KAJIMA CORPORATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

2022

Environmental Policy

Kajima, as the company "Building for the Next 100 Years," pursues a unique long-term environmental vision, doing its part in the broader social efforts to preserve the environment and ensure economic sustainability.



We work to reduce the environmental impact of our business and take into consideration the entire lifecycle of the structures we construct. We thereby seek to help build societies which use materials responsibly, have a low carbon footprint, and harmonize with nature.



As a standard for achieving these goals, Kajima:

- Creates innovative technologies that help safeguard the environment and use resources sustainably;
 - Engages in construction management processes to prevent environmental damage caused by hazardous materials used in construction projects; and
 - Cooperates with the public, including by proactively disclosing information.

Kajima Environmental Vision

Background of Kajima Environmental Vision

Kajima assess environmental risks and opportunities in the construction business as follows.

To achieve the 2050 carbon neutrality goal, both adopting renewable energy and making society more energy efficient are urgent tasks. Carbon High expectation is observed to construction industry like initiatives to zero energy building (ZEB) since it is a high-priority measures from the standpoint that energy efficiency of **Neutral** buildings is in particular cost and reduction effectiveness together with adaptable easily. **Society** Resource usage has been largely utilized as well as CO₂ emissions related to the production, processing and transportation of materials. Recycling There is a room for more efficient resource utilization since construction industry has a large amount of resource and waste consumption. Resources Potential to take advantage of recycled materials (including derived from other industries), therefore, an important role in resource recycling. By leveraging the long-life of the building, the large role in the creation of stock society. **Society** In the construction business, a role in modifying the direct natural environment through construction projects which has been involved in the local eco-system, as well as the Natural potential of biodiversity restoration in the urban redevelopment. Since the urban concentration of the population progresses, the growing importance of biodiversity restoration in the city. Society Through wood procurement and resource procurement, biodiversity can be addressed in logged spots.

The Kajima Environmental Vision: Triple Zero 2050

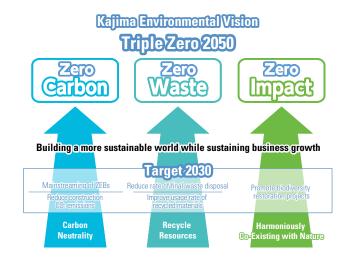
The Kajima Environmental Vision: Triple Zero 2050 recognizes carbon neutrality, resource recycling and harmoniously co-existing with nature as the key aspects of a sustainable society, and sets Zero Carbon, Zero Waste, and Zero Impact to be the future goals for Kajima to achieve by 2050.

Each of the three Zero goals has been set from two perspectives: risks (reducing the environmental impact of business activities will achieve the Zero goals) and opportunities (the Zero goals will be achieved through business/product proposals made to society and our customers).

Triple Zero 2050 was formulated in May 2013, but to match it to the state of society, it was reviewed in May 2018, May 2021, and September 2022, each time resulting in the revision of the carbon neutrality goal.

Target 2030

Target 2030 identifies the core activities for achieving Triple Zero 2050 and sets the 2030 target for the design and construction phases as quantitatively as possible.



Triple Zero 2050 (Formulated in 2013; revised in 2018, May 2021 and September 2022)

