

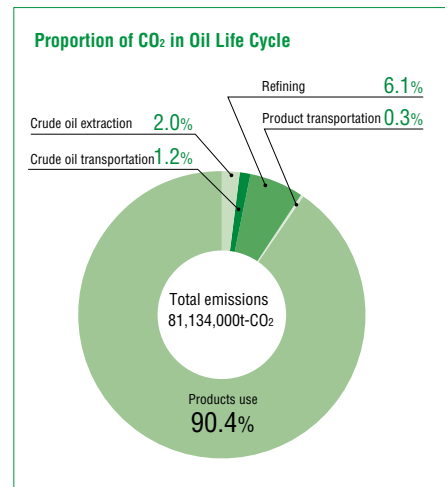
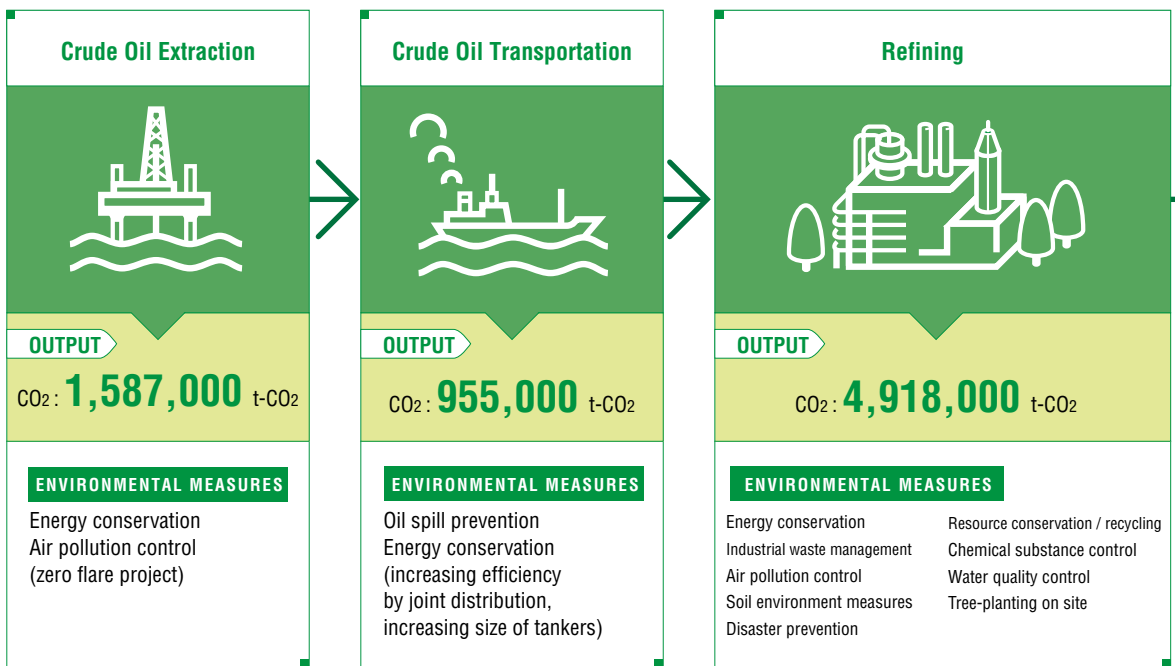
Environmental Impact

事業活動における環境負荷

In order to deliver products that have small impacts on the environment, it is necessary to look across the life cycle of oil, including the stage of use by customers.

It is important to look at the whole picture in the process of continuous improvements by not only evaluating environmental impacts at one stage and but also attempting to grasp how they could affect other stages.

In Fiscal 2004, the CO₂ emissions during use by customers decreased by 1,718,000 tons compared with the preceding year due to a decrease in the volume of products produced.



