CSR REPORT 2007 DATA BOOK

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO.,LTD

1 Management System

— Introduction of Management System Based on International Standards —

① Environmental Management System (ISO 14001)

ISO14001:1996 certification was obtained at all works between 1997 and 1999. From 2005 to 2006, these works submitted to transition inspections and obtained certification for ISO14001:2004, the revised issue of ISO14001:1996. Among the Sumitomo Chemical Group companies, 18 domestic Group companies and six overseas Group companies had obtained ISO14001 certification as of June 2007.

Acquisition of ISO 14001 certification for Sumitomo Chemical's five works

Works and Certificate Number	ISO 14001:1996 Certification Date	ISO 14001:2004 Certification Date
Ehime Works [JCQA-E-018]	April 1998	April 2006
Chiba Works [KHK-97ER-04]	June 1997	March 2006
Osaka Works (Kasugade) [JQA-E-90072]	November 1997	January 2006
Osaka Works (Gifu Plant) [JCQA-E-0206]	December 2000	December 2005
Osaka Works (Okayama Plant) [JCQA-E-0216]	January 2001	February 2006
Oita Works [JQA-E-90152]	March 1998	April 2006
Misawa Works [JQA-EM0355]	March 1999	February 2006

② Quality Management System (ISO9001)

Certification of compliance with ISO9002:1994 was completed for all works except the Osaka Works (Gifu Plant) between 1994 and 1998. After successfully completing inspections and examinations between 2002 and 2003, Sumitomo Chemical made the transition from compliance with ISO9002:1994 to ISO9001:2000, the 2000 revision of the ISO9000 series. As of June 2007, 24 domestic Group companies and nine overseas Group companies had obtained ISO9000 series certification.

* The Osaka Works (Gifu Plant) has been pursuing Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) management as have other works, including the Osaka Works (Kasugade and Okayama Plants), the Oita Works and Misawa Works.

Acquisition of ISO 9000 series certification for Sumitomo Chemical's five works

Works and Certificate Number	ISO 9002:1994 Certification Date	ISO 9001:2000 Certification Date
Ehime Works [JCQA-0019] [JCQA-0320]	October 1994 April 1998	December 2002 March 2003
Chiba Works [JQA-0829]	March 1995	September 2002
Osaka Works (Kasugade) [JQA-0721]	December 1994	December 2002
Osaka Works (Okayama Plant) [JQA-1650]	March 1997	September 2003
Oita Works [JQA-1069]	December 1995	February 2003
Misawa Works [JQA-0752]	December 1994	December 2002

③ Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS)

The Chiba Works acquired Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS) certification, accredited by the Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA), in May 2003-the first plan in Japan to receive such certification. In 2007, Sumitomo Chemical took the lead in obtaining this certification for its entire facilities (five works and two laboratories).

Acquisition of OSHMS certification for Sumitomo Chemical's five works and two research laboratory

Facilities	Certificate Number	Certification Date
Ehime Works	04-38-1	September 2004
Chiba Works	03-12-1	May 2003
Osaka Works (Kasugade)	05-27-3	February 2005
Oita Works	06-44-1	July 2006
Misawa Works	05-2-1	November 2005
Agricultural Chemicals Research Laboratory	07-28-9	January 2007
Tsukuba Research Laboratory	05-8-3	December 2005

2 Occupational Health and Safety

(Continuation of no-accident, no-lost-workday operation records)

Sumitomo Chemical has set facility-specific criteria for the achievement of continuous periods of zero-accident and zero-injury operations for the employees of the Company and of contractors. In recognition of their satisfaction of the criteria, the President's Safety Award is presented to appropriate facilities.

[Criteria for the President's Safety Award for Zero-Accident, Zero-Lost-Workday Operations, and Results]

① Sumitomo Chemical Employees

Facilities	Criteria for the President's Safety Award (Continuous periods of zero-accident, zero-lost-workday operations)	Fiscal 2006 Results
Ehime Works	3 million hours	Reached 3 million hours on Nov. 22, 2006
Chiba Works	3 million hours	Reached 3 million hours on Nov. 13, 2006
Osaka Works	3 million hours	Reached 6 million hours on Dec. 25, 2006 (2nd consecutive 3-million-hour record)
Oita Works	1 million hours	(Expected to achieve the 3-million-hour target in October 2007)
Misawa Works	30 months	(Expected to achieve the 60-month target in September 2008)
Agricultural Chemicals Research Laboratory	30 months	Reached 240 months on Jun. 27, 2006 (8th consecutive 30-month record)
Tsukuba Research Laboratory	30 months	Reached 210 months on Sep. 29, 2006 (7th consecutive 30-month record)

② Contractors/Affiliated Company Employees

Associations	Criteria for the President's Safety Award (Continuous periods of zero-accident, zero-lost-workday operations)	Fiscal 2006 Results
Ehime Association	24 months	(Expected to achieve the 24-month target in September 2007)
Ehime Logistics Association	24 months	Reached 24 months on Sep. 29, 2006
Chiba Association	24 months	(Expected to achieve the 24-month target in December 2008)
Chiba Logistics Association	24 months	Reached 24 months on Aug. 23, 2006
Osaka Association	24 months	Reached 72 months on May 26, 2007 (3rd consecutive record)
Okayama Association	48 months	(Expected to achieve the 48-month target in December 2008)
Oita Association	24 month	Reached 24 months on Nov. 4, 2006
Misawa Association	48 months	Reached 96 months on Mar. 31, 2007 (2nd consecutive record)
Agricultural Chemicals Research Laboratory Association	48 months	Reached 96 months on Mar. 31, 2007 (2nd consecutive record)
Tsukuba Association	48 months	(Expected to achieve the 96-month target in September 2007)

3 Environmental Preservation

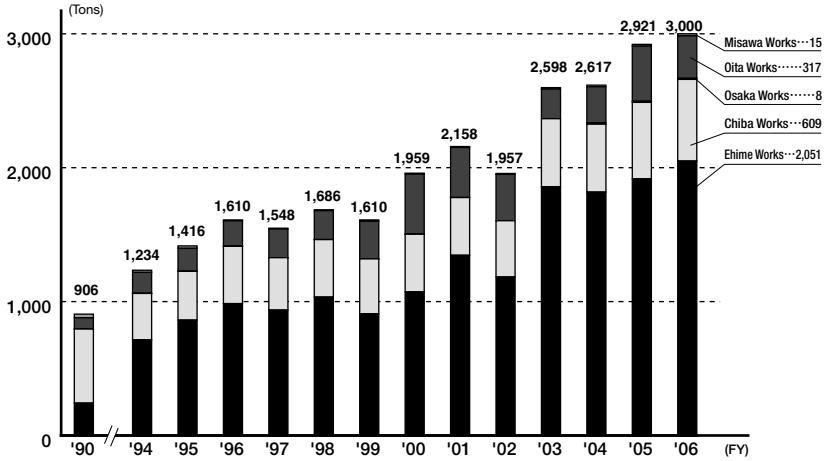
[Preventing Pollution]

① Atmospheric emissions of SOx, NOx, soot, and dust

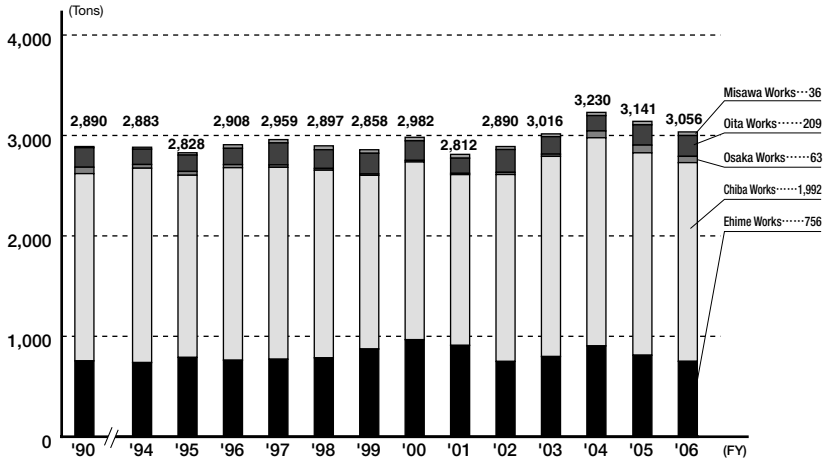
Since 1970, Sumitomo Chemical has achieved a marked reduction in the release of SOx, NOx, soot, and dust into the atmosphere, and has maintained this low level of emissions from 1980 to the present. Furthermore, the Company has concluded cooperative agreements with local municipal governments at each of its manufacturing works, establishing voluntary control levels that are stricter than the standards of applicable laws and regulations. Although emissions of SOx have risen over the past few years due to the increased use of high-sulfur heavy oil, these levels are still substantially below the voluntary control levels.

