

Water scarcity map

We prioritise implementing water efficiency projects and water efficiency audits in water scarce areas. This map shows the water scarcity rating for AstraZeneca sites that use over 10,000m³ of water per year.

In 2020, AstraZeneca transitioned to using [WWF's Water Risk Filter](#) to complete regular site water risk assessments, which resulted in an update to the ratings.

Sites

- 1 6th of October City, Egypt
- 2 Yelahanka Bangalore, India
- 3 Coppell, United States
- 4 Shanghai Zhangjiang, China
- 5 Boston, United States
- 6 Cambridge, United Kingdom
- 7 Canóvanas, Puerto Rico
- 8 Cotia-São Paulo, Brazil
- 9 Dunkirk, France
- 10 Frederick, United States
- 11 Gaithersburg, United States
- 12 Gothenburg, Sweden
- 13 Liverpool, United Kingdom
- 14 Louisville, United States
- 15 Macclesfield, United Kingdom
- 16 Maihara, Japan
- 17 Mount Vernon, United States
- 18 Newark, United States
- 19 Nijmegen, Netherlands
- 20 North Ryde, Australia
- 21 Philadelphia, United States
- 22 Södertälje, Sweden
- 23 Taizhou, China
- 24 Vorsino, Russia
- 25 West Chester, United States
- 26 Wilmington, United States
- 27 Wuxi, China

West Chester, United States

Purifying water

Purified water generators were optimised to reduce the volume of water rejected from the units when preparing for manufacturing. Optimisations reduced reject flow volumes by 30% without any impact on the quality of purified water. These changes are expected to reduce the site's water footprint by 20% or 34,000m³ a year. This represents a saving of \$50,000 in costs annually.

Newark, United States

Optimising steam condensate

Upgraded chiller condenser pumps and the installation of metering will help optimise our steam condensate water consumption. These changes are expected to reduce the site's water footprint by 3% or 2,250m³ a year.

Taizhou, China

Improving operational water efficiency

Our NRRGG capital fund invested in a project to reuse water from our purified water and steam generator. The water purification process results in two distinct water types — purified water to be used in our manufacturing processes, and a stream which is rejected. Our team at Taizhou identified that although the rejected water had too many impurities to be used in our manufacturing processes, it could be reused elsewhere on the site. After installing equipment to collect and filter rejected water, it can now be reused in cooling towers. This has resulted in reducing the site's water footprint by 13% or 12,000m³ a year.

