CSR REPORT 2011 DATA BOOK

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

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Responsible Care (RC) Activities

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 the Utajima Pilot Production Department, Gifu Plant, and Okayama Plant of the Osaka Works, please contact the Osaka Works (Kasugade).

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO.,LTD

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, 19 domestic Group companies and 11 overseas Group companies had obtained ISO14001:2004 certification as of July 2010.

●Acquisition of ISO14001 Certification for Sumitomo Chemical's Works

Works and Certificate Number	ISO14001:1996 Certification Date	ISO14001: 2004 Certification Date
Ehime Works (including Ohe 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. Sumitomo Chemical made the transition to compliance with ISO9001:2008 in 2009–2010. The Ohe Works registered for ISO9001:2008 in 2010.

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

Works and Certificate Number	ISO9002:1994 Certification Date	ISO9001:2008 Certification Date
Ehime Works [JCQA-0019] [YKA-4004422/J]	October 1994 ——	October 2009 August 2009
Chiba Works [JQA-0829]	March 1995	April 2010
Osaka Works (Kasugade) [JQA-0721]	December 1994	December 2009
Osaka Works (Okayama Plant) [JQA-1650]	March 1997	April 2010
Oita Works [JQA-1069]	December 1995	January 2010
Misawa Works [JQA-0752]	December 1994	December 2009
Ohe Works [JCQA-0320] [JCQA-1720]	April 1998 ——	April 2010 January 2010

* 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.

3. Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS)

By fiscal 2009, Sumitomo Chemical acquired OSHMS certification from the Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA) at five of its Works and two of its Research Laboratories.

●Acquisition of OSHMS Certification for Sumitomo Chemical's Works and 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
Ohe Works	10-38-4	March 2010
Agricultural Chemicals Research Laboratory	07-28-9	January 2007
Tsukuba Research Laboratory	05-8-3	December 2005

4. Voluntary Safety Management of High Pressure Gas based on Certification by the Minister

To achieve safe operations, Sumitomo Chemical has obtained Accreditation of Completion and Safety Inspection as stipulated in the High Pressure Gas Safety Act for our 47 facilities. Certification for the Chiba Works, which has been certified since 1987, was renewed in May 2009. The Ehime Works which has been certified since 2002, was also renewed in March 2008. The plants of both Works have been continuing stable operations.

Ministerial certification is given to plants which have achieved excellent safety and management levels and meet legal requirements. Such plants are allowed to conduct their safety inspections on a voluntary basis.

In order to obtain ministerial certification, prior review is made by a special team including academic experts on the accuracy of daily safety inspection data and the safety management system. Every time, Sumitomo Chemical has been given high marks at the review for renewal of the certification.

●Number of Accreditations of Completion and Safety Inspection Given for Sumitomo Chemical Facilities

Works	Area	Year and month renewed	No. of facilities given accreditation
Ehime Works	Niihama	March 2008	13
	Kikumoto	March 2008	6
Chiba Works	Anesaki	May 2009	11
	Sodegaura	May 2009	17

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-lost workday 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)	Results
Ehime Works	3 million hours	(Expected to reach the target of 3 million hours in December 2011)
Chiba Works	3 million hours	Reached 3 million hours in August 2010
Osaka Works	3 million hours	(Expected to reach the target of 3 million hours in September 2011)
Oita Works	1 million hours	Reached 5 million hours in April 2010
Misawa Works	30 months	Worked to reach the target of 30 months
Health & Crop Sciences Research Laboratory	30 months	Reached 300 months in June 2011
Tsukuba Research Laboratory	30 months	(Expected to reach the target of 270 months in September 2011)

2. Contractors/Affiliated Company Employees

Facilities	Criteria for the President's Safety Award (Continuous periods of zero-accident, zero-lost workday operations)	Results
Ehime Association (Plant maintenance)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in August 2012)
Ehime Logistics Association (Logistics)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in June 2012)
Ohe Association (Plant maintenance)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 48 months in March 2013)
Ohe Logistics Association (Logistics)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 48 months in March 2013)
Chiba Association (Plant maintenance)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 48 months in January 2012)
Chiba Logistics Association (Logistics)	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in August 2012)
Osaka Association	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in December 2012)
Okayama Association	48 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in October 2012)
Oita Association	24 months	(Expected to reach the target of 24 months in April 2013)
Misawa Association	48 months	Reached 144 months in March 2011
Health & Crop Sciences Research Laboratory Association	48 months	Reached 144 months in March 2011
Tsukuba Research Laboratory Association	48 months	(Expected to reach the target of 144 months in September 2011)

(2) Safety Achievements of Group Companies

In fiscal 2010, both the number and rate of frequency of injuries resulting in lost workdays decreased from the previous fiscal year levels at Sumitomo Chemical Group companies, excluding Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. We will further improve the safety achievements of the entire Group by promoting detailed information sharing on accidents throughout the Group.

	Number of lost workday injuries	Frequency rate for lost workday injuries
FY 2009	15	0.45
FY 2010	10	0.30

3 | Environmental Preservation

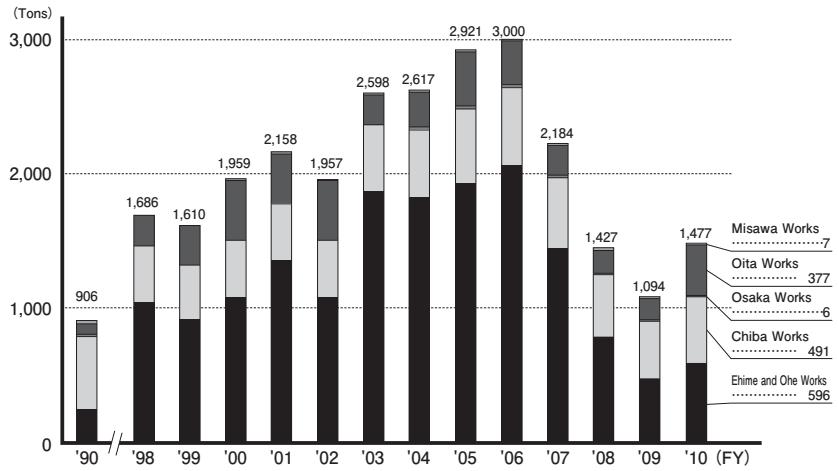
[Preventing Pollution]

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

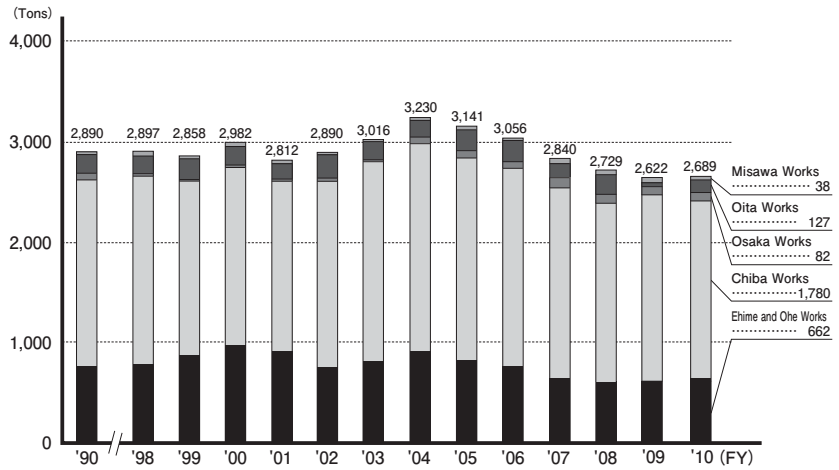
In 1970, Sumitomo Chemical achieved a marked reduction in the release of SOx, NOx, soot, and dust into the atmosphere, and continued to maintain low levels of emissions from 1980 to the present. Furthermore, the Company has concluded cooperative agreements with local municipal governments at each of 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

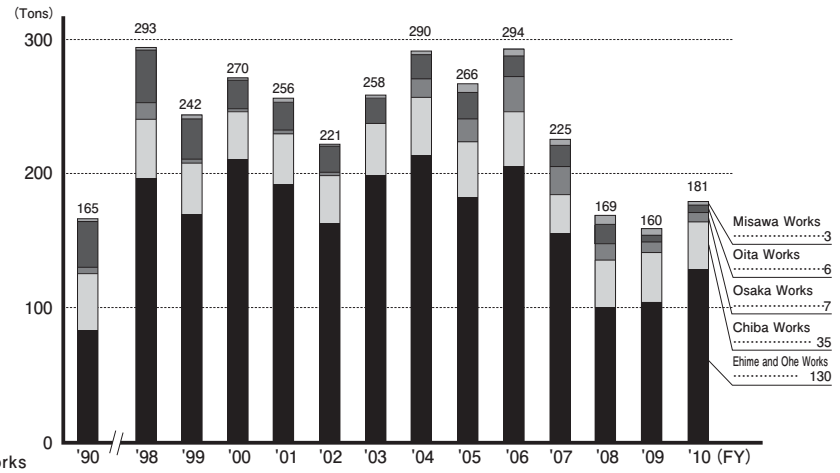
SOx Emissions



NOx Emissions



Soot and Dust Emissions



Misawa Works
Oita Works
Osaka Works
Chiba Works
Ehime and Ohe Works

※Since fiscal 2004, data for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.

