

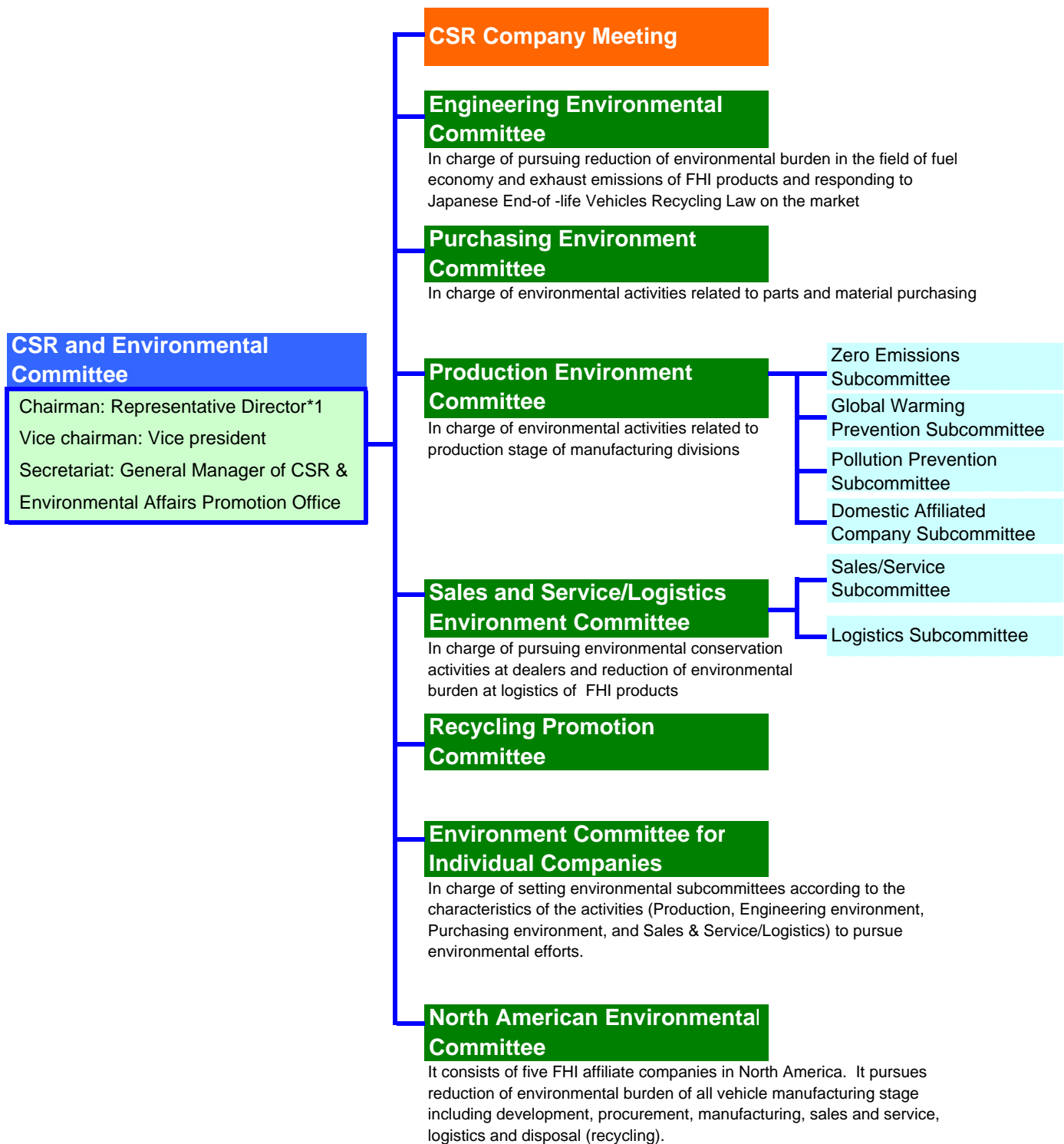
FHI's CSR & Environmental Management System (EMS) Organization

Organization

FHI Corporate Environment Committee consists of representative director as chairman and representative managers from all companies and divisions. Setting it as the hub of FHI's EMS efforts, we have been actively pursuing various activities to reduce environmental burdens by making whole-company strategies and plans and by collecting the achievements. In FY2007 2nd half year, we changed to the CSR and Environmental Committee to discuss a wider range of issues in order to start top management of CSR besides EMS.

In FY2007 we held Corporate Environment Committee and CSR and Environmental Committee on May. 29 and Nov. 27 respectively to discuss and confirm the approaching status to CSR and the progress of the Environmental Conservation Program.
(The conventional Corporate Environment Committee and the CSR Committee were merged to form the CSR and Environmental Committee.)

Organization of the CSR and Environmental Committee (As of April 2008)



*1 As of April 2008: Chairman: Shunsuke Takagi, Corporate Executive Vice President; Vice chairman: Mitsuru Takahashi, Corporate Vice President; Secretariat: Tatsuya Suzuki, General Manager of CSR & Environmental Affairs Promotion Office

FHI's CSR & Environmental Management System (EMS) Organization

FHI's Environmental Performance Data (1)

Qualified Personnel in Environment-related Certifications

FHI recognizes the necessity of acquiring environment-related certifications and is working systematically toward fostering qualified personnel every year.

The Number of Personnel Holding Official Qualifications (As of March 31, 2008)

Qualification type		Total number of qualified personnel	
Pollution control managers	Chief managers	6	
	Air-related	Type 1	6
		Type 2	7
		Type 3	44
		Type 4	14
	Water-related	Type 1	10
		Type 2	22
		Type 3	13
	Dioxin-related	23	
	Noise-related	46	
	Vibration-related	43	
Noise & Vibration-related	1		
Tokyo Pollution Control Managers		4	
Managers Responsible for Tokyo Water Quality		3	
Energy management experts (Heat / Electronic)		40	
Soil contamination risk management experts		1	
Working environment measurement experts		1	
Engineering manager for industrial waste		10	
Management representatives for industrial waste subject to special control		43	

The Number of ISO14001 Internal Environmental Auditors

(in FY2007)

Qualification type	Division/Company name	Number of internal auditors
ISO14001 Internal environmental auditors (internal qualifications)	Gunma Manufacturing Division	156
	Aerospace / Eco Technologies Companies	140
	Industrial Products Company	32
	Tokyo Office	60
	Head Office area	73
Overall FHI total		461

FY2007 the Number of Environment-related Complains We Received and Details

We received three complains related to the environment in FY2007 as following table, and we have already taken appropriate corrective measures for all of them as shown in the table.

The number of the complains in FY2007 has decreased by five compared to FY2006 (eight complains). we will proceed with our effort aiming at zero complain.

Name of manufacturing	Number of cases:	Details:	Main corrective measures:
Gunma manufacturing division	2 (odor)	① Complaint on paint odor received from residents on the north side of Yajima Plant.	Remedies taken include: cleaning intensified, sterilizer and water-based paint used. Then, odors under constant monitoring. In FY2008, more actions to follow.
		② Complaint on paint odor and mist adhesion received from a resident on the west of the Main Plant	Activated charcoal filter for mist trap and odor absorption installed to prevent discharge of both odor and mist outside. In 2008, a device for sprinkling deodorizer to be added.
Aerospace Company (Utsunomiya Manufacturing Division)	1 (noise)	① Complaint on flight noise received from resident on south side of air strip in Utsunomiya City.	Flight paths, altitudes, etc. modified considering local residents, which has been accepted.

FHI's CSR & Environmental Management System (EMS) Organization

FHI's Environmental Performance Data (2)

FY2007 The Number of Cases Where Limits Set in Environment-Related Laws were Exceeded and Details

FHI established voluntary standards, which are 20% stricter than environment-related laws, and is working to achieve zero cases where these standards are exceeded. However, 8 cases have exceeded voluntary standards 2 has exceeded the limits set in environment-related laws) in FY2007 as following table, and we are taking appropriate corrective measures for them as shown in the table. Unfortunately, the number of cases increased by 3 of FY2006 (5 cases). Taking this result seriously, we will make efforts to achieve zero cases.

Name of manufacturing	Number of cases:	Details:	Main corrective measures:
Gunma Manufacturing Division	2 (water pollution)	① The measured BOD at the Oizumi Plant exceeded the voluntary standard.	This was due to waste fluid flowing into individual sewage treatment tank which processes waste fluid from plant's dining hall beyond its capacity. Remedy already taken and maintenance of welfare
		② The measured n-hexane mineral oil at the Oizumi Plant exceeded the locally agreed level after long holidays.	The incident reported to the local government, the operation procedure of waste fluid treatment facilities after long holidays reviewed and
Saitama Manufacturing Division	1 (noise)	① Noise level at Akabori River bed northeast of plant exceeded the legal limit.	No complaint or claim, but reported to authorities and controlled properly. Reduction of noise level from ventilating and other fans under study.
	3 (water pollution)	② BOD in discharged swage water exceeded voluntary standards two times.	Absorbent in effluent treatment replaced and monitoring drains from dinning hall enhanced.
		④ pH of discharged sewage water once exceeded the voluntary standard	The volume of water from the dining hall adjusted and agent thrown in water from restrooms
Aerospace Companies(Handa West Plant)	1 (water pollution)	① Swage water discharged from Handa West Plant to river once exceeded voluntary standards	To separate production and rain waters and monitor for reduction of pH fluctuation.
Tokyo Office	1 (water pollution)	① n-hexane animai snd vergetable oils in swage water once exceeded the legal limit.	Reported to authorities. Trapping grease from dining hall and checking & monitoring swage processing enhanced.

