



In all of us,
a green heart



Green Procurement Guidelines

6th Edition

Daikin Group

January 2012 Revised Edition

Message

Global warming is an emerging issue and calls for our urgent action. At the same time, striving to realize a sustainable society is one of our missions as an enterprise.

The Daikin Group places environmental conservation a top management priority, and has been actively implementing measures throughout its operations. We consider that our mission as a manufacturer is to provide products with less environmental impact upon the growth of a sustainable society.

We must strive to reduce the environmental impact of our products at all stages of the life cycle including materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, transportation, use and disposal. We cannot accomplish this alone: the cooperation of our suppliers is indispensable.

With the recent global movements, we are facing ever-increasing requirements for environmentally conscious procurements concerning hazardous substances and product design. Also, the importance of preventing global warming has considerably increased.

Our society is built upon the many blessing that nature gives us, we also strive to maintain balance in ecosystems so that we can help bring back the abundance of the natural world.

We intend to proceed further with measures for the environment while asking for even greater cooperation from our suppliers.

We ask for your support and understanding in achieving our mission.

Shinya Okada
Managing Director
in charge of Environment

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“Basic Environmental Policy of the Daikin Group” and “Green Procurement”

Daikin Group instituted Basic Environmental Policy of Daikin Group along with Daikin Group Philosophy in August 2002.

Basic Environmental Policy of the Daikin Group

Environmental Philosophy Be a Company that Leads in Applying Environmentally Friendly Practice

As we continue developing our business operations in various fields, it is our mission to proactively develop initiatives to respond to environmental issues. Incorporating environmental initiatives throughout our management must be a priority for us.

In all aspects of our business operations, including product development, manufacturing and sales, we need to formulate initiatives that sustain and improve the environment. Meanwhile, we need to promote the development of new products and the innovation of technologies that will lead to a more environmentally healthy world.

Under the precept “environmental response is an important management resource,” we must integrate environmental initiatives into our corporate management since they can lead to business expansion, improved business performance, and further enhancement of our credibility with outside parties. We intend to continue being a leading company in the practice of “environmental management,” thus contributing to a healthier global environment as a good citizen of the earth.

Action Guidelines

1. Ensure that all members of the Group deepen our understanding of environmental issues and take responsibility for the impact our actions have on society in general.
2. Establish, promote, and continuously improve an Environmental Management System to actively and effectively implement Environmental Management as a Group.
3. Develop and implement environmental initiatives in all aspects of our business operations, including product development, production, sales distribution, services, and recycling.
In particular, be a leader in society by developing products, technologies, and business opportunities that contribute to sustaining and improving our environment.
4. Implement environmental initiatives that are globally consistent as well as promote initiatives that respond to the particular circumstances of each country and region. Furthermore, actively promote cooperation and alliances with related companies, external organizations, and institutions.
5. Disclose environmentally related information in a truthful and fair manner. Listen to the views of people both inside and outside the company to continuously improve our environmental preservation efforts.

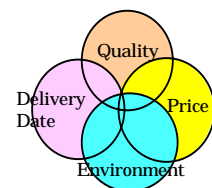
Aim of Green Procurement

In order to minimize environmental impact throughout the lifecycle of products, we must develop products with little environmental impact during the production process, during the use of the product, and at the time of disposal, as well as procure parts and materials with little environment impact, so called “green procurement”

Furthermore, green procurement is linked to risk management by ensuring that Daikin Group products do not contain hazardous chemical substances.

Green Procurement

To minimize our environmental impact, materials, parts, and other goods will be procured with priority given to suppliers demonstrating excellent environmental performance.



Subject to Green Procurement

Finished Products, materials (raw materials, supplementary materials), and parts (purchased parts, parts from outside suppliers) procured for use in production activities of Daikin Group are subject to Green Procurement.

In order to create products with little environmental impact, issues related to the lifecycle of products, including parts and materials procurement, processing and assembly, transport, product use, and disposal are listed below. We are managing the items dealing with green procurement issues.