	Social Goals	Triple Zero 2050	Target 2030			
Achieving a More Sustainable World	Carbon Neutrality A society that balances greenhouse gas emissions from human activities with the Earth's capacity for CO₂ absorption	Zero Carbon Aiming to achieve carbon neutrality for the Kajima Group's greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1,2,3 emissions)	[Group-wide] Reduce Group-wide greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) per unit of sales by 40% or more compared to fiscal 2021 (equivalent to a 40% reduction of total emissions with fixed construction amount). Reduce Scope 3 emissions (classed as Category 1 during construction material production and Category 11 during building operation) by 25%. [Architectural Design] Implement ZEB/ZEH levels for all building construction projects starting in or after fiscal 2030. Note: The target for contract awards for construction projects starting in or after fiscal 2025 is for at least 50% to meet ZEB/ZEH levels.			
	Recycle Resources A society that pursues zero emissions by employing state-of- the-art infrastructure maintained and operated using sustainable resources	Zero Waste Aiming to eliminate waste from construction operations by ensuring zero final waste disposal during construction, utilizing sustainable materials, and making buildings last longer	Completely eliminate final waste disposal from construction operations Achieve a usage rate of recycled materials of at least 60% for principal construction materials (steel, cement, ready-mixed concrete, crushed stone and asphalt)			
	Harmoniously Co-Existing with Nature A society that values the continuous benefits of ecosystem services by minimizing the	Zero Impact Aiming to minimize the overall environmental impact of construction operations by limiting their effect on nature and living creatures while promoting the restoration of biodiversity and new ways to make use of its benefits	Promote biodiversity restoration projects Build a portfolio of effective projects and make them hubs for biodiversity-related networking Promote biodiversity restoration projects Build a portfolio of effective projects			
	impact of human activities on the environment and living creatures	Management of hazardous substances: Thoroughly implement preventative measures (especially for soil contamination and asbestos				
	Common Foundation Initiative Areas	Conduct technology development Actively distribute information in and outside the Company				

Environmental Targets (FY2021-2023) and FY2021 Actual Figures

		Three-Year (FY2021–2023) Targets	FY2020 Targets	FY2020 Results
	Construction	Reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of sales by 26% compared to FY2013 →7% compared to FY 2021	Reduce by 22% compared to FY2013	Reduced by 36.4% compared to FY2013
Carbon Neutrality	Design	Deepen ZEB technologies that contribute to the decarbonization of customer companies. Strengthen promotion of the use of labeling systems such as ZEB and Building-Housing Energy-efficiency Labeling System (BELS) Deepen energy management technologies	Strengthen promotion of ZEB, BELS, and other labeling systems (with a particular focus on ZEB Ready and ZEB Oriented) Achieve internal energy conservation standards (20% reduction) and promote internal targets (30% reduction in office buildings, 25% reduction in commercial buildings) Promote ZEB through technical proposals for energy management, use of IoT and other digital technologies, and work style proposals	 Engaged in 20 ZEB projects (7 certified; 13 in progress) Conducted numerous R&D activities and activities to solicit work proposals
ses ces	Construction	 Less than 3% final waste disposal including sludge 	Less than 3% final waste disposal including sludge	 2.4% final waste disposal including sludge
Recycle Resources	Design	Implement green procurement	Propose more than four items for green procurement, indicate them on working drawings and verify whether or not the proposed items were ultimately adopted	 Implement green procurement: Average of 5.2 items proposed
ly Co- Nature		 Implement outstanding biodiversity projects 	Implement more than six outstanding biodiversity projects per year	 Selected six outstanding biodiversity projects (building construction: 5, frontier: 1)
Harmoniously Co- Existing with Nature		Reduce the impact of construction on the natural environment (particularly through management of hazardous materials and polluted water)	Reduce the impact of construction on the natural environment (particularly through management of hazardous materials and polluted water)	Hazardous material problems: 1
Areas	Research and Development	We will work in close cooperation with the entire company to continue our activities with the following target in order to contribute to Triple Zero 2050: Deployment of more than six specific results of basic research and development over three years	 Environmental contribution technology development projects: 10 or more per year (designated environmental topics) Environmental contribution technology project deployment: 2 or more per year (deployment of results) 	Environmental contribution technology development Designated environmental topics: 16 Deployment of results: 7
Common Foundation Initiative Areas	Engineering	 Respond to changes in social conditions and customer requirements Promote the prevention of environmental accidents involving various chemical substances 	 Identify customer needs, and confirm and implement the policy for the Triple Zero 2050 initiative Thoroughly manage environmental risks by paying attention to the handling of various chemical substances Promote activities to win contract awards through the utilization of wastewater treatment technologies 	 Confirmed Triple Zero 2050 support: 4 Confirmed response to chemical substances: 4 Project participation: 51 projects
Common	Environmental Engineering	 Promote environmental management in concert with Group companies Make technical innovations and create projects based on Triple Zero 2050 	Expand projects with core environmental technologies and services Strengthen efforts in four priority fields Initiatives for next-generation technologies/projects	 Won 36 contract awards in four priority fields (new energy: 4, water environment facilities: 1, soil: 29, green infrastructure: 2) Completed the Hokkaido Hydrogen Utilization Project Demonstration Continued consideration of a Regional Smart Society Project

