

NU-ESCO Project - Promoting Energy Conservation Activities

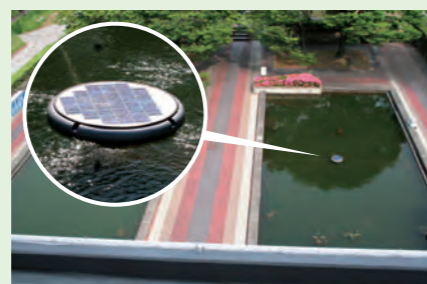
Since July 2008, Higashiyama Campus has been operating a "groundwater purification service business," which is able to cleanse groundwater to a level suitable for human consumption. The service has reduced public water consumption equivalent to approximately 30 million yen per year. Although the maximum groundwater intake in Higashiyama Campus reported to Nagoya City is 5,200 m<sup>3</sup>, the actual current intake is only 2,900 m<sup>3</sup> per day (including 600 m<sup>3</sup> to be used by the groundwater purification service), while confirming that this intake does not affect the groundwater reservoir level.

Utilizing the money saved through groundwater purification, Nagoya University started the Nagoya University Energy Service Company (NU-ESCO) project, which provides funding loans to laboratories and institutes that cannot secure sufficient budget to install new energy saving facilities.

This funding, known as the Energy Conservation Promotion Fund, is granted only for the replacement of existing facilities required for education and research with energy saving models, and features a partial exemption of repayment depending on the ranking of the energy conservation effects from the newly installed facilities.

Such energy saving facilities help reduce the costs for heating, electricity, and water. The loaned fund is usually collected in three to five years, and is then re-directed into other energy conservation measures for further cost reductions. Thus, energy management is directly linked to cost management.

Applications for these grants are invited from within the university, and their suitability is assessed by the Energy Conservation Fund Selection Committee.



Floating Water Purifier in operation

The photograph shows a solar-powered floating water purifier installed using one such grant. This water purification project reduced the public water used for ponds in the university premises. For further details of the NU-ESCO project, please visit: <http://web-honbu.jimu.nagoya-u.ac.jp/fmd/5skannrika/energy/SyoueneTorikumi/ESCO/H2OESCO.html>

Recycling Seaweed Cultivation Nets Links Sea and Mountains

I was born in a small town called Kira-cho, facing Mikawa Bay. Challenging the trend that interesting projects can only undertaken in cities, I wanted to start a new business in my home town and launched a business in 2004 to recycle repaired nets used to cultivate seaweed as animal fencing in the mountain villages.

Mikawa Bay is known for seaweed cultivation, and the nets are used as the base for implanting. When these nets become frayed and torn after long exposure to the weather, they are usually disposed of in landfills at a chargeable basis.

At the same time, farmers in mountain villages are suffering from increasing crop damage by deer, boars, and monkeys, and developing countermeasures against them incurs further financial burdens.

"You know, a seaweed net works very well as a deer fence," someone said to me one day... and suddenly I saw one solution for these two problems in his words. The size and strength of a seaweed net is just right to fence around an agricultural field. I focused on this point and I put a used net that I had bought and mended, on an Internet auction. The item attracted an unexpected level of interest.

Once I learned that there was a demand for used nets, all I needed to do next was take action. Talking to an NPO that operates in mountain areas across Japan, I found collaborators who would work on sales of these nets and managed to gain the trust of the community through support from the local government. Thus we gradually extended the market for our seaweed nets.

Different regions have different problems. If someone can take time to study the problems and offer solutions, it can make people a little freer from their difficulties. And I think that it is the responsibility-and privilege-of the person who noticed a potential solution to put that solution into practice. I would like to further extend my business, which aims to help solve people's day-to-day problems.

Yoshiaki Ishikawa; completed Master's Degree in the Graduate School of Environmental Studies in March 2009



Animal fence made from a seaweed net.

4th Homecoming Day -Human Beings and the Earth Environment

On Saturday, 18 October 2008, the 4th Nagoya University Homecoming Day was held under the theme of "Human Beings and the Earth Environment" in Higashiyama Campus. During the event, a variety of exhibitions and presentations that demonstrate the superior educational and research activities of Nagoya University were held. The aim was to deepen the understanding of visitors about the relationship between human beings and the environment, raise awareness about solving environmental problems, and foster children's intellectual interest and environmental knowledge.

★ The 20th Anniversary in Nagoya, Forum: Creativity in the 21st Century with Nobel Laureates

Under the theme of "Problems of the Global Environment – Message from Nobel Scientists," keynote lectures and panel discussions were given by Nobel Laureates, Dr. Ryoji Noyori (Nobel Prize in Chemistry), Dr. Paul Crutzen (Nobel Prize in Chemistry), and Dr. Leo Esaki (Nobel Prize in Physics).

★ Exhibition "Human Beings and the Earth Environment"

Panel displays and educational demonstrations were presented under different categories: Human Beings, Environment (environmental problems), Nature (natural disasters), and Global Warming (climate change). The displays also included panels concerning Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD (Conference of Parties 10 Convention on Biological Diversity), which will take place in Nagoya City in October 2010 in cooperation with the Nagoya City Bureau of the Environment. There was also a science show that included a range of interesting discussions, and also demonstration experiments and games to encourage elementary and high school students to learn and think about our lives and the Earth's environment.

★ Discussion: Aiming at a Post-Global Warming Society – Challenge by Nagoya University

Following a graphical presentation of increasing climate change, including desertification/sandstorms, flooding, and tornados, a session was held to discuss the technologies and policies necessary in aiming at a post-global warming society and individual efforts to prevent global warming.



Audience listening to a research presentation at one event.

Pages 11 and 12 in the *Environmental Report 2009* are dedicated to "Nagoya University's Energy Conservation Measures." Nagoya University started the Energy Conservation Summer/Winter campaign and the Lunchtime Lights Off campaign in FY2004. Energy Conservation Stickers with a built-in thermometer to check room temperatures were distributed inside the university in FY2008, so that everyone can remain aware of the air conditioner temperature settings.

Turning off the air conditioning switch and the lights whenever we leave a room is a small action—however this will produce a massive saving in energy if practiced across the entire university.

Further, the Change Your PC to Energy Saving Mode campaign was started in FY2008. Just by changing the power management settings to "low," power consumption can be reduced by 30% or more. Always turn off your PC when leaving the room. Use a staircase rather than an elevator, not only for energy conservation but also for your own fitness!



Editorial Postscript

This year's *Environmental Report Digest Edition* looks back over recent environmental activities conducted by the University and summarizes their history. This made me realize just how important it is to make continual, self-motivated improvement efforts. This is the reason why we introduced simple energy conservation tips that everyone can start practicing today. We hope that these tips will also introduce you to wider eco-friendly activities. The Digest Topics also include some of the social contribution activities that Nagoya University students and alumni are carrying out.

If you are interested in this *Environmental Report Digest Edition*, please also refer to the main *Environmental Report* available from the Nagoya University Web site. We will continue to create reports that illustrate the distinctiveness of Nagoya University, and we welcome your direct and honest comments towards further improvement.

Takashi Yamane, Chair, Environmental Report Review Working Group

Next Step for Nagoya University

I participated in the Self-Assessment Committee for the *Environmental Report 2009* for the first time, and this became an important experience for me. I learned about the diverse environment-conscious activities that Nagoya University operates.

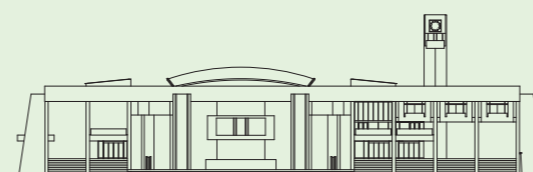
Aiming to become one of the most advanced environmentally-aware universities in the world, I expect that Nagoya University will yield firm results in its Global COE Program, international programs for fostering environment-conscious human resources, and in its research and educational areas, where the university's core competences lie. At the same time, we students should take the lead in establishing a range of eco projects and discuss with the university and the community about how to put such projects into practice beyond the boundaries of the university.

Cao Ying, Doctoral Course (Year 1), Graduate School of Environmental Studies

For the complete edition of the *Nagoya University Environmental Report 2009*, please visit:

URL: <http://web-honbu.jimu.nagoya-u.ac.jp/fmd/rpt.html>

Nagoya University celebrated its 70th anniversary (138th foundation anniversary) in 2009.



Contact Information

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名古屋大学はチーム・マイナス6%に参加しています。  
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Nagoya University, National University Corporation  
**Environmental Report**  
(Digest Edition)

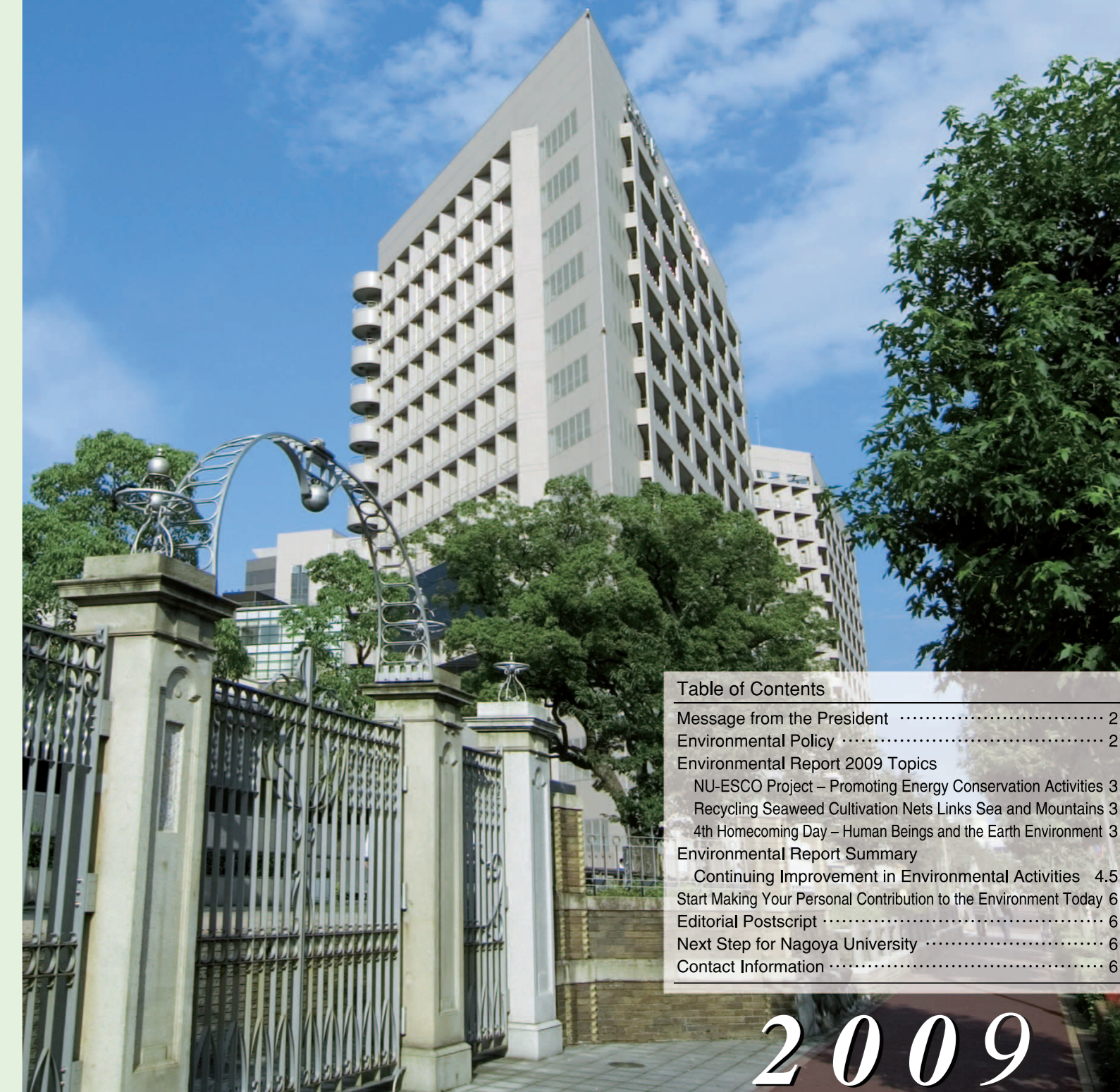


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2009

Main Gate and Walls of the Former Aichi Prefectural Medical College and Aichi Hospital, Located in Tsurumai Campus Designated as an Aichi Cultural Property

# Message from the President



濱口道成

## Be Creative and Innovative for the Harmonious Development of Human Beings and Nature

As observed in the recent anomalous weather, the consequences of global warming are fraught with serious implications. This situation urges us to develop and utilize eco-friendly energy, and reduce greenhouse gases on a global scale. What we are facing today is the demand for the realization of a sustainable, low-carbon society, while still retaining the affluence of modern life. Being fully aware of the severe conditions affecting the environment, Nagoya University is actively employing a variety of energy conservation and environmental load reduction measures utilizing the creativity and innovation of our university members. One such attempt is the Nagoya University Energy Service Company (NU-ESCO) project. These efforts have resulted in Nagoya University being awarded a number of prizes, including the Nagoya Eco Establishment Awards - Excellence Prize.

Needless to say, the role and mission of a university is human resource development and making an intellectual contribution to society through its advanced education and research. Yet a university should not be satisfied just by fulfilling this mission. It should contribute to constructing a society where sustainable development with less environmental impact is possible. Out of the four Japanese Nobel laureates in 2008, three were originally from Nagoya University. This demonstrates that Nagoya University's educational and research standards indeed reach the world's highest levels. More importantly, Nagoya University is an archive of intellectual property that our excellent predecessors developed within its free and independent atmosphere. Through our cutting-edge education and research work, Nagoya University takes the initiative in the development of "technologies to reduce environmental impact," which in turn lead to "technologies with no environmental impact," further bolstering intellectual property for the next generation and for the good of society.

Michinari Hamaguchi, President of Nagoya University, September 2009

## Environmental Policy

### 1 Basic Philosophy

- In recognizing the impact that our modern lives and activities have on the environment and future generations to come, Nagoya University intends to actively work towards and protect a sustainable environment.
- As the university continues to acknowledge the intellectual accomplishments of humankind, it also intends to reconsider academic priorities, as it broadens its perspective on the relationship between humans and the earth to adequately consider our long-term future together.
- Nagoya University fully commits itself, including the areas of education, research, university management, and social contribution, to realizing a better earth environment.

### 2 Basic Policy

- In order to respond to environmental problems in the most appropriate manner, Nagoya University dedicates itself to the consideration of environmental problems from a comprehensive and systematic perspective, encompassing, human and natural sciences, and all other relevant fields.
- Students will be encouraged to develop the ability to understand and analyze environmental problems as Nagoya University nurtures future pioneers in the field.
- Through the cooperation of both students and staffs, Nagoya University will continue to create university policies that are best suited to addressing environmental issues.
- Nagoya University will pursue a comprehensive and systematic policy set in order to reduce the university's negative impact on the environment and to realize objectively its proper role and influence regarding the environment.
- Nagoya University is dedicated to addressing both regional and worldwide environmental issues in a proactive manner. As these policies take root from a local level, it is intended that they will also connect to larger international-level responses to environmental problems.



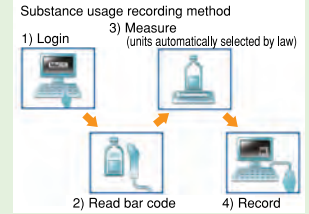

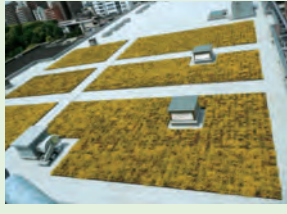





August 1, 2005  
President of Nagoya University Shin-ichi Hirano

## Environmental Report Summary Continuing Improvement in Environmental Activities

Nagoya University continues university-wide environment-related activities. These activities are summarized here.

Red text refers to awards received.

Green circle with checkmark = Improved over previous year  
Red circle with X = Further improvement required

Report Period	Environmental Management in General	Anti-Global Warming and Energy-Conservation Measures	Waste Management Measures	Chemical Substance Management	Community and Student Relations																										
Up to FY2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Report Review Working Group established and commenced activities (2004~)</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University-wide energy conservation activities started (2004~) For major activities see ▲1 and ▲2 below</li> <li>Energy Management Research and Review Group started activities (Nov 2004~)</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Treatment Handler Training (1998~)</li> <li>"Waste Reduction Declaration" issued internally and externally (Mar 2000)</li> <li>Eco Tour (exhibition of waste separation and recycling practice) started in University Festival (Apr 2001)</li> <li>Field experiment to promote bottle recycling using Eco Money started (1998~)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management system of Chemical Substances- Nagoya University (MaCS-NU) started (Apr 2004)</li> <li>Scheduled MaCS-NU User Training also commenced</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nagoya University students' environmental club started "Dormitory Life Goods Recycle Market" (1995~)</li> <li>"Challenges for Environment" lecture started under collaboration with Mitsubishi UFJ Environment Foundation (Apr 2003~)</li> <li>Collaborate with "Nagoya Open University of the Environment" (Mar 2005~)</li> </ul>																										
FY2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University-wide summer holiday closure started (2005~)</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration agreement with Nagoya Carbon &amp; Technology Exchange concluded (Nov 2005)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Greenhouse Gas Emission (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to 2003)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2005 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Higashiyama⇒6.8% up</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsurumai⇒3.6% up</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> </table>	Greenhouse Gas Emission (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to 2003)		FY2005 Results	Rating	Higashiyama⇒6.8% up	Red X	Tsurumai⇒3.6% up	Red X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Treatment Handler Training (Jun 2005)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2005 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Higashiyama⇒2.4% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsurumai⇒9.0% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> </table>	Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)		FY2005 Results	Rating	Higashiyama⇒2.4% down	Green check	Tsurumai⇒9.0% down	Green check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MaCS-NU User Training (Jun 2005)</li> <li>268 laboratories recorded 90,000 chemicals</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Recorded ratio⇒80%</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2005 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Recorded ratio⇒80%</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> </table>	Recorded ratio⇒80%		FY2005 Results	Rating	Recorded ratio⇒80%	Green check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nagoya University Jr. High School 2nd year students joined in Eco Tour in EXPO 2005 Aichi (2005)</li> </ul>				
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FY2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety Management Headquarters established and previous waste treatment facility reorganized into the Center for Environmental Management and Safety to reinforce waste management system (Apr 2006)</li> <li>Environmental Report 2006 issued for the time (Sep 2006)</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy Management Research and Review Group held achievement presentation under the theme of "NU-Origin Energy Conservation Promotion and Global Warming Prevention" Energy conservation activities widened (Mar 2007)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Greenhouse Gas Emission (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to 2003)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2006 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Higashiyama⇒7.4% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsurumai⇒6.0% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daiko⇒21.8% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> </table>	Greenhouse Gas Emission (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to 2003)		FY2006 Results	Rating	Higashiyama⇒7.4% down	Green check	Tsurumai⇒6.0% down	Green check	Daiko⇒21.8% down	Green check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Treatment Handler Training (Jun 2006)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2006 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Higashiyama⇒12.2% up</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsurumai⇒0.4% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daiko⇒7.1% up</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> </table>	Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)		FY2006 Results	Rating	Higashiyama⇒12.2% up	Red X	Tsurumai⇒0.4% down	Green check	Daiko⇒7.1% up	Red X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical Substance Management System Guidelines enacted (Jun 2006)</li> <li>MaCS-NU User Training (Jun 2006)</li> <li>300 laboratories recorded 100,000 chemicals</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Recorded ratio⇒88%</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2006 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Recorded ratio⇒88%</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> </table>	Recorded ratio⇒88%		FY2006 Results	Rating	Recorded ratio⇒88%	Green check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration with "Nagoya Open University of the Environment"</li> <li>"Meichari Project (Nagoya Bike Sharing Scheme)" started in collaboration with Nagoya City and university students utilizing abandoned bicycles (Jun 2006~)</li> </ul> 
