

FUJIREBIO INC.  
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT  
2008

FUJIREBIO INC.

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Fujirebio Group contributes to world medical care.

Since the company's formation, under its management philosophy of contribution to worldwide healthcare, Fujirebio Inc. has supplied excellent products, technologies and information mainly in the area of clinical diagnostics, thus aiming at the realization of being a global life science company with higher corporate value.

Hospitals and medical care facilities worldwide are actively engaged in developing therapeutic drugs to overcome various intractable diseases and at the same time, are still longing for development of clinical diagnostics<sup>\*</sup> and test equipment for early detection and clinical diagnostics of diseases.

Fujirebio Inc.'s main products of test reagents for AIDS, colon and rectum cancer, and hepatitis are used in clinical practice at home and abroad. The LUMIPULSE Series including clinical diagnostics and test equipment are also widely acclaimed as test total systems both domestically and abroad.

Fujirebio Inc. will continue contribution to worldwide healthcare through the creation of new values with full awareness and responsibility for human life and health.

\* Clinical diagnostics: Clinical diagnostics are testing reagents that are not used directly for the human body but are intended for use in the diagnosis of disease, including determination or detection of substances or biological activities using blood, urine, or other substances taken from the human body as a specimen.

Corporate Profile (as of March 31, 2008), some office names as of April 1

Company name: FUJIREBIO INC.

Inception: July 1, 2005 (Corporate split)

Head office: 2-62-5, Nihonbashi-hamacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0007

TEL: 03-5695-9200 FAX: 03-5695-9230

Representative: Hiromasa Suzuki, President

Line of Business: Manufacturing, sale and import/export of clinical diagnostic reagents and equipment for testing, and clinical test services.

Paid-in capital: ¥2,252,902,860

Plants and Offices: Hachioji Plant, Obihiro Plant, Ube Plant, F-MAC (Medical Animal Center), Distribution Center, Tokyo Branch (within head office), Capital Region Branch (within head office), Hokkaido Branch, Tohoku Branch, North-kanto Branch, Wangan Branch, Chubu Branch, Osaka Branch, Chushikoku Branch, Kyushu Branch

Number of employees: 583

Origin of corporate name

The "rebio" part of the corporate name consists of "re" from the word revival and "bio," meaning life. The name is intended to symbolize the wish for restoration of life, which has been our dream and goal since the company's inception.

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### Editorial Policy

Last year, Fujirebio compiled the environment report, as the third issue, that could transmit our “concept” for the environment as well as “thoughts” of our employees conducting environmental protection activities.

The Web version only has been prepared for the fourth issue this time. Still continuing the editorial policy of the previous issues, we tried to create this fourth issue in a manner that would help our employees, people in the community, and our shareholders understand the entire picture of our continuous environmental protection activities.

As also stated in the message from our president, we have been instructed to make even more efforts to take measures contributing to the prevention of global warming as part of the corporate social responsibility (CS), including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction (= energy saving) as an urgent issue. We also introduced part of the energy efficiency indexes in previous years. At the annual environmental round-table talk, we would like to introduce activities to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the “environmental discussion” with staff of the Hachioji Site or the main site for energy consumption.

Last year, our group company TFB Inc. obtained ISO 14001 certification to further expand sites.

As the entire group, we are planning to promote continuous improvement for the further reduction of environmental impacts.

In preparing the Environmental Report 2008, emphasis was placed on the following two points:

#### 1. Coverage

We referred to Environmental Reporting Guidelines for 2007 by the Ministry of the Environment in order to aim at systematic information disclosure in drafting our report.

#### 2. Easy-to-understand arrangement

We paid attention to the construction of chapters, sections and layout, and also gave consideration to visual presentation by use of illustrations and photos.

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Environmental Report 2008 covers:

- Period: From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008
- \* Some of the data includes the period of January to December 2007.
- Coverage: All sites of Fujirebio Inc.
- Next issue: Scheduled for issuance in August 2009.

\* Fujirebio's Environmental Report is posted, as an annual report, on our website together with the English version.

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Message from the President

We lead the entire group through environmental activities, to cope with global warming and to fulfill our corporate social responsibility

Global environmental issues, countermeasures against global warming in particular, including how to attain targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions based on the Kyoto Protocol and how to deal with the post Kyoto on the Paris Roadmap, have been discussed among the governments and experts of countries in the world. That was also a core issue at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008.