FY2007 The Number of Environmental Accidents and Details

FHI is working to reduce the number of incidents and take proactive measures to prevent accidents which can have an environmental impact by keeping count of environmental accidents including those solved internally by the relevant office or division. 7 accidents occurred within our premises in FY2007 as following table. We have prevented from leaking to the outside by collecting the discharge immediately and are taking appropriate corrective measures. The number of accidents is fewer than FY2006 (11 cases) by 4. We will keep working on prevention of environmental accidents.

Name of manufacturing	Number of cases:	Details:	Main corrective measures:
Gunma Manufacturing Division	3	① Work contractor's high-place work vehicle rolled down from a trailer, causing about 1- liter leak of light and hydraulic oil.	Accident prevention training held annually for work contractors. They were retrained and constant stock of emergency service supplies at the site and other
		② Discharge of about 30 liters of coolant overflowed from tank at Oizumi Plant	Check sheet and equipment standards revised, and bulwark provided for accident prevention..
		③ Booth water circulation tank at the paint shop of the Yajima Plant overflowed, releasing circulating water.	This was due to malfunction of the antifoam pump. The pumps and sensors at the site and the other paint booths improved for accident prevention.
Tokyo Office	4	① About 2 liters of mission oil leaked to road from running test vehicle after parts exchange.	Operating procedure of test vehicles revised to prevent oil leak. Aiso, revealing articles on prevention of related incidents placed in in-hoese news letter.
		② About 0.5 liters of oil leaked to road from running test vehicle after parts exchange.	
		③ About 3 liters of coolant leaked to road from running test vehicle.	Operation procedure and check sheet revised to prevent similar incidents
		④ Light oil leaked while its supplier was refueling light oil.	

FY2007 Administrative Advice from Government Authorities

There were no administrative advice and recommendations from governmental authorities.

The FHI Environmental Conservation Program -1 [FY2007 Results and FY2008 Plans]

We announced the FHI Environmental Conservation Program (FY2007 through 2011) in FY2006.

In this plan, in addition to setting higher environmental conservation goals, we set targets to make contributions to society through our products by offering our customers greener products through a system of environmentally clean plants, logistics networks and dealers and by carrying out appropriate environmental activities including compliance with laws, regulations and agreements and cooperation with the automotive industry. We will actively and continuously work on the improvements of the environmental issues by sharing the program within Subaru group as the policy of not only FHI but also the group.

Described here is the items in the Environmental Conservation Program which was first presented in the 2007 Social & Environmental Report and the plan for FY2008.

Outline of the FHI Environmental Conservation Program (FY2007 through FY2011)

We are making every effort to prevent global warming

- We will continue working to improve fuel economy with every full vehicle model change and annual model change.
- We will reduce CO₂ emissions at manufacturing plants by 15% compared to FY1990 levels by FY2010.
- Regarding logistics, we will reduce energy consumption per sales by 5% compared to FY2006 levels by the end of FY2011
- We will promote the development and marketing of products that use clean energy, such as electric vehicles and wind turbine systems.

We will address various environmental issues by making continuous improvements throughout all stages

- We will make further progress in reducing emissions produced by our automobile lineup and promote popularization of low emissions vehicles.
- We aim to achieve a 95% recycling ratio in 2015 by talking recyclability into account in new car designs.
- We will reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per painted surface area of bodies (g/m²) in vehicle production lines by 30% compared to FY2000 levels by the end of FY2010.
- We will reduce the amount of waste materials by controlling sources of waste and continuing zero emissions at all manufacturing plants.
- We will promote green procurement, which requires suppliers in and out of Japan to establish Environmental Management Systems and reduce substances with environmental impact.
- We will support the environmental activities of dealers.
- We will conduct social action programs and disclose environment-related information.

FHI Environmental Conservation Program (FY2007 through FY2011)

1.Green Products

Ev.: Evaluation, ○: Achieved, ×: Not Achieved

Items	Goals and Actions	FY2007 Results	Ev.	FY2008 Plans
Improving fuel economy [Automobiles]	a. Continue to improve fuel economy (FE) for every full model change and annual model change.	◆All fully changed Forester and Impreza (exc. WRX and STI version) models achieved the FY2010 FE Standards.	○	■FE to be improved continuously on any fully or annually changed models.
	b. Increase models that achieve FY2010 FE Standards.	◆Cars meeting the FY2010 Standards upped to 90% of their total production. ◆The FY2010 Standards achieved in all weight categories. *1	○	■The scope of vehicles which meet the FY2010 Standards to be expanded.
	c. Promote improvement of FE toward for FY2015 FE standard.	◆FE improved toward the FY2015 FE Standards. Cars meeting the Standards marketed in May, 2008.	○	■FE to be improved continuously to meet the FY2015 FE Standards.
Cleaner exhaust emission [Automobiles]	a. Improve on technology which has already achieved a 75% reduction on the 2005 Standard for exhaust emissions in order to further reduce exhaust emissions and promote the use of low exhaust emission vehicles.	◆Cars with emissions down 75% from the 2005 Standards (☆☆☆☆) upped to 64% of the total production. ◆Cars with emissions down 50% from FY2006 Standards (☆☆☆) upped to 90% *1	○	■Cars with emission down 75% from the 2005 Standards to be further upped.
Developing products using clean energy	a. Hybrid vehicles: Develop a new hybrid system etc. in collaboration with new alliance partner. [Subaru Automotive Business]	◆A new hybrid system in collaboration with new alliance partner under development.	—	■Development of a new hybrid system to be continued.
	b. Electric vehicles: Develop vehicles for launch on the market in addition to business use. [Subaru Automotive Business]	◆40 R1e delivered to Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. and now under verification tests.	○	■Development to be promoted for its marketing in FY2009.
	c. Continue development of wind turbine systems and market expansion. [Eco Technologies Company]	◆Mass production line for 2000kW large wind turbine system (SUBARU80/2.0) set. ◆The 1 st mass production unit delivered.	○	■Sell the large wind turbine system to be promoted, while improving further the performance.
	d. Expand market for applied products which use LPG/CNG engines. [Industrial Products Company]	◆Introduced EH72 gas engine on American market and started its production.	○	■Production of gas engines to be expanded.
Improving recyclability [Automobiles]	a. Improve design to increase recyclability in new models to achieve a recycling rate of 95% in 2015.	◆Recycling rate of shredder residue (ASR) met the 2015 Standards with 72.9%. ◆Recycling rate of air bags met the legal standards with 94.2%. ◆Harness design guidelines set with ART*2 and announced in May, 2008. ◆Recycle-efficient olefin resin used for most of resin materials for new cars. Its wide use to continue.	○	■Recycling rate to be further upped. ■Information on removal of copper-containing parts to be made open. ■Recycle-oriented new car design to be further enhanced.
Reducing substances with environmental impact [Automobiles]	a. Enhance management of substances with environmental impact and further reduce the use of such substances.	◆Bearing shells and bushes made of lead compounds and machining aluminum changed lead free. ◆Non lead solder employed to part of seatbelts, door mirrors and others. To be expanded in steps.	○	■Change of lead compounds to lead-free materials to be implemented in steps.
Reducing exterior noise	a. Continue to promote development of technology to reduce noise that is compatible with both fuel economy improvement and exhaust emissions reduction.	◆Noise reduction promoted while balancing with FE improvement and emission gas reduction device. ◆Quietness comparable to that of gasoline-powered vehicles realized on diesel-powered vehicles.	○	■Development of smaller and lighter noise reduction devices to be promoted.
Curbing global warming regarding air conditioning refrigerants	a. Promote further reduction in the amount of refrigerant (HFC134a) per vehicle.	◆Usage reduced on New Forester over its predecessor.	○	■Reduction in amount of refrigerant to be promoted further.
	b. Advance the development of air conditioner with low GWP refrigerant.	◆Promoting the development of air conditioner with low GWP refrigerant.	○	■Further advance the development of air conditioner with low GWP refrigerant.
Research on traffic environments [Automobiles]	a. Work further on Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) that realize a safe and comfortable motorized society.	◆Probe technology application system provided for pilot experiments in safe driving support project. ◆Took part in advanced safety vehicle project by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and conducted. evaluation tests on public roads	○	■Involvement in ITS to be further promoted.
Developing environment-related products and businesses	a. Advance environment-related businesses such as development of refuse collection vehicles and environmental equipment and devices. [Eco Technologies Company]	◆Vehicle operation control system for refuse collection vehicles using ITS technology completed and marketed. ◆"Eco conscious design" promoted. ·Loading efficiency upped by 5% on sanitation trucks with refusal-compacting capabilities over its preceding model. ·Noise level reduced (Direct drive*3) prototyped).	○	■"Eco conscious design" to be continued ·Improvement of loading efficiency to be continuously pursued ·Noise level reduction to be continued. ·A direct drive model to be commercialized
	b. Advance robot-related businesses for conservation of power, labor and energy. [Robot Dept. Strategy Development Div.]	◆In "The Robot Award 2007", the "articulated medical goods container transportation robot" developed jointly with Tsumura & Co. rewarded with outstanding award.	○	■Introduction of this robot to be promoted.

*1 This is one of the goals of the previous Environmental Conservation Program (FY2002 through FY2006) and has been achieved in FY2007.

*2 ART: Automobile shredder residue Recycling promotion Team, which is run by Nissan, Mazda, Mitsubishi, Subaru and other 12 companies.

*3 Direct drive: mechanism which drives a conveyor panel directly by a hydraulic motor without chains at loading mechanism of refuse collection vehicles.

The FHI Environmental Conservation Program -2 [FY2007 Results and FY2008 Plans]

2. Clean Plants

Items	Goals and Actions	Results in FY2007	Ev.	Plans in FY2008
Curbing global warming	a. Aim to reduce CO ₂ emissions by 15% from manufacturing plants compared to FY1990 level by FY2010.	◆CO ₂ emissions reduced by 20% against FY1990.	○	■CO ₂ emissions to be reduced by 13% against FY1990.
Control and reduction of substances with environmental impact at manufacturing plants	a. Continue reducing emissions of PRTR chemical substances to the environment.	◆Reduced emissions by 60.2% against FY1999.	○	■Emissions to be reduced by 59.9% against FY1999.
	b. Reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions (g/m ²) in vehicle production lines by 30% compared to the FY2000 level by the end of FY2010.	◆Emissions reduced by 30.9% in g/m ² against FY2000.	○	■The reduction level of 30% or higher in g/m ² against FY2000 to be maintained.
	c. Reduce environmental risks through Environmental Risk Assessment and totally eliminate the occurrence of incidents, claims and cases where voluntary standards are exceeded	◆In FY2007, 3 environment-related claims, 2 cases exceeding limits set in laws, 6 cases exceeding voluntary standards and 7 leak accidents within our premises occurred.	×	■Promote activities to totally eliminate the occurrence of incidents, claims and cases where voluntary standards are exceeded.
Reducing wastes generated at manufacturing plants	a. Reduce the amount of waste materials by controlling sources of waste including increasing yield ratio, reducing removal stock, increasing coating efficiency and improving packaging.	◆Wastes in FY2007 totaled 71,653 tons, a reduction by 21% against FY1999 and 2% against FY2006.	○	■Due to large production increase, hike by 14% expected against FY2007. Remedies to be added to minimize the hike.
	b. Continue zero emissions (zero level of landfilled waste both directly and indirectly).	◆Zero emissions for both directly or indirectly landfilled kept (inc. burnt residues after thermal recycling).	○	■Zero emission to be continued.
Saving water resources	a. Aim to reduce amount of water used at manufacturing plants by 45% compared to the FY1999 level by FY2011.	◆Reduce water used by 41.8% compared to FY1999. [Target of FY2007: Cut by 42.9% compared to FY1999]	×	■Water used to be reduced by 43.4% compared to FY1999.
Green purchasing activities	a. Request domestic and overseas suppliers to reduce substances with environmental impact and to establish an Environmental Management System (EMS). The following are the targets for establishing EMS. - Automotive Business Unit and Industrial Products Company: Maintain the completed system. - Eco Technologies Company and Aerospace Company: Aiming to completed establishment of the system.	◆97% of our suppliers (522/536) now have EMS. - All the suppliers in Automotive (333 inc. 12 overseas) and Industrial Products (102) maintained their EMS status. - All the suppliers in Eco Technologies (40) set EMS. - 77% (47/61) of suppliers in Aerospace set EMS.	○	■Automotive, Industrial Products and Eco Technologies to keep 100% EMS status. ■Aerospace to work for 100% establishment.
	b. To reduce substances with environmental impact, adhere to the schedule of laws, regulations and agreements such as the EU directive.	◆Switch to parts as regulated by the EU directive completed.	○	■Preliminary REACH registration to be proceeded.
	c. For CSR procurement, set the guideline to develop for the suppliers.	◆Working out Global Green Purchasing Guidelines started as part of CSR Purchasing.	○	■Global Green Purchase Guidelines to be released on FHI's website.

3. Green Logistics

Items	Goals and Actions	Results in FY2007	Ev.	Plans in FY2008
Reducing the environmental burden caused by logistics	a. Be certain of meeting the Revised Energy Saving Law. - Try to reduce energy used per sales by 5% compared to FY2006 by the end of FY2011.	◆Energy used per sales reduced by 13.3% against FY2006.	○	■Energy used per sales to be further reduced by 1% against FY2007.
	b. Try to reduce substances with environmental impact by promoting reuse of packaging materials and returnable boxes.	◆Packaging materials increased by about 200 tons over FY2006 due to increased shipments to overseas.	×	■Returnable packaging materials to be expanded.

4. Green Dealers

Items	Goals and Actions	Results in FY2007	Ev.	Plans in FY2008
Promoting environmental conservation activities at dealers	a. Support environmental conservation activities by dealers.	◆Important monitor items selected and status at dealer outlets confirmed.	○	■Insufficient items to be improved in a systematic way.
	b. Continue to collect used bumpers.	◆41,400 used bumpers were collected.	○	■Collecting used bumpers to be continued.
	c. Continue to collect changed warning flares.	◆99,000 changed warning flares were collected.	○	■Collecting changed warning flares to be continued.
	d. Continue to comply with the ELVs Recycling Law.	◆FY2007 recycling achievements based on the ELVs Recycling Law - Shredder dust recycling rate reached 72.9%, exceeding the legally required 70%. - CFC's collected from 156,429 vehicles (47,089kg) and processed properly - Airbags from 45,498 vehicles (10,855kg) delivered to recycling facilities, and 10,222kg recycled with a recycling rate of 94.2%, exceeding the legally required 85%	○	■Compliance with the ELVs Recycling Law to be continued for higher recycling rate

5. Improving Environmental Management

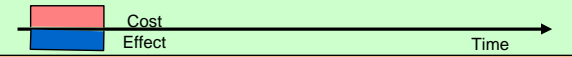
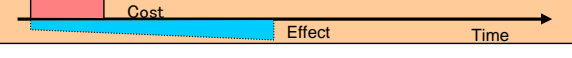
Items	Goals and Actions	Results in FY2007	Ev.	Plans in FY2008
Implementing actions contributing to society	a. Continue to join environmental events, communicate with local residents at plants, and welcome visitors to plant tours.	◆Visitors for plant tours exceeded 100,000. Eco Class Delivery Service provided to about 4,200 pupils at 50 local elementary schools.	○	■More people planned to be accepted.
	b. Continue to join cleaning and tree-planting activities in local communities around plants.	◆A total of more than 200,000 people mobilized for continual local cleaning around plants.	○	■Cleaning activities around plants to be continued.
	c. Offer support and cooperation to environmental activity groups.			
Disclosing environment-related information	a. Continue to publish social and environmental (S & E) reports, and aim at releasing S & E information through publicity channels from time to time.	◆The 2007 S & E Report issued in July (Japanese) and Oct. (English). ◆Efforts made to improve the contents including the Supplementary for Data, showing them on website. ◆The Report also includes activities of affiliates.	○	■The 2008 edition to be issued in July (Japanese) and Sep. (English). ■The coverage to be expanded for more group-oriented reporting.
	b. Improve and upgrade the contents of S & E reports (e.g., compliance with guidelines, and reports including affiliates).			
Implementing environmental education and educational campaigns	a. Continue to incorporate social and environmental education into the company education system and put it into practice.	◆Skill and work site specific trainings on environment	○	■Trainings, education and presentation meetings to be further promoted.
	b. Continue to implement educational campaigns through company education newsletters and various media.	◆Environmental education promoted through in-house magazines and intranet.		
	c. Continue to implement lectures and presentations of operation improvement case studies at worksites.	◆Operations Improvement Case Study Presentations held at each business unit.		
Establishing Environmental Management System	a. Continue to improve the EMS at all business sites with ISO14001.	◆All business units continued with the external ISO 14001 certification and conducted internal audits for further improvement.	○	■External certification and internal audits to be continued.
	b. Continue to improve cooperation with affiliates and establish consolidated EMS.	◆Domestic Affiliated Company Subcommittee and North America Environmental Committee each held twice to promote environmental activities as a group.		■Establishment of consolidated EMS to be promoted.

(1) [Environmental Accounting] FHI (non-consolidated) Results in FY2007

Concept and calculation method of environmental cost and economic effect

With reference to the guidelines of the Ministry of the Environment, FHI formulated its own guidelines (calculation method has been partly changed from FY2005 data collection) according to its environmental conservation activity organization, based on which the environmental cost and economic effects are calculated. (The same method is applied to FHI's group companies.)

Please refer to p.9 to p.13 in the Supplementary Volume for Data related to 2006 Environmental & Social Report for the detail of calculation method.