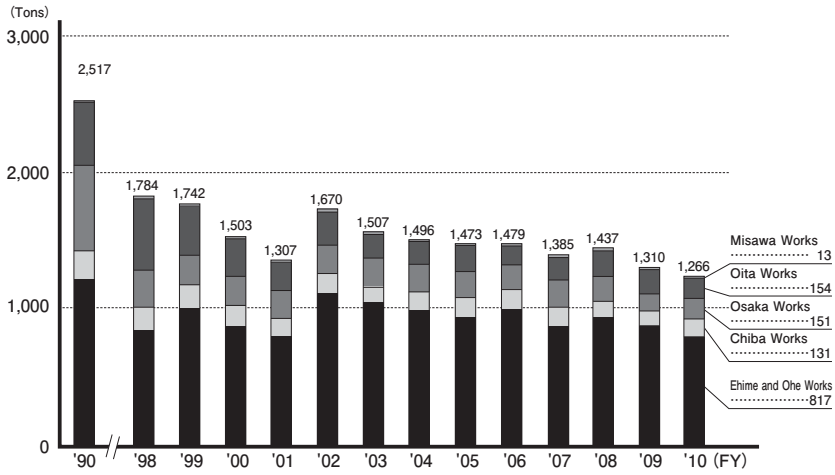
2. Water emissions of COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus

Sumitomo Chemical has also concluded cooperative agreements with local municipal governments to establish voluntary control levels for COD, nitrogen, and phosphorus released into waterways.

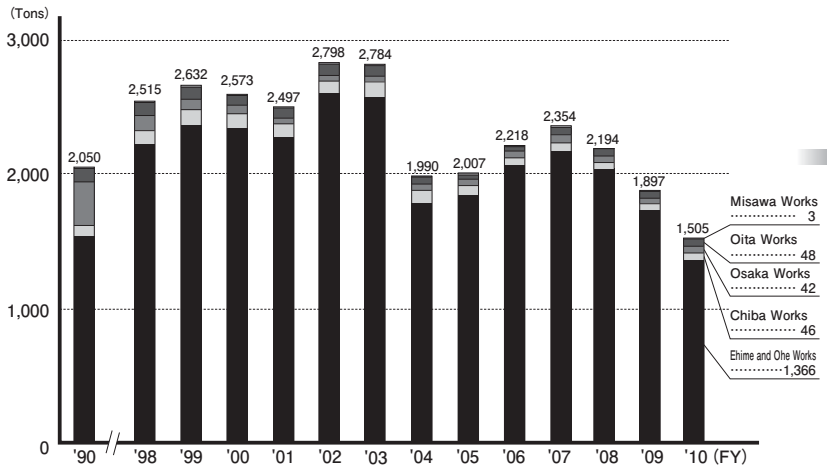
These standards are also stricter than those established under applicable laws and regulations. A number of measures have been implemented to cut emissions, in line with fifth-generation Water Quality Standards, and emissions of nitrogen and phosphorus in particular have been significantly reduced since fiscal 2004.

◇Target◇
Continue to sustain levels below voluntary control standard values

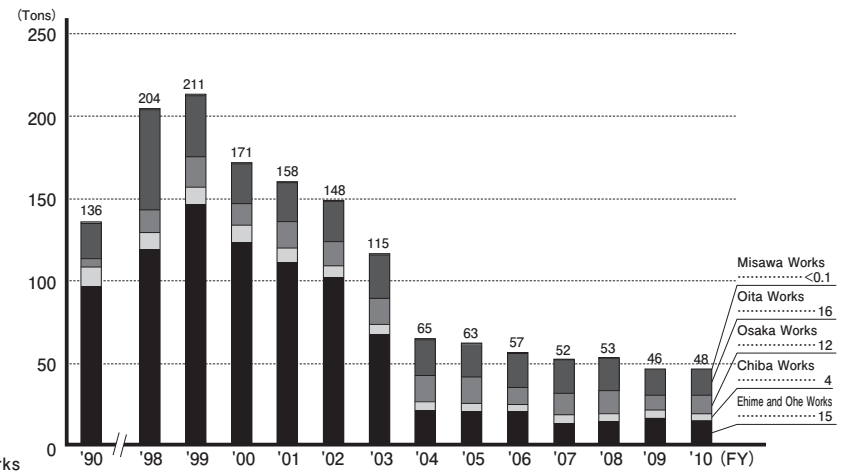
COD Emissions



Nitrogen Emissions



Phosphorus Emissions



Misawa Works
Oita Works
Osaka Works
Chiba Works
Ehime and Ohe Works

※Since fiscal 2004, data for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.

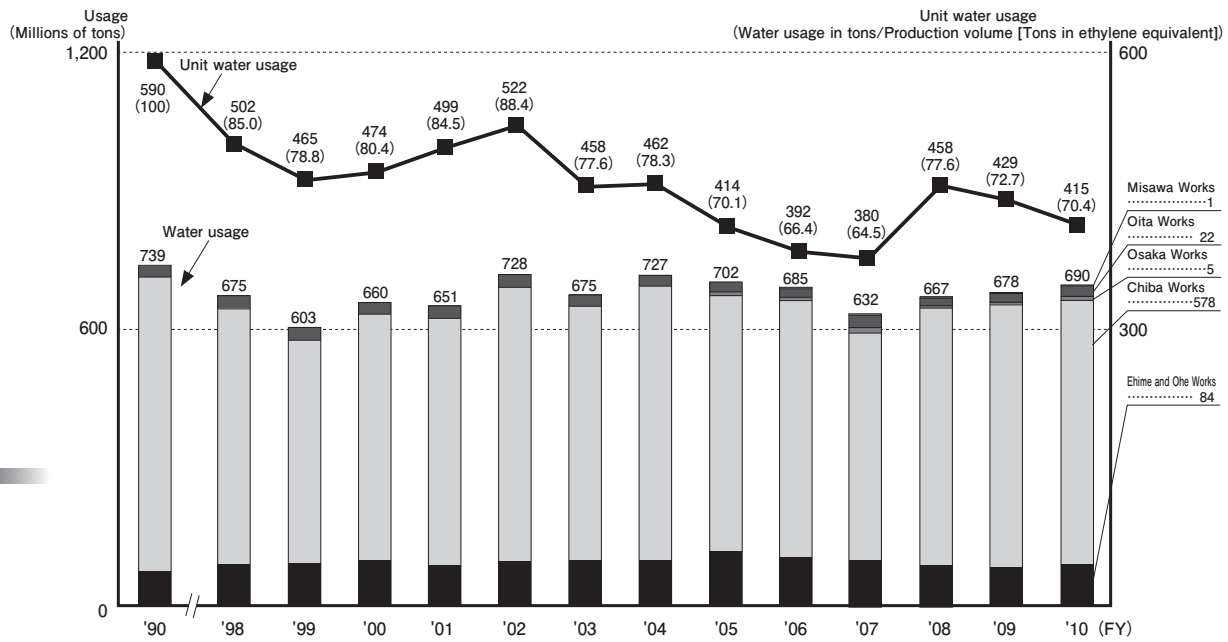
[Promoting Efficient Use of Water]

Sumitomo Chemical has endeavored to promote the efficient use of water as a precious and essential resource.

In fiscal 2010, the Company decreased its unit water usage by 29.7% from the fiscal 1990 level (down 3.3% year on year), and thus achieved the initial target for water use (25% reduction). At present we are making examinations to set a new target for fiscal 2015 and will start implementing measures to achieve the new target in the latter half of 2011.