Issues related to creating products with little environmental impact

Lifecycle	Daikin Design Issues	Daikin Manufacturing and Other issues	Green Procurement Issues (Business partners)
	<p>Select parts and materials with little environmental impact</p> <p>Substitution of harmful substances Easily recyclable parts and materials Use of recycled materials Selection of parts and materials with high-energy efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use reusable parts, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure parts and materials which do not include harmful chemical substances
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce amount of energy used Reduce amount of waste discharged Management of chemical substances Pollution prevention (air, water, noise, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce packaging materials (or No packaging) Substitution of wooden pallet Use of returnable boxes Reduce environmental impact during transport Modal shift
	<p>Design for less packaging In order to reduce the amount of waste. Modal shift*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce environmental impact during transport Promote modal shift 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce amount of energy used Reduce amount of waste discharged Management system for chemical substances Pollution prevention (air, water, noise, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design for energy conservation products Products whose refrigerant is easily recoverable and does not leak 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of parts and materials which meet requirements of Daikin eco-friendly design
	<p>Design for easily recyclable products</p> <p>Shorten disassembly time Reduce number of parts List resinous materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish recycling system Fluorocarbon recovery / disposal 	

- Modal shift is the shifting of transportation from trucks to large-scale cargo transport facilities such as railway and shipping in truck line transportation.

2 . Basic Concept of Green Procurement

Daikin give priority to suppliers who actively undertake initiatives implementing our requests.

In particular, adherence to Daikin requests related to chemical substances is essential.

Control levels of chemical substances are defined below.

Control Levels	Examples of Substances
Prohibited	TBTs, PCBs, Polychlorinated naphthalene, Cadmium, Chromium hexavalent, lead, F gas * ¹⁾ , etc. (21substances)
Reduced	Vinyl chloride , HCFC* ²⁾ (2 substances)
Managed	Formaldehyde, etc. (6 substances), REACH Regulation SVHCs

*1) Use of F gas(HFC , PFC, etc.) is prohibited in one-component foams (except when required to meet national safety standards). (Banned since Jul. 2008 by EU)

Use of F gas(HFC , PFC, etc.) is exceptionally permitted for refrigerant.

*2) The use of HCFC for the production of foams shall be prohibited, and the use as refrigerants for Japan and EU models shall be prohibited, too.

※ Refer to “the Specified Chemical Substance List” for detail.

For the purpose of reduction of green house gases in collaboration with our suppliers, we request them to provide their CO₂ equivalent emission amount.

Through resource conservation by the waste volume reduction and prevention of global warming activity, we promote the Green procurement activity which leads to the biological diversity protection.

3 . Green Procurement Requirements

1) Essential conditions for suppliers' management

Environmental Management System

We request our suppliers to structure environmental management system to obtain ISO14001 certification.

(Depending on the kinds of products and the quantities to be dealt with, it may become voluntary to obtain the certification.)

In view of Supply Chain Management, Daikin will request the suppliers to implement green purchase as well as to construct chemical substance management system and its implementation.

We will request our second and third suppliers to promote environmental information transmission

Compliance

All our suppliers must comply with relevant laws and regulations. They must not have any record of having been penalized for any violations of laws in the past two years.

Promotion of voluntary activities of improving environment energy conservation, waste reduction, and improvement of transport means.

Provision of information

When Daikin makes a request, the suppliers shall provide the necessary information regarding the environment. In case the provided information requires secrecy, please inform Daikin of it beforehand so that Daikin can properly handle the information.

2) Essential conditions for products

Chemical substance management

1. Restriction on use of chemical substances

1-1 Requirements for products to be delivered to Daikin :

Parts and raw materials delivered to Daikin must be free from substances that are listed as prohibited ones on “the Specified Chemical Substance List” of Daikin.

1-2 Requirements for manufacturing process:

The prohibited substances on “the Specified Chemical Substance List” of Daikin must not be used in the manufacturing process.

2. Cooperation to investigation of chemical substances

When regulations, such as REACH (The Regulation, Evaluation & Authorization of Chemicals), require, Daikin will make a request for the suppliers to submit the information of their products regarding contained chemical substances, their contained parts and the amount, purposes of their containment, and harmful effects of the substances.

3. Voluntary reduction of substances ranked to reduce, and the implementation of adequate management procedures of them

Note) Exempt substances that are to be used or delivered for the purpose of Chemical Division's use as raw materials.

Packaging materials

Reduction of packaging materials for the items to be delivered to Daikin, Use of circulate boxes, Use of substitutions for One-way wooden pallets, etc.

