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Environmental and Safety Report 2002

Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd. has been issuing environmental and safety reports on an annual basis since 1998 to promote deeper understanding of its efforts in environmental protection and safety management on the part of its customers and suppliers, shareholders and investors, government, and the citizens of its neighboring communities, as well as to enlighten its own employees. Looking forward, the Company will continue to strive for improvement based on the guidelines of the GRI* and Japan's Ministry of the Environment.

Report timeframe: The state of Mitsubishi Rayon's environmental and safety efforts from April 1, 2001, to March 31, 2002 as well as its future projects are covered in this report.

Report scope: This report covers Mitsubishi Rayon and the following companies of the Mitsubishi Rayon Group whose primary operations are manufacturing and construction.

- Fully consolidated companies within the offices and facilities of Mitsubishi Rayon (four companies)
- Equity method subsidiaries within the offices and facilities of Mitsubishi Rayon (three companies)

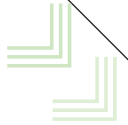
However, in cases where data has been included from fully consolidated companies external to the offices and facilities of Mitsubishi Rayon (10 companies, hereinafter referred to as off-premise Group companies), the notice "includes off-premise Group companies" will appear below corresponding graphs.

*GRI, the Global Reporting Initiative, was established in 1997 to formulate international guidelines for sustainability reporting. GRI issued such guidelines in June 2000.

Message from the President



Building Trust through Environmental Management



Yoshiyuki Sumeragi
President

Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., (MRC) is dedicated to preserving the world's natural resources for the benefit of future generations. As a corporate citizen, we value the earth and its precious resources, recognizing that our success depends on the execution of sound safety and environmental management. With this in mind, we have conducted our business in line with the Group's basic policies, which emphasize the importance of responsible business practices. These policies clearly define our responsibilities over the lifecycle of our products, including manufacturing, development, use, and disposal. To ensure that the entire Group makes progress in these areas, we have set concrete, numerical targets wherever possible.

During fiscal 2001, we broadened the scope of our environmental activities in several areas. First, having received ISO 14001 system certification for all of our production centers, including the Group production facilities located in Otake, Toyohashi, Toyama, and Yokohama, we conducted all environmental activities in accordance with the plan-do-check-action (PDCA) cycle. Second, we continued to reduce emissions of environmental pollutants, setting new reduction goals and expanding our list

of target pollutants. Third, through our business activities, we were able to demonstrate the extent of our contribution to environmental protection. Building on these successes, the MRC Group is restructuring its operations by combining its administration and management functions with an integrated safety and environmental protection system.

In fiscal 2002, we will gradually implement an environmental protection program designed to build public trust in accordance with the first-year goals set forth in our new three-year management plan. As part of this effort, we are striving to meet our reduction targets for environmental pollutants, pursuing a business model that contributes to environmental preservation, building strong community relationships, providing disclosure of our environmental accounting, and striving for transparency and objectivity in all our business activities. We will also focus on managing the safety of our products, plants, chemicals, and employees, while performing risk assessments to identify occupational hazards. Finally, to ensure comprehensive safety and environmental management, we will strengthen the execution of our voluntary responsible care (RC) initiatives.

This report covers our fiscal 2001 safety and environmental activities. As a corporate citizen, we aim to conduct our business in a manner that benefits society and builds public trust. Please take the time to read the report. We welcome your comments and suggestions.

August 2002

Medium-term Management Plan and Message from the Group General Managers

The Mitsubishi Rayon Group has created its fourth successive three-year medium-term management plan “Program: US 2004” to start from fiscal 2002. This marks the start toward the realization of the Group’s fundamental management goal to become a highly profitable, high growth corporate group. The Group regards environmental protection and safety as of the utmost importance and is pursuing activities to achieve the goals set out in the plan.



Masanao Kanbara
Group General Manager,
Chemicals and Plastics Operations

The chemicals and plastics operation’s product lineup is centered around the Mitsubishi Rayon’s No.1 production capacity for methyl methacrylate in Asia, and this operation manufactures chemicals on a comparatively large scale. In line with the nature of this business, the Company is fastidious about safe operation, chemical substance handling, and environmental emissions in its management as well as its operations.

The Company took a systematic approach to environmental preservation and management by achieving ISO 14001 certification at all its business establishments and made emissions reduction a priority by establishing emissions reduction targets for environmentally harmful substances. In addition, as a leading Company with four higher ester products, we are pursuing chemical substance assessment through a variety of activities including active participation in the High Production Volume Chemicals Program as well as focusing on developing environment friendly products and substitutes for chlorinated substances, solvents, and other materials with a high environmental burden.

The Company regards environmentally responsible business development as a social obligation, and will continue to strive to preserve our safety, environment, and resources as well as ensure the safety of our products throughout their lifecycle.



Katsuyoshi Fukuroya
Group General Manager,
Fibers Operations

Mitsubishi Rayon’s wide-ranging fiber operations are centered on the production of acrylic fiber, acetate filaments, polyester filaments, and polypropylene fiber and extend to the creation of such end products as clothing and carpeting. We endeavor to produce environmentally friendly products and ensure the safety of and reduce the environmental burden of our operations.

We use the ISO 14001 environmental management system at our fiber production facilities, and are working to reach our environmental burden reduction targets. We have also developed and marketed environmentally responsible products including such recyclable products as Eco Mark certified recycled PET fiber and easily recyclable polypropylene filaments as well as such environmentally friendly products as non-halogen-based polypropylene fiber with flame-retardant properties and tile carpet contributed to environment.

Despite fiber’s long history as a material, it still has vast hidden potential. We aim to search for new fiber applications while developing and producing safe, environmentally friendly products that will make peoples’ lives a little easier.



Koji Mimura
Group General Manager,
Specialty Products and
Engineering Operation

The Mitsubishi Rayon Group’s “market in” approach, which comprises of various business operations, is expected to expand in the 21st century. The specialty products and engineering segment has several characteristics not typically seen in the materials industry including an emphasis on the production of functional material based components and products, the absence of the company’s own factories and heavy reliance on outsourcing production, and its own engineering and construction company.

Consequently, efforts within the Group companies to ensure safety and work toward environmental preservation are not enough, we must work in collaboration with and further the awareness of the companies and the people that we work with. We have established specific guidelines based on the Company’s basic safety policy “Top priority shall be placed on safety and the environment in all business activities, as these are essential for corporate existence” and concurrent with the nature of its business operations to ensure safety and protect the environment.

Furthermore, we take adequate steps to ensure the quality of consumer oriented products and business operations, as part of efforts toward its greatest goal—to contribute toward a comfortable and healthy living environment.

Policy and Management

1 Business Philosophy, Basic Policies, and Action Guideline on Safety, the Environment and Quality Assurance

Business Philosophy

—Best Quality for a Better Life—

We, Mitsubishi Rayon and Mitsubishi Rayon Group companies, will contribute to a more comfortable future for humanity through the pursuit of “Best Quality”

Basic Policies on Safety, the Environment and Quality Assurance

In accordance with our Business Philosophy, Mitsubishi Rayon and Mitsubishi Rayon Group companies have adopted the following basic policies on safety, the environment, and quality.

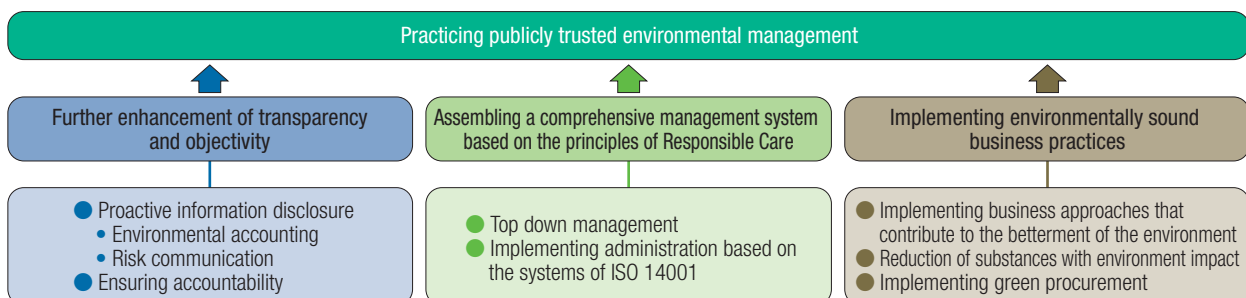
- Top priority shall be placed on safety and the environment in all - business activities, as these are essential for corporate existence.
- We shall supply our customers with satisfactory, safe, and reliable products.

Action Guidelines on Safety and the Environment

Mitsubishi Rayon and Mitsubishi Rayon Group companies have adopted the following action guidelines on safety and the environment.

1. All laws and regulations shall be observed, with additional measures stricter than what is legally required adopted when deemed necessary.
2. All actions shall be taken with a strong sense of responsibility so that any and all types of accident are prevented.
3. All actions shall be rooted in the spirit of self-accountability and autonomous management.
4. All business activities shall be carried out under careful consideration to environment.
5. Every possible effort shall be made to uphold safety and reduce environmental burden throughout the entire life cycle of each product.
6. Education shall be used to improve consciousness of safety and the environment, with the results put to practical use at the workplace.
7. Active communication shall be maintained with international and local communities to raise the level of corporate transparency.
8. Scientific and technical means shall be utilized to make improvements on a constant step-by-step basis.

2 Three-year Vision for Environmental Action Plan (fiscal 2002 to 2004)



3 Management Fundamentals and Administrative Framework

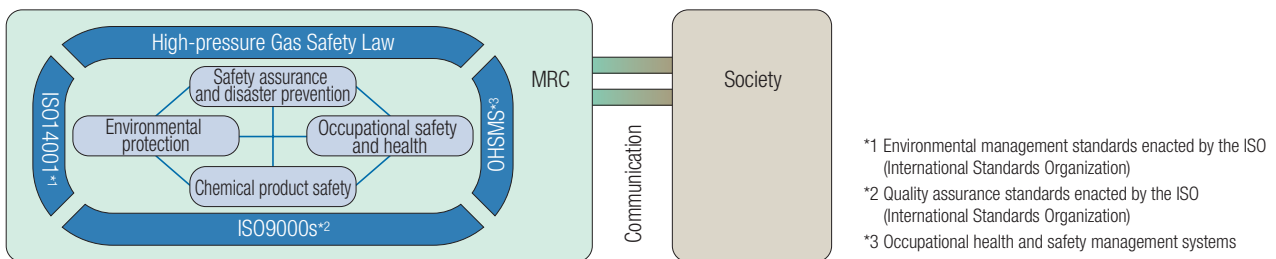
The basis for implementing safety and environmental management is firmly rooted in Responsible Care principle of voluntary control and lies in the adoption of ISO management system philosophies and the firm implementation of the PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Action) cycle. The Mitsubishi Rayon Group's policies and initiatives on safety, the environment, and quality are deliberated

and determined by the Safety, Environment, and Quality Assurance Committee, which is chaired by the Company president. These policies and initiatives are then communicated to all employees through corporate organizational lines and administered in a top down style framework.

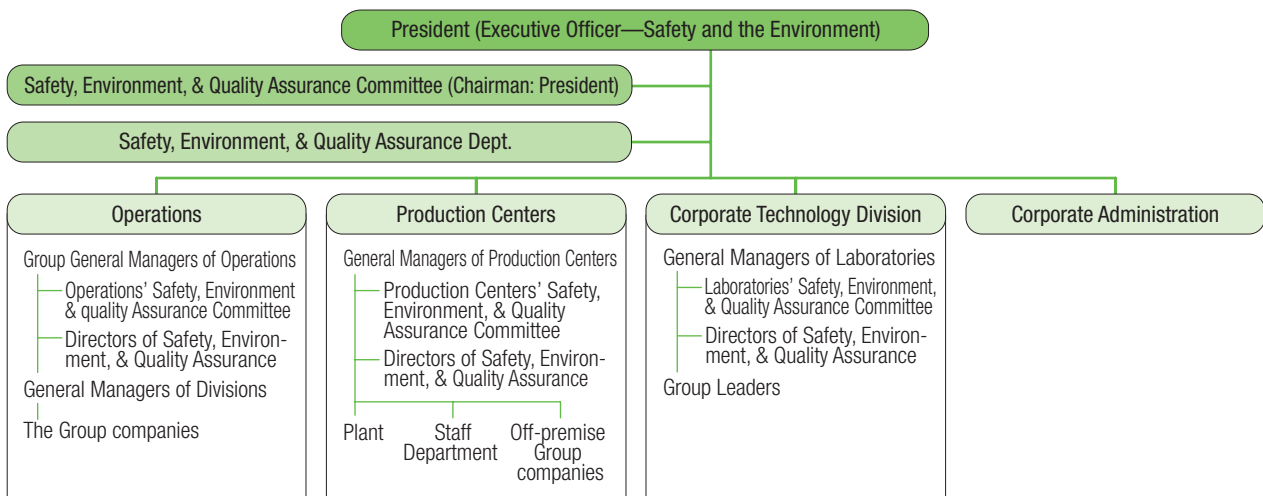
In the execution of these policies and initiatives, each office and business unit creates systems

in which each division's safety, environment, and quality assurance committee draws up their own specific action plans, clearly delineates responsibility and authority, and puts the PDCA cycle into motion.

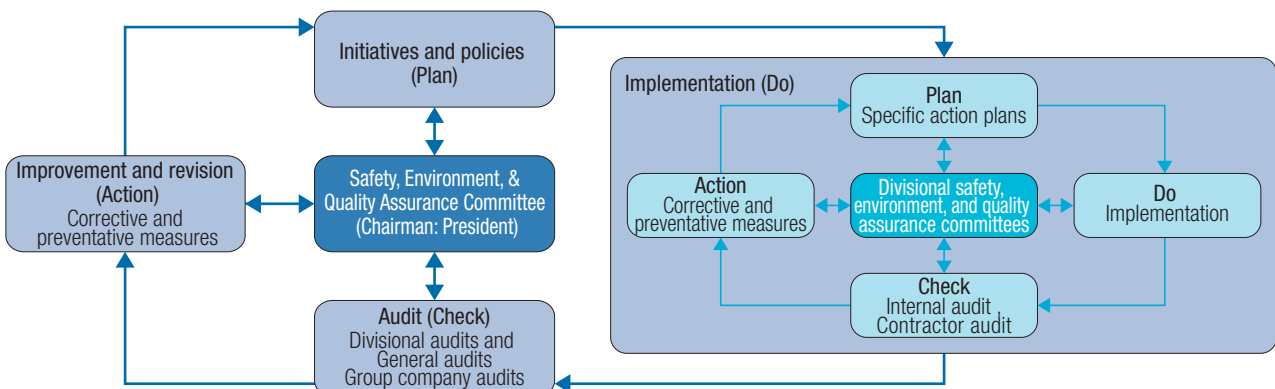
Responsible Care based management



Organization



Flow of implementation according to the PDCA cycle



Audits

Mitsubishi Rayon conducts eight key audits to monitor the implementation of policies and measures at each business unit, including audits conducted by top management as well as those undertaken by the units themselves. The

audit results are reported to the Safety, Environment, & Quality Assurance Committee, and areas slated for improvement are monitored for progress the following year. The audit results are reflected in the measures and policies for the following year.

From fiscal 2001, audits at group companies were made simpler and more effective by conducting quality assurance audits at the same time as safety and environmental audits.

Name of Audit	Type of Audit	Subject of Audit	Frequency (in principle)
General Audit	Audit of management conducted by the Safety, Environment, & Quality Assurance Committee	All Production Centers	Once a year
Departmental Audit	A detailed audit of selected departments designed to supplement the general audit	Business units within Production Centers	Once a year
Special Audit	Audit conducted in the event of a serious accident or disaster, as deemed necessary by the chairman of the Safety, Environment, & Quality Assurance Committee	Business unit(s) where a serious accident or disaster has occurred	As deemed necessary
Product Liability and Quality Assurance Audit	A comprehensive audit endorsed by the Safety, Environment, & Quality Assurance Committee, that covers each stage from production to sales	All operations as well as production facilities for the Designated products	Three business units per year
Group Company Audit	An audit of Group companies' management endorsed by the Safety, Environment, & Quality Assurance Committee	Domestic and overseas group companies under consolidated management whose primary operations include construction or manufacturing	Three or four companies per year
Operating Division Audit	An audit conducted by all the operating divisions	Production facilities managed by operating divisions	Once or twice a year
Internal Production Centers Division Audit	Environmental and quality audits based on ISO standards	Determined by ISO guidelines	Twice a year
Official Audit	Audit conducted by corporate auditors	All operations	Twice a year

Risk Management

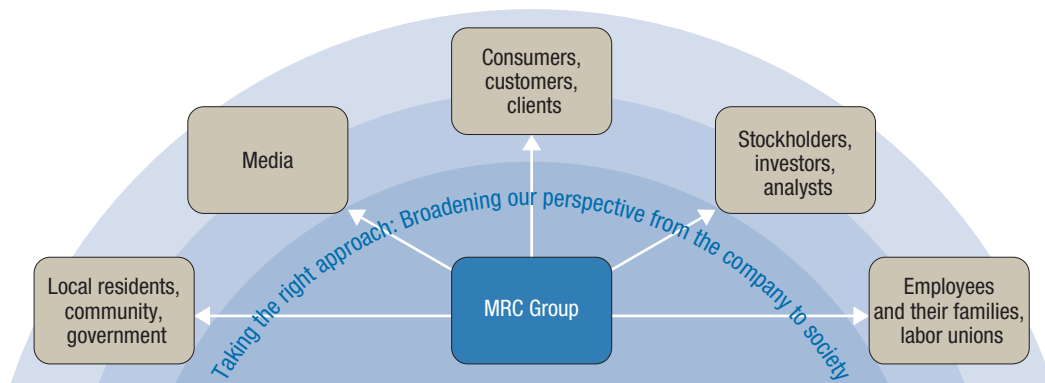
Mitsubishi Rayon faces a wide variety of risks including fires at production facilities, complaints about products, the inability to collect debt, and terrorism. In the event that such a crisis occurs, we must protect our stakeholders' interests, minimize damage, and respond in a

responsible manner, or the very existence of the company will be endangered.