In Japan, various activities have been conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, local governments and other authorities in order to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. There is also a tendency to tighten regulations. Such regulations have been amended for successive effectuation from the particular business establishment unit to enterprise organization and then to reduction allowance by sector.

Under such circumstances, the Fujirebio Group views expansion of environmental ISO certification and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction activities as our company-wide targets as we state in our environmental report every year. We are conducting various activities to reduce environmental impacts, including "environmental discussions" performed every year to raise awareness of environment among all employees and management, renewal to environment-conscious equipment and contribution activities to the local community, while we are also engaged in activities that would be indirectly beneficial to the environment, to the extent possible.

In 2008, the Hachioji Site with our main plant there also applied for the "4th Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme" sponsored by the Ministry of Environment and began to

positively deal with carbon offset. We believe that this activity will play a leading role to achieve the total corporate reduction allowances in and after 2009.

Unlike the quality management system, the environmental management system (EMS) requires employees themselves to set targets and draw up execution plans and take action to achieve such targets. Therefore, we will manage the process to achieve the targets. If such targets fail to be attained, we will document the analysis of causes and issue improvement instructions for correction. The validity of such a series of activities and its system is increasingly well understood by the management at the environmental management review meeting held every quarter of the year.

There is a slight difference in the way of thinking about EMS activities between sites. But, we feel that the difference will be gradually solved through company-wide environment-related meetings.

It has been a few years since we began to work on reducing “fraction defective, inventory quantity, waste, and disposal” as an important EMS task to achieve reduction targets in combination with business quality according to “paper, refuse, electricity, and CO<sub>2</sub>” subject to company-wide reduction. Part of the accomplishment is introduced in the environmental report of this year as energy efficiency indexes in previous years.

We regard this task as an everlasting challenge for corporations and we are not satisfied with the results of our efforts. We rather feel that it is necessary to even more accelerate the task in the future.

After 2008, we should of course fulfill our corporate social responsibility (CSR) but in terms of environment, it will also be important to conduct environmental activities shifted by CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction for the purpose of prevention of global warming. The management plans to contribute to the attainment of the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction allowances by equipment investment for medium- to long-term CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction in addition to environmental activities for further improvement of EMS.

In issuing this report, we make an effort to explain our activities in an easy-to-understand manner every year. We would like you to have a read through it, and we would appreciate your honest comments.

Hikomasa Suzuki  
President

## Environmental Policy

### 1. Creation of Environmentally-Friendly Products

In an effort to respect the environment in all stages of activity (from product design to disposal), Fujirebio strives to manufacture products that are friendly to the environment.

### 2. Prevention and Abatement of Pollution

Fujirebio actively confronts the issues of pollution prevention and abatement by implementing thorough safety measures in the management of chemical substances and microorganisms.

### 3. Energy Saving, Resource Conservation and Recycling

Each of Fujirebio’s divisions is committed to waste elimination through the promotion of energy saving, resource conservation and recycling.

#### 4. Regulation Compliance

Fujirebio fully observes and complies with all environmental protection laws, regulations, ordinances and agreements at the national, regional and local levels.

#### 5. Review and advancement of Environmental Management System (EMS)

Fujirebio periodically reviews its environmental objectives and targets to ensure continuous advancement of its EMS.

#### 6. Specifications of Organization and Authority

Fujirebio's written outline of specifications for organization and authority concerning the EMS constitutes the pillar around which all company members base their actions. Fujirebio expects its partners to support the terms of this policy.

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Special Feature: Environmental Roundtable Discussion

About corporate measures against global warming

Considering the measures for contributing to prevention of global warming and environmental activities for sustainable societies

We have been conducting various environmental activities for about eight years since we obtained ISO 14001 certification, but such activities are becoming increasingly severe lately. Now, they are shifting to CSR activities for environmental activities in harmony with quality activities and contribution to the global community.

Since the Hachioji Site applied for the "4th Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme" as part of its activities for the prevention of global warming, we held an environmental roundtable discussion about the activities at the Hachioji Site. The discussion held there is introduced below.

Having applied for the "Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme"

Suzuki: This time, we want to introduce the activities at the Hachioji Site and mainly discuss the future direction and exchange opinions on it. First of all, the voluntary emissions trading scheme has been discussed as "prevention of global warming." It was also in the news at the Toyako Summit. This time, the Hachioji Site applied for the "4th Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme." I'd like Mr. Saito from the Hachioji Site, who was involved in this application, to explain how you applied for the scheme and so on.