Material Flow

Construction Sites

<u> </u>	NPUT	OUTP	PUT			
Energy		■ CO₂ emissions	17.7 ×10⁴t ✓	Changes in CO ₂ emi attributable to cons		
Electricity	6.624	Wastewater	98×10 ⁴ m³ 🗸	Total emissions	17.7 ×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂	
Diesel oil	6,634×10°kWh ✓	Construction surplus soil	90.3×10 ⁴ m³ ✓	Basic unit Reduction rate	14.0 t-CO ₂ /10 ² million 36.4%	
Diesei oli	55,478 kℓ ✓	Hazardous				
Kerosene	367kℓ ✓	Materials collected Materials containing asbestos	12,305 t ✓			
Gasoline	518kℓ ✓	CFCs and halon	1.9t 🗸			
Heavy oil	159kℓ ✓	Fluorescent tubes	66.4 ^t ✓			
Tap water	92 ×10 ⁴ m³	Construction waste	228.6×10 ⁴ t 🗸	Volume of construct		
Construction materials	807 ×10 ⁴ t	 Final disposal volume 	5.4 ×10 ⁴ t	Volume	228.6 ×10 ⁴ t	4
materiale				Volume (excluding sludge)	151.5×10 ⁴ t	
Office				Final disposal volume	5.4 ×10 ⁴ t	_
II	NPUT	OUTP	UT	Final disposal volume (excluding sludge)	3.7 ×10 ⁴ t	4
Energy				Final disposal rate	2.4%	4
Electricity	2,759 ×10⁴kWh ✓	CO ₂ emissions	1.4 ×10 ⁴ t	Final disposal rate (excluding sludge)	2.4%	•
Diesel oil	6kℓ ✓					
Kerosene	10ke 🗸	D				
Heavy oil	13kℓ ✓	Wastewater	16.2 ×10 ⁴ m³			
Gas	18 ×10 ⁴ m³ ✓					
Heating, Steam, Cooling	15,672 GJ ✓	Volume of waste	2,129 t ✓			
Tap water	16 ×10⁴m³ ✓		_, :			

Kajima Group CO₂ Emissions

Kajima (non-consolidated)	19.1 ×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂
Domestic Group companies	10.9 ×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂
Overseas Group companies	12.2 ×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂
Consolidated Kajima Group	42.1 ×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂

The Kajima Group's ${\tt CO2}$ emissions are subject to error due to rounding of individual data and total.

■Scope: Kajima Corporation only

•Construction sites: all domestic and overseas sites (excluding domestic affiliate companies and overseas subsidiaries)
•Offices: offices of Kajima corporation and overseas offices (excluding domestic affiliate companies and overseas subsidiaries)

■ Regarding third party verification

•Environmental performance data for FY2021, including greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3), energy use, tap water use, hazardous materials, and waste emissions were verified by Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA). Items indicated with were verified by the third party. (Verification document attached to the end page)

Zero Carbon

CO ₂ emissions (construction sites, office sector)							
		2021					
Emissions	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂	19.1					
Basic unit	t-CO ₂ /10 ² million ¥	15.3					

CO ₂ emissions from construction sites								
		2013 (base year)	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Emissions	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂	22.8	25.1	22.7	15.7	17.7 🗸		
Basic unit	t-CO ₂ /10 ² million ¥	22.0	20.0	17.6	13.8	14.0 🗸		
Reduction rate	%	14.8	9.0	20.0	37.3	36.4 🗸		

