# Committing to Environment Conservation (continued)

## Water Stewardship[33]

In line with our target of achieving a 10% reduction in water consumption by 2025, we continue to enhance efforts towards our water conservation initiatives, based on the principles of the 4Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle, and recharge).

### Our Water Conservation Approach

**Recharge**

- Rainwater harvesting

**Reduce**

- Replacement of conventional system with water-saving equipment
- Prevention of leakages
- Use of indirect hot water system
- Use of aerator in water taps
- Arrest of leakages for reducing water consumption

**Recycle**

- Recycled effluent water in washrooms, gardens, cooling towers
- Recycling of storm water
- Recycling of cooling water of vacuum pump

**Reuse**

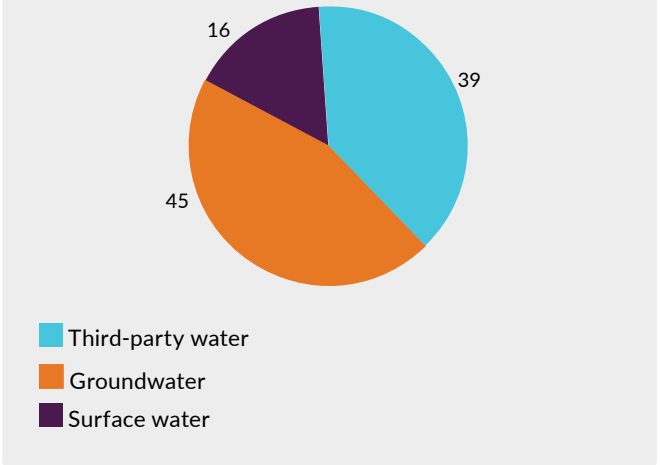
- Reutilisation of water recovered from condensate recovery
- Reuse of reject water in washrooms
- RO reject and AHU condensate water used for cooling tower makeup
- Improvement in condensate recovery

We are conscious of the risk associated with groundwater withdrawal and strive to reduce the dependency on groundwater sources, specifically from water-stressed areas. Groundwater accounted for 15% of our total water consumption in FY22, indicating a clear reduction from 19% in FY21. This was achieved through better planning, monitoring, and timely remediation. Of the 31 sites considered in the reporting boundary, 18 have ZLD and 13 have suitable effluent treatment systems that meet all local environmental regulations. We monitor the effluent discharged by the non-ZLD sites in line with the relevant environment regulatory requirements. In FY22, around 6% of our water withdrawn was from water-stressed areas, reflecting a year-on-year improvement from 10% in FY21.

### Water Withdrawal from Sources[34]

| Source | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third party (KL) | 1,279,406 | 1,406,394 | 1,598,604 | 1,556,383 |
| Surface water (KL) | 661,424 | 660,804 | 708,714 | 649,986 |
| Groundwater (KL) | 2,265,982 | 2,151,053 | 1,796,012 | 1,762,243 |
| **Total (KL)** | **4,206,812** | **4,218,251** | **4,103,330** | **3,968,613** |

### Water Withdrawal from Sources




[33]GRI 103-1, GRI 103-2, GRI 103-3, GRI 303-1, GRI 303-2
[34]GRI 303-3

## Water Withdrawal from Water-Stressed Areas[35]

| Source | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third party (KL) | 158,549 | 282,134 | 376,207 | 312,049 |
| Surface water (KL) | 439,977 | 366,276 | 421,359 | 339,774 |
| Groundwater (KL) | 368,134 | 216,771 | 83,748 | 86,541 |
| **Total (KL)** | **966,660** | **865,181** | **881,313** | **738,364** |

## Water Discharge[36]

| Source | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third party (KL) | 1,112,333 | 1,309,271 | 1,272,336 | 1,283,548 |
| Water discharged in water-stressed areas (KL) | 8,961 | 15,861 | 12,761 | 4,424 |

## Water Consumption[37]

The net water consumption across our manufacturing and R&D facilities in FY22 was 2,680,641 KL. In line with our consistent efforts to reduce water consumption, we reduced water consumed by ~5% from FY21. The net water consumption across our water-stressed areas for FY22 was 733,940 KL.

[35]We have undertaken a water stress assessment for all our manufacturing and R&D centres within the reporting boundary as per the assessment conducted by the Central Groundwater Board for Indian locations and WWF Water Risk Filter for international locations. None of the international locations have been identified to be located at water-stressed areas. The areas classified as over-exploited and critical by the Central Groundwater Board have been determined as the water stress areas. (Reference: http://cgwb.gov.in/gwresource.html).

[36]GRI 303-4

[37]GRI 303-5