In fiscal 2001, the Company reviewed its risk management procedures including its Accident and Work-related Injury Standard Operating Policy, and established a Risk Management Policy to cover a wider range of risks.

If a crisis should occur, information must be gathered and verified within the organization and then promptly released to the stakeholders via the Public and Investor Relations office. Mitsubishi Rayon is committed to providing accurate and timely information.

Risk Management Structure



Policies, Achievements and Targets by Category

Assessment= ○: Target achieved, △: Progress made, but target not yet achieved, ×: Unsatisfactory progress

		FY2001 Tasks	FY2001 Achievements	Assessment	FY2002 Target	
Policies	Practice environmental management that is transparent, objective and trusted by society	Strengthen crisis-response capabilities, including information disclosure and communication regarding risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created Crisis Management Rules and Regulations, specifying the company's response to crisis management, encompassing environmental and safety considerations Expanded content of Environmental and Safety Report 	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of implementation and ongoing operation of crisis management system Expanding the scope of material included in Environmental and Safety Report 	
	Raise the level of overall environmental and safety management of the MRC Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of activities among group companies located on premises of production center compounds Unifying control of group companies located off premises 	Periodic checks and advice of group companies by MRC auditor	△	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To substantially improve the management system through group-company's auditing Promote the systematization of controls through unified collection and management of group company performance data 	
Priority environment-related tasks	Means for reducing the burden on the environment	Energy-saving-measures	Energy consumption per unit of production (ECPP) to 90% of FY1990 level by FY2010	Reduced energy consumption to 94% of FY1990 level, as planned	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the current framework, improve performance through PDCA Review the present framework in FY2005
		Elimination of harmful chemical substances	1. Air <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated harmful air pollution substances (5 substances) Reduce to 55% of FY1999 level by FY2003 Voluntary elimination of 4 substances Reduce to 35% of FY1999 level by FY2003 	1. Implementation basically according to plan	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the process of implementing the plan
			2. Water Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devised countermeasures in accordance with Water Pollution Control Law, amendment 5, pertaining to total pollution load control standards (nitrogen, phosphorous) 	2. Devising countermeasures	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the drafting of countermeasures targeting compliance at the Otake, Toyohashi, and Yokohama Production Centers by FY2003
	Waste products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Off-permise landfill volume Reducing landfill 65% compared to FY1991 level by FY2005 2. Devised plan to reduce sludge in compliance with the Law Regarding the Promotion of the Utilization of Recycle Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased efforts to meet reduction targets for volume of off-permise waste disposal (excluding coal ash) unrealized in FY2000, and have nearly achieved these targets 2. Drafting reduction targets for FY2007, after identifying substances covered by the Law Regarding the Promotion of the Utilization of Recycle Resources 	△	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with dioxin exhaust regulations for incinerators (Law on Waste Disposal and Cleaning) Compliance with the Law concerning the Appropriate Decomposition of PCB Waste 	
	Other Environment-related Items	Proposed and tested efficient and effective system for environmental accounting	Revised weak spots that became apparent in FY 2000 tests	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively using system for in-house controls Expanding scope of items covered Announced results concerning FY2001 data in FY2002 Environmental and Safety Report 	
Priority safety-related tasks	Tighter controls and compliance with laws relating to control of chemical substances	Compliance with MSDS*1 law (PRTR** Law, Poisonous Material Control Law, Industrial Safety and Health Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisions of MSDS Maintenance, Control and Usage Standards, Outline for Creating MSDSs Created and began operating MSDSs database 	○	In the process of publicizing the MSDSs for our product using the Web and other means	
		Participating in international activities to assess the safety of chemical substances	Participating in the ICCA's*3 HPV*4 initiative for 18 substances acted as a leader in four substances	○	Ongoing	
	Creating a safety-oriented corporate culture	Risk assessment tests to prevent accidents and disasters	Implementation within production department, staff departments, and in group companies on the premises	○	Expanding company-wide activities, gaining acceptance for new initiatives. Devise and assess plan to be implemented starting late FY2004	
		Fully utilizing the results of general health checkups and specialized health checkups	Completed and commenced operation of a system for managing the results of health checkups	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making full use of the system for preventive health care Making full use of the system to raise employee awareness 	
		Consideration of employees' mental health	Prepare for the drafting of Mental Health Guidelines	○	Set Mental Health Guidelines, promote their widespread adoption, conduct activities to raise employee awareness	

*1 See p.17
*2 See p.9
*3 See p.17
*4 See p.17

Environment Protection Efforts



1 Energy Conservation and Prevention of Global Warming

Prevention of Global Warming

Energy conservation efforts as a cost saving measure at Mitsubishi Rayon were prompted

by the steep rise in crude oil prices in 1973. Since then, the Company has focused its energy conservation activities on the prevention of global warming.

- 1992: At the Earth Summit, Agenda 21, an action plan for humanity regarding the environment and development in the 21st century adopted.
- 1992: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, an international agreement to prevent global warming adopted.
- 1997: At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3), the Kyoto Protocol, an agreement on the reduction of the volume of greenhouse gasses emitted from 2008 to 2012, adopted.
- 2001: At COP7, operating procedures for the Kyoto Protocol agreed upon and commenced establishment of individual country standards in anticipation of implementation the following year.
- 2002: Japan ratified the Kyoto Protocol. In response to this chain of events, Mitsubishi Rayon established its own numerical targets and improved and adjusted its environmental protection system and is currently pursuing ISO14001 certification for all its production centers.

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Carbon dioxide gas accounts for most of the six types of greenhouse gasses specified in the Kyoto Protocol which are handled and emitted by Mitsubishi Rayon. The key to reducing carbon dioxide gas emissions lies in reducing the amount of energy consumed. The Company is working to conserve energy both by reducing consumption and increasing efficiency through such technologies as thermal recycling.

The key to reducing carbon dioxide gas emissions lies in reducing the amount of energy consumed. The Company is working to conserve energy both by reducing consumption and increasing efficiency through such technologies as thermal recycling.

Improvements to the Energy Conservation System and Energy Use Reduction Targets

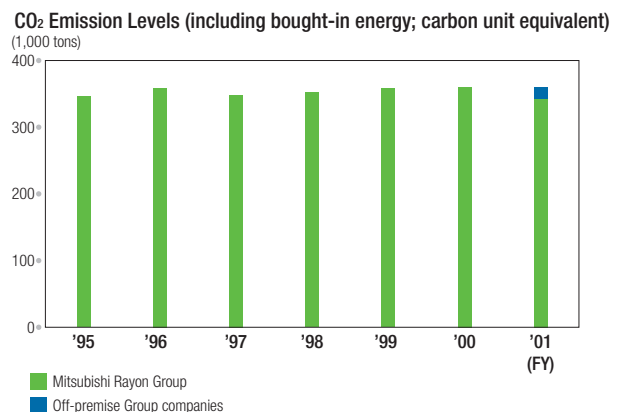
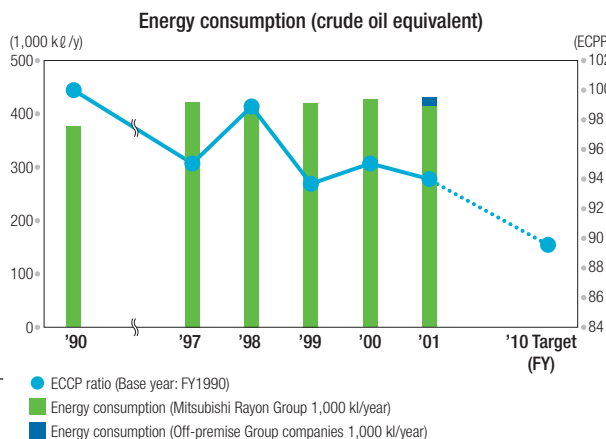
- 1996: Establishment of voluntary plan to reduce energy consumption to 90% or less of 1990 levels on a ECPP basis by 2010.
- 1998: Establishment of the Energy Conservation and Industrial Waste Reduction Subcommittee at Mitsubishi Rayon Corporate Headquarters and Energy Conservation Committees at each production center as a means to strengthen energy conservation activities.
- 1999: Adopted additional plan to reduce energy consumption by 1% or more per year on a ECPP basis, in line with the enactment and revision of laws related to energy conservation.

