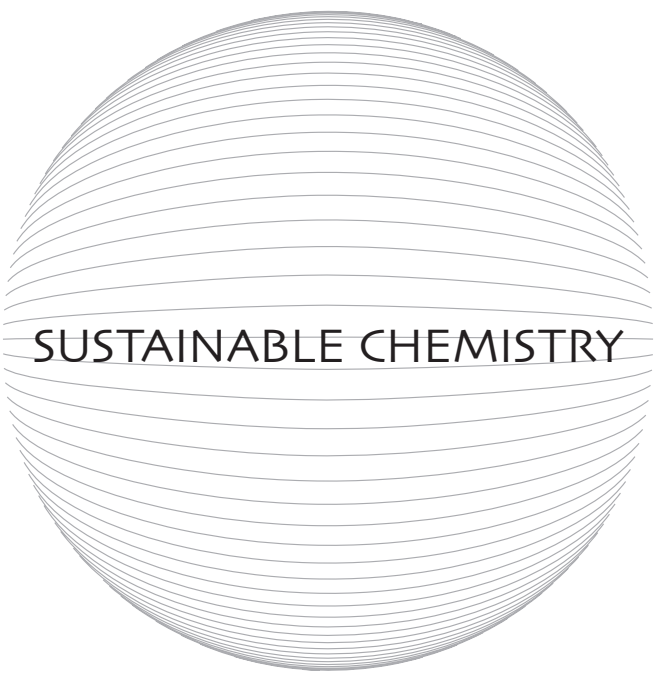
CSR REPORT 2009 DATA BOOK

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

Ⅰ Social Activities

Ⅱ Responsible Care (RC) Activities



SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO.,LTD

1 Working Hand in Hand with Local Communities and Society

Social Contribution Activities

Sumitomo Chemical's social contribution activities and charitable donations during fiscal 2008 are listed below:

Major Social Contribution Activities in FY 2008 (activities)

Community activities	126
Sports	28
Social welfare	16
Health/Medicine	4
Academics/Research	7
Education/Social education	23
Culture/Arts	19
Environment	11
Historical/Traditional cultural preservation	5
International exchange/cooperation	31
Assistance to disaster-stricken areas	5
Assistance for town development to strengthen disaster prevention	1
Creating the foundation for NPOs	2
Others	160
Total	438

(Total amount: ¥260.08 million)

Examples of Major Charitable Donations (millions of yen)

Expansion of basic assets of the Sumitomo Foundation	38
Commemorative Project for the 50th Anniversary of the Reestablishment of Japan-Hungary Relations	30
Malaria prevention project at Zambezi river	15
WHO Malaria Control Project in Comoros	10
Relocation of the Ise Shrine (second installment of two-part donation to fund the rebuilding of the shrine)	10
Sichuan Earthquake relief donation in China	10
Elementary school building construction project in Uganda	9
Matching gift program for OISCA forestation project	6
Matching gift program for Ashinaga (orphan support organization)	6

2 Hand in Hand with Employees

1. Child care and nursing care programs

A variety of programs are in place to help employees continue to work while taking care of family members, such as new-born babies or ailing parents.

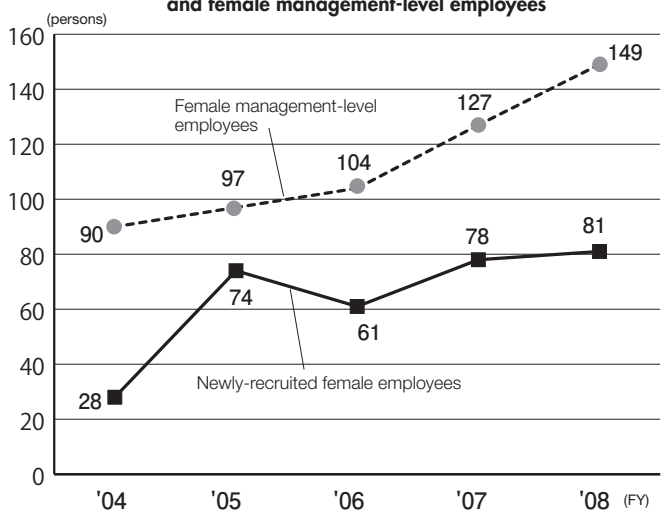
Employee programs and the number of employees using the System (persons)

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Child care leave/Nursing care leave	51	48	51	56
Measures for shorter working hours	7	12	19	28
Limited overtime and exemption from late-night work	0	0	1	3
Accumulation of expired paid holidays to be used for child care or nursing care leave	8	10	17	6

2. Number of Newly-Recruited Female Employees and Management-Level Employees

Sumitomo Chemical believes in providing a comfortable working environment to all employees, regardless of gender, and employs a number of women in management-level positions.

Change in the numbers of newly-recruited female employees and female management-level employees



3. Employment of Physically Challenged Individuals

Sumitomo Chemical proactively employs physically challenged individuals, ensuring they are offered positions that enable them to live up to their full potential and providing a suitable working environment.

Rate of employment of physically challenged individuals

FY	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Percentage	1.99%	2.08%	1.93%	1.85%	1.89%	1.93%	1.95%

4. Introduction of Retiree Reemployment Program

The reemployment of retired workers was started in fiscal 2001 and a new reemployment system was introduced in April 2006 in response to the amendment of the Law concerning Stabilization of Employment of Older Persons. In fiscal 2008, 88 people, or 52.4% of the total of 168 employees who retired from Sumitomo Chemical that year, were reemployed and continue to make valuable contributions at their workplaces.

Number of reemployed retirees on payroll

(End of March)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	33	48	48	125	211	261

1 Management System —Introduction of Management System Based on International Standards

1. Environmental Management System (ISO14001)

ISO14001:1996 certification was obtained at all Works between 1997 and 1999. From 2005 to 2006, these Works submitted to transitional inspections and obtained certification for ISO14001:2004, the revised version of ISO14001:1996. Among the Sumitomo Chemical Group companies, 21 domestic Group companies and eight overseas Group companies had obtained ISO14001:2004 certification as of July 2009.

Acquisition of ISO14001 Certification for Sumitomo Chemical's Five Works

Works and Certificate Number	ISO14001:1996 Certification Date	ISO14001: 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-0218]	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 July 2009, 28 domestic Group companies and 14 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 the Misawa Works.

Acquisition of ISO9000 Series Certification for Sumitomo Chemical's Five Works

Works and Certificate Number	ISO9002:1994 Certification Date	ISO9001: 2000 Certification Date
Ehime Works [JCQA-0019] [JCQA-0320] [QA-00-012A]	October 1994 April 1998 —	December 2002 March 2003 June 2000
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, becoming the first plant in Japan to receive such certification. In 2008, Sumitomo Chemical took the lead in obtaining this certification for all of its facilities (five Works and two Research Laboratories).

Acquisition of OSHMS Certification for Sumitomo Chemical's Five Works and Two Research Laboratories

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
Osaka Works (Utajima area)	09-27-14	January 2009
Osaka Works (Gifu Plant)	09-21-6	February 2009
Osaka Works (Okayama Plant)	09-33-7	February 2009
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

(1) Criteria and Results of the President's Safety Award for Zero-Accident and Zero-Lost Workday Operations

Sumitomo Chemical has set facility-specific criteria for the achievement of continuous periods of zero-accident and zero-injury operations for employees as well as contractors. The President's Safety Award is presented to facilities in recognition of their satisfaction of the above-mentioned criteria.

1. Sumitomo Chemical Employees

Facilities	Criteria for the President's Safety Award (Continuous periods of zero-accident, zero-lost workday operations)	Fiscal 2008 Results
Ehime Works	3 million hours	Reached 3 million hours in April 2009
Chiba Works	3 million hours	Reached 3 million hours in August 2008
Osaka Works	3 million hours	Reached 3 million hours in November 2008
Oita Works	1 million hours	Reached 4 million hours in November 2008
Misawa Works	30 months	Reached 60 months in September 2008
Agricultural Chemicals Research Laboratory	30 months	Reached 270 months in December 2008
Tsukuba Research Laboratory	30 months	Reached 240 months in March 2009

2. Contractors/Affiliated Company Employees

Facilities	Criteria for the President's Safety Award (Continuous periods of zero-accident, zero-lost workday operations)	Fiscal 2008 Results
Ehime Association (Plant maintenance)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in May 2010)
Ehime Logistics Association (Logistics)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in November 2009)
Chiba Association (Plant maintenance)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in January 2010)
Chiba Logistics Association (Logistics)	24 months	Reached 48 months in August 2008
Osaka Association	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in July 2010)
Okayama Association	48 months	Reached 48 months in October 2008
Oita Association	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in May 2011)
Misawa Association	48 months	(Expected to reach the target of 144 months in March 2011)
Agricultural Chemicals Research Laboratory Association	48 months	(Expected to reach the target of 144 months in March 2011)
Tsukuba Association	48 months	(Expected to reach the target of 144 months in September 2011)

(2) Safety Achievements of Group Companies

The number and rate of frequency of injuries resulting in lost workdays for fiscal 2008 at Sumitomo Chemical Group companies, excluding Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd., were both lower than the previous fiscal year. We aim to further improve the safety achievements of the entire Group by promoting detailed information-sharing on accidents and related matters throughout the Group.

	Number of lost workday injuries	Frequency rate for lost workday injuries
FY 2007	14 cases	0.33
FY 2008	13 cases	0.26

*The frequency rate for FY 2007 was corrected to enable more accurate comparison of results.

3 | Environmental Preservation

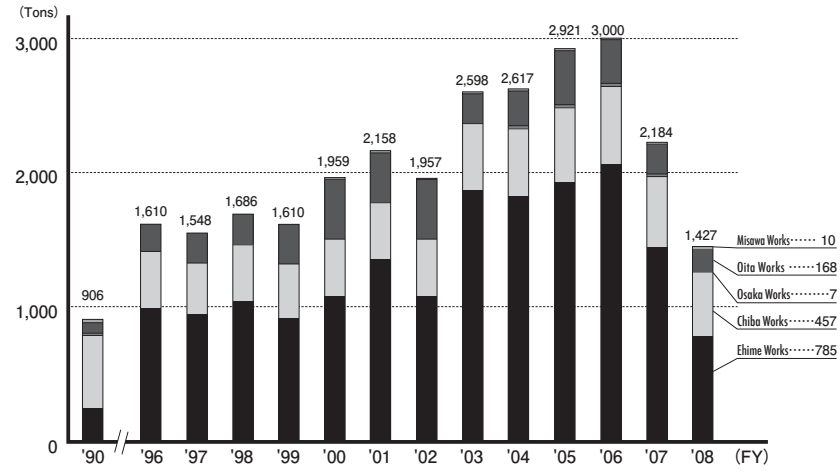
Preventing Pollution

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

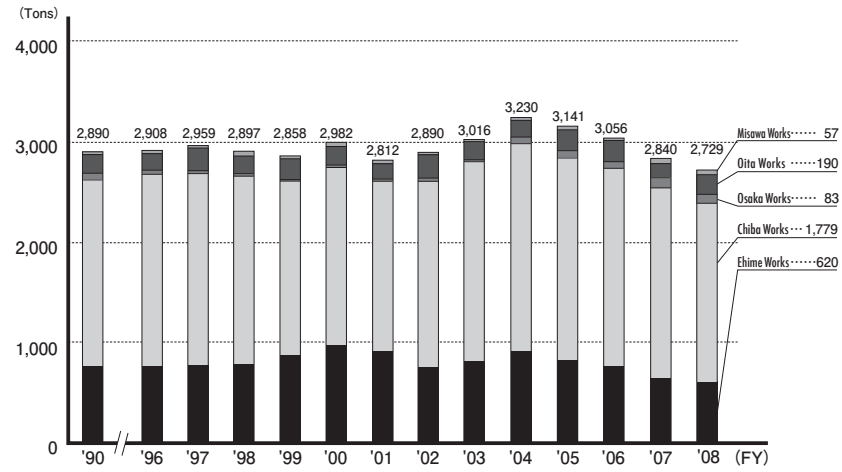
In 1970, Sumitomo Chemical achieved a marked reduction in the release of SOx, NOx, soot, and dust into the atmosphere, and continued to maintain low levels of emissions from 1980 to the present. Furthermore, the Company has concluded cooperative agreements with local municipal governments at each of its Works, establishing voluntary control levels that are stricter than the standards given under applicable laws and regulations.

Target:
Continue to sustain levels below voluntary control standard values

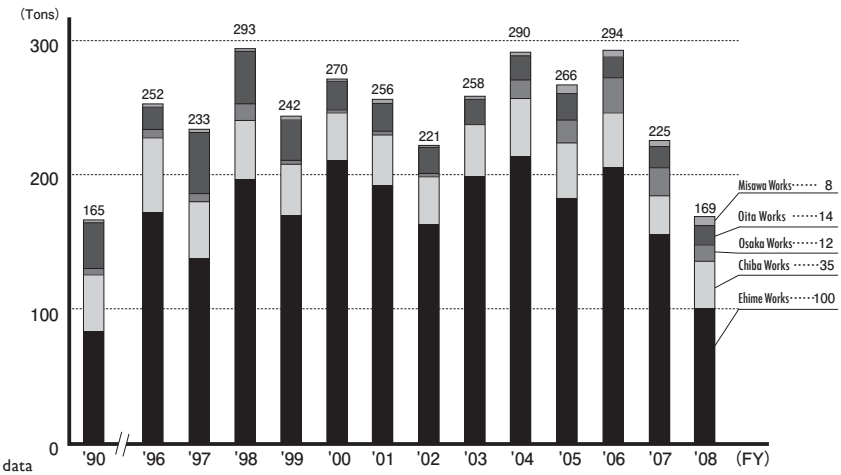
SOx Emissions



NOx Emissions



Soot and Dust Emissions



Misawa Works
Oita Works
Osaka Works
Chiba Works
Ehime Works

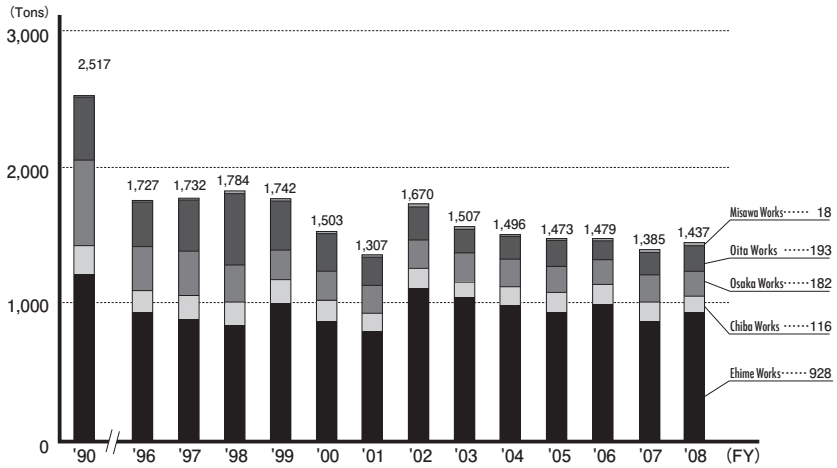
*Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.