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FY2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Report self assessment started (Aug~Sep 2008)</li> <li>Environmental accounting report started (Sep 2007)</li> <li>Authorized as "Nagoya City Eco Business Establishment" (Oct 2007)</li> <li>Received Prize of Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Award for Successful Case of Energy Conservation in Factory &amp; Building FY2007 (Jan 2008)</li> <li>Received Excellent Prize, Aichi Environmental Award 2008 (Mar 2008)</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Received Nagoya City Eco Business Establishment-Excellent Prize 2008 (Feb 2009)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Greenhouse Gas Emission (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to 2006)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2007 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Higashiyama⇒No change</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsurumai⇒10.7% up</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daiko⇒0.9% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> </table>	Greenhouse Gas Emission (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to 2006)		FY2007 Results	Rating	Higashiyama⇒No change	Green check	Tsurumai⇒10.7% up	Red X	Daiko⇒0.9% down	Green check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honored by Council of Institutional Environment Safety for appropriate treatment of waste from experiments (Jun 2007)</li> <li>Waste Treatment Handler Training (Jun 2007)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2007 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Higashiyama⇒9.5% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tsurumai⇒1.9% down</td> <td>Green check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daiko⇒3.3% up</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> </table>	Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)		FY2007 Results	Rating	Higashiyama⇒9.5% down	Green check	Tsurumai⇒1.9% down	Green check	Daiko⇒3.3% up	Red X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Nagoya University Chemical Substance Management Regulations" enacted (Apr 2008)</li> <li>Centralized treatment of "unwanted chemical agents" started (2007~2008)</li> <li>MaCS-NU User Training (Jun 2007)</li> <li>300 laboratories recorded 110,000 chemicals</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Recorded ratio⇒74%</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FY2007 Results</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Recorded ratio⇒74%</td> <td>Red X</td> </tr> </table>	Recorded ratio⇒74%		FY2007 Results	Rating	Recorded ratio⇒74%	Red X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Report education and student questionnaire started (conducted every year since FY2007)</li> <li>Lecture "Challenges to Environmental Problems" made open to public (2007)</li> <li>Collaboration with "Nagoya Open University of the Environment"</li> </ul>
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Com combustible/Incombustible Waste Amount (compared to previous year)																															
FY2008 Results	Rating																														
Higashiyama⇒6.1% up	Red X																														
Tsurumai⇒1.0% up	Red X																														
Daiko⇒26.1% down	Green check																														
Recorded ratio⇒69%																															
FY2008 Results	Rating																														
Recorded ratio⇒69%	Red X																														
FY2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take further initiatives in continuing improvement of environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy management promotion groups in university continue organized activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Waste Treatment Handler Training and working on waste reduction and recycling rate improvements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote MaCS-NU to expand usage of the system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students participated in Self-Assessment Committee for the first time and will be further involved in related activities</li> </ul>																										
Energy Conservation Activities Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major energy-saving activities in Nagoya University (For infrastructural energy saving scheme, see ▲2)                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly energy consumption per campus and ongoing energy conservation schemes published on Web site (2004~)</li> <li>Energy Conservation Summer/Winter campaign and Lunchtime Lights Off campaign (2004~)</li> <li>E-mail notice to reduce power consumption when usage is predicted to exceed the contracted capacity in Higashiyama Campus during summer time (2004~)</li> <li>Energy conservation activity survey using energy conservation check sheet (2005~)</li> <li>Energy conservation practice ensured by appointing Energy Conservation Promoters (2005~)</li> <li>Energy conservation by university-wide summer holiday closure (2 week days in Aug) (2005~)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructural energy conservation measures (FY2008 Results)                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greening of rooftops (1,330 m<sup>2</sup> in FY2008, total 5,120 m<sup>2</sup> between FY2001~2008)</li> <li>Usage of high-performance insulated glazing (4,230 m<sup>2</sup> in FY2008, total 10,570 m<sup>2</sup> between FY2003~2008)</li> <li>Installation of high efficiency transformers (34.1% in Higashiyama Campus, 44.9% in Tsurumai Campus, and 100% in Daiko Campus)</li> <li>Building refurbishment incorporating exterior wall insulation, thermal barrier waterproof sheets, thermal barrier paints, etc.</li> <li>Energy efficiency measures taken, including installation of high-efficiency inverter lights; air conditioning system with high-efficiency inverters, human sensors, and energy-saving circulators; water cooling system with circulation powered by inverter pump, etc.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>																												