^{*} For FY2018 and later results, the benchmark year for reduction rates was changed from FY1990 to FY2013.
* The emissions calculation method was changed in FY2020 from making estimates based on sample data to obtaining the actual data from all construction sites

Scope type CO ₂ emissions (FY)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Scope-1	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂	19.0	20.5	17.0	12.4	14.9 🗸	
Scope-2	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂	9.8	6.0	7.0	4.7	4.2 🗸	
Scope-3	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂		235.1	413.1	230.1	674.9 🗸	
Category1*1 (purchased goods and services)	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂		117.9	126.1	127.2	405.6 🗸	
Category11*2 (use of sold products)	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂		103.6	257.9	79.1	204.9 🗸	
Scope-1,2,3 total	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂		261.6	437.1	247.1	694.0 🗸	
Kajima Group-wide Scope-1, -2, and -3	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂					1,074.9	

^{*1:} Up to and including FY2020, calculations of CO2 emissions only covered the main construction materials, namely crushed stone, asphalt, cement, and ready-mixed concrete. Since FY2021, such calculations cover all materials.

^{*2:} The calculation includes CO2 emissions from the use stage of the lifecycle (set to 30 years) of buildings completed during the subject fiscal year.

Energy Consumption (FY)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total amount of energy consumption*	×10 ⁴ kWh	113.6	115.4	109.1	77.9	86.6 🗸	
Fossil fuels consumption	×104kWh	75.9	81.8	68.0	49.9	60.0 🗸	
Construction sites	×10 ⁴ kWh	75.6	81.6	67.8	49.7	59.7 🗸	
Offices	×10 ⁴ kWh	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2 🗸	
Purchased electricity	×104kWh	13.5	11.9	14.6	9.9	9.4 🗸	
Construction sites	×10 ⁴ kWh	10.8	9.4	12.1	7.3	6.6 🗸	
Offices	×10 ⁴ kWh	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8 🗸	
Steam/Heating/Cooling consumption (only office)	×10 ⁴ kWh	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6 🗸	

^{*} The total amount of energy consumption is different from the simple total value of each energy consumption, since it sums up the value obtained by converting the purchased electric energy into the primary energy.

Contribution amount of indirect CO ₂ emissions reduction (FY)								
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Contribution amount of CO ₂ emissions reduction attributable to energy-saving design of buildings*	×10 ⁴ t-CO ₂	39.0	31.3	48.8	31.7	30.8		

^{*} From FY2017, the CO₂ emission amount is calculated by multiplying annual contribution of CO₂ reduction attributable to energy-saving design of buildings, which are designed internally and completed in the FY, by the life-cycle of buildings (30years).

Zero Waste

Overseas construction sites are excluded from the calculation because standards and treatment methods for waste are greatly different from country to country.

Usage of materials (FY)									
Material			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Steel	Total usage	t					867,860		
Cement	Total usage	t	1,270,000	1,460,063	1,558,339	1,569,311	4,338,657		
Aggregate	Total usage	t	909,000	674,733	691,046	361,439	1,663,110		
Asphalt	Total usage	t	54,000	53,947	26,378	20,039	3,040		
Others	Total usage	t					1,200,113		
Total	Total usage	t	2,233,000	2,188,743	2,275,763	1,950,789	8,072,781		

^{*} Until FY2020, only main construction materials were aggregated; since FY2021, all construction materials have been aggregated.

Volume of construction waste and final disposal volume (FY)								
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Volume	×10 ⁴ t ³	198.8	199.4	145.5	159.2	228.6 🗸		
Volume (excluding sludge)	×10 ⁴ t ³	123.4	130.2	88.4	102.1	151.5 🗹		
Final disposal Volume	×10 ⁴ t ³	4.8	8.5	5.7	4.0	5.4* ✓		
Final disposal Volume (excluding sludge)	×10 ⁴ t ³	2.6	5.8	2.9	3.3	3.7		
Final disposal rate	%	2.4	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.4		
Final disposal rate (excluding sludge)	%	2.1	4.5	3.3	3.2	2.4		

 $^{^{\}star}$ The final disposal volume from construction sites and offices was 56,484t.