Saito: Let me briefly explain the background to the application. The Hachioji Site is a specific plant using electric power of more than 1,500 kL equivalent to crude oil. We registered the plant, as a Class 2 large-scale establishment, with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2005 and report its operating condition every year. The Ministry of Environment sought applications for the "4th Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme" by referring to this list. We applied for Type B. With this type, no equipment investment subsidy for emissions reduction is offered but, there are not any regulations other than the duty to report the planning and progress. Besides, emission decreases can be retained as

emissions reduction credits. The results relating to this scheme are posted on the website of the Ministry of Environment. Further, this year is the fourth year that we have complied with the Municipal Environment Protection Ordinance of Tokyo. This year, we got permission for environmental equipment investment and submitted a plan for the fiscal year. So, we expect to be able to eventually obtain an emission reduction unit. I think these were made possible because we have been consistently dealing with this issue since the introduction of ISO 14001 in 2001.

Complying with the revised “Law Regarding the Rationalization of Energy Use and Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming”

Suzuki: The revised “Law Regarding the Rationalization of Energy Use and Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming” were put into effect in 2008. So, the large-scale establishment or the previous subject to control has been changed to the corporate unit. What kind of measures are you thinking of?

Saito: We have been conducting emissions reduction activities to deal with 3,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the Hachioji Site, but according to the revised law we’ll have to reduce emissions for about 6,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Fujirebio as a whole. I think other sites will be required to take measures for reducing the same emission amount as the Hachioji Site.

Suzuki: Considering the recent social situation, I think we will be required to introduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading and pay environmental tax and actively deploy CSR activities as a corporation.

Saito: To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as the goal of the original intention of present environmental activities, we need to shift to activities focusing on how to reduce the usage of electricity, city gas and LPG more than now. I think, converting all the purposes of activities to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we’ll need to depict it as “Conducting this activity will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions this much.”

Adopting the carbon offset

Suzuki: I’ve heard some say, for CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction, certain products and services purchased may not allow CO<sub>2</sub> emissions derived from them to be counted. Can you explain to us a little bit about this opinion?

Saito: It refers to concepts called carbon offset and carbon neutral. For example, carbon offsets include the use of green electricity, purchase of carbon offset products such as carbon offset new year’s cards, and so on. At the summer festival jointly held with the SRL (business corporation), we also gave performances using green electricity. Even if electricity consumption increased there, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions could be offset using green electricity. For the concept of carbon neutral, plants absorbing carbon dioxide in the course of growing will not increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions even if they are burned. I think we need to activity introduce these concepts to help improve CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction activities.

Watabe: I can well understand use of such concepts if we have thoroughly conducted CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction activities. Conversely, I think it could lead a question asking if we have been really thoroughly conducting reduction activities to be done. I don’t think it makes sense to consider CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction by such carbon offset without doing what must be done.

Saito: I think we should adopt this carbon offset when we can't achieve the target by any means after fully conducting CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction activities.

#### Activities at the Obihiro Site

Suzuki: The Obihiro Site is making attempt to calculate carbon dioxide produced in the manufacturing process. What kind of measure is this?

Aochi: At the Obihiro Site, we've made it possible to indicate improvement effects in process improvement by the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction. We are now reviewing whether we can build a carbon dioxide emission intensity system for the material manufacturing process. We'll calculate a total amount of carbon dioxide mainly using the electric power, consumable supplies and material, and test reagents. I think, using it as an emission intensity, we will be able to build a substantial system.

Suzuki: Too serious environmental protection activities have limitations. So, I think activities naturally contributing to environmental protection in the social life are regarded as most favorable.

(1)

From right: Takayuki Kamikochi, Nerima Site, TFB / Naomi Suzuki, EMS Management Group / Satoru Aochi, Obihiro Site / Hiroshi Yoshino, Internal Control & Audit Dept. (Positions at the time the environmental roundtable discussion was held, titles omitted from names)

(2)

From right: Akemi Yoshiki, Hachioji Site / Yoshihiro Saito, Hachioji General Affairs Group / Tokio Tozawa, Hachioji Site / Masuharu Watabe, Hachioji Site (Positions at the time the environmental roundtable discussion was held, titles omitted from names)

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#### Involvement with Business Activities and the Environment

Fujirebio's business activities and their impacts on the environment

We will accurately grasp environmental impacts influenced by our business activities and aim to create a recycling society

We reduce environmentally burdening emission matters through business activities including the reduction of raw materials used, improvement of productivity and energy saving activities. Furthermore, in product manufacture considering the environmental impact to services, we control targets based on input and output for reducing the environmental burden and make improvements every year.

By achieving these targets, we will aim to establish an environmental and recycling society.

## INPUT

### Energy

Electric power 10,461.9 thousand kWh  
City gas 344.0 thousand m<sup>3</sup>  
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) 126.7 thousand m<sup>3</sup>  
Diesel oil 5.4 KL  
Gasoline 247.6 KL  
Kerosene 59.9 KL

### Water

Tap water 67.3 thousand m<sup>3</sup>  
Ground water 1.4 thousand m<sup>3</sup>

### Chemical substances

PRTR reportable substances\* 0.9 t  
Raw materials, etc. 17.4 t

### Paper

Copier paper 11.8 t

### Containers and packaging

Glass containers 25.7 t  
Plastic containers 171.3 t  
Rubber closures 3.8 t  
Metal 6.5 t  
Packaging and labeling materials (paper) 105.9 t

## Research & Development

## Production

## Logistics

## Sales

## OUTPUT

### Air

CO<sub>2</sub> 6.465.9 t  
PRTR reportable substances\* 0.1 t

### Water

Total effluent 50.0 thousand m<sup>3</sup>  
Discharge to public area 20.5 thousand m<sup>3</sup>  
Discharge to sewerage 29.5 thousand m<sup>3</sup>  
BOD 0.2 t  
COD 0.5 t  
SS 0.5 t  
PRTR reportable substances\* 0.1 t

### Waste

Total generation 441.1 t  
Amount recycled 426.3 t  
PRTR reportable substances\* 0.4 t

### Containers and Packaging materials (generated from plants)

Glass containers 3.0 t

Plastic containers 10.3 t  
Rubber closures 0.4 t  
Metal 4.3 t  
Packaging and labeling materials (paper) 6.2 t

\* PRTR: The Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting (Pollutant Release & Transfer Register)

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Environmental Efforts

Environmental management activities

We have introduced an Environmental Management System in a corporate-wide manner to all sites, including the group companies

Policy and outline of EMS

Every year, "Policy and Outline of the EMS" is presented in the "Environmental Policy" to embody the environmental activities to be particularly stressed in the relevant fiscal year. Six EMS policy items and 18 matters to be performed for achieving the policy are presented in "Policy and Outline of the EMS for fiscal 2007." Its contents are incorporated in the "company-wide EMS" including the group companies. EMS will be further developed according to the progress management of policy implementation during period and the output from top management in the quarterly "Environmental Management Review."

Environmental management promotion organization

A feature of our environmental management system is that we pursue originality appropriate for the environmental impact of each site with the site system introduced, but we work together when it comes to company-wide targets and EMS. For this reason, we devise means of providing detailed communications, including the bimonthly "Environmental Management Committee", "Environmental East and West Area Conference" broadcasted to all sales branches through a TV conference, and environmental meetings held in each site. Environmental documents with the environmental management manual at the top are level-assigned to create a system by which all employees are able to view them as electronic documents.

Compliance with legal regulations

We notify each site of amendment information through the network using the legal regulating management tools and evaluate the law-abiding of the legal regulations of each registered site at least twice a year. Evaluation of the law-abiding of 124 legal regulation items (including district ordinances) was verified in the review for fiscal 2007. In 2008, we particularly center on compliance with the Waste Disposal and Public Cleaning Law (reporting obligation for manifest, etc.) and the compliance status of each site is collectively controlled by the office.

Internal audit

The “internal audit office” was reorganized to establish the independence of internal auditing in November 2005 and the same system is still maintained at present. The promotion office and internal auditors are completely separated from each other, thus assuring more specialization and independence of auditing. In this system, the promotion office checks the site’s corrective action upon being pointed out by internal auditing, gives instructions, and then requests the internal audit office for follow-up auditing.

#### Environmental discussion

In our annual environmental discussion, employees exchanged various opinions at all the sites and units relating to two themes for fiscal 2007, “social contribution activities” and “target setting at sites.” For the former, they mainly discussed what activities contributing to the community may be considered other than the present activities and their possible degree of contribution. For the latter, they focused on whether the targets set by themselves, which are different from the company-wide targets, are quantified and can be monitored and measured as well as whether a linkage exists between the corporate targets and the environmental targets. The results of discussions were reported to the top management and will be used in “Policy and outline of EMS” for the next fiscal year.