2. Water emissions of COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus

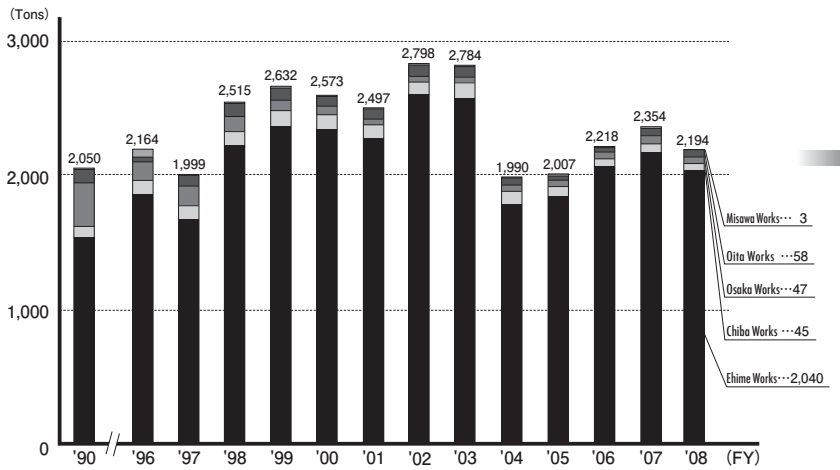
Sumitomo Chemical has also concluded cooperative agreements with local municipal governments to establish voluntary control levels for COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus released into waterways. These standards are also stricter than those established under applicable laws and regulations. A number of measures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

Target:
Continue to sustain levels below voluntary control standard values

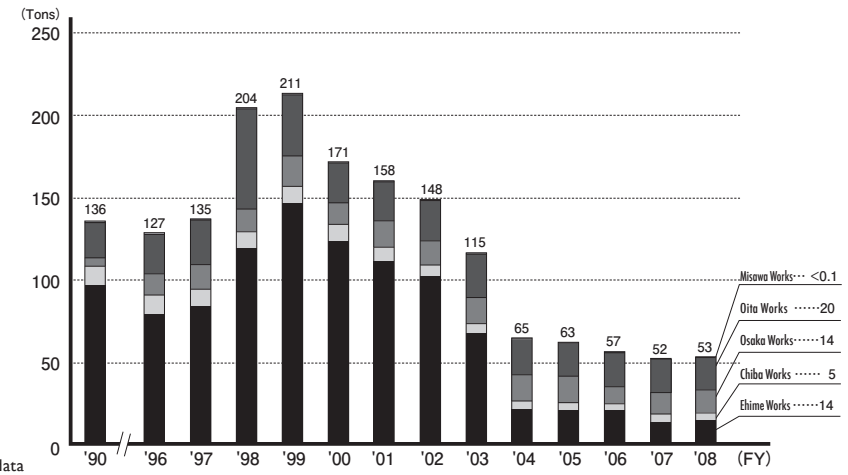
COD Emissions



Nitrogen Emissions



Phosphorus Emissions



Misawa Works
Oita Works
Osaka Works
Chiba Works
Ehime Works

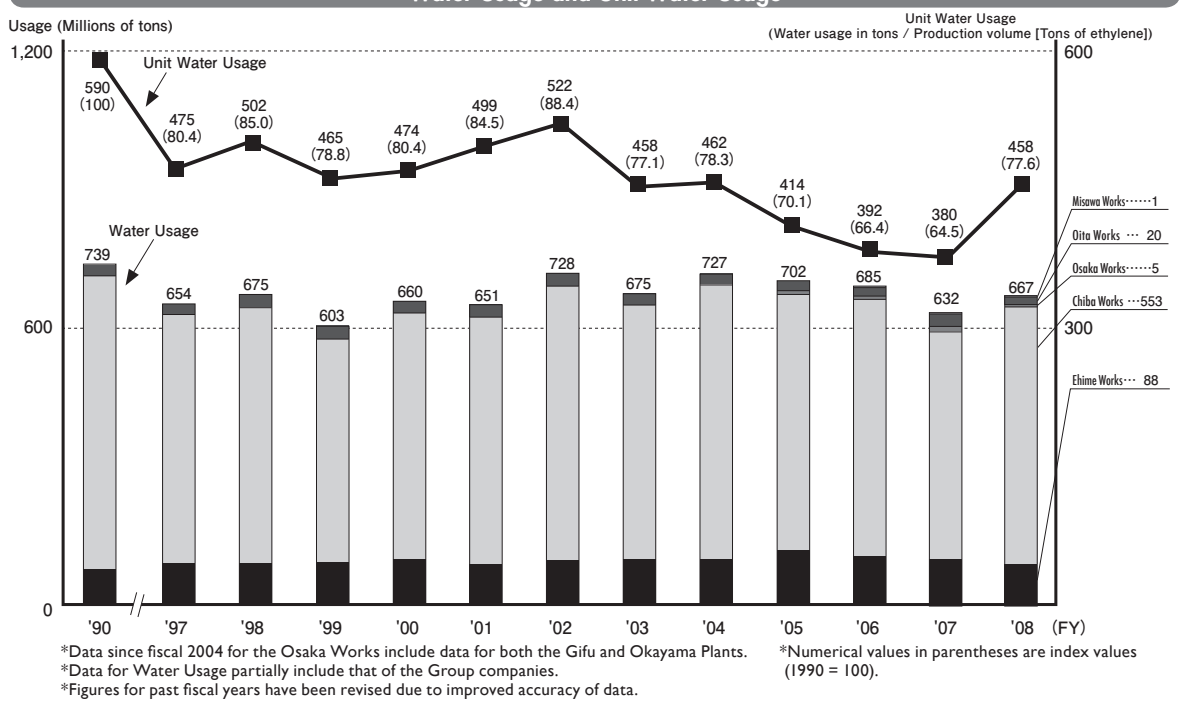
*Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.

Promoting Efficient Use of Water

Sumitomo Chemical has endeavored to promote the efficient use of water as a precious and essential resource. Unit water usage for fiscal 2008, however, deteriorated by 20.2% from that of the previous year, affected by a large drop in production volume.

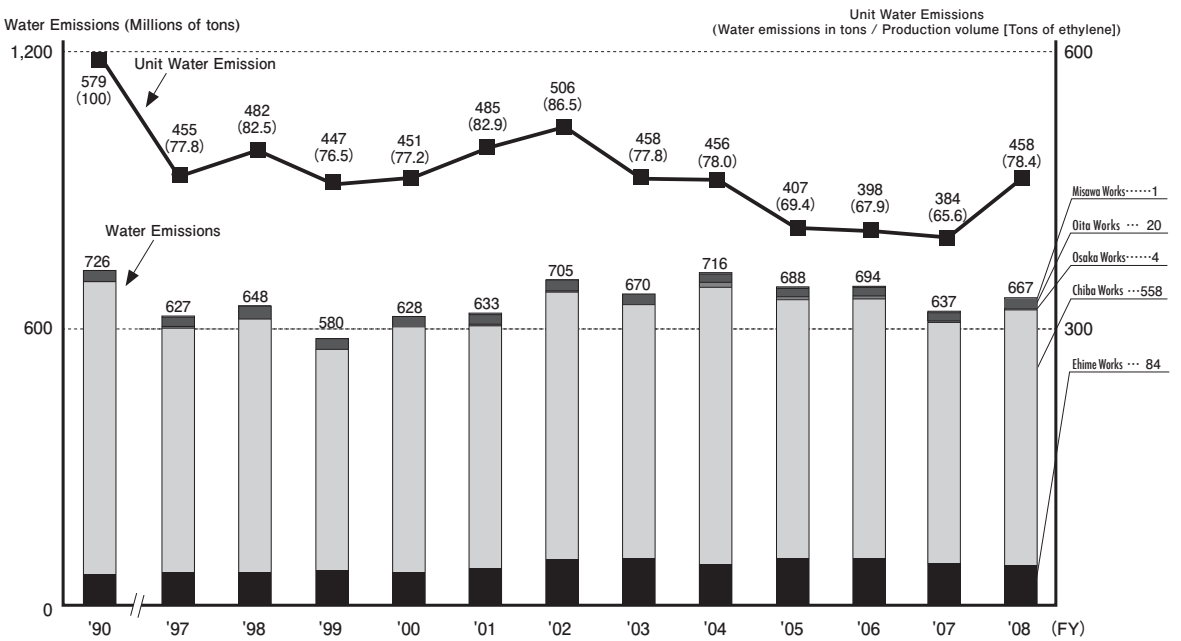
Target:
Efficient use of water resources

