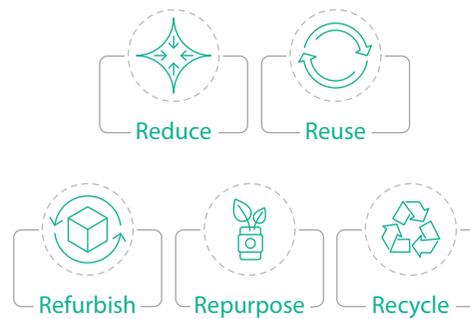




## Waste management

Today, we use the equivalent of 1.5 Earths to meet the resource needs of everyday life. According to an estimate of the carrying capacity of our planet, it takes the Earth 18 months to restore what is used in just 12 months. Every year, the world produces 2.01 billion tons of municipal solid waste, of which, at least 33% is not handled in an environmentally responsible way.

Today, waste management is a crucial challenge globally. Waste management includes the collection, segregation, and disposal of waste. Waste collection is a critical step in managing waste. Segregation of waste at source helps in quick disposal and has monetary advantages like extracting energy from the methane generated by decomposing waste. Solid waste management operations are typically a local responsibility, and nearly 70% of countries have established institutions with the responsibility for policy development and regulatory oversight in the waste sector.



Infosys' waste management approach is based on the philosophy of Reduce, Reuse, Refurbish, Repurpose and Recycle. We seek to uphold our ambition of zero waste to landfills through active minimization combined with technology investment in recycling and streamlining systems and processes. With our efforts, we contribute to a circular economy and convert waste into resources. Infosys has established robust waste management practices, focusing on waste collection, segregation and disposal of waste.

## Segregation at source

Waste segregation at source refers to the process of identifying and segregating various types of solid wastes at the place or location of their generation. We segregate waste mainly into two categories - hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Separate storage of various components of solid waste such as biodegradable wastes including landscape / garden waste and food waste and non-biodegradable wastes including sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, various categories of e-waste, and construction and demolition wastes is practiced. A color code for bins has been implemented for different types of waste.

The Infosys waste management practice involves segregation of waste at source, secondary segregation, efficient collection and handling, recycling, and effective disposal of all wastes while adhering to applicable legislations. This enables reduction of negative environmental impacts. We also insist on eco-friendly packaging for all our purchases.

The biogas plant in Infosys Hyderabad

## Waste recovery options

### Recycling

Waste such as paper, plastic and metal, are recycled, converted into other usable forms and circulated back to the supply chain. We have established biogas plants in our campuses where food waste and landscape waste is treated through bio-methanation process, which produces biogas an alternative to LPG in our food courts. We also have sludge drying beds located next to our biogas plants to dry the slurry. Soon after sun drying, dried manure can be used for landscaping. Vermi composters with a capacity of around eight tons/day are installed across India locations

to enable conversion of landscape waste into compost, which can then be used as organic manure in our landscaping applications.

As on date, our biogas plants have a capacity to treat 10 tons of waste a day. The bio-methanation plants/ bioreactors in Infosys are high-rate digesters where the organic loading rate is significantly higher even when its loaded close to its rated capacity. Bi-phasic bio-digestion, known for its effectiveness, was tested at one of the Infosys sites. This testing helped overcome challenges, such as inconsistent input feed rate as well as the quality of wet waste. The trial was a great success as we were able to establish process stabilization at all our bio-methanation plants across India.

Location	Quantity	Total quantity	Total LPG cylinders equivalent
Bengaluru	17,643.57	<b>58,189.25 cu.m. Biogas</b>	<b>Approx. 25,000 kg</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	1,955.93		
Hyderabad - Pocharam	16,032.26		
Mangaluru	2,933.13		
Hyderabad - Gachibowli	3,281.18		
Pune	16,343.16		

### Reuse

We follow a waste hierarchy and we prefer reuse over recycling. Waste generated at source gets segregated and evaluated for reuse if possible. Waste like wood, STP sludge and bio manure slurry from bio-methanation plants gets reused inside the campus. Construction and demolition waste is sent to government authorized landfill sites where it further gets reused for various purposes by the municipal corporation. Used oil from kitchens is utilized in biogas plants as it has high codigestion COD (chemical oxygen demand) levels, which in turn generates increased biogas.