- (1) Organization of Environmental Activities Promotion
- (2) Top Management (CEO)
- (3) Environmental Management Representative
- (4) Internal environmental audit team
- (5) Environmental Management Dept. (Secretariat)  
Responsible person for legal regulations
- (6) Environmental Management Committee
- (7) Environmental east and west area conference
- (8) Head Office
- (9) Hachioji  
Research /Plant
- (10) Obihiro
- (11) Ube
- (12) Logistics
- (13) Branches  
8 sites
- (14) TFP Inc.  
7 sites
- (15) \* F-MAC: Medical Animal Center
- (16) Internal auditing

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Environmental Efforts

Environmental objectives and results for fiscal 2007

We will set specific targets wherever possible and develop earth-conscious business activities

We have set three-year medium-term targets based on fiscal 2006 for conducting activities. For energy saving and prevention of global warming, we introduced energy-saving equipment and eco-cars and achieved the targets for both electricity consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. For reduction of waste, we continued to trace, separate and recycle waste, thereby far exceeding the targets.

To achieve targets increasing year by year, we will continue to take new measures and positively promote introduction of energy-saving equipment.

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Environmental Efforts

Environmental performance

We will eliminate the waste of resources and energy and deploy earth-conscious business activities

Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission

To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we began to measure our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2005 in accordance with the enforcement of the Kyoto Protocol. At the same time, we took firmer measures for measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whenever required, including inclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> resulting from the use of electricity in the CO<sub>2</sub> emission source because of the revision of the "Rationalization in Energy Use Law" in fiscal 2006 and setting of latest default values announced by the Ministry of Environment in fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2005, the total CO<sub>2</sub> emission was 5,340 tons, a 4.3% decrease over the previous year. In fiscal 2006, however, it considerably increased by 20.4% from the previous year as a result of the operation of the new Ube Plant. In fiscal 2007, the introduction of energy-saving equipment at the Hachioji Site resulted in a 1.5% decrease over the previous year. The corporate-wide target for fiscal 2008 is a 1% reduction from the previous year. We continue to aim to achieve these targets by saving the consumption of various energies and introduction of energy-saving equipment.

Comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by emission source

Ninety percent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions originated from light and heat energy, most of which consisted of electricity, city gas and liquid natural gas. We achieved a 1.5% decrease over the previous year due to controlling an increase in the electricity consumption by investment for energy-saving equipment and the reduction of city gas and gasoline used.

## COLUMN

Daily promoting environmental activities (Chubu Branch Site)

The Chubu Branch Site consists of a total of 26 persons: 14 MR staff, 10 TR staff and two operation staff. Four of the 14 MR staff are resident representatives and TR staff also attend to troubles with equipment. Environmental activities with all the members present are limited to business meetings and video conferences. Therefore, we always focus on how efficiently we can conduct environmental education activities.

Lately, we have offered education and training for “10 Styles for Environment” with four resident representative staff participating, as “read-through of eco-driving.” We are also struggling hard to conduct activities for “reduction of electricity consumption”, which is a company-wide unified target. Upon facing nonconformity in 2007, we grasped possible causes and began to take countermeasures by unplugging computers before returning home. But, we remain in the balance because of an increase in electricity consumption resulting from standby on holidays.

Isn't it nice if there will be more chances to strengthen the relationship through communications between sites other than TV conferences and we can carry out activities without gaps between sites! (Yoshitomo Kawai, Person in Charge of Environmental Management)

Read-through of eco-driving

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Reduction of electricity consumption

We started to work on the reduction of electricity consumption in fiscal 2001. Our strict control of each specific reduction item resulted in significant reduction in two years by fiscal 2002. After that, however, the total consumption has increased as the production increases. In fiscal 2005, renewal of energy-saving equipment as well as power-saving activities by all employees made it possible to again reduce the electricity consumption, this time by 2.1% as compared with the previous year. In fiscal 2006, however, it considerably increased by 17.2% from the previous year as a result of the operation of the new Ube Plant. In fiscal 2007, the introduction of energy-saving equipment made it possible to reduce the electricity consumption by 0.4% at the Production and R&D Site, but there was a 5.3% increase at the office work site, resulting in the company's total equivalent to the previous year.

The electricity consumption of the Production and R&D Site occupies as high as approximately 90% of total electricity consumption. In fiscal 2008, we intend to achieve the reduction target of 1% at the relevant site and also plan to introduce energy-saving equipment responding to the “ordinance concerning the environment to assure the health and safety of the citizens of Tokyo.”

Reduction of gasoline consumption

At the time of acquisition of ISO 14001 certification, we decided to introduce hybrid cars as commercial vehicles while aiming at “Eco-car Introduction.” Replacements have been carried out every year, changing most of the commercial vehicles to hybrid cars by fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2006, we began to provide MRs (medical representatives) and TRs

(technical service representatives) with thorough education on eco-driving. At the same time, we have promoted the use of public transportation in available areas. These enabled us to extensively reduce the gasoline consumption (a 16.4% decrease over five years from 2003 to 2007).

We are going to carry out thorough education in eco-driving and promote the use of public transportation and also reduce the number of commercial vehicles themselves in fiscal 2008 and thereafter.

#### COLUMN

Let's promote waste reduction and recycling together! (Tohoku Branch Site)

The Tohoku Branch Site is based in Sendai with a total of 14 staff. In Sendai City, the waste sorting character "Wakeru-kun (Sorting Boy)" supports recycling activities. To protect Sendai, whose nickname is the "City of Trees", we implement "3Rs" – Reduce (not to produce waste as much as possible), Reuse (to repeatedly use things), and Recycle (to sort waste and regenerate resources) in order to promote waste reduction and recycling across the entire site! (Tadashi Ito, Site Manager)

Awareness-raising of 3Rs through a meeting

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Environmental Efforts

Environmental performance

#### Reduction of OA paper consumption

We succeeded in reducing the previous OA paper consumption by half in two years after starting activities in 2000 such as double-sided use of copier paper, electronic documentation of environment-related documents, and thoroughgoing use of non-printed matter. However, it increased in the subsequent three years due to response to the revision of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and an increase in sales promotion materials. In fiscal 2006, as a result of the development of corporate-wide reduction activities, the paper consumption considerably decreased by 7.4% from the previous year. But, it increased by 2.1% from the previous year in fiscal 2007.

In fiscal 2008, we set again the corporate-wide reduction target at 2% compared with fiscal 2006, and will work on stricter reduction control at the Head Office Site of which paper consumption is high.

#### Reduction of Generation of Wastes and Proper Waste Disposal

As for the generation of wastes, total combustible wastes amounted to 6.4 tons, a 36.5% decrease over the previous year. Particularly, stricter separation at the Hachioji Plant allowed us to succeed in 100% recycling of combustible wastes and achieve zero generation of combustible wastes.

The total noncombustible wastes were also reduced to 21.1 tons, a 15.6% decrease compared with the previous year. This reduction was greatly attributable to the recycling of the sludge after treatment of experimental animal excreta at the Obihiro Site.

For fiscal 2008, the medium-term target is set at a 6% reduction in both combustible wastes and noncombustible wastes, compared with fiscal 2006. To enhance recycling even more, we set the medium-term targets at a 8% reduction at the Production and R&D Site and at a 4% reduction at the Head Office Site in combustible wastes compared with fiscal 2006, and at a 6% reduction at both Production and R&D Site and Head Office Site in noncombustible wastes compared with fiscal 2006, respectively. At the final “Trials Toward Zero Emission” stage, we will expand full recycling of test equipment, components, etc. by contract melting furnace processing facilities to the Tohoku District.

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#### Control of chemical substances

We are controlling the amount of purchase and release of hazardous substances in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, and are implementing appropriate use, storage and control of them. Although we are not obliged to report PRTR substances because our consumption of them is less than one ton, we considered the environmental impact on air and water and implemented removal treatment and disposal of them appropriately as waste. The table below lists the top 10 chemical substances in annual consumption volume among the substances subject to PRTR.