Definition and Categorization of Environmental Cost		
1) Costs for reducing environmental burden	Costs for reducing environmental burden during the production process	
2) Investment cost	Costs for obtaining environmental conservation effects that continue for several terms	
3) Other costs	Cost not belonging to the above categories	
* Investments in environment-related facilities	Not included in environmental cost and indicated separately [Depreciation cost of facility investment are excluded from the environmental cost from the viewpoint of placing value on the cashflow]	

Method used for calculating the environmental cost and the amount of money invested in facilities

The amount of money invested (amount invested ≥ 25 million yen) in facilities that have been introduced for both environmental and other purposes, plus related cost (maintenance, and management etc.), and finally labor cost are calculated on differential or pro-rata basis. For example, investment amount and environmental cost for energy saving at one manufacturing facility is calculated as follows

Amount invested in facilities, environmental cost = K x (amount invested in the manufacturing facilities, maintenance cost, etc.)

This K is an environmental impact factor that is calculated by the following scheme:

$$K = (\text{Total amount invested} - \text{Amount invested without energy-saving targets}) / \text{Total amount invested}$$

Regarding small facilities whose investment amount is less than 25 million yen, and anything purchased primarily for environmental purposes, any costs related to these environmental facilities, such as investment amount and maintenance cost, are all included in the calculation. Please note that depreciation cost of facilities invested is not included in the environmental cost from the viewpoint of placing value on cash flow. Small expenses such as fixed asset tax and insurance cost are also extracted from the total.

Environmental cost and economic effect by environmental facilities are only recorded for 3 years starting from the 2nd year after the facilities are put into operation.

Method used for calculating the economic effect

This calculation is based on information in the Ministry of the Environment's guidelines that states the attendant reductions in cost that can be gained from reducing environmental impact, interlinked with FHI's own independent ideas.

In detail, the reduction in waste treatment costs achieved by better control of waste output and changes in the waste treatment methods, and the reduction in energy costs, are all calculated according to their respective cost categories. With regard to environmental improvement measures that require no facilities, the difference in cost from the previous fiscal year (or the cost difference from cases where no such measures were taken) is recorded as an economic effect. Because currently it is difficult to obtain enough supportive evidence, other factors such as contributing to value-added products, and reducing risks (exempting the manufacturer from any liability, etc.), are excluded from this part of the economic effect calculation.

FY2007 calculation result

• Environmental cost was 16.4 billion yen, an increase of 420 million yen (2.6%) compared with the previous fiscal year. The cost increased due to the increase in product R&D cost (+870 million yen) and due to cost for the reduction of volatile organic compound (VOC) in vehicle production (+70 million yen), etc.

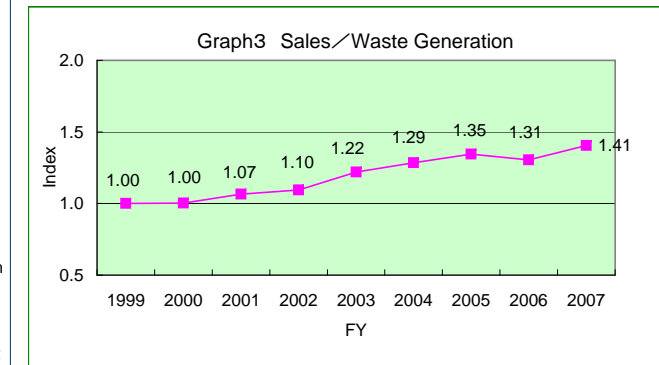
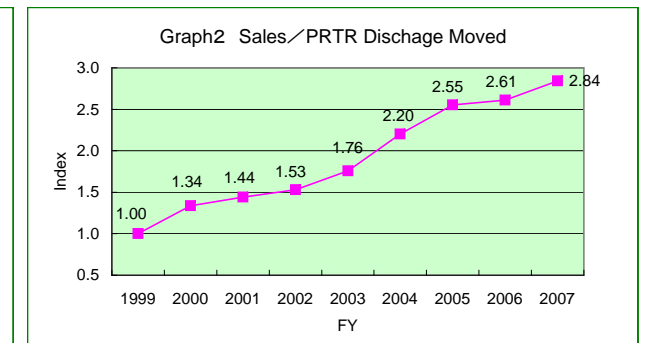
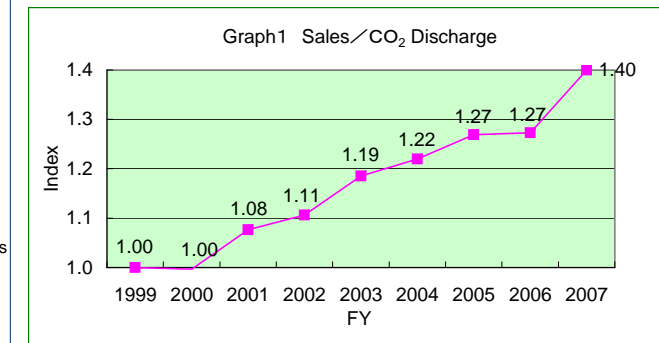
• Economic effect was 2.0 billion yen, an increase of 80 million yen compared with the previous fiscal year. Increase in profit from the sales of valued materials (+130 million yen) contributed significantly to the increased economic effect.

• Environmental performance (quantitative effects) has improved successfully in reduction of CQ discharge, wastes and VOC discharge. For PRTR chemicals, handled amount has increased but released one was reduced.

Environmental management indexes

Environmental efficiency of business activities, which is one of the environmental management indexes, was regarded as [sales ÷ environmental burden]. They are calculated with the environmental burden in the production process by regarding the FY1999 levels as the standard.

Environmental efficiency in CO₂ discharge, PRTR discharge moved and waste have been improved well. (Landfilled waste has maintained 'zero level' since FY2004.)



Note: As figures are rounded, some totals are not precise.
Data collection period: from Apr. 2007 to Mar. 2008

Results of the Aggregated Environmental Costs and Effects in FY2007 for Entire FHI (non-consolidated) Apr. 2007 - Mar. 2008

Environmental costs				Facility investment			Economic effects			Environmental performance (quantitative effects)									
Cost categories in [] at the bottom is based on the Guideline by the Ministry of Environment (see *1)	Costs (million yen)			Main activities ☆: New measures in FY2007 (cost increase factor)	(million yen)			Description	Effects (million yen)			Category	unit	FY2007 result	gap vs. FY2006	FY2006 result	FY2005 result		
	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005		FY2007	FY2006	FY2005		FY2007	FY2006	FY2005								
A) Costs for reducing environmental burden (at manufacturing stage)	Waste treatment/recycling and waste reduction [①-3]	408	418	434	☆Re-equipping of paint sludge collection system	173	18	11	Reduced costs through waste control and treatment method changes Profit from the sales of valued materials obtained through recycling Utilization of renewed engine oil	1,628	1,496	1,293	Amount of waste materials	ton	71,653	-1,409	73,062	71,700	
					☆Grinding sludge solidification device introduced									Amount of landfilled waste (directly and indirectly)	ton	0	-1	1	1
	Energy conservation and CO ₂ emissions reduction [①-2]	41	41	37	☆Paint shop renewed	729	254	254	Reduced energy costs	226	265	362	Energy consumption (crude oil equivalent)	1,000kℓ	134.6	0.4	134.2	134.0	
					☆Inverter lighting									Energy consumption per sale	kℓ/100 million yen	13.3	-0.7	14.0	13.8
	Reduction of CFC alternative discharge [①-2]	0.7	0.7	0.7	☆Air conditioner refrigerant collection device	0.3	0.3	1	Collected and recycled CFC alternative	4	4	0	CO ₂ discharge	10,000ton-CO ₂	21.8	-0.9	22.7	23.0	
Pollution control such as wastewater and exhaust gas treatment [①-1]	271	383	427	☆Work to prevent bumper paint odor	276	268	558	Reduced treatment costs	5	5	3	PRTR chemicals *2							
				☆Weld fume dust collector introduced									Amount handled	ton	4,053	68	3,985	4,095	
Reduction of VOC discharge [①-1]	15	7	4	☆Paint shop renewed (water-based paint introduced)	726	8	0	Coating efficiency improved by changing paint guns	100	111	96	Amount released	ton	843	-26	869	899		
Total of A) cost	735	849	902		1,905	548	825	Total savings from the effects of reducing the environmental burden	1,963	1,880	1,754	VOC discharged (Automobiles only)	g/m ²	63.2	-6.6	69.8	46.2		
B) Investment costs	Education and ISO 14001 related matters [③]	114	115	120	Environmental education, maintenance of ISO	-	-	-		-	-	-							
	Product research and development [④]	14,998	14,131	13,898	Maintaining ISO14001(application fee, labor cost of full-time EMS staffs) Improved fuel economy, cleaner emissions, and better recycling efficiency Development of eco products	893	532	647											
Total of B) cost	15,112	14,246	14,017		893	532	647	(Total investment effects) N/A for the time being	0	0	0								
C) Other costs	Measures for end-of-life products [②]	229	258	318	Collection of used bumpers and recycling of other parts	2	5	116	Reduced virgin material purchasing costs by using recycled materials	29	34	23							
	Social contribution and other environmental measures [③⑤⑥⑦]	283	586	346	Preparation of Social & Environmental Report, cleaning around the plants Environment-related projects by JAMA Planting trees, measures for environmental	0	0	0		0	0	0							
Total of C) cost	512	844	664		2	5	116	Total of other effects	29	34	23								
Grand Total	16,359	15,938	15,584		2,800	1,085	1,587		1,992	1,914	1,777								

*1 Cost categories based on the Guidelines by the Ministry of Environment: ① Costs in the business area; ①-1 Pollution prevention costs; ①-2 Global environment conservation costs; ①-3 Resource circulation costs; ② Upstream and downstream costs; ③ Management activity costs; ④ R&D costs; ⑤ Social activity costs; ⑥ Environmental damage costs; ⑦ Other costs

Rates of Environmental Conservation Activities in FHI Business Activities

	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005
Proportion of the R&D cost for environmental conservation to the test and research costs	29%	28%	30%
Proportion of the investment for environmental conservation to facility investment	8%	3%	7%

Calculation method and the basis for recording

Calculation was conducted according to FHI environmental accounting guideline introduced in FY2005 counting. Please refer to the previous page, (1) FHI (non-consolidated) Results in FY2007
For outline of the guideline, also p.9 to13 in the Supplementary Volume for the Data related to the 2006 E & S Report for the detail on our Web site.

