Business Site Data

(Reviewed by BVQI [34])

Ricoh Production Sites	Production (Resource Conservation and Recycling) (See pages 49 and 50.)				
	Waste recovery rate (%)	Total waste amount produced (t)[1]	Total waste discharge amount (t)[2]	Final waste disposal amount (t)	Water consumption (10,000 tons)
Atsugi Plant—Office equipment and other products 1005 Shimo-Ogino, Atsugi, Kanagawa 243-0298, Japan	100	756	739	0.0	128
Hatano Plant—Printed circuit boards and electronic components 423 Hirasawa, Hadano, Kanagawa 257-8586, Japan	100	190	190	0.0	18
Numazu Plant—Supplies 16-1 Honda-machi, Numazu, Shizuoka 410-8505, Japan	100	8,673	3,228	0.0	1,805
Gotemba Plant—Copiers, fax machines, and data processing systems 1-10 Komakado, Gotemba, Shizuoka 412-0038, Japan	100	1,327	1,327	0.0	81
Fukui Plant—Supplies 64-1 Ohmi, Sakai-cho, Sakai-gun, Fukui 919-0547, Japan	100	7,273	1,747	0.0	166
Ikeda Plant—Electronic devices 13-1 Himemuro-cho, Ikeda, Osaka 563-8501, Japan	100	191	186	0.0	249
Yashiro Plant—Electronic devices 30-1 Saho, Yashiro-cho, Kato-gun, Hyogo 673-1447, Japan	100	521	521	0.0	141
The Ricoh Group's Manufacturing Subsidiaries in Japan					
Tohoku Ricoh Co., Ltd.—Office equipment and parts for copiers 3-1 Shinmeido, Nakanomyo, Shibata-machi, Shibata-gun, Miyagi 989-1695, Japan	100	1,687	1,687	0.0	189
Hasama Ricoh, Inc.—Parts for copiers, and data processing equipment 86 Aza-Kitasanden, Sanuma, Hasama-cho, Tome-gun, Miyagi 987-0511, Japan	100	2,177	2,177	0.0	10
Ricoh Unitechno Co., Ltd.—Fax machines, copiers, and microfilm equipment 713 Tsurugasone, Yashio, Saitama 340-0802, Japan	100	281	281	0.0	11
Ricoh Optical Industries Co., Ltd.—Photographic equipment 10-109 Ohata, Hanamaki, Iwate 025-0303, Japan	100	721	721	0.0	49
Ricoh Keiki Co., Ltd.—Parts for copiers and data processing equipment 3144-1 Aza-Ipponguri, Shimoizumi, Kuboizumi-machi, Saga, 849-0903, Japan	100	146	146	0.0	5
Ricoh Microelectronics Co., Ltd.—Printed circuit boards 10-3 Kitamura, Tottori, 680-0911, Japan	100	535	535	0.0	20
Ricoh Elemex Corporation—Office equipment, clocks, watches, and educational equipment 2-14-29 Uchiyama, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 464-0075, Japan **Ena Plant** 1218-2 Nakano, Nagashima-cho, Ena, Gifu 509-7205, Japan **Okazaki Plant** 3-69 Ida-cho, Okazaki, Aichi 444-8586, Japan	100	1,101	1,101	0.0	104
The Ricoh Group's Manufacturing Subsidiaries outside Japan					
Ricoh Electronics, Inc. (REI)—Office equipment and supplies One Ricoh Square, 1100 Valencia Avenue, Tustin, CA 92680, U.S.A.	100	6,869	6,869	0.3[4]	176
Ricoh UK Products Ltd. (RPL)—Copiers and supplies Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9NS, U.K.	100	1,020	1,020	0.0	30
Ricoh Industrie France S.A. (RIF)—Copiers, fax machines, and supplies 144, Route de Rouffach 68920, Wettolsheim, France	100	7,617	7,617	0.0	64
Ricoh Asia Industry S.Z. Ltd. (RAI)—Copiers Color TV Industrial Zone, Futian District, Shenzhen, P.R. China	100	1,582	1,582	0.0	147
Taiwan Ricoh Co., Ltd.—Photographic equipment 34 Lane 200, Jwu Her Road, Fuh Shing Li, Chang Hwa, Taiwan	99	193	193	2.2[5]	46

1. **Total waste generation**: the amount of waste generated
When waste is generated after waste reduction processing during manufacturing, the total waste generation amount means the amount of waste at the point of generation. When waste is processed after manufacturing at a facility in a business site, the total waste generation amount means the amount of waste before the waste processing.

2. **Total waste discharge**: the amount of waste discharged outside business sites
This includes residual waste after the intermediate processing of waste at business sites.

3. **The Ricoh Group's target substances for reduction**: PRTR substances designated by four Electric & Electronic Industries Associations in Japan between fiscal 1998 and 2000. The figures are indicators multiplied by the environmental impact coefficient. (See page 51.)

Production (Preventing Global Warming) (See pages 47 and 48.)		Production (Pollution Prevention) (See pages 51 and 52.)				
Energy consumption		Emissions into air (NOx) (t)	Emissions into air (SOx) (t)	Water discharge (BOD) (t)	'Ricoh target substances for reduction' used[3]	'Ricoh target substances for reduction' discharged[3]
($t\text{-}CO_2$)	(TJ)					
13,763	157.6	1.872	0.022	1.765	72.9	16.2
1,501	15.6	0.039	0.001	0.502	762.6	159.6
30,998	549.6	15.260	0.000	4.321	12,534.4	4,740.0
3,444	40.9	0.739	0.009	0.041	0.0	0.0
19,190	237.5	6.004	0.139	0.880	7,768.2	860.0
10,557	122.4	1.428	0.000	0.857	183.6	90.2
27,053	296.1	3.293	0.061	0.278	432.5	272.3
10,500	123.5	3.259	2.171	6.359	1,770.3	365.8
2,051	24.2	0.441	0.278	0.102	38.5	32.7
1,199	14.1	0.120	0.000	0.013	34.3	34.3
7,001	79.8	1.544	4.521	0.313	110.6	8.9
810	8.4	0.000	0.000	0.000	202.9	0.1
3,220	34.9	0.434	2.899	0.128	143.2	0.0
6,355	65.5	0.563	0.124	0.086	240.0	95.0
41,120	366.7	9.474	0.000	0.777	889.9	31.2
10,616	112.1	2.051	0.000	0.000	1,497.2	1,099.2
8,807	264.5	6.230	0.000	2.809	39.7	1.7
11,393	67.3	0.537	0.478	2.739	13.7	13.7
2,741	19.2	0.026	0.007	0.029	18.7	0.5

4. Although the resource recovery of selenium drums collected from markets was commissioned to an outside company, REI found that the company was not processing the drums appropriately and according to Ricoh standards. Because REI could not find a resource recovery company in the United States that could process peeled-off selenium alloy appropriately, REI decided to peel off the selenium alloy from the selenium drums at its plant and send it to an isolated landfill to solidify the toxic substance.

5. Because there was no infrastructure in Taiwan for the resource recovery of coating sludge, it was subjected to an isolated landfill by officially designated disposal companies. The figures listed in the final waste disposal above are the amounts used in landfills. (This was the reason coating sludge was excluded from Zero-Waste-to-Landfill efforts.) In fiscal 2002, however, the infrastructure for the resource recovery of coating sludge was established, and coating sludge is currently subject to resource recovery.