

# Conservation of Water Resources



## FY2019 Materiality Targets and Results

○: As planned △: Delayed

Details of Main Initiatives	FY2019 Targets	Indicators	FY2019 Results	Self-Evaluation
Manage water risks at each production facility	Manage the amount of water used based on water risks at each production facility	Understanding the amount of water used	Determined the amount of water used at production facilities in Japan	○

### Basic Approach

Due to the increasing population and changes in the natural environment caused by climate change, the demand for water is expected to increase, and social concern for the preservation of water resources are increasing.

MITSUBISHI MOTORS requires a large amount of industrial water, city water, and groundwater, etc., for the automobile production process and discharge of water into sewage lines and rivers, etc. In fiscal 2019, we conducted water risk surveys in regions where our main production plants are located. In regions where water risk is high, it is essential to consider the impact that water withdrawal and discharge from our business activities have on the surrounding environment.

Also, as water is required for the operations of our business partners. MITSUBISHI MOTORS is aware of the importance of water risk management throughout the entire value chain.

As an initiative to preserve water resources in each country and region, we strive to reduce the amount of water withdrawal and to monitor the quality of discharged water, for example.

### Water Withdrawal Source and Drainage of Each Plant

Plant	Water Withdrawal Source	Drainage
Okazaki Plant (Okazaki, Aichi Pref.)	Yahagi River	Kanda River Tributary → Kanori River
Kyoto Plant –Kyoto (Kyoto, Kyoto Pref.)	Lake Biwa	Sewage line
Kyoto Plant –Shiga (Konan, Shiga Pref.)	Lake Biwa	Sewage line
Mizushima Plant (Kurashiki, Okayama Pref.)	Takahashi River	Hakken River → Mizushima Port
Pajero Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Sakahogi-cho, Gifu Pref.)	Kiso River	Kiso River
Mitsubishi Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MMTh)	Nong Pla Lai Reservoir, etc.	Sewage line
Mitsubishi Motors Krama Yudha Indonesia (MMKI)	Lake Jatiluhur	Sewage line

### Reduction of Water Withdrawal Volume

We are striving to reduce water withdrawal volumes by reusing washing water used in production processes for pre-washing and by circulating cooling water and temperature control water.

At the Okazaki Plant, rainwater storage tanks have been set up in order to reuse rainwater. We have also set up equipment to filter groundwater so that it can be used to supply drinking water during disasters to employees and people nearby the plant.



Rainwater storage tanks (Okazaki Plant)



Groundwater membrane filtration equipment (Okazaki Plant)



## Reuse of Discharged Water

Mitsubishi Motors Krama Yudha Indonesia (MMKI) is making efforts to recycle wastewater and reuse rainwater in order to reduce water withdrawal. In fiscal 2019, roughly 50% of the water processed in its wastewater treatment plant is reused within MMKI.

In line with the construction of a new paint plant, Mitsubishi Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MMTh) is moving forward with a project to upgrade its wastewater treatment plant. On this project, as well, plans call for the introduction of a system to reuse treated water.



Industrial water and wastewater treatment plant (Indonesia)

## Prevention of Water Pollution

In order to take precautions against any effects on the areas surrounding plants, we regularly conduct surveys and confirmations regarding the quality of groundwater and soil pollution. In this way, we confirm that no toxic substances are being discharged to the outside area. If contamination is found, we take immediate measures to prevent its dispersion, report to authorities, and disclose the information to the communities.

In order to detect abnormalities in discharge water quality, surface oil detectors\* have been set up in front of outlets leading from the plant to public water. We carry out continuous monitoring so that water discharged from the plant does not affect the environment outside the site.

\*Detects the presence of oil by capturing changes in reflectance as the reflectance of oil is greater than that of water.



Observation well (Okazaki Plant)



General effluent treatment facilities (Okazaki Plant)



Surface oil detector (Okazaki Plant)

## TOPICS

### Improving the Combined Wastewater Method

In old sewer systems, rainwater and domestic wastewater flow together and are eliminated through the same pipes as "combined sewerage." During typhoons and heavy rains, water volumes can exceed the capacity of downpipes and water treatment facilities. In such cases, water is diverted into rivers and other public waterways. This pollution load is an issue from the standpoint of environmental preservation.

Remnants of this old sort of combined sewerage system were intact at the Kyoto Plant (established in 1944). To address this situation, we are proceeding with phased construction to install new wastewater-specific piping to allow for the complete separation of rainwater and other wastewater. In fiscal 2019, we had completed construction to separate piping at around 30% of our site area. We plan to finish this construction in fiscal 2020.



Underground construction to install separate wastewater piping (Kyoto Plant)

For details on the issues with combined sewerage, see the City of Kyoto website (Japanese only).

(WEB) <https://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/suido/page/0000008679.html>