User's Voice

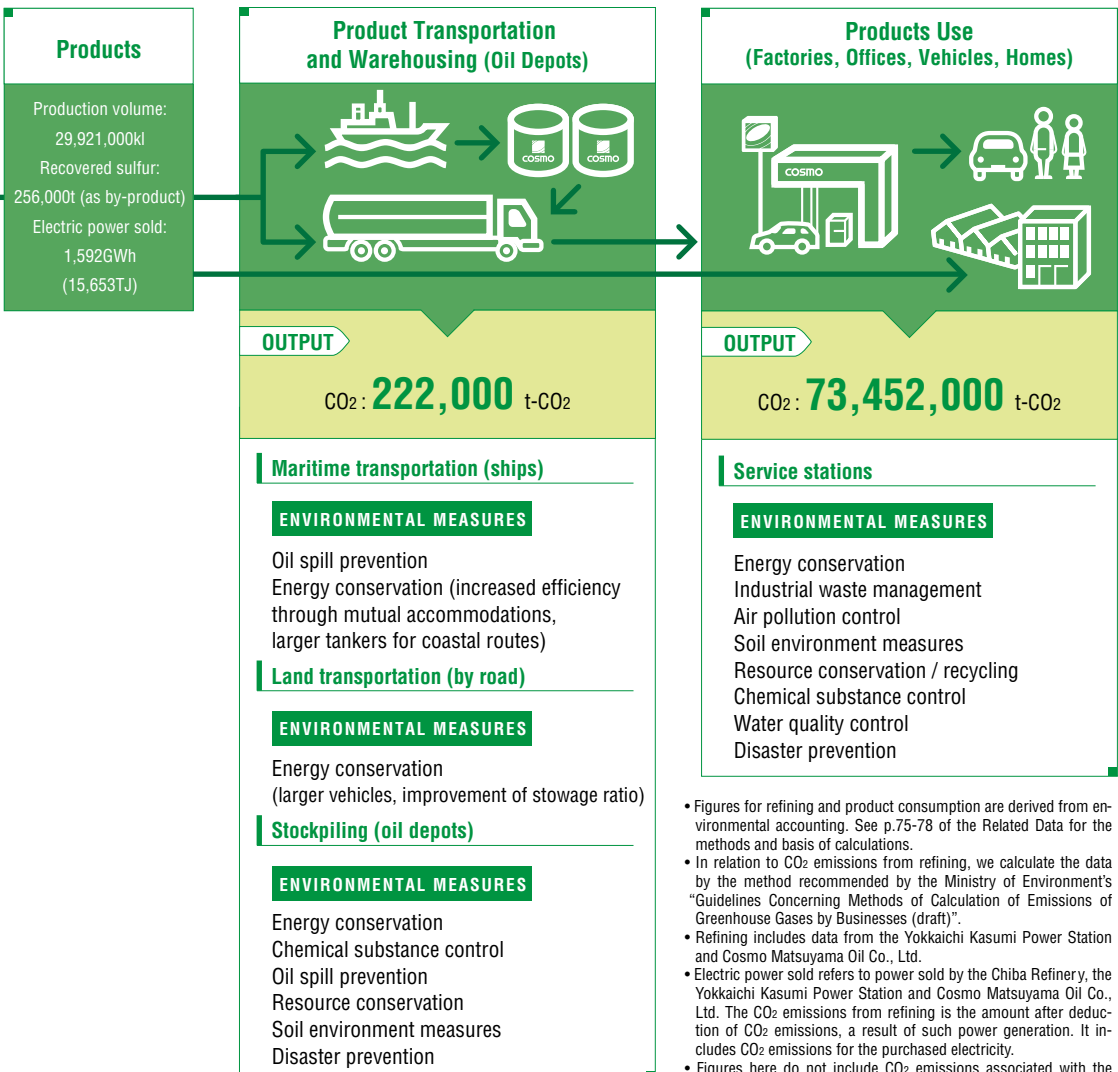
Masanori / Keiko / Toshimune Koide



Customers
Masanori / Keiko / Toshimune Koide

We often travel as a family on holidays. We like to see the fireflies in the high plains and breathe the fresh air. I want to expose my son to as much nature as possible! And yet, the more we drive our car, the greater burden we are placing on our environment. For example, we try to conserve energy by using as little air conditioning as possible at home, but if we open our windows, we can hear the loud noise of our neighbors' air conditioners. I often find myself frustrated over just how little one person can accomplish alone.

It was in 2003 that I became a member of Cosmo the Card "Eco". I joined because I was interested in their Eco measures, ETC availability and efficient points saving system. I compared many of the companies on the web and made my decision. Since then, I have enjoyed the benefits of internet shopping on Cosmo's member website (<http://www.g-mile.com/>) and accumulating points. It makes me happy to know that my use of the card contributes to environmental conservation. Because I really want to conserve nature for my son's generation to enjoy.



- Figures are estimated based on the actual production volumes of petroleum products in Fiscal 2004.
- Figures for crude oil production, crude oil transportation, and product transportation are estimated based on LCI for Petroleum Products by Fuel and Environmental Impact Assessment for Petroleum Products, published in March 2000 by the Petroleum Energy Center.

- Figures for refining and product consumption are derived from environmental accounting. See p.75-78 of the Related Data for the methods and basis of calculations.
- In relation to CO₂ emissions from refining, we calculate the data by the method recommended by the Ministry of Environment's "Guidelines Concerning Methods of Calculation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Businesses (draft)".
- Refining includes data from the Yokkaichi Kasumi Power Station and Cosmo Matsuyama Oil Co., Ltd.
- Electric power sold refers to power sold by the Chiba Refinery, the Yokkaichi Kasumi Power Station and Cosmo Matsuyama Oil Co., Ltd. The CO₂ emissions from refining is the amount after deduction of CO₂ emissions, a result of such power generation. It includes CO₂ emissions for the purchased electricity.
- Figures here do not include CO₂ emissions associated with the construction of facilities.
- See p.69-70 of the Related Data about the input and the output data except for CO₂ emissions.
- The figure for CO₂ emissions at the consumption stage includes potential impacts of naphtha. Naphtha is used as an ingredient in petrochemicals and fertilizers, which by themselves do not emit CO₂ or SO_x.