



### ▶ Efforts to save energy

#### Target of energy consumption per product unit for fiscal 2005 is already achieved

Nitto Denko endeavors to reduce energy consumption per product unit (amount of energy consumed per production output) by effective utilization of energy. The target for fiscal 2005 is set to 20% improvement from fiscal 1990.

In addition to the energy saving effort made by people from the both energy demand and supply sides within a plant, the efforts from the special subcommittees for saving energy for all companies, which had started its activities since May 2002, are strengthened, and drastic measures have been proposed. (The subcommittees had continued the activities until August 2003.) Major proposals from the subcommittees are as follows:

#### 1) Energy savings from the energy supply side

The most typical example is the ESCO introduced into the Onomichi Plant (See page 13). Other plants are also examining the possibility of introducing the service in fiscal 2004 or 2005, after thorough consideration of the economic efficiency.

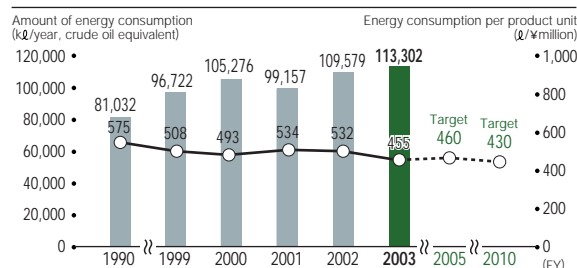
#### 2) Energy savings from the energy demand side

We have examined the possibility of introducing an energy control system. The system enables every user to easily monitor real-time energy consumption to eliminate the waste that has been overlooked and to detect abnormalities and problems at the earliest occasion. The system is planned for introduction in turn, starting from the Shiga Plant in fiscal 2004.



New deodorizing furnace under construction at the Onomichi Plant

### ● Amount of energy consumption and energy consumption per product unit



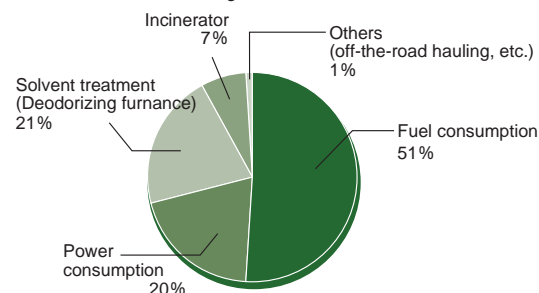
### ▶ Reducing greenhouse gasses

#### Studying new measures to reduce greenhouse gasses

Nitto Denko has taken a variety of environmental measures, including deodorizing furnaces to incinerate organic solvents emitted from the production processes (to reduce VOC gas emissions into the air), incinerators to reduce the volume of waste treatment outside the company, and a co-generation system to save energy through the simultaneous supply of electricity and heat.

On the other hand, we have to focus on the reduction of greenhouse gasses hereafter, considering the global social trend after the Kyoto Protocol (COP3). We are studying the possibilities of new measures to reduce greenhouse gasses, including the conversion of fuel to city gas, natural gas, and other fuels that emit less CO<sub>2</sub> and change of the treatment method for organic solvents from combustion to collection (reuse).

### ● CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by factors



Solvent recovery facility at Toyohashi Plant Hisayoshi Koike (left) and Atsushi Ueda (right) are trying to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission.