

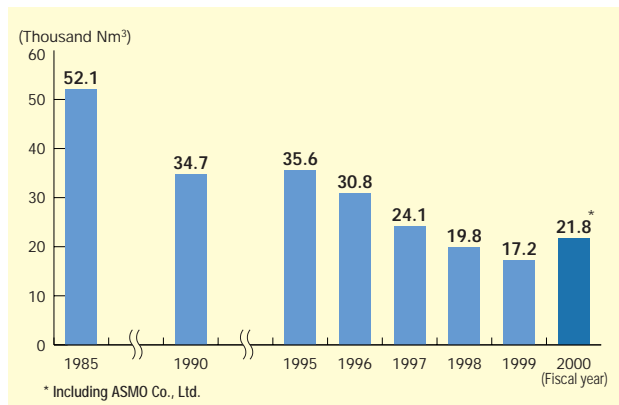
Thoroughgoing Control of Atmospheric Pollution

DENSO is doing everything in its power to reduce the pollutants contained in plant emissions as part of its thoroughgoing program for controlling atmospheric pollution. Its principal measures include replacing the sources of this pollution with alternative, less-polluting materials, reducing the volumes of materials used, improving the collection capacity of filters, etc., and working to ensure that pollutants are not released into the atmosphere.

● Reductions in SOx Emissions

For many years, DENSO has worked to reduce atmospheric pollutants emitted from its boilers and furnaces, such as sulfur oxide (SOx) and soot particles. More specifically, it has installed dust-collecting devices and switched from heavy oil to city gas or low-sulfur fuels. During fiscal 2000, its sulfur dioxide emissions increased compared with fiscal 1999 as a result of higher production levels.

SOx Emissions



● Reducing Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

DENSO is striving to reduce its emissions of volatile organic compounds, such as toluene and xylene. The substances are among the causes of photochemical smog and are targeted by the PRTR. Not only are they subject to stringent controls but DENSO also aims to achieve the clear reduction targets set by DENSO EcoVision 2005 (please see page 32).

For the most part, VOCs are included in paints and volatilize into the atmosphere during the painting process. One example of measures to reduce emissions is afforded by the painting process for motorcycle radiators. DENSO eliminated polyester paints containing VOCs and developed and switched to a new painting method using VOC-free acryl powder paints. As a result, VOC emissions in December 2000 were zero. In another example, the process for painting meter components was performed by a robot, which used to use 6.7 tons of VOCs each year. As a result of efforts to improve the robot, paint adhesion efficiency was raised from 20 percent to

40 percent and VOC consumption was reduced to 5.7 tons on an annualized basis during fiscal 2000.

In the case of desiccants used to coat printed circuit boards in order to prevent condensation, xylene is used as a diluent. Xylene volatilizes from the dip tanks containing the desiccants and is replaced every time the viscosity of the desiccant is adjusted. However, following a switch to a spray application method in fiscal 2000, xylene consumption was reduced by 60 percent.

● Other Endeavors

In fiscal 2000, the white smoke emitted from all 54 air discharge outlets at the Nishio plant was completely eliminated by improvements in the filters. Although there are no environmental standards for the oil mist that constitutes one of the constituents of white smoke, this resulted from DENSO's attempt to realize a cleaner plant.

Use of ozone-depleting substances in production processes was completely halted in fiscal 1999.

Introduction of clean Energy Vehicles

For its company cars and special business vehicles, DENSO is moving to switch to clean energy vehicles. They include electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, and vehicles fueled by natural gas and LPG. As of June 2000, DENSO had a total of 1,086 vehicles, including special vehicles. 662 of its forklifts were clean energy vehicles (612 driven by electricity and 50 driven by LPG). It has also taken delivery of 14 hybrid cars and five hybrid micro-buses.

Analysis of Clean Energy Vehicle Fleet