Energy Conservation Efforts in 2001

- Reduction of volume of steam used
- Increase number and scale of energy conservation facilities
- Increase production efficiency by increasing production yields and shortening product transition periods
- Rearrangement of production lines to improve production and energy efficiency
- Improving thermal insulation

In the next three years, Mitsubishi Rayon will reevaluate its energy conservation activities based on the Kyoto Protocol. The Company will steadily improve its facilities and technologies while raising the consciousness of its employees. Over the long term, the Company will also cooperate with other factories in the area regarding the supply and demand of energy and consider the merits of using sustainable energy sources.

In addition, during the current year, Mitsubishi Rayon began collection and evaluation of data regarding Groupwide energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. In the future, Groupwide energy conservation targets will be set.



2 Reducing Emissions

To reduce the environmental load of chemical substances, Mitsubishi Rayon has participated in PRTR* investigations since they were first carried out in 1995 by Japan Chemical Industry Association Responsible Care Conference, based on its recognition of the need to specify sources of emission and clearly determine volumes released and transported.

In parallel with investigations of released and transfer volumes, the Company has taken various steps to reduce volumes of chemicals emitted. Having completed the first voluntary reduction plan from fiscal 1997, which targeted acrylonitrile (AN), butadiene (BD), and dichloromethane (all priority hazardous air pollutants under the 1996 revised law for the prevention of air pollution), Mitsubishi Rayon has now embarked on the second voluntary reduction plan, for the period fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2003.

Standards for selection of substances targeted by second voluntary reduction plan

- The plan covers
 - Chemical substances that can be classified as priority harmful air pollutants
 - PRTR substances, including those mentioned in 1) above as well as substances released in high volumes by MRC in fiscal 1999. This accounts for 90% or more of all MRC emissions.

Substances

Group 1): Three substances targeted in the first plan (AN, BD, Dichloromethane), Ethylene oxide (EO), Acetaldehyde (AA)

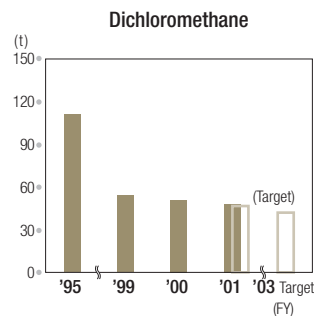
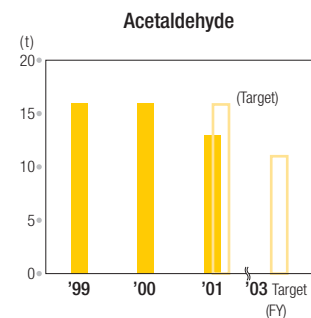
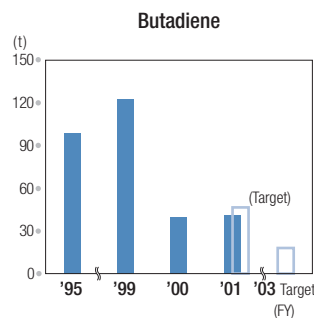
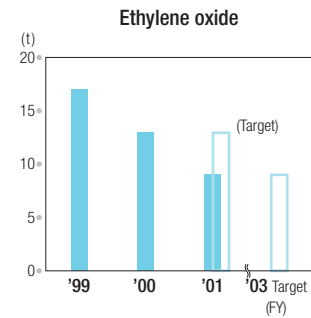
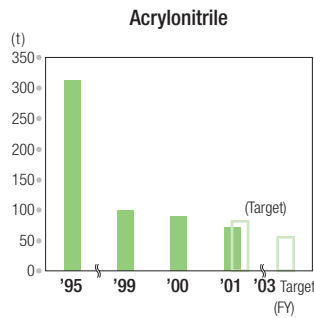
Group 2): Methyl methacrylate (MMA), Styrene (St), Toluene (Tn), Dimethylformamide (DMF)

In fiscal 2001, Mitsubishi Rayon achieved its targets except for that for DMF. The Company will step up efforts to reduce emissions of DMF included measures taken at source, to meet the fiscal 2003 reduction target.

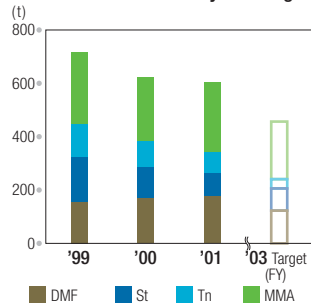
Total emissions of PRTR substances

Under the plan, a 25% reduction was achieved from the fiscal 1999 level of 1,181 tons to 873 tons in fiscal 2001.

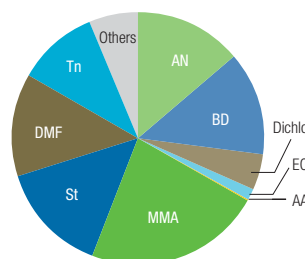
PRTR* : Pollutant Release & Transfer Register



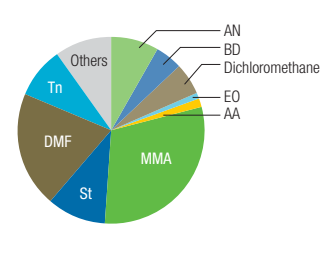
Substances with voluntary challenge target



Emissions of PRTR substances in FY1999 (34 substances 1,181 t/y)



Emissions of PRTR substances in FY2001 (67 substances 873t/y)



Reducing SO_x, NO_x and Dust

● Sulphur Oxides (SO_x)

In large-volume boilers Mitsubishi Rayon

uses exhaust gas desulfurizing equipment and low-sulfur fuels to reduce SO_x.

● Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Mitsubishi Rayon uses low-NO_x burners and controlled combustion to reduce NO_x.

● Dust

To curb emissions of dust, dioxin and malodorous substances and other matter, Mitsubishi Rayon is introducing state-of-the-art incinerators. Systems have already been installed at the Otake production center in fiscal 1999 and at the Toyohashi production center in fiscal 2000.

The Company is deliberating ways of phasing out incinerators that do not allow easy reduction of emissions of dust, dioxins and other matter. The incinerator at the Yokohama production center was closed down in March 2000. In addition, one incinerator at the Toyohashi production center and one at the Toyama production center are scheduled for closure during the current fiscal year.

Reducing Water Pollutants

Mitsubishi Rayon reduces emissions of water contaminants through activated

sludge, chemical precipitation and other kinds of treatment. Uncontaminated water and water which has been restored by removal of pollutants is reused.

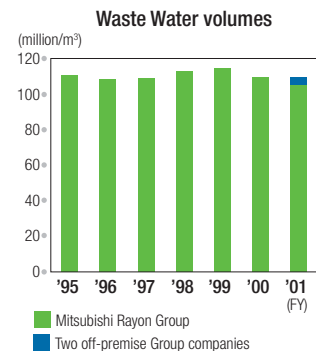
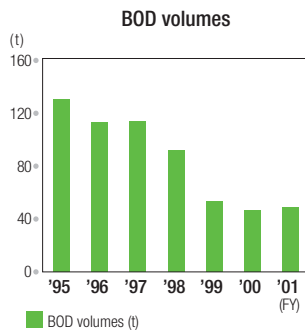
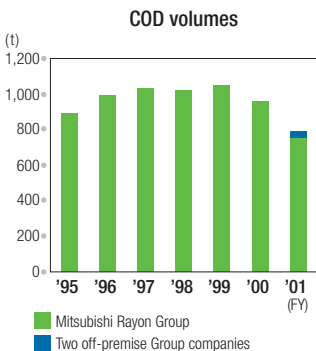
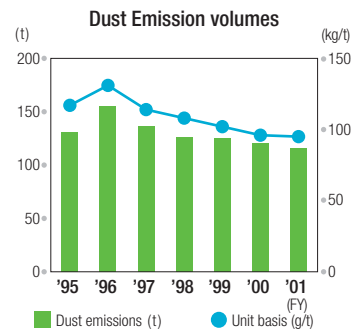
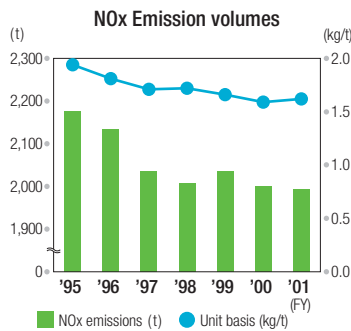
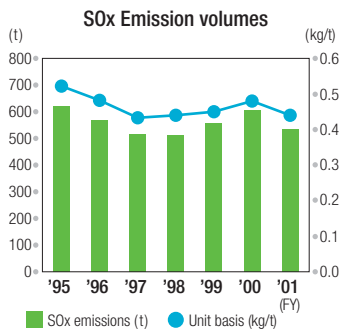
To establish yardsticks for environmental preservation efforts across the Group, the Company in fiscal 2001 began calculating total volumes of COD in wastewater emitted by Group companies. In fiscal 2001, data was gathered at two of the domestic Group companies that carry out in-house wastewater treatment.

● COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand

In fiscal 2000, wastewater treatment facilities at the Otake production center were upgraded, leading to reduced COD emission volumes.

● BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand

Mitsubishi Rayon continually increases efficiency of wastewater treatment facility operation and strengthens their management.



3 Industrial Waste

Basic Approach to Reducing Industrial Waste

Most waste in Japan is treated by 1. incineration, with landfill disposal of ash, 2)

landfill disposal after processing such as conversion into insoluble material, and 3) direct dispatch to a landfill. In each case, the process ends with landfill disposal. But site availability for landfills in Japan has become very tight. In recognition of their social obligations in this regard, companies are pursuing waste reduction activities based on the twin philosophies of reducing waste generation at source and reducing its emission outside plants.

Targets and Performance

Targets and performance are as follows.

(1) First Plan

In addition to the following measures taken by fiscal 2001:

1. Recovery of MMA monomer from acrylic resin boards, and increased recycling
2. Development of new ways of reusing recovered polyester polymer
3. Development of simple recycled products using polypropylene fiber
4. Increased use of cement raw materials in resins contained in inorganic materials

Mitsubishi Rayon has taken the following measures to reduce waste generation at source:

1. Improvement of the yield rate in production processes
2. Lengthening the working lives of catalysts used for synthesis of chemicals

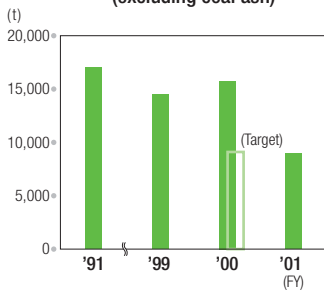
3. Introduction of re-use of cleaning agents for reactor vessels
4. Optimizing production plans
5. Streaming of production through product integration
6. Decreasing volumes of sludge generated during wastewater treatment

These results contributed to target achievement as detailed in the chart below. In addition, Mitsubishi Rayon's recycling ratio exceeded 80% in fiscal 2001.

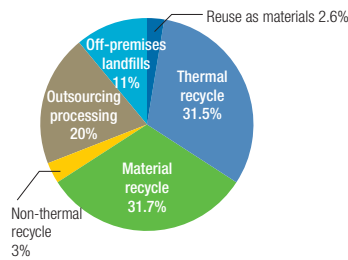
(2) Second Plan

The first plan having achieved its initial goals, the emphasis changed in fiscal 2001 to reduction of waste generated by production activities. In further efforts to curb the amount of waste generated and improve the recycling ratio, Mitsubishi Rayon voluntarily adopted ISO14001 standards for measurement of basic units of waste and will implement them continuously at all plants.

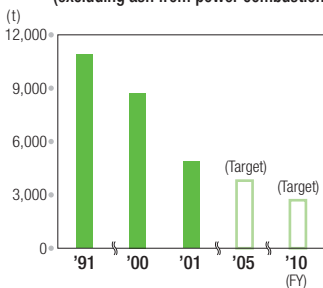
Volumes of waste off-premises processing (excluding coal ash)



Reducing waste ratio in FY2001 (excluding ash from power combustion)



Reduction plan of volumes of waste sent to off-premises landfills (excluding ash from power combustion)



	Target year	Target	Performance
First Plan	1993	Reduction of volumes of waste off-premises (excluding coal ash) to half of fiscal 1991 levels by fiscal 2000	Target not achieved as of fiscal 2000 Target achieved by fiscal 2001
	1996	Reduction of volumes of waste sent to off-premises landfills (including coal ash) to half of fiscal 1991 levels by fiscal 2000	Target achieved by fiscal 2000
	1999	5% improvement in unit basis of industrial waste by fiscal 2001 compared with fiscal 1997 levels	Target achieved by fiscal 2001
Second Plan	2001	Reduction of volumes of waste sent to off-premises landfills (excluding ash from power combustion): 35% of fiscal 1991 levels by fiscal 2005, 25% of fiscal 1991 levels by fiscal 2010	

Mitsubishi Rayon is engaged in the following activities to lessen environmental load in logistics operations

Energy-saving Through Modal Shifts

Energy consumption per unit of weight of a product transported in Japan is generally

lowest for ships, rises for rail and is highest for truck delivery. In its modal shift activities, Mitsubishi Rayon consults with the customer and selects the mode of transportation with the lowest possible environmental load in terms of energy consumption and exhaust emissions, taking into account the nature and shape of the product, delivery deadlines, routing, conditions of delivery, and other factors.

The Company plans to begin research in 2002 into volumes of carbon dioxide discharged during transportation, so that reductions through modal shift activities can be quantified.

Examples of Modal Shift

- Ceasing use of tanker lorries as a measure to reduce as yet uncurbed emissions of NOx and suspended particulate matter (contracts covering 4 vehicles cancelled in fiscal 2001)
- Sending products directly to the nearest port to the plant of production, instead of using domestic transportation networks to send them to distant ports

Reduction of Packaging

Packaging is necessary to protect the products during storage and transportation

and prevent environmentally harmful leakages and emissions, but it is not needed after the customer takes delivery. With the understanding of customers, Mitsubishi Rayon is working to reduce the volume of packing materials used to a minimum.

Example of Reduction in Packing Materials

- Integrated packaging for acrylic resin sheets (120 tons reduction in packaging materials in fiscal 2001)
- Use of recycled oil drums
- Enlargement of delivery lots



The shipment at the pier of the Otake Production Center



Enlargement of acrylic fibers packing

Compiling Internal Guidelines

In addition to stationery, Mitsubishi Rayon applies green procurement standards to acquisition of many everyday goods, but on a voluntary, office-by-office basis. For

this reason, in November 2001 the Company compiled green procurement guidelines, and they have been adopted on a single, standardized Groupwide basis.

Green Procurement (as of January 2002, including corporate headquarters)

Green Procurement

(as of January 2002, including corporate headquarters)

Category	Item	Green purchasing (%)
Paper	Copying paper	86
	Toilet paper	100
Stationery	Notebooks	91
	Ball-point pens	46
	Files	88
Electronics equipment	Personal computers	98
	Printers	98
Other	Fluorescent lighting	28

Mitsubishi Rayon has calculated its investments environmental protection and safety and published these figures in the Company's Environmental and Safety Report. However, coinciding with the acquisition of ISO 14001 certification by Mitsubishi Rayon's four main manufacturing facilities, the Company changed its method for computing these figures last year. The Company has devised environmental accounting procedures based on the Ministry of the Environment's environmental accounting guidelines and made this information available to help improve the performance of ISO 14001 activities.

Tabulation Method : To prevent our environmental accounting activities from becoming an empty shell, we devised tools to aid environmental accounting, based on the Ministry of the Environment guidelines. We drafted the MRC Environmental Accounting Guidelines and Computation Method Manual, which aims to measure environmental activities through a cost-effect analysis, examining implementation methods and progress made toward the achievement of targets and objectives set under the ISO 14001 environmental management system.

Progress in FY2001 : Tabulations cover only the non-consolidated operations of Mitsubishi Rayon. The chart to the right shows the results of calculating environmental costs in fiscal 2001 (costs and investments for reducing environmental load) and the monetary quantification of the economic effects.

In fiscal 2001, pollution prevention-related equipment investment and environmental costs as a portion of total environmental costs accounted for approximately 59% (¥0.6 billion) of total environmental equipment investments, and approximately 46% (¥1.7 billion) of total environmental costs.

Future Objectives : The Company will continue to review and improve its environmental accounting procedures and make any necessary adjustments to further reflect the Company's environmental activities, in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of the Environment.

Regarding tabulation methods, we are continuously making efforts to clarify definitions, such as items to be calculated and the economic effects, and improve the data's accuracy as well as the content of cost-effect analysis, while making use of these indicators when conducting environment-related activities.