Water Usage and Unit Water Usage



*Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.
*Data for Water Usage partially include that of the Group companies.
*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of data.
*Numerical values in parentheses are index values (1990 = 100).

Water Emissions and Unit Water Emissions



*Data since fiscal 2004 for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.
*Data for Water Emissions partially include that of the Group companies.
*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of data.
*Numerical values in parentheses are index values (1990 = 100).

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

1. CO_2

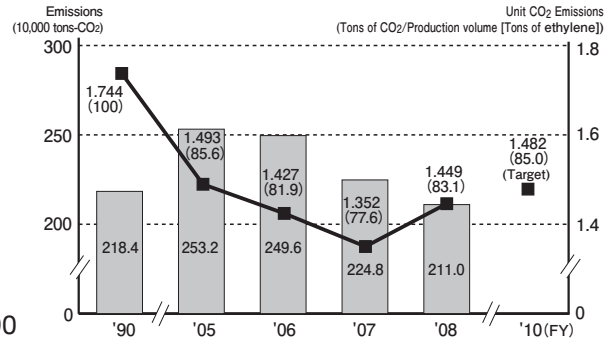
CO_2 emissions for fiscal 2008 decreased by 7.6% to 4,351,000 tons compared to the previous year, because of a large decrease in production volume. This represents an 18.0 % increase compared with fiscal 1990.

Unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption for fiscal 2008 rose by 7.2% over the previous year, though this represents a 16.9% decrease compared with fiscal 1990.

Target:

Achieve a 15% reduction relative to fiscal 1990 in unit CO_2 emissions originating from fossil fuels consumed in-house by fiscal 2010

CO_2 Emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption and Corresponding Unit Emissions



*Numerical values in parentheses are index values (1990 = 100).
*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of data.

2. Greenhouse Gases (all six gases)

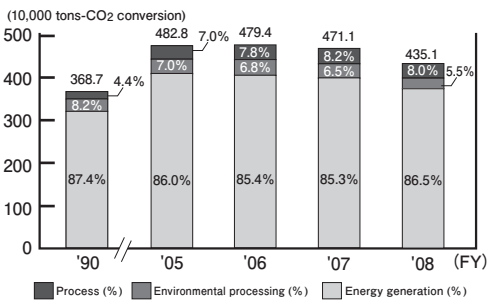
Note: The total emissions of all six gases reported to the government under the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures amounted to 4.208 million tons (CO_2 conversion).

Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (all six gases)

(10,000 tons-CO_2 conversion)

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
CO_2	482.8	479.4	471.1	435.1
Methane	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.3
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.02
Perfluorocarbon (PFC)	0	0	0	0
Sulfur hexafluoride	0	0	0	0
Total	488.5	485.8	476.9	440.4

Ratio of CO_2 Emissions by Source

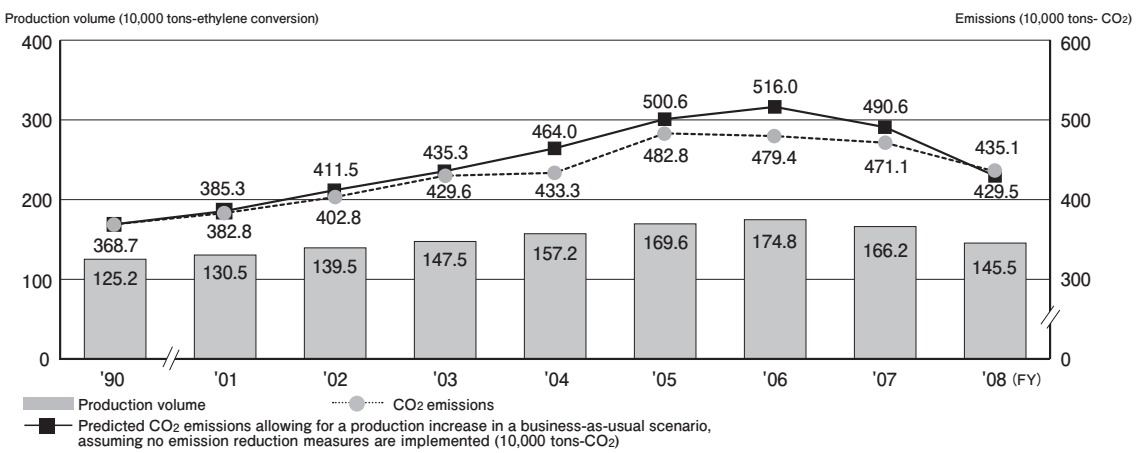


Examination of CO_2 Emission Calculation System and Analysis Methods

1. Quantitative analysis of effects of CO_2 reductions

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

CO_2 Emissions

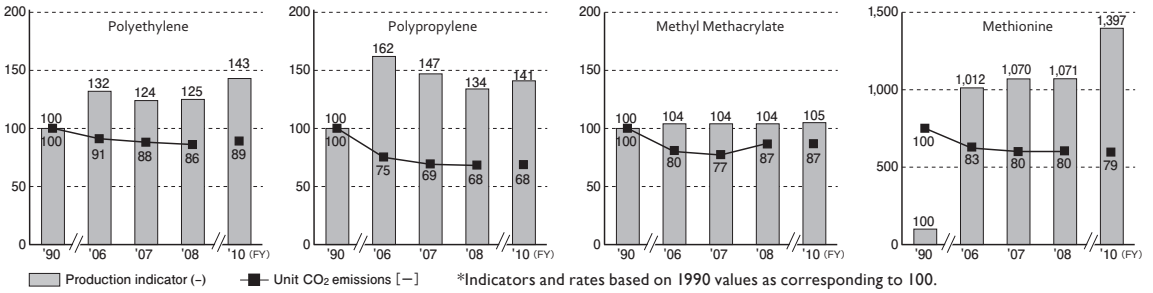


*Figures for fiscal 1990 and those for fiscal 2004 to 2008 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.
*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of data.

2. Analysis of CO_2 Emission Trends by Product Group

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

CO_2 Emissions by Product



Energy Conservation

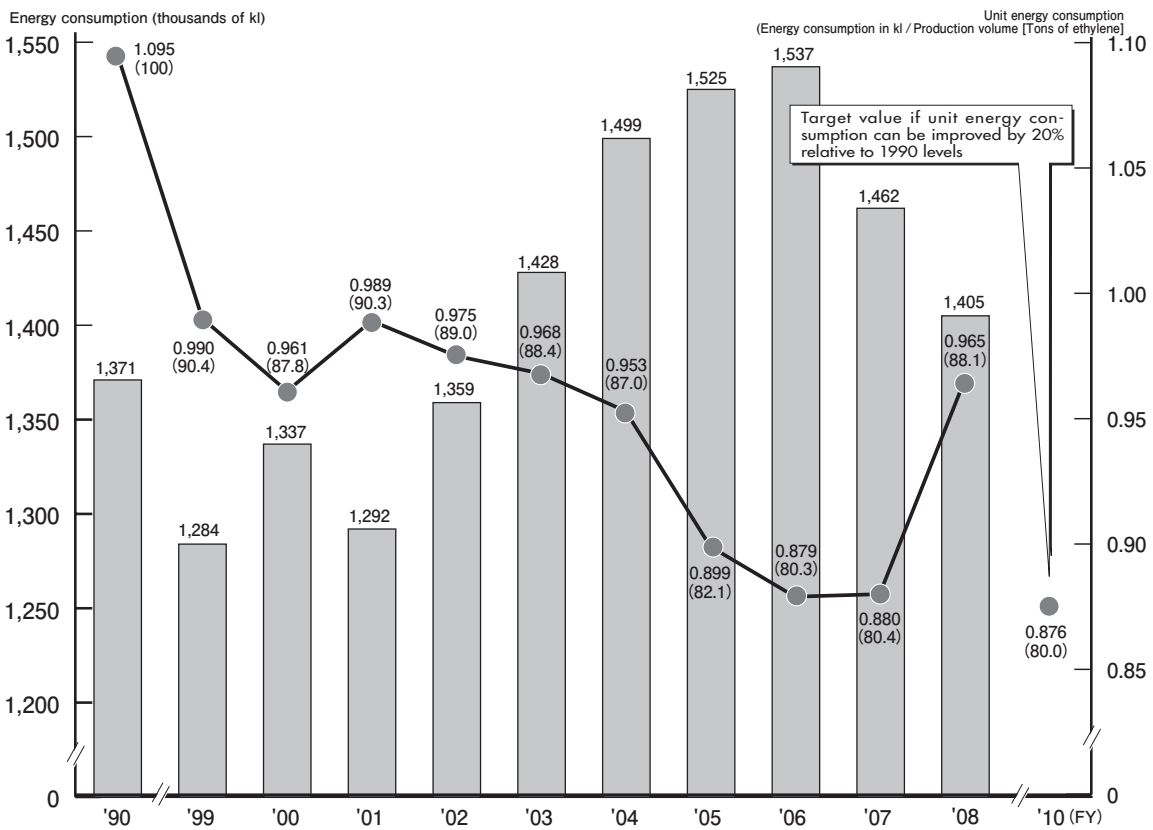
In fiscal 2008, energy consumption by volume decreased by 3.9% from the previous fiscal year to 1,405,000 kl (crude oil equivalent), affected by a large drop in production volume.

However, unit energy consumption rose by 9.7% from fiscal 2007, though this was 11.9% lower than the fiscal 1990 level.

Target:

Improve unit energy consumption for fiscal 2010 by 20% over fiscal 1990.

Energy Consumption and Unit Energy Consumption



*Figures for fiscal 1990 (base year) and those for fiscal 2004 to 2007 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.
*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of 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 substances by 50%, relative to fiscal 2002 levels, by fiscal 2010, and is currently implementing a variety of systematic measures to that end. In fiscal 2008, the Company released a total of 552.3 tons of such substances, a decrease of 8.9% from the previous fiscal year.

Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2008

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

No.	PRTR Substances	JCIA Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewage	Waste	Total
1	○	○	Zinc compounds (water-soluble)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	162.3	162.3
2	○	○	Acrylic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	○	○	Methyl acrylate	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
4	○	○	Acrylonitrile	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	○	○	Acrolein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6		○	Adipic acid	0.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	○	○	Acetaldehyde	0.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	○	○	Acetonitrile	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	62.3	62.3
9		○	Acetone	63.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	63.5	0.0	191.3	191.3
10	○	○	2, 2'-Azobisisobutyronitrile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	○	○	o-Anisidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	○	○	Aniline	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	150.5	150.5
13	○	○	2-Aminoethanol	<0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.1	20.1
14	○	○	m-Aminophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	○	○	Allyl alcohol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	4.3
16	○	○	Antimony and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6
17		○	Ammonia	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	25.9	25.9
18		○	Aluminum compounds (water-soluble)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	○	○	Isoprene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	○	○	0-ethyl 0-(6-nitro-m-tolyl) sec-butylphosphoramidothioate (also known as butamifos)	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	656.8	656.8
22	○	○	Ethylbenzene	8.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	31.1	31.1
23	○	○	Ethylene oxide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	○	○	Ethylene glycol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1
25	○	○	Ethylenediamine	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	○	○	Epichlorohydrin	5.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	○	○	1, 2-epoxypropane (also known as propylene oxide)	7.6	<0.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
28		○	Hydrogen chloride (excluding hydrochloric acid)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2
29		○	Chlorine	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	○	○	ε-Caprolactam	0.4	148.6	0.0	0.0	149.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
31		○	Formic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	○	○	Xylene	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	<0.1	36.8	36.8
33		○	Cumene/isopropylbenzene	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	○	○	Glyoxal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	○	○	Cresol	0.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
36		○	Chlorosulphonic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	○	○	Chloroacetyl chloride	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
38	○	○	p-Chloroaniline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	○	○	Chloroethane	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	○	○	3-Chloropropene (also known as allyl chloride)	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	○	○	Chlorobenzene	16.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	424.4	424.4
42	○	○	Chloroform	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	60.6	60.6
43	○	○	Cobalt and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
44		○	Ethyl acetate	13.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	86.9	86.9
45	○	○	Vinyl acetate	59.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	124.0	124.0
46	○	○	Salicyl aldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	○	○	α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylate (also known as cypermethrin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	○	○	Inorganic cyanide compounds (excluding complex salts and cyanates)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49		○	Diethanolamine	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.6
50	○	○	1, 4-Dioxane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
51		○	Cyclohexanol	13.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	53.0	53.0
52		○	Cyclohexane	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	○	○	Cyclohexylamine	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	6.9	6.9
54	○	○	1, 2-Dichloroethane	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	99.0	99.0
55	○	○	1, 2-Dichloropropane	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	315.2	315.2
56	○	○	1, 3-Dichloropropene (also known as D-D)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	204.8	204.8
57	○	○	o-Dichlorobenzene	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	46.3	46.3
58	○	○	Dichloropentafluoropropane (also known as HCFC-225)	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	○	○	Dichloromethane (also known as methylene chloride)	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	141.0	141.0
60	○	○	2, 4-Dinitrophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	53.9
61	○	○	Diphenylamine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.0	7.0
62		○	2, 6-Di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol(also known as BHT)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63		○	Dimethylamine	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.9	0.9
64	○	○	N, N-Dimethylformamide	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	190.6	190.6

Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2008

No.	PRTR Substances	JCIA Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewage	Waste	Total
65		○	Hydrogen bromide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66		○	Oxalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
67		○	Bromine	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
68		○	Nitric acid	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	9.1	9.1
69	○	○	Styrene	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
70	○	○	Dioxines	30.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	52.7	<0.1	110.9	110.9
71	○	○	0-4-cyanophenyl 0, 0-dimethyl phosphorothioate (also known as cyanophos or CYAP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
72	○	○	0,0-Dimethyl 0-3-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
73	○	○	1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3.7)] decane (also known as hexamethylenetetramine)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74		○	Tetrahydrofuran	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	46.6	46.6
75	○	○	Terephthalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	313.9	313.9
76	○	○	Copper salts (water-soluble, excluding complex salts)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
77		○	Triethanolamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
78		○	Triethylamine	10.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	74.6	74.6
79	○	○	2, 4, 6-Trichloro-1, 3, 5-triazine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80	○	○	Trichlorotrifluoroethane (also known as CFC-113)	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
81	○	○	Trichlorofluoromethane (also known as CFC-11)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
82		○	Trimethylamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
83	○	○	1, 3, 5-Trimethylbenzene	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
84	○	○	o-Toluidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9
85	○	○	Toluene	165.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	166.8	<0.1	2045.2	2045.2
86	○	○	Nickel compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
87	○	○	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	18.6
88	○	○	p-Nitrophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5
89	○	○	Nitrobenzene	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	63.0	63.0
90	○	○	Arsenic acid and its inorganic compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91	○	○	Hydrazine	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.5	15.5
92	○	○	Hydroquinone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
93	○	○	Pyridine	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	2.5
94	○	○	m-Phenylenediamine	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	8.8	8.8
96	○	○	1, 3-Butadiene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
97		○	Diisobutyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
98	○	○	Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	○	○	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
100		○	Butyl alcohol	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
101		○	Butyraldehyde	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
102		○	Propyl alcohol	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	170.1	170.1
103	○	○	2-Bromopropane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
104		○	n-Hexane	1737.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	1737.2	0.0	363.1	363.1
105	○	○	Benzyl chloride	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
106	○	○	Benzaldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
107	○	○	Benzene	15.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
108		○	Pentaerythritol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
109	○	○	Boron and its compounds	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	1.3	1.3
110	○	○	Phosgene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
111	○	○	Poly (oxyethylene) alkyl ether (alkyl c = 12-15) and its mixture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
112	○	○	Formaldehyde	0.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.0	2.1
113	○	○	Manganese and its compounds	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	22.8	22.8
114	○	○	Phthalic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
115	○	○	Maleic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
116	○	○	Methacrylic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0
117	○	○	2, 3-Epoxypropyl methacrylate	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
118	○	○	Methyl methacrylate	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	0.0	125.3	125.3
119		○	Methanethiol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
120	○	○	(Z)-2'-Methylacetophenone 4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinylhydrazone (also known as ferimzone)	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
121		○	Methylamine	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.8	6.8
122		○	Methyl alcohol (methanol)	34.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	899.2	899.2
123		○	N-Methylpyrrolidone	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	37.0	37.0
124		○	Methylbutylketone	105.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	106.3	0.0	1894.0	1894.0
125		○	Sulfuric acid	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	105.7	105.7
126		○	Diethyl sulfate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
127		○	Dimethyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
128		○	Phosphorus and its compounds	0.2	26.7	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
			Total substances used by Sumitomo Chemical: 128 (FY 2008)	2488.6	254.4	0.0	0.0	2743.0	2.3	9422.4	9424.7

*The PRTR Act uses 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).

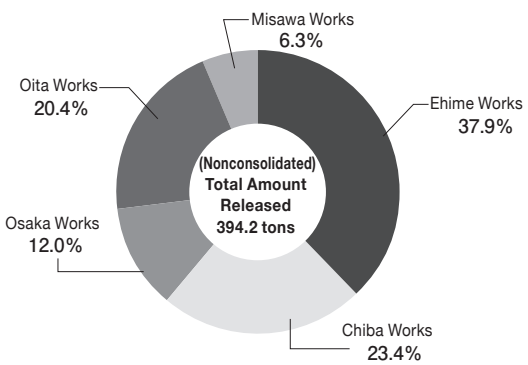
Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2008

		Released			Transferred		
		Air	Water	Subtotal	Sewage	Waste	Subtotal
PRTR substances	Non-consolidated (89 substances)	394.2	158.1	552.3	2.3	4799.5	4801.8
	Group	1153.7	180.4	1334.1	22.0	8048.3	8070.3
JCIA substances	Non-consolidated (128 substances)	2488.6	254.4	2743.0	2.3	9422.4	9424.7

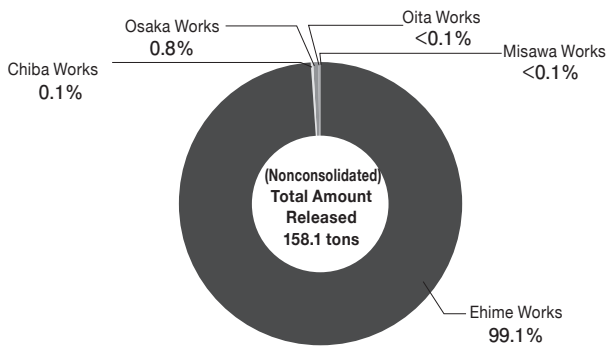
*Figures for the release and transfer of PRTR substances for the Group for fiscal 2008 reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

Amount Released, by Facility

Released into the Air (PRTR substances)



Released into the Waterways (PRTR substances)



Initiatives to Reduce Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds

Under the Air Pollution Control Law, volatile organic compounds (VOC) have become subject to stricter regulations (from 2004). Sumitomo Chemical thus established a target that is stricter than the criteria under the law to reduce VOC emissions by 30% relative to fiscal 2000 levels by fiscal 2010. The Company is currently formulating PRTR-compliance rules and related plans to reduce emissions. In fiscal 2008, VOC emissions decreased by 11.5% compared to the previous year to 3,551 tons due to a large drop in production volume as well as specific measures taken to reduce emissions. This was a 4.4% decrease compared to the fiscal 2000 level. The Company plans to strengthen the treatment facilities' functions to achieve greater VOC reductions from fiscal 2009 onward.

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 accidentally released into the atmosphere from devices containing them, and carries out proper recovery, transportation and destruction of specified CFCs contained in refrigeration units upon disposal.

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

Number of Refrigeration Units that Use Specified CFCs as coolants as of the End of Fiscal (Nonconsolidated & Group)

	Nonconsolidated	Group
Type	Number of units	
CFC11	21	24
CFC12	7	58
CFC113	0	0
CFC114	0	0
CFC115	0	11
Total	28	93

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

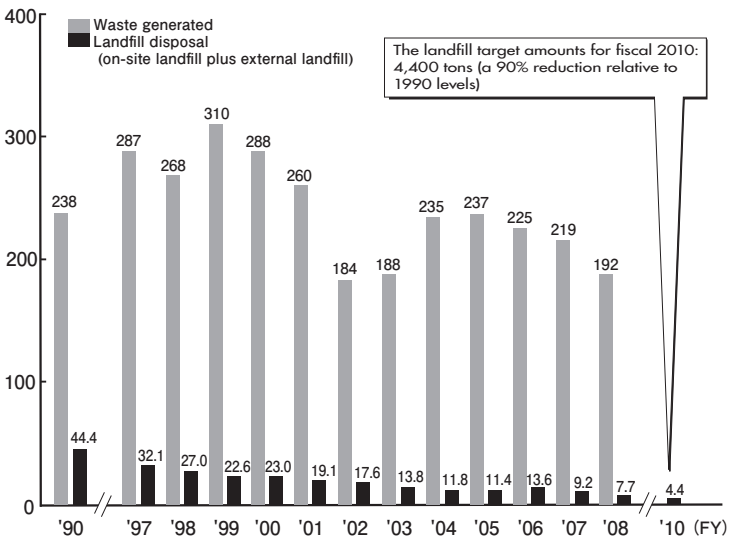
Waste Reduction

In fiscal 2008, landfill disposal decreased by 16.3% from the previous year to 7,700 tons, due to the promotion of recycling of incinerator ash sludge.

