

Oppama Plant /Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Vehicle manufacturing

Address: 1 Natsushima-cho, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa, Japan

Start of Operations: October 1961

Number of Employees: 4,700

ISO 14001 Certification: May 1997

Environmental Slogan: Let's preserve and improve the natural environment of our beautiful beaches with their green flora and blue seas



General Manager
Oppama Plant
and Vice President
Shouhei Kimura



Oppama Plant

Shouhei Kimura

Major Results in FY 2005

Zero Emissions (activities)

In the past, heavy liquid wastes such as cutting fluid could only be dealt with through incineration. However, since we innovated a heavy liquid waste processing facility, we have been able to reduce the volume of waste we must incinerate.



Heavy liquid waste processing facility

Reducing CO₂ Emissions

We reduced power consumption through better performance of the air compression drive unit governing devices and pressure control valves, leading to reduced CO₂ emissions. Nissan subsequently received the Chairman's Award for excellence in energy savings from the Energy Conservation Center.



The compressed air supply device drive's control panel

Reducing Substances with Environmental Impact

By boosting performance of the dust collection device (bag filter) at the recycling center, we reduced the amount of coal dust and other substances with an environmental impact. Dust collection efficiency: 99.99%.



Recycling center

FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Complying with regulations	Zero environmental accidents*	+	Implemented environmental education, environmental patrols, and training for responding to accidents according to plan. Reached our target for zero environmental accidents.
Reduction in substances with an environmental impact	Cleaning thinner recovery rate of more than 60%	+	Reached our target for the recovery rate of cleaning thinner.
Energy conservation	Reducing CO ₂ emissions to below 86,298 tons per year	+	Reached our target. Through our steady energy savings activities, we reduced CO ₂ emissions to 77,623 tons per year.
Zero emission of waste	Reduction in amount of incinerated waste below 3,900 tons per year.	+	By adopting a new recycling system and more detailed separation activities, we reduced the volume of incinerated waste to 2,723 tons. Reached our target.
Creating a corporate culture that values the environment	—	+	We conducted original activities for raising the "environmental mindset" of staff at various work sites.
Coexistence with local communities	1. Implementation of clean-up activities around the plant 2. Participation in local environmental activities	+	We displayed a prototype car powered by a fuel cell battery at the Environment Fair sponsored by Yokosuka City and disseminated information on our environmental measures to the public.

* Environmental accident: A spill above legal requirements leaving the plant grounds.

Communication with the Community

2005 Oppama Festival

We held the 2005 Oppama Festival with the dual aims of deepening community relations and communicating with our employees. An environmental display was set up to introduce our various environmental improvement activities being pursued at the plant.

Participants: 33,400
Event Date: October 2, 2005 (Sunday)
Location: Oppama Plant Area 3



Oppama Plant Open House

Citizens from the local community toured the inside of our plant. We set up an environmental display to explain our conservation measures. The visitors were also given a live demonstration of the wastewater treatment processes.

Participants: 1,500
Event Date: November 3, 2005 (Thursday)
Location: Oppama Plant Area 1



Nissan Cup Kanagawa Triathlon

Event Date: June 19, 2005 (Sunday)
Location: Oppama Plant Area 3 and test course.

Nissan Cup Oppama Championship (National Wheelchair Marathon)

Event Dates: December 2-4, 2005 (Friday-Sunday)
Location: Oppama Plant Area 1 to 3, public road in the Oppama shopping district, and the track and field ground in Yokosuka's Iriyamazu Park.



Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Boiler	105	44.5
	Paint oven	180	2
	Gas engine	200	37
	Incinerator	250	130
Soot and dust	Boiler	0.2	0.002
	Paint oven	0.1	ND
	Gas engine	0.04	ND
	Incinerator	0.08	0.001
Dioxins	Incinerator	1	0.26

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³N, Dioxins: ng-TEQ/m³N
* Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Water Pollution Control law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH(-)	5.8-8.6	7.6	7.2	7.4
COD	60	9.9	4.8	7.7
COD (total)(kg/d)	106.8	33.9	6.7	20.0
BOD	60	ND	ND	ND
SS	90	3.0	ND	1.0
Oil	5	ND	ND	ND
Zinc	3	0.26	0.08	0.15
Fluoride	15	1.8	0.9	1.2
Copper	3	0.08	ND	0.03
Lead	0.1	0.04	ND	0.01
Nickel	1	0.2	ND	0.1
Soluble iron	10	0.4	ND	ND
Soluble manganese	1	0.1	ND	ND
Chromium	2	0.01	ND	ND
Total Nitrogen	50	23	8.4	14.58
Total Phosphorous	16	1.5	0.1	0.42

Unit: mg/L (except pH)
* Measurements of items other than those listed above were below minimum quantifiable limits.
* ND indicated values lower than the minimum quantifiable limit.

PRTR Substances

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Unit: kg/year (Dioxins: mg-TEQ/year)						
			Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan	Recycled	Chemically changed	Product
1	Water-soluble zinc compounds	10,627	0	32	0	1,350	0	0	9,246
9	(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2,034.6	0	0	0	0	0	203	1,831
30	Bisphenol A type epoxy resin	2,104	0	0	0	0	0	610	1,495
40	Ethyl benzene	45,554	6,873	0	0	0	615	9,432	28,634
43	Ethylene glycol	672,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	672,232
63	Xylene	1,232,093	496,001	0	0	0	588,863	111,381	35,847
68	Chromium and trivalent chromium compounds	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
101	2-ethoxyethyl acetate	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
224	1,3,5 trimethylbenzene	1,088	382	0	0	0	664	42	0
227	Toluene	634,942	199,180	0	0	0	138,294	82,732	214,735
230	Lead and its compounds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	Nickel	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
232	Nickel compounds	4,943	0	208	0	1,671	0	0	3,064
243	Barium and its water-soluble compounds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
270	Di-n-butyl phthalate	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3,580	0	0	0	0	0	107	3,473
299	Benzene	20,253	10	0	0	0	0	5,919	14,324
309	Poly (oxyethylene) nonyl phenyl ether	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
311	Manganese and its compounds	7,522	0	308	0	2,482	0	0	4,731
312	Phthalic anhydride	92	0	0	0	0	0	9	83
179	Dioxins	234	52	0	0	182	0	0	0
Total		2,637,103	702,447	548	0	5,502	728,436	210,439	989,731

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured, and substances that contain carcinogens handled in quantities of over 500kg per year, or other substances of over 1 ton, are reported to the local government, but information on additional substances is included in this chart (all types of dioxins are stated). *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total.

