Feature

Governance

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SAMULTON

# **Conservation of Water Resources**

# Medium- to Long-Term Vision for Material Issues

	Risks	Opportunities	Direction of Responses
Long Term	<ul> <li>Water shortages and water pollution could raise the uncertainty and cost of securing water resources.</li> </ul>	• We could lessen the impact of water stress by reducing our dependence on water resources.	<ul> <li>Based on the impact climate change, resource extraction and pollution have on water resources (concentrated rainfall, droughts, water pollution and water shortages), we will address these issues, helping to reduce water risk and preserve water resources.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Flooding and other damage arising from climate change could halt operations and reduce earnings.</li> </ul>	• We could reduce costs by reducing water use and increasing the water reuse rate.	
	<ul> <li>We could face higher costs in response to increasingly stringent regulations on water withdrawal and discharge.</li> </ul>		

	External Environment	Stakeholders' Needs and Expectations	Medium-Term Targets
Medium Term	<ul> <li>Climate change resulting in extreme weather events, resulting in environmental changes and increasingly severe water shortages</li> <li>Growing populations and urban development in emerging mar- kets exacerbating water pollution</li> <li>Plastics causing marine pollution</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mounting demands for environmental consideration</li> <li>Growing ESG investment (investors promoting changes in corporate activities)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Promote climate change countermeasures and initiatives targeting resource recycling and pollu- tion prevention</li> <li>Manage the amount of water used based on water risks at each production facility, and monitor the quality of discharged water</li> </ul>

# FY2020 Materiality Targets and Results

 $\bigcirc$ : As planned  $\triangle$ : Delayed

Details of Main Initiatives	FY2020 Targets	Indicators	FY2020 Results	Self- Evaluation
Manage water risks at each production facility	Increase the number of locations where we under- stand the amount of water used	Number of locations where we understand the amount of water used	Understand the amount of water used at over- seas locations	0



### **Basic Approach**

Due to the increasing population and changes in the natural environment caused by climate change, the demand for water in specific areas is expected to grow tighter, 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 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.

At business sites, we comply with various legal requirements, such as on the quality of discharged water. In addition, we work to reduce water withdrawal amounts and introduce water recycling technologies based on the status of water resource management in individual countries and regions.

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

#### 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 (Thai- land) 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 people nearby the plant.

Data (p. 111): Withdrawn water volume





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 FY2020, roughly 47% of the water processed in its wastewater treatment plant is reused within MMKI.

We are upgrading our discharged water recycling plant in preparation for the start of operations in FY2021 of a new paint plant under construction at Mitsubishi Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MMTh). At this plant, we plan to introduce a system that will recycle up to 75% of water internally.

▶Data (p. 111): Wastewater volume



Discharged water recycling plant under construction (Thailand)

### **Prevention of Water Pollution**

To prevent water pollution in areas surrounding plants, we measure and manage the quality of discharged water based on legal requirements. We also 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. In order to quickly detect abnormalities in discharge water quality due to such factors as rainfall, we set up a surface oil detector\* in front of outlets leading from the plant to public water and continuously monitor discharge water conditions. We carry out continuous monitoring so that water discharged from the plant does not affect the environment outside the site. In the event of an accident, we respond quickly to prevent pollution from spreading, report to the local authorities and disclose information to the community.

At the Mizushima Plant, we are stepwise up grading equipment for processing discharged water that had deteriorated over time. In FY2021, we plan to complete and commence operations at a communi-

ty plant for processing domestic waste water emitted from offices.

 Detects the presence of oil by capturing changes in reflectance as the reflectance of oil is greater than that of water.
 Data (pp. 114–115): Water pollutants



Observation well (Okazaki Plant)



General effluent treatment facilities (Okazaki Plant)



Surface oil detector (Okazaki Plant)



# Completion of Construction to Separate Piping for Rainwater and Plant Discharge (Kyoto Plant)

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. There is continuous needs to reduce this pollution load.

Remnants of this old sort of combined sewerage system were intact at the Kyoto Plant (established in 1944). To completely separate piping for factory wastewater and rainwater, we have moved forward with phased construction to install new wastewater-specific piping. Construction began in FY2019, and in FY2020 we completed the work, separating the water flows completely. As a result, we are reducing rainwater flows into the public sewerage system and preventing the flow of factory wastewater into public water supplies.



Underground construction to install wastewater piping for factory water discharge (Kyoto Plant)

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

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 https://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/suido/page/0000008679.

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