FY2007 calculation result

Regarding the environmental burden reduction activities in the manufacturing stage of the five domestic affiliated companies, environmental costs decreased to 140 million yen (by 9 million yen) and economic effects increased by 33 million yen (by 17%) to 230 million yen compared with the previous year.
Generally the actual results of the environmental performance have been reduced. Especially amount of landfilled waste was reduced by 10 ton (40%) compared to FY2006. The total amount of the 5 companies maintained the zero emission level (the amount of the landfilled waste is 1% or less of the total waste generated) this year again.
They continue to make efforts to reach zero level of waste at each company.
Total amount of energy consumption and CO₂ emissions decreased and CO₂ emissions (24200 ton) have been reduced by 2.3% compared to FY2006.
We aim at further reductions of energy consumption and CO₂ emissions to prevent global warming.
As for PRTR chemical substances, both the amount handled and the amount released and handled have been reduced. No companies handled more than 1 ton of targetted substances during FY2007.

Note: As figures are rounded, some totals are not precise.

Results of the Aggregated Environmental Costs and Effects in FY2007

Data collection period: from April 2007 to March 2008

Companies subject to data collection: Yusoki Kogyo K.K., Fuji Machinery Co., Ltd., Ichitan Co., Ltd., Kiryu Industrial Co., Ltd., Subaru Logistics Co., Ltd. The data of Fuji Robin Industries Ltd. is excluded in the result of FY2005 & 2006 as well.

Environmental cost				Facility investment			Economic effect			Environmental performance (quantitative effects)							
Cost categories in [] at the right bottom is based on the Guideline by the Ministry of Environment*1	Cost(million yen)			Facility investment (million yen)			Description	Effects (million yen)			Category	Unit	FY2007 result	gap vs. FY2006	FY2006 result	FY2005 result	
	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005		FY2007	FY2006	FY2005							
A) Costs for reducing environmental burden (at manufacturing stage)	Waste treatment/recycling and waste reduction [①-3]	55	62	68	2	0.3	0	Reduced costs through waste control and treatment method changes, profit from the sales of valued materials obtained through recycling	193	153	155	Amount of waste materials	ton	7,775	-998	8,773	10,351
	Energy conservation and CO ₂ emissions reduction [①-2]	12	6	7	19	43	21	Reduced energy cost	33	41	27	Amount of landfilled waste (directly and indirectly)	ton	14	-10	24	49
	Pollution control such as wastewater and exhaust gas treatment [①-1]	6	8	5	74	8	24		0	0	0	Energy consumption (crude oil equivalent)	kl	13,765	-350	14,115	15,385
	Total of A) cost	72	77	80	95	52	46	Total savings from the effects of reducing the environmental burden	226	194	182	Energy consumption per production	kl/100 million yen	38.55	-0.88	39.43	41.03
B) Investment costs	Education, ISO 14001 related matters, environmental surveys, etc [③]	12	18	22	-	-	-		-	-	-	CO ₂ discharge	ton-CO ₂	24,198	-559	24,757	26,483
	Product research and development [④]	48	48	33	0.4	0.4	1.1					PRTR chemicals *2					
	Total of B) cost	60	66	55	0	0	1	(Total investment effects) N/A for the time being	0	0	0	Amount handled	ton	0	-2	2	0
C) Other costs	Change of raw materials, measures for end-of-life products, social contribution and other environmental measures [②⑤⑥⑦]	12	10	9	0	1	0		0.7	0	0	Amount released and handled	ton	0	-1	1	0
	Total of C) cost	12	10	9	0	1	0	Total of other effects	1	0	0						
Grand Total	144	153	144	95	53	47			226	194	182						

*1 Cost categories based on the Guidelines by the Ministry of Environment:

- ① Costs in the business area
- ①-1 Pollution prevention costs
- ①-2 Global environment conservation costs
- ①-3 Resource circulation costs
- ② Upstream and downstream costs
- ③ Management activity costs
- ④ R&D costs
- ⑤ Social activity costs
- ⑥ Environmental damage costs
- ⑦ Other costs

*2 Totalling chemicals, of which annual amounts handled are one ton or more (0.5 tons or more for class I designated chemical substances).
No substance was subject to PRTR in FY2007.

(3) [Environmental Accounting] Overseas Affiliated Companies (4 Automobile-related companies) Results in FY2007

We have summarized environmental accounting for FY2007 (from January to December 2007) of four affiliated companies related to Subaru automobiles in North America.

Calculation method and the basis for recording

We have calculated according to FHI new environmental accounting guideline introduced by FHI (non-consolidated) and its domestic affiliated company subcommittee members in FY2005. Please refer to FHI (non-consolidated) Results in FY2007 on p.13 for the outline of the new guideline.

FY2007 calculation result (trial)

- The environmental cost was 813 million yen in total. The breakdown is as follows: Waste treatment, 284 million yen; Pollution control such as wastewater treatment, 160 million yen; Product research and development, 285 million yen.
- The economic effects have earned 760 million yen due to the reduction of waste treatment cost.
- Although the waste amount has increased, the directly landfilled waste amount has decreased in the environmental performance (quantitative effects).
- Energy consumption and CO₂ discharge have risen due to the production increase. We will make further effort to reduce them to prevent global warming.

Trial Value of FY2007 Environmental Costs and Economic Effects

- Companies subject to data collection: SIA, SOA, SCI and SRD
- Data collection period: from January to December 2007

Environmental cost			Facility Investment		Economic effect			Environmental performance (quantitative effects)				
Cost categories in [] at the right bottom is based on the Guideline by the Ministry of Environment*1			Costs (million yen)		Description		Effects (million yen)		Category	Unit	FY2007 result	【trial】 FY2006
	FY2007	FY2006	FY2007	FY2006		FY2007	FY2006					
A) Costs for reducing environmental burden (at manufacturing stage)	Waste treatment/recycling and waste reduction [①-3]	284	95	0	0	Reduced costs through waste control and treatment method changes, profit from the sales of valued materials obtained through recycling	758	751	Amount of waste materials	ton	18,159	15,083
	Energy conservation and CO ₂ emissions reduction [①-2]	7	4	7	24	Reduced energy cost	1	4	Amount of landfilled waste (directly and indirectly)	ton	555	616
	Pollution control such as wastewater and exhaust gas treatment [①-1]	160	94	0	25		0	0	Energy consumption (crude oil equivalent)	kL	50,901	42,161
									CO ₂ discharge	ton-CO ₂	99,094	81,252
Total of A) cost		451	192	7	48	Total savings from the effects of reducing the environmental burden	760	755	Note: As figures are rounded, some totals are not precise.			
B) Investment costs	Education, ISO 14001 related matters and environmental survey (unsteady) [③]	51	42	0	0	—	—	—	*1 Cost categories based on the Guidelines by the Ministry of Environment:			
	Product research and development [④]	285	424	0	0				① Costs in the business area			
Total of B) cost		336	467	0	0	(Total investment effects) N/A for the time being	0	0	①-1 Pollution prevention costs			
C) Other costs	Change of raw materials, measures for end-of-life products, social contribution and other environmental measures [②⑤⑥⑦]	26	28	0	0		0	0	①-2 Global environment conservation costs			
	Total of C) cost	26	28	0	0	Total of other effects	0	0	①-3 Resource circulation costs			
Grand Total		813	687	7	48		760	755	② Upstream and downstream costs			
									③ Management activity costs			
									④ R&D costs			
									⑤ Social activity costs			
									⑥ Environmental damage costs			
									⑦ Other costs			

Environmental Levels Data (1)-1 Gunma Manufacturing Division

Gunma Manufacturing* FY2007 Plant Site Data

1. Energy, Water, and Waste *

CO₂ emission

(Unit: ton-CO₂)

Item	FY2007 actual result
CO ₂ emission	165,161
Index (FY1990 = 100)	79.2

Total consumption of electricity and fossil fuels (heavy oil, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline, urban gas and LPG) are converted. The CO₂ conversion factor is taken from JAMA (in some cases other conversion factors are used)

Water consumption

(Unit: m³)

項目	FY2007 actual result
Water consumption	2,671,618
Index (FY1999 = 100)	53.1

Waste materials and scrapped metals

(Unit:t)

Item	FY2007 actual result
Scrapped metal	60,403
Amount of materials recycled within FHI	1,723
Waste materials directly landfilled	0
Waste materials externally treated	4,620
Waste materials landfilled after external treatment	0

* Range of data calculation: Manufacturing plants of Gunma Manufacturing Division, Subaru Test & Development Center and Subaru Parts Distribution Center are not included.