Target:

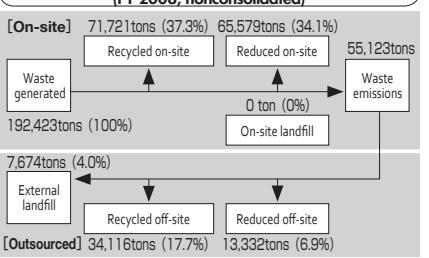
Reduce landfill disposal by 90% relative to fiscal 1990 levels by fiscal 2010.

Trends in Waste Generated and Landfill Amounts (Nonconsolidated)

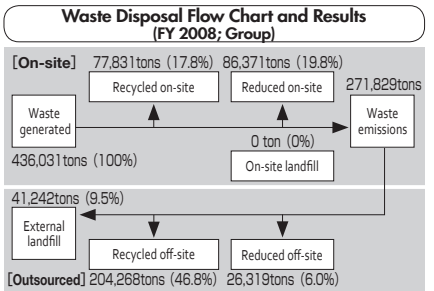


*Figures for fiscal 1990 (base year) and those for fiscal 2004 to 2008 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.

Waste Disposal Flow Chart and Results (FY 2008; nonconsolidated)



Waste Disposal Flow Chart and Results (FY 2008; Group)



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

PCB Recovery, Storage and Treatment

In accordance with the Law concerning Special Measures for Promotion of Proper Treatment of PCB Waste, Sumitomo Chemical recovers polychlorinated biphenyls (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 this waste. Sumitomo Chemical plans to treat all PCB waste by March 2014, ahead of the deadline specified under the Law.

Target:

Recover and store PCB waste in an appropriate manner and complete treatment of this waste by March 2014.

PCB Waste Storage and Control as of the End of Fiscal 2008 (Nonconsolidated & Group)

	Number of units of PCB waste	Volume of PCB (㎥)
Nonconsolidated	708 (680 stored /28 in use)	40.7
Group	1,386 (1,064 stored /322 in use)	45.3

*Low-level PCB waste is not included.
*Group data reflects totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.
*Data has been revised due to improved accuracy.
*Handling of ballasts of fluorescent lamps and mercury lamps was:
- excluded from the data (Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd.)
- excluded from the data, except for some Group companies (Group)

4 | Environmental Preservation in Logistics Operations

Initiatives for Energy Conservation and CO_2 Emission Reduction in Logistics Operations

As a result of our efforts to bring about more efficient transportation, we achieved a 5.4% improvement in unit energy consumption for fiscal 2008 over the previous year.

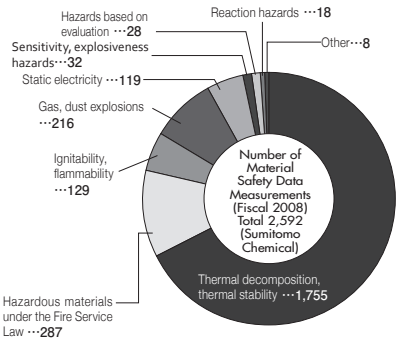
Trends in CO_2 Emissions from Logistics Operations

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Energy consumed (thousand kl-crude oil)	40.3	39.7	34.7
Unit energy consumption (kl/ton)	0.0114	0.0111	0.0105
CO_2 emissions (thousand tons)	105.5	104.9	91.7

5 | Process Safety and Disaster Prevention

Results of Material Safety Data Measurement

The Safety Engineering Laboratory at the Process & Production Technology Center (Ehime) 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 2,592 material safety data measurements were taken in fiscal 2008 (2,923 measurements in fiscal 2007), 68% 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 accidents. As of the end of March 2009, 30,510 sets of data were stored in the database (28,988 sets of data as of March 31, 2008). This system allows all employees at each Works or Research Laboratory to search stored abstracts, and abstracts and their original data can be viewed or printed at individual terminals. These data are also used in process hazard evaluations and case study examinations to prevent similar accidents. In addition, accident data and other data are disclosed to Group companies, as necessary.

- Accident prevention technology information: 13,104 items
- Accident cause investigations: 1,877 items
- Accident information: 15,529 items

(as of March 31, 2009)

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 and Commercialization Regulations and Safety Management Guidelines, and ensures that work is conducted with clearly defined research & development supervision. The Company notifies all Group companies of its operations. During fiscal 2008, a total of 212 sessions were convened as part of this scheme. Through these meetings, the Company is making continuous efforts to identify any possible process risks that may arise.

Process Safety Review Committee Conventions

(# of sessions)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total
FY 2007	42	14	59	92	30	237
FY 2008	39	22	45	81	25	212

6 | Responsible Care Audits

Audits Conducted

In fiscal 2008, a total of 35 specialized and management audits were conducted.

Responsible Care Audit Results

(# of items)

Facilities		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Specialized Audits	Works	5	4	5	4	5	4	7	4	5	4
	Research Laboratories	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Logistics Centers	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Business Sectors	4	4	4	7	5	6	5	5	6	5
	Group Companies (Japan)	5	22	16	9	8	12	10	12	14	16
	Group Companies (Overseas)	—	—	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	4
Management Audits	Works and Research Laboratories	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	5
Total		19	38	34	27	27	32	29	32	36	35

The fiscal 2008 Sumitomo Chemical specialized audits resulted in a total of 155 items meriting comment. Audit items will be expanded and enhanced on an annual basis to ensure continual improvement.

Fiscal 2008 Specialized Audits for Facilities and Business Sectors

(# of audits)

Area \ Target	Facilities (Works, Research Laboratories) Logistics Centers	Business Sectors (Head Office Business Sectors)	Total
Good (Important)	10	1	11
Needs Improvement	57	7	64
Needs to be Examined	55	25	80
Total	122	33	155

7 | Unification of Group Environmental Preservation Targets

Group Companies in Japan

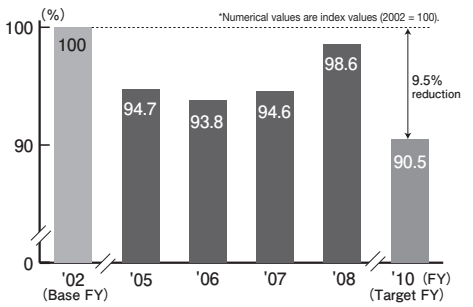
Group-wide quantitative domestic targets have been established, and specific measures to achieve these targets are being implemented at all Group companies in Japan to reduce primary environmental impact systematically by fiscal 2010. These cover unit energy consumption, unit CO_2 emissions, release of PRTR substances (into the air and water) and amounts of landfill disposal.

1. Improvement in unit energy consumption

Target:
Reduce unit energy consumption by 9.5% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results:
Unit energy consumption in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 1.4% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Indicator Trends for Unit Energy Consumption

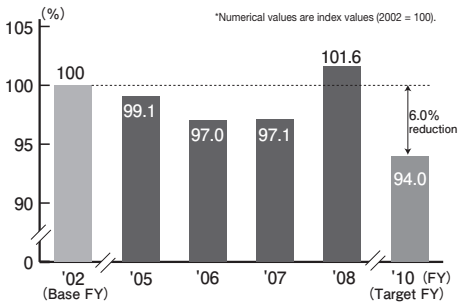


2. Improvement in unit CO_2 emissions

Target:
Reduce unit CO_2 emissions by 6.0% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results:
Unit CO_2 emissions in fiscal 2008 increased by 1.6% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Indicator Trends for Unit CO_2 Emissions