◇**Target**◇Efficient use of water resources

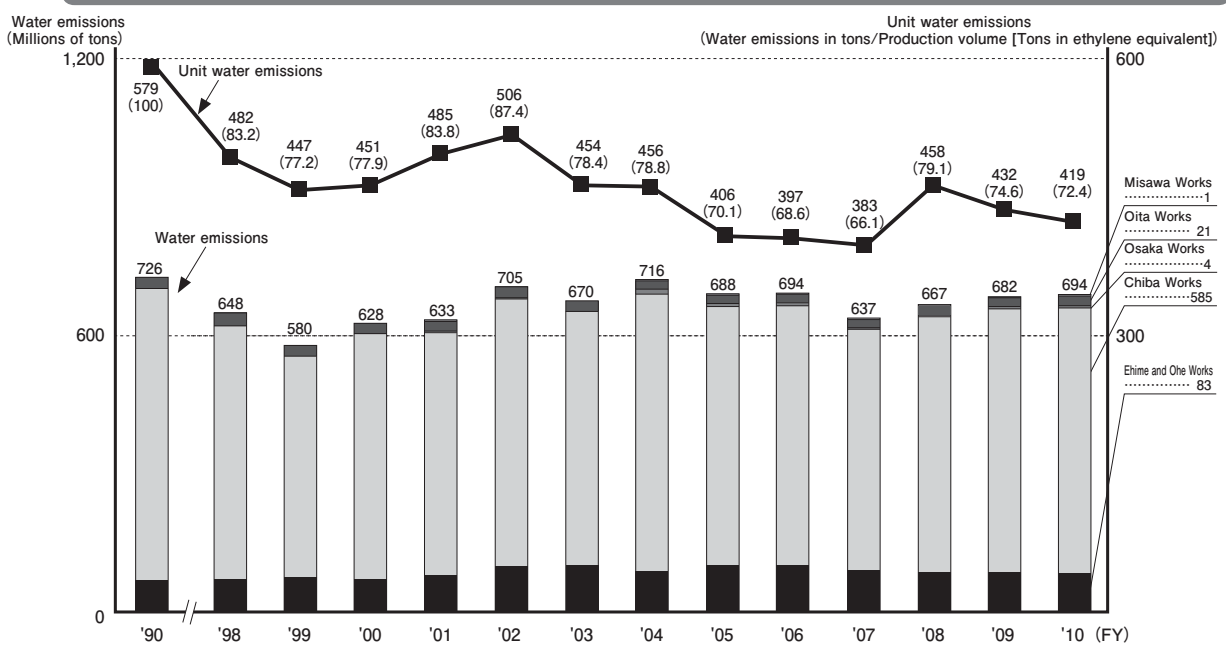
Water Usage and Unit Water Usage



Since fiscal 2004, data for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.
Data for water usage partially include that of the Group companies.

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

Water Emissions and Unit Water Emissions



Since fiscal 2004, data for the Osaka Works include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants.
Data for water emissions partially include that of the Group companies.

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

【Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions】

1. CO_2

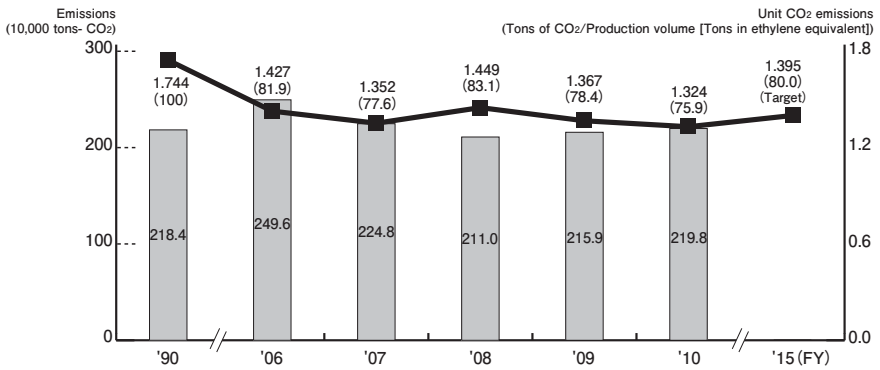
In fiscal 2010, although production increased by more than 5%, CO_2 emissions decreased by 0.2% from the preceding year to 4,354,000 tons due to energy conservation efforts and decreases in unit CO_2 emissions from purchased electricity.

Unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption for fiscal 2010 decreased by 3.2% compared to the previous year. This represents a 24.1% decrease from fiscal 1990.

◇Target◇

Achieve a 20% reduction relative to fiscal 1990 in unit CO_2 emissions originating from fossil fuels consumed in-house by fiscal 2015

CO_2 Emissions from Fossil Fuel for Captive Consumption and Corresponding Unit Emissions



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

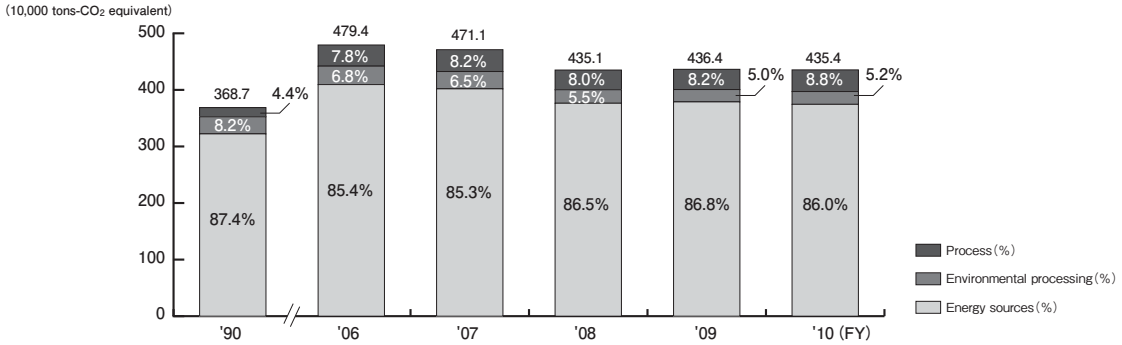
2. Greenhouse gases (all six gases)

Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (All Six Gases)

(10,000 tons- CO_2 equivalent)

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
CO_2	479.4	471.1	435.1	436.4	435.4
Methane	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.2
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05
Perfluorocarbon (PFC)	0	0	0	0	0
Sulfur hexafluoride	0	0	0	0	0
Total	485.8	476.9	440.4	441.1	440.7

Ratio of CO_2 Emissions by Source



【Energy Conservation】

In fiscal 2010, energy consumption increased by 3.9% from the previous fiscal year to 1,485,000 kl (crude oil equivalent) due to increased production. Meanwhile, unit energy consumption decreased by 1.0% year on year (18.3% lower than the fiscal 1990 level), due to increased recovery of energy and improvements made to operational methods at manufacturing facilities.

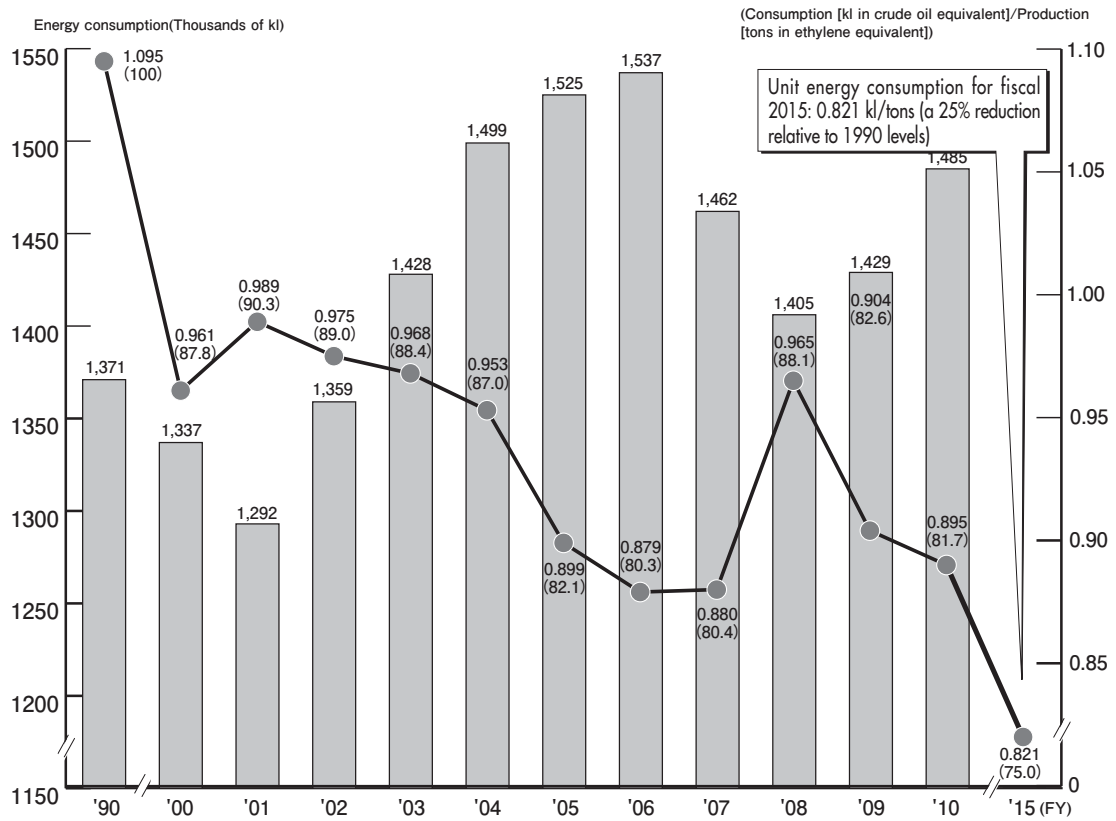
◇Target◇

Improve unit energy consumption for fiscal 2015 by 25% over fiscal 1990

Breakdown of Unit Energy Consumption

	a Energy consumption (Thousands of kl in crude oil equivalent)	b Production (Thousands of tons in ethylene equivalent)	a/b Unit energy consumption
Ehime Works	596	733	0.813
Chiba Works	765	820	0.933
Osaka Works	33	43	0.767
Oita Works	53	36	1.472
Misawa Works	11	7	1.571
Ohe Works	27	21	1.286
Total	1,485	1,660	0.895

Energy Consumption and Unit Energy Consumption



※Figures for fiscal 1990 (base year) and those for fiscal 2004 to 2010, and 2015 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.

