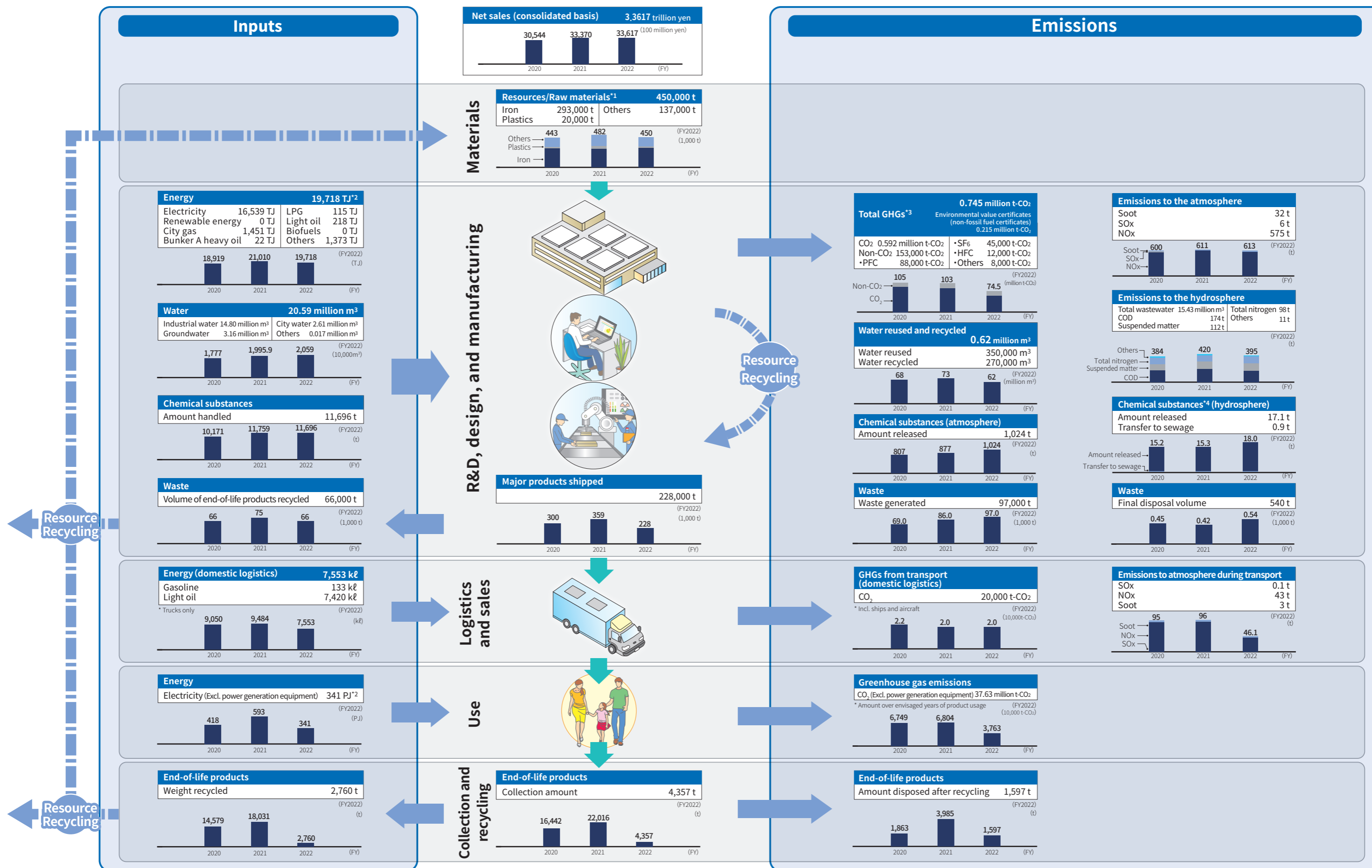


# Overview of Environmental Impacts



\*1 Material inputs are calculated based on the Estimation Method for Material Inputs Using Input-Output Table (EMIoT), a method independently developed by Toshiba Group ("EMIoT": Estimation method for Material-inputs using Input-Output Table). EMIOT uses ratios of resources used per unit production, which are prepared based on the Input-Output Table, to calculate total material inputs. One distinctive feature of the method is that input-output analysis is applied only to the flow of resources from upstream to downstream. Another is that the volume of such resources by industrial sector is stored in a database. Using this method, it is possible to calculate weights of input resources by resource type from the data on procurement (monetary value) by resource category, which are gathered by materials procurement divisions. Therefore, data can be gathered not only on direct materials, but also indirect materials. Previously, it was difficult to totalize as resources the imported inputs that accompany the procurement of complex materials and service businesses. However, by using this method, it has become possible to grasp the amount of imported inputs by material category for such procured materials as well.

\*2 TJ = 10<sup>12</sup>J; PJ = 10<sup>15</sup>J. J (Joule) is a unit of energy measuring mechanical work, heat, and electricity. One joule equals about 0.239 calories.

\*3 For the CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficients for electricity, emission coefficients provided by each power company are used. Environmental value certificates (non-fossil fuel certificates) is not included.

\*4 The volume of hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salt emitted into hydrosphere since FY2009 is calculated to be zero because hydrogen fluoride used becomes