities primarily depend on surface water, the analysis evaluated current procurement costs alongside future water-related impacts using the Water Risk Monetiser developed by Ecolab, Trucost, and Microsoft.

The tool considers local water availability, water quality, watershed conditions, facility demand, competition among water users, historical pricing trends, and projected production growth to estimate the long-term value of water. The analysis indicates a risk-adjusted water cost of INR 21/m^3 to INR 47/m^3 over the next decade, compared with the current procurement cost of INR 8.30/m^3 to INR 20/m^3.

These insights guide capital allocation towards water efficiency, recycling, reuse, and conservation initiatives, strengthening long-term water security across the Company's operations.

Zero Liquid Discharge and Water Recycling

Water recycling forms a central component of the Company's water stewardship strategy, supporting reduced freshwater withdrawals and improved resource efficiency across operations.

The Company has established a comprehensive Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) framework across its manufacturing operations, with 100% water recycling at all relevant facilities. Advanced wastewater treatment infrastructure, including reverse osmosis plants and oily wastewater treatment systems, is operated to improve wastewater quality and enable the safe reuse of treated water within manufacturing processes. Regular monitoring of treatment performance further supports compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and operational standards.

Circular Economy and Waste Management

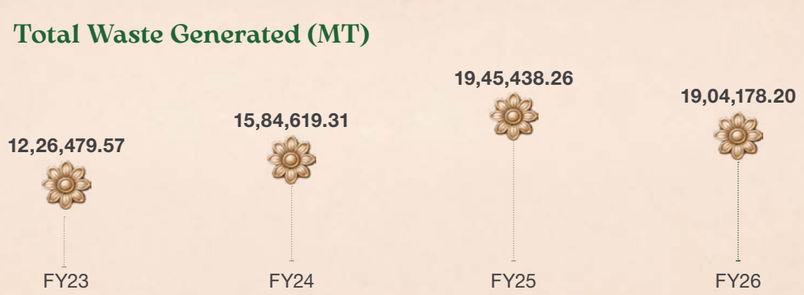
Waste Management Approach and Strategy

Circularity is embedded in the fundamentals of the business. Stainless steel is inherently recyclable: end-of-life material re-enters production cycles without compromising quality, its corrosion resistance and long service life preserving value across multiple lives. During the reporting year, recycled inputs accounted for 70.12% of the Company's production. Building on this, the Company has set a Zero Waste to Landfill target by 2030 to reinforce the treatment of waste as a resource.

Waste management follows the hierarchy of **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover**, with segregation at source and structured routing to authorised recyclers.

Hazardous streams, such as used oil, waste oil, e-waste, ETP sludge, and bag-house filter dust, are channelled to recyclers approved by the State and Central Pollution Control Boards, with ETP sludge from the Cold Rolling Mill partly used in briquette manufacturing and the remaining quantity disposed of at authorised treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Plastic waste flows to EPR-registered vendors, and bio-medical waste is disposed of through authorised common biomedical waste treatment facilities. The Jajpur facility is registered with the CPCB as Brand Owner and Importer under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Total Waste Generated (MT)



Despite increased production volumes over the period, the Company sustained high levels of material recovery, recycling, and reuse. Total waste generated declined by approximately 2% in FY26 compared with FY25, while resource recovery remained above 1.9 million MT.

To read more about the four-year trend in waste generation, including its breakdown into hazardous and non-hazardous waste, refer to the FY26 **ESG Factsheet** and **Principle 6, Essential Indicator 8 of the BRSR**.

Material Recovery and By-product Utilisation

Metals recovered from slag, grinding dust, and ETP sludge are reused in production through an on-site metal-recovery facility. The Scanacon Acid Recovery System regenerates and recycles pickling acids for reuse, reducing fresh acid consumption and waste generation. Advanced dedusting systems in ferro-alloy, pellet, and raw-material handling units capture particulate matter for recovery. Fly ash from the Captive Power Plant is fully utilised by cement and brick manufacturers and in infrastructure projects including road construction; mill scale from Cold Rolling Mills and bag-filter dust from the Steel Melting Shop are reused in ferro-alloy production.