【Response to the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)】

1. Compliance with the Initial PRTR Act (Compliance with the Order for Enforcement Promulgated on March 29, 2000)

Based on the results of risk assessments and release evaluations, Sumitomo Chemical 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 implemented a variety of systematic measures to that end. In fiscal 2010, the target year, Sumitomo Chemical released a total of 424 tons of PRTR substances, down 63.4% from the fiscal 2002 level (down 4.7% year on year), thereby achieving the initial target.

●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

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	104.2	104.2
2	○	○	Acrylic acid and its water-soluble salts	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	○	○	Methyl acrylate	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	4.7	4.7
4	○	○	Acrylonitrile	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	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	0.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	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	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	13.7	13.7
9		○	Acetone	62.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	63.4	0.0	104.7	104.7
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	34.4	34.4
13	○	○	2-Aminoethanol	<0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.4	15.4
14	○	○	m-Aminophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
15	○	○	Allyl alcohol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	4.3
16		○	Aluminum compounds (water-soluble)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	○	○	Antimony and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
18		○	Ammonia	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
19	○	○	Isoprene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20		○	2-Ethyl-1-hexanol	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	625.7	625.7
21	○	○	Ethylbenzene	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	21.5	21.5
22	○	○	Ethylene oxide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23		○	Ethylene glycol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	○	○	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	○	○	Epichlorohydrin	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	○	○	1,2-Epoxypropane (also known as propylene oxide)	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
27		○	Ammonium chloride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28		○	Hydrogen chloride (excluding hydrochloric acid)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
29		○	Chlorine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	○	○	ε-Caprolactam	0.5	21.6	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	2.4	2.4
31		○	Formic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	○	○	2,6-Xylenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
33	○	○	Xylene	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	<0.1	20.6	20.6
34	○	○	Cresol	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	○	○	Chloroaniline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	○	○	Chloroethane	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	○	○	3-Chloropropene (also known as allyl chloride)	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	○	○	Chlorobenzene	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	95.4	95.4
40	○	○	Chloroform	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	2.1	2.1
41	○	○	Cobalt and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42		○	Ethyl acetate	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	131.3	131.3
43	○	○	Vinyl acetate	69.4	<0.1	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.0	279.4	279.4
44	○	○	Salicyl aldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	○	○	Inorganic cyanide compounds (excluding complex salts and cyanates)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46		○	Diethanolamine	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.9
47	○	○	1,4-Dioxane	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.8	116.1	116.9
48		○	Cyclohexanol	11.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	28.9	28.9
49		○	Cyclohexane	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	○	○	Cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximidomethyl=(1RS)-sis-trans-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (also known as tetramethrin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	○	○	Cyclohexylamine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.8
52	○	○	1,2-Dichloroethane	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	74.2	74.2
53	○	○	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	684.8	684.8
54	○	○	1,3-Dichloropropene (also known as D-D)	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	445.2	445.2
55	○	○	Dichlorobenzene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.9	138.9
56	○	○	Dichloropentafluoropropane (also known as HCFC-225)	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
57	○	○	Dichloromethane (also known as methylene chloride)	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	129.9	129.9
58	○	○	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	38.9
59	○	○	Diphenylamine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.2	7.2
60	○	○	N,N-Dimethylformamide	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	151.5	151.5

●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

No.	PRTR Substances	JCIA Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewage	Waste	Total
61		○	Hydrogen bromide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62		○	Oxalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
63		○	Nitric acid	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
64	○	○	Styrene	2.4	<0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
65	○	○	Dioxins	13.2	18.5	0.0	0.0	31.7	<0.1	18.2	18.2
66	○	○	Thiourea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
67	○	○	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
68		○	Tetrahydrofuran	4.3	<0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	399.6	399.6
69	○	○	Terephthalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	340.8	340.8
70	○	○	Sodium dodecyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71		○	Triethanolamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
72	○	○	2,4,6-Trichloro-1,3,5-triazine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
73	○	○	Trichlorofluoromethane (also known as CFC-11)	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
74		○	Trimethylamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	○	○	Toluidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1
76	○	○	Toluene	147.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	148.1	<0.1	2355.8	2355.8
77	○	○	Lead compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
78	○	○	Nickel compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
79	○	○	Nitrobenzene	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	45.5	45.5
80	○	○	Arsenic and its inorganic compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
81	○	○	Hydrazine	<0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.3	7.3
82	○	○	Hydroquinone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
83	○	○	Pyridine	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.7	7.7
84	○	○	Catechol (also known as pyrocatechol)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85	○	○	Phenylenediamine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
86	○	○	1,3-Butadiene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
87		○	Diisobutyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
88	○	○	Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
89	○	○	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.4
90		○	Butyl alcohol	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.7	3.7
91		○	n-Butyl aldehyde	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
92	○	○	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
93	○	○	4-tert-Butylphenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
94	○	○	2-tert-Butyl-5-methylphenol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
95		○	Propyl alcohol	2.9	<0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	<0.1	185.1	185.1
96	○	○	2-Bromopropane	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
97	○	○	Benzyl chloride	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
98	○	○	Benzaldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	○	○	Benzene	11.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
100		○	Pentaerythritol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
101	○	○	Boron compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0
102	○	○	Polyoxyethylene 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
103	○	○	Formaldehyde	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	2.4
104	○	○	Phthalic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
105	○	○	Maleic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
106	○	○	Methacrylic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	19.5
107	○	○	2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
108	○	○	2,3-Epoxypropyl methacrylate	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	8.5	8.5
109	○	○	Methyl methacrylate	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	86.3	86.3
110		○	Methanethiol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
111		○	Methyl alcohol	387.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	387.6	0.0	796.2	796.2
112		○	Methylethylketone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
113	○	○	3-Methylthiopropanal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
114		○	N-Methylpyrrolidone	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
115		○	Methylbutylketone	85.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	2695.7	2695.7
116	○	○	Molybdenum and its compounds	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8
117		○	Sulfuric acid	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	57.9	57.9
118		○	Diethyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
119		○	Phosphorus and its compounds	0.2	23.9	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Total substances used by Sumitomo Chemical: 119 (FY 2010)	1062.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	1128.7	3.1	10334.3	10337.4

※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).

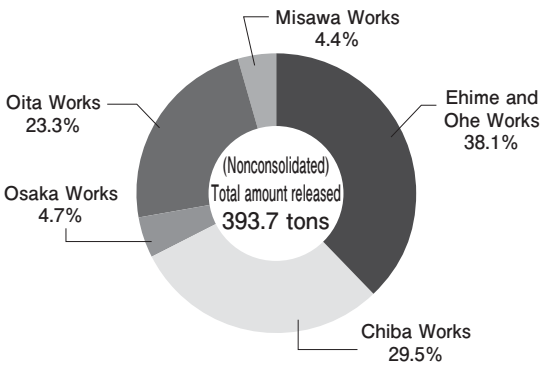
●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

		Released			Transferred		
		Air	Water	Subtotal	Sewage	Waste	Subtotal
PRTR substances	Nonconsolidated (84 substances)	393.7	30.0	423.7	3.1	5301.0	5304.1
	Group	629.5	56.5	686.0	6.5	8987.2	8993.7
JCIA substances	Nonconsolidated (119 substances)	1062.0	66.7	1128.7	3.2	10334.3	10337.5

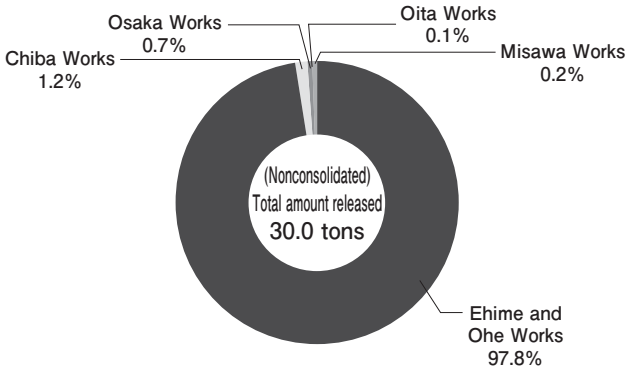
※Figures for the release and transfer of PRTR substances for the Group for fiscal 2010 reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

Amount Released by Facility

●Released into the Air (PRTR substances)



●Released into the Waterways (PRTR substances)



2. Compliance with the Revised PRTR Act (Compliance with the Order for the Revision Promulgated on November 21, 2008)

In April 2011, we began implementing measures to achieve the new target of reducing the total release of PRTR substances by 60% from the fiscal 2008 level by fiscal 2015. We will continue making efforts to reduce our environmental impact through the practice of risk management.