Major Products



Cube



Tiida



Note



Bluebird Sylphy

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Oppama Plant Administration Department

tel: +81(0)46-867-5000 fax: +81(0)46-865-0273

Tochigi Plant /Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Vehicle manufacturing and parts casting, axle unit and final drive unit manufacturing

Address: 2500 Kamigamou, Kaminokawa-machi, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi, Japan

Start of Operations: October 1968

Number of Employees: 6,100

ISO 14001 Certification: December 1997

Environmental Slogan: To make continuous efforts to preserve the water and environment surrounding the plant



General Manager
Tochigi Plant
and Vice President
Susumu Endo



Tochigi Plant

Major Results in FY 2005

Reducing CO₂ Emissions

In fiscal 2005 a broad-based team that transcended the plant's departments concentrated on identifying and implementing ways to cut CO₂ levels. We reduced CO₂ by 26,008 tons, achieving 101% of our original target figure.

Furthermore, we continued to nurture awareness of energy savings by means of energy-saving suggestions (1,609 submissions) and energy-saving lectures.



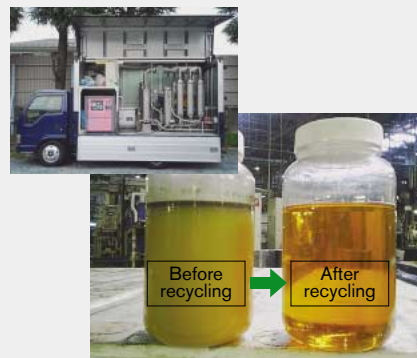
Example of CO₂ reduction efforts: Switching 6,826 lights to energy-saving lights in fiscal 2005.

Effectively Utilizing Resources

On the heels of last year's activities to reduce the volume of waste for incineration, we pursued further reductions by:

- Eliminating packing materials for parts ("reduce")
- Returning parts containers ("reuse")
- Reusing cleaning fluid in parts machining processes ("recycle"), etc.

We reached 102% of our targets, with a reduction of 2,554 tons. In fiscal 2006, we plan to boost our recycling rate from the 99.96% to 100%.



Above: A vehicle transporting a recycling device for cleaning fluid
Below: Cleaning fluid before and after recycling

Risk Reduction Activities

In order to prevent environmental accidents beforehand, and to make the environmental impact minimum when the accident occurs, we have continuously been executing "Environmental education" and "Training for the environmental accident". Employees in the cooperation companies of Nissan have also been given "Environmental education", so that all members working plants can share their experience on the importance of environmental preservation.



Drills to prepare for environmental accidents
Stacking sandbags (above left and below left)
Suction of polluted water with vacuum (above right)
and status/countermeasures report (below right).

FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Prevention of environmental accidents	1. Zero environmental accident*	+	We were able to maintain our "zero environmental accident" record by educating workers about environmental preservation and equipment measures that protect the environment. Furthermore, we conducted drills to prepare for possible environmental mishaps.
	2. The implementation rate of the improvement plan=100%	+	We executed seven scheduled improvement measures.
Zero emission of waste	Reducing the amount of waste less than 147,000 tons per year. (Recycling 99.96% of that amount)	+	By reusing plastic components such as assembly component protection caps, we exceeded our target volume for waste reduction by approximately 3,000 tons.
Energy conservation	Reducing CO ₂ emissions below 359,000 tons per year.	+	Through team activities that included many of the plant's departments, we identified and implemented CO ₂ reduction methods, exceeding the targeted emission level by approximately 4,000 tons.

* Environmental accident: A spill above legal requirements leaving the plant grounds.

Communication with the Community

Environmental Facilities Tour

By holding the Tochigi Town and Village Heads meeting, and offering tours to organizations such as the Tochigi Consumer Organization Liaison Council and the citizens of the community, we continue to exchange information with the community for a better understanding of our environmental actions.



Environmental Facilities Tour

Waste Incinerator Tour

As a part of our efforts to reduce waste and create a brighter, cleaner plant, our employees tour a waste incinerator to learn methods of waste processing. They come to understand the importance of waste segregation by type. That encourages them to segregate waste precisely. The tour leads to less waste.



Above: Tour of processing facilities
Below: Green Park Mobara

Local Environmental Protection

On an ongoing basis, our employees take time during their lunch breaks to pick up litter along the public road bordering our plant. This hands-on activity has become part of new employee training as a way of raising awareness about the importance of environmental conservation and of teaching how to put that awareness to good use.



Litter Collection

Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Boiler	190	130
	Paint oven	230	27
	Diesel engine	950	890
	Heating furnace	200	111
	Smelting furnace	180	72
Soot and dust	Boiler	0.15	0.006
	Paint oven	0.2	0.002
	Diesel engine	0.1	0.046
	Heating furnace	0.2	0.009
	Smelting furnace	0.2	0.005
Dioxins	Aluminum smelting furnace	5	0.00042

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³N, Dioxins: ng-TEQ/m³N
* Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Water Pollution Control law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH	5.8-8.6	8.6	6.1	7.4
BOD	25*	13.7	ND	2.4
SS	50*	8.5	ND	1.6
Oil	5	2.8	ND	ND
Zinc	5	0.2	ND	ND
Soluble iron	3*	0.5	ND	ND
Soluble manganese	3*	0.2	ND	ND
Fluoride	8	0.6	ND	ND
Total Nitrogen	20*	7.9	1.9	5.1
Total Phosphorous	2*	0.6	ND	0.3

Unit: mg/L (except pH)

* Measurements of items other than those listed above were below minimum quantifiable limits.
* ND indicates below minimum quantifiable limits. * Indicates a Tochigi prefectural ordinance

PRTR Substances

Unit: kg/year (Dioxins: mg-TEQ/year)

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Amount					Recycled	Chemically changed	Product
			Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan				
1	Water-soluble zinc compounds	7,025	0	21	892	0	0	0	6,112	
9	(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	64	1,219	
16	2-aminoethanol	715	0	143	0	0	0	572	0	
25	Antimony and its compounds	22,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,770	
29	Bisphenol A	21,311	0	0	0	0	0	21,311	0	
30	Bisphenol A type epoxy resin	8,497	0	0	0	0	0	565	7,931	
40	Ethyl benzene	75,007	49,572	0	0	0	0	13,286	12,150	
43	Ethylene glycol	383,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	383,521	
44	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63	Xylene	196,525	111,963	0	0	0	7	28,488	56,068	
67	Cresol	1,710	0	0	0	0	0	1,710	0	
68	Chromium and trivalent chromium compounds	32,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,270	
109	2-(diethylamino)ethanol	275	0	55	0	0	0	220	0	
176	Organic tin compounds	6,526	0	0	326	0	0	0	6,200	
224	1,3,5 trimethylbenzene	6,264	3,909	0	0	0	1,363	993	0	
227	Toluene	71,538	45,753	0	0	0	3	12,233	13,549	
232	Nickel compounds	1,640	0	39	1,043	0	0	0	558	
260	Pyrocatechol	19,260	0	0	0	0	0	19,260	0	
266	Phenol	23,685	0	0	0	0	0	23,685	0	
270	Di-n-butyl phthalate	122	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	
272	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	71,128	0	0	0	0	0	3,466	67,661	
283	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	9,521	680	2,127	2,552	0	4,162	0	0	
299	Benzene	15,425	8	0	0	0	0	0	15,417	
304	Boron and its compounds	267	13	131	0	0	116	0	7	
307	Poly (oxyethylene) = alkyl ether (alkyl C = 12-15)	3,365	164	1,653	1,477	0	0	71	0	
309	Poly (oxyethylene) nonyl phenyl ether	1,789	40	482	358	0	433	477	0	
310	Formaldehyde	2,210	1,732	0	0	0	0	479	0	
311	Manganese and its compounds	358,129	0	102	516	0	303	0	357,208	
312	Phthalic anhydride	41	0	0	0	0	0	2	39	
346	Molybdenum and its compounds	6,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,780	
179	Dioxins	0.297	0.297	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		1,348,616	213,848	4,753	7,165	0	6,386	127,004	989,460	