Resource recovery initiatives across slag, dust, acids, mill scale and other process by-products supported the reuse or recycling of approximately 1.94 million MT of material during FY26, reducing disposal requirements and contributing to resource efficiency.

These efforts are reflected in the Hisar facility's achievement of Zero Waste to Landfill certification with a Platinum+ rating following independent third-party verification, demonstrating the diversion of 99.99% of waste from landfill through recycling, reuse and recovery.

1.94 mn MT
Total waste recycled/reused in FY26

1.93 mn MT
Non-hazardous waste recycled/reused in FY26

0.06 mn MT
Mineral waste repurposed/ reused in FY26

Case Study

Doubling Slag Processing at Jajpur

Under a 15-year, USD 150 million partnership with Harsco Environmental, the Company is doubling slag-processing capacity at its Jajpur facility through a new wet-milling plant. The facility will improve metal recovery from industrial by-products and reintegrate recovered metal into production, reducing raw-material consumption and enhancing resource efficiency. The project is also expected to create around 140 employment opportunities in the region, while advancing the Company's long-term Zero Waste to Landfill and circular-economy objectives. The project supports the Company's circular economy strategy, which enabled the reuse or recycling of approximately 1.94 million MT of waste during FY26. Enhanced slag-processing capacity is expected to improve metal recovery rates further and reduce dependence on virgin raw materials.

The Company conducts periodic waste assessments and operational reviews to identify opportunities for waste reduction, resource recovery, and improved waste management performance. Assessment findings support process optimisation, material recovery initiatives, and the implementation of circular economy practices across manufacturing operations.

Waste management performance is supported through employee awareness and capability-building programmes focused on waste segregation, recycling, resource conservation, and responsible waste handling practices. These programmes promote operational accountability and encourage participation in waste reduction and circularity initiatives across facilities.

Managing Waste and Enhancing Circularity

Jindal Stainless views waste as a valuable resource and integrates circular economy principles across its manufacturing operations. The Company has established a target to achieve Zero Waste to Landfill by 2030, supported by ongoing initiatives to increase material recovery, expand recycling pathways, and maximise the utilisation of process by-products, and manage waste in accordance with the principles of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover. Stainless steel production incorporates 70.12% recycled content, reducing dependence on virgin raw materials while maintaining high material circularity.

The S.M.A.R.T Enablers at Jindal Stainless

Waste segregation at source, recycling, resource recovery, and beneficial utilisation of process by-products are integrated into the Company's waste management approach to minimise the volume of waste requiring disposal and reduce dependence on landfill pathways.

Community-Led Waste Management through Stainless Swachhata Abhiyaan

Jindal Stainless organised the second edition of the Stainless Swachhata Abhiyaan (SSA) Summit in Danagadi, Odisha, bringing together more than 200 stakeholders, including government officials, community members, self-help groups, youth, and students. Aligned with the Swachh Bharat Mission, the initiative promotes community-led waste management through door-to-door collection, source segregation, material recovery and legacy waste remediation. The programme currently covers more than 1,000 households across three villages, benefitting over 2,500 people every day. A structured self-help group-led model manages key waste management activities while creating livelihood opportunities, advancing women's economic empowerment alongside environmental sustainability.

Responsible Mining

Tailings Management

Jindal Stainless manages tailings through a dedicated Tailings Management Policy applicable to all owned and operated Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) at Kaliapani. The policy is publicly available and is aligned with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), ICMM guidance, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and other relevant national and international good practices. The policy applies to the Company's operations and guides the management of contractors, service providers, and business partners involved in tailings management activities.

TSF and tailings backfilling activities are managed and monitored in accordance with the approved Mining Plan, statutory requirements, and applicable environmental clearances. Tailings facilities are designed, operated, and monitored using a risk-based approach that incorporates geotechnical stability, seepage management, water management, environmental protection, and long-term operational integrity considerations.

Key parameters monitored include tailings storage capacity, embankment stability, seepage and drainage management, decant water management, tailings deposition practices, environmental compliance, rehabilitation of tailings areas, and the safety of tailings backfilling operations. Emergency preparedness and response measures are established for tailings management facilities to support effective response to potential incidents and maintain the safety of employees, contractors, communities, and the surrounding environment.