Target
To continue to sustain levels below voluntary control standard values

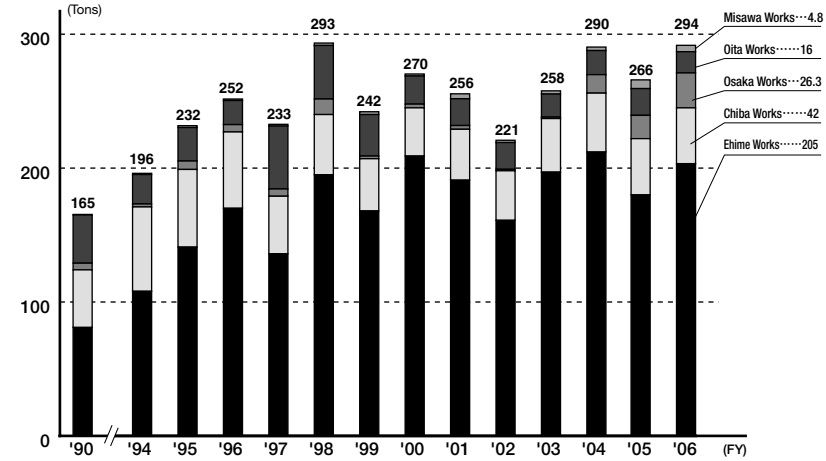
SOx Emissions

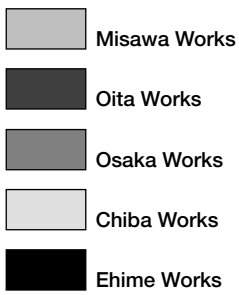


NOx Emissions



Soot and Dust Emissions





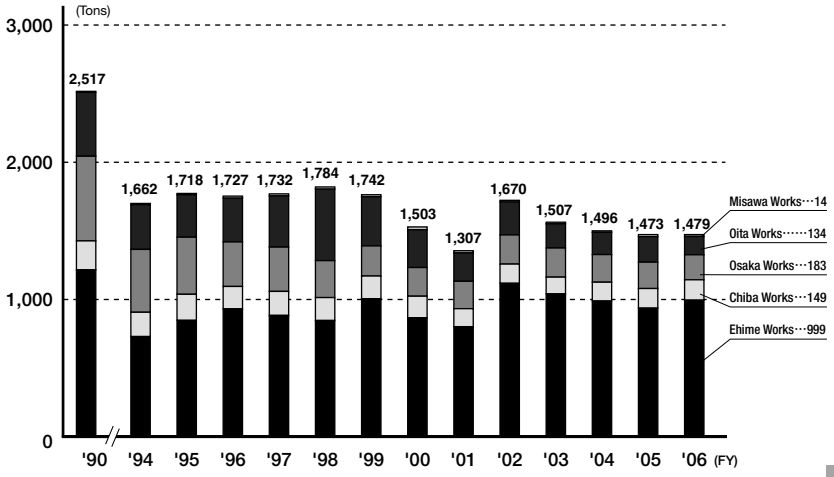
* Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.

② Water emissions of COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus

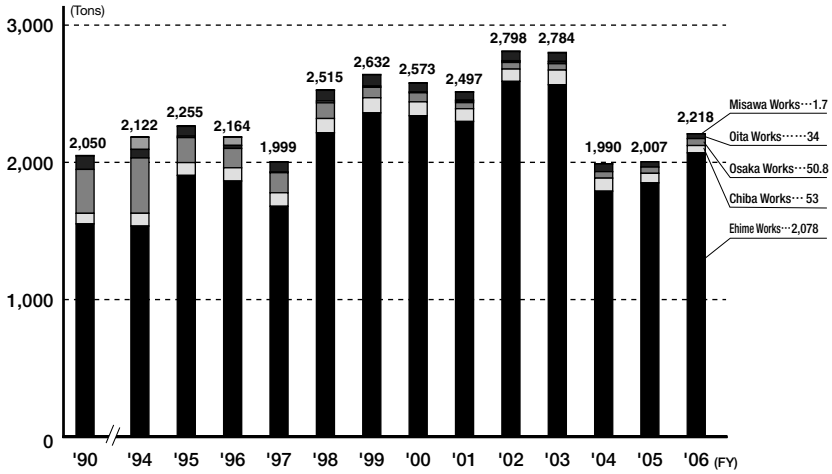
Sumitomo Chemical has also concluded cooperative agreements with local municipal governments to establish voluntary control levels for COD, nitrogen and phosphorus released into waterways. These standards are also stricter than those established under applicable laws and regulations. A number of measures have been implemented to cut emissions in line with 5th generation Water Quality Standards, and emissions of nitrogen and phosphorus in particular have been significantly reduced since fiscal 2004.

Target
To continue to sustain levels below voluntary control standard values

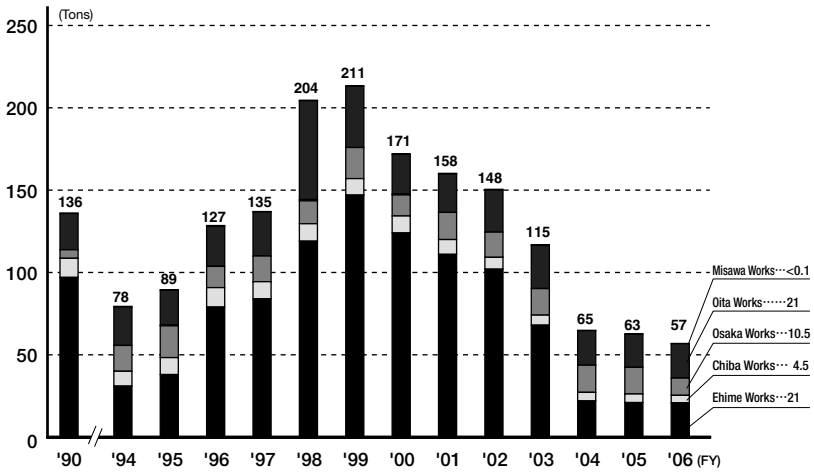
COD Emissions



Nitrogen Emissions



Phosphorus Emissions



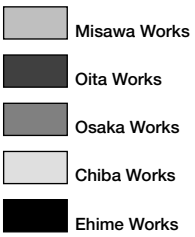
Misawa Works
Oita Works
Osaka Works
Chiba Works
Ehime Works

* Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.

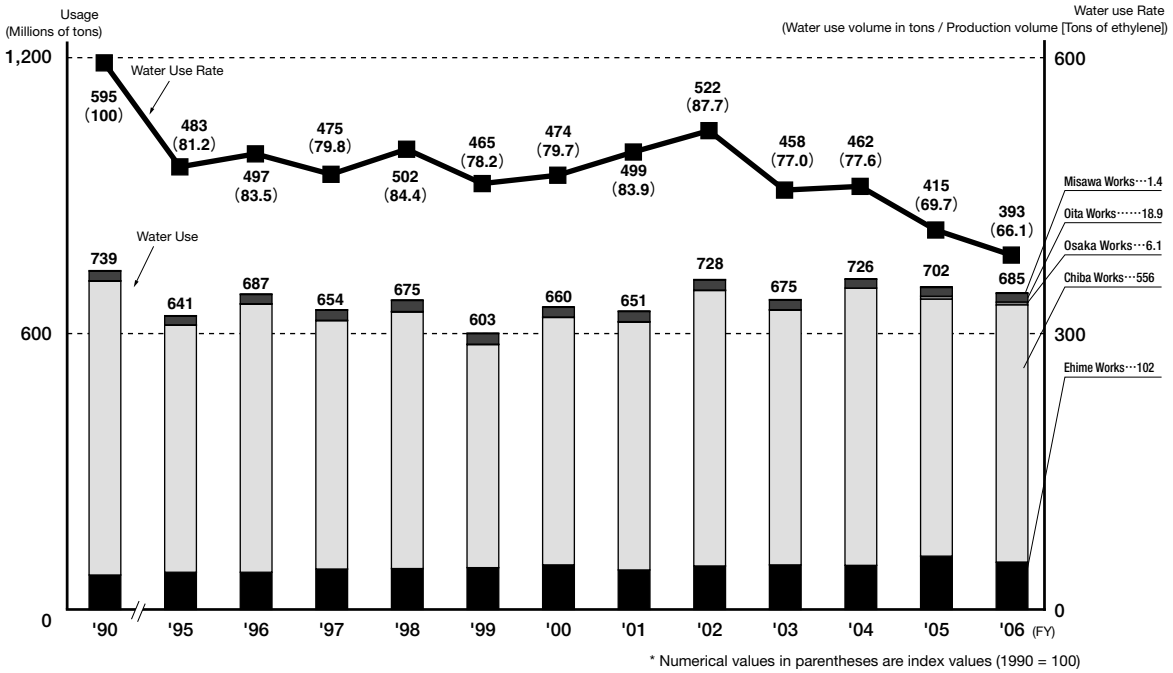
[Promoting Efficient Use of Water]

Sumitomo Chemical has endeavored to promote the efficient use of water as a precious and essential resource. In fiscal 2006, water use declined by 17 million tons to 685 million tons, a 5.3% improvement in the water use rate.

Target: Efficient use of water resources

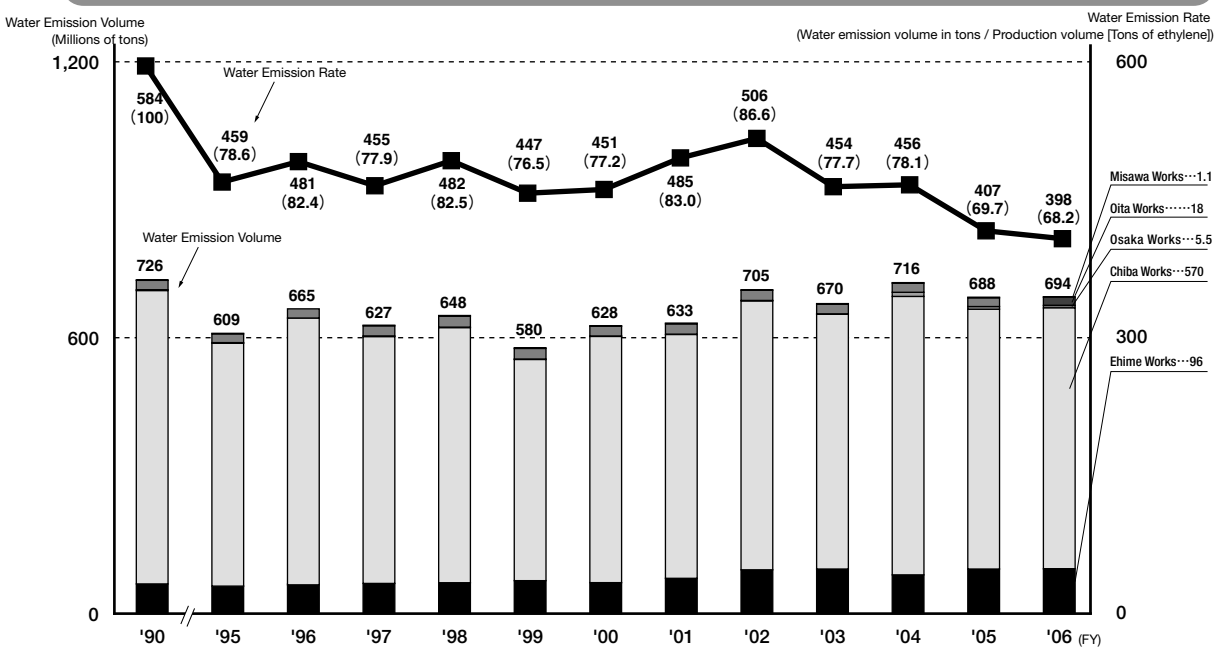


Water Use and Water Use Rate



* Numerical values in parentheses are index values (1990 = 100)

Water Emission Volume and Water Emission Rate



* Numerical values in parentheses are index values (1990 = 100)

* Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.
* Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.

[Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions]

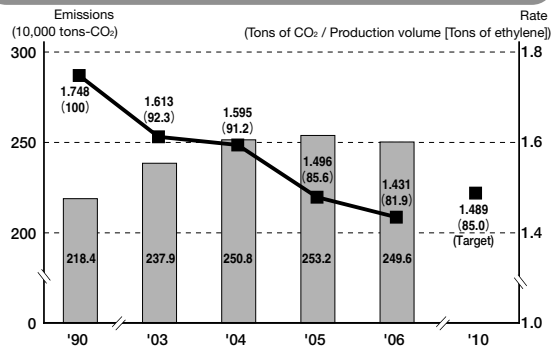
① Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

In fiscal 2006, Sumitomo Chemical's CO_2 emissions totaled 4.781 million tons, a 0.7% decrease compared with the previous fiscal year. This represents a 30.0% increase compared with fiscal 1990.

Nevertheless, in fiscal 2006, the CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption improved by 4.3% compared with the previous fiscal year, representing an 18.1% reduction over figures for fiscal 1990.

Target: To achieve a 15% reduction relative to fiscal 1990 in CO_2 emission rate originating from fossil fuels consumed in-house by fiscal 2010

CO_2 Emissions from In-house Fossil Fuel Consumption and Corresponding Emission Rates



* Numerical values in parentheses are index values (1990 = 100)

* Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.
* Figures for fiscal 2004 to 2006 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.

② Greenhouse Gases (all six gases)

Emissions of all six greenhouse gases increased by 3.0% from the previous year, to 4.885 million tons (CO_2 conversion).

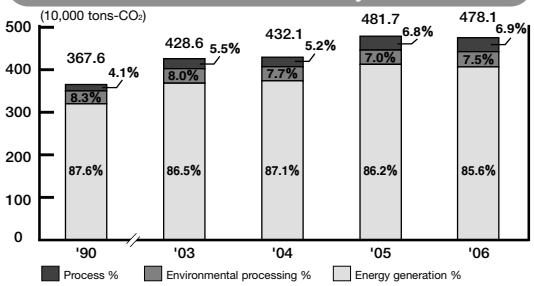
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (All six gases)

(10,000 tons-CO_2 conversion)

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
CO_2	432.1	481.7	478.1
Methane	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	5.1	5.7	6.4
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)	0	＜0.01	＜0.01
Perfluorocarbon (PFC)	0	0	0
Sulfur hexafluoride	0	0	0
Total	437.2	487.4	484.5

* CO_2 figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.

Ratio of CO_2 Emissions by Source



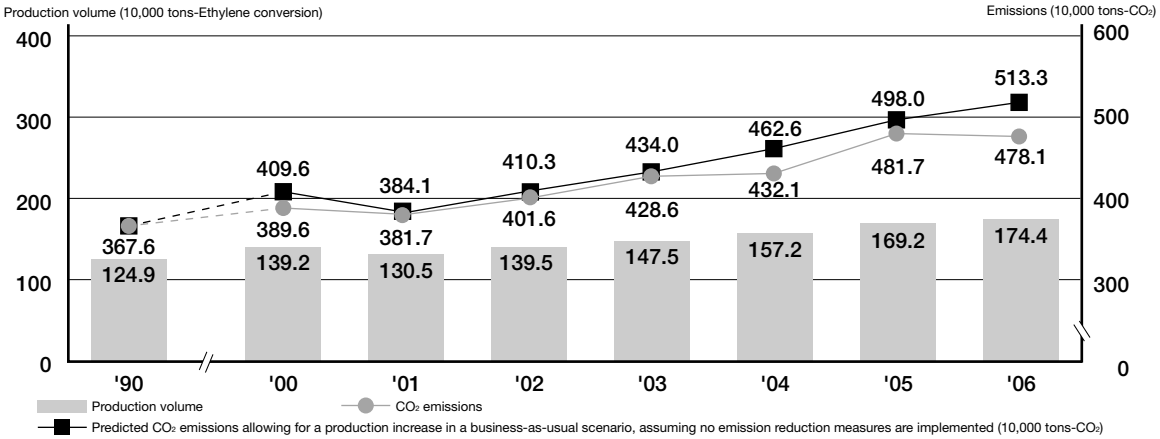
* Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.
* Figures for fiscal 2004 to 2006 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.

[Examination of CO_2 Emission Calculation System and Analysis Methods]

① Quantitative Analysis of Effects of CO_2 Reductions

Production indicators and reductions in CO_2 emission rates are analyzed to determine quantitative trends in CO_2 emissions.

CO_2 Emissions

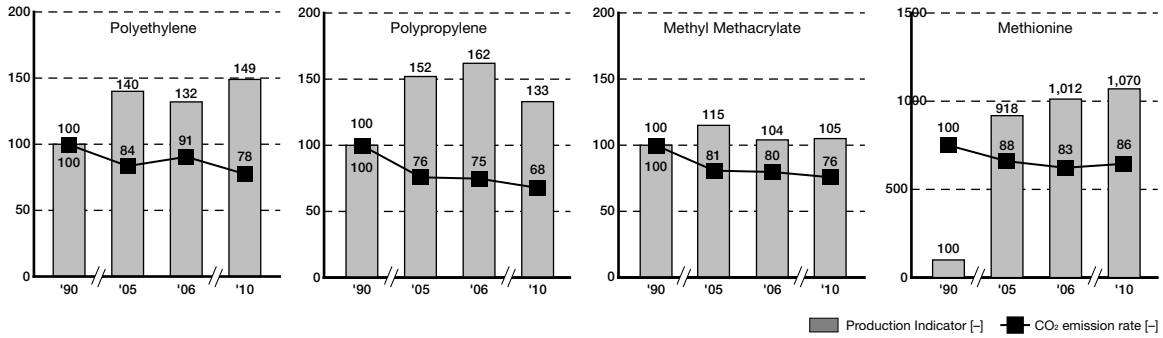


* Figures for fiscal 1990 and those for fiscal 2004 to 2006 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.
* Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.