#### (1) Name of substances

- Total Handled
- Release
- Transfer
- Consumption
- Removal and Disposal

#### (2) Air

- Water
- Land

#### (3) Wastes

- Sewerage

#### (4) Unit: kg

#### (5) Formaldehyde

- Acetone
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Hydrochloric acid
- sulfuric acid
- Trichloroethylene
- Methanol
- Acetonitrile
- Surfactant
- Chloroform

#### TOPICS

Receiving the Certificate of Good Fire Prevention Construction (Hachioji Site)

With the Fire Prevention Ordinance of Tokyo revised, the “Good Fire Prevention

Construction Accreditation System” started October 1, 2006. In this good mark system, the Tokyo Fire Defense Agency evaluates independent and highly-motivated activities for improvement of fire prevention safety measures taken by the persons concerned of fire prevention constructions (buildings), helps them make the fire prevention constructions good with high fire prevention safety, and provides Tokyo residents with the results as information on fire prevention safety in order to ensure the safety and security.

We applied to the fire chief for certification of each building. Both research building and plant building passed the examination by going through the review of documents and final certification review. First, the “Certificate of Good Fire Prevention Construction” for the research building was directly given to President Suzuki from the fire chief of the Hachioji Fire Station on September 26, 2007. Following the research building, the “Certificate” was given for the plant building on February 21 of the following year.

This certification was the 14th in Hachioji City. It was the first company which received two “good marks” for the research building and plant building with different purposes. Then we were commended as one of the few companies actively working in Tokyo.

#### Certificate of Good Fire Prevention Construction

#### Ceremony of receiving the certificate for the research building

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#### Environmental Efforts

#### Kinds of energy efficiency indexes

Environmental management improvement indexes will be based on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

#### Maintaining energy efficiency indexes

Since acquisition of ISO 14001 certification, we have engaged in activities for reducing various environmental protection items. Recently, setting management indexes based on environmental activities and activities based on them have become the main stream of environmental activities for companies. Introduced here are our activities working on management indexes based on environmental indexes.

#### ■ Management energy improvement index

Shown here are the gross operating profit as a generating index for corporate activities, transition of corporate-wide total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and corporate-wide total CO<sub>2</sub> emission ratio per gross operating profit as a management energy improvement index (CO<sub>2</sub> t/one million yen).

The management energy improvement index was less than 0.36 (CO<sub>2</sub> t/one million yen) until 2005 but, rose to about 0.40 (CO<sub>2</sub> t/one million yen) in 2006 and thereafter. It is assumed that this resulted from a large increase in the corporate-wide total CO<sub>2</sub> emission due to the operation of the new Ube Plant in May 2006. We will try to improve the production efficiency in order to ease this management energy improvement index.

#### ■ Environmental load index per the number of production samples

Shown here are the total number of production samples as an index for corporate

production activities, transition of corporate-wide total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from corporate activities, and corporate-wide total CO<sub>2</sub> emission ratio per total number of production samples as an environmental load index (CO<sub>2</sub> t/10,000 samples).

The environmental load index was about 0.40 (CO<sub>2</sub> t/10,000 samples) until 2005 but, rose to about 0.50 (CO<sub>2</sub> t/10,000 samples) in 2006 and thereafter. It is assumed that this also resulted from a large increase in the corporate-wide total CO<sub>2</sub> emission due to the operation of the new Ube Plant in May 2006. We continue to improve the production efficiency in order to reduce this environmental load index.

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Connections with the Community

Contributing to the community

We aim to promote better relations with the society and fulfill our social responsibilities as a corporation

To build good relations with the community:

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) entrusts the National Institute of Infectious Diseases to offer international training on care of HIV-infected patients and diagnosis for test engineers and their supervisors from countries in the west Pacific region, southeast Asia and Africa. In July 2008, about 10 trainees visited our company using one day of the training period of about one month.

Explanation of our products, demonstration of our rapid test kits, and looking on the test system were carried out at our central institute. The trainees were very eager to learn and asked about our products one after another. They particularly saw the test system with considerable interest, partly because the system has also been installed at the Japanese Red Cross.

We also export our products to developing countries through international organizations such as WHO and UNICEF, thus contributing to healthcare in the world.

Training by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Summer festival held jointly with SRL, Inc. (business corporation) in grand style  
“SRL & Fujirebio Summer Festival” was held at the Fujirebio Hachioji Site on July 20, 2007 (Friday). SRL and Fujirebio have jointly held a summer festival as part of Miraca Group CSR activities since 2006. It seems that this summer festival has come to stay as a place for interacting with people in the community as well as an event making people feel the full start of summer.

A total of about 3,000 people, including those from the neighborhood association and children’s associations in the community, came to the festival and had a great time.