Furthermore, the tailings ponds are lined with High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) to prevent seepage and leakage, reducing the risk of soil and groundwater contamination. The Company does not utilise riverine or submarine tailings disposal methods. It is committed to the use of engineered containment systems for the management of tailings generated from its mining operations. The tailings management system operates in accordance with the approved Mining Plan and environmental management measures.

Tailings Management Process

1. Assess tailings storage

Existing tailings storage facilities are regularly assessed for structural integrity, environmental performance, and compliance with applicable safety requirements. A combination of site inspections, performance monitoring, and periodic technical evaluations is implemented throughout the TSF lifecycle to monitor storage capacity, embankment stability, seepage control, drainage performance, and environmental compliance. Tailings management follows a lifecycle approach aligned with GISTM principles and recognised industry practices, encompassing risk identification, storage management, environmental monitoring, resource recovery, closure planning, and rehabilitation.

2. Develop tailings management plans

Comprehensive management plans define procedures for tailings handling, treatment, storage, and monitoring across the lifecycle of the facility. Tailings generated during mineral processing undergo screening, hydrocycloning, and flotation to recover valuable minerals such as chromite. Treated sludge is recycled within the process, while residual tailings are stored in engineered HDPE-lined tailings ponds that prevent seepage and protect surrounding ecosystems.

3. Implement resource recovery and environmental controls

Resource recovery and process optimisation maximise the productive use of tailings while reducing waste generation. Water recovered from tailings ponds is recycled into mineral processing operations, reducing freshwater consumption and maintaining Zero Liquid Discharge. Sprinkler systems control dust emissions, and continuous monitoring and periodic removal of tailings maintain the integrity and performance of storage facilities.

4. Integrate mine closure and rehabilitation

Mine closure planning begins at the project feasibility stage and continues throughout the life of the mine.

The Mine Closure Plan is reviewed at least once every five years, or earlier when significant operational, regulatory, or environmental changes occur. Progressive rehabilitation, including slope stabilisation and revegetation, is undertaken alongside mining operations, while annual updates to the Closure Execution Plan keep implementation schedules and closure cost estimates aligned with operational progress.

FY26	Total Number of Facilities	Number of Facilities Categorised as 'High Risk Potential' (Extreme & Very High)	Percentage of 'High Risk Potential' Sites
Active Facilities	1	0	0%
Inactive Facilities (including facilities in care, maintenance, or closed)	0	0	(Not Applicable)
Planned Facilities	1	0	0%

No major TSF incidents, failures, overflows or reportable environmental events have occurred during the last four years, including the reporting period. Regular inspections, monitoring, and governance processes are implemented to verify compliance with tailings management requirements and support the continuous improvement of TSF management practices.

No Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) has been observed during FY26. Periodic monitoring of seepage water, mine water, surface water, groundwater, and other environmental parameters indicates compliance with applicable standards. However, JSL recognises ARD as a material environmental risk associated with mining and mineral processing activities, and has established a structured management approach that applies across the exploration, operational, and closure phases of its mine sites, including Sukinda Mines. While site-specific geochemical characterisation at Sukinda has not identified an existing ARD risk, JSL applies its ARD management framework as a precautionary and standardised practice across all operations, consistent with its Group Environment Policy and Mine Closure Plan.

I. **Exploration phase:** Geochemical characterisation (static, and where warranted, kinetic testing) is conducted on ore and waste rock to assess acid-generating potential and classify ARD risk before mine planning begins.

II. **Operations & closure:** ARD management extends through operations (waste segregation, encapsulation, and water quality monitoring) and into closure planning. No mining activity proceeds unless the feasibility-stage closure plan demonstrates that any ARD risk is manageable both technically and economically, with adequate financial provisioning in place.

III. **Public disclosure:** JSL reports on waste rock and tailings generation at its mine sites through its Sustainability Report, including classification of waste management facilities and identified reactive material where applicable.

IV. **Reactive waste proportion:** JSL tracks the share of mine waste classified as potentially acid-generating (PAG) vs non-acid-generating (NAG) based on geochemical testing. At Sukinda Mines, assessment to date has not identified any ARD-generating material. This is reviewed periodically as mining progresses.