Construction waste	Volume (t)	Percentage of waste volume
Concrete remnants	855,138 🗸	37% ✓
Asphalt Concrete remnants	255,535 🗸	11% 🗸
Wood scrap	72,309 🗸	3% ✓
Construction sludge	770,977 🗸	34% 🗸
Mixed waste	30,635 🗸	1% ✓
Waste plastic	8,823 🗸	0% ✓
Others	292,789 🗸	13% 🗸
Total	2,286,204 🗸	100% 🗸

(FY)

Volume	of	offices	waste
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		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Waste	t	1,942.4	2,036.4	2,096.5	1,670.0	2,129.4 🗸

 $^{^{\}star}$ FY2021 saw an increase due to the headquarters and branch office relocation.

Plastic reduction

The Plastic Resource Recycling Promotion Act came into effect in April 2022. At Kajima, as a mass producer that generates industrial plastic product waste, we are working to reduce and recycle such waste. Specifically, we are making efforts to continuously collect and recycle used products such as helmets, work clothes, and badges as well as to increase construction sites' recycle rates by promoting waste separation.

Zero Waste

Was	ste treatment	by	category								(FY)
Co	nstruction was	te	Co	oncrete remnan		Aspha	It Concrete ren			Wood scrap	
			2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
tegory	Recycled volume	t	559,495	541,836	853,921 🗸	117,001	108,294	253,363 🗸	25,178	43,887	61,198 🗸
Processing Category	Reduction volume	t	49	93	18 🗸	35	13	33 🗸	412	401	686 🗸
Proces	Final disposal volume	t	1,069	1,075	1,199 🗸	9	168	2,140 🗸	506	249	709 🗸
	Total volume	t	560,612	543,004	855,138 🗸	117,044	108,476	255,535 🗸	26,096	44,537	62,593 🗸
Co	nstruction was	te	Construction sludge			Waste plastic*				Mixed waste	
			2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
tegory	Recycled volume	t	435,015	496,016	507,470 🗸	5,555	4,521	5,615 🗸	25,374	20,914	20,077 🗸
Processing Category	Reduction volume	t	50,535	46,915	47,787 🗸	908	719	805 🗸	2,716	1,986	2,643 🗸
Proces	Final disposal volume	t	27,127	6,708	17,581 🗸	1,829	1,891	2,403 🗸	9,372	11,397	7,915 🗸
	Total volume	t	512,676	549,638	572,838 🗸	8,291	7,131	8,823 🗸	37,462	34,297	30,635 🗸

^{*} Only plastics separated as waste are counted. This volume does not include plastics found in mixed waste.

Rec	cycle rate by	was	ste category								(FY)
Co	nstruction was	te	Co	oncrete remnan	its	Aspha	It Concrete ren			Wood scrap	
			2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
lony	Recycled rate	%	99.8	99.8	99.9 🗸	99.8	99.8	99.1 🗸	94.1	98.5	98.1 🗸
Categ	Reduction rate	%	0.0	0.0	0.0 🗸	0.0	0.0	0.0 🗸	4.0	0.9	0.9 🗸
Processing Category	Final disposal rate	%	0.2	0.2	0.1 🗸	0.0	0.2	0.8 🗸	1.9	0.6	1.0 🗸
	Total	%	100	100	100 🗸	100	100	100 🗸	100	100	100 🗸
Co	nstruction was	te	Со	nstruction slud			Waste plastic*			Mixed waste	
			2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Jory	Recycled rate	%	86.2	90.4	69.4 🗸	67.0	63.4	63.6 🗸	67.7	61.0	65.5 ✓
Cate	Reduction rate	%	9.0	8.5	28.3 🗸	10.9	9.1	9.1 🗸	7.2	5.8	8.6 🗸
Processing Category	Final disposal rate	%	4.7	1.2	2.3 🗸	22.1	27.2	27.2 🗸	25.0	33.2	25.8 ✓
	Total	%	100	100	100 🗸	100	100	100 🗸	100	100	100 🗸

