



Sumitomo Bakelite is continuing to implement initiatives to reduce the environmental impact on air quality and bodies of water.

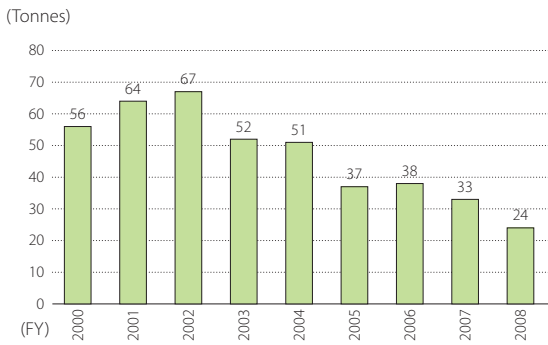
Air Emissions

Since 2004, we have continuously worked to shift from heavy fuel oil to natural gas as the source of energy for boilers at domestic business locations. In fiscal 2008, we converted fuel sources at the Shizuoka Plant and Utsunomiya Plant.



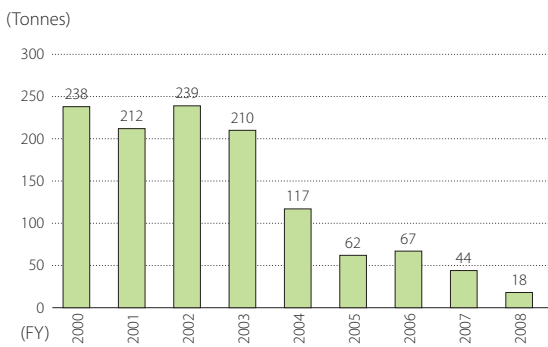
Pipes for natural gas transport at a boiler that has been converted for gas usage (Shizuoka Plant)

NO_x Emissions



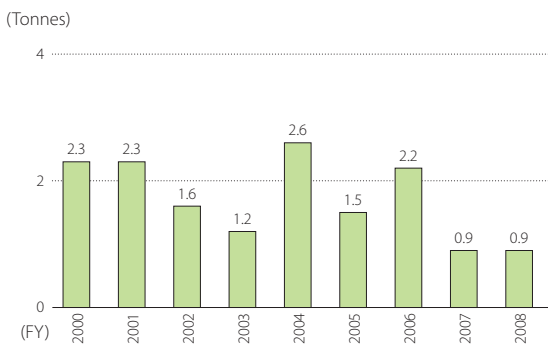
Note: Data are compiled from all domestic business sites listed on page 11.

SO_x Emissions



Note: Data are compiled from all domestic business sites listed on page 11.

Soot and Dust Emissions



Note: Data are compiled from all domestic business sites listed on page 11.

Water Discharges

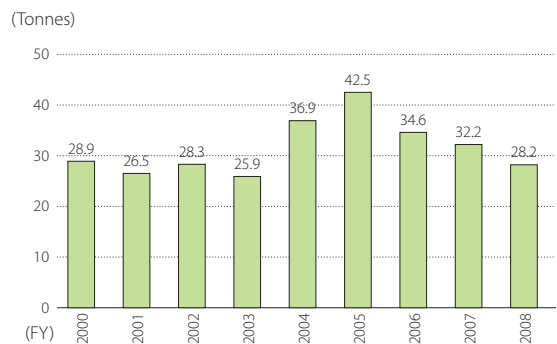
Factory water discharges are broadly classified into wastewater, which includes industrial wastewater and domestic wastewater, and rainwater, which includes coolant water. By recycling coolant water, we are working to curb the use of water resources and reduce our wastewater discharges.

Regarding wastewater, we operate such treatment equipment as high-precision phenol recovery equipment, active sludge treatment equipment, and neutralizing and coagulating sedimentation equipment (metal removal treatment) and have established a regular surveillance system that uses surveillance devices in an effort to comply with national wastewater standards, ordinances, and agreements with local communities.



Rainwater treatment equipment (Nara Plant)

COD



- Notes:
1. Data are compiled from all domestic business sites listed on page 11.
 2. In fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005, poor sludge precipitation at active sludge treatment facilities caused a rise in COD. Subsequently, however, COD levels have been steadily reduced owing to the reevaluation of facility operating conditions.
 3. The figure of 28.3 tonnes appearing in the previous year's *Environmental & Social Report 2008* has been corrected to 32.2 tonnes.
 4. COD: Chemical oxygen demand: An index of organic matter pollution in water that indicates the amount of oxygen consumed by the oxidizing agent potassium permanganate in the oxidation of organic matter in water.