●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

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	104.2	104.2
2	○	○	Acrylic acid and its water-soluble salts	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	○	○	Methyl acrylate	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	4.7	4.7
4	○	○	Acrylonitrile	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	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	0.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	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	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	13.7	13.7
9		○	Acetone	62.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	63.4	0.0	104.7	104.7
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	34.4	34.4
13	○	○	2-Aminoethanol	<0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.4	15.4
14	○	○	m-Aminophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
15	○	○	Allyl alcohol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	4.3
16		○	Aluminum compounds (water-soluble)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	○	○	Antimony and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
18		○	Ammonia	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
19	○	○	Isobutylaldehyde	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	625.7	625.7
22	○	○	Ethylbenzene	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	21.5	21.5
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	0.0	0.0

●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

No.	PRTR Substances	JCIA Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewage	Waste	Total
25	○	○	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	○	○	Epichlorohydrin	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	○	○	1,2-Epoxypropane (also known as propylene oxide)	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
28		○	Ammonium chloride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29		○	Hydrogen chloride (excluding hydrochloric acid)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
30		○	Chlorine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	○	○	ε-Caprolactam	0.5	21.6	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	2.4	2.4
32		○	Formic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	○	○	2,6-Xylenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
34	○	○	Xylene	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	<0.1	20.6	20.6
35	○	○	Cumene	50.2	<0.1	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	○	○	Cresol	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
37		○	Chlorosulphonic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	○	○	Chloroaniline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39		○	Chloroethane	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	○	○	p-Chlorotoluene	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	○	○	3-Chloropropene (also known as allyl chloride)	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	○	○	Chlorobenzene	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	95.4	95.4
43	○	○	Chloroform	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	2.1	2.1
44	○	○	Cobalt and its compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45		○	Ethyl acetate	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	131.3	131.3
46	○	○	Vinyl acetate	69.4	<0.1	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.0	279.4	279.4
47	○	○	Salicyl aldehyde	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.9
50	○	○	1,4-Dioxane	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.8	116.1	116.9
51		○	Cyclohexanol	11.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	28.9	28.9
52		○	Cyclohexane	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	○	○	Cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximidomethyl=(1RS)-sis-trans-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (also known as tetramethrin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	○	○	Cyclohexylamine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.8
55	○	○	1,2-Dichloroethane	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	74.2	74.2
56	○	○	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	684.8	684.8
57	○	○	1,3-Dichloropropene (also known as D-D)	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	445.2	445.2
58	○	○	Dichlorobenzene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.9	138.9
59	○	○	Dichloropentafluoropropane (also known as HCFC-225)	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
60	○	○	Dichloromethane (also known as methylene chloride)	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	129.9	129.9
61	○	○	Dicyclopentadiene	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.9	8.9
62	○	○	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	38.9
63	○	○	Diphenylamine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.2	7.2
64	○	○	1,3-Diphenylguanidine	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.3	17.3
65	○	○	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
66	○	○	N,N-Dimethylacetamide	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	1.4	1.4
67	○	○	Dimethylamine	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
68	○	○	Dimethyl sulfide	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
69	○	○	N,N-Dimethylformamide	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	151.5	151.5
70		○	Hydrogen bromide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71		○	Oxalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
72	○	○	Bromine	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
73	○	○	Water-soluble bromates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
74		○	Nitric acid	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	○	○	Styrene	2.4	<0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
76	○	○	Dioxins	13.2	18.5	0.0	0.0	31.7	<0.1	18.2	18.2
77	○	○	Thiourea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
78	○	○	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
79		○	Tetrahydrofuran	4.3	<0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	399.6	399.6
80	○	○	Terephthalic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	340.8	340.8
81	○	○	Sodium dodecyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
82		○	Triethanolamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

No.	PRTR Substances	JCIA Substances	Name of Chemical Compound	Amount Released					Amount Transferred		
				Air	Water	Soil	Landfill	Total	Sewage	Waste	Total
83	○	○	Triethylamine	3.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.9	39.0	39.9
84	○	○	2,4,6-Trichloro-1,3,5-triazine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85	○	○	Trichlorofluoromethane (also known as CFC-11)	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
86	○	○	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	232.6	232.6
87		○	Trimethylamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
88	○	○	Toluidine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1
89	○	○	Toluene	147.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	148.1	<0.1	2355.8	2355.8
90	○	○	Naphthalene	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
91	○	○	Lead compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
92	○	○	Nickel compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
93	○	○	Nitrobenzene	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	45.5	45.5
94	○	○	Arsenic and its inorganic compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95	○	○	Hydrazine	<0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.3	7.3
96	○	○	Hydroquinone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
97	○	○	Pyridine	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.7	7.7
98	○	○	Catechol (also known as pyrocatechol)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	○	○	Phenylenediamine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
100	○	○	1,3-Butadiene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
101		○	Diisobutyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
102	○	○	Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
103	○	○	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.4
104		○	Butyl alcohol	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.7	3.7
105		○	n-Butyl aldehyde	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
106	○	○	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
107	○	○	4-tert-Butylphenol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
108	○	○	2-tert-Butyl-5-methylphenol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
109		○	Propyl alcohol	2.9	<0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	<0.1	185.1	185.1
110	○	○	2-Bromopropane	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
111	○	○	Hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride	<0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
112	○	○	n-Hexane	67.7	<0.1	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	661.1	661.1
113	○	○	Benzyl chloride	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
114	○	○	Benzaldehyde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
115	○	○	Benzene	11.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
116		○	Pentaerythritol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
117	○	○	Boron compounds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0
118	○	○	Polyoxyethylene 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
119	○	○	Formaldehyde	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	2.4
120	○	○	Phthalic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
121	○	○	Maleic anhydride	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
122	○	○	Methacrylic acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	19.5
123	○	○	2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
124	○	○	2,3-Epoxypropyl methacrylate	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	8.5	8.5
125	○	○	Methyl methacrylate	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	86.3	86.3
126		○	Methanethiol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
127	○	○	Methylamine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.0	20.0
128		○	Methyl alcohol	387.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	387.6	0.0	796.2	796.2
129		○	Methylethylketone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
130	○	○	3-Methylthiopropanal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
131	○	○	Methylnaphthalene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
132		○	N-Methylpyrrolidone	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
133		○	Methylbutylketone	85.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	2695.7	2695.7
134	○	○	Molybdenum and its compounds	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8
135	○	○	Morpholine	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
136		○	Sulfuric acid	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	57.9	57.9
137		○	Diethyl sulfate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
138		○	Phosphorus and its compounds	0.2	23.9	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Total substances used by Sumitomo Chemical: 138(FY 2010)	1183.7	109.0	0.0	0.0	1292.7	4.0	11314.8	11318.8

※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).

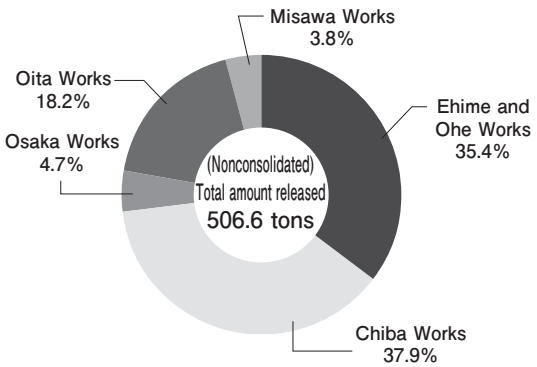
●Release and Transfer of PRTR Substances in Fiscal 2010

		Released			Transferred		
		Air	Water	Subtotal	Sewage	Waste	Subtotal
PRTR substances	Nonconsolidated (103 substances)	506.6	72.3	578.9	4.0	6281.5	6285.5
	Group	746.3	106.4	852.7	7.6	10047.0	10054.6
JCIA substances	Nonconsolidated (138 substances)	1183.7	109.0	1292.7	4.0	11314.8	11318.8

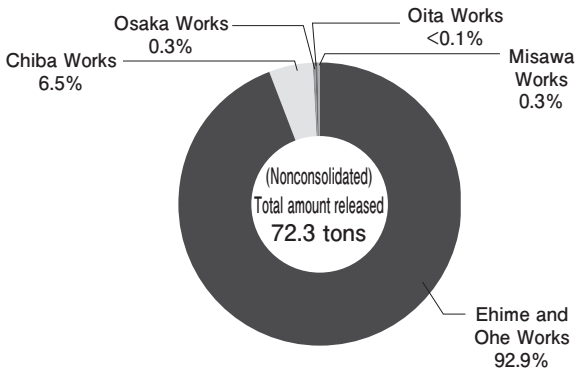
※Figures for the release and transfer of PRTR substances for the Group for fiscal 2010 reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

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 Act, volatile organic compounds (VOC) became subject to strict regulation in 2004. Sumitomo Chemical established stricter targets than those under the law to reduce VOC emissions by 30% relative to fiscal 2000 levels by fiscal 2010. In the targeted fiscal year of 2010, the Company reduced its VOC emissions by 44.1% relative to fiscal 2000 (down 34.3% year on year) to 2,195 tons, thereby achieving the initial target.