Mine Closure and Rehabilitation

Mine closure planning forms an integral part of the mining lifecycle, beginning at the project feasibility stage and continuing throughout the life of the mine. The Mine Closure Plan is reviewed at least once every five years, or earlier in response to significant operational, regulatory or environmental changes, with inputs from local communities and government authorities. Progressive rehabilitation, including slope stabilisation and revegetation, is carried out alongside mining activities to restore ecological functions and reduce long-term closure liabilities. Annual updates to the Closure Execution Plan include revised implementation schedules and cost estimates, keeping closure provisions aligned with operational progress and environmental performance expectations. Community development programmes implemented during the operational phase seek to strengthen local livelihoods and enhance economic opportunities, supporting long-term resilience beyond the life of the mine. Rehabilitation and closure measures are designed to mitigate potential environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with mine closure, while supporting ecosystem restoration and sustainable post-closure land use.

To read more about the Company's mine rehabilitation and closure approach, refer to the Mine Closure Plan.

Furthermore, JSL adopts a structured approach to the physical and economic resettlement of project-affected communities through its Relocation and Rehabilitation (R&R) Approach Note. The approach provides a framework for planning and implementing resettlement and rehabilitation activities in a manner that seeks to minimise adverse social impacts, protect livelihoods, and support the well-being of affected individuals and communities. The framework covers key aspects such as stakeholder consultation, compensation and entitlement assessment, livelihood restoration, rehabilitation support measures, and grievance management. To read more about the Company's relocation and rehabilitation approach, refer to the Relocation and Rehabilitation (R&R) Approach Note.

Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Preservation

Jindal Stainless is committed to respecting the rights, cultural identity, and interests of Indigenous Peoples and local communities within areas influenced by its operations. Guided by its Policy on Indigenous People and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R), the Company undertakes early assessments to identify affected communities, understand the local context, and evaluate potential social, cultural, and environmental impacts. Jindal Stainless follows principles of transparent and inclusive engagement, seeks Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where applicable, and implements measures to protect cultural heritage and traditional values. Where resettlement and rehabilitation activities are required, the Company follows a structured framework covering stakeholder consultation, compensation, livelihood restoration, and grievance redressal. Implementation is periodically reviewed through the Company's ESG and CSR governance mechanisms.

To read more about the Company's approach to Indigenous Peoples and resettlement and rehabilitation, refer to the Policy on Indigenous People and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R).

Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity

JSL acknowledges biodiversity as an integral part of environmental stewardship and manages its interactions with nature through responsible land use, conservation, and ecological restoration. None of the Company's manufacturing facilities is located in or adjacent to ecologically sensitive areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, or coastal regulation zones.

The Company has a standalone Biodiversity Policy that is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). It applies across the Company and its affiliated entities, as well as employees, contractors, consultants, suppliers, service providers, and customers, guiding the management of biodiversity-related risks, dependencies, and impacts.

Further details on the Company's nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, biodiversity risk assessment methodologies, site-level exposure assessments, Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) and mitigation measures are available in the Company's FY26 TNFD Report, which provides comprehensive disclosures aligned with the TNFD framework and supports the integration of nature-related considerations into business strategy, risk management, and decision-making processes. To read more, refer to the Jindal Stainless FY26 TNFD Report.

Globally Recognised for ESG Leadership

JSL's sustainability performance continues to receive global recognition, reflecting its commitment to responsible growth and transparent governance.

- Achieved an **S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) score of 78/100**.
- Recognised as an **Industry Mover** and **Sustainability Yearbook Member** by S&P Global
- Achieved an **EcoVadis score of 71/100**, earning a **Bronze Medal**.
- Awarded **LEED Platinum Certification**, the highest rating under the globally recognised green building certification system for Stainless Centre, Gurgaon.

JSL
JINDAL STAINLESS

Corporate Office

Jindal Centre
12, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110066, India
Phone: +91-011-26188345-60
Fax: +91-011-26170691, 26161271
Websites: www.jindalstainless.com

Registered Office

O.P. Jindal Marg,
Hisar-125 005 (Haryana), India
Phone: 01662-222471-83
Fax: 01662-220499
Email: info@jindalstainless.com
Email for Investors: investorcare@jindalstainless.com

Concept, content and design by REPORT YAK | contact@reportyak.com