② Analysis of CO_2 Emission Trends by Product Group

This analysis provides us with a quantitative understanding of CO_2 emission rates for individual product groups. Improvement targets are identified and efforts are made to enhance efficiency. Examples are provided for the product groups below.

CO_2 Emissions by Product



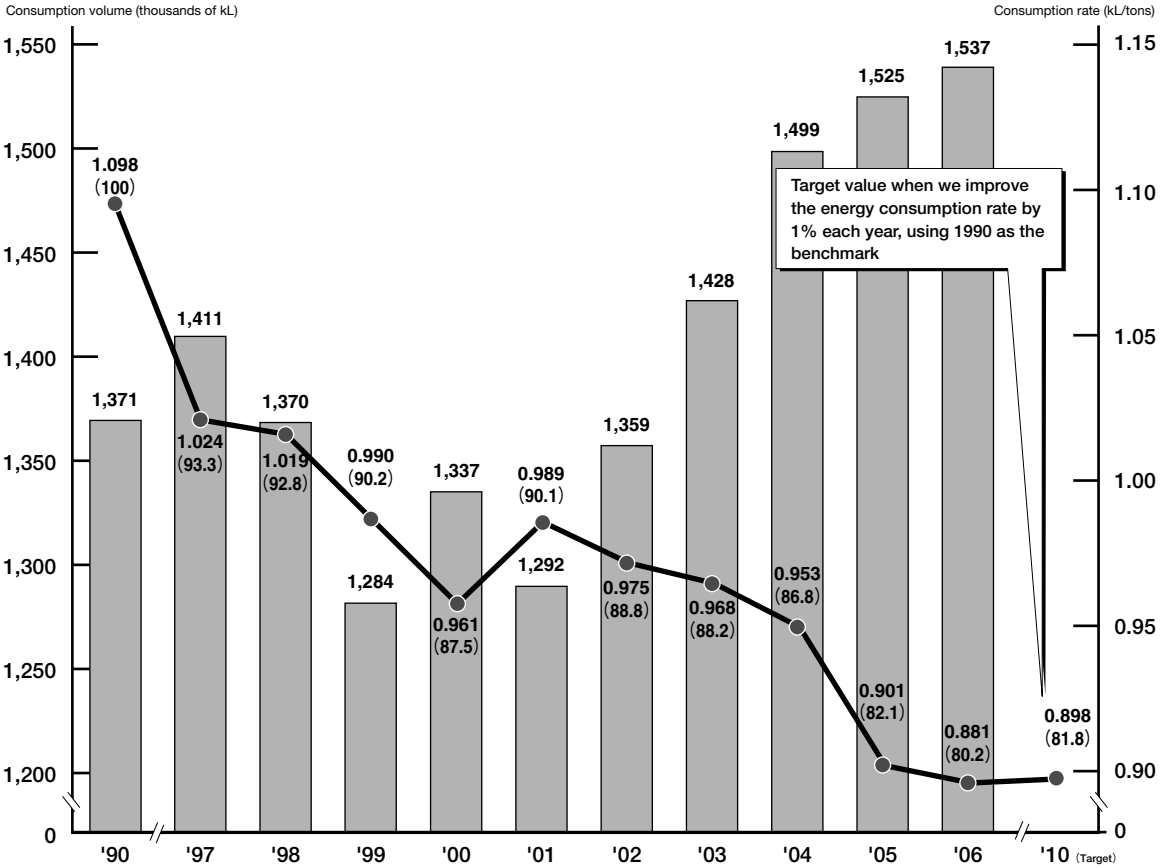
* Indicator and rates based on 1990 values as corresponding to 100.

[Energy Saving]

In fiscal 2006, Sumitomo Chemical consumed 1.537 million kl of energy (crude oil conversion), representing a 0.8% increase over the previous fiscal year. However, progress in energy saving measures such as waste heat recovery and process rationalization led to a 2.2% reduction over the previous fiscal year in terms of the energy consumption rate.

Target: To improve the energy consumption rate by an average of at least 1% per year

Energy Consumption Volume and Energy Consumption Rate



* Figures for fiscal 1990 (base year) and those for fiscal 2004 to 2006 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.
* Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.

[Response to the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)]

Based on the results of risk assessments and release evaluations, Sumitomo Chemical has set for itself a new target for reducing release volumes (into the air and water) of PRTR-targeted substances by 50% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010. Sumitomo Chemical is currently implementing a variety of systematic measures aimed at reducing release volumes of PRTR-targeted substances. In fiscal 2006, the Company released a total of 664.6 tons of such substances, a decrease of 19.5% from the previous fiscal year.

Release and Transfer of PRTR-Targeted Substances in Fiscal 2006

Unit: Tons (Dioxins are measured in mg-TEQ)

No.	PRTR-Targeted Substances	JCIA-Targeted Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewerage	Waste	Total
1	○	○	Zinc compounds (water-soluble)	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	157.1	157.1
2	○	○	Acrylic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3		○	Butyl acrylate	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	○	○	Methyl acrylate	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.2	1.2
5	○	○	Acrylonitrile	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	11.6	11.6
6	○	○	Acrolein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7		○	Adipic acid	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	○	○	Acetaldehyde	0.3	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	○	○	Acetonitrile	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	76.0	76.0
10		○	Acetone	63.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	0.0	215.8	215.8
11	○	○	2,2'-Azobisisobutyronitrile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	○	○	O-Anisidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	○	○	Aniline	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	350.1	350.1
14	○	○	2-Aminoethanol	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.0
15	○	○	m-Aminophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	○	○	Allyl alcohol	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	3.7	3.7
17	○	○	Antimony and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2
18		○	Ammonia	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
19		○	Aluminum compounds (water-soluble)	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	2.7	2.7
20	○	○	Isoprene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21		○	2-ethyl-1-hexanol	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	600.6	600.6
22	○	○	Ethylbenzene	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	7.4	7.4
23	○	○	Ethylene oxide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	○	○	Ethylene glycol	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	13.1	13.1
25	○	○	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
26	○	○	Epichlorohydrin	5.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	○	○	1,2-epoxypropane (also known as Propylene oxide)	17.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28		○	Hydrogen chloride (excluding Hydrochloric acid)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
29		○	Chlorine	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	○	○	e-Caprolactam	0.4	23.5	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
31	○	○	2,6-xylenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	○	○	Xylene	21.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.5	<0.1	18.1	18.1
33		○	Cumene/isopropylbenzene	147.6	<0.1	0.0	0.0	147.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	○	○	Cresol (o.m.p)	0.3	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
35		○	Chlorosulphonic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	○	○	Chloroacetyl chloride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	○	○	Chloroethane	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	○	○	3-Chloropropene (also known as Allyl chloride)	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	○	○	Chlorobenzene	11.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	979.9	979.9
40	○	○	Chloroform	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	19.7	19.7
41	○	○	Cobalt and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
42		○	Ethyl acetate	11.6	<0.1	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	202.1	202.1
43	○	○	Vinyl acetate	147.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	147.2	0.0	59.4	59.4
44	○	○	Salicyl aldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	○	○	a-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl=3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethlcyclopropanecarboxylate (also known as Cypermethrin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	○	○	Inorganic cyanide compounds (excluding Complex salts and cyanates)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
47		○	Diethanolamine	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	1.5
48	○	○	1,4-Dioxane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49		○	Cyclohexanol	17.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	79.9	79.9
50		○	Cyclohexane	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	○	○	Cyclohexylamine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.4	10.4
52	○	○	1,2-Dichloroethane	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	343.3	343.3
53	○	○	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	521.2	521.2
54	○	○	1,3-Dichloropropene (also known as D-D)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	338.8	338.8
55	○	○	o-Dichlorobenzene	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	226.9	226.9
56	○	○	Dichloropentafluoropropane (also known as HCFC-225)	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
57	○	○	Dichloromethane (also known as Methylene dichloride)	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	145.2	145.2
58	○	○	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	53.0
59		○	Dinitrobenzene (o.m.p)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60	○	○	Diphenylamine	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	7.7	7.7
61		○	2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol/BHT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
62		○	Dimethylamine	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	1.3	1.3
63	○	○	N,N-Dimethylformamide	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	326.2	326.2
64		○	Hydrogen bromide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65		○	Oxalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9
66		○	Bromine	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
67		○	Nitric acid	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.0	7.0

Release and Transfer of PRTR-Targeted Substances in Fiscal 2006

Unit: Tons (Dioxins are measured in mg-TEQ)

