

Conservation of Water Resources



Medium- to Long-Term Visions for Material Issues and FY2021 Results

	Risks	Opportunities	Direction of Responses
Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water shortages and water pollution could raise the uncertainty and cost of securing water resources. Flooding and other damage arising from climate change could halt operations and reduce earnings. We could face higher costs in response to increasingly stringent regulations on water withdrawal and discharge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We could lessen the impact of water stress by reducing our dependence on water resources. We could reduce costs by reducing water use and increasing the water reuse rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

	External Environment	Stakeholders' Needs and Expectations	Medium-Term Targets
Medium Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change resulting in extreme weather events, resulting in environmental changes and increasingly severe water shortages Growing populations and urban development in emerging markets exacerbating water pollution Plastics causing marine pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounting demands for environmental consideration Growing ESG investment (investors promoting changes in corporate activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote climate change countermeasures and initiatives targeting resource recycling and pollution prevention Manage the amount of water used based on water risks at each production facility, and monitor the quality of discharged water

Items	FY2021 Targets and Results	Self-Evaluation
Manage water risks at each production facility	Completed facility for processing sewage and domestic waste water at the Mizushima Plant Commenced operation of a wastewater recycling plant at Mitsubishi Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MMTh)	○

○: As planned △: Delayed

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 (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 and at MMKI, we have set up rainwater storage tanks in order to reuse rainwater.

At the Okazaki Plant, 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.

▶ Data (p. 122): Withdrawn water volume



Rainwater storage tanks (Okazaki Plant)



Groundwater membrane filtration equipment (Okazaki Plant)

Reuse of Discharged Water

The MITSUBISHI MOTORS Group has introduced wastewater recycling technology based on the local water resource management conditions at each of its business sites.

We set up a wastewater recycling plant at Mitsubishi Motors Krama Yudha Indonesia (MMKI) when the plant was established. In FY2021, the wastewater recycling rate was 58%.

In January 2022, a wastewater recycling plant commenced operation at Mitsubishi Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MMTh), coinciding with the start of operations at a new paint factory. Based on our experience at MMKI, we aim to achieve an even higher recycling rate.

▶Data (p. 122): Wastewater volume



Wastewater recycling plant (MMTh)

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*1 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 upgrading equipment for processing discharged water that has deteriorated over time. In FY2021, we completed and commenced operations at an upgraded facility for processing domestic waste water emitted from offices.

*1 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

Upgrading Sewage and Domestic Waste Water Treatment Facilities (Mizushima Plant)

At the Mizushima Plant, we are gradually upgrading waste water treatment facilities that have deteriorated over time. As a first step, in FY2021 we completed a sewage and domestic waste water treatment facility, which commenced operations in July 2022.

This facility collectively treats sewage and domestic waste water from septic tanks, cafeterias and hand washing stations at the Mizushima Plant. This upgrade involved the introduction of a membrane treatment system*2 to reduce the maximum value of pollutants to less than 1/10th and stabilize the treated water quality.

With a view to completion at the end of FY2022, we are proceeding with related construction work, such as upgrading the primary treatment facility for industrial wastewater and sludge dewatering equipment, and installing a centralized monitoring and control system.

*2 A device that removes pollutants by filtering wastewater through microscopic pores



Sewage and domestic waste water processing facility (Mizushima Plant)