2. Water Pollution Data (Each plant and Subaru Test & Development Center)

Main plant

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Gunma Prefectural Ordinances) Water conduit No.1,2,3,4, and 5

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.1~8.3	7.5	6.8	7.2
BOD	25	20	6.3	0.1	2.6
SS	50	40	6.9	0.9	2.4
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	2.4	0.0	0.8
Fluorine	8	6.4	0.6	<0.2	0.3
Zinc	2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soluble iron	10	8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble manganese	10	8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total phosphorus	16 (8)	6.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Total nitrogen	120 (60)	48	5.8	2.6	4.2
Bacillus coli	3,000	2,400	120	50	85

[Notations] ····pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
[Units] ····Bacillus coli= number/ml, all others except pH: mg/L
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.

Yajima plant

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Gunma Prefectural Ordinances) Water conduit No.1

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.1~8.3	7.3	7.2	7.3
BOD	25	20	10.1	2.2	3.8
SS	50	40	5.3	0.7	2.2
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	1.7	0.1	0.8
Fluorine	8	6.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Zinc	2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soluble iron	10	8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble manganese	10	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total phosphorus	16 (8)	6.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total nitrogen	120 (60)	48	3.9	3.9	3.9
Bacillus coli	3,000	2,400	85	85	85

[Notations] ····pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
[Units] ····Bacillus coli= number/ml, all others except pH: mg/L
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.

Ota north plant

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Gunma Prefectural Ordinances) Water conduit No.1& No.5

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.1~8.3	7.8	7.1	7.4
BOD	25	20	6.6	0.1	4.1
SS	50	40	10.0	0.4	4.1
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	1.5	0.0	0.5
Fluorine	8	6.4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Zinc	2	2	0.01	0.01	0.01
Soluble iron	10	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soluble manganese	10	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total phosphorus	16 (8)	6.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total nitrogen	120 (60)	48	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bacillus coli	3,000	2,400	10	10	10

[Notations] ····pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
[Units] ····Bacillus coli= number/ml, all others except pH: mg/L
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.

Oizumi plant

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Pollution Control Agreement with Ota City and Oizumi Town) Water conduit No.1

Substance	Regulated values (by agreement)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.1~8.3	7.7	6.9	7.3
BOD	25 (10)	8	8.8*	1.4	4.0
SS	50 (10)	8	7.8	1.5	3.9
Oil content (inorganic)	5 (3)	2.4	3.3*	0.1	1.1
Fluorine	8	6.4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Zinc	2 (2)	1.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble iron	10 (5)	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble manganese	10 (5)	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total phosphorus	16 (8)	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total nitrogen	120 (60)	48	3.6	3.6	3.6
Bacillus coli	3000 (1000)	800	0	0	0

[Notations] ····pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
[Units] ····Bacillus coli= number/ml, all others except pH: mg/L
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.
* Please see p.10 in this volume for measures against BOD and n-hexane (mineral oil) over voluntary standard.

Iseaki plant

Water pollution data (Sewerage Law) Effluent outlet D and G

Substance	Regulated values (by agreement)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.7~8.7	6.0~8.4	7.7	6.9	7.3
BOD	300	240	139	2.0	30.5
SS	300	240	35.9	3.6	12.6
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4.0	<1	<1	<1
Fluorine	8	6.4	1.7	<0.2	0.9
Zinc	2	1.6	0.9	0.007	0.2
Soluble iron	10	8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble manganese	10	8	0.2	<0.1	0.1
Total phosphorus	20	16	3.5	0.4	1.4
Total nitrogen	150	120	20.0	2.1	5.5

[Notations] ····pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
[Units] ····all except pH: mg/L
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.

Subaru Test & Development Center

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Gunma Prefectural Ordinances and Pollution Control Agreement with Sano-city) Regulating pondage

Substance	Regulated values (by agreement)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.1~8.3	7.4	7.1	7.3
BOD	25	16	1.5	1.0	1.3
SS	40	32	<1	<1	<1
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1	<1	<1
Fluorine	8	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zinc	2	1.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble iron	3	2.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Soluble manganese	3	2.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total phosphorus	8	6.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total nitrogen	60	48	0.9	0.6	0.8

[Notations] ····pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
[Units] ····all except pH: mg/L
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.

Environmental Levels Data (1)-2 Gunma Manufacturing Division

3. Air Pollution Data (each plant)

Main plant

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Average values
Boiler (No.5 & No.6)	NOx	150	120	110	103
	SOx	60.3	48.2	0.32	0.28
	PM	0.25	0.2	0.006	0.005
Dry-off furnace (Electrocoat, 2 nd & final coat)	NOx	230	184	45	42
	PM	0.2、0.3	0.16、0.24	0.005	0.004

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

*Among the 32 facilities specified by Law, we present here data of big boilers and dry-off furnaces. Also at the specified facilities not indicated here, measured values were in the range of values specified by Law.

Ota North plant

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Average values
Air conditioner (heater)	NOx	250	200	85	77
	PM	0.3	0.24	0.08	0.067
Dry-off furnace	NOx	230	184	55	41.0
	PM	0.35	0.28	0.007	0.005

【Unit】NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

*We present here data of 3 facilities specified by Law.

Yajima Plant

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Average values
Co-generation system (Gas turbine No.1)	NOx	70	56	30	25
	PM	0.05	0.04	0.001	0.001
Co-generation system (Gas engine No.2)	NOx	600	480	289	230
	PM	0.05	0.04	0.002	0.002
Boiler (No.1 & No.2)	NOx	230	184	120	97
	SOx	62	50	0.7	0.6
	PM	0.25	0.2	0.004	0.004
Dry-off furnace (Electrocoat, 2 nd & final coat, PP)	NOx	230、250	184、200	85	48.60
	PM	0.2、0.35	0.16、0.28	0.006	0.003

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

*Among the 26 facilities specified by Law, we present here data of co-generation system, big boilers and dry-off furnaces. Also at the specified facilities not indicated here, measured values were in the range of values specified by Law.

Oizumi plant

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Average values
Dry-off furnace	Dioxines	5	4	0.011	0.006
Co-generation system (Gas engine No.1 & 2)	NOx	150	120	390	346.0
	PM	0.05	0.04	0.001	0.00
Aluminum melting furnace	NOx	180	144	71	23.00
	PM	0.2	0.16	0.009	0.002

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N, Dioxines: ng-TEQ/m³N

*Among the 9 facilities specified by Law, we present here data of melting furnace and big boilers. Also at the specified facilities not indicated here, measured values were in the range of values specified by Law.

Isesaki plant

We have no facilities specified by Air Pollution Control Law except two small boilers with respite of emission standard, however we voluntarily measure NOx and PM emitted from those boilers and results are within the voluntary standard.

4. PRTR

Gunma Manufacturing Division (Main plant, Yajima plant, Ota north plant and Oizumi plant)

(Unit: kg/year, Dioxins: mg-TEQ/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
1	none	Zinc compound (Water-soluble)	23,985	0	260	5,027	18,698	0	0
9	103-23-1	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	1,147	0	0	0	1,136	12	0
16	141-43-5	2-Aminoethanol	1,910	0	153	611	0	1,146	0
30	25068-38-6	Polymer of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol and 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane (liquid)	17,095	0	0	1,579	15,422	93	0
40	100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	327,231	168,841	0	0	49,911	22,067	86,412
43	107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	1,706,069	0	0	0	1,706,069	0	0
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	692,508	343,159	0	0	225,496	51,726	72,127
179	none	Dioxins	0	(0.27)	0	0	0	0	0
224	108-67-8	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	29,431	19,368	0	0	2,069	3,873	4,121
227	108-88-3	Toluene	633,090	268,770	0	0	287,063	43,174	34,083
232	none	Nickel compound	6,445	0	283	4,836	1,326	0	0
272	117-81-7	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	9,475	0	0	194	9,281	0	0
283	none	Hydrogen fluoride and water-soluble salts	2,046	0	599	1,447	0	0	0
299	71-43-2	Benzene	17,445	59	0	0	17,386	0	0
309	9016-45-9	Poly (oxyethylene) = nonylphenyl ether	1,003	0	62	247	25	669	0
310	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	2,171	2,171	0	0	0	0	0
311	none	Manganese and its compounds	12,305	0	337	5,987	5,981	0	0
		Total	3,483,354	802,368	1,692	19,928	2,339,862	122,759	196,744

Isesaki plant

(Unit: kg/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	3,984	99	0	0	3,885	0	0
227	108-88-3	Toluene	4,645	18	0	0	4,627	0	0
272	117-81-7	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2,173	0	0	109	2,064	0	0
		Total	10,801	116	0	109	10,576	0	0

Subaru Test & Development Center (Sano City, Tochigi Prefecture)

(Unit: kg/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
40	100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	3,189	11	0	0	3,178	0	0
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	15,192	52	0	0	15,139	0	0
227	108-88-3	Toluene	38,457	134	0	0	38,323	0	0
299	71-43-2	Benzene	983	3	0	0	980	0	0
		Total	57,820	200	0	0	57,620	0	0