No.	PRTR-Targeted Substances	JCIA-Targeted Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewerage	Waste	Total
68	○	○	Styrene	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
69	○	○	Dioxines (in mg-TEQ)	28.4	22.3	0.0	0.0	50.7	0.2	50.4	50.6
70	○	○	Thiourea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71	○	○	O, O-dimethyl O-3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate (also known as Fenitrothion or MEP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
72		○	Tetrahydrofuran	11.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	132.7	132.7
73		○	Tellurium and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
74	○	○	Terephthalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	331.5	331.5
75	○	○	Copper salts (water-soluble, excluding complex salts)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	3.5
76		○	Triethanolamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
77		○	Triethylamine	8.1	22.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	65.4	65.4
78	○	○	2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine (Cyanuric chloride)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
79	○	○	Trichlorotrifluoroethane (also known as CFC-113)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
80	○	○	Trichlorofluoromethane (also known as CFC-11)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
81		○	Trimethylamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
82	○	○	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
83	○	○	o-Toluidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6
84	○	○	p-Toluidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85	○	○	Toluene	178.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	180.0	0.0	2,062.2	2,062.2
86	○	○	Nickel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
87	○	○	Nickel compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8
88	○	○	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	23.1
89	○	○	p-Nitrophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4
90	○	○	Nitrobenzene	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	66.0	66.0
91	○	○	Hydrazine	<0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.0	13.0
92	○	○	Hydroquinone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
93	○	○	Pyridine	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.6	6.6
94	○	○	Pyrocatechol (also known as Catechol)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95	○	○	Phenol	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	8.7	8.7
96	○	○	3-Phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2- dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (also known as Permethrin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
97	○	○	1,3-butadiene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
98		○	Diisobutyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	○	○	Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
100	○	○	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
101		○	Butylalcohol	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	10.4	10.4
102		○	Butyraldehyde	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
103	○	○	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
104		○	Propyl alcohol	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	172.1	172.1
105	○	○	2-Bromopropane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
106		○	n-Hexane	884.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	884.1	0.0	295.4	295.4
107	○	○	Benzyl chloride	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
108	○	○	Benzaldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
109	○	○	Benzene	93.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	93.8	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
110		○	Pentaerythritol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
111	○	○	Boron and its compounds	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	1.4	1.4
112	○	○	Phosgene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
113	○	○	Poly (oxyethylene) alkyl ether (alkyl c=12-15)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
114	○	○	Formaldehyde	0.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	0.0	3.0
115	○	○	Manganese and its compounds	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	23.1	23.1
116	○	○	Phthalic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
117	○	○	Maleic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118	○	○	2,3-Epoxypropyl methacrylate	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
119	○	○	Methyl methacrylate	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	64.7	64.7
120		○	Methanethiol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
121		○	Methylamine	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
122		○	Methyl alcohol (methanol)	36.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.0	754.7	754.7
123		○	Methyl ethyl ketone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3
124	○	○	2-sec-butylphenyl N-methylcarbamate (also known as Fenobucarb or BPMC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
125		○	N-Methylpyrrolidone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
126		○	Methylbutylketone	60.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.0	250.8	250.8
127	○	○	Molybdenum and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.8
128		○	Sulfuric acid	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	92.8	92.8
129		○	Diethyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
130		○	Dimethyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
131		○	Phosphorus and its compounds	<0.1	31.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	4.5	4.5
			Total substances used by Sumitomo Chemical: 131 (FY2006)	1,958.0	147.0	0.0	0.0	2,105.0	3.2	9,211.9	9,215.1

* The PRTR Law indicates the use of kilograms (rounded off to two significant figures) to express weight, but in this report numerical values are expressed in tons rounded off to one decimal place (except for dioxins, expressed in mg-TEQ).

Release and Transfer of PRTR-Targeted Substances in Fiscal 2006

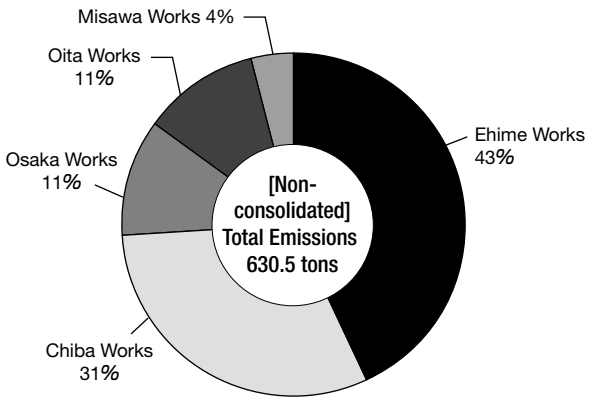
(Tons)

		Released			Transferred		
		Air	Water	Subtotal	Sewage	Waste	Subtotal
PRTR-targeted substances	Non-consolidated (89 substances)	630.5	34.1	664.6	3.2	6,311.7	6,314.9
	Group	1,270.2	112.3	1,382.5	11.1	9,986.7	9,997.8
JCIA-targeted substances	Non-consolidated (131 substances)	1,958.0	147.0	2,105.0	3.2	9,211.9	9,215.1

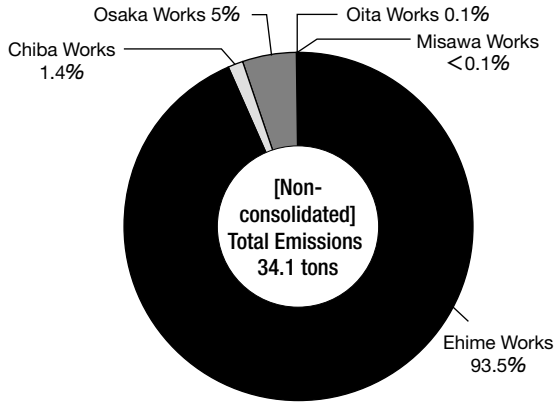
* Figures of the release and transfer of PRTR-targeted substances for the Group for fiscal 2006 reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

Breakdown of Emissions by Works

Atmospheric Emissions (PRTR-targeted substances)



Water Emissions (PRTR-targeted substances)



[Initiatives to Reduce Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds]

With the revision of the Air Pollution Control Law, volatile organic compounds (VOC) became subject to new regulations. Thus, in addition to its voluntary initiatives, Sumitomo Chemical established a new target in April 2004 to reduce VOC emissions by 30% relative to fiscal 2000 levels by fiscal 2010. The Company is currently formulating PRTR-compliance and related plans to reduce emissions. In fiscal 2006, VOC emissions remained at the previous year's level of 3,338 tons, representing a 10.2% decrease from the fiscal 2000 level.

[Prevention of Ozone Layer Damage]

Sumitomo Chemical maintains strict control of cooling devices that employ specified CFCs (designated in the Law Concerning the Protection of the Ozone Layer through the Control of Specified Substances and Other Measures) that are highly damaging to the ozone layer. The Company is committed to ensuring that CFCs are not released accidentally into the atmosphere from devices containing them, and carries out the proper recovery, transportation and destruction of specified CFCs from refrigeration units upon disposal.

Target: Eliminating the use of refrigeration units that use the specified CFCs (CFC11, CFC12, CFC113, CFC114, CFC115) as coolants by 2025

Number of Refrigeration Units that Use Specified CFCs in Use as of the End of Fiscal 2006 (Non-consolidated & Group)

	Non-consolidated	Group
Type	Number of units	
CFC11	24	30
CFC12	20	49
CFC113	0	0
CFC114	0	2
CFC115	0	9
Total	44	90

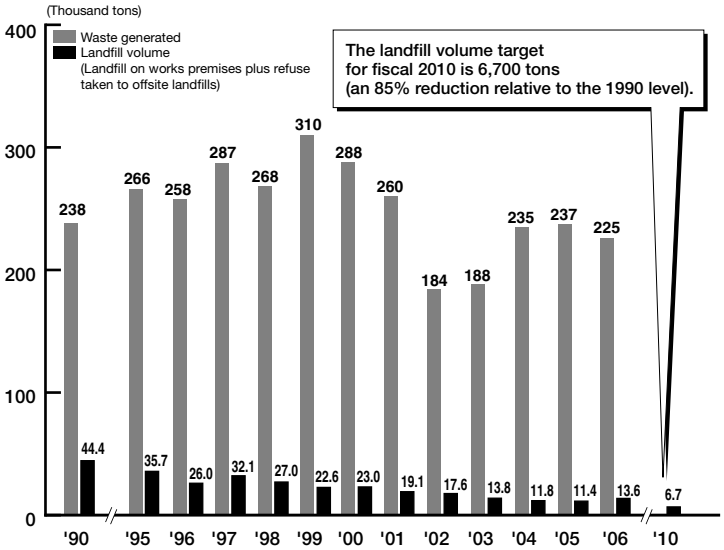
* These data have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.
* Data for Group reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies

[Waste Reduction]

In fiscal 2006, landfill waste increased by 19.3% from the previous year to 13.6 thousand tons, due to the landfill disposal of some products.

