

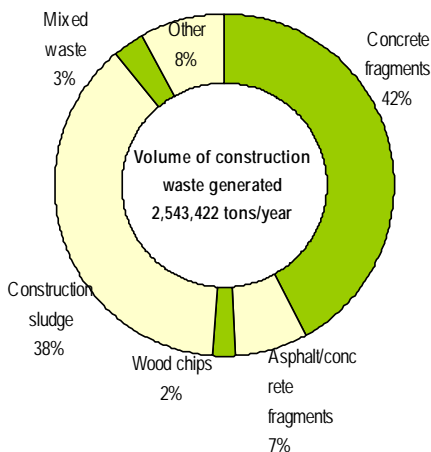
Recycling and Effective Use of Resources

Kajima is actively involved in developing and building networks with manufacturers and the waste processing industry as part of its pursuit of zero emissions from construction waste.

Reduction and Recycling of Construction Waste

The total volume of construction waste generated during financial year 2006 rose slightly from the previous financial year, to approximately 2.54 million tons. By type, the amount of construction-specific waste (concrete and asphalt fragments, wood chips) increased, but more than 95% of each type of waste was recycled. At the same time, the volume of construction sludge and mixed waste—which have a comparatively low recycling rate—declined, with the volume of mixed waste falling for the third consecutive period, as the recycling rate for all types of waste continued to rise. Kajima will continue to strive for reductions in construction waste and increases in the recycling rate.

Waste Generated by Type During FY 2006

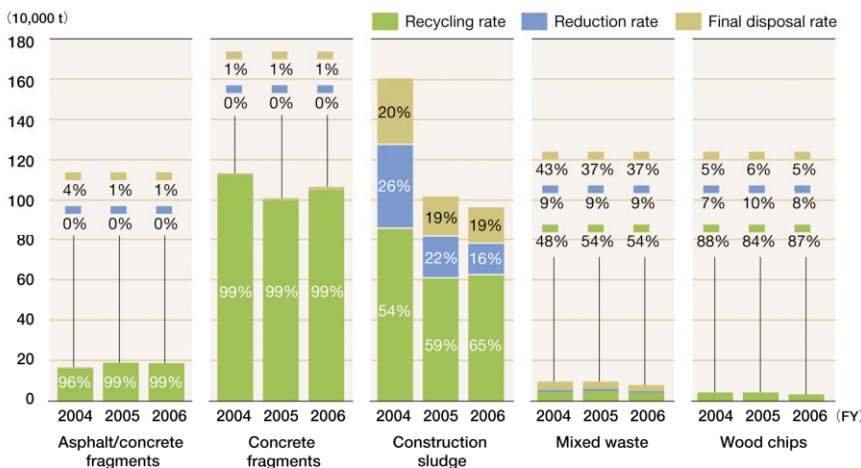


Volume of Construction Waste Generated and Recycling Rate

| FY | Volume Generated (tons) | Recycling Rate (%) | Reduction Rate (%) | Final Disposal Rate (%) | Final Disposal Volume (tons) |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2002 | 2,526,678 | 71 (89) | 15 | 14 | 344,747 |
| 2003 | 2,461,677 | 75 (90) | 9 | 16 | 382,068 |
| 2004 | 3,248,374 | 73 (92) | 13 | 13 | 445,743 |
| 2005 | 2,497,807 | 79 (92) | 9 | 12 | 301,678 |
| 2006 | 2,543,422 | 81 (91) | 7 | 12 | 316,329 |

Note: Figures in parentheses represent the recycling rate excluding sludge.

Main Types of Construction Waste and Processing Status



Overhaul of Kajima's Environmental Information System

Kajima has been working since 2002 to renovate its Environmental Information System, used to provide a record of the environmental management conducted at project sites and to allow for the Company-wide sharing of information. The revised system—which went online in May 2007—includes such features as a final disposal rate and mixed waste index for each project site to aid in setting management targets and the preparation of the environmental statements submitted to regulatory authorities, as well as an enhanced verification function to allow for more accurate risk management.



Screenshot of the Environmental Information System

Screening of Waste Processing Firms

Kajima's branch office environmental managers conduct on-site inspections of the facilities of firms that process the mixed waste and construction sludge to determine which of them are suitable for use at Kajima's project sites. Site managers select the contractors for their project site from each branch office's list of designated firms. The branch office environmental managers make regular inspections of the waste processing facilities of companies on the list, and three times yearly all environmental managers gather to conduct group inspections, and to reaffirm checklist items and appraisal criteria.



Branch office environmental managers conduct a joint inspection of MK Ecoplant Corporation's Osato Recycling Center.

Case Study:

Use of Prefabricated Materials Reduces Construction Waste by 45%

Construction of the Shibaura Island A1 District (Air Tower)

For the construction of Shibaura Island Air Tower (Minato Ward, Tokyo), a high-rise condominium completed in March 2007, Kajima introduced the prefabrication concept for the project site, achieving substantial reductions in both construction time and the volume of waste generated.

For each floor of this project Kajima set a standard four-day cycle for the construction of the framework, and a five-day cycle for the facilities and interior. To complete the project on schedule Kajima made thorough preparations from the design stage, significantly enlarging the pillars and other structural sections so as to save labor during on-site construction. Construction of the interior was streamlined and simplified with factory-produced panels used for the walls dividing the individual units, significantly reducing the amount of waste material generated during on-site processing.

A just-in-time transport system enhanced work efficiency, and reduced the amount of packaging needed to store materials. These processes brought the total volume of waste generated down to 14 kg/m², a full 45% lower than the construction industry standard of 26 kg/m². Construction methods that both improve efficiency and help conserve the environment indicate one of the trends in construction work in the future.

Comment from a Partner Company: *Kunihiko Nosaka, Interior Construction Foreman, Seikoh-Sangyo Co., Ltd.*

"The five-day cycle was rough at first, but we gradually became used to it and work proceeded efficiently, I believe the small amount of waste and uncluttered worksite, along with one-floor-at-a-time operations, provided a benefit in terms of safety."



Workers install prefabricated interior wall panels.



Case Study:

Thorough Separation with a Special Collection Area for Indeterminate Materials Raises the Recycling Rate to Nearly 100%

Kansai Branch Renovation of the Shinsenri Nishimachi B District Residential Area

Waste from project sites is often mixed together with the waste and cleanup of other contractors when being hauled to the collection area, becoming mixed waste. For this project, however, Kajima adopted a process in which only one type of work was conducted in any one work zone at a time. This reduced the number of waste types, clarified responsibility for waste, and allowed workers to more accurately sort the waste at the time it was generated. A special collection area was also installed for materials that could not be easily classified, which a waste processing company would regularly check. The proper sorting for these materials would be announced at the morning assembly and with signs, and workers reminded not to casually place items into the mixed waste box. Recycling channels for waste plastics and other materials that formerly were part of the final disposal were also developed in cooperation with waste processors, bringing the recycling rate to nearly 100%.



The collection area for indeterminate materials