Environmental Levels Data (2)-1 Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division

Utsumomiya Manufacturing FY2007 Plant Site Data

1. Energy, Water, and Waste

CO₂ emission

(Unit:ton-CO₂)

Business establishment	FY2007 result	Index (FY1990 = 100)
Aerospace Company	25,777	94.5
Eco Technologies Company	2,794	36.0
Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division	28,571	81.6

Total consumption of electricity and fossil fuels (heavy oil, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline, urban gas and L are converted. The CO2 conversion factor is taken from JAMA (in some cases other conversion factors a

Water consumption

(Unit:m³)

Company	FY2007 result	Index (FY1990 = 100)
Aerospace Company	771,176	88.8
Eco Technologies Company	34,670	21.8
Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division	805,846	78.4

Waste materials and scrapped metals (Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division)
(Unit:t)

Item	FY2007 actual result
Scrapped metal	806
Industrial wastes & specially-controlled industrial wastes except scrapped metal	2,099
Waste materials directly landfilled	0
Waste materials landfilled after external treatment	0

Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division: Total of Aerospace and Eco Technologies

2. Water Pollution Data

Main plant

Water pollution data (Sewerage law, Utsumomiya city ordinances)

Water discharge effluent and public sewerage

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5< . >9	5.4~8.6	8.0	6.3	7.2
BOD	600	480	292	<0.5	43.5
SS	600	480	367	<1.0	43.7
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	19	<1.0	4.0
Fluorine compounds	8	6.4	1.4	<0.2	0.4
Cadmium	0.1	0.08	0.02	<0.005	0.006
Syanide	1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	2	1.6	0.08	<0.01	0.017
Hexavalent chromium	0.1	0.08	0.03	<0.02	0.02

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

South plant

Water pollution data (Sewerage law, Utsumomiya city ordinances)

Water discharge effluent and public sewerage

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5~9	5.4~8.6	8.0	6.6	7.2
BOD	600	480	113	1.6	34.9
SS	600	480	149	2.0	42.1
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	19.9	<1.0	4.5
Cadmium	0.1	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Syanide	1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	2	1.6	0.04	<0.01	0.02
Hexavalent chromium	0.1	0.08	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

South No.2 plant

Water pollution data (Sewerage law, Utsumomiya city ordinances)

Water discharge effluent and public sewerage

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5< . >9	5.4~8.6	7.9	6.9	7.3
BOD	600	480	83.4	0.9	32.4
SS	600	480	204	0.8	32.9
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	11.9	<1.0	3.4
Fluorine compounds	8	6.4	2.5	0.3	0.9
Cadmium	0.1	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Syanide	1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	2	1.6	0.13	<0.01	0.028
Hexavalent chromium	0.1	0.08	0.03	<0.02	0.02

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Handa plant

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Aichi Prefectural Ordinances and Water Pollution Control Agreement with Handa City, etc.)

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	6~8	6.2~7.8	7.8	6.8	7.3
BOD	25	20	8.0	0.7	3.6
SS	25	20	10	1.0	4.5
COD	25	20	20	1.2	8.2
Bacilus coli (number/ml)	3000	2400	210	30.0	59.7

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law) Water discharge and public river

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.0~8.3	7.9	6.8	7.5
BOD	30	24	7.9	6.8	7.6
SS	50	40	2.0	1.2	1.6
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Cadmium	0.1	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Syanide	1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	2	1.6	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Hexavalent chromium	0.5	0.4	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law) Water discharge and public river

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.0~8.3	7.7	7.0	7.3
BOD	30	24	7.0	<0.5	1.2
SS	50	40	6.0	2.0	3.4
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Cadmium	0.1	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Syanide	1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	2	1.6	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Hexavalent chromium	0.5	0.4	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law) Water discharge and public river

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.0~8.3	7.9	6.7	7.3
BOD	30	24	2.8	0.5未満	1.07
SS	50	40	1.2	1.2	1.2
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Cadmium	0.1	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Syanide	1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	2	1.6	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Hexavalent chromium	0.5	0.40	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Handa west plant

Water pollution data (Water Pollution Control Law, Aichi Prefectural Ordinances and Water Pollution Control Agreement with Handa City, etc.)

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	6~8	6.2~7.8	7.9	6.7	7.6
BOD	15	12	4.2	<1	2.6
SS	15	12	14	<1	4.6
Oil content (inorganic)	2	1.6	1.4	<0.5	0.6
Oil content (norganic)	2	1.6	3.3	<0.5	0.7
Fluorine compounds	5	4	0.5	<0.02	0.22
Syanide	0.5	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	0.2	0.16	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Hexavalent chromium	0.3	0.24	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Environmental Levels Data (2)-2 Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division

3. Air Pollution Data (each plant)

Main plant (Aerospace/ Eco Technologies Company)

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Minimum values	Average values
10t-Boiler	NOx	250	200	80	76	78
	PM	0.3	0.24	0.012	0.006	0.008
2t-Boiler	NOx	180	144	78	75	77
Dry-off furnace	NOx	230	184	61	51	56
	PM	0.2	0.16	0.001	0.001	0.001
Co-generation	NOx	600	480	158	157	158

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

South plant (Aerospace)

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Minimum values	Average values
10t-Boiler	NOx	250	200	88	82	85
	PM	0.3	0.24	0.003	0.002	0.003
3t-Boiler	NOx	180	144	124	120	120
	PM	0.3	0.24	0.001	0.001	0.001

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

Handa plant (Aerospace)

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Minimum values	Average values
2t-Boiler	SOx	1.5	1.2	0.07	0.02	0.04
	NOx	180	144	38	33	35
	PM	0.1	0.08	0.002	0.002	0.002

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

Handa west plant (Aerospace)

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Maximum values	Minimum values	Average values
2t-Boiler	SOx	1.5	1.2	0.01	0.01	0.01
	NOx	180	144	37	27	30
	PM	0.1	0.08	0.002	0.002	0.002

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

4. PRTR

Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division (Aerospace company except Handa plant)

(Unit: kg/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions (Public water)	Water emissions (Sewerage)	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
30	25068-38-6	Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	2,715				1,086	1,629		
40	100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	418	106				312		
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	4,656	2,274			793	1,589		
227	108-88-3	Toluene	26,025	18,226			5,053	2,746		
69	none	Hexavalent chromium compounds	4,658			3	2,435	1,279	940	
		Total	38,472	20,606		3	9,367	7,555	940	

Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division (Handa Plant [Aerospace company])

In FY2007, the amount of chemical substance subject to PRTR handled at Handa plant and Handa west plant was less than 1 ton/year.

Utsumomiya Manufacturing Division (Eco Technologies Company)

(Unit: kg/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions (Public water)	Water emissions (Sewerage)	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
40	100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	6,605	4,016			1,605			984
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	17,995	10,941			4,373			2,681
227	108-88-3	Toluene	3,707	2,254			901			552
		Total	28,307	17,211			6,879			4,217

Environmental Levels Data (3) Saitama Manufacturing Division*

Industrial Products Company FY2007 Plant Site Data

1. Energy, Water, and Waste

CO₂ emission

Item	FY2007 actual result
CO ₂ emission (ton-CO ₂)	8,718
Index (FY1990 = 100)	75.2

Total consumption of electricity and fossil fuels (heavy oil, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline, urban gas and LPG) are converted. The CO₂ conversion factor is taken from JAMA (in some cases other conversion factors are used)

Water consumption

(Unit: m³)

Item	FY2007 actual result
Water consumption	32,321
Index (FY1999 = 100)	84.4

Waste materials and scrapped metals

(Unit : ton)

Item	FY2007 actual result
Scrapped metal	1,310
Industrial wastes & specially-controlled industrial wastes	380
Waste materials directly landfilled	0
Waste materials landfilled after external treatment	0

* Currently we have no organization called "Saitama Manufacturing Division", but in this report we sometimes use in the meaning of a manufacturing plant of the Industrial Products Company for convenience purpose.

2. Water Pollution Data

Water pollution data (emission to public sewerage, Kitamoto City ordinances)

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5~9	5.4~8.6	8.7*	7.4	8.3
BOD	600	480	539*	162	298
SS	600	480	214	34	117
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	9.2	<0.5	5.6

[Notations] · · · pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

[Units] · · · mg/L (except pH)

* Please refer to p.10 in the Supplementary Volume for handling pH and BOD which exceed Voluntary Standards.

3. Air Pollution Data

We do not have any facility subject to Air Pollution Control Law.

4.PRTR

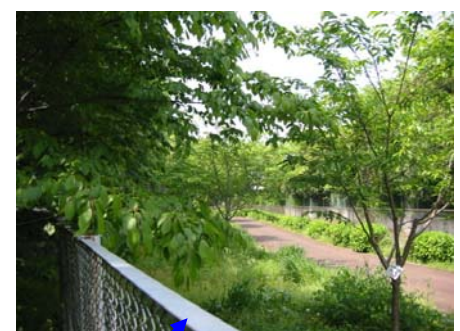
Industrial Products Company

(Unit: kg/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
43	107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	2,394				2,394		
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	7,939	48	0	0	7,891	0	0
224	108-67-8	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	1,050	4			1,046		
227	108-88-3	Toluene	12,153	154	0	0	11,999	0	0
299	71-43-2	Benzene	530	20			510		
Total			24,066	226	0	0	23,840	0	0

5. Point Where Noise Level Exceeding Legal Requirement was Measured

The point where noise exceeded the regulated level as described in page 38 of the 2008 Social and Environmental Report is shown in the photo on the right. Although the premise boundary is close to the plant building, the outside of which is a riverside walking trail. The nearest resident lives about 150 meters away and no complaint has been received so far. Measures to reduce operating noise of ventilation fans and others are under study in FY2008.