[Prevention of Ozone Layer Damage]

Sumitomo Chemical maintains strict control of cooling devices that employ specified CFCs (designated in the Act on 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 specified 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 2010 (Nonconsolidated & Group)

	Number of units	
Type	Nonconsolidated	Group
CFC11	18	20
CFC12	4	47
CFC113	0	0
CFC114	0	0
CFC115	0	5
Total	22	72

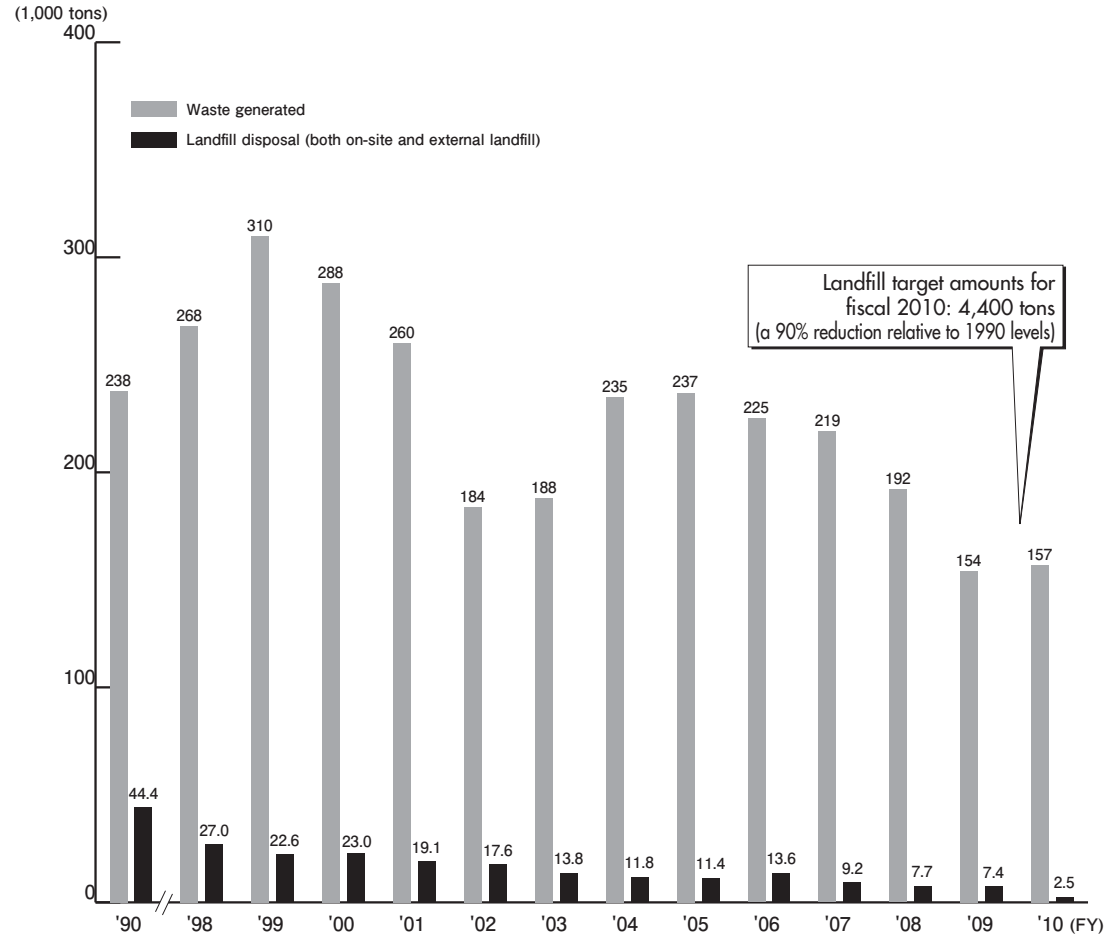
※Group data reflect totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.

【Industrial Waste Reduction】

In fiscal 2010, landfill disposal decreased by 94.4% relative to fiscal 1990 (down 66.2% year on year), due to the promotion of recycling of sludge incineration ash. In April 2011, we began implementing measures to achieve the new target of "reducing landfill disposal by 80% from the fiscal 2000 level by fiscal 2015."

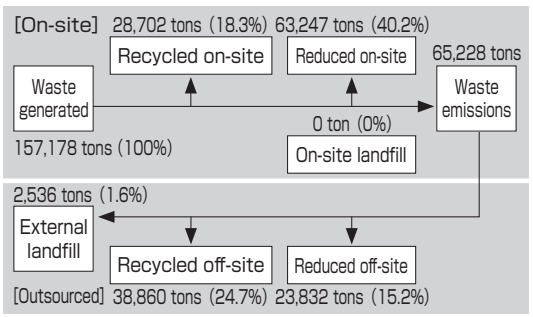
◇**Previous target**◇Reduce landfill disposal by 90% relative to fiscal 1990 levels in fiscal 2010

Trends in Waste Generated and Landfill Amounts (Nonconsolidated)

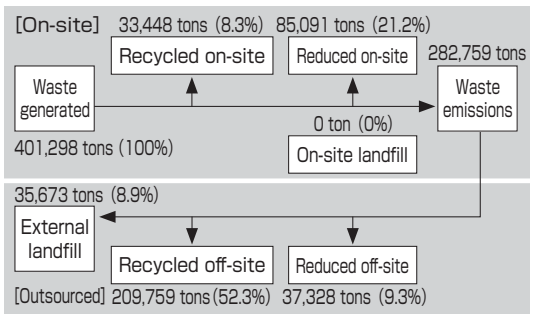


※Figures for fiscal 1990 (base year) and those for fiscal 2004 to 2010 include data for both the Gifu and Okayama Plants of the Osaka Works.

Waste Disposal Flow Chart and Results (FY 2010; Nonconsolidated)



Waste Disposal Flow Chart and Results (FY 2010; Group)



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

[Digitization of Manifests to be Prepared Pursuant to the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act]

Sumitomo Chemical has been fostering the digitization of manifests to improve operational efficiency and ensure compliance with the law and transparency of data. In fiscal 2010, the Company issued 17,745 manifests, of which 12,609 (71%) were electronic.

[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 2010 (Nonconsolidated & Group)

	Number of units of PCB waste	Volume of PCB (m³)
Nonconsolidated	135 (stored…107/in use…28)	27.7
Group	1,230 (stored…887/in use…343)	32.2

※Low-level PCB waste is not included.
※Group data reflects totals for Sumitomo Chemical and its 16 domestic Group companies.
※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 Emissions Reduction in Logistics Operations]

We are continuously implementing measures for higher transportation efficiency.

In fiscal 2010, unit energy consumption from our logistics operations increased by 3.8% year on year, but the average unit energy consumption for the five previous years (fiscal 2006 to 2010) was 1.1% lower than that of fiscal 2006. The year-on-year increase is attributable to the fact that the share of energy-efficient marine transportation decreased due to the discontinuance of the sea dumping of red bauxite.

●Trends in CO_2 Emissions from Logistics Operations

(FY)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Energy consumption (thousands of kl in crude oil)	40.3	39.7	34.7	32.8	32.2
Unit energy consumption (kl/ton)	0.0114	0.0111	0.0105	0.0105	0.0109
CO_2 emissions (thousands of tons)	105.5	104.9	91.7	86.7	85.4

For two Group companies, total energy consumption and CO_2 emissions are shown below.

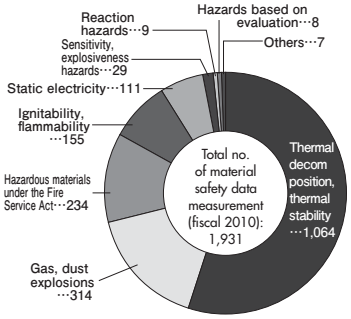
●Energy Consumption and CO_2 Emissions for Two Group Companies ("Specified Consigners")
Totals for Nippon A&L Inc. and Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.