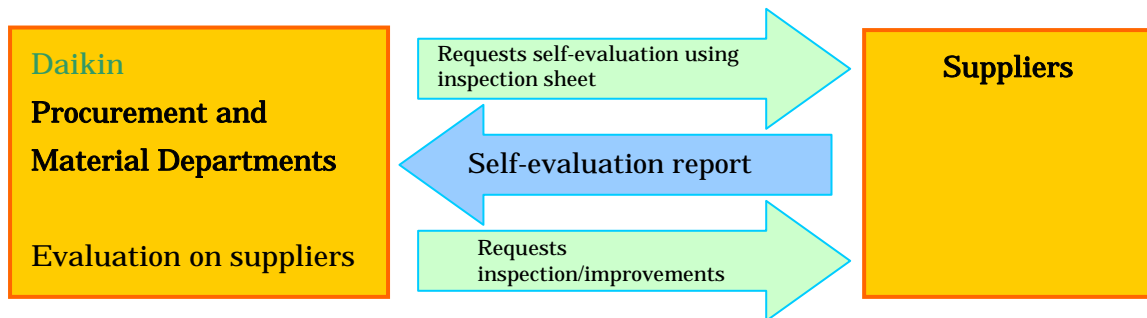
When designing work is involved, eco-friendly design must be employed.

4 . Use of This Guideline

1) Procurement and Material Departments of Daikin request their suppliers to Implement self-evaluation by using an inspection sheet supplied by Daikin. Daikin annually collects and evaluates the sheets.

Based upon the evaluation results, Daikin may ask the suppliers to make certain improvements on their environmental preservation activities.

2) Daikin may visit our suppliers and conduct on-site inspections and hearings with regard to the current status of their environmental preservation activities.



Down load “Green Procurement Inspection List” at URL:

<http://www.daikin.com/environment/supplier/guideline.html>

If there is a necessity to have a respective requirements specification for an item other than this guideline, Daikin will elaborate the specification on a separated purchasing specification sheet.

5 . Specified Chemical Substance List

30 substances out of the chemical substances contained in products are shown in the table below and are ranked according to the following classification and managed.

[Prohibited] The use must be immediately prohibited.

[Reduced] The use must be reduced.

[Managed] The content must be grasped and managed.

Specified Chemical Substance List

R:Law regulation I:Information

No	Substance Name	CAS No.	JGPSS I No.	Control Levels	JGPSSI Disclosure level	Threshold Level
1	Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds	7440-43-9, etc	A05	Prohibited	R	0.01wt% of cadmium in homogeneous materials
2	Chromium Compounds	10588-01-9, etc	A07		R	0.1wt% of Chromium in homogeneous materials
3	Lead and Lead Compounds	7439-92-1, etc	A09		R	0.1wt% of lead in homogeneous materials 0.03wt% of lead in surface coating
4	Mercury and Mercury Compounds	7439-97-6, etc	A10		R	Intentionally added or 0.1wt% of mercury in homogeneous material
5	<u>Tributyl</u> Tin Oxide (TBTO)	56-35-9	A17		R	Intentionally added or 0.1wt% of the product
6*1)	Tributyl Tins (TBTs) compounds	2155-70-6, etc	A18		R	Intentionally added or 0.1wt% of tin in a material
	Triphenyl Tins (TPTs) compounds	1803-12-9, etc				
	Dibutyltin compounds (DBTs)	683-18-8, etc	-		R	0.1wt% of tin in a material
	Diocetyl tin compounds(DOTs)	26401-97-8, etc				
7	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)		B02		R	0.1wt% in homogeneous material
8	Polybrominated Diphenylethers (PBDEs)		B03		R	Intentionally added or 0.1wt% in homogeneous material
9	Deca-Bromodiphenylether (Deca-BDE) *2)	1163-19-5	B14		R	Intentionally added or 0.1wt% in homogeneous material
10	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3, etc	B05		R	Intentionally added
11	Polychlorinated Terphenyls(PCTs) *2)	61788-33-8	B15		R	0.005wt% in material
12	Polychlorinated naphthalenes (Cl=>3)	1321-65-9, etc	B06		R	Intentionally added
13	Shortchain Chlorinated Paraffins	85535-84-8, etc	B09		R	0.1wt% of the product
14	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOSS) *3)	36355-01-8, etc	B13		R	Intentionally added or 0.1wt% in material
15	F gas (HFC,PFC,SF6) *4)		B10		R	Intentionally added
16	Asbestos	77536-66-4, etc	C01		R	Intentionally added
17	Azocolourants and azodyes which form certain aromatic amines *5)	92-67-1, etc	C02		R	0.003wt% of the finished textile/leather product
18	Ozone Depleting Substances (other than HCFCs) *6)		C04	R	Intentionally added	
19	Radioactive Substances	7440-61-1, etc	C06	R	Intentionally added	
20	Phenol,2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) *2)	3846-71-7	C08	R	Intentionally added	
21	Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) *7)	624-49-7	-	R	00001wt% in a material	
22	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) *8)	9002-86-2	B07	Reduced	I	0.1wt% of the product
23	Ozone Depleting Substances (only HCFCs)		C04		R	Intentionally added