Environment-Related Costs*1 (FY2001/Unit: ¥Mil.)

Category*2		Capital investment	Maintenance cost
Breakdown	Cost of pollution control	600	1,706
	Cost of global environmental protection	166	41
	Cost of resource recycling	238	1,221
Cost of reduction of upstream and downstream environmental load		—	—
Environmental cost of managerial activities		6	511
Environmental cost of social activities		1	92
Cost of environmental damage		0	124
Total		1,011	3,695

*1 Calculated on a non-consolidated basis that includes Mitsubishi Rayon's domestic manufacturing facilities (Otake, Toyohashi, Toyama, Yokohama), laboratories and the headquarters.

*2 Category headings conform to the Ministry of the Environment guidelines.

Economic Effects (Millions of Yen)

Results	Amount
Proceeds from recycling activities	213
Expense reductions due to energy conservation	190
Expense reduction due to resource conservation	54
Total	457

Basic Data

● Overall Environmental Accounting

- Survey Focus: Cost and results of activities undertaken for environmental and safety-related purposes
- Survey Scope: Mitsubishi Rayon (non-consolidated)
- Survey Period: FY2001 (April 1, 2001-March 31, 2002)

● Total Environmental and Safety-related Cost

- Scope/category: In compliance with the report "The Establishment of an Environmental Accounting System (2000)"
- In the event that accurate information cannot be obtained, calculations will be conducted using a rational standard, such as a proportional calculation method
- Costs include personnel costs
- Depreciation costs of plant and equipment investments are included

● Economic Effects

- As a result of environmental and safety-related activities, the results achieved in fiscal 2001 (limited to the results that can be rationally calculated)
- Contributions to revenues: Proceeds from the sales of materials with resale value, transactions involving scrap materials, etc.
- Conservation benefits: Energy-related savings (raw materials), cost savings on waste disposal



Chelating Agent



Detergent Contains ASDA

Biodegradable Chelating Agent

Chelating agents, mainly used in detergents, are used to remove heavy metal ions from water. Mitsubishi Rayon produces two types of chelating agents, those that have naturally-occurring substances as their main ingredients such as aspartic acid-N and N-diacetic acid (trade name: ASDA) and such substances produced and used by organisms in the natural environment as S, S-ethylenediamine-N and N-succinic acid (trade name: S, S-EDDS). These agents leave no residues or deposits when released into the environment and do not require complicated processing, as do conventional chelating agents because they ultimately decompose into carbon dioxide, water, and nitrogen.

Chemicals and Plastics Operations



Cross-section ECORNA-Y



ECORNA-Y Use



CONSENSUS

Polypropylene Fiber PYLEN

Cloth made of polypropylene fiber is extremely tough yet resistant to dirt and maintains its attractiveness indefinitely. Even if coffee, for example, is spilled on it, the stain can be taken out by wiping with a damp cloth, leaving almost no mark behind. Its outstanding properties and ease of recycling have brought polypropylene fiber cloth into the spotlight. Recently it has become widely used as a chair covering. Chair manufacturers are realizing chair recycling systems by focusing on the application of polypropylene, using polypropylene fiber cloth as chair fabric and polypropylene elsewhere, wherever resin is needed, and by designing chairs so that the metal structural parts can be easily disassembled.

Fibers Operations



Fuel Tanks for Low-Pollution Vehicles



O2 CLEANSUI

Composite Rollers

Rollers made of carbon fibers boast the property of being harder than aluminum and have a low moment of inertia. As such, they help to make large machinery lighter in weight and to save energy.

Fuel Tanks for Low-Pollution Vehicles

Natural gas is considered to be a promising motor vehicle fuel, both because it is abundant and because of its effectiveness in reducing emissions of harmful gases and in retarding global warming. Vehicle-mounted fuel tanks for natural gas, however, will need to be light and extremely strong. Carbon fibers supplied by Mitsubishi Rayon are used in fuel tanks for low-pollution vehicles, as part of an alliance with the Canadian fuel tank manufacturer Dynetek Industries Ltd. These fuel tanks are used by a large number of automakers.

Specialty Products and Engineering Operations

● **Acrylic Powder (DIANAL LP) for Plastics**

Materials such as automotive coatings and sheet materials are generally made of PVC (polyvinyl chloride). Mitsubishi Rayon developed a non-chlorine-based new acrylic powder for plastisols just for such applications. This material has a number of useful properties such as potential to perform as well or better than PVC materials and to form films at temperatures 30-40°C lower than the temperatures needed in the case of PVC sols. As such, demand is increasing rapidly in automotive applications such as undercoatings and body sealers.

● **Non-tin-based ship bottom anti-fouling paint DIANAL LR**

A new ship-bottom anti-fouling acrylic resin coating that does not use organic tin and complies with world regulations.

● **Acrylic film ACRYPLEN**

Film that is a substitute for organic solvent-based paints and contributes to the prevention of air pollution by organic gases.

● **Non-toluene-based Paint Resin DIANAL LR**

This toluene-free acrylic paint and ink resin for interior use is part of the Company's voluntary regulations aimed at alleviating sick building syndrome.

● **Methacrylic resin sheets ACRYLITE**

ACRYLITE, which features outstanding transparency and durability, are a lightweight glass substitute.

● **Non-Halogen-Based Polypropylene Fiber With High Weatherability and Flame-Retardant Properties VALZER P-II**

Polypropylene fibers are coming into the spotlight for their outstanding durability and suitability for recycling. Keeping the global environment in mind, Mitsubishi Rayon developed VALZER P-II, a non-halogen-based polypropylene fiber with flame-retardant properties. This material is expected to find an increasing range of applications, both indoor and outdoor, for sheet, nets and fabric.

● **Recycled Polyester Filament ECORNA-Y**

In 1999, Mitsubishi Rayon commercialized ECORNA, a polyester made entirely from recycled PET bottles and proudly bearing the ECO-Mark. By combining this product with fiber technology developed by Mitsubishi Rayon, the Company has developed and commercialized ECORNA-Y, the first cross-sectional Y-shaped long-filament material made from recycled polyester. Due to its wide surface area, wide space between fibers and excellent capillary tube effects, ECORNA-Y absorbs perspiration and dries quickly and is being used as liner material for sports and athletic ware.

● **Environment Friendly Tile Carpet CONSENSUS**

CONSENSUS, is an environment friendly tile carpet commercialized by Mitsubishi Burlington Co., Ltd. that can be safely incinerated in most incinerators. Conventional tile carpets use backing consisting mainly of PVC resin, which cannot be incinerated due to hydrogen chloride emissions. CONSENSUS, however, uses ACRYLZOL, a material jointly developed by the Company, as backing material, thereby making possible environment-friendly incineration in most incinerators.

● **Hollow Fiber Membranes**

Mitsubishi Rayon has led the world with the development of its polyethylene hollow microporous fiber membrane. This ultrafine straw-like product is a membrane riddled with innumerable submicron micropores. The membrane enables the filtration of microparticles and bacteria from water and air and has been highly praised as an environmental technology for conserving water, a crucial natural resource. This technology is used in cleaning drinking water, the effective treatment and recycling of wastewater, and as an efficient filtering material in industrial applications. As such, hollow filter membranes are now gaining an excellent reputation as a technology for managing the quality of water resources, which is a major issue on a global scale.

● **Household Water Purifiers**

Hollow fiber membranes are used to make water in the home safe to drink and pleasant to the taste by eliminating micro-organisms, rust, and sediment, as well as eliminating odors by means of activated carbon. The cleaning cartridge of under-the-sink water purifiers can be collected and recycled. Other types, when combined with a filter, can eliminate the lead and trihalomethane content of drinking water.

● **Water Processing and Cleansing**

The hollow fiber membrane removes bacteria and impurities from untreated water, making it safe for human consumption. With this membrane the use of coagulation agents is unnecessary.

This key feature provides additional assurance of drinking water safety, with lower

generation of water impurities compared with devices that use coagulation agents.

● **Other Applications**

These membranes are also used in such applications as filtering water used to drive turbines at hydroelectric plants, processing wastewater from buildings to re-use water for toilets.

● **Non-organic Solvent, Cold Cure Carbon Fiber Prepreg Pyrofill, Prepreg #830**

Pyrofill, is carbon fiber that uses no organic solvents in the manufacturing process and is moldable at low temperatures (80°C). In addition to reducing environmental load, this product requires less energy and fewer resources during processing.

Safety and Environmental Health Efforts



1 Product Safety

Product Safety

In accordance with the Product Liability Act of 1995, as a means to augment Mitsubishi Rayon's ability to provide a stable supply of safe products, the Product Safety Regulations that apply to the entire company has been drawn up and is being enforced rigorously. Examples of actions to ensure product safety in line with these regulations follow.

products whenever there is a change in application or manufacturing method, etc. Other safety measures include standardization of processes and automation of facilities. All these efforts lead to better quality assurance and product liability management. Mitsubishi Rayon is also aggressively pursuing ISO9000 series certification and almost all of its plants have received either ISO9001 or ISO9002 certification. Mitsubishi Rayon Group companies are also making efforts to receive certification.

Measures to Mitigate Product Liability Risk

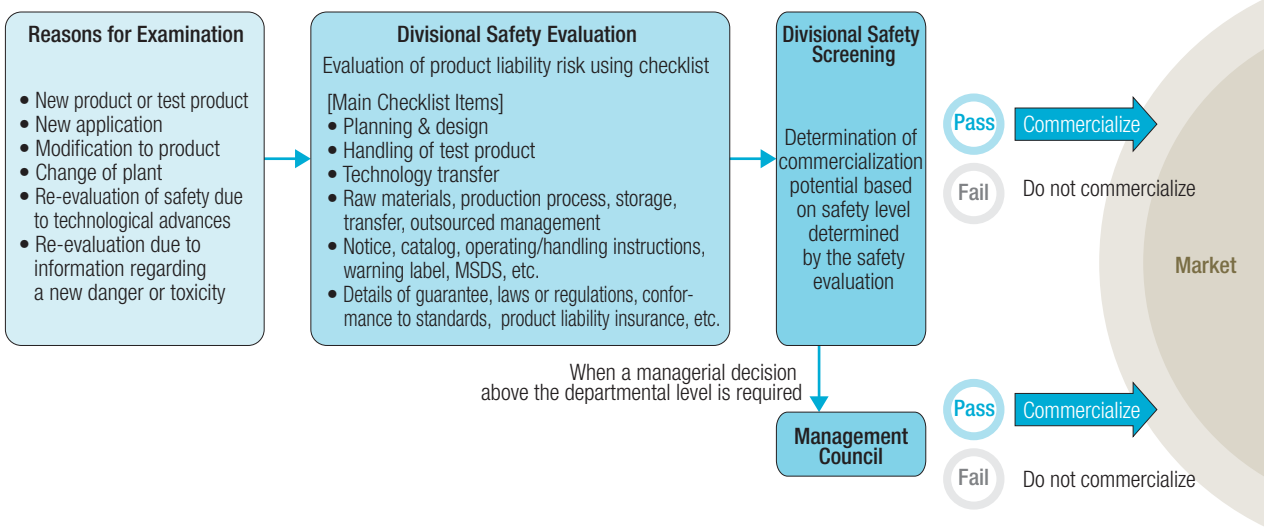
In addition to considering safety and environmental issues from the product development stage, when putting a product on the market, it must undergo safety evaluation and safety screening to assure that unsafe products do not reach the marketplace. Safety evaluation and safety screening are also conducted on existing

Product Liability and Quality Assurance Audit

To ensure high safety, environmental and quality assurance standards, every year, Safety, Environmental and Quality Assurance Department audits three operations under the conduct of the Chairman of the Safety, Environment & Quality Assurance Committee. These audits include:

- Clarification of responsibilities
- Assessment of safety evaluation and safety screening for new products
- Assessment of MSDS preparation from the point of view of disclosure
- Assessment of handling of customer complaints
- Assessment of quality assurance in relation to outsourced manufacturing

Product Liability Examination Flow Before New Product Goes to Market



If a problem is identified during one of these audits, the General Manager of the Divisions is required to take appropriate corrective measures within a specified time frame so that the problem is quickly resolved.

● Management of Outsourced Production
Mitsubishi Rayon has established outsourcing management regulations regarding quality assurance and product liability management for outsourced manufacturers in such areas as materials, parts and assembly so as to assure that the Company's products meet the highest standards of quality and safety. In addition, quality audits of outsourced manufacturers are regularly conducted wherein quality assurance measures are evaluated.

MSDS*1

Information regarding the properties and proper handling of chemical products

during sale and distribution is provided on its MSDS. MSDS are required under the Industrial Safety and Health Law and the Poisonous Material Control Law as well as the PRTR Law. However, Mitsubishi Rayon has developed its own Guideline of MSDS preparation, which require the provision of more information than specified by these laws and regulations. In addition, Regulations regarding the file of the latest MSDS version and distribution management are outlined in the Mitsubishi Rayon Standards for the Management and Utilization of MSDS. In fiscal 2001, the Company developed a database management system to more effectively implement MSDS related activities.

*1: MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet): Data sheet with important detailed product information, including the product name, supplier name, type of substance, safety measures, emergency procedures and toxic and other hazardous product properties to assure the safety of chemical products handling.

HPV*2 Program

The ICCA*3 is currently proceeding with an initiative to collect safety data and evaluate

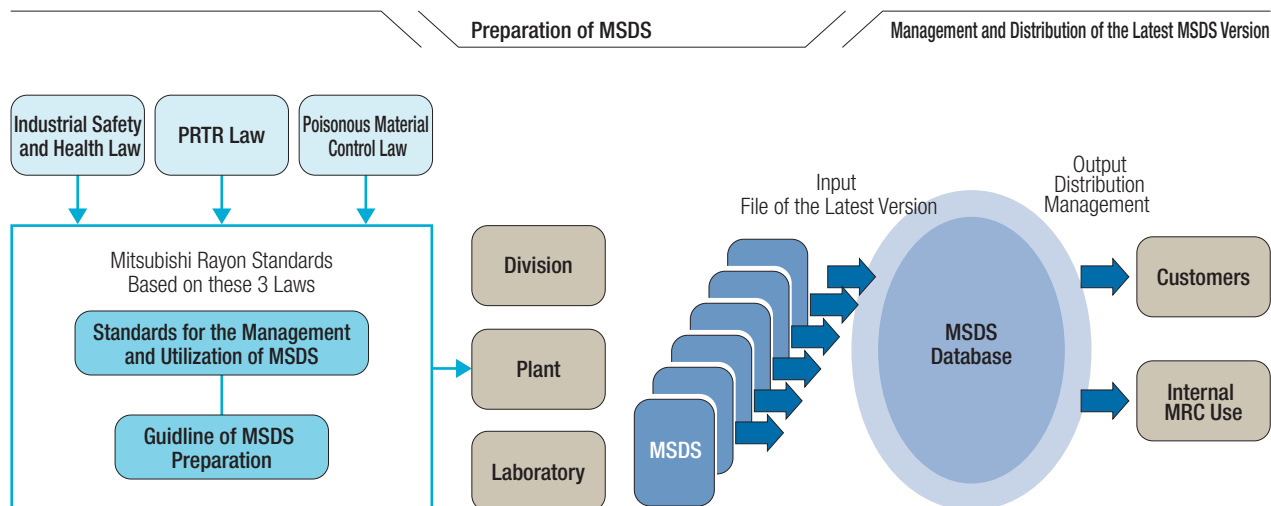
the toxicity of approximately 1,000 HPV chemical products by 2004.

In accordance with Mitsubishi Rayon's Basic Policies on Safety, the Environment and Quality Assurance, the Company is participating in the initiative for 18 substances and is a leading company in four of these substances.

*2: HPV: High Production Volume Chemicals

*3: ICCA: International Council of Chemical Association
An international non-governmental organization made up of chemical associations from 26 countries in Europe, America and Oceania.

MSDS Management System



Safety Measures and Basic Philosophy

The basic purpose of safety measures is to eliminate all types of accidents in all situations.

In other words, safety must be assured in all processes including development, manufacturing, distribution, product use and waste disposal. Mitsubishi Rayon sees these safety measures as an important contribution to society. With a view to eliminating accidents and disasters from the Mitsubishi Rayon Group, the Company has resolved to improve the level of safety management by providing instruction and eliminating potential dangers based on the three basic safety principles summarized below.

Three Basic Safety Principles

All employees shall deepen their awareness of safety issues by conforming to the following three basic principles.

1. Mitsubishi Rayon Group employees must honor their commitments
2. The Mitsubishi Rayon Group employees must make safety top priority in all their activities
3. Managers in the Mitsubishi Rayon Group must take responsibility for safety assurance

Occupational Safety

Although the number of work-related accidents has been decreasing in recent

years, Mitsubishi Rayon has yet to achieve its goal of complete elimination of all such accidents. When viewed by type, the majority of these accidents are those involving either being caught or entangled in machinery or being cut or suffering abrasion-type injuries. In addition, accidents occurring during basic operations are more common. To prevent these types of accidents, such improvements as more rigorous application of workplace safety standards, hazard identification and reporting of "near miss" incidents. As a means to further strengthen these activities, all employees at the Company workplaces participated in a risk assessment program. This resulted in improved safety management through recognition of the importance of such activities as knowledge sharing, determination of regulations to be followed, and creation of systems that adhere to certain standards.