(FY)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Energy consumption (thousands of kl in crude oil)	7.9	7.4	6.1	6.3	6.6
CO_2 emissions (thousands of tons)	21.0	19.3	16.0	16.8	17.5

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, complies 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 1,931 material safety data measurements were taken in fiscal 2010 (1,935 measurements in fiscal 2009), about 55% 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. The original data from which the abstracts were prepared are also stored in the database. As of the end of March 2011, 33,482 sets of data were stored in the database (32,023 sets of data as of March 31, 2010). 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, important data are also disclosed to Group companies.

- Accident prevention technology information : 14,320 items
- Accident cause investigations : 2,002 items
- Accident information : 17,160 items

(As of March 31, 2011)

【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 safety at 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 it ensures that work is conducted with clearly defined development supervision. The Company notifies all Group companies of its operations. During fiscal 2010, a total of 261 sessions were convened as part of this system. Through these meetings, the Company will make continuous efforts to identify and manage 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 2009	38	27	57	84	23	229
FY 2010	34	11	74	94	48	261

6 | Responsible Care Audits

【Audits Conducted】

In fiscal 2010, a total of 43 specialized and management audits were conducted.

●Responsible Care Audit Results (# of sessions)

Facilities		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Specialized Audits	Works	4	5	4	5	4	7	4	5	4	11	11
	Research Laboratories	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Logistics Centers	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Business Sectors	4	4	7	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	4
	Group Companies (Japan)	22	16	9	8	12	10	12	14	16	16	14
	Group Companies (Overseas)	—	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	4	3	6
Management Audits	Works and Research Laboratories	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	7	7
Total		38	34	27	27	32	29	32	36	35	43	43

The fiscal 2010 Sumitomo Chemical specialized audits resulted in a total of 213 items meriting comment. Audit items will be expanded and enhanced on an annual basis to ensure continual improvement.

●Fiscal 2010 Specialized Audits for Facilities and Business Sectors (# of audits)

Target / Area	Facilities (Works, Research Laboratories)	Business Sectors (Head Office Business Sectors)	Total
Good (Important)	6	0	6
Needs Improvement	112	10	122
Needs to be Examined	70	15	85
Total	188	25	213

7 | Unification of Group Environmental Preservation Targets

[Group Companies in Japan]

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

1. Improvement in unit energy consumption

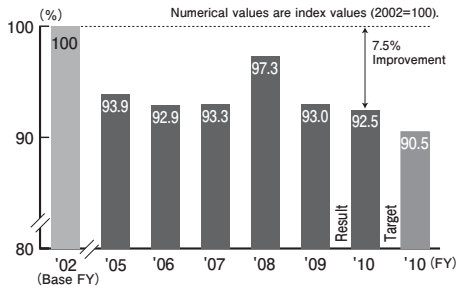
◇Target◇

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

◇Result◇

Unit energy consumption in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 7.5% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

●Indicator Trends for Unit Energy Consumption



2. Improvement in unit CO_2 emissions

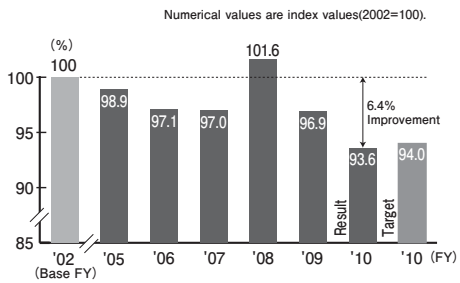
◇Target◇

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

◇Result◇

Unit CO_2 emissions in fiscal 2010 were reduced by 6.4% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

●Indicator Trends for Unit CO_2 Emissions



3. Reduction of volume of PRTR substances released

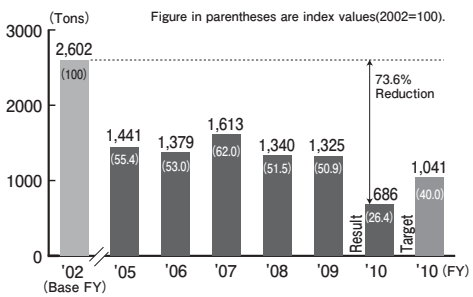
◇Target◇

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

◇Result◇

Total volume of PRTR substances released in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 73.6% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

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



4. Reduction of landfill disposal amount

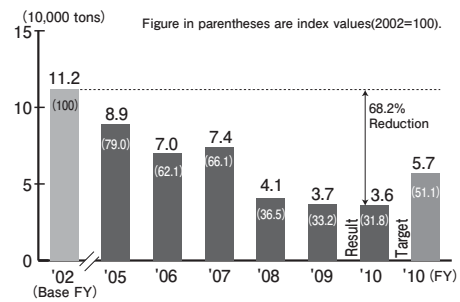
◇Target◇

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

◇Result◇

Landfill disposal amount in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 68.2% relative to fiscal 2002 levels.

●Landfill Disposal Amount



【Previous Targets of Domestic Group Companies】

Individual company targets that formed the basis of the unified Group targets (determined specific target values) for the major areas of environmental preservation management were as follows.

●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
Sumika Styron Polycarbonate Ltd. (formerly 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 ・Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from chemical fuel for captive consumption by 25% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2015
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 25% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2015 ・Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel for captive consumption by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2015

●PRTR Initiatives

Company	Target Details
Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Reduce amount released (into the air and water) to below fiscal 2001 levels by fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	・Reduce amount released (into the air and water) by 70% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Control increase of 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 amount released (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2001 in fiscal 2008
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	・Reduce 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 total amount of dichloromethane, chloroform, and 1,2-dichloroethane released into the air by 20% relative to fiscal 2003 by fiscal 2010
Sumika Styron Polycarbonate Ltd. (formerly Sumitomo Dow Ltd.)	・Reduce amount released (into the air and water) by 50% relative to fiscal 2003 by fiscal 2010
Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	・Reduce amount released (into the air and water) by 60% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Reduce amount released (into the air and water) to below fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010
Nippon A&L Inc.	・Reduce 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 amount of molybdenum released into the water to 10 tons by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Reduce 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 landfill disposal within a 40% increase from fiscal 2006 by fiscal 2010
Sumika-Kakoushi Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by at least 99% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Koei Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by 20% relative to fiscal 2002 by fiscal 2010
Thermo Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal to below fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010
SanTerra Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal to below fiscal 2003 levels by fiscal 2010
Shinto Paint Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal (excluding sludge) by 2% relative to previous fiscal year
Sumika Color Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by 20% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.	・Achieve 70% utilization rate for coal ash by fiscal 2010
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by at least 80% relative to fiscal 1990 in fiscal 2008
Sumika Styron Polycarbonate Ltd. (formerly Sumitomo Dow Ltd.)	・Reduce landfill disposal to below fiscal 2003 levels by fiscal 2010
Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal to below fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 20
Nippon A&L Inc.	・Reduce landfill disposal by 85% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Nihon Medi-Physics Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal to 27 tons by fiscal 2010
Nihon Oxirane Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by 90% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	・Reduce landfill disposal by 90% relative to fiscal 1990 by fiscal 2010

【Domestic Group Companies' New Targets for Fiscal 2011 Onwards】

In April 2011, a total of 17 domestic Group companies, newly including Sumika Agrotech Co., Ltd., started implementing measures to achieve the new targets as detailed below.

(1) Reducing unit energy consumption
Reduce unit energy consumption by 5% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

(2) Reducing unit CO_2 emissions
Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from energy use by 5% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

(3) Reducing the release of PRTR substances
Reduce the total volume of PRTR substances released (into the air and water) by 17% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

(4) Reducing landfill disposal amount
Reduce landfill disposal amount by 24% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

【Overseas Group Companies】

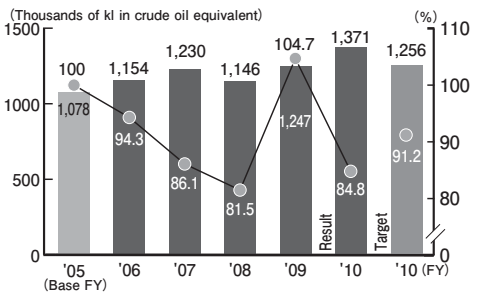
For nine principal overseas Group companies, unified quantitative targets for fiscal 2010, corresponding to the indicators for the Group companies in Japan, were established with regard to unit energy consumption, unit CO_2 emissions, unit water usage, and unit landfill disposal. The overseas Group companies took initiatives to achieve these targets and have achieved certain results.