Premise boundary fence

Environmental Levels Data (4) Tokyo Office

Tokyo Office FY2007 Plant Site Data

1. Energy, Water, and Waste

CO₂ emission

Item	FY2007 actual result
CO ₂ emission (ton-CO ₂)	15,171
Index (FY1990 = 100)	80.6

Total consumption of electricity and fossil fuels (heavy oil, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline, urban gas and LPG) are converted. The CO₂ conversion factor is taken from JAMA (in some cases other conversion factors are used)

Water consumption

(Unit: m³)

Item	FY2007 actual result
Water consumption	111,120
Index (FY1999 = 100)	93.9

Waste materials and scrapped metals

(Unit: ton)

Item	FY2007 actual result
Scrapped metal	153
Industrial wastes & specially-controlled industrial wastes	277
Waste materials directly landfilled	0
Waste materials landfilled after external treatment	0

2. Water Pollution Data

Tokyo Office No.1 wastewater catch basin (final)

Water pollution data (emission to public sewerage Regulation: Mitaka City ordinances)

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.7~8.7	5.9~8.4	8.4	7.6	8.0
BOD	300	240	230	13	102
SS	300	240	140	14	69
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	16	<5	5.8
Total nitrogen	120	96	52.8	3.7	32.5
Total phosphorus	16	12.8	6.3	0.4	3.5

[Notations]···pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.
[Units]···mg/L (except pH)

Tokyo Office No.2 wastewater catch basin (final)

Water pollution data (emission to public sewerage/Regulation: Mitaka City ordinances)

Substance	Regulated values (prefectural)	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.7~8.7	5.9~8.4	8.4	7.2	7.9
BOD	300	240	110	1.5	32.8
SS	300	240	67	5	22.4
Oil content (norganic)	30	24	10	1	5
Total nitrogen	120	96	38.2	1.0	15.5
Total phosphorus	16	12.8	4.2	0.1	1.6

[Notations]···pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand
SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)
Regulated values for Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen are daily average value.
[Units]···mg/L (except pH)

3. Air Pollution Data (each plant)

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated	Voluntary	Data
Boiler of Eng'g No.2 building (for heating)	NOx	100	80	79
	SOx	out of scope	out of scope	<0.001
	PM	0.3	0.24	0.001

[Unit] SOx: m³/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

4. PRTR

Tokyo Office

(Unit: kg/year)

Code	CAS No.	Chemical Substances	Amount handled	Air release	Water emissions	Transfer	Consumption	Solvent wiping Removal	Recycle
40	100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	20,230	0	0	0	20,230	0	0
43	107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	4,043	0	0	0	4,043	0	0
63	1330-20-7	Xylene	91,877	2	0	0	91,875	0	0
224	108-67-8	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	12,186	0	0	0	12,186	0	0
227	108-88-3	Toluene	273,627	15	0	0	273,612	0	0
299	71-43-2	Benzene	6,824	1	0	0	6,823	0	0
Total			408,788	19	0	0	408,769	0	0

Environmental Levels Data (5)-1 Domestic Affiliated Companies (5 companies)

1. Energy and Waste

FY2007 Energy consumption and CO₂ emission

	Yusoki Kogyo	Fuji Machinery	Ichitan	Kiryu Industrial	SLCO*	5 companies total	Index (FY2001 = 100)
Energy consumption (crude oil equivalent KL)	614	5,001	7,276	266	608	13,765	96.1
CO ₂ emission (ton-CO ₂)	265	10,789	11,657	444	1,043	24,198	107.4

*SLCO = Subaru Logistics Co. Ltd.

FY2007 Amount of waste materials and amount landfilled

	Yusoki Kogyo	Fuji Machinery	Ichitan	Kiryu Industrial	SLCO*	5 companies total	Index (FY2001 = 100)
Amount of waste materials (ton)	77	1,621	5,204	422	451	7,775	69.8
Waste materials directly landfilled (ton)	0.2	13.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	14.5	8.0

2. Water Pollution Data (companies that emit subject materials)

Yusoki Kogyo K.K.

Water Pollution Control Agreement with Handa City

Substance	Regulated values	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	6~8	8.0	7.8	7.9
BOD	15	6.7	1.3	3.0
COD	(15)	8.8	2.8	4.9
SS	15	9.0	2.6	4.8
Total nitrogen	30	2.2	0.8	1.2
Total phosphorus	4	0.42	0.14	0.29

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD:Biochemical oxygen demand

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Fuji Machinery Co., Ltd.

Headquarters Plant wastewater (Sewerage Law)

Substance	Regulated values	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.7~8.7	7.6	6.6	7.2
BOD	300	12	1	5.2
COD	-	10	1	5.8
SS	300	7	2	3.2
Oil content (inorganic)	5	1	1	1

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD:Biochemical oxygen demand, COD:Chemical oxygen

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Jonan Plant (Water Pollution Control Law)

Substance	Regulated values	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	7	6.8	6.9
BOD	20	4	1	2.2
SS	20	2	2	2
Oil content (inorganic)	3	2	1	1.2

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Ichitan Co., Ltd.

Plant wastewater (Water Pollution Control Law)

Substance	Regulated values	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.0~8.4	9.7	6.6	7.4
BOD	25	20	4.2	0.6	2.8
SS	50	40	44	<0.1	7.5
Oil content (inorganic)	5	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

* : The pH and SS exceeding the regulation values were measured only once in July due to accidental water for afforestation work. A remedy has already been taken by setting work monitoring system.

【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

■ Kiryu Industrial Co., Ltd does not have any specified facilities.

Haga Plant (Sewerage Law)

Substance	Regulated values	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5~9	7.3	6.6	6.9
BOD	600	3	1	1.6
COD	-	6	2	3.4
SS	600	4	2	3
Oil content (inorganic)	5	1	1	1

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD:Biochemical oxygen demand, COD:Chemical oxygen

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Subaru Logistics Co. Ltd

Wastewater from the Center (Water Pollution Control Agreement with Oizumi Town)

Substance	Regulated values	Voluntary standard	Maximum values	Minimum Values	Average values
pH	5.8~8.6	6.1~8.3	7.43	6.76	7.15
BOD	10	8	11.9	1.6	4.8
SS	10	8	4.6	1.7	3.3

【Notations】···pH:Hydrogen-ion concentration, BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand

SS: Concentration of suspended solids in water (diameter: 2mm or smaller)

* : BOD exceeded Standard once at measurement in Feb. and its progress is being observed.

【Units】···mg/L (except pH)

Environmental Levels Data (5)-2 Domestic Affiliated Companies (5 companies)

3. Air Pollution Data (companies that emit subject materials)

Yusoki Kogyo K.K.

Air pollution data (Air Pollution Control Agreement with Handa City)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Data
Heater	PM	0.1	0.004
			0.003

【Unit】PM: g/m³N

Fuji Machinery Co. Ltd.

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Amount measured
Headquarters Boiler	SOx	0.28	<0.01
	NOx	-	63
	PM	-	<0.001
Haga Plant Boiler(1)	SOx	0.28	<0.01
	NOx	-	59
	PM	-	<0.001
Haga Plant Boiler(2)	SOx	0.28	<0.01
	NOx	-	65
	PM	-	<0.001

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

Ichitan Co., Ltd.

Air Pollution data (Air Pollution Control Law)

Facilities	Substances	Regulated values	Voluntary Standard	Amount measured	
				29-Jun	18-Dec
N III (Boiler)	SOx	8	4	0.15	0.1
	NOx	180	90	60	120*
	PM	0.25	0.15	<0.002	0.005

【Unit】SOx:m³N/h, NOx: ppm, PM: g/m³N

*Correction of NOx emission over the self-imposed standard is under study, including how the self-imposed standard should be set.

*Kiryu Industrial Co. Ltd. and Subaru Logistics Co. Ltd. do not have any specified facilities.

4. PRTR (No company is concerned)

- In FY2007, no company handled 1 ton or more amount of chemical substance subject to PRTR a year.
(Type 1 specific chemical substance: less than 0.5 ton / year)

5. ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certification Status

Company name	Timing of certification	Auditor
Fuji Machinery Co., Ltd.	Jun. 2002	TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd.
Ichitan Co., Ltd.	Mar. 2004	Japan Quality Assurance Organization
Kiryu Industrial Co., Ltd.	Oct. 2004	TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd.
Subaru Logistics Co. Ltd	Feb. 2004	Japan Automobile Research Institute Registration Body
Yusoki Kogyo K.K.	Jul. 2007	In the past, we had been certified by TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd., but we returned the certification on August 25, 2006. Instead, we acquired the certification by Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA) anew in July, 2007 in the form of expanded certification of our Utsunomiya Manufacturing Division. We will keep promoting EMS-related activities together with the Utsunomiya Manufacturing Division.