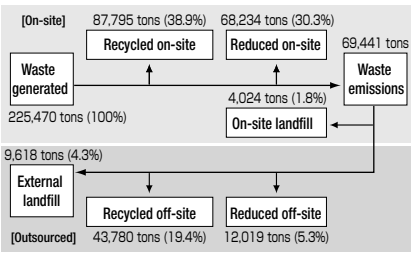
Target: To reduce landfill waste by fiscal 2010 by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 level

Trends in Waste Generated and Landfill Volume (Non-consolidated)

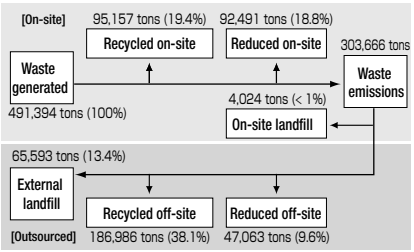


* Figures for fiscal 1990, 2004 and 2005 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.

Waste Disposal Flow Chart and Results (FY 2006, Non-consolidated)



Waste Disposal Flow Chart and Results (FY 2006, Group)



Waste recycled: Total amount of waste that was reused, recycled, or thermally recycled.
Waste reduced: Total amount of waste reduced through incineration, etc.
* Data for Group reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

[PCB Recovery, Storage and Treatment]

In accordance with Law Concerning Special Measure against PCB waste (polychlorinated biphenyls), Sumitomo Chemical recovers PCB waste (capacitors, transformers and other electronic devices that contain PCB insulating oil). The Company then stores this industrial waste, which is subject to special control, in specified areas within the Company's waste storage facilities, subsequently ensuring strict control of these materials. Sumitomo Chemical plans to treat all of its PCB waste by March 2014, ahead of the deadline specified by the Law.

Target: To recover and store PCB waste in an appropriate manner and to complete the treatment of this waste by March 2014

PCB Waste Storage and Control as of the End of Fiscal 2006 (Non-consolidated & Group)

	Number of Units of PCB Waste	PCB Volume (m^3)
Non-consolidated	764 (723 Stored / 41 in Use)	33.9
Group	1,540 (1,055 Stored / 485 in Use)	37.6

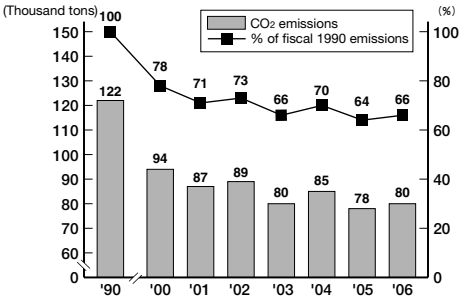
* Low-level PCB waste is not included.
* Data for Group reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

4 Safety in Logistics Operations

[CO_2 Emissions from Logistics Operations]

In fiscal 2006, CO_2 emissions increased 2.6% from the previous year, to 80,000 tons, due to an increase in traffic volume. This represented a decrease of 34% compared with the 1990 level.

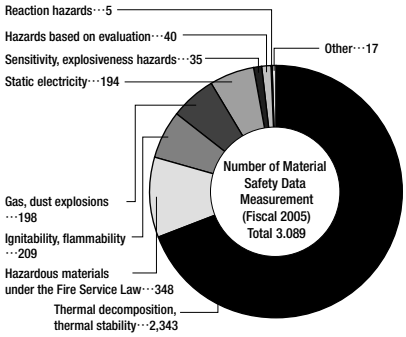
Trends in CO_2 Emissions from Logistics Operations



5 Process Safety and Disaster Prevention

[Results of Material Safety Data Measurement]

The Safety Engineering Laboratory at the Ehime Process & Production Technology Center studies and assesses process safety, researches safety measures, measures and evaluates material safety data, compiles a database on safety technologies, and undertakes training for safety engineers, in its efforts to enhance process safety management and to prevent accidents such as fires and explosions. A total of 3,388 material safety data measurements were taken in fiscal 2006 (3,089 measurements in fiscal 2005), 69% of which measured thermal decomposition and thermal stability.



[Safety Information Database]

A safety information database has been created by collecting information on accidents in Japan and overseas and preparing abstracts of such accident cases. To date, 27,707 data items have been stored in the database (27,179 data items as of May 31, 2006). Abstracts stored in the database can be searched by all employees at each facility or research laboratory, and the original data can be viewed or printed using dedicated terminals. These data are used in process hazard evaluations and case study examinations to prevent similar accidents. Accident data are also disclosed to interested outside parties through affiliate companies.

Accident prevention technology information: 11,992 items

Accident cause investigations: 1,698 items

Accident information: 14,017 items (As of March 31, 2007)

[Process Safety Review Committee]

The Process Safety Review Committee convenes at every stage of the R&D and commercialization processes to oversee a system in which the safety of each stage is thoroughly verified before moving on to the next stage. This system is governed by the in-house process Development Commercialization Regulations and Safety Management Guidelines, and ensures that work is conducted with clearly defined research and development supervision. The Company notifies all concerned Group companies of its operations. The Process Safety Review Committee convened a total of 211 times at all facilities in fiscal 2005, and in fiscal 2006 this was increased to a total of 233 sessions. Work continues on in-depth determination of process hazards.

Process Safety Review Committee Conventions

Fiscal year	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total
2005	1	43	48	100	19	211
2006	15	11	72	100	35	233

6 RC Audits

[Audits Conducted]

In fiscal 2006, a total of 32 environment, health & safety (EH&S) and management audits were conducted.

Responsible Care Audit Results

Facilities		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EH & S Audits	Works*	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	7	4
	Laboratories	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Distribution Centers	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Business Divisions	4	—	4	4	4	7	5	6	5	5
	Group Companies (Japan)	—	—	5	22	16	9	8	12	10	12
	Group Companies (Overseas)	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	1	4
Management Audits	Works and Laboratories	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	6
Total		16	12	19	38	34	27	27	32	29	32

* Including laboratories within the works compounds

The fiscal 2006 Sumitomo Chemical EH&S audit resulted in a total of 218 items meriting comment.

Audit items will be expanded and enhanced each year to ensure continual improvement.

Fiscal 2006 Environment, Health & Safety Audits

Target / Area	Facilities (Works, Laboratories)	Business Divisions (Head Office Business Divisions)	Total
Good (Important)	24	6	30
Needs Improvement	53	17	70
Needs to be Examined	99	19	118
Total	176	42	218

7 Unification of Group Environmental Preservation Targets

[Group Companies in Japan]

Group-wide quantitative targets have been established and specific measures to achieve these targets are being implemented to reduce primary environmental impact systematically across the Group as a whole by fiscal 2010. These cover unit energy consumption, unit CO_2 emissions, emissions of PRTR-targeted substances (air and water) and landfill disposal.

① Improvement of energy consumption rate

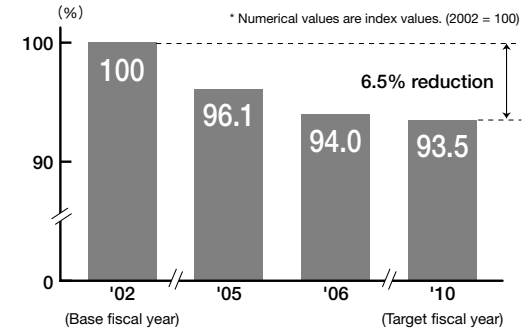
Target

To reduce energy consumption rate by 6.5% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results

Energy consumption rate in fiscal 2006 was reduced by 6.0% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Indicator trends for unit energy consumption rate



② Improvement of CO_2 emission rate

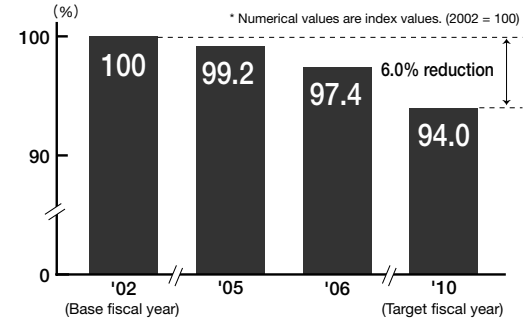
Target

To reduce CO_2 emission rate by 6.0% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results

CO_2 emission rate in fiscal 2006 were reduced by 2.6% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Indicator trends for CO_2 emission rate



③ Reduction of emissions of PRTR-targeted substances

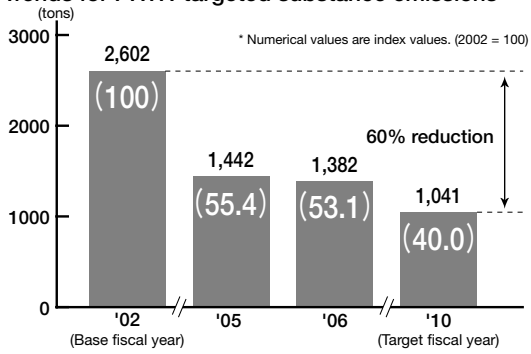
Target

To reduce total emissions of PRTR-targeted substances (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results

Total emissions of PRTR-targeted substances in fiscal 2006 were reduced by 46.9% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Trends for PRTR-targeted substance emissions



④ Reduction of landfill disposal volume

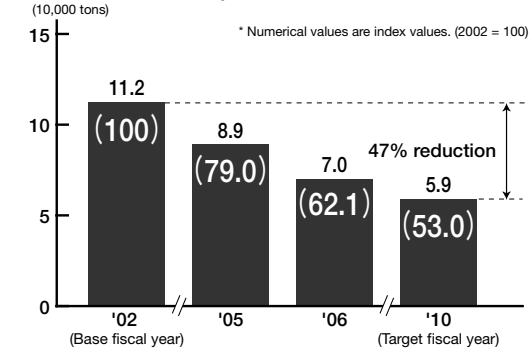
Target

To reduce landfill disposal volume by 47% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results

Landfill disposal volume in fiscal 2006 fell by 37.9% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Trends for landfill disposal volume



* Values for individual target items (fiscal 2010) set by Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies are cumulative.
Target figures have been revised in accordance with revisions by Group companies in Japan in June 2007.
Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.