Summer festival in 2007

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Connections with the Community  
Activities by each site and TFB

We promote original environmental activities to meet respective business activities

Distinctive environmental activities

Each site determines a theme before conducting environmental activities. Some of them are introduced below.

■ Actively participating in community activities (Obihiro Site)

The Obihiro Site marked its 35th anniversary after the establishment in 1973. The product development section was discontinued in June 2008 and one person from the production section was transferred in August. Now, 16 persons of the production section (including partner staff and non-regular staff) work on environmental activities. Even with lesser personnel, our enthusiasm for environmental activities will remain unchanged. In 2008, we conducted cleanup activities around the site, mainly the city road in front of the site, six times a year. For the Eco-friends Activity (a cleanup activity in Obihiro City) in which we have participated since fiscal 2006, our individuals carry out a cleanup activity in public areas of the city. We will also continue the tree-planting activity in the site, which we began in fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2008, we newly started accepting waste plastics on a charged basis in the waste recycling field to further reduce the environmental load. We will continue to conduct activities in a step-by-step fashion.

(Toshiyuki Kanda, Person in Charge of Environmental Management)

Let trees absorb carbon dioxide

■ A clean town makes us feel so good! (Kyushu Branch Site)

Since 2008, the Kyushu Branch Site has conducted cleanups in the park and nearby road as an activity contributing to the regional community. With all the site staff participating in a few-minute activity before starting work, we can collect garbage fully in a 45-liter plastic bag. As was expected, an activity by a group is effective. And, moreover, seeing the park and road become clean makes us feel good. We want to have more activities in which all staff at the site can participate in the future.

(Yasuhiro Nemoto, Person in Charge of Environmental Management)

Cleanup activity in a group

■ Taking a small step can lead to a large step, making efforts every day (Ube Site)

The Ube Site established a new plant in 2006 and has about 45 staff including partner staff. We conduct daily activities trying to make a small step lead to a large step for advancement. We have a “community service” activity as one of the activities peculiar to the site. In this activity, we pick up litter and clean in the site, road around the site (city road and side ditches in the apartment complex), and boundary lines with adjacent companies. We activity participate in the neighborhood community association and school environment maintenance activity to aim at contributing to the society in an even wider

area and collect and provide environmental activity information from Ube City, the neighborhood community association, etc., trying to make us conscious of “environment” in our daily life as much as possible. The site surrounded by greenery allows us to conduct activities for “valuing greenery” and “preserving greenery.” We will make efforts to conduct even small activities making involvement in the environment for “caring about earth” and “protecting earth.”

(Yuko Nagamo, Person in Charge of Environmental Management)

Road cleanup activity around the site

■ Aiming at waste zero emission (TFB Inc. – Nerima Site)

At the time of beginning an EMS activity, we encountered a case where one of our contractors was charged with suspicion of tax evasion. Of course, we should sit up straight by ourselves and comply with the regulations but at the same time, we should ask for the same stance from our contractors. Our EMS is complete with the vendor appraisal system. We tried our best to select a new vendor referring to this system and looking back on the last reflection. We also aimed at “waste zero emission” as part of it. All the present contractors (collection and transport, intermediate processing) have ISO 14001 certification and therefore, we have implemented “no final disposal” except for combustible garbage as general waste. The next issue is recycling of combustible garbage. All of us will work hard to deepen EMS even more.

(Takayuki Kamikochi, Site Manager)

Condition inside the site

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Postscript by the editor

Our environmental report will be of the fourth issue this year.

This time, as expressed clearly in the editorial policy, the Web version only has been issued. Still continuing the editorial policy to the preceding issues, we tried to help all of you understand the entire picture of our continuous environmental activities.

We have passed the time when environmental targets were substantially achieved since we began environmental activities based on EMS and now, reduction activities themselves are placed in a difficult situation. While trying to achieve such severe targets, we have started working on environmentally benign activities, such as contribution to the community and contribution to society, although they are unspectacular. In the environmental report, we have also introduced part of activities for contribution to the community and society. As the next step, while the problem of global warming is getting more strained worldwide, we have discussed the matters we can contribute to for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the direction of future environmental activities for a sustainable society.

Thinking on a global basis and always intending to carry out your near affairs based on

“Think globally, act locally”, we will continue to conduct such activities and try to even more contribute to protection of the earth’s environment.

Finally, it would be greatly appreciated if you would give us your honest opinion after reading through the “Fujirebio Inc. Environmental Report 2008.”

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