Organic waste segregation at Hyderabad



Solar sludge drier in Infosys Hyderabad

## Co-processing

Co-processing is the use of waste as raw material, or as a source of energy, or both to replace natural mineral resources and fossil fuels. Generally, waste which cannot be reused or recycled and has high calorific value is selected for co-processing.

At Infosys, waste such as tetra packs, tea bags, rubber waste, paper packaging, low value plastic, plastic gunny bags, thermacol, foam, carpets, discarded mop refills, lanyards, ceramic waste, flex banners, artificial grass mats, floor mats, glass waste, cloth waste etc., are sent for co-processing.

**Co-processing achieves a superior environmental performance as compared to landfill and incineration which can be demonstrated through life-cycle assessment of waste. Co-processing is also recognized by the UNEP Basel Convention as a practical, cost-efficient, safe and environmentally-preferred option compared to other waste treatment options.**

## Waste disposal options

As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) guidelines, bio medical waste, oil-soaked cotton, oil filters from DG sets, and other wastes are disposed of through authorized agencies. These agencies incinerate the waste as per prescribed guidelines. The resultant ash is sent to Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF) landfills for safe disposal and in a few locations, it is diverted for cement manufacturing.

## Mixed waste challenge

In fiscal 2023, development centers in India had dedicated authorized vendors to collect, sort and dispose mixed waste to ensure minimal waste to landfills and maximize recycling.

We have diverted  
**90.45%** of mixed waste  
from landfills  
during the year across  
India locations



## TRUE Certification- zero waste to landfill

Infosys' India centers are heading towards the 2030 target of zero waste to landfills through the adoption of TRUE Zero Waste Certification.

In fiscal 2023, we embarked on a journey to obtain TRUE Zero Waste Certification through Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI) for our owned campuses at Bengaluru, Chennai and Pune.

## Waste vendor evaluation

At Infosys, our green procurement policy ensures rigorous vendor evaluation. Waste vendors undergo a detailed vendor site audit against several regulatory requirements. Post this, commercial proposals are invited and scrutinized to ensure they comply with requirements. The proposals are then shared with the commercial team for further negotiations, if any. Once this process is completed, a formal agreement is entered into with the vendors. Vendors are audited annually based on the waste vendor checklist.

## E-waste management

At Infosys, we have been persistent in our efforts to ensure that we reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose e-waste responsibly. Our e-waste includes computers, desktops, laptops, keyboards, mobiles, printers, cartridges and batteries. Generated e-waste is always sent back to original manufacturers (under buyback schemes) or authorized recyclers who provide us certificates on the successful recycling and recovery of the material. The selection of authorized recyclers is done keeping in mind the extent of resource circularity in their process. E-waste is regulated through legislation and hence we evaluate the vendor to ensure all compliances are addressed prior to disposal.

## Environmental compliance

We have a strong environmental management system aligned with ISO 14001:2015 standards across all India locations in line with our HSE strategy and covers a significant portion of the employees across the organization. The management system is implemented across locations globally based on applicable legal requirements and internal benchmarks and are a part of our internal audit coverage.

We ensure adherence to the applicable legal requirements across our locations. We conduct environmental impact assessments for all our routine and non-routine activities and the significant concerns creating an environmental impact include depletion of resources like power and water, waste generation and disposal, and emissions that are part of our material aspects.

Environmental impacts of new services, activities and changes in process or legislations are also conducted. We conduct environmental impact assessment studies for all new projects, wherever applicable, covering impacts related to air, water, social aspects, and biodiversity, among others.

No cases of monetary or non-monetary sanctions for violations or environmental grievances have been reported in fiscal 2023.

Our campuses are built on state-approved land in industrial areas and are not adjacent to protected areas or biodiversity areas.

A process for monitoring requirements in line with legal requirements is established and we ensure that all parameters are always maintained well within the defined norms.