24	Beryllium Oxide (BeO) *2)	1304-56-9	A19	Managed	I	0.1wt% of the product
25	Phthalates(DINP,DIDP,DNOP) *2)	28553-12-0, etc	C09		R	0.1wt% in plasticized material
26	Perchlorates *2)	7791-03-9, etc	B12		R	0.0000006wt% of the product
27	Nickel and Nickel Compounds *9)	1313-99-1, etc	A11		R	Intentionally added
28	Brominated Flame Retardants (other than PBBs, PBDEs,or HBCDD)		B08		I	0.1wt% of plastic material
29	Formaldehyde *2)	50-00-0	C07		R	Intentionally added
30	EU REACH regulation (SVHC) group (Prohibited material specified by this guideline is excluded) *10)				R	0.1wt% of the product

*1) TBT TPT and use prohibition in July 2010.

Use prohibition of DBT in January 2012(A part of usage is January, 2015).

Use prohibition of DOT in January 2012.

Only uses of "Commodities that touch the skin" and "Two-component normal temperature silicone modules" are prohibited.

*2) Material group added to JIG representation material (July 2009)

*3) PFOSs are prohibited from May 2009 by POPs Agreement.

Japan Law Concerning the evaluation of Chemical Substances prohibits in April 2010(The application exclusion usage is on the semiconductor, the etching, and the business photograph film).

*4) F gas(HFC , PFC, etc) is prohibited to use in one-component foams (except when required to meet national safety standards) (Banned in EU starting from Jul. 2008)

Use of F gas(HFC , PFC, etc.) is exceptionally permitted for refrigerant.

*5) It is limited only to the application of azo dyes and pigment which forms the specific amine defined by the German Consumer Goods Ordinance and also came into contact with human body for long hours.

*6)The use of HCFC for the production of foams shall be prohibited, and the use as refrigerants for Japan and EU models shall be prohibited, too.

*7) The use prohibition in May, 2009 (It was used as a fungicide of the leather product and furniture. Prohibition in EU).

*8) Some of PVC whose substitution is available is subjected to reduction.

*9) Regarding the management of Nickel, if there is a possibility for the nickel to come into contact with human body for long hours

*10) All SVHC that will be added in the future shall be managed. A postscript is not added.

·CAS No. : Chemical Abstracts Service No.

·JGPMSSSI No. : It is the substance group classification No. defined by the 2nd edition of "Guidelines for Standardization of Material Declaration" published by the Japan Green Procurement Survey Standardization initiative.

·**Laws, regulations and standards taken into consideration at the time when chemical substances were specified**

·Law concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.

· Industrial Safety and Health Law

· RoHS (2002/95/EC)

· REACH Regulation (1907/2006/EC)

· EU Commission Decision (2009/425/EC)

· Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

· F gas regulation (842/2006/EC)

· German Consumer Goods Ordinance

· Montreal Protocol

· ODS Regulation (in Europe)

· EU Commission Decision (2009/251/EC)

· Material Composition Declaration for Electrotechnical Products (Joint Industry Guide: JIG)

· European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (94/62/EC)

■ Exempted substances

Application exempted by RoHS directive. There may be some other exemptions because no substitutions are available due to technical difficulties at present. Concrete examples of exemption (according to RoHS directive)

Exemption		Scope and dates of applicability
1	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):	
1(a)	For general lighting purposes < 30 W: 3.5 mg	Expires on 31 December 2012; 2,5 mg shall be used per burner after 31 December 2012
1(b)	For general lighting purposes \geq 30 W and < 50 W: 3.5 mg	
1(c)	For general lighting purposes \geq 50 W and < 150 W: 5 mg	
1(d)	For general lighting purposes \geq 150 W: 15 mg	
1(e)	For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tube diameter \leq 17 mm: 7 mg	
1(f)	For special purposes: 5 mg	
2(a)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):	
2(a)(1)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter < 9 mm (e.g. T2): 4 mg	
2(a)(2)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter \geq 9 mm and \leq 17 mm (e.g. T5): 3 mg	
2(a)(3)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 17 mm and \leq 28 mm (e.g. T8): 3.5 mg	
2(a)(4)	Tri-band phosphor with normal lifetime and a tube diameter > 28 mm (e.g. T12): 3.5 mg	
2(a)(5)	Tri-band phosphor with long lifetime (\geq 25 000 h): 5 mg	
2(b)	Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per lamp)	
2(b)(1)	Linear halophosphate lamps with tube > 28 mm (e.g. T10 and T12): 10 mg	Expires on 13 April 2012
2(b)(2)	Non-linear halophosphate lamps (all diameters): 15 mg	Expires on 13 April 2016
2(b)(3)	Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter > 17 mm (e.g. T9) : 15mg	
2(b)(4)	Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. induction lamps) : 15mg	
3	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL) for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp):	
3(a)	Short length (\leq 500 mm) : 3.5 mg	
3(b)	Medium length (> 500 mm and \leq 1 500 mm) : 5 mg	
3(c)	Long length (> 1 500 mm) : 13 mg	