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured, and substances that contain carcinogens handled in quantities of over 500kg per year, or other substances of over 1 ton, are reported to the local government, but information on additional substances is included in this chart (all types of dioxins are stated). *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total (other than varieties of dioxin).

Major Products



Fairlady Z



Fuga



Skyline



Stagea

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Tochigi Plant Administration Department

tel: +81(0)285-56-1204 fax: +81(0)285-56-7105

Kyushu Plant/Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Vehicle manufacturing

Address: 1-3 Shinhama-cho, Kanda-machi, Miyako-gun, Fukuoka, Japan

Start of Operations: April 1975

Number of Employees: 4,600

ISO 14001 Certification: March 1999

Environmental Slogan: Let's protect our precious sea and natural environment, and keep our progress in harmony with the community where we operate



General Manager
Kyushu Plant
and Vice President
Kenzo Kawase



Kyushu Plant

Major Results in FY 2005

Reducing CO₂ Emissions

With the aim of meeting the objectives of the Nissan Green Program—a mid-term environmental action plan meant to realize Nissan's corporate philosophy of a "symbiosis of people, vehicles and nature"—employees in each process organized an "Energy Conservation Family" team, which then identified and implemented methods for reducing energy use.

Annual CO₂ emissions for the entire Kyushu plant in fiscal 2005 totaled 128,748 tons, bettering the target level of 129,636 tons. The total is equivalent to 88% of the total in fiscal 2004.

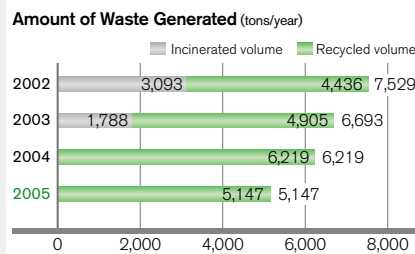
A major reduction

We reduced energy consumption in the bumper-painting plant by cutting down on heating and cooling, and controlling moisture better.

Resource Recycling Activities

To help achieve the goal of recycling all waste, we stopped using the incinerator in February 2004. During fiscal 2005, we conducted the activities noted below to reduce the generation of waste. The result was a total of 5,147 tons of waste, bettering our target figure of 5,300 tons.

- (1) Reduced the amount of sludge from treated wastewater
- (2) Reduced the amount of parts packing materials
- (3) Reduced the amount of paint sludge



Reducing Substances with Environmental Impact

Our revamped Number One paint line* became fully operational in January 2006. By using water-based paint and other measures, we cut the generation of volatile organic compounds by 42%. Our efforts to reduce the load on the environment are ongoing.

* The paint line incorporates three processes: the application of a rust-prevention film layer, an undercoat below the exterior layer, and an exterior coating that gives the car its color and glossy appearance.



The new paint line

FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Environmental communication with the community	Partnership activities with the authorities 3 times/year	+ 3 times	Conducted clean-up activities 3 times/year in collaboration with the town of Kanda.
	Revision of Kyushu plant website 2 times/year	+ 2 times	Revised environmental website of Kyushu plant 2 times/year
	We recorded a satisfaction rating of 90 points or higher from visitors touring the wastewater treatment facility.	+ 90 points	Three tours of the wastewater treatment facility were conducted and were accorded an overall satisfaction rating of 90 points by participants. Improvements were adopted based on suggestions and wishes submitted by participants.
Prevention of environmental accidents	Minor environmental accident* 4 times or less/year (One-third number of accidents generation in fiscal 2004)	+ 4 times	We met our target, and we will continue to reduce the number of accidents by considering equipment, training and maintenance.
Improvements of indirect services related to the environment	Progress rate of plans more than 90%	+ 100%	Improvement example: The amount of waste edge steel has been reduced, by devising how to pierce the steel sheet.
Creating a corporate culture that values the environment	(1) Starting Monthly Environment newsletters to raise staff awareness of the environment	+ Monthly	Each monthly issue has themes such as "zero waste emissions" and "reducing CO ₂ emissions," and these contents were utilized as educational materials.
	(2) Environment cleanup movement Collecting aluminum cans	+ Monthly	We collected aluminum cans and donated the funds gained from recycling them to welfare facilities such as the Yukuhashi No. 2 Meeting House and primary schools.

* Minor environmental accident: Accident in which oil and waste fluid leak on-site due to equipment failure. To lose the possibility of the outflow to the outside of the plant completely, we manage minor environmental accidents so as to make these fluids never effuse outside.

Communication with the Community

Local Cleanup Activities

We continue to actively participate in cleanup activities with other local businesses.

- (1) **May 15 and November 29, 2005:** Cleanup along Shirashi Beach (about 100 participants each time)
- (2) **Second Monday of each month:** Cleanup of prefectural road around plant (about 60 participants each time)
- (3) **October 20, 2005:** Cleanup of Kouno Shima island (about 80 participants)

In addition, as the administrative agent of the Kanda Port Beautification Council, we are promoting various activities associated with the beautification of the Kanda port (PR activities, activities to expand membership, inspection tour activities, etc.).

Opening Environmental Facilities to the Public

Tours of wastewater treatment facilities
November 3, 2005:

Open house day
(approx. 2,000 visitors)
In addition, we received occasional visits from business affiliates and government administrators.



Nihama Festival

This festival is held annually with the dual aims of establishing a harmonious relationship with the local community and invigorating our employees. In fiscal 2005, we held the festival on September 11 in the parking lot of the plant. Attracting approximately 46,000 visitors, the festival was considered a great success. As part of our interaction with local residents, we also jointly sponsored a handmade-electric car race with the town of Kanda.



Nissan-Sponsored Major Sporting Events

We sponsor sports events every year to deepen the friendship between Nissan and the local community and to support local youth.

- (1) **Volleyball Tournaments**
Sylvia Cup, June 19, 2005—This tournament drew 20 teams and approximately 250 participants from the districts of Keichiku and Kokura-Minami.
Nissan Cup, January 29, 2006—69 teams and approximately 950 people participated in the Cup.
- (2) **Table Tennis Tournament**
March 19, 2006—Approximately 1,200 participants from Fukuoka Prefecture attended this tournament.
- (3) **Tennis Tournament**
August 6 and 7, 2005—Nearly 200 people from the districts of Keichiku and Kita-Kyushu competed during the event.
- (4) **Badminton Tournament**
December 4, 2005—This tournament attracted approximately 350 participants from the Keichiku and Kita-Kyushu districts.
- (5) **Track and Field Meet**
July 23, 2005—About 950 participants from the district of Keichiku competed at this meet.

Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Boiler	230	121
	Paint oven	230	32
	Gas turbine	70	45
Soot and dust	Boiler	0.10	0.0052
	Paint oven	0.15	0.0076
	Gas turbine	0.05	0.0009

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³N

* Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Water Pollution Control law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH	5.8-8.6	7.2	6.6	6.9
COD	160	8.3	6.8	7.6
COD total volume kg/d	126	29.2	ND	15.6
BOD	20*	11.0	ND	2.1
SS	60*	ND	ND	ND
Oil	5	ND	ND	ND
Zinc	5	1.9	0.45	0.9
Fluoride	8	2.1	0.81	1.5
Soluble manganese	10	2.0	1.6	1.8
Total Nitrogen	120	26	11	15.8
Total Phosphorous	16	6.1	2.0	3.6

Unit: mg/L (except pH)

*Measurements of items other than those listed above were below minimum quantifiable limits

*ND indicated values lower than the minimum quantifiable limits * Indicates a Fukuoka prefectural ordinance

PRTR Substances

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Disposal Method							Product
			Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan	Recycled	Chemically changed		
1	Water-soluble zinc compounds	25,802	0	77	3,277	0	0	0	22,447	
16	2-Aminoethanol	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	
30	Bisphenol A type epoxy resin	10,212	0	0	0	0	0	154	10,059	
40	Ethyl benzene	277,518	120,627	0	0	0	102,970	28,758	25,162	
43	Ethylene glycol	1,138,696	16,969	0	0	0	0	4,247	1,117,480	
44	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	53	52	0	0	0	0	1	0	
63	Xylene	835,424	254,763	0	0	0	198,045	50,203	332,413	
68	Chromium and trivalent chromium compounds	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
69	Chromium hexavalent	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
101	2 ethoxyethyl acetate	36	31	0	0	0	0	3	2	
224	1,3,5 trimethylbenzene	37,227	25,681	0	0	0	7,323	4,223	0	
227	Toluene	397,034	142,306	0	0	0	89,788	16,596	148,344	
230	Lead and its compounds	15	0	0	3	0	0	8	4	
231	Nickel	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
232	Nickel compounds	4,644	0	109	2,931	0	0	0	1,604	
242	Nonylphenol	26	23	0	0	0	0	3	0	
266	Phenols	137	124	0	0	0	0	14	0	
269	Di-n-octyl phthalate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
270	Di-n-butyl phthalate	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	
272	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2,058	1	0	0	0	0	95	1,962	
299	Benzene	11,385	6	0	0	0	0	0	11,380	
307	Poly (oxyethylene) = alkyl ether (alkyl C = 12-15)	355	0	7	0	0	0	348	0	
309	Poly (oxyethylene) nonyl phenyl ether	321	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	
310	Formaldehyde	2,541	2,205	0	0	0	0	335	0	
311	Manganese and its compounds	6,204	0	87	717	0	0	0	5,400	
Total		2,749,735	562,788	280	6,928	0	398,125	105,343	1,676,269	

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured, and substances that contain carcinogens handled in quantities of over 500kg per year, or other substances of over 1 ton, are reported to the local government, but information on additional substances is included in this chart. *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total.

Major Products



Murano



Presage



Lafesta



X-TRAIL

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Kyushu Plant Administration Department

tel: +81(0)93-435-1111 fax: +81(0)93-435-1511

Yokohama Plant/Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Manufacturing of vehicle engines and axles
Address: 2 Takara-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
Start of Operations: July 1935
Number of Employees: 4,000
ISO 14001 Certification: July 1998
Environmental Slogan: Realizing a "recirculation society", creating an environmentally friendly facility, protecting the global environment, and caring for Yokohama's natural setting



General Manager
Yokohama Plant
and Vice President
Atsushi Hirose

A. Hirose



Yokohama Plant

Major Results in FY 2005

Reducing CO₂ Emissions

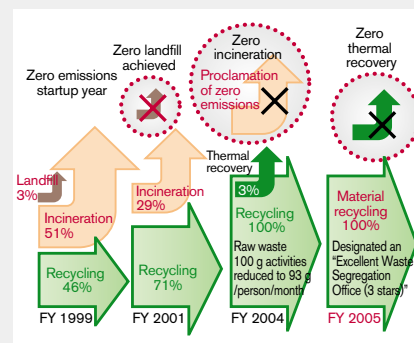
Along with improvement activities of the factory, a CO₂ reduction strategy committee of representatives from each department apportioned the following seven items for action:

- (1) Operate continuously between shifts on the engine machining line
- (2) Reduce the amount of forged materials to be reheated
- (3) Reduce compressed air use in the plant by installing air blowers
- (4) Consolidate furnaces at casting plants
- (5) Reduce electrical consumption during hours of non-operation
- (6) Seek energy savings in offices
- (7) Search for potential items for energy reduction through energy-savings diagnostics

We are working to meet even higher targets in fiscal 2006.

Resource Recycling Activities

To achieve our target of recycling 100% of materials in fiscal 2005, we worked to minimize the use of items that are hard to recycle, such as cardboard and plastic which oil have soaked. We were successful, and as a result of our activities Yokohama City accorded us the "Excellent Waste Segregation (Three Star) Office" certification. In fiscal 2006, we are endeavoring to further reduce the total volume of waste.



Reducing Substances with Environmental Impact

Because the sea surrounds the Yokohama plant, we make a special effort to improve the quality of wastewater we generate. We concluded an agreement of environmental preservation with Yokohama City. In addition to a biological treatment process added to one of our wastewater treatment facilities in fiscal 2005, we are making improvements to reduce chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the drain to half the previous volume to further reduce environmental risk. We are also making efforts to reduce the amount of potentially hazardous substances onsite by switching the refrigerant in our low-temperature test chamber to a Freon substitute and reducing the use of gasoline.



Wastewater treatment biological processing equipment

FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Prevention of environmental accidents	Zero environmental accident*	+	Regular environmental measurement on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ States of compliance with regulations ▪ Operational states of plant facilities, further improvements in water treatment facilities, promotion of environmental education
CO ₂ emissions (Energy conservation)	Reduction in emissions 120,000 tons of CO ₂ /year or less	+	Plant-wide efforts designated seven items for action, and beginning with reduction of electric power during hours of non-operation, we succeeded in significantly reducing CO ₂ .
Resource recycling (Zero emission of waste)	100% recycling of materials	+	We implemented materialization of thermal recycling, which comprises 3% of recycling, enabling us to achieve a 100% recycling rate. (perfect recycling)
Reduction in use of hazardous chemical substances	Reduction in chemical use and change or verify chemicals prior to use. (Reduction in benzene and toluene use.)	+	We reduced the use of hazardous chemicals by switching to a Freon substitute called R404—which has a zero ozone damage coefficient—as the refrigerant in our low-temperature test chamber, making engine tests more efficient as a way to cut the use of gasoline (benzene, toluene), and verifying materials prior to use.
Cooperation and coexistence with local communities	Management of Guest Hall and Engine Museum	+	The Guest Hall celebrated its third year of operation, with the number of visitors reaching 50,000 as of November 2005.
	Administration of summer festival and plant open house	+	As in previous years, besides exchanges with the community, we tied up with Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture and related companies to introduce environmental activities at the Yokohama plant, including waste segregation and energy-saving efforts.
Creating a corporate culture that values the environment	Operation of patrols and environmental education	+	We conducted patrols to prevent environmental mishaps and raise environmental awareness throughout the plant, and also reviewed actual mishap case studies and conducted waste segregation education.

* Environmental accident: A spill above legal requirements leaving plant grounds

Communication with the Community

Nissan Yokohama Summer Festival

A record 17,000 visitors participated in the 2005 festival, contributing to our relations with the local community. As in previous years, Yokohama City also took part, promoting its Yokohama G30 waste reduction initiative.



Yokohama City "Excellent Waste Segregation (Three Star) Office" Award



One of Yokohama City's new Environmental Action Awards, aimed at businesses (some 2,600 companies located in the city), is the "Excellent Waste Segregation (Three Star) Office" certification system, which was conferred on Nissan's Yokohama plant and four other sites.



A "Y-Green Partner" for Wind Power Generation

The Yokohama City Wind Turbine project—part of efforts to prevent global warming through the promotion of natural energy sources—has been progressing. Nissan has been designated as a "Y-Green Partner," and is supporting Yokohama City and the Environmental Agency by agreeing to purchase this "Green Electricity" (planned from April 2007).



Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Boiler	150	45
	Paint oven	230	31
	Gas engine	300	32
	Heating furnace	180	78
	Smelting furnace	180	55
Soot and dust	Boiler	0.05	0.002
	Paint oven	0.1	0.003
	Gas engine	0.04	0.021
	Heating furnace	0.1	0.008
	Smelting furnace	0.1	0.049
Dioxins	Aluminum smelting furnace	5	0.028

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³N, Dioxins: ng-TEQ/m³N
 * Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Water Pollution Control law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH(-)	5.8-8.6*	7.5	6.8	7.1
COD	60*	19	2	8.7
COD (total) (kg/d)	Area 2	64.5	50.0	1.0
	Area 3	90.9	58.2	3.7
	Area 4	7.0	1.1	0.1
		60*	19	2.3
BOD	60*	17	ND	4.2
SS	90*	3	ND	3
Oil	5*	0.1	ND	0.03
Copper	3*	0.29	0.05	0.09
Zinc	3*	0.29	0.05	0.09
Fluoride	15	0.02	ND	0.02
Lead	0.1	0.4	ND	0.1
Soluble iron	10	0.3	ND	0.1
Soluble manganese	1*	17	2.4	6.9
Total Nitrogen	50*	0.4	ND	0.1
Total Phosphorous	16	-	-	0.003
Dioxins (pg-TEQ/L)	10	-	-	-

Unit: mg/l (except pH)
 * Measurements of items other than those listed above were below minimum quantifiable limits.
 • ND indicates below minimum quantifiable limits. * Indicates a Kanagawa prefectural ordinance

PRTR Substances

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Unit: kg/year (Dioxins: mg-TEQ/year)						
			Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan	Recycled	Chemically changed	Product
1	Water-soluble zinc compounds	297	0	1	0	0	38	0	258
16	2-aminoethanol	17	0	6	0	0	0	11	0
40	Ethyl benzene	26,036	23	0	0	0	0	26,013	0
63	Xylene	118,630	84	0	0	0	0	118,546	0
227	Toluene	207,807	801	0	0	0	0	207,005	0
230	Lead and its compounds	15	0	0	0	0	5	0	11
232	Nickel compounds	272	0	7	0	0	173	0	92
243	Ethylene glycol	301	0	0	301	0	0	0	0
272	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3,441	0	120	0	0	0	3,320	0
299	Benzene	15,677	140	0	0	0	0	15,537	0
304	Boron and its compounds	65	8	27	0	0	31	0	0
309	Poly (oxyethylene) nonyl phenyl ether	4,174	0	145	0	0	0	4,028	0
311	Manganese and its compounds	3,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,184
346	Molybdenum and its compounds	127	0	0	0	0	127	0	0
179	Dioxins	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		380,043	1,056	306	301	0	373	374,462	3,545

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured, and substances that contain carcinogens handled in quantities of over 500kg per year, or other substances of over 1 ton, are reported to the local government, but information on additional substances is included in this chart (all types of dioxins are stated). *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total.

Major Products



MR18DE Engine (installed in the TIIDA Latio)

VK45 Engine (installed in the Cima)

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Yokohama Plant Administration Department

tel: +81(0)45-461-7304 fax: +81(0)45-461-7478

Iwaki Plant/Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Manufacturing of vehicle engines

Address: 386 Shimokawa-aza-Otsurugi, Izumi-cho, Iwaki-shi, Fukushima, Japan

Start of Operations: January 1994

Number of Employees: 650

ISO 14001 Certification: March 1999

Environmental Slogan: Creating a clean facility that is friendly to the environment, which preserves the natural environment at Iwaki and contributes towards global environment conservation efforts



General Manager
Iwaki Plant
Kenjiro Fukugami



Iwaki Plant

Major Results in FY 2005

CO₂ reduced by recalibrating the incineration temperature of the aluminum sludge pre-processing furnace

Aluminum sludge generated during industrial process is treated in the pre-processing furnace as described below.

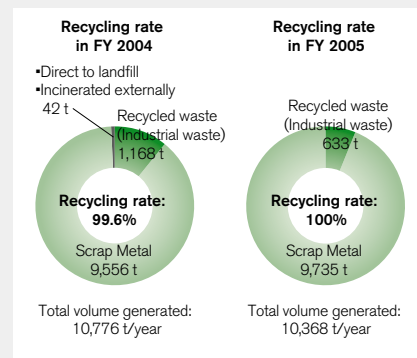
- Sludge-bearing "cutting fluid" is removed
- Aluminum is separated from other metals such as steel. By reducing the interior temperature of the pre-processing furnace from 800°C to 650°C, we have reduced kerosene consumption from 150 liters to 110 liters per ton of aluminum.



The aluminum sludge pre-processing furnace

Resource Utilization

In fiscal 2005, we began recycling the pit sludge (aluminum scraps) that the plant's aluminum casting machine generates, achieving a 100% recycling rate.



In addition, waste generation excluding metal was reduced to half by (1) changing treating cutting fluid, and (2) reducing wastewater treatment sludge with new flocculant.

Constant monitoring of rainwater discharge

As part of our efforts to prevent environment-related mishaps, we installed a UV meter and oil film detection device that continuously monitor the discharge of rainwater. This allows us to remotely observe the quality of the runoff, and in the event of a possible mishap should enable us to initiate rapid countermeasures.



The device that automatically monitors rainwater quality

FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Energy conservation	Reduction of CO ₂ volume Over 220 tons of CO ₂ /year	+ 234 tons of CO ₂ /year	In addition to the abovementioned aluminum sludge processing, we are controlling coolant volume flow during the machining process and using semi-drying techniques and other energy-saving measures as part of our efforts to reduce CO ₂ .
Activities to achieve 100% recycling of waste	Direct landfill 0 t/year	+ 0 t/year	In July 2005, we achieved a 100% waste recycling rate. This included thermal recovery of general waste and the processing of waste plastics.
	Externally incinerated 0 t/year	+ 0 t/year	
	Incinerated on site 0 t/year	+ 0 t/year	
Environmental education	Environmental education 2 times/year	+ 2 times/year	To achieve greater environmental awareness, we had the entire workforce take part in facility inspections and lectures during environment month and energy-saving month.
Cooperation and coexistence with local communities, local environmental protection	Implementation of "Clean Day" (beautification of area surrounding plant)	+ 7 times/year	Greening the plant and collecting litter from the public road bordering the plant.

Communication with the Community

Environmental PR signs

Based on suggestions offered by some of the many visitors to the Iwaki plant, we are seeking to create an "inspiring plant."



We are planning activities that include using signs to introduce environmental topics as well as tours to wastewater treatment facilities and demonstrations of processing techniques.



Explaining of PR signs

The Autumn Festival

The Iwaki plant's Aki Matsuri, autumn festival, is our main forum for communicating with local residents. Through wide appeals for the community to take part, we have further deepened these exchanges.

Date: October 8, 2005



A scene from the 2005 Aki Matsuri

Plant History

The No. 2 Engine plant was built to produce more sophisticated engines and contribute to the development of the community.



The No. 2 Engine plant (on left)

Jan. 1994 VQ engine production begins
Nov. 2005 Four-millionth engine produced in total
Dec. 2005 VQ engine named one of the "Ten Best Engines" by U.S. automotive consultant J. D. Power (12th consecutive year)



Trophies for "Ten Best Engines" award

Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Absorption chiller heater	120	82
	Aluminum furnace	100	26
	Aluminum chip smelting furnace	100	29
	Multi-purpose smelting furnace	100	40
Soot and dust	Water cooling and heating generator	0.03	0.002
	Aluminum smelting furnace	0.03	0.017
	Aluminum chip smelting furnace	0.03	0.006
	Multi-purpose smelting furnace	0.03	0.006
SOx	Absorption chiller heater	4.5	ND
	Aluminum smelting furnace	4.5	0.03
	Aluminum chip smelting furnace	4.5	0.02
	Multi-purpose smelting furnace	4.5	ND
Dioxins	Aluminum chip smelting furnace	1	0.000017

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³, SOx: K limit, Dioxins: ng-TEQ/m³
* Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Water Pollution Control Law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH	5.0-9.0	7.4	6.8	7.2
COD	40*	7.5	4.4	6
SS	70*	ND	ND	ND
Oil	1*	ND	ND	ND
Phenol	1*	-	-	0.05
Copper	2*	-	-	0.1
Zinc	4*	-	-	0.1
Fluoride	10*	-	-	0.5
Soluble iron	10	-	-	0.1
Soluble manganese	10	-	-	0.1
Nickel	2*	-	-	0.03
Total Nitrogen	120	-	-	0.5
Total Phosphorus	16	-	-	0.03

Unit: mg/l (except pH)

* Measurements of items other than those listed above were below minimum quantifiable limits
* ND indicates below minimum quantifiable limits * Indicates a Fukushima prefectural ordinance

PRTR Substances

Unit: kg/year (Dioxins: mg-TEQ/year)

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan	Recycled	Chemically changed	Product
13	2, 2'-azobisisobutyronitrile	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
40	Ethyl benzene	9,175	1	0	220	0	0	8,954	0
43	Ethylene glycol	19,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,507
44	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Xylene	24,724	1	0	593	0	0	24,129	0
227	Toluene	76,400	29	0	1,833	0	0	74,537	0
253	Hydrazine	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
299	Benzene	1,640	1	0	39	0	0	1,601	0
304	Boron and its compounds	18	0	2	4	0	0	13	0
307	Poly (oxyethylene) = alkyl ether (alkyl C = 12 -15)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
309	Poly (oxyethylene) nonyl phenyl ether	44	0	2	42	0	0	0	0
311	Manganese and its compounds	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
179	Dioxins	0.0004	0.0004	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		131,535	38	4	2,739	0	0	109,234	19,520

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured, and substances that contain carcinogens handled in quantities of over 500kg per year, or other substances of over 1 ton, are reported to the local government, but information on additional substances is included in this chart (all types of dioxins are stated). *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total (other than varieties of dioxin).

Major Products



VQ Engine
(Installed in the Elgrand and Fuga)



Elgrand



Fuga

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Iwaki Plant Administration Section

tel: +81(0)246-75-1129 fax: +81(0)246-75-1151

Technical Center/Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Vehicle Planning, Styling Design, Design, Prototype Engineering, Experiments, Purchasing

Address: 560-2 Okatsukoku, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa, Japan

Start of Operations: November 1981

ISO 14001 Certification: March 1999

Message from Technical Center's Environmental Supervisor

NISSAN Technical Center of Kanagawa Prefecture, located in Tanzawa Oyama with its bountiful nature, is Nissan Motor's global hub, responsible for developing new products and technology. We aim to promote business activities in symbiosis with the environment as we continue to proactively conserve and improve it.



Environmental Supervisor and Executive Vice President
Mitsuhiro Yamashita



Technical Center

Environmental Policy in Nissan Technical Center

In order to achieve Nissan's environmental philosophy, "Symbiosis of People, Vehicle and Nature," Nissan Technical Center will serve as a business office that performs planning, technology and product development of automobiles in the Tanzawa-Ooyama area, which is blessed with a wealth of natural beauty, and we will continuously promote our environmental contribution activities based on the following policies:

1. Coexistence with a region

- As a member of a regional community, we not only proactively promote on our own participation in regional environmental activities, but also the environmental contribution toward a region.
- We will further reinforce our ongoing relationship by energizing the mutual communication with a region.

2. Cleaner business office

- We will make efforts not only to comply with legal regulations, but also to prevent environmental problems before they occur.
- We will eliminate the environmental hazardousness that influences society through the work that is assigned to each staff.
- We will proactively promote energy conservation and the 3R's: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, to contribute to the conservation of the earth's environment.

3. Voluntary environmental activities

- In order to make our environmental activities more persuasive, each individual will consider issues by themselves and address these issues proactively.

Revised: June 19th, 2006

1. Coexistence with a region

The Technical Center endeavors to be a good corporate citizen by assisting with environmental education at local elementary and middle schools, conducting cleanup activities around the Center and at shuttle bus terminals, and holding friendship events with local governments and community associations.



2. Cleaner business office

Proactive efforts are made to conserve resources and energy by boosting the efficiency of our engineering activities, including extensive use of simulations in development work. Other activities are undertaken to prevent environmental issues from occurring in the first place, to achieve zero waste emissions and to promote energy savings.



final cut-off valve installed

3. Voluntary environmental activities

Wide-ranging activities are undertaken to elevate the environmental awareness of every employee. In addition to in-house environmental education, outside instructors are invited to give lectures on the environment. Various events are also held in conjunction with Environment Month, 3R Promotion Month and Energy Conservation Month.



FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Communication with local communities and related government offices	No serious claims	+	Held information exchange sessions with local communities.
Environmental preventive measures	No environmental accidents*	+	Ensured by improving facilities and lateral spread throughout the company of safeguards against minor incidents that may otherwise lead to serious environmental accidents.
Compliance with environmental laws	No legal violations	+	Ensured by the establishment of corporate targets and enforced through daily inspections and environmental patrols.
Improving waste recycling	Over 99% recycling rate	+	Actual result: 99.8% Achieved by verifying that our waste was separated and by expanding our network of recyclers.
Reducing waste generation	Waste reduction: Over 68 tons	+	Actual result: 104 tons Accomplished by identifying and implementing new measures for reducing waste.
Promoting energy conservation	Reduction of CO ₂ emissions by over 600 tons	+	Actual result: CO ₂ reduction of 992 tons Accomplished by forming an energy conservation committee that identified and implemented new energy conservation measures.
Reducing paper use	Reduction to 305 sheets/person per month	+	Actual result: Reduced to 268 sheets/person per month Achieved by using projectors, doubled-sided copying and shrinking documents to be copied.
Fostering a better understanding and awareness of environmental protection	100% participation in environmental management system training	+	Actual result: 100% Improved environmental education and engaged in events during Environment Month.

* Environmental Accident: A spill above legal requirements leaving company grounds.

Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Kerosene boilers (installed before April 1, 1997)	150	94
	Kerosene boilers (installed after April 1, 1997)	80	63
	Gas boilers (installed before April 1, 1997)	150	99
	Gas boilers (installed after April 1, 1997)	60	56
Soot and dust	Kerosene boilers	0.3	0.002
	Gas boilers	0.1	Less than 0.001

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³N

• Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Sewage Water Law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH	Above 5 - less than 9	7.8	6.7	7.3
BOD	Less than 600	450	1	74.4
SS	Less than 600	190	1	16
n-hexane	Liquid petroleum	5	3	1
	Fat and oil taken from plants and animals	30	19	Less than 1
Zinc		3	1.37	Less than 0.01
Nickel		1	0.9	Less than 0.1
Iodine	Less than 220	44.1	Less than 1	3.5
Smeltable metal	10	0.8	0.05	0.2
Soluble manganese	1	0.1	0.02	Less than 0.1

Unit: mg/L (except pH)

PRTR Substances

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Unit: kg/year						
			Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan	Recycled	Chemically changed	Product
40	Ethyl benzene	23,292	138	0	68	0	0	23,085	0
43	Ethylene glycol	1,022	16	0	1,006	0	0	0	0
63	Xylene	131,972	534	0	1,727	0	0	129,711	0
85	Chlorodifluoromethane	1,095	0	0	1,095	0	0	0	0
227	Toluene	187,574	587	0	1,205	0	0	185,782	0
299	Benzene	7,742	4	0	1	0	0	7,737	0
	Total	352,695	1,279	0	5,101	0	0	346,315	0

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen (designated type 1 chemical substances) and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured. *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, chemicals, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total.

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Technical Center Environmental Management Desk

(R&D Administration Department, Facilities Planning and Maintenance Section)

Tel: +81(0) 46-270-1220 Fax: +81(0) 46-270-1547



Zama Operations Center/Environmental Report 2006

Business Summary: Design and production of vehicle manufacturing equipment, and development, design and production of vehicle-associated parts

Address: 2-10-1 Hironodai, Zama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan

Start of Operations: December 1964

Number of Employees: 1,336

ISO 14001 Certification: January 2000

Environmental Slogan: Continuing to improve the environment and to protect our precious Earth



General Manager
Zama Operations Center
and Senior Vice President
Hidetoshi Imazu

Hidetoshi Imazu



Zama Operations Center

Major Results in FY 2005

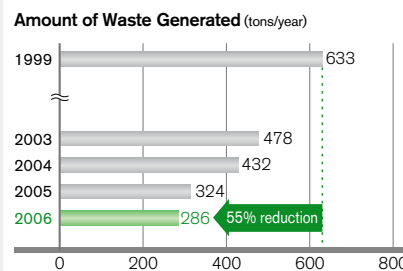
Reducing CO₂ Emissions

The lights in the 650 mercury lights used in the pressing plant and body unit plant were changed from 700-watt models to energy-saving 400-watt ceramic metal halide lights, bringing a saving in power consumption of over 40%. CO₂ emissions were also reduced by 280 tons per year as a result. We are planning to expand use of these lights in the future.



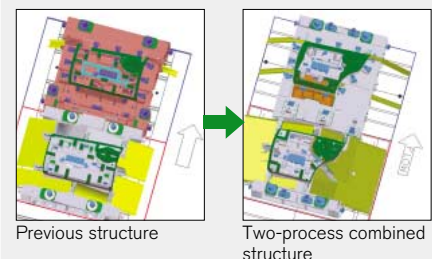
Resource Utilization

Since fiscal 2001 we have held the amount of direct landfill waste at zero, and the amount of incinerated waste also reached zero in fiscal 2003. From fiscal 2004 we began to cut generated waste, and by fiscal 2005 we had reduced the amount to 50% of the fiscal 1999 level. In fiscal 2006 we intend to raise this figure to 55%.