[Individual Group Company Targets]

The individual company targets that form the basis of the unified Group targets (specific target settings) for the major areas of environmental preservation management are listed below.

Energy Conservation and Global Warming Initiatives

Company	Target details
Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually
Thermo Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010 Reduce CO_2 emission rate by 10% relative to fiscal 2003 in fiscal 2010
SanTerra (Former Sanzen Kako Co., Ltd.)	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	Reduce CO_2 emission rate from thermal power stations by at least 10% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually Maintain CO_2 emissions below fiscal 1990 levels in fiscal 2010 Reduce CO_2 emission rate by 1% annually
Sumitomo Dow Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually Reduce CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption by 1% annually
Sumitomo Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually Reduce CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 0.25% annually Reduce CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption by 3% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption by 1% annually
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually Reduce CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumika Takeda Agrochemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually Reduce CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce energy consumption rate by 1% annually Reduce CO_2 emission rate from in-house fossil fuel consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010

PRTR Initiatives

Company	Target Details
Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.	Maintain emissions (into the air and water) below the fiscal 2001 levels in fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 70% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	Limit emission increases corresponding to production levels
Thermo Co., Ltd.	Maintain zero emissions (into the air and water)
SanTerra (Former Sanzen Kako Co., Ltd.)	Maintain zero emissions (into the air and water)
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2001 in fiscal 2008
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 15% relative to fiscal 2003 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	Maintain zero emissions (into the air and water)
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	Reduce total dichloromethane, chloroform, and 1,2-dichloroethane air emissions by 20% relative to fiscal 2003 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Dow Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2003 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	Maintain emissions (into the air and water) below fiscal 2002 levels in fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	Maintain zero emissions (into the air and water)
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	Reduce molybdenum waterway emissions to 10 tons in fiscal 2010
Sumika Takeda Agrochemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce emissions (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010

Landfill Disposal Reduction Initiatives

Company	Target Details
Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.	Maintain landfill disposal volume in fiscal 2010 within a 25% increase from fiscal 2006
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by at least 99% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 20% relative to fiscal 2002 in fiscal 2010
Thermo Co., Ltd.	Maintain landfill disposal volume below the fiscal 2002 level in fiscal 2010
SanTerra (Former Sanzen Kako Co., Ltd.)	Maintain landfill disposal volume below the fiscal 2003 levels in fiscal 2010
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume (excluding sludge) by 2% relative to previous fiscal year
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	Achieve 70% utilization rate for coal ash in fiscal 2010
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by at least 80% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2008
Sumitomo Dow Ltd.	Maintain landfill disposal volume below the fiscal 2003 levels in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	Maintain landfill disposal volume below the fiscal 2002 levels in fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume to 27 tons in fiscal 2010
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Sumika Takeda Agrochemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	Reduce landfill disposal volume by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2010

[Overseas Group Companies]

For nine principal overseas Group companies, unified quantitative targets for fiscal 2010, corresponding to the indicators for the Group companies in Japan, have been established, in terms of energy consumption rate, CO_2 emission rate, water use rate, and landfill disposal rate. The overseas Group companies have already started their initiatives to achieve the targets.

① Improvement of energy consumption rate

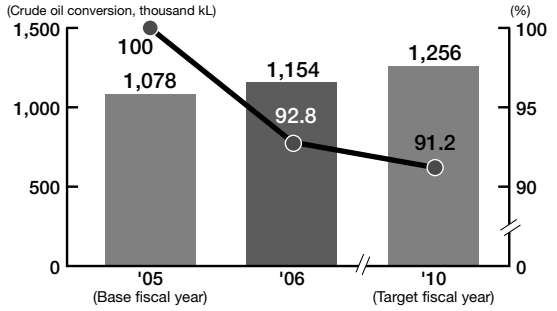
Target

To reduce energy consumption rate by 8.8% relative to the fiscal 2005 level by fiscal 2010

Results

Energy consumption rate in fiscal 2006 was reduced by 7.2% relative to the fiscal 2005 level.

Trends in energy consumption and energy consumption rate index



② Improvement in CO_2 emission rate

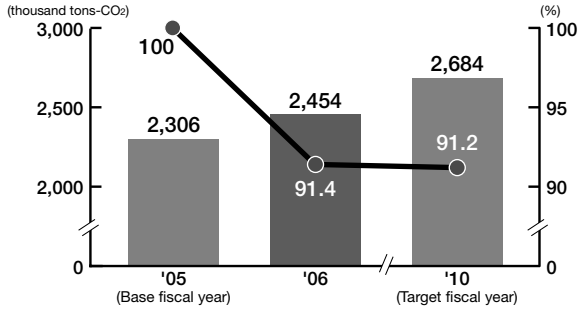
Target

To reduce CO_2 emission rate by 8.8% relative to the fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010

Results

CO_2 emission rate in fiscal 2006 were reduced by 8.6% relative to the fiscal 2005 level.

Trends in CO_2 emissions (energy sources) and CO_2 emission rate index



③ Reduction in water use rate

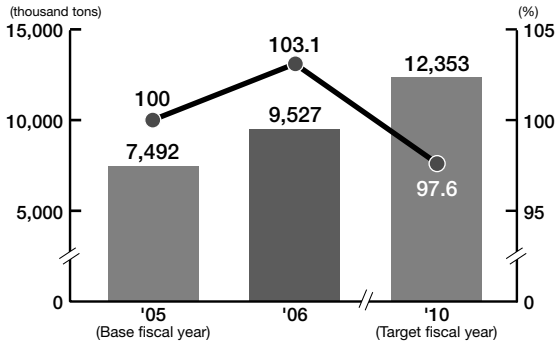
Target

To reduce water use rate by 2.4% relative to the fiscal 2005 level by fiscal 2010

Results

Water use rate in fiscal 2006 increased 3.1% relative to the fiscal 2005 level.

Trends in water use and water use rate index



④ Reduction of landfill disposal rate

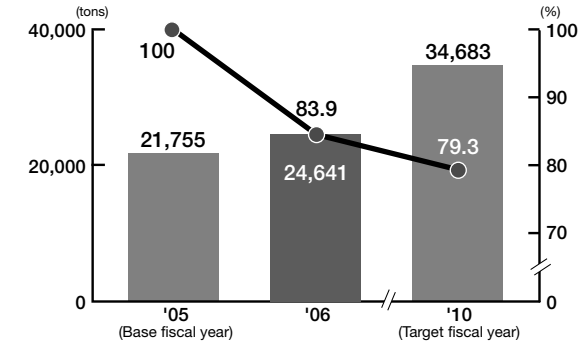
Target

To reduce landfill disposal rate by 20.7% relative to the fiscal 2002 level by fiscal 2010

Results

Landfill disposal rate in 2006 was reduced by 16.1% relative to the fiscal 2005 level.

Trends in landfill disposal volume and landfill disposal rate index



* These figures reflect the totals for the following nine overseas Group companies:

Sumitomo Chemical Singapore Pte Ltd.,
Petrochemical Corporation of Singapore (Pte) Ltd.,
The Polyolefin Company (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.,
Sumipex (Thailand) Co., Ltd.,
Bara Chemical Co., Ltd.,
Dailan Sumika Chemiphy Chemical Co., Ltd.,
SC Enviro Agro India Private Ltd.,
Sumika Technology Co., Ltd.,
Dongwoo Fine-Chem Co., Ltd.

* Figures for fiscal 2005 have been revised due to the improved accuracy of the data.

8 Environmental Efficiency Indicators

Year-on-year trends in Ecopoints and environmental efficiency in Sumitomo Chemical and its Group are as follows.