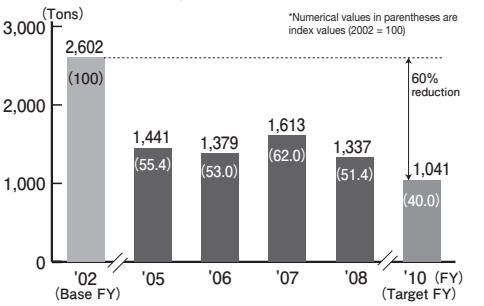


3. Reduction of volume of PRTR substances released

Target:
Reduce the total volume of PRTR substances released (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results:
The total volume of PRTR substances released in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 48.6% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Trends for Volume of PRTR Substances Released (into the Air and Water)

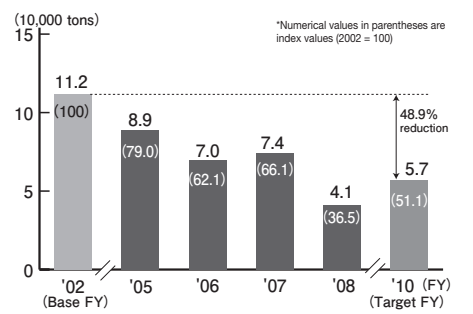


4. Reduction of landfill disposal amount

Target:
Reduce landfill disposal amount by 48.9% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

Results:
Landfill disposal amount in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 63.5% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

Trends for Landfill Disposal Amount



*Values for individual target items (fiscal 2010) set by Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies are cumulative.
*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of data.

Individual Group Company Targets

Individual company targets that form the basis of the unified Group targets (determined specific target values) 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 by fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually
Thermo Co., Ltd.	• Reduce energy consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010 • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions by 10% relative to fiscal 2003 by fiscal 2010
SanTerra Co., Ltd.	• Control fiscal 2010 unit energy consumption to within an 8% increase relative to fiscal 2008 levels
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption of private thermal generation by 10% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010 • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from transmission end of thermal power stations by at least 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually • Reduce CO_2 emissions to below fiscal 1990 levels by fiscal 2010 • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions by 1% annually
Sumitomo Dow Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption by 1% annually
Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption by 3% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	• Reduce energy consumption by 1% annually
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 1% annually • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption by 10% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce unit energy consumption by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010 • Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption by 15% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010

PRTR Initiatives

Company	Target Details
Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) to below fiscal 2001 levels by fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 70% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Control increase of the amount released to correspond to production levels
Thermo Co., Ltd.	• Maintain zero release (into the air and water)
SanTerra Co., Ltd.	• Maintain zero release (into the air and water)
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2001in fiscal 2008
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 15% relative to fiscal 2003 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	• Maintain zero release (into the air and water)
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the total amount of dichloromethane, chloroform, and 1,2-dichloroethane released into the air by 20% relative to fiscal 2003 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Dow Ltd	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2003 by fiscal 2010
Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) to below fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	• Maintain zero release (into the air and water)
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount of molybdenum released into the water to 10 tons by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the amount released (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010

Landfill Disposal Reduction Initiatives

Company	Target Details
Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Control the landfill disposal within a 40% increase from fiscal 2006 by fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by at least 99% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by 20% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Thermo Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal to below fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010
SanTerra Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal to below fiscal 2003 levels by fiscal 2010
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal (excluding sludge) by 2% relative to previous fiscal year
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	• Achieve a 70% utilization rate for coal ash by fiscal 2010
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by at least 80% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2008
Sumitomo Dow Ltd	• Reduce the landfill disposal to below fiscal 2003 levels by fiscal 2010
Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal to below fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal to 27 tons by fiscal 2010
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by 90% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	• Reduce the landfill disposal by 90% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010

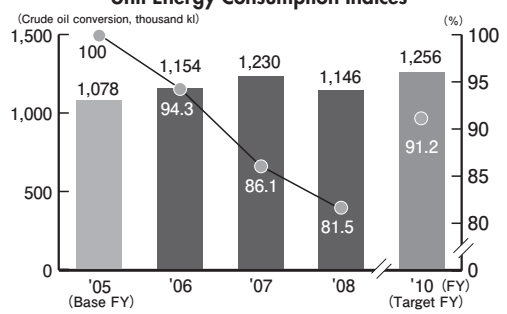
Overseas Group Companies

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 with regard to unit energy consumption, unit CO_2 emissions, unit water usage, and unit landfill disposal. The overseas Group companies have already started initiatives to achieve these targets.

1. Improvement in unit energy consumption

Target:
Reduce unit energy consumption by 8.8% relative to fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010
Results:
Unit energy consumption in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 18.5% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

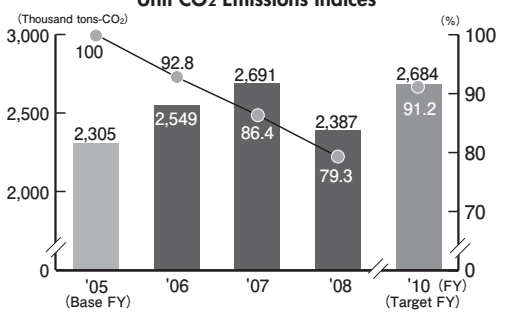
Trends in Energy Consumption and Unit Energy Consumption Indices



2. Improvement in unit CO_2 emissions

Target:
Reduce unit CO_2 emissions by 8.8% relative to fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010
Results:
Unit CO2 emissions in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 20.7% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

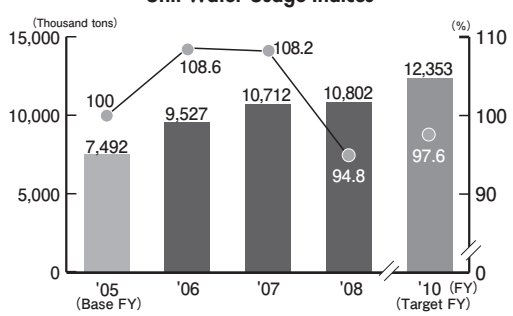
Trends in CO_2 Emissions (Energy Sources) and Unit CO_2 Emissions Indices



3. Reduction in Unit Water Usage

Target:
Reduce unit water usage by 2.4% relative to fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010
Results:
Unit water usage in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 5.2% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

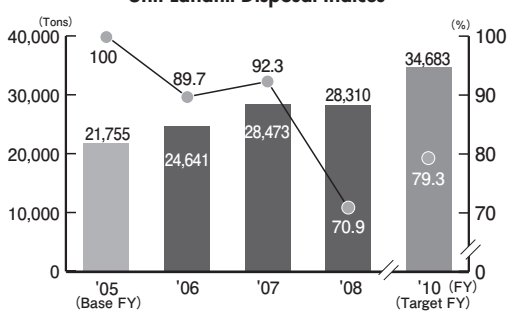
Trends in Water Usage and Unit Water Usage Indices



4. Reduction in Unit Landfill Disposal

Target:
Reduce unit landfill disposal by 20.7% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010
Results:
Unit landfill disposal in fiscal 2008 was reduced by 29.1% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

Trends in the Landfill Disposal and Unit Landfill Disposal Indices



*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.,
Dalian Sumika Chemphy Chemical Co., Ltd.,
SC Enviro Agro India Private Ltd.,
Sumika Technology Co., Ltd.,
Dongwoo Fine-Chem Co., Ltd.

*Figures for past fiscal years have been revised due to improved accuracy of data.

Sumitomo Chemical produces an "Environment, Health & Safety Report" at each of the Company's Works.
Please contact the relevant site for further details.

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*For information concerning Utajima Pilot Production Department, Gifu Plant, and Okayama Plant of the Osaka Works, please contact Osaka Works (Kasugade).
*Oe Plant, a manufacturing site for IT electronic parts and materials, became independent from Ehime Works in April 2009. The Plant is planning to publish its own Environmental and Safety Report from 2010.