Resource Savings Activities on Production Equipment

In the Stamping Engineering Department, production usually involves two steps—a trimming process to remove excess sections of the sheet metal, and a flange process to perform the necessary bending—done on separate stamping dies. By combining these two processes, we are promoting resource conservation based on environmentally friendly development and designs that reduce the mass of the castings and number of components.



FY 2005 Objectives and Results

Objective	Target	Result	Comment
Prevention of environmental accidents	Zero environmental accident*	+	No environmental mishaps occurred during 2005. To avoid any mishaps in the future, we are conducting environment patrols and revising related rules.
Energy conservation	Reducing the amount of heat generated by 18,314,000 MJ/year 717 tons of CO ₂ /year, a 6.6% drop compared to the previous fiscal year.	+	We reduced CO ₂ emissions by 824 tons per year, equivalent to an 8.8% drop over the previous fiscal year. We are also accumulating energy savings assessments and energy-saving items to improve energy efficiency.
Top level zero emissions	Reducing the amount of generated waste to under 317 tons per year, meeting our target of 50% of fiscal 1999's volume.	+	To achieve our target of reducing the amount of waste generated to 50% of fiscal 1999 level by the end of fiscal 2005, committee activities focused on identifying specific reduction items.
Promotion of environmentally-friendly development and design	Reducing resources for the production of stamping die materials	+	Targets were set for production numbers of each model, and processes were reduced.
	Conserving resources for body-assembly equipment	+	High-strength jigs were used on the body-assembly equipment, and we achieved reductions by downsizing control boxes, wiring, and the volume of tubing.
	Reducing wiring and capacity of manufacturing equipment	+	We adopted measures to reduce wiring and motor capacity when designing equipment.
	Reduction in environmental impacting substances of electronic parts	+	Suppliers were provided with technical assistance on how to eliminate lead from electronic products, and boxes were made to utilize these in some vehicles.
Creating a corporate culture	Adopting environmental improvements into forklifts	+	Products were fitted with environmental improvements, such as maintenance-free motors (no need to change parts), clean diesel exhaust systems, and better exhaust measures.
	Environmental Improvement Press Conferences	+	The operations center and cooperating companies introduced the contents of improvements covering 10 departments.
Cooperation and coexistence with local communities, local environmental protection	Environmental voluntary activity	+	Community cleaning activities were held 4 times per year in the area around the operations center, with community association and other companies
	Communication activities with the community and exchanges of opinion	+	Communications activities with the community and exchanges of opinions included an Operations Center Open House, a tour for members of the prefectural district waste measures council, and a tour for new members of the Zama municipal assembly.

* Environmental accident: A spill above legal requirements leaving plant grounds

Communication with the Community

Voluntary Activities in the Local Community

As a local voluntary activity, we use our nonworking days to conduct cleanup activities around the operations center area in collaboration with local companies and the neighborhood community association. This year marks the fifth consecutive year since we began the activity, which has led to the curtailment of illegal dumping.

Dates: June, September and November 2005, February 2006

Number of Participants: 444



Zama Operations Center Open House

We invited members of the local community to an open house at which we introduced our business and development activities such as automobile recycling, die stamping, body equipment manufacture, fork lifts and so on. We also introduced our environmental efforts, such as reducing generated wastes and recycling.

Date: November 3, 2005

Number of Participants: 345



Sagami River Cleanup Activity

The fourth Sagami River Cleanup Campaign, sponsored by Zama City, drew 104 participants from the Zama Operations Center this year. A total of about a thousand people helped clean up the river, collecting several truckloads of junk such as beds, furniture, tires and flowerpots.

Date: September 4, 2005

Number of Nissan Participants: 104



Environmental Data

Air Quality (Air Pollution Control Law and ordinances)

Substance	Facility	Legal Limit	Measured Value
NOx	Boiler	60	28
	Air heating furnace	150	48
	Heater	125	47
Soot and dust	Boiler	-	0.001
	Air heating furnace	0.3	0.023
	Heater	0.3	0.001

Unit: NOx: ppm, Soot and dust: g/m³N

* Measured values are the maximum measured values in FY 2005.

Wastewater Quality (Water Pollution Control law and other ordinances)

Item	Legal Limit	Measured Value		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
pH	5.8-8.6	7.7	7.3	7.5
COD	60	6.6	3.8	5.1
BOD	60	7.0	0.6	2.2
SS	90	7.4	1.0	3.8
Oil	5	1.3	ND	1.03
Phenol	0.5	0.06	0.06	0.06
Soluble iron	10	0.09	ND	0.06
Total Nitrogen	120	9.1	2.5	6.2
Total Phosphorous	16	0.43	ND	0.2

Unit: mg/L (except pH)

* Measurements of items other than those listed above were below minimum quantifiable limits

* ND indicated values lower than the minimum quantifiable limit

PRTR Substances

Unit: kg/year (Dioxins: mg-TEQ/year)

Substance number	Chemical substance	Amount handled	Air	Water	Waste	Landfilled by Nissan	Recycled	Chemically changed	Product
30	Bisphenol A type epoxy resin	52	1	0	0	0	0	51	0
40	Ethyl benzene	568	334	0	0	0	0	233	0
43	Ethylene glycol	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
63	Xylene	3,457	2,261	0	0	0	0	1,195	0
101	2-ethoxyethyl acetate	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
224	1,3,5 trimethylbenzene	45	19	0	0	0	0	27	0
227	Toluene	2,624	1,024	0	0	0	0	1,600	0
230	Lead and its compounds	364	0	0	0	0	152	0	212
299	Benzene	66	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
309	Poly (oxyethylene) nonyl phenyl ether	11	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7,229	3,659	1	0	0	152	3,204	212

*PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. This system calculates the extent to which the production, use, and storage of chemical substances result in the release and transfer of those substances into the environment. The PRTR Law was originally enacted in July 1999 in Japan. *According to PRTR law, raw materials that contain 0.1% or more of carcinogen and those that contain 1% or more of other substances are measured, and substances that contain carcinogens handled in quantities of over 500kg per year, or other substances of over 1 ton, are reported to the local government, but information on additional substances is included in this chart. *As the figures are rounded to the first place, the sum of air, water, waste, or buried by Nissan, recycled, chemically changed, and made into products may not necessarily be the same as the sum of the amount handled or total.

Major Products



Body panel stamping die



Body welding equipment

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

[For inquiries, please contact]

Zama Operations Center, Stamping Engineering Department,
Zama Administration Section

Tel: +81(0)46-252-3211 Fax: +81(0)46-252-3485