Amount of tap wa	ter cons	sumption				(FY)
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Construction sites	×10 ⁴ m ³	86	71	61	87	92 🗸
Offices	×104m3	15	16	15	15	16 ✓
Total	×104m3	101	87	76	102	108 🗸

Amount of was	tewate	r		(FY)
			2020	2021
Construction sites	×10 ⁴ m ³		112	98 🗸
Offices	×10 ⁴ m ³		15	16 🗸
Total	×10 ⁴ m ³		127	115 🗸

Note: At construction sites, more sewage is drained than tap water is used because rain and spring water are treated as sewage.

Zero Impact

■ Management of hazardous substances

Recover amount of CFCs	& h	alons 2016						
		2017		2018		2019	2020	2021
Recover amount	t	5.3		1.5		0.2	3.9	1.9 🗸
Recover amount of used	flore	escent lamp						
		2017		2018		2019	2020	2021
Recover amount	t	42.2		77.9		43.3	49.2	66.4 🗸
Disposal volume of PCB	inoli	ıda aqııinma	nt					
hisposal volume of PCB	HIGIL		IIL	2018		2019	2020	2021
Number of items		2017 8		2018		105	2020	0 🗸
Number of Items		0				105	0	0 🗸
Disposal volume of hazar	rdou	s materials (disclose	d from FY201	17)			
		2017		2018		2019	2020	2021
CFCs/ halon, fluorescent lamps (mercury), asbestos and other hazardous materials	t	162,44	2	523,009	9	216,398	104,127	62,867 🗸
Recover amount of mate	rials	containing a	sbestos					
		2017		2018		2019	2020	2021
Recover amount	t	17,490)	56,926		6,197	14,251	8,916 🗸
lumber of soil contamina	ation	surveys						
		2017		2018		2019	2020	2021
Number of surveys as a designated institution		1	7	14		9	9	25
Number of law investigation included in above number			5	7		4	4	8
Air pollutant emissions						(FY)		

■ Harmoniously Co-Existing with Nature

t

1,250

185

1,346

200

1,120

167

NOX

SOX

Outstanding biodiversity projects (FY2021)						
Area	Project name					
Building construction	(Tentative)Tsurumi training center					
Building construction	Tamachi M-SQUARE Garden					
Building construction	MITSUI FUDOSAN Logistics park Ichikawa Shiohama					
Building construction	And 1 other					
Building construction (Overseas)	The GEAR					
Frontier	Development of an effective seagrass bed creation technique for fishing ground formation					

821

122

987 🗸

147 🗸

2021 Environmental accounting report

1. Overview

Kajima limits environmental accounting to construction waste for the following reasons.

- Construction waste is managed by manifest system, together with high accuracy of numerical value (product category of emissions and disposal amount).
- Construction waste revealed to be the largest cost factor, which accounts for half of the total environmental cost based on the survey
 results of environmental accounting.
- Waste disposal is evaluated from both aspects of cost and environmental impact, and use it as an incentive for zero emissions.

2. Result on major construction waste

Construction waste	Volume of waste (228.6×10⁴t)	Processing cost (144×10²million ¥)	CO ₂ emissions (0.2×10 ⁴ t)
Construction sludge	569,180t	7,088 x 10 ² million ¥	127t
Concrete remnants	880,534t	3,771 x 10 ² million ¥	922t
Asphalt concrete remnants	255,531t	1,057 x 10 ² million ¥	287t
Mixed waste (organic)	24,877t	894 x 10 ² million ¥	58t
Mixed waste (inorganic)	3,738t	116 x 10 ² million ¥	20t
Wood scrap	62,591t	1,513 x 10 ² million ¥	633t
Total	1,796,452t	14,440 x 10 ² million ¥	2,047t
reference: All construction waste	2,286,204t	-	10,140t
Percentages of major wastes	79%		20%

Characteristics of the construction industry include the following.