4(a)	Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp) : 15 mg	
4(b)	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner) in lamps with improved colour rendering index Ra > 60:	
4(b)-I	$P \leq 155 \text{ W}$: 30 mg	
4(b)-II	$155 \text{ W} < P \leq 405 \text{ W}$: 40 mg	
4(b)-III	$P > 405 \text{ W}$: 40 mg	
4(c)	Mercury in other High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner):	
4(c)-I	$P \leq 155 \text{ W}$: 25 mg	
4(c)-II	$155 \text{ W} < P \leq 405 \text{ W}$: 30 mg	
4(c)-III	$P > 405 \text{ W}$: 40 mg	
4(d)	Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapour) lamps (HPMV)	Expires on 13 April 2015
4(e)	Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH)	
4(f)	Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned in this Annex	
5(a)	Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes	
5(b)	Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes not exceeding 0,2 % by weight	
6(a)	Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanised steel containing up to 0,35 % lead by weight	
6(b)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0,4 % lead by weight	
6(c)	Copper alloy containing up to 4 % lead by weight	
7(a)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead- based alloys containing 85 % by weight or more lead)	
7(b)	Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission, and network management for telecommunications	
7(c)-I	Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors, e.g. piezoelectric devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound	
7(c)-II	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V AC or 250 V DC	
7(c)-III	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V AC or 250 V DC	Expires on 1 January 2013 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2013
7(c)-IV	Lead in PZT based dielectric ceramic materials for capacitors being part of integrated circuits or discrete semiconductors	
8(a)	Cadmium and its compounds in one shot pellet type thermal cut-offs	Expires on 1 January 2012 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2012
8(b)	Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts	

9	Hexavalent chromium as an anticorrosion agent of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators up to 0,75 % by weight in the cooling solution	
9(b)	Lead in bearing shells and bushes for refrigerant-containing compressors for heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) applications	
11(a)	Lead used in C-press compliant pin connector systems	May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010
11(b)	Lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems	Expires on 1 January 2013 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2013
12	Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module C-ring	May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010
13(a)	Lead in white glasses used for optical applications	
13(b)	Cadmium and lead in filter glasses and glasses used for reflectance standards	
14	Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of more than 80 % and less than 85 % by weight	Expired on 1 January 2011 and after that date may be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 1 January 2011
15	Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit flip chip packages	
16	Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes	Expires on 1 September 2013
17	Lead halide as radiant agent in high intensity discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications	
18(b)	Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1 % lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as sun tanning lamps containing phosphors such as BSP (BaSi 2 O 5 :Pb)	
21	Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels on glasses, such as borosilicate and soda lime glasses	
23	Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0,65 mm and less	May be used in spare parts for EEE placed on the market before 24 September 2010
24	Lead in solders for the soldering to machined through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors	
25	Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements, notably in the seal frit and frit ring	
29	Lead bound in crystal glass as defined in Annex I (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4) of Council Directive 69/493/EEC (1)	
30	Cadmium alloys as electrical/mechanical solder joints to electrical conductors located directly on the voice coil in transducers used in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure levels of 100 dB (A) and more	
31	Lead in soldering materials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which, e.g. are used for liquid crystal displays, design or industrial lighting)	
32	Lead oxide in seal frit used for making window assemblies for Argon and Krypton laser tubes	
33	Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 μ m diameter and less in power transformers	
34	Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer elements	

37	Lead in the plating layer of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borate glass body	
38	Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminium bonded beryllium oxide	
39	Cadmium in colour converting II-VI LEDs (< 10 μ g Cd per mm ² of light-emitting area) for use in solid state illumination or display systems	Expires on 1 July 2014
40	Cadmium in photoresistors for analogue optocouplers applied in professional audio equipment	Expires on 31 December 2013'

Application exempted by PWD directive

- Requires to reduce total weight of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium) in each material (for example, resin, ink, paint) constructing the packaging materials to less than 100 ppm by weight.

Inquiries

For factories in Japan

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For factories outside Japan, please take contact with the local purchase department.

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This Guideline will be revised as necessary in accordance with company circumstances or changes in applicable laws.