[Trends in Aggregate Values for Environmental Impact (Environmental Impact Points or Ecopoints (EP))]

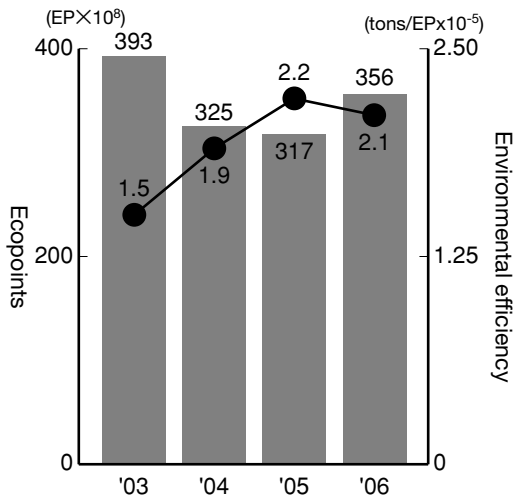
(Unit: 10^8EP)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Sumitomo Chemical	498 (100)	420 (84.3)	419 (84.1)	442 (88.8)
Sumitomo Chemical Group		599 (100)	567 (94.7)	578 (96.5)

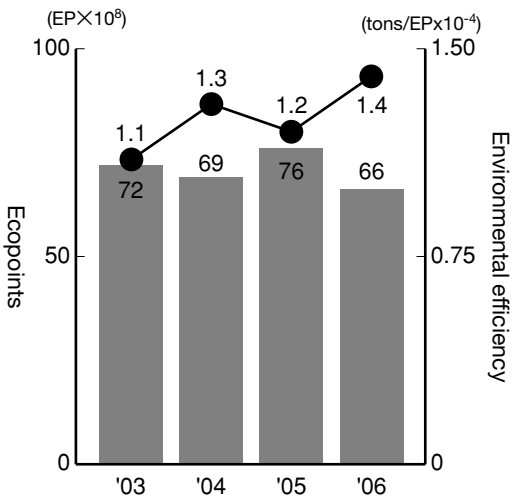
* Numerical values in parentheses are index values.
* Principal Group companies are: Sumitomo Chemical and its 12 Group companies in Japan (Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.; Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.; Thermo Co., Ltd.; SanTerra (former Sanzen Kako Co., Ltd.); Shinto Paint Co., Ltd; Sumika Color Co., Ltd.; Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.; Sumitomo Dow Ltd.; Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.; Sumika Takeda Agrochemical Co., Ltd.; Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.; and Sumika Kakoushi Co., Ltd.)

[Environmental Efficiency and Ecopoint Changes]

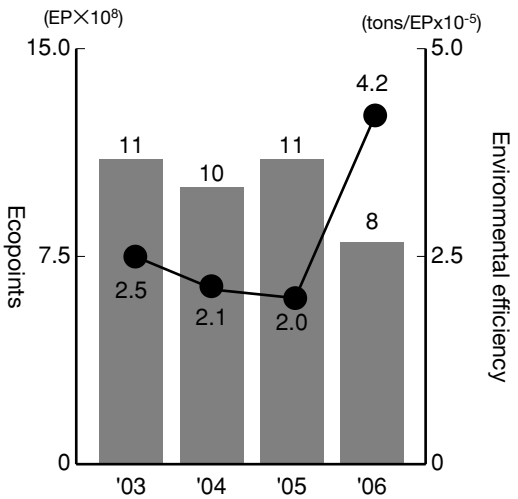
Ehime Works



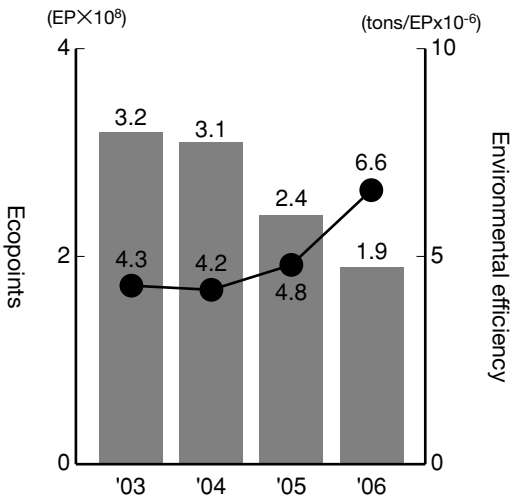
Chiba Works



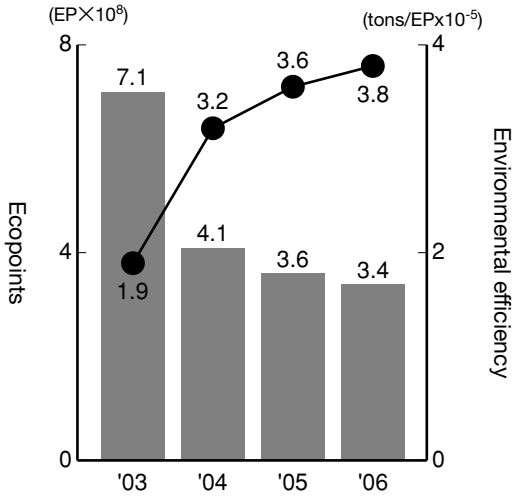
Osaka Works



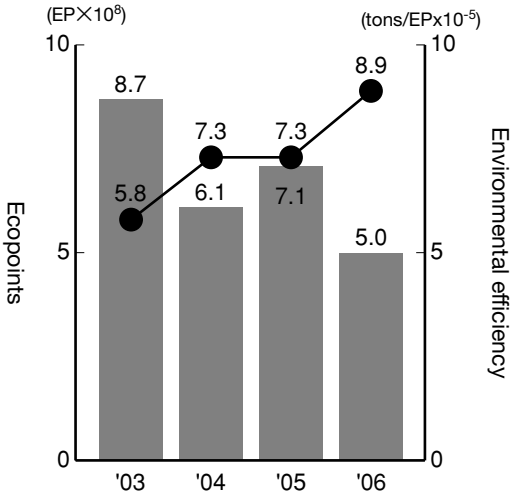
Gifu Plant



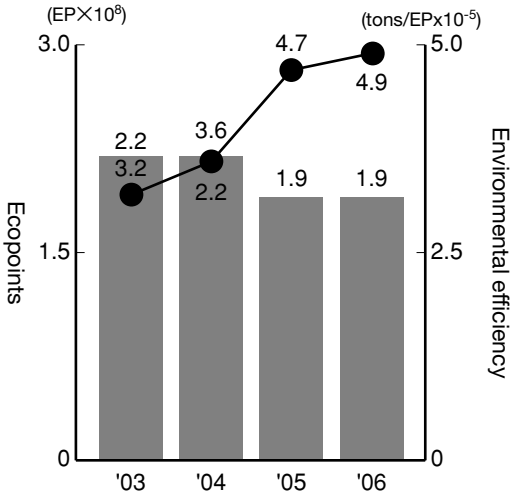
Okayama Plant



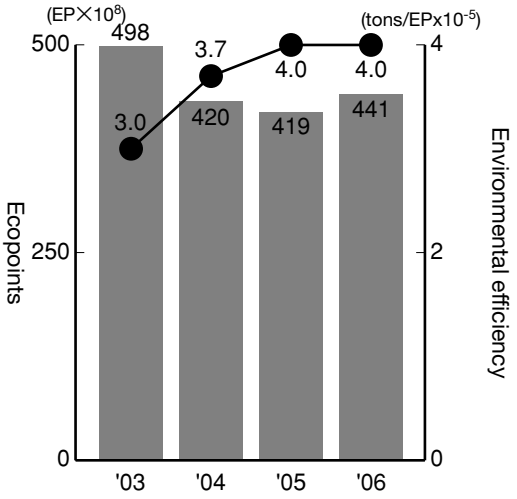
Oita Works



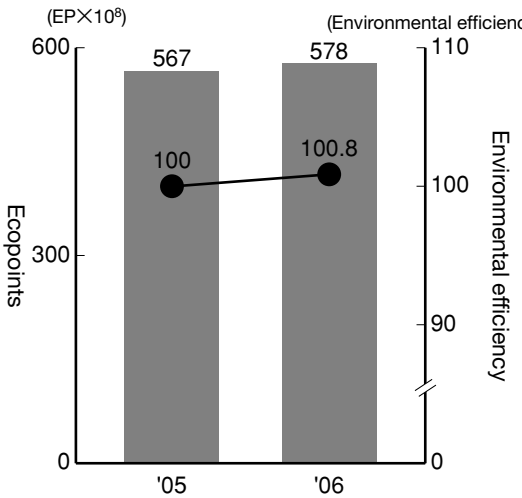
Misawa Works



Sumitomo Chemical



Group



* Environmental efficiency index (%): Based on the fiscal 2005 level represented as 100.

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

Sumitomo Chemical produces an "Environment, Health & Safety Report" at each of the Company's works.

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