- Wood scrap & mixed waste have large impact on treatment costs compared to emissions.
- Concrete remnants & asphalt concrete remnants are easily recycled, and, the impact on CO₂ emissions and the cost are small compared to the emissions.

3. Evaluation

- CO₂ emission of 0.2x10⁴t caused by waste disposal in general is equivalent to over 1% of 19.1x10⁴ tons, the CO₂ emissions from the construction work. (FY2020: 5%)
- Waste disposal cost accounts for 1.1% of value of construction work. (FY2020: 1.1%)

4. R&D investment on addressing environmental issues

• R&D investment for addressing environmental issues in fiscal 2021 amounted to 7,100 million yen.

Calculation method

[Quantity]

· All quantity data of waste manifests are aggregated at Kajima's environmental information system.

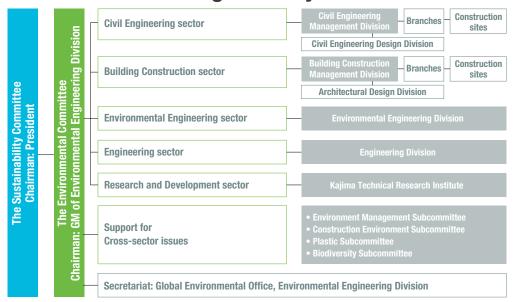
[Cost]

• The processing unit price of each project was aggregated and set the average unit cost for each branch by-item.

[CO₂ emission]

- It is obtained by multiplying the amount of waste per category by the basic unit of CO₂ emissions for waste transportation and disposal (based on a Ministry of the Environment database).
- The boundary is set to intermediary processing facilities and disposal sites which are first delivered from construction sites. Subsequent facilities are excluded.
- Project sites outside of Japan are excluded since applicable standards and treatment methods of construction waste vary widely from country to country.

Environmental Management System



Kajima operates environmental management systems (EMS) that are ISO 14001 compliant. The Environment Committee (a special-purpose committee under the Sustainability Committee) implements initiatives in five sectors: civil engineering, building construction, environmental engineering, engineering, and research and development. Four subcommittees address environmental management, construction environments, plastics. and biodiversity as cross-sector issues, and working groups are also organized for matters such as addressing requirements under the Act on Rationalizing Energy Use.

Kajima surveys the energy usage of domestic and overseas Group companies and holds discussions regarding reduction measures with those companies that have the highest emissions.

Environmental Management System Certification





Independent Verification Report



Independent Verification Report

1. Objective and Scope figure Copyrights (Scope Copyrights) Assessed Repaired Paper (Scope Copyrights) Assessed Repaired Repaired Paper (Scope Copyrights) Assessed Repaired Repaire

2. Procedures Performed.
X/A conducted verification in accordance with "EST 1866-1" for CEE consistent for Scope 1, 2 and 3 and energy consumption, and with "EACL/ONE" for upon user consumption conservate whether the value videous without a distance videous and X/A and 3 (i) tendence in properties of the properties of CEE consistent for Scope 1.8 2, and 3 (ii) tendence in an expectation of CEE consistent in CEE c

- Amentic commence one and one diagnosting uses, violence and anginating size. To demands office and to comment offices of the Company.

 One well-using procedure included:

 Visiting the Company's healt-office is perform visitation in visited the Kide and conduct verticeness. Visiting the company is healt office as perform visitation in visited the Kide and conduct verticeness.

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ADL

OHO resourcest-CO21	1000
Scope1	144,553
Scope2	42,282
Scope3	6,749,275
Witter consumption(m):	1,010.587
Wasterwater dischargation's	1,145,104
Waste volument)	2.288,333
Habiránia sofistancia sofuranti i	62,867
NOs protecoraciós	98.7
Why constituements	147

Commission
 Proceedings with repeated to preparing the Report, and EUNs responsibility to a to conduct verification of CER community Corp.
 Lit and 3: energy commerciates any water immunity for removater discharge, using depend ordinan, learning orthogoness and NOs and SO, community in the Report only.
 There is no conflict in interest between the Company and EUN.

