2.3 Landfill Diversion

The SAS Waste Management Program at world headquarters measures and monitors the waste stream, with significant environmental benefits resulting from efforts at individual and local levels. For example:

• SAS provides on-site recycling for aluminum, batteries, cardboard, electronics, magazines, glass, newspaper, pallets, paper, plastic bottles, printer cartridges, scrap metal and more.

• SAS strives for 100 percent e-waste recycling by repurposing equipment for internal use, recycling with responsible vendors and donating to educational institutions.

• Polystyrene-based disposables have been replaced with compostable options.

• Cafeteria food waste is composted and used by SAS landscapers; waste vegetable oil is recycled and converted into biodiesel fuel.

• Online resources reduce paper consumption globally.

• SAS strongly encourages the use of biodegradable and recyclable materials.

• Building construction projects regularly exceed 85 percent waste diversion from landfills.

• Grassroots programs for employees reduce waste and encourage recycling efforts.

• Since 2009, operational waste diverted from landfills has increased from 26 percent to better than 50 percent.

SAS country offices around the world also participate in waste management programs. Some examples include:

• SAS Argentina has an on-site recycling program.

• SAS Brazil has an on-site recycling program, uses biodegradable cups and conducts an electronic waste collection campaign.

• SAS Chile participates in the Recycling to Clean Point program where it hosts recycling centers for paper, Tetra Pak containers, plastic bottles and glass containers.

• SAS France and SAS Netherlands have on-site recycling for employees.

• SAS United Kingdom introduced on-site recycling containers and fully compostable coffee cups.

2017 Data
Globally, SAS disposed of 2,026 metric tons of operational waste, including paper, food, cardboard, composting, aluminum and plastic, and other nonconstruction waste

material. This amount is 1.2 percent, or 25 metric tons, less than 2016.

Highlights from 2017 include:

• SAS diverted 56.1 percent of operational and construction waste (1,729 metric tons) from landfills through recycling and waste management worldwide.

• Construction projects at world headquarters achieved an astounding 79 percent landfill diversion rate on more than 814 metric tons of waste.

• SAS diverted 100 percent of e-waste from landfills by repurposing equipment for internal use, recycling and donating to educational institutions.

• Deployed sensors in dumpsters as part of pilot project at its world headquarters. The goal is to get better data about waste and recycling, eliminate unused dumpsters, reduce pick-up schedules, and ultimately decrease waste management expenses.
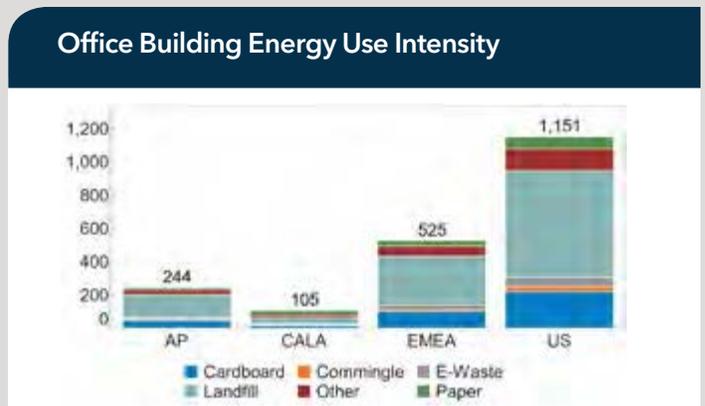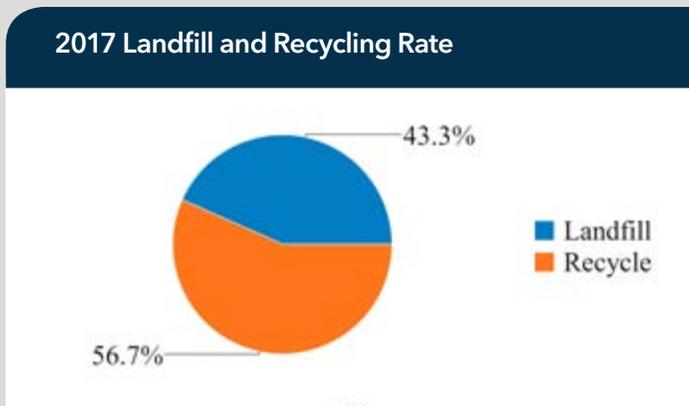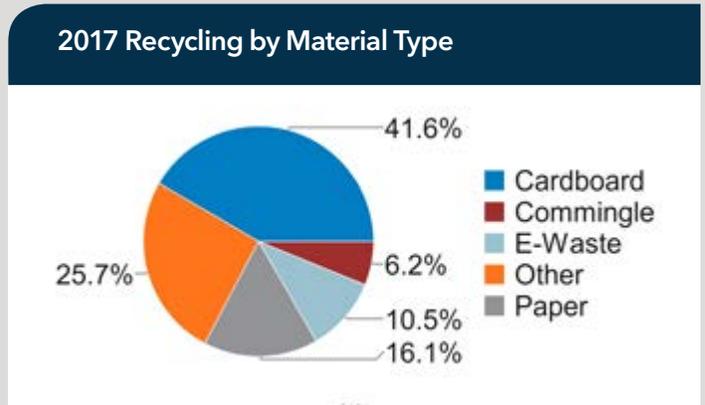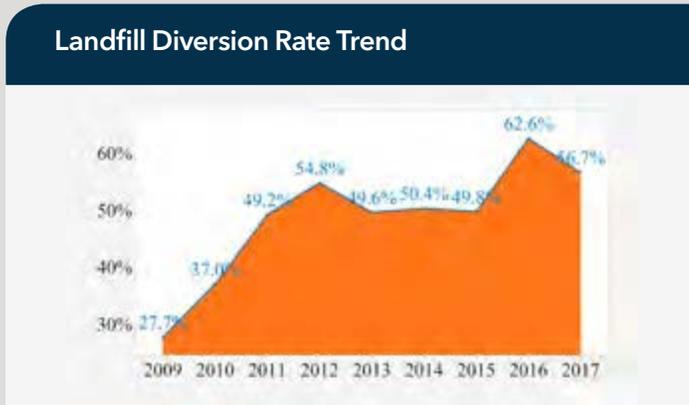
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Operational Waste Disposal by Year (Metric Tons)