1. Improvement in Unit Energy Consumption

◇**Target**◇
Reduce unit energy consumption by 8.8% relative to fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010

◇**Result**◇
Unit energy consumption in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 15.2% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

●Trends in Energy Consumption and Unit Energy Consumption Indices

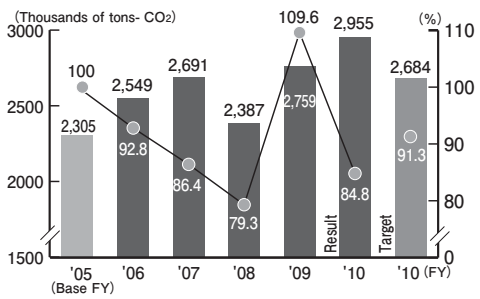


2. Improvement in Unit CO_2 Emissions

◇**Target**◇
Reduce unit CO_2 emissions by 8.7% relative to fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010

◇**Result**◇
Unit CO_2 emissions in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 15.2 % relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

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



3. Reduction in Unit Water Usage

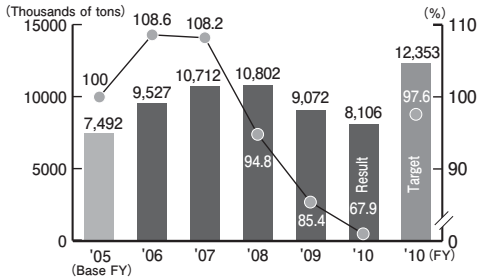
◇**Target**◇

Reduce unit water usage by 2.4% relative to fiscal 2005 levels by fiscal 2010

◇**Result**◇

Unit water usage in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 32.1% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

●Trends in Water Usage and Unit Water Usage Indices



4. Reduction in Unit Landfill Disposal

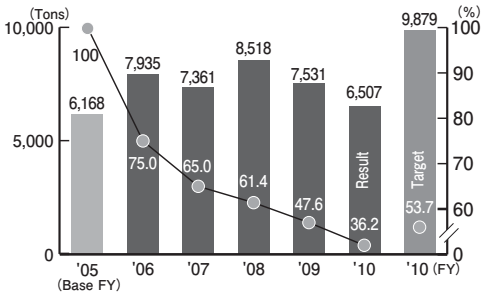
◇**Target**◇

Reduce unit landfill disposal by 46.3% relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010

◇**Result**◇

Unit landfill disposal in fiscal 2010 was reduced by 63.8% relative to fiscal 2005 levels.

●Trends in 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.

(Note) Data about the landfill disposal and unit landfill disposal indices were found to include some errors, which were corrected retrospectively.

【Overseas Group Companies' New Targets for Fiscal 2011 Onwards】

A total of 11 companies, including Sumika Electronic Materials (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. and Sumipex TechSheet Co., Ltd., from April 2011, started implementing measures to achieve the new targets as detailed below.

(1) Reducing unit energy consumption
Reduce unit energy consumption by 7.8% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

(2) Reducing unit CO_2 emissions
Reduce unit CO_2 emissions from energy use by 9.1% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

(3) Reducing unit water usage
Reduce unit water usage by 13.7% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

(4) Reducing unit landfill disposal
Reduce unit landfill disposal by 16.5% relative to fiscal 2010 by fiscal 2015

8 The Group's Energy Consumption and CO_2 Emissions Calculated based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy and the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures

The following table shows the results of domestic Group companies (a total of 17 companies including Sumitomo Chemical*) for fiscal 2009. These results are based on the data reported to the governmental authorities by each of the companies in November 2010.

	Sumitomo Chemical Group	Sumitomo Chemical(unconsolidated)
Energy consumption (thousands of kl in crude oil equivalent)	2694 (Works : 2661 Non-manufacturing sites including the Head Offices and Research Laboratories : 33)	1340 (Works : 1328 Non-manufacturing sites including the Head Offices and Research Laboratories : 12)
CO_2 emissions from energy use (thousands of tons)	7798 (Works : 7732 Non-manufacturing sites including the Head Offices and Research Laboratories : 66)	3556 (Works : 3531 Non-manufacturing sites including the Head Offices and Research Laboratories : 25)

* The companies that started implementing measures to achieve new targets, as described in "7 Unification of Group Environmental Preservation Targets"

9 Others (Topics)

Updating the Waste Incineration Equipment (Chiba Works)

The Chiba Works replaced its aged 18-year-old waste incineration system and began operating the new equipment in April 2011. The Works followed necessary procedures for the replacement, including filing an application for the installation of the equipment with the Chiba prefectural authority and examining designs for the new equipment. For each of the processes, an expert committee from the Chiba prefectural authority deliberated the options and provided the Works with valuable advice. Based on this and on the results of internal examinations, the Works developed a range of improvement proposals and incorporated them into the design of the actual equipment.

For example, the retention time for the incinerator combustion gas was substantially increased from two to seven seconds for perfect combustion. As a result, fuel consumption efficiency was improved and the use of heavy oil was reduced by 950 tons a year, while CO_2 emissions were also curtailed by 3,000 tons a year.

Reducing the Use of Heavy Oil by Fostering the Use of Waste Oil as Fuel (Gifu Plant)

The Gifu Plant has been reducing the use of heavy oil by reusing waste oil generated at the plant as fuel for the incineration of wastewater.

In April 2010, the manufacture of a product item that was responsible for generating the bulk of waste oil was discontinued. Expecting that the discontinuance would create a shortage of waste oil for use as fuel, the plant examined and studied the properties of various types of waste oil in order to improve the method of sorting and mixing the waste oil to be used as incinerator fuel and, ultimately, ensure the stable and efficient operation of the incinerator. As a result, the plant decreased the unit heavy oil use for the incineration of wastewater by 30% (132 kiloliters) year on year.

Moreover, the plant completed the installation of two waste oil storage tanks for the stable and effective use of waste oil.

10 | Eco-First Commitments

In November 2008, Sumitomo Chemical made its "Eco-First Commitments" to the Japanese Minister of the Environment, including commitments regarding the appropriate management of chemical substances, promotion of anti-global warming measures, and the implementation of other advanced environmental preservation measures.

[Full Text of the Eco-First Commitments]

ECO FIRST

Eco-First Commitments

Initiatives We Are Undertaking for Global Environmental Protection as an Environmentally Advanced Company

November 11, 2008

To Tetsuo Saito
Minister of the Environment

President of
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd
Hiromasa Yonekura

As a leader in the chemical industry, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. considers the appropriate management of chemical substances fundamental, and not only observes strict compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, but also works to ensure safety, environmental protection and product quality throughout the lifecycle of its products. The Company engages in public dialogue to gain the further trust of society and undertake voluntary activities (Responsible Care activities) to contribute to the sustainable development of global society.

1. We will manage chemical substances and promote risk communication in an appropriate and proactive manner.

○We will review the information on the safety of all our products manufactured or sold in annual amounts of one ton or more by fiscal 2016 in order that all members of society may use Sumitomo Chemical's products more safely and with peace of mind, and we will conduct the appropriate risk assessments based on the results by fiscal 2020.
○We will collaborate with chemical companies globally on voluntary projects for inspecting the safety of high production volume (HPV) chemicals and studies of the impact of chemical substances on human health and the environment in order to improve the safety of chemical substances. We will complete the necessary work on the three HPV chemical substances for which Sumitomo Chemical is taking the lead responsibility by fiscal 2010.
○We will halve the total release into the air and water of chemical substances subject to the PRTR Act relative to fiscal 2002 levels by fiscal 2010.
○All the offices and facilities at Sumitomo Chemical will communicate effectively with and voluntarily promote information disclosure to consumers and other stakeholders in creative ways that suit the local community.

2. We will actively promote initiatives to prevent global warming.

○We will work to improve unit energy consumption by 25% at all our Works and unit CO2 emissions from the captive consumption of fossil fuels by 20% over fiscal 1990 levels by fiscal 2015.
○As a member of the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association, we are committed to the heat recovery technology (HEART) Project with a view to developing and commercializing innovative energy-saving technologies to recover low-temperature heat (130 degrees Centigrade and lower) generated by our petrochemical plants that has not been recycled and reuse it at our manufacturing plants by fiscal 2015.
○We will promote a modal shift in logistics and upsize transport containers to improve the efficiency of our logistics divisions, thereby improving their unit energy consumption by 1% annually.
○In corporation with the labor union, we will implement measures to help prevent global warming through the reduction of household CO2 emissions by encouraging employees to make continuous efforts to reduce CO2 emissions at home.

3. We will actively promote initiatives for building a recycling-based society.

○We will endeavor to reduce waste and promote recycling, aiming at achieving a 90% reduction in industrial waste landfill relative to fiscal 1990 levels by 2010.
○We will reduce the ratio of landfill to total waste generated at all our Works to less than 3% by fiscal 2015.

Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. will monitor the progress made in the above initiatives, make the results publicly available, and report them to the Ministry of Environment on a regular basis.

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL