

## Pollution Prevention

In order to prevent pollution, such as atmospheric and water contamination, before it occurs, Oki is performing activities leading to the total elimination of all contaminating substances, periodical inspections and facility maintenance, as well as personnel training to deal with emergencies.

### 1. Atmospheric contamination prevention

Dioxin has been identified as a toxin which causes cancer and teratogenic substances which are harmful to man and animals. It is believed that this substance is produced mostly by waste disposal incinerators and is being regulated by the Air Pollution Control Law.

Oki group companies eliminated all waste disposal incinerators in 1999 in order to prevent the production of dioxin and other harmful substances.

The wastes produced are reduced in volume through the use of crusher units, and recyclable waste materials are being recycled.

### 2. Water table contamination prevention

One third of all city drinking water is tapped from the water table under the ground, and it has become clear, in recent years, that the organic chlorine solvents discharged from industrial plants are a problem causing water table contamination and this creates concern for the health of residents living near industrial plants.

Oki has eliminated all organic chlorine solvents used in production processes by prohibiting the use of 1,1,1-trichloroethane in 1993 and trichloroethylene and methylene chloride in 1997.

### 3. Noise and vibration prevention

In order to prevent noise and vibration emitted from the production plants that affect neighboring residents, control standards were established at each plant and inspections are being conducted periodically, with the taking of quantitative measurements.

In 1999, however, a complaint was filed by a neighboring resident concerning the noise emitted by one of the production plants.

The source of this complaint regarding the noise, was found to be a facility (cooling tower) within that production plant, so immediate measures (installation of an acoustic insulation board) and permanent adjustments (replacement of the facility) were performed.

Since this problem could not be prevented, a review of the emergency reporting organization as well as inspection methods was carried out, resulting in an improvement of the relevant standards.

### 4. Environmental risk management

Accidents involving the leaking of chemical substances, may occur due to natural disasters (acts of God), fire or malfunction of facilities, as well as human error in the

operation of facilities. In order to prevent such an incident from taking place the following measures have been implemented:

- (1) "Standard procedures for emergencies" have been established and personnel are trained according to these procedures.
- (2) Chemicals are stored in cases, such as those shown below. Cases are also stacked on top of the trays, thereby preventing chemical leaks, in the event a leak occurs for example, if these cases should happen to fall. The maximum height to which the cases may be stacked is also specified and this height is marked with a yellow line on the wall.
- (3) Liquid waste processing tanks are encased in concrete to prevent unforeseen leakage. The pipes leading to and leaving the tank are located above ground, so that they are accessible for visual inspections.



Chemical storage (Hachioji area)



Concrete encasing the liquid waste processing tank (Tomioka area)