Region	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
US	1,151.0	1,181.7	1,194.9	1,277.0	1,563.6
LA	46.0	38.3	49.1	79.7	93.3
EMEA	525.1	539.4	582.2	770.8	818.6
CAN	59.3	63.5	60.7	46.1	66.1
AP	244.5	227.4	277.0	398.1	382.1
Total	2,025.8	2,050.3	2,163.9	2,571.7	2,923.8

Operational Waste Variance (Metric Tons)

Region	2017	2016	Variance	Variance %
US	1,151.0	1,181.7	-30.7	-2.6%
LA	46.0	38.3	7.7	20.0%
EMEA	525.1	539.4	-14.3	-2.7%
CAN	59.3	63.5	-4.2	-6.6%
AP	244.5	227.4	17.1	7.5%
Total	2,025.8	2,050.3	-24.5	-1.2%

Landfill Diversion Rate Trend

2017 Recycling by Material Type

2017 Landfill and Recycling Rate

Office Building Energy Use Intensity

Paper Consumption

Like most businesses, SAS is dependent on paper products to conduct business operations. SAS embraces the three R's - reduce, reuse and recycle - to help minimize impact of paper consumption:

Reduce. SAS has significantly reduced print volumes by delivering less physical media to customers. This includes reducing inventories and increasing efficiencies by using a print-on-demand model; convenient access to online documentation; education and awareness campaigns; and personal choices. Since 2009, the average annual pages of paper used by employees has dropped from 2,631 to 939 – a 64.3 percent decrease. Globally, SAS used 60 metric tons of paper for printing in 2017. This is 10.4 percent less than 2016.

Reuse. When SAS does print, employees are encouraged to find creative ways to reuse scrap paper. Ideas include using scrap paper for notes, reprinting, packaging material for shipping and on-site composting.

Recycle. SAS recycled 147 metric tons of paper materials in 2017 – 1.4 percent more than 2016. In 2017, the average recycled content for all paper at SAS headquarters is 39 percent.

Paper Use (Metric Tons)

Paper Use (Sheets per Employee)
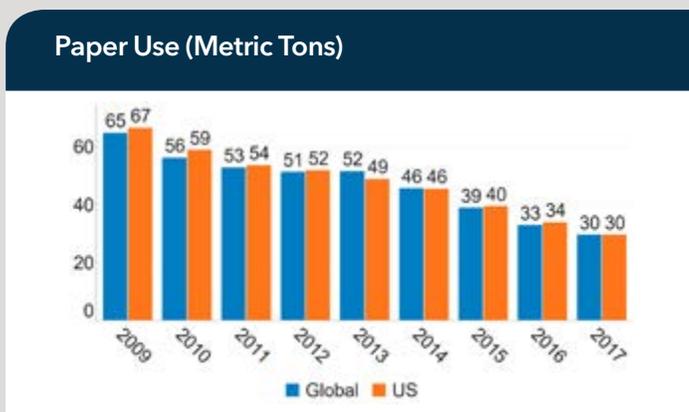
Hazardous Materials

Water Discharge Management
Preservation of ecosystems in proximity to our operations is standard business practice for SAS and common across all operations. Facilities staff work closely with local water utilities to ensure compliance with all environmental regulations and are trained to manage storm water runoff and pollution prevention. The Neuse River Basin is the primary water source for SAS headquarters and has the greatest risk of impacts from discharges and storm water runoff.

As a software company, SAS does not handle raw materials, conflict minerals, hazardous wastes or related supplies typical of traditional manufacturing. While risks are minimal, SAS places the utmost importance in abiding by industry best practices and governing regulations, including:

• Compliance with all Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations for handling hazardous materials.

• Plans for the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure rule that meet US Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

2017 Data

SAS did not have any spills of hazardous materials, oil, fuel, waste or chemicals, and did not have any fines for noncompliance with environmental legislation. SAS is very careful to minimize environmental impact as the company continues to grow. The company strictly adheres to environmental regulations.

All reports are based on actual resource data collected from owned and leased offices, and intensity metrics applied to approximately 21 percent of leased office space that does not have access to actual data.