

# Environmental activities digest in fiscal 2000

We at Kubota introduce our main environmental activity results in fiscal 2000 and in the first half of fiscal 2001 (from April to September 2001).

## Revision of Kubota Global Environmental Charter

Kubota Global Environmental Charter drafted in 1992 was revised to cover Kubota group including affiliates.

**P6**

## Kubota Voluntary Environmental Action Plan

We at Kubota concretely drafted a company-wide basic environmental plan for five years from 2001 to 2005.

**P8**

## Providing Environment-Friendly Products and Services

We at Kubota developed many technologies and products in each business field. We introduce environmental remediation business in Teshima, Kagawa prefecture. We received the order for the construction solid waste treatment facility in Naoshima island (Kagawa prefecture), located in Seto Inland Sea, in December 2000.

**P10**

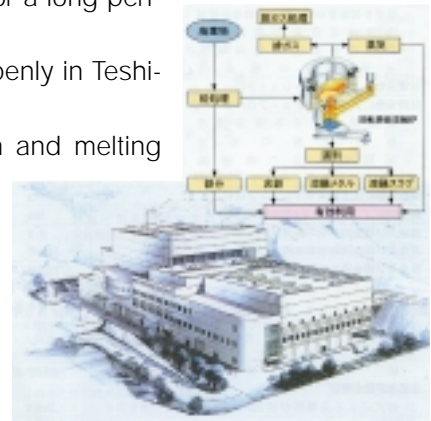
This facility treats industrial wastes, which have been dumped illegally for a long period of time in Teshima island located near Naoshima island.

Most of the waste is that from automobile crushing factories, burned openly in Teshima island the waste also includes cans and contaminated soil.

Kubota's "Rotary Surface Melting Furnace" is adopted as incineration and melting equipment which is main equipment in this facility.

Kubota's "Rotary Surface Melting Furnace" can stably treat those wastes, which are difficult to treat in general, decomposing dioxins thermally.

This facility meets recycle-oriented society by reduction of environmental load as much as possible, and utilization of byproducts of treatment as recyclable products.



## ISO14001 certificate acquisition

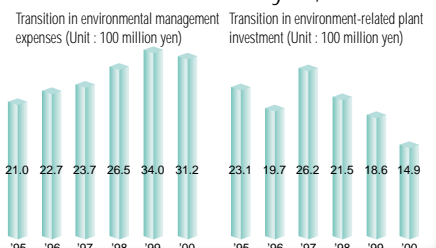
We at Kubota achieved the objective of ISO14001 certificate acquisition in all of our twenty plants in Japan by the end of fiscal 2000.

**P28**

## Environmental accounting

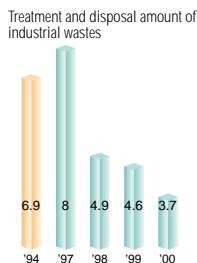
Environmental management expenses are 3.12 billion yen, environment-related plant investments are 1.49 billion yen, and direct effects of environmental management activities are 2.35 billion yen in fiscal 2000.

**P29**



### Reduction of emission to zero level (industrial wastes landfill to zero level)

We reduced industrial wastes landfill by 46%, though objective was 30%, in fiscal 2000, compared with fiscal 1994. Our recycling rate increased by 1.7 points, compared with previous year, to 78.7%. As a result, our seven plants have achieved zero emission.



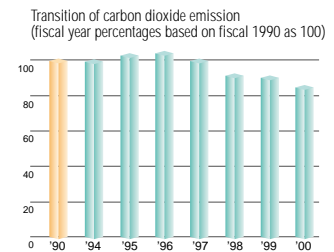
**P31**

### Saving energy measures

In the third saving energy activities started in fiscal 1999, our goals are 5% reductions of energy unit requirement and carbon dioxide emission unit requirement respectively, for five years started in fiscal 1998, considering revised Energy Conservation Law.

We reduced carbon dioxide unit requirement by 1.4% compared with previous year, while energy unit requirement increased by 1.5% because of decrease of in-house output, in fiscal 2000.

We reduced carbon dioxide emission by 13% compared with 1990, in fiscal 2000.



**P33**

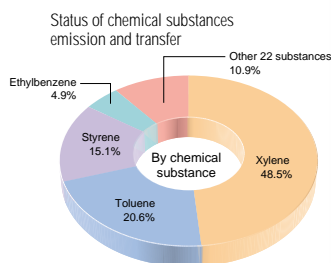
### Air quality and water quality control

All the measured values did not exceed our in-house standards, stricter than those of laws or ordinances.

**P37**

### Chemical substances control

In 354 No1 designated chemical substances in the PRTR system law, we use 26 substances. Substances whose amount is large in emission and transfer are xylene, toluene, styrene, ethylbenzene and so on.



**P40**

### Working environmental management

Our goal was to reduce the number of noisy workshops, working environment No3 control classification, by half (59 workshops) in fiscal 2000, compared with fiscal 1996 (118 workshops). We exceeded this goal, reduced to 37 workshops, in fiscal 2000.

**P39**