Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Established in 2006, Adani Group started its journey in the transmission sector, enabling the power transmission sector in India to significant capacity additions and greater opportunities for private participation through tariff-based competitive bidding. The dedicated lines commissioned for power evacuation spanned more than 3800 ckms connecting Mundra – Dehgam, Mundra – Mohindergarh, and Tirora – Warora. ATL is the largest private transmission company and operates more than ckt kms of transmission lines and around 20,400 MVA of power transformation capacity. ATL has further set an ambitious target to set up 20,000 circuit km of transmission lines by 2022 by leveraging both organic and inorganic growth opportunities. In 2014, ATL had another line spanning more than 1200 ckms for evacuation of power from Adani's Tiroda power plant. Looking at the enormous business potential in the transmission sector, in 2015, Adani Transmission Limited (ATL) was carved out of Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) for a focused pursuit of opportunities in the transmission sector. ATL has also acquired GMR's transmission assets in Rajasthan (2016), Reliance Infrastructure's transmission assets in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra (2017), and KEC's Bikaner Sikar transmission asset in Rajasthan (2019), tapping into various inorganic avenues for growth. In 2018, ATL entered into the distribution space with the acquisition of Reliance Infrastructure's Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution Business in Mumbai, presently catering to over 3 million customers in Mumbai suburbs and Mira-Bhayender Municipal Corporation in Thane district, with the help of a distribution network spanning over 400 sq. km. ATL continuously attempts to understand the needs and aspirations of the communities around them by aligning its business with the 17 SDGs since it believes that environmentally and socially sustainable businesses are a steppingstone to a prosperous society. Key Milestones of ATL are:

- India's first private power sector player to secure an international investment grade rating.
- India's first and only private HVDC transmission line
- First Private Company in India to execute 765 KV Transmission lines & Substations in the state of Maharashtra.

- First company to have executed a typical π (Pi) shape tower at Sami substation with 6 phases Quad Moose strung on the same beam First private company to use a prefabricated steel structure valve hall in India.

W-EU0.1a

(W-EU0.1a) Which activities in the electric utilities sector does your organization engage in?

Electricity generation
Transmission
Distribution
Other, please specify
Purchase of Electricity from power exchange and or biparty agreements

W-EU0.1b

(W-EU0.1b) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and the generation for each technology.

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Coal – hard	500	100	3,498.91
Lignite	0	0	0
Oil	0	0	0
Gas	0	0	0
Biomass	0	0	0
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Hydropower	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0
Solar	3.36	100	4.82
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	0	0	0
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	503.36	100	3,503.73

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	April 1, 2022	March 31, 2023

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

India

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

INR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	INE931S01010

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain

Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	1.Primary use of good quality freshwater in direct operations: Company's Thermal power plant @Dahanu require adequate quantity of good quality freshwater. In-adequate quantity of water will have an adverse impact on quantity of energy generation while Inferior quality water will increase water treatment cost further leading to additional financial burden thus affecting economic performance. The company's awareness of this dependency and of therisks associated with water shortages has led it to set itselfthe objective of ensuring sustainable use of water as a resource. No withdrawals are made that significantly affect water resources or habitats relating to the water withdrawalpoints. Hence, Vital. Domestic use: Water is also being used for drinking & sanitation purposes. Good quality freshwater is imperative for domestic purpose to maintain hygiene, health & safety of all employees. We provide potable water (with ref to ISO 10500) with TDS less than 80 PPM for drinking purpose. It is important for business to have good quality freshwater else it can affect health of employees & can impact operations activity . We give minimal treatment to freshwater to make it compatible for power generation processes & drinking purpose. 2.Primary use of good quality freshwater in-indirect operations: Fresh water is also indirectly used in our entire value chain. We are large purchaser of materials, components which require water in their manufacturing processes. A lack of good quality freshwater can have a huge impact on quality of parts being supplied which will adversely affect life , performance of product. 3.Future water dependency: In future we will still be depended on good quality fresh water for direct and indirect operations. In future,production will increase & proportionately water consumption but our constant water

			efficiency improve measures will keep qty almost same.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Not important at all	Direct Use: Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment. Hence, Important. In future, demand will increase & proportionately water consumption but will be limited to the plant installed capacity, plus our constant water efficiency improve measures will keep qty almost same. Indirect Use: No supplier with a significant negative environmental impact has been detected. Furthermore, Company does not have major suppliers using sea water / brackish water. Hence, Not so Important.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	Continuously	Daily meter readings are taken and log is mainatained, which is consolidated on Monthly ,Quaterly and yearly basis for reporting and management.	A total mega litres of water was withdrawn for our operations. Company generates electricity from coal based 500MW thermal plant, waste heat recovery based power plants. As water is vital in direct use as mentioned above, 100% of our generationplants monitor it. Company monitors water withdrawals

				at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information into our central data collection system for annual as well as consolidated level. Wherever applicable, It is ensured that quantity is well within prescribed limits as directed by authorities.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	Continuously	Company measures &monitors water withdrawals at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information for review & Communication. It is also available in annual public disclosures.	As water for power plants is vital as mentioned above,Maximum efforts are put to minimize the water use. the samepublished in annual public disclosures. Company measures &monitors water withdrawals at the facility level on daily /monthly basis and compile this information for review &Communication. It is also available in annual publicdisclosures.
Water withdrawals quality	76-99	Continuously	The method of measurement is as per EPA (Environment Protection Act) & as per respective	We are monitoring quality of withdrawal at Generation business (Thermal powerplant) of

			State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). and Thismonitoring is carried out 24 X 7 as It needs to treat the water as per generation business requirement . Transmission business and Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) requires water only for domestic need. The quality is assured by supplier and hence, it is monitored in-termittently by company.	company as business requirement. As water is vital in direct use as mentioned above, 100% of our generationplants monitor it. Company monitors water withdrawals at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information into our central data collection system for annual as well as consolidated level. Wherever applicable, It is ensured that quantity is well within prescribed limits as directed by authorities.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water	Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature].

			quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent.	cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment. The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid	Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical

			discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent.	changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment. The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it

				is only domestic sewage effluent.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	The water discharged from cooling system of thermal Power plant has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission & Distribution sub-stations, Offices & customercare centers is not quantified as it is only domestic sewage effluent routed through designated soak pits or thru local authority collection point	Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment. The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission

				business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent. Presently Water quantity & quality of discharge at Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices &customer care centers is treated by local authorities thus, the quality is ensured.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	The water discharged from cooling system of thermal Power plant has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission & Distribution sub-	Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment.

			stations, Offices & customercare centers is not quantified as it is only domestic sewage effluent routed through designated soak pits or thru local authority collection point	The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent. Presently Water quantity & quality of discharge at Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices &customer care centers is treated by local authorities thus, the quality is ensured.
Water discharge quality –	100%	Continuously	The water discharged from cooling system of	Our coastal thermal power plant is with

emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)			thermal Power plant has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission & Distribution sub-stations, Offices & customercare centers is not quantified as it is only domestic sewage effluent routed through designated soak pits or thru local authority collection point	drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment. The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices

				and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent. Presently Water quantity & quality of discharge at Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices &customer care centers is treated by local authorities thus, the quality is ensured.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Continuously	The water discharged from cooling system of thermal Power plant has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission & Distribution sub-stations, Offices & customercare centers have only domestic sewage effluent routed through	Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment. The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD

			designated soak pits or thru local authority collection points	status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12. Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent. Presently Water quantity & quality of discharge at Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices &customer care centers is treated by local authorities thus, the quality is ensured.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Daily	Consumption is calculated as difference between withdrawal and discharge. Accordinglyit is monitored at all power plants 24 X	Consumption is calculated as difference between withdrawal and discharge. Accordinglyit is monitored at all power plants 24 X 7.

			7. Company measures & monitors consumption at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information into our central data collection system for annual as well as consolidated level.	Company measures & monitors consumption at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information into our central data collection system for annual as well as consolidated level. Water Consumption per MWh and Water cosnumption per Million Revenue is the metric used for tracking progress
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	It is monitored at thermal power plant as mentioned above. Company measures & monitors consumption at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information into for review & analysis.	It is monitored at thermal power plant as mentioned above. Company measures & monitors consumption at the facility level on daily / monthly basis and compile this information into for review & analysis. Water Consumption per MWh and Water cosnumption per Million Revenue is the metric used for tracking progress
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed	100%	Daily	At all business facilities, entire set of employees	At all business facilities, entire set of employees /

WASH services to all workers			/ workers are provided with safe water. The same is monitored on daily / monthly basis.	workers are provided with safe water. The same is monitored on daily / monthly basis. Water is also being used for drinking & sanitation purposes. Good quality freshwater is imperative for domestic purpose to maintain hygiene, health & safety of all employees. We provide potable water (with ref to ISO 10500) with TDS less than 80 PPM for drinking purpose. It is important for business to have good quality freshwater else it can affect health of employees & can impact operations activity . We give minimal treatment to freshwater to make it compatible for power generation processes & drinking purpose.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) 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?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	489,946.17	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges Sea water used as Cooling water withdrawn and discharged back to its original source with negligible losses or variation in quality is included as per guidance of CDP here. Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the

						same 2.Change between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in volume: About same as 489,946.17 megalitres were treated to tertiary level in the previous year and 467,303.78 megalitres were treated to tertiary level this year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 22,642 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 4.85%). This increase is

						primarily due to cooling water quantities of Thermal power plant @ Dahanu. Anticipated future trend: Discharge volumes treated to tertiary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes..
Total discharges	488,105.57	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges Sea water used as Cooling water withdrawn and discharged back to its

						original source with negligible losses or variation in quality is included as per guidance of CDP here. Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/-25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/-25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in volume: About same as 488,105.57

						megalitres were treated to tertiary level in the previous year and 465,495.32 megalitres were treated to tertiary level this year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 22,610 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 4.86%). This increase is due to cooling water quantities of Thermal power plant @ Dahanu. We expect water consumption to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes,

						water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Total consumption	1,850	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/-25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/-

						25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. The lower consumption volume can be primarily attributed to divestment from thermal coal operations. Increases in water efficiency measures have also contributed to the decrease in water consumption. Change in volume: About same as 1,850 megalitres were treated to tertiary level in the previous year and 1798.17 megalitres were treated to tertiary level this year. Therefore, the volume has decreased by

						52 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 2.9%). We expect water consumption to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with	% withdrawn from areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain

	water stress	with water stress		reporting year				
Row 1	Yes	Less than 1%	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	WRI Aqueduct WWF Water Risk Filter	We had made detailed study for ATL 31 operational facilities using WRI aqueduct tool. of all company wide water withdrawal is from water stress areas. {Formula used for calculating % water withdrawn from areas with water stress as per guidance i.e [(Volume withdrawn in stressed areas)/(Total volume for company wide withdrawals) * 100]} 11 of 31 ATL operations were sourcing water, where baseline water stress equals or exceeds 40% Description of the tool used: WRI Aqueduct tool is a customizable global atlas that

								was used to evaluate how water risk (and water stress) may affect 31 ATL operations (at watershed level). Company specific description: Input: Template “example_Coordinate” was downloaded from WRI Aqueduct tool in which location names and address of ATL 31 sites in India were keyed in and template was imported back in the tool. Analysis was carried out on Annual Temporal resolution using default category weightage (69% Water Quantity Risk, 12% Water Quality Risk and 18% Regulatory & Reputational Risk) as our industry specific option was not available. One of the

								‘Physical risk quantity’ indicators is a water stress indicator (‘Baseline water stress’) and another is a water depletion indicator ('Baseline water depletion'). Output: WRI aqueduct tool identified 11 of 31 ATL sites which actually sources water where baseline water stress equals or exceeds 40%. Where, 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 non-consumptive uses. 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. How "stressed areas" are defined and identified ‘Low – Medium’ baseline water stress is when withdrawals are in the range of (10-20%) 'High' baseline water stress is when withdrawals are in the range of 40-80% of total annual available blue water. Extremely high baseline water stress is when withdrawals are >80% of availability of blue water. Baseline water depletion measures the ratio of total

								water consumption to available renewable water supplies. Total water consumption includes domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate larger impact on the local water supply and decreased water availability for downstream users. Baseline water depletion is similar to baseline water stress; however, instead of looking at total water withdrawal (consumptive plus non-

								consumptive), baseline water depletion is calculated using consumptive withdrawal only. How "stressed areas" are defined and identified on basis of water depletion: Low (<5%); Low - Medium (5-25%); Medium - High (25-50%); High (50-75%); Extremely High (>75%) The categories of 'Overall water risk' are based on a weighted selection of various physical, regulatory and reputational indicators. Total 11 of 31 sites are considered for reporting boundary are in water stress zone contributing 0.0055% of total water withdrawn i.e. 26.854 Mega Liter of Total 489,946.17 Mega Liter withdrawn in

								reporting period. (FY23) 19.127 Mega Liter withdrawn of Total 467,303.78 Mega Liter withdrawn in reporting period. (Against 0.0041% in previous reporting year FY22) Change as compared to previous year: (FY23 - FY22) /FY23 = (26.854 -19.127)/ 19.127 = 7.73 /19.127 =40.4% increase @ 11 ATL sites sourcing water, where baseline water stress equals or exceeds 40%. We anticipate the change to remain same or decrease in future with implementation and adoption of water efficient techniques, rainwater harvesting etc,

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	1,776.88	Much lower	Other, please specify Change to ground water source, which increased by 39.3%	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in vloume: FY23 : 1,776.88 Mega Liter[ML] FY22: 1576.87 ML change: 200 ML = 200/ 1576.87 =

					12.6% i.e. 12.6% Increase due to change to ground water source + The lower consumption volume can be primarily attributed to Increases in water efficiency measures have also contributed to the decrease in water consumption. We expect water consumption to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	488,105.57	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total

					discharges In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Relevant: 99.6% is Seawater of total water withdrawl. Change in volume: About same as FY23 : 488,105.57 Megalitres FY22: 465,495.32 Megalitres i.e. volume has increased by 22,610 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 4.86%). This increase is due to cooling water quantities of Thermal power

					plant @ Dahanu We expect water consumption to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	56.95	Much higher	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to

					+/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in vloume: FY23 : 56.95 Mega Liter FY22: 40.88 Mega Liter change: 56.95-40.88 =16.07 Megal Liter = 16.07/ 40.88 = 39.3% i.e. 39.3% Increase in ground water to replace freshwater source. We expect water withdrawl to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of

					the water usage ratio.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				No withdrawl from Non-Renewable Ground water sources. We expect water withdrawl to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				No withdrawl from Produced/Entrained water. We expect water Produced/Entrained water remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a

					continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Third party sources	Relevant	2.67	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in vloume: FY23 : 2.67 Mega Liter FY22: 2.94 Mega Liter change: 2.67-2.94 =-0.27 Megal Liter = -0.27/ 2.94 = -9.1% i.e. 9.1%

					Decrease in Thridparty water mainly due to Increases in water efficiency measures have also contributed to the decrease in water consumption. We expect water withdrawl to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant				No Fresh water is sent outside the plant boundary. Waste

					water generated is treated in STP and used for gardening activity at generation business @ Dahanu. For Transmission & Distribution business domestic Wastewater is discharged to ground thru dedicated soak pits. For offices and customer care centers the negligible domestic effluent is discharges to local Municiple bodies who in turn take care of waste quality parameters. Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions any change: 1. Less than +/- 10% is termed about the same 2. between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. above +/- 25% is termed a

					much higher or much lower depending on trend. We expect water discharge to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	488,105.57	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Sea Water is used for cooling activity at the costal thermal plant and post chlorine shock treatment ~100% returned to sea with negligible losses or variation in quality Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total

					withdrawals D= total discharges In context of ATL operations & working conditions any change: 1. Less than +/- 10% is termed about the same 2. between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in volume: About same as FY23 :488,105.57 Megalitre FY22: 465,495.32 megalitrewere treated to tertiary level.i.e. 22,610 Megalitres (4.86%) due to cooling water quantities of Thermal power plant @ Dahanu. Anticipated future trend: Discharge volumes treated to tertiary level

					are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.
Groundwater	Not relevant				No Fresh water is sent outside the plant boundary. Waste water generated is treated in STP and used for gardening activity at generation business @ Dahanu. For Transmission & Distribution business Waste water is discharged to ground thru dedicated soak pits. For offices and customer care centers the negligible domestic effulent is discharges to local municaple bodies who inturn take care of waste quality parameters. Note: In context of ATL operations &

					working conditions any change: 1. Less than +/- 10% is termed about the same 2. between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. We expect water discharge to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.
Third-party destinations	Not relevant				No Water is sent outside the ATL plant boundry, & For offices and

					customer care centers the negligible domestic effluent is discharges to local Municiple bodies who in turn take care of waste quality parameters hence discharge to third party is not relevant. We expect water discharge to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with	Primary reason for comparison with previous	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain

	discharge		previous reporting year	reporting year		
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	488,105.57	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	100%	Relevant: At our Dahanu Thermal power plant we use Sea water for cooling, we treat Sea water before thru cholorine shock teratment. Tertiary treatment was applied to 100% of our total sea water discharges this reporting year. All discharge volumes were subject to strict water quality controls before being released to receiving water bodies. Note: In context of ATL operations & working

						conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/-25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/-25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in volume: About same as 488,105.57 megalitres were treated to tertiary level in the previous year and 465,495.32 megalitres were treated to tertiary level this year. Therefore,

						the volume has increased by 22,610 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 4.86%). This increase is due to cooling water quantities of Thermal power plant @ Dahanu. Anticipated future trend: Discharge volumes treated to tertiary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	1,850	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	100%	No Fresh water is sent outside the plant boundary. Waste water

						generated at Dahanu is treated in STP and used for gardening activity at generation business @ Dahanu. For Transmission & Distribution business Waste water is discharged to ground thru dedicated soak pits. For offices and customer care centers the negligible domestic effulent is discharges to local municaple bodies who inturn take care of waste quality parameters. Note: In context of ATL operations & working

						conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/-25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/-25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. Change in volume: About same as 1,840.60 megalitres were treated to secondary treatment level in the previous year and 1798.17 megalitres were treated to secondary treatment level this

						year. Therefore, the volume has marginally decreased by 42 megalitres (equivalent to a decrease of 2.4%). We expect water discharge to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.

Primary treatment only	Not relevant					The entire water is being utilized internally. There isno discharge outside plant premises
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant					No Discharge to the natural environment without treatment
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant					For offices and customer care centers the negligible amount of domestic effulent is discharges to local municaple bodies who inturn take care of waste quality parameters without treatment, hence reported as not relevant.

Other	Not relevant					ATL as a business does not discharge water without treatment to any sources.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	0	Nitrates Phosphates Pesticides Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive	Sea Water is used for cooling purpose and returned back to the sea post chlorine shock treatment, ensuring th return water is within +/- 5 deg C from the ambient as approved permit granted by Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board [MPCB]. However, as per Consent to operate Nitrates , phosphastes are not measured , pesticides used are Cholrine shock treatment is nil or below detection limit hence ZERO reported.	

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	138,404,600,000	489,946.17	282,489.400825401	The forward trend is expeted to reduce further with increase in revenue and continution of water efficient process. Continual awareness on the sensitivity of Water, use of water

				efficent equipments like Micro-irrigation systems has further help in limiting the water consumption.

