

Murata's Environmental Preservation Activities

1989		Voluntary policy to eliminate ozone-depleting substances (designated CFCs and 1,1,1-trichloroethane) is adopted.
		Project to eliminate ozone-depleting substances initiated.
1991		Survey of soil and groundwater contamination is initiated.
1993		Elimination of ozone-depleting substances (1,1,1-trichloroethane and designated CFCs) is achieved.
		A voluntary policy to eliminate chlorine-based organic solvents (trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and dichloromethane) is adopted.
1994		Murata Environment Committee is established.
1995		The Murata Environmental Charter (First Environmental Action Plan) is adopted.
		The Environmental Management Department is established in the Head Office.
		The Lead-Free Solder Project is launched.
		Elimination of chlorine-based organic solvents (dichloromethane and tetrachloroethylene) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) is achieved.
1996		A voluntary regulation program is adopted to reduce environmentally hazardous substances contained in products.
1997		Taiwan Murata Electronics Co., Ltd. becomes the first member of the Murata Group to acquire certification of ISO14001 registration.
		A voluntary regulation program is adopted to reduce emissions of environmentally hazardous chemical substances from manufacturing processes.
		In-house courses introduced for training of internal environmental auditors.
1998		Use of chlorine-based organic solvent (trichloroethylene) is discontinued, representing the achievement of the objective of the voluntary policy adopted in 1993.
		All discarded paper in Japan is recycled, thereby discontinuing the use of waste incinerators.
		A special feature on Environment Month is published in the company journal.
1999		Life cycle assessment (LCA) guidelines are adopted.
		A cogeneration system begins operation at the Yasu Plant.
		Soil pollution control standards are established. Upgrading of existing equipment is initiated.
		A chemical substance inspection and registration system is introduced.
2000		Production bases inside and outside Japan complete certification of ISO14001 registration.
2001		A composting system is introduced for raw food waste from company dining facilities in Japan.
		The Murata Environmental Charter (Second Environmental Action Plan) is revised.
		The Green Procurement Guide is issued and the green procurement policy implemented.
2002		Existing equipment in Japan is upgraded to meet soil pollution control standards.
		The inaugural Environmental Report is issued.
2003	April	Construction begins on new head office designed on the concept of an eco-friendly office building. Efforts are made to ensure a zero-emissions policy is applied to construction waste from the new construction. The building is expected to be completed in September 2004.
	July	The product assessment system is introduced.
	October	The environmental cost management (environmental accounting) system is introduced.
2004	March	The zero emissions objective is achieved in Japan.
	April	The Murata Environmental Charter (Third Environmental Action Plan) is revised.