Safety and Accident Management

Because Mitsubishi Rayon is keenly aware that such serious accidents as the out-

break of fires or explosions occurring while handling chemical substances can have devastating effects on the lives of residents near the accident site as well as on the environment, the Company has given top priority to measures to prevent such accidents.

In addition to measures taken to prevent damage associated with earthquakes and other natural disasters, whenever new facilities are constructed, or existing facilities are expanded or modified, safety evaluations are conducted at every stage from planning and design to completion of construction. the Company strives to maintain high safety standards by identifying and rectifying irregularities or problems that could lead to accidents at Company facilities.

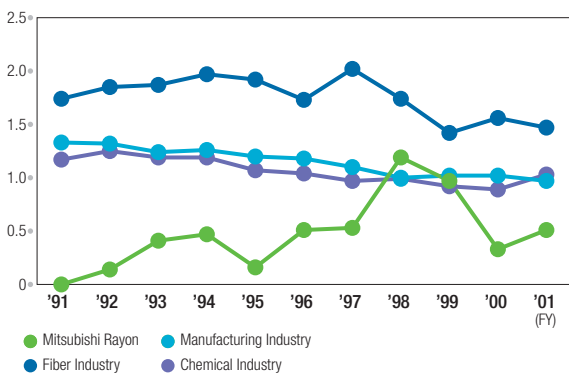
In the event of an accident, early detection and rapid, appropriate response is essential. At all the Company workplaces, in addition to regular plant fire drills, disaster prevention training is conducted with local fire departments.

Earthquake Brooking Construction of the Toyohashi Production Center

In July 1999, Mitsubishi Rayon received a favorable evaluation for its carbon fiber sheet earthquake proofing construction method from the Japan Building Disaster Prevention Association. Compared to conventional earthquake proofing construction methods, the carbon fiber sheet earthquake proofing construction method is lighter, stronger, more flexible and allows shorter construction times due to the carbon fiber material employed.

Taking a lesson from the damage caused by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the Company has been conducting earthquake proof construction using this method to bring all buildings in the Toyohashi Production Center into compliance with newly-established earthquake proofing standards. In April 2002, in accordance with Toyohashi City's designation as part of the Tokai Earthquake Disaster Prevention Area, further earthquake proofing measures will be implemented.

Days lost due to injury



Earthquake proof construction in the Toyohashi Production Center

Occupational Health

Mitsubishi Rayon strives for constant improvement of working conditions and the

prevention of work-related illnesses with the assistance of specialist industrial physicians through the comprehensive investigation of all factors including management of the workplace environment, supervision of operations and careful evaluation of the results of medical examinations. The following is a summary of some of the activities conducted by the Company to create a more healthy working environment for its employees.

● Continuous Improvement of Work Environment

In addition to daily safety patrols conducted at all the Company plants, the audits by specialist industrial physicians are also carried out to inspect the workplace environment from a medical standpoint.

● Development of Medical Examination Result Analysis System and Follow-up on Medical Examination Results

A medical examination result analysis system that takes into account data from special medical examinations was completed in fiscal 2001. As a result, the Company is more easily able to continuously monitor the health of employees even when they are transferred to other workplaces. In addition, health related trends at each workplace may be monitored and this is helpful in protecting workers from work related illnesses.

● Managing Employee Health by Production Line

Mitsubishi Rayon has strengthened its production line-based employee health management system. Because employee health is closely related to plant operations, a production line-based system allows more detailed and responsive employee health management.

● The MRC Mental Health Care Plan

The globalization of the economy and the rapid economic and industrial changes accompanying the dawn of the Information Age have become the source of a great deal of worry and unease for a great many workers. In fiscal 2001, as a means to provide assistance to the growing number of people plagued by stress, Mitsubishi Rayon prepared to draw up the guideline for the establishment of measures to promote and protect the mental health of its employees. In fiscal 2002, the Company will complete this guideline and take action in accordance with it.

Safe Logistics

Proper selection of transport method and management of safety information are essential

elements of safe logistical operations. In the event of an accident, it is also imperative that logistics contractors are fully aware of procedures to minimize the effect on local residents and the environment.

As a result of the high level of diversification of Mitsubishi Rayon's business activities, its logistical activities are extremely complex, involving an intricate network of shipping, logistics and storage companies, etc. The Company provides all drivers with Yellow Cards, to be carried with them at all times when on duty, and they are thus able to respond more quickly and appropriately in an emergency. In addition, Safety Cooperation Agreements are formed with shipping and trucking companies transporting large volumes of pressurized gas or hazardous substances as a means to clarify safety management responsibilities.

The Company also holds Safety Assurance Meetings, provides safety related training to drivers and conducts safety audits of logistics companies.



Safety Cooperation Agreements

Communication

04 Chapter:

1 Internal Communication

Education on Safety and the Environment

The safety and environmental education activities conducted by Mitsubishi Rayon can

be divided into two main categories: activities conducted at each workplace for the purpose of technical training, and special courses targeting different job levels imparting information regarding laws and regulations as well as technical knowledge. By increasing the skills and knowledge of the Company employees through these educational activities, the Company hopes to increase employee awareness of safety and environmental issues as well as improve safety and environmental practices.

Receiving ISO14001 certification has made each of the Company's employees more aware of the close relationship between their daily work activities and environmental management and there have been many opportunities to use the knowledge gained from compliance-related and technical training.

Raising Employees Awareness

One way Mitsubishi Rayon strives to furnish its employees with easily understandable information regarding safety and environmental management is through its in-house newsletter, which includes articles on environment and safety management policies, goals, activities and challenges to be faced.

Articles Published in the In-house Newsletter in FY2001

- What is a "Sustainable Society"?
- Mitsubishi Rayon Receives ISO14001 Certification for all Businesses!
- Second Emissions Elimination Plan for Hazardous Atmospheric Contaminants —Taking action with effective environmental protection measures
- Disclosure of Environmental Information Closely Linked to Corporate Evaluation —Please make use of environmental and safety activity sheets
- Establishment of Product Procurement Selection Guidelines for Green Purchasing —Looking at the environmental impact of some common products



2 Communicating with Society

Interaction with Local Communities

As a member of the local community, Mitsubishi Rayon strives for the betterment of the region by placing top priority on preserving the environment and ensuring the safety of its employees and local residents during the course of its business operations.

Public Tours of Plants and Environmental Facilities

- Holding tours for local middle schools, community groups and neighborhood associations
- Hosting JICA (Japan International Cooperation Association) trainees and study tours from developing countries at Otake Production Center
- Hosting TPM (Total Production Maintenance) study tours sponsored by KSA (Korean Standards Association) for Korean companies at the Yokohama Production Center

Volunteer Activities

- Community cleanup activities
- Community greening and landscaping activities
- Sharing welfare facilities such as tennis courts, gymnasiums and athletic fields with the local community
- Company band volunteers to perform at local facilities and events

Entering Dialogues with Local Communities

- Hosting of roundtable discussions with neighborhood associations
- Participation in regional dialogue meetings regarding "Responsible Care" for local groups (local governments, schools, local companies, JRCC companies, etc.)

Other Activities

- Participation in local environmental conferences, Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industries, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Corporations (Otake Production Center)
- Participation in city environmental conferences and prefectural environmental forums (Otake Production Center)



Local middle school students tour the Otake Production Center



A community group tours the environmental facilities of the Toyhashi Production Center



Participation in regional dialogue meetings regarding "Responsible Care"

Dissemination of Information on the Internet

Mitsubishi Rayon has established a section of its homepage titled "Safety and Environment", making it possible to reach a much wider readership for the Company's Environment and Safety Reports. Access to the site is steadily increasing and the Company plans to expand this section along with other sections of the homepage. Both English and Japanese versions are included.



http://www.mrc.co.jp/english/osea_e/index.html

Reader Questionnaire on Safety and Environment

As one method of obtaining the opinions of third parties regarding the safety and environmental activities of Mitsubishi Rayon, starting this year, a questionnaire has been included in the Environment and Safety Report. In 2001, the Company received responses from customers, audit authorities and environmental managers from companies. The views shared with us in these questionnaires have been reflected as much as possible in this year's Environment and Safety Report. Mitsubishi Rayon hopes to receive many more responses to this year's report.

Examples of Changes made due to Questionnaire Responses

- Industrial Waste; Added explanation of waste processing methods
- Management Philosophy, Basic Plan, Action Guidelines: Clarified the Companies three-year action plan and vision based on its Management Philosophy, Basic Plan and Action Guidelines