W-EU1.3

(W-EU1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Yes

W-EU1.3a

(W-EU1.3a) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)	Numerator: water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
139.83	Total water consumption	MWh	Lower	The forward trend is expected to INCREASE further with increase in revenue and continuation of water efficient process, along with Continual awareness on the sensitivity of Water, use of water efficient equipment's like Micro-irrigation systems has further help in limiting the water consumption.
13.36	Freshwater consumption	Other, please specify Million INR - Revenue for the reporting period	Lower	Please note C= W - D Where, C= total consumption W= total withdrawals D= total discharges Note: In context of ATL operations & working conditions: 1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same 2.Change between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend 3. Change above +/- 25% is

				termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend. The lower consumption volume can be primarily attributed to divestment from thermal coal operations. Increases in water efficiency measures have also contributed to the decrease in water consumption. Change in intensity : Reduced w.r.t. Previous year Explanation: Numerator FY23 : 1,850 megalitres was Fresh water Denominator FY23 : INR 138,404.60 Million Fresh water intensity : 1850 *1000/ 138,404.60 = 13.36 KL /Million INR Revenue --A Numerator FY22 : 1,798.17 megalitres was Fresh water Denominator FY22 : INR 118,614.70 Million Fresh water intensity : 1,798.17 *1000/ 118,614.70 = 15.15 KL /Million INR Revenue --B Change in Fresh water intensity : FY23 Vs FY22 = (13.36-15.15)=-1.87 i.e. Reduced by 1.87 KL /Million INR Revenue = -1.87 / 15.15 = -12.28% i.e. 12.28% Reduction in FY23 Intensity w.r.t. FY22 intensity. We expect Fresh water intensity to continue decreasing with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy along with increase in revenue,

				including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio. The forward trend is expected to reduce further with increase in revenue and continuation of water efficient process. Continual awareness on the sensitivity of Water, use of water efficient equipment's like Micro-irrigation systems has further help in limiting the water consumption.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	Due to nature of the business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & Distribution of Electricity. Our product/service does not have hazardous substance. But we do use products such a oil and grease for our subsation components hence we at ATL segregate and dispose the wastes generated as per the directives of State Pollution Control Board(s) of respective states where we have operations. Also a per our Company policy we don't use any Single use plastic and are peridocally assessed and certified as Single Use plastic free by M/s. Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd for our generation @ Dhanau,& by M/s. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for Transmission & Distribution sites including corporate office. Adani Transmission is also certified for Zero Waste to Landfill YoY by M/s. Intertek India since 2022.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement

Suppliers	Yes
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

0

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

None

Please explain

With vast supplier base, it is critical to identify our significant suppliers to ensure smooth business functioning, identify supply chain risk and minimizing externalities. They are identified based on our dependence & business value generation that covers High Volume Suppliers, Critical Component Suppliers & Non-substitutable Suppliers for our business operations.
We regularly engage with them thru multiple medium such as annual vendor meet, industrial events, in person meetings & assessment scorecards to ensure transparency and two-way communications. Further, we also seek to support local suppliers and thereby minimizing supply chain disruptions, support local economy, and maintain community relations. Various ESG criteria are evaluated prior to factory assessment for new Suppliers. A Supplier with a score below 60% is not consider for further evaluation & provided feedback to improve. Selected suppliers, Vendor annual performance score is generated in the online portal.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Reporting against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security questionnaire, etc.)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Certification
Fines and penalties
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Off-site third-party audit
On-site third-party audit
Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Retain and engage: We continue to purchase the product or service while engaging with the supplier to resolve the non-compliance(s) upto 3 months, if the non-compliance persist, supplier is temporarly suspended for next orders till compliance requirement is meet and evidence for teh sae are submitted to demonstartae the compliance.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

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

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

None

Rationale for your engagement

By connecting with strategic suppliers on climate change , We want to see our suppliers matching our ambitions, setting emissions reduction targets and report progress towards achieving them. GHG emissions reduction can drive innovation and enable cost optimisation resulting in win-win situation for all”

The small suppliers and vendors lack the necessary resources for environmental data collection and absence of skilled human resources in these companies further compounds the problem. “Engagement with the supply chain in a country like India gives larger corporates like us an opportunity to engage with smaller procurement industry as well as consumers to set and example and provide for transfer of knowledge and technology which is otherwise not accessible for the MSME sector which forms a large segment of the supply chain.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Many suppliers have started monitoring thier Water intensity i.e. L/ equivalant product supplied to Adani tarnsmission limited.
The concepts of fresh water withdrawl, consumption and discharge is now clear to most of them.
some have adopted best practise in the industry to reduce their water footprint.

Last year we had engaged 67 supplier partners where our annual spend was ~85% of total spends.

Comment

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W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks
Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the impacts on water that (using) your products, goods, and/or services entail

Rationale for your engagement

With an aim to prevent electricity-related accidents during monsoon, the distribution business has issued a set of guidelines for Customers and are also engaged for Safety and asked to cooperate and remain our extend eyes at the remote subsations in the residential societies.

Consumer safety & wellbeing is the priority of AEML. Our team has been on-ground ensuring minimal supply downtime and mitigating all the supply related complaints. We request our consumers to follow our advisory for their safety. In case they face any supply related complaints they can call us on our 24x7
helpline number 19122 or call Central Disaster Control Centre (CDCC) on 022-50549111 / 50547225 / 29688111 and 29688225.

"Caution children from playing near electricity installations, even if they are barricaded, and in parks that are waterlogged,"
"Put off the main switch in case there is waterlogging or leakage in the meter cabin. Put on the main switch only on ensuring that all faults have been rectified properly. Install an Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELCB) to help avoid shocks and mishaps,"
People have also been advised to prevent waterlogging that in turn, may create seepage and moisture in the switchgear.
"Power theft by way of hooking into an electricity system poses a serious safety hazard as these 'hooked on' wires are not insulated or properly fixed, in case of windy or rainy weather, they can fall. etc.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Customers are now proactive and support AEML team for per monsoon checks, cooperate when power is shutdown for safety reasons due to water logging.
They do apprecaite the efforts of the AEML team for ensuing safety and relaibility of power.
Power thefts have reduce drastically and henec our Distribution accounting and technical and commercial losses have come down from 7.37% in FY20 to 5.93% in FY23.

Type of stakeholder

Investors & shareholders

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your engagement

Even companies that do not foresee water challenges may be at risk because of stricter regulations or through new challenges imposed by climate change. As these challenges and demands escalate, governments will be forced to tighten controls on water use and wastewater discharge to prevent depletion and degradation of resources. At the same time, growing awareness of these challenges has increased society’s expectations of companies’ water-related performance. Companies or their suppliers are likely to suffer damaged reputations if they are perceived as mismanaging scarce water resources—particularly problematic when company operations negatively affect basic human and environmental needs or contravene legal requirements. Such problems can reduce investors’ and consumers’ confidence in a business or sector.

Adani Transmission Limited [ATL] had conducted Water risk assessment using WRI's Aqueduct tool, ATL had observed that 11 of 31 sites operate in water stressed area. We have started disclose water withdrawl from water stressed areas and our plan to reduce.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Although Transmission & distribution of electrcity is not that water intense yet, ATL has developed strategies to mitigate water-related risks & capitalize on opportunities. We are investing in operational efficiencies, such as closed-loop production processes or water recycling. ATL site their facilities in locales with adequate and reliable sources of water and are increasingly working with their suppliers to improve water management practices. We are also instituting corporate-wide policies that reflect the growing importance of water conservation and stewardship.

Our Thermal power plant @ Dahanu use STP treated water for gardening purpose & thus don't dicharge any water out side the premises, We have planted mangroves along the sea coast to avoid costal floods, enrish biodiversity and also sequeste the carbon dioxide. We use Chloring shock teratement on sea water discharged back to sea and comply and are committed to adhere all times with permitted limits granted by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

We have deployeed Rainwater harvesting system inform of recharge wells & surface ponds depending on the topograhy the area where we operate.

Thus we have obatained social licence to operate at all sites. our efforts have also resulted in we returing more water to nature than we use andf got us Water positive certification from BVQI. Investors Queries w.r.t. Water are almost NIL now. No water-related regulatory violations & No fines/ notices during the reporting period.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) 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
Row 1	No	Organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations during the reporting period.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) 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?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	We have structured Policy framework approach such as Corporate EnvironmentPolicy, Corporate Sustainability Policy, These policies directs organization to use water (as a resource) in responsible manner. To have reduced impact of discharge on ecology, company primarily identifies the pollutants. Then improves the methods to reduce the same, dilute the same and increase reuse /recycle same so that pollutant discharge is nil or minimal. The company identifies the pollutants in following ways: (1) Schedule-1 of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 & its subsequent amendments hasidentified specific pollutants for generation business process (for thermal power plant). Company adheres to it. (2) The Environment Impact Assessment carried out while obtaining

		license for Generation business mentions the potential water pollutants. (For thermal power plants, waste heat re-covery plants). Company monitors them. Our thermal power plant and waste heat recovery powerplant are operated as per the regulations stipulated by Pollution Control Board. The stipulations mention identified pollutants and their limiting value for compliance. Impact is determined based on the business requirements and applicable regulations.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Other physical pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Thermalpollution: Success factor is temperature near discharge destination as advised by authority which is monitoredon continual basis periodically. Our 500MW thermal powerplant in the vicinity of sea coast, sea water is used for cooling purpose. These are "once through"cooling systems where water post cooling is discharged into the sea. Temperatures higher than sea water cause thermalpollution.

This may have adverse impact on aquatic eco-system depending on geography and level of temperature.

The level of temperature is stipulated by regulations for power plant @ +5Deg C and company adheres to it. For the purpose, location has designed discharge waterchannels for natural cooling which achieves permitted exit temperature of water as stipulated and does not harm the marine ecosystem.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Water recycling
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods

Please explain

The level of discharge sea water temperature is stipulated by regulationsfor power plants and company adheres to it.
Water used for cooling in our plants is not directly discharged into the environment, but stored/reused until temperature decreases and its quality has acceptable levels. In most of our thermal power plants, there is a surveillance plan to control the possible affection of the receiving aquatic environment.
For thepurpose, locations has designed discharge waterchannels for natural cooling which achieves permitted exit temperature of water as stipulated and does not harm the marine ecosystem.
The discharged water is continously monitored
Apart from this company assess the critical infrastruce for spillage, lekages etc and their resilience.
Company partly reduces the temperature by recoveing the heat carried by sea water beyond the compliance requirements by mixing with cold water and discharge to sea is after the chlorie shock treatment as process approved by pollution control board.
company also follows waste management process to avoid mixing of waste streams and the management process is also validated by third party. Company is Zero Waste to landfill certified for the same.

All Supplierchain partners are screened and are expected to complay with all regulatory requirements as per ATL's Supplier Code of Conduct.

Water pollutant category

Other, please specify

Waterused for cleaning of Solar PV modules installed for meeting auxilary power requirements

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Description of water pollutant: Increase in Suspended Solids post cleaning of solar modules for the bird dropings, dust settelments etc.

Potential impacts:
No change in water quality except for suspended solids and is not harmful to Environment. the bird dropings & dust are bio degradable and within biocapacity limits of environment.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Water recycling
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods

Please explain

The water from the solar modules cleaning is sent to STP for treatement before it is discharged with in plant permises inform of horticulture requirements.

We are also exploring water less cleaning processes to reduce the water required for solar module cleaning frequency.
Same is being shared with supplychina partners and are expeted to adhere the regulatory requirements w.r.t. water watwer recyling as per comanys code of conduct.

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oxygen-demanding wastes are the second category of water pollutants and these are the wastes that can be decomposed by oxygen requiring bacteria. The amount of oxygen consumed by bacteria and other microorganisms while they decompose organic matter under aerobic conditions at a specific temperature is known as Biochemical oxygen demand or BOD.

The Biodegradable organic substances which are found in our wastewater, which is mainly due to human waste and food Residue in wastewater

Potential impacts:
BOD and COD can reduce the DO of lakes and rivers, and low concentrations can cause eutrophication and harm aquatic life. Our wastewater discharge can create water high in COD/BOD, requiring careful treatment before discharge to preserve the health of waterways.
Biological oxygen demand is important for water quality because it provides an index to assess the effect discharged wastewater will have on our environment.
BOD is used extensively for treating wastewater, as decomposition of organic waste by microorganisms is commonly used for treatment.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Water recycling
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods

Please explain

We do not only monitor water quality to minimize risks for our facilities, but we also check compliance with legal requirements (national, regional and local) of our water discharges to avoid fines or loss of operational permits and to protect the receiving ecosystems.

ATL focuses on water quality (by controlling spillages and wastewater) and quality control of stored water in reservoirs. Water discharge legal requirements are periodically reviewed to ensure full compliance. Discharge always takes place downstream of a treatment process that removes any pollutants present to a level where they will not have a negative impact on the receiving water body, in compliance with the limits provided under applicable regulations and by operating permits.

We have following actions to manage water-related risks in our operations:
- Spillage control;
- Wastewater quality control and reutilization (adoption of zero liquid discharge process);
- Quality control of stored water in hydro reservoirs to ensure the minimum ecological flows.

By monitoring discharged water quality, we are able to respond more effectively to unpredicted impacts that might affect our facilities and develop appropriate response strategies to reduce risk exposure.
We assess the success of the water quality programmes based on:
1. Compliance with the legal requirements;
2. Requirements received from Authorities or any other stakeholders; and
3. The absence of complaints.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Environmental Impact Assessment
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities

NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level

Comment

ATL prioritised sustainable water management and implementation of the best management practices to minimise water consumption, maximise reuse and recycling, while addressing site-specific water-related issues.
As thermal power generation was water-intensive, ATL focused on responsible consumption through optimal water utilisation and conservation. Except for the power generation plant, all operating sites were sub-stations or transmission lines that were not water-intensive locales or did not require water for activity apart from domestic use. To ensure robust water management, conscious water consumption and water risk mitigation, ATL conducted a self-evaluation to assess whether the operating locations are water-stressed using tools like WRI Aqueduct Tool, etc.
Water management was integrated into ATL's risk identification, assessment and management processes, which
enabled the Company to assess and prioritise risks, including water. ATL's dedicated EHS corporate policy emphasised
conserving natural resources and an established Environmental Management System. Water management systems and
procedures were covered under the Environmental Management Plan, which helped in systematic monitoring, controlling, checking, corrective actions and addressing water-related risks. The Company ensured systematic tracking and monitoring water availability.
This was included in the organisation's risk identification and management process due to its relevance in its operations. ATL had a comprehensive databasemonitoring system at its facilities to collect data regarding water availability including withdrawals and discharges. The collected data was compiled at the corporate office and published in Sustainability/Integrated Reports.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Every year, we complete a quantitative analysis of risks and opportunities. The analysis carried out at the different organizational	ATL considers following contextual issues: 1. Water availability at a	• A comprehensive ESG process based on the Annaul World Economic Forum Risk Report and	ATL has adopted a framework that represents the main relationships of scenario variables and types of

	level (Generation, Transmission & Distribution) in accordance with ISO 14000 which assesses conformity, organisational compliance and strategic aspects. The analysis evaluates the impacts of significant operational aspects with the various environmental matrices and the mitigation controls adopted to ensure regulatory compliance. The identification of risks and opportunities involves the following activities: • macroeconomic, energy, climate, legislative and regulatory - scenario analysis • competitive landscape analysis • industry view and strategic dialogue	basin/catchment level 2. Water quality at a basin/catchment level 3. Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level 4. Water regulatory frameworks 5. Status of ecosystems and habitats 6. Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	ATL's annual materiality analysis conducted to assess all stakeholders' expectations. ATL considers following stakeholders w.r.t. respective areas where we operate or are planning to operate.: 1) Customers 2) Employees 3) Investors 4) Local communities 5) Peers, suppliers in same basin 6) Regulators 7) NGO's 8) Water Utilities	risk and opportunity, defining strategic and operational approaches to managing them, comprising mitigation and adaptation measures. The framework makes it possible to analyse and evaluate the impact of the physical and transition phenomena according to alternative scenarios created using a quantitative and model-based approach in combination with continuous dialog with internal stakeholders and with external references. The framework also highlights the relationships that link the physical and transition scenarios with the potential impact on ATL´s business. These effects can be assessed over three-time horizons: short-medium term (1-3 years), in which sensitivity analyses based on the 2019 baseline was performed using WRI's Aqueduct tool; medium- term (3 to 6 year), in which we may assess the effects of the energy transition; and long-term (2030-2050), when chronic structural changes in the climate should begin. Water management is integrated into our Risk

				identification, assessment and management processes, which enables us to assess and prioritize all risks that are assessed based on data from: • WRI Aqueduct to identify facilities located in water-stressed areas. • Mapping of Environmental Compliance to assess compliance with environmental regulations. • The Environmental footprint methodology that includes measures of water footprint for all our operational sites

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our risk management system, based on COSO framework and ISO 27001, identifies business and climate related risks impacting our business. The likelihood and impact of individual risks are assessed, their mitigation measures are determined for their effective management and their inter relatedness is mapped. Post risk identification, we select appropriate actions (reduce, accept, transfer or avoid) to align risks with our risk tolerance and risk appetite.

We assess & evaluate the potential impact and likelihood of physical & transitional risks on our current/future business strategy.

The framework also identifies significant financial and strategic thresholds to identify implications of the risks identified. ATL determines what constitutes a substantial impact by

considering all relevant financial, operational, stakeholder, and statutory compliance or regulatory requirements.

We believe that any operational and/or strategic event that individually or combined together has a impact of on our EBITDA and revenue. Basically, anything that impacts our topline is a substantiative financial and strategic impact on our business.

A substantive impact of relatively high magnitude could occur because of a large number for any one of the following aspects, or because of combined multiple cases to create a larger impact due to:

- the proportion of business units (Sub-station(s), Transmission line(s), Distribution area(s)) affected
- the size of the impact on those business units (Sub-station(s), Transmission line(s), Distribution area(s))
- our dependency on that business units (Sub-station(s), Transmission line(s), Distribution area(s))
- the potential for shareholder or customer concern.

For instance, an operational issue that causes very significant loss due to closure or stoppage of operations for longer than one day, improper use of resources of material value, reputational damage resulted due to any community related issues, damage to critical machinery, employee's safety and wellbeing etc.

Other examples include irreparable damage, partner issues, and severe consequences for noncompliance.

Risk identification is performed through an all-inclusive cross-functional task force composed of risk analyst, project engineering manager, project procurement manager, project control manager, project contract administrator, construction manager, commissioning manager, operations and maintenance (O&M) manager, health, safety, and environment (HSE) manager, quality manager, and land acquisition manager, with assistance from the heads of the businesses.

Basis the identified risks, a risk mitigation and control strategy is created, prioritized, and regularly reviewed to address all identified risks and further shared with the senior management committees.

Senior Management Committees discuss the risks and mitigation plans before presenting them to the Board.

We base our business strategy on recognized risks and opportunities in interest of our stakeholders and maintain market competitiveness

We continually enhance project execution skills and operational efficiency to maximize possibilities and reduce risks.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities	% company-wide facilities	Comment

	exposed to water risk	this represents	
Row 1	1	Less than 1%	ATL prioritized sustainable water management and implementation of the best management practices to minimise water consumption, maximise reuse and recycling, while addressing site-specific water-related issues. As thermal power generation was water intensive, ATL focused on responsible consumption through optimal water utilisation and conservation. Our 11 subs staions operate in Water stressed regions of 31 operating sites including the power generation plant @ Dahanu, 20 operating sites were sub-stations or transmission lines that were not water-intensive locales or did not require water for activity apart from domestic use. To ensure robust water management, conscious water consumption and water risk mitigation, ATL conducted a self-evaluation to assess whether the operating locations are water-stressed using tools like WRI Aqueduct Tool, etc. Water management was integrated into ATL's risk identification, assessment and management processes, which enabled the Company to assess and prioritise risks, including water. ATL's dedicated EHS corporate policy emphasised conserving natural resources and an established Environmental Management System based on ISO 14001. Water management systems and procedures were covered under the Environmental Management Plan, which helped in systematic monitoring, controlling, checking, corrective actions and addressing water-related risks. The Company ensured systematic tracking and monitoring water availability. This was included in the organisation's risk identification and management process due to its relevance in its operations. ATL had a comprehensive database monitoring system at its facilities to collect data regarding water availability including withdrawals and discharges. The collected data was compiled at the corporate office and published in Sustainability/Integrated Reports. ATL calculated the values for 2022 & 2023 of facilities in water stressed areas using the water tool WRI Aqueduct. In this analysis, ATL identified which of their facilities are in water-stressed areas. Based on the classification provided by the WRI "Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas", the water stressed areas are those where the ratio between the total annual withdrawal of surface water or groundwater for different uses (civil, industrial, agricultural

			and livestock) and the total annual renewable water supply available (“base water stress”, understood, therefore, as the level of competition between all users) is high (40-80%) or extremely high (>80%). The information obtained allows us to: • compare our water needs with water availability at India and watershed levels; • determine the relevance of water risks in our portfolio in order to prioritize action; and • enable effective communications with our internal and external stakeholders.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India West Coast basin in Maharashtra as per WRI Aqueduct tool

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

1-25

% company’s total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

ATL calculated the values for 2022 & 2023 of facilities in water stressed areas using the water tool WRI Aqueduct. In this analysis, ATL identified which of their facilities are in water-stressed areas.

Based on the classification provided by the WRI “Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas”, the water stressed areas are those where the ratio between the total annual withdrawal of surface water or groundwater for different uses (civil, industrial, agricultural and livestock) and the total annual renewable water supply available (“base water stress”, understood, therefore, as the level of competition between all users) is high (40-80%) or extremely

high (>80%).
The information obtained allows us to:
• compare our water needs with water availability at India and watershed levels;
• determine the relevance of water risks in our portfolio in order to prioritize action; and
• enable effective communications with our internal and external stakeholders.

Although 11 trasnmission sub-stations operate in water stressed areas, dependency on water is negligible as 99% Water consumption is at 500MW thermal power plant for cooling (sea-water).
Dahanu is the costal thermal power plant that uses sea water for cooling purpose which is returned back after negligble losses in Qty & Quality as per MPCB approved parameters.
In the reporting period 3498.915 MU's were generated at Dahanu power plant out of total sold electricty of 9062MU's during the reporting period, We have identified 1 generating thermal power plant in the Indian West coast river basin that are impacted by water risks as per WRI Aqueduct tool, which is subject to inherent water risk due to regulatory restrictions in our value chain with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. These plant currently contributes to ~25% of the power supplied by ATL to Mumbai region.

The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on Distribution business from partial or full site closure.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

India
Ganges - Brahmaputra

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical
Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential impact

Impact on company assets

Company-specific description

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute risks), including increased severity of extreme weather conditions like cyclones, hurricanes,

floods etc. or long-term shifts (chronic risks) in climate patterns that could cause a change in wind patterns, hydrological flows,
sea level rise, etc. Physical risks have the potential to impact the organisation, directly damaging
assets and indirectly disrupting the supply chain.
Acute risk: According to the scenario-based climate risk assessment, ATL's assets (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra,
Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand) were prone to acute physical risks like flooding, cyclones and earthquakes.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

40,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

385,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

Our financial impact numbers are estimated basis the cost of availability and cost of restoration of our assets in an event of acute physical event. The cost of availability assumes the outage time of 30 days following an event and has an implication of INR 1.5 to 35 Crore, whereas the cost of restoration depends on voltage of the transmission lines- 132 kV- INR 1.5 to 2.5 Crore and more than 132 kV - INR 2.5 to 3.5 Crore.

Primary response to risk

Other, please specify

Building resilient infrastructure: example, employing robust tower designs to withstand extreme weather events

Description of response

Building resilient infrastructure:
ATL strives to establish stronger transmission networks within each system and stronger interconnections between systems by employing robust tower designs to withstand extreme weather events. ATL’s infrastructure design practices proactively evaluate all conditional aspects like wind zones, seismic zones, soil resistivity, water properties,

hydrological assessment, and various other environmental factors. By the virtue of this, ATL’s towers hold the capacity to withstand a range of contingencies and adverse conditions.

Cost of response

35,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

ATL strives to establish stronger transmission networks by employing robust tower designs to withstand extreme weather events. ATL’s infrastructure design practices proactively evaluate all conditional aspects like wind zones, seismic zones, soil resistivity, water properties, hydrological assessment, and various other environmental factors. By the virtue of this, ATL’s towers hold the capacity to withstand a range of contingencies and adverse conditions.

We have constituted a designated group to assess and mitigate acute physical risks . We triggered pre-emptive steps with our "Emergency Restoration System" (also known as "Emergency Response and Disasters Management") system. A disaster management plan for every site is carried out. Structures, machinery, and replacement parts were all inspected for possible dangers as specified in the plan. Teams were formed to enable an unhindered and simple flow of information during the tragedy, and the appropriate tasks and duties were assigned to members. Control rooms were ready to make the educated judgments that would be required to change the load as the circumstances required.
Additionally, supplies were placed in the canteen and storerooms to serve as refuge homes in case of an unfortunate occurrence. Parties that may be impacted were notified and prepared to take quick action. For instance, the Vidharbha region of Maharashtra had severe thunderstorms and wind during the first week of June 2019. Several trees, poles, and transmission cables fell, worsening the situation. Maharashtra is where our 765 kV S/C Tiroda to Koradi Line-2 travels through. It serves as a crucial link for the electricity evacuation from Maharashtra's eastern region and meets the load requirement of western Maharashtra. Our 765 kV Tiroda-Koradi line # 2 witnessed the fall of one tower and partial damage to two successive towers near the Saoner region on June 2, 2018, amid a strong thunderstorm and wind. The collapsed skyscrapers transmission towers were put back on a war footing immediately. Initially, within a 15-day historical window, the line was restored on the Emergency Restoration System (ERS). To restore the line to record speed, the ERS is quite helpful. Guy wires were used to raise the towers since the framework was lightweight and modular, making it simple to carry to the site and build. The line was successfully charged at permanent coordinates within a month and restored.

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Sabarmati basin in Gujrat, India as per WRI Aqueduct tool

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential impact

Reduced revenues from lower sales/output

Company-specific description

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute risks), including increased severity of extreme weather conditions like cyclones, hurricanes, floods etc. or long-term shifts (chronic risks) in climate patterns that could cause a change in wind patterns, hydrological flows,
sea level rise, etc. Physical risks have the potential to impact the organisation, directly damaging
assets and indirectly disrupting the supply chain.
Acute risk:Acute physical risks are event-driven risks, such as increased severity of extreme weather events. These risks may have the biggest impact on our operational efficiency and business longevity. Our studies indicate presence of assets in climate prone zone. To ensure business resilience, we factor in the impacts of climate change in our asset design. Health of our multi-decadal assets is crucial to ensure reliable electricity transmission and distribution. Based on scenario-based climate risk assessment, ATL assets (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand) were prone to acute physical risks like flooding, cyclones and earthquakes.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

40,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

385,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

Our financial impact numbers are estimated basis the cost of availability and cost of restoration of our assets in an event of acute physical event. The cost of availability assumes the outage time of 30 days following an event and has an implication of INR 1.5 to 35 Crore, whereas the cost of restoration depends on voltage of the transmission lines- 132 kV- INR 1.5 to 2.5 Crore and more than 132 kV - INR 2.5 to 3.5 Crore.

Primary response to risk

Other, please specify

Factoring in the design changes required and also developing emergency flood plans along with continual monitoring improvement plan for better analytical judgements and actions to be planned for current and future projects.

Description of response

During Project execution phase, we make plans to develop flood emergency plans to divert the excess water from the site under execution, deploye quick curing foundation installation material as contienciecy to avoid delay in the schedueld project commissioning. under worst case scenario tower restoration would require 18 days time to be up and ready for comissioning.

Cost of response

35,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

The figure was estimated for projects under execution which may face a delay in commissioning due to chronic/acute climate change. To ensure business resilience, we factor in the impacts of climate change in our asset design.
As disclosed in annual report , ALT has also continually monitors and updates/develops emergency plans along with continual monitoring improvement plan for better analytical judgements and actions to be planned for current and future projects.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Indian West coast basin in Maharashtra as per WRI Aqueduct tool

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory

Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

1.Primary use of good quality freshwater in direct operations: Company's Thermal power plant @Dahanu require adequate quantity of good quality freshwater.
In-adequate quantity of water will have an adverse impact on quantity of energy generation while Inferior quality water will increase water treatment cost further leading to additional financial burden thus affecting economic performance.
The company’s awareness of this dependency and of therisks associated with water shortages has led it to set itselfthe objective of ensuring sustainable use of water as a resource.
No withdrawals are made that significantly affect water resources or habitats relating to the water withdrawalpoints. Hence, Vital.

Domestic use: Water is also being used for drinking & sanitation purposes. Good quality freshwater is imperative for domestic purpose to maintain hygiene, health & safety of all employees. We provide potable water (with ref to ISO 10500) with TDS less than 80 PPM for drinking purpose.
It is important for business to have good quality freshwater else it can affect health of employees & can impact operations activity .
We give minimal treatment to freshwater to make it compatible for power generation processes & drinking purpose.

2.Primary use of good quality freshwater in-indirect operations: Fresh water is also indirectly used in our entire value chain. We are large purchaser of materials, components which require water in their manufacturing processes. A lack of good quality freshwater can have a huge impact on quality of parts being supplied which will adversely affect life , performance of product.

3.Future water dependency: In future we will still be depended on good quality fresh water for direct and indirect operations.
In future,production will increase & proportionately water consumption but our constant water efficiency improve measures will keep qty almost same.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,260,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Based on the internal analyis upto XX days stoppage of the 500MW thermal plant @ Dahanu scenario is considered to set up the new/modify the water treatment infastructe that would be required to meet the tighter norms if imposed by the regulator.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations
Increase investment in new technology

Description of response

ATL sewage treatment plant treated, 198.50 ML of water which was recycled and reused. ATL expected its rainwater harvesting structure to replenish more than 128 Mn litres of water within the organizational boundary, resulting in an improvement in water quality in the watershed through aquifer recharge and offsetting more than the total amount of water consumed by its 30 substations. In addition, ATL was planning to submit CDP response for water security in the current financial year.
We have taken many steps to reduce water consumption in our O&M Business. Adani Dahanu Thermal Power Station, the sole power generation unit of ATLof ATL, is certified with ISO46001- Water Efficiency Management System (WEMS).

Cost of response

30,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

Approximate cost of setting up a new treatment plant depending up on the stricter regulatory norms that might be imposed by the regulator is consider. The cost also considers the monitoring & validation cost that might be required to be put in place. The skilled operating staff renumeration is also factored in the cost of response considerations as at ATL compliance to regulatory norms is of utmost importance and cirtical for mainataining social licence to operate.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Resilience to future regulatory changes

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Effective resource management is key to cut costs and increase efficiency. While ATL depends on the raw materials sourced from nature, we ensure that through our efficient operations, we make optimum use of the resources, have a minimum environmental impact, and reduce our carbon footprint. Initiatives like Energy efficiency and water management are taken on priority.

We have a Net Water Neutrality target that we aim to achieve by increasing the number of Rainwater Harvesting Ponds at the subsations operating in Water stressed adn water depletion areas, while reducing our dependency on freshwater. We have installed water harvesting systems in these water-stressed regions depending on the topoghraphy and geological strata surface ponds or recahrge wells are implemented.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The 11 Sub-stations identified in Extreme High Water stress and Extreme Water depletion area uses 0.5% of total water consumed by the company primarily for the domestic requirements related to drinking and snitation.

As a risk minimisation mitigation measure rainwater harvesting systems are deployed.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

We have Adani 500MW Dahanu Thermal Power station [A-DTPS] operating in India West Coast basin in Maharashtra as per WRI Aqueduct tool.

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India West Coast basin in Maharashtra as per WRI Aqueduct tool

Latitude

19.957409

Longitude

72.749418

Located in area with water stress

No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Coal - hard

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

489,729.81

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1,624.243

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

488,105.57

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

488,105.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

488,105.57

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,624.24

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Please note C= W - D
Where, C= total consumption
W= total withdrawals
D= total discharges
In context of ATL operations & working conditions:
1.Any change less than +/-10% is termed about the same
2.Change between +/10% to +/- 25% is termed higher or lower depending on trend
3. Change above +/- 25% is termed a much higher or much lower depending on trend.

Change in Total water withdrawl:
FY23 : 489,955.60 Mega Liter[ML]
FY22: 467,303.78 ML
change: FY23-FY22= 22,652 ML = 22,652 / 467,303.78 = 4.85% i.e. about the same

Change in Sea water consumption:
FY23 : 488,105.57 Mega Liter[ML]
FY22: 465,495.32 ML

change: FY23-FY22= 22,610 ML = 22,610/ 465,495.32 = 4.86% i.e. about the same

Change in Total water consumption:
FY23 : 1,776.88 Mega Liter[ML]
FY22: 1576.87 ML
change: FY23-FY22= 200 ML = 200/ 1576.87 = 12.6% i.e. 12.6% Higher due to change to ground water source +
The lower consumption volume can be primarily attributed to Increases in water efficiency measures have also contributed to the decrease in water consumption.

We expect water consumption to continue decreasing or remain the same with the implementation of the remainder of our 2020-2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ratio.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI.
We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy, but it is not publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives	The responsible use and protection of water resources is vital to safeguarding natural ecosystems and biodiversity, and enhancing the wellbeing of people that live in them, as well as to the success of our activities. This is one of the strategic targets of ATL's Environmental Policy and requires an integrated approach based on three lines of action: 1. Efficient use of water resources reducing water needs in production processes 2. Optimization of wastewater treatment and conservation of water quality in the destination environment 3. Responsible and integrated management of hydro-geological basins to preserve their multiple land uses

		Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	and water quality. This commitment to water stewardship and collective action is part of our Environmental Policy and is aligned with the principle of creating shared value for ATL and its stakeholders. The policy is applicable not only to ATL but to the entire value chain and includes the following strategic goals: • Protection and monitoring of the quality of surface water and groundwater in areas around the plants (to control and reduce impact on water). • Ensure optimal waste and drain water management and promote circular economy. • Ensure that operations are carried out in compliance legal obligations and voluntarily commitments in the different countries where the Group operates (beyond regulatory compliance). • Communicate with citizens, institutions and other stakeholders about the company's environmental performance and provide employee training raising environmental awareness. • Promote sustainable environmental practices and qualification systems among suppliers, contractors, and customers. • Improvement of the efficiency production facilities to effectively manage water resources for industrial uses, with particular focus on water stress areas. • Development of innovative technologies to fight climate-change effects on our operations and improve our water efficiency. ATL´s Sustainability Plan is fully aligned to the UN SDGs, including : SDG 6 "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." SDG 14 'life below water'. Lastly, ATL is pursuing the internal objective of reducing its specific water requirement, which aims at a more efficient use of water, the evolution of the energy mix towards renewable sources and the reduction of generation from fossil fuels.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	CEO reviews operations of business regularly. In sporadic meetings, Water related topics (if important) are discussed and suitable actions are planned / approved. (i) Water related concerns are reviewed (ii) Water related decisions are approved. (iii) Define and declare water policy of the company (iii) Water related investments are approved. (v) Review implementation and performance (vi) Overseeing major capital expenditures (vii) Reviewing and guiding annual budgets & business plans (viii) Reviewing and guiding risk management policies & strategy CEO briefs Water Related Risk & opportuinities to the Corporate Risk Committee of the Board on Quaterly basis. Reviewing the SDG performance. Complying with Sustainable Development Goal #12 (sustainable consumption and production patterns). ATL embarked on the goal to become 'net water neutral' across its transmission business. A Sensitivity Analysis analysed baseline Water Stress Level and Drought Risk Level across key operating sites using India Water Tool and WRI's Aqueduct Tool. ATL developed and implemented a water augmentation plan by enhancing community water resources and rainwater harvesting. During the year under review, ATL was declared 'Net Water Positive' for 100% of its operational assets.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain

Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives	Our Board has a fiduciary duty towards our stakeholders to derive long-term value creation. Climate & Water related issues pose a challenge to our business continuity. Consequently, we have established a board-level - Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) with a primary responsibility for oversight over climate including water related issues. The committee is composed of 3 independent directors and meets four times a year to discuss climate related issues. Climate & water related impacts have the potential to influence our operational and therefore our financial performance over short, medium and long time horizons. We have conducted TCFD recommended scenario analysis to assess risks inherent to our operations. The CRC is responsible the identification and incorporation of ESG related operational and financial risks through the resolution of the Board. CEO reviews operations of business regularly. In scheduled - some meetings, Water related topics (if important) are discussed and suitable actions are planned / approved. (i) Water related concerns are reviewed (ii) Water related decisions are approved. (iii) Define and declare water policy of the company (iii) Water related investments are approved. (v) Review implementation and performance (vi) Overseeing major capital expenditures (vii) Reviewing and guiding annual budgets & business plans (viii) Reviewing and guiding risk management policies & strategy on Monthly basis updates the board and Quaterly meet CRC to explain the updates and seek appropriate direction for way ahead.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues

	on water-related issues	
Row 1	Yes	Our Board is composed of proficient leaders with cross sectoral experience to assess and review overall business performance, including any issues, risks, plans, and achievements related to climate change. Their competence is assessed based on experience in climate-related matters, ESG, and corporate sustainability. Our Lady Independent Director brings cross boundary experience on environmental, social and governance related matters. In other capacities they also serve as ESG Advisory Board member for a multi national organisation. Their experience and adroitness adds to our strategic outlook towards managing climate related risks across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. ATL reviews its environmental performance regularly regarding climate change issues such as emissions monitoring and reduction action plans, alignment with SDGs, risks and opportunities, policies or mitigation, and adaptation actions. Also ESG specific trainings on various tpoics are being oganised to refresh/ to gain insights on emerging trends and regulatory landascape.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

CEO reviews operations of business regularly.
In scheduled - some meetings, Water related topics (if important) are discussed and suitable actions are planned / approved.
(i) Water related concerns are reviewed
(ii) Water related decisions are approved.
(iii) Define and declare water policy of the company
(iii) Water related investments are approved.
(v) Review implementation and performance
(vi) Overseeing major capital expenditures
(vii) Reviewing and guiding annual budgets & business plans
(viii) Reviewing and guiding risk management policies & strategy

on Monthly basis updates the board and Quaterly meet CRC to explain the updates and seek appropriate direction for way ahead.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	ATL has a pre-defined financial metric relevant for the CEO's variable component including compensation influenced by the company's operational and financial performance. The compensation of the leadership roles has been linked to long-term sustainability goals and performance.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Director on board Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations	ATL has a pre-defined financial metric relevant for the Managing Director & the CEO's variable component including compensation influenced by the company's operational and financial	ATL has a pre-defined financial metric relevant for the Managing Director & the CEO's variable component including compensation influenced by the company's operational

		Reduction of water pollution incidents Reduction or phase-out of hazardous substances	performance. The compensation of the leadership roles has been linked to long-term sustainability goals and performance. The performance indicator is in line with our near-term 2025 & 2032 science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan of 2050.	and financial performance. The compensation of the leadership roles has been linked to long-term sustainability goals and performance. The performance indicator is in line with our near-term 2025 & 2032 science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan of 2050.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other, please specify em[ployees in Sustainability dept and site incharges	Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Reduction of water pollution incidents Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on water-related issues Supply chain engagement	The compensation of the leadership roles has been linked to long-term sustainability goals and performance. The performance indicator is in line with our near-term 2025 & 203 science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan of 2050. Also em[ployee in Sustainability function & sites incharges are encouraged for the KPI's acheivemnts by means of Non- Monetary rewards	The compensation of the leadership roles has been linked to long-term sustainability goals and performance. The performance indicator is in line with our near-term 2025 & 203 science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan of 2050. Also employee in Sustainability function & sites incharges are encouraged for the KPI's acheivemnts by means of Non-Monetary rewards

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Water targets are set in alined with SDGs priorities mapped to matterlia issues identified by ATL.
As an industry leader, we actively participate and regularly interact with government bodies, institutions, NGOs, industry players acrossseveral member platforms for best practice sharing. At ATL we; actively collaborate for benchmarking such as Center of Electricity Authority of India [CEA], Confederation of Indian Industry [CII], Indian Energy Exchange, Association of Power Producer, CDP India by providing data thur public disclosures, Specific policies regarding the management of environmental issues are developed such as Environmental Policy.
These Policy is supported with Commitment documents which defines strategy and milestones to be achieved.

ATL also engages with The **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change** (MoEFCC) which is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co- ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes w.r.t. the biodivesristy aspects including biodivesrity in water and the Maharashtra state pollution control board to provide annual comapiance report and suggestion for the draft regualation w.r.t. Water and waste water management for power plants in India.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

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W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain

Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	The water related issues are integrated in ATL's long-term businessplan and strategy. All upcoming growth plans are planned with under-standing of probable scarcity of water in future, water security and basedon technologies/processes which will be having minimum water foot-print. Presently water requirement in our operating plants are optimized through various inbuilt mechanisms. by default all new assests are evaluated from water stress & water depletion in the area under consideration, as a policy, ATL does not set up towers that would affect the natural flow of water.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Presently water requirement in our operating plants are optimized through various inbuilt mechanisms. Following strategies have been implemented so far to reduce our dependency on fresh water. 1) Minimal sea water discharge in future @ thermal power plant. 2) Increase the Cycle of Concentration of cooling towers to minimize blowdown 3)Reuse of Cooling Tower blowdown water & Boiler blowdown water for re-cycle 4) Conversion of effluent into clarifier water in common effluent treatment plant. 5) Extensive Rainwater harvesting within and beyond the fence. 6) Water literacy and capacity building both for employees,supplychain and nearby community. Going ahead, Accordingly, ATL shall evaluate the requirement of water in the areas of business where we are aspiring for the growth.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Before start of each year financial resources are allocated for identified & approved mitigation measures for water use reduction & conservation at all facilities of ATL. Detailed plan is prepared and subsequently re-viewed on a periodic interval to ensure smooth execution.

W7.2

(W7.2) 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?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

5

Please explain

Following strategies have been implemented so far to reduce our dependency on fresh water.
Increase the Cycle of Concentration of cooling towers to minimize blowdown, Reuse of Cooling Tower blowdown water & Boiler blowdown water for re-cycling, domistic effluent into clarifier water in sewage treatment plant and use for garnening & horticulture purpose, Use of Micro-irrigation system for green areas, Extensive Rainwater harvesting within and beyond the fence.
Water literacy and capacity building both for employees,supplychain and nearby community.
Going ahead,accordingly, ATL shall evaluate the requirement of water in the areas of business where we are aspiring for the growth.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	ATL used the IPCC's RCP 4.5 scenario (equivalent to 1.7-3.2°C) analysis to study various impacts like a projected change in the monthly maximum temperature, monthly precipitation, severe drought likelihood and land projected to be below the annual flood level for 'Period: Impacts Projection' during 2020 to 2039. Water stress analysis was conducted to re-define the present approach towards water management; drought risk analysis was conducted to estimate probable changes in water availability to formulate proactive approach towards future needs using the WRI-Aqueduct Tool. Water Source Sustainability Study for its power generation plant, which addressed downstream impact assessment, included a water management & conservation plan wherein low impacts were linked to risk management & business continuity plans. The event-driven risks, including increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods, etc., were covered under the appropriate insurance policies.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	The current water withdrawal intensity of India's power sector (excluding hydroelectricity) is largely driven by thermal power plants using once-through cooling systems. Withdrawal intensity could be reduced by upgrading plant cooling technology (Council on Energy, Environment and Water, 2017) and by supporting the development of less water-intensive generation technologies (European Wind Energy Association, 2014; National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2015). For instance, the operational withdrawal intensity of solar PV in India is around 0.08 m3 /MWh (primarily related to panel cleaning), which is only 0.5% of the thermal average, while for wind, the water withdrawal is	Withdrawal intensity could be reduced by upgrading plant cooling technology (Council on Energy, Environment and Water, 2017) and by supporting the development of less water-intensive generation technologies (European Wind Energy Association, 2014; National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2015). For instance, the operational withdrawal intensity of solar PV in India is around 0.08 m3 /MWh (primarily related to panel cleaning), which is only 0.5% of the thermal average, while for wind, the water withdrawal is zero.	With Increasing Power demand and stakeholders demanding phasing out of coal, ATL has currently planned to add new RE sources under long term PPA and or the power procurement from power exchanges Vs thermal capcities to meet the growing demand of power. Thus, the business strategy is highly influenced by the Water situation in India, where ATL operates and have conduced Water stress and Water depletion rate analaysis using WRI Aqueduct tool. All furture power plant planned are from RE sources whihc has relativelyly negligible Water footprint compared to Thermal potfolio.

		zero. The quantitative analysis presented in this brief examines changes in the freshwater intensity of thermal and renewable power generation for the four scenarios presented earlier. It also estimates the total water withdrawal and consumption for different power generation options across the scenarios, based on trends in cooling technology and power plant efficiency11. The results, referenced to a 2014 baseline, are listed below » IRENA» Reference» 2030: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 83%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 7%. » IRENA REmap 2030: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 84%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 19%. » CEA Scenario 1 2027: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 71%, and water consumption		

		intensity would decrease by 22%. » CEA Scenario 2 2027: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 76%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 25%.		

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Transmission & distribution of electrcicty is not that water intensive as compared to electrcity Generation. ATL is cognizant of the fact and has plans to retire the 500MW thermal portfolio, hence not evaluating Water price/ fee . However, based on the Water footprint analysis, currently monitors Water consumed from respective surces and water intensity in terms of L per Million of revenue generated and has adopted measures to optimis the water consumed in its operations.

We are yet to determine the True cost of water and will continue to evaluate the water valuation practices.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	The current water withdrawal intensity of India's power sector (excluding hydroelectricity) is largely	ATL integrates different water issues into the long-term business objectives such as water consumption, water reuse and a specific water requirement (l/kWh). In 2021, ATL announced its decarbonisation plan, bringing forward its Net-Zero

		driven by thermal power plants using once-through cooling systems. Withdrawal intensity could be reduced by upgrading plant cooling technology (Council on Energy, Environment and Water, 2017) and by supporting the development of less water-intensive generation technologies (European Wind Energy Association, 2014; National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2015). For instance, the operational withdrawal intensity of solar PV in India is around 0.08 m3 /MWh (primarily related to panel cleaning), which is only 0.5% of the thermal average, while for wind, the water withdrawal is zero. The quantitative analysis presented in this brief examines changes in the freshwater intensity of thermal and renewable power generation for the four scenarios presented earlier. It also estimates the total water withdrawal and consumption for different power generation options across the scenarios, based on trends in cooling technology and power plant	target of 2050, which will decrease water withdrawals. This long-term commitment is the basis of the Strategic Plan, elaborated with a 3-year horizon and updated annually. It envisages the evolution towards renewable sources that are not dependent on the availability of water for their operation, an efficient use of water in thermoelectric plants, and the reduction of generation from fossil fuels.

		efficiency11. The results, referenced to a 2014 baseline, are listed below (Figure 3). » IRENA» Reference» 2030: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 83%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 7%. » IRENA REmap 2030: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 84%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 19%. » CEA Scenario 1 2027: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 71%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 22%. » CEA Scenario 2 2027: water withdrawal intensity would decrease by about 76%, and water consumption intensity would decrease by 25%.	

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category

Water pollution	Yes
Water withdrawals	Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes
Other	Yes

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water pollution

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Ensuring Water discharged to sea is within approved temperature rise limit of 5deg C above ambient @ ATL's Dahanu's Thermal power station

Year target was set

1996

Base year

1996

Base year figure

5

Target year

2030

Target year figure

4.9

Reporting year figure

3.8

% of target achieved relative to base year

1,200

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Our coastal thermal power plant is with drawing sea water for indirect cooling purpose has insignificant physicochemical changes, including temperature changes, which is controlled so as not to exceed the established discharge limits[max +5 deg C above ambient temperature]. cooling purpose and discharged back into the sea after chlorine shock treatment.

The monitoring is carried out 24 X 7 . (500MW coastal thermal powerplant is having ZLD status meaning Zero liquid discharge out-side the fence.) It is important in view of response towards Company's alignment to SDG-6 & SDG-12.
Presently Water quantity of discharge at Transmission business and Distribution business (Receiving & Distribution sub-stations, Offices and customer care centers) is not quantified and as it is only domestic sewage effluent.

This is a complaince target as per Consent to operate granted by Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board ONLY for ATL's Thermal power plant @ Dahanu w.r.t. Sea water discharge temperature to be always LESS than +5deg C above ambient, ATL has put in place continuous monitoring [24 hrs x 7 day x 365 days p.a.] mechanism for the same.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water consumption

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Total water consumption [ML] per Revenue [Million INR]

Year target was set

2023

Base year

2022

Base year figure

3.94

Target year

2030

Target year figure

3.28

Reporting year figure

3.54

% of target achieved relative to base year

60.6060606061

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In FY2023, ATL set a target to reduce our total water withdrawals by 16.6% by 2030 w.r.t. FY2022 baseline. Progress is monitored using megaliters/Million INR Revenue as the unit of measurement. This target applies company-wide with no exclusions in our direct operations, and is expected to extend to our Tier 1 (direct) suppliers with a substantive impact on water security as a contractual obligation within the next 2 years. The motivation for the target stemmed from a corporate objective on maximizing future cost savings (reduced water bills, operational costs, and regulatory costs), while the target is also in alignment with our Internal water policy commitment to increase freshwater availability in key river basins. As we have achieved 60% already, we are on track to meet this target as long as progress maintains present pace.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water consumption

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Freshwater consumption [KL] per Revenue [Million INR]

Year target was set

2023

Base year

2022

Base year figure

15.16

Target year

2030

Target year figure

12.89

Reporting year figure

13.36

% of target achieved relative to base year

79.295154185

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In FY2023, ATL set a intensity target to reduce our Freshwater consumption [KL] per Revenue [Million INR] by 15% by 2030 w.r.t. FY2022 baseline. Progress is monitored using Kiloliters/Million INR as the unit of measurement. This target applies company-wide with no exclusions in our direct operations, and is expected to extend to our Tier 1 (direct) suppliers with a substantive impact on water security as a contractual obligation within the next 2 years. The motivation for the target stemmed from a corporate objective on maximizing future cost savings (reduced water bills, operational costs, and regulatory costs), while the target is also in alignment with our water policy commitment to increase freshwater availability in key river basins. As we have achieved 79% already, we are on track to meet this target as long as progress maintains present pace.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Business activity

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Reduction in seawater withdrawl [KL] per MWh electricity generated @ our Dahanu Thermal power plant

Year target was set

2023

Base year

2022

Base year figure

139.45

Target year

2030

Target year figure

127.39

Reporting year figure

139.31

% of target achieved relative to base year

1.1608623549

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In FY2023, ATL set a Intensity target to reduce our Sea water withdrawals by 1%YoY by 2030 w.r.t. FY2022 as baseline. Progress is monitored using megaliters/MWh Electricity generated as the unit of measurement.
This target applies to only to Generating plant @ Dahanu of the company with no exclusions in our direct operations @ Dahanu, and is NOT expected to extend to our Tier 1 (direct) suppliers as they don't have a substantive impact on SEA water. The motivation for the target stemmed from a corporate objective on maximizing future cost savings (reduced water bills, operational costs, and regulatory costs), while the target is also in alignment with our Internal water policy commitment to increase resilience in key river basins. We have identified iniatives to reduce teh same and soon we will be on track to meet this target .

Target reference number

Target 5

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Mainatining 100% sites monitoring population access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services around our facilities and operations

Year target was set

2023

Base year

2023

Base year figure

100

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

The changes in climate that have already occurred means there is an increasing frequency, and in some cases increasing severity, of extreme events – heatwaves, floods, droughts, wildfires, windstorms and associated storm surges – that cause illness, death and displacement of people, and disruption to services. Longer-term changes in average temperatures, precipitation and rising sea-levels will amplify threats that are already being felt.

Climate change and WASH are related in three broad ways.

1) Access to WASH services and practice of hygiene behaviours are central to building health resilience to climate, and to help societies cope with extreme events and support their recovery in the long-term.

They also support the ability to cope with slower-onset events by preventing disease and ensuring adequate hydration with increasing temperatures.

2) WASH services & behaviours are themselves substantially threatened by climate change and must be resilient to support building wider community resilience and health resilience. Increased flooding can damage infrastructure, degrade catchments, and contaminate water supplies; floods will lead to overflowing pit latrines, tanks and sewers, and by-passing of wastewater treatment works; droughts will reduce water availability and degrade source water quality; increasing temperatures will change consumption requirements to maintain a healthy hydration and may adversely affect wastewater treatment processes [WTP] and sea-level rise and storm surges causes by wind storms will increase threats of salinisation of water resources applicable @ our Dahanu Power plant

For example directly through the operation of WTP's and burning of health care waste, and indirectly through emissions associated with transport and manufacturing of relevant equipment and supplies.

Thus, ensuring WASH services is important for ATL in multiple ways and is tracked & monitored at regular intervals.

Target reference number

Target 6

Category of target

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

creating carbon sink with habitat resoration and ecosystem preservation

Year target was set

2022

Base year

2022

Base year figure

2,704

Target year

2030

Target year figure

26,250

Reporting year figure

2,865

% of target achieved relative to base year

0.6837679436

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In FY2023, ATL set a target to creating carbon sink with habitat resoration & ecosystem preservation by 2030 w.r.t. FY2022 as starting year. Progress is monitored using tCO2/year as the unit of measurement.
This target applies to company-wide & Adani group comapines with no exclusions in our direct operations and is NOT expected to extend to our Tier 1 (direct) suppliers .
As a responsible business group Adani Transmission Ltd along with other Adani group companies action towards addressing climate change & its ambition to transition to a low-carbon and subsequently carbon neutral & net-zero business. We recognize that trees are an important carbon sink, they enhance biodiversity and are essential for a healthy planet & healthy people. Our pledge motiveted and is aligned with India's NDC commitment under Paris Agreement where the country has committed to create additional carbon sink to sequester 2.5-3.0 billion tons of CO2.

All Adani Group companies have defined YoY roadmap to acheive the same.
We will undertake an audit as well as third part assurance for the trees already planted.

For the new plantations, which again will consist of mangroves as well as terrestrial trees, we will undertake periodic audit & assurance exercise using technology such as remote sensing/ monitoring by drones and high-resolution satellite imagery, as well as IoT sensors. We plan to undertake the next round of audit and assurance at the end of 2025 or earlier. This will yield important details like survival rates and the number of trees attaining maturity. Based on the results, we will update our pledge.
For our monitoring activities from Corporate Agri Sustainability (CAS), we will appoint our internal horticulture audit team for confirmation of plantation and conservation as well as a third party agency assurance will confirm the targets for the duration of pledge & beyond.
We will provide annual progress updates on tree plantation and growth as per requirements of 1t.org pledge.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

Assurance SR 22.pdf

Assurance FY2022.pdf

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W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Total water consumption source wise, Sea water withdrawal and discharge back to sea. Ground water [renewable] rain water harvested reported under susrface water here. Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance	ISAE 3000	Refer Page of 3/3 of attached pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited and page 4/6 of Assurance statment by BSI. We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.

	statment by BSI. We are attaching our previous year (FY 2021-22) Assurance statement based on ISAE3000 standard. Our assurance for the current year (FY 2022-23) is under process.		
W2 Business impacts	Page 299 [pdf page no 301of 540] of FY23 Integrated annual report under BRSR section Principle 6 Esential indicator Q3.	ISAE 3000	Refer Page 299 [pdf page 301/ 540 of] of attached Adani-Transmission_FY23-Annual-Report.pdf by M/s. DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Being responsible corporate, We are aware of plastic waste impacts when mis managed. Due to nature of the business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity. Plastic is not required for packaging the good/services, hence Product use phase is ZERO; but we do use good / products that have plastic pakaging in our project activities and hence we segregate and dispose the plastic waste as per the directives of State Pollution Control Board(s) of respective states where we have operations. Also a per Company policy we don't use any Single use plastic and are peridocally assessed and certified as Single Use plastic free by M/s. Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd for our generation @ Dhanau,& by M/s. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for Transmission & Distribution sites including corporate office. Adani Transmission is also certified for Zero Waste to Landfill YoY by M/s. Intertek India.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations	Being responsible corporate, We are aware of plastic waste impacts when mis managed. Due to nature of the business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity. Plastic is not required for packaging the good/services, but we do use products that have plastic pakaging and hence we segregate and dispose the plastic waste as per the directives of State Pollution Control Board(s) of respective states where we have operations. Also a per Company policy we don't use any Single use plastic and are peridocally assessed and certified as Single Use plastic free by M/s. Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd for our generation @ Dhanau,& by M/s. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for Transmission & Distribution sites including corporate office. Adani Transmission is also certified for Zero Waste to Landfill YoY by M/s. Intertek India.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	No, risks assessed, and none considered as substantive	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Plastic goods	Eliminate single-use plastic goods	ATL operations are certified as Single use plastics free.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment

Production of plastic polymers	No	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.
Production of durable plastic components	No	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Not applicable due to nature of business we are in i.e. Generation, Purchase, Transmission & distribution of Electricity.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CEO Transmission Business - ATL • MD Office	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms