

## Social Contributions

### Kajima Contributes to the Realization of an Environmentally and Culturally Fertile Society

Kajima has traditionally been an active participant in cultural activities. To contribute to cultural development, we operate a publishing house (Kajima Institute Publishing Co., Ltd.), a technical movie company (Kajimavision Productions Co., Ltd.), and a large bookstore (Yaesu Book Center Co., Ltd.) and are involved in the management of an art foundation and a peace research institute. As “The company that builds for the next century,” Kajima believes that social action should be an ongoing endeavor, and that the contributions we make through our business activities are as important as those made outside our operations.

#### ► Kajima Built a Temporary Protective Structure for a Survey of the Kitora Tumulus, a Special Historical Site

The ancient Kitora tomb (dating from the late seventh century to early eighth century) in Asuka Village, Nara Prefecture has been designated as a special historical site of great significance in the history of East Asian culture. The tomb contains wall paintings of the ancient Chinese gods of the four cardinal directions, and a detailed astronomical star chart on its ceiling. The tomb’s wall paintings had become severely damaged, prompting the Agency for Cultural Affairs to conduct a survey to search for ways of preserving the murals.

Kajima constructed a temporary protective structure equipped with air-conditioning systems for use in the mural preservation survey. Completed in August 2003, the structure consists of a first floor that serves as a machine room for controlling air-conditioning systems, and a second floor whose height was adjusted to that of the burial mound. The small anteroom leading to the stone chamber is climate controlled to maintain a temperature of 15 to 18°C and humidity of 95% or higher, environmental conditions nearly identical to those inside the chamber. This construction project required regulating the temperature, humidity, and air quality inside the shelter, reducing acidic and alkaline substances released by materials used in interior finish work, and monitoring the performance of the air-conditioning equipment that keeps the excavation space at 100% humidity. Kajima drew extensively on the technological expertise it perfected in engineering work for museums. Since the beginning of the survey, we have actively cooperated in monitoring the temperature and humidity inside and outside the structure.



Protective structure for the Kitora tumulus

#### ► Kajima Has Donated Calendars and Towels to Inner Mongolia

In response to an appeal from *Midori no Kaze to Daichi*, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) engaged in a desert greening program in China’s Inner Mongolia, Kajima put out a company-wide call for donations of the promotional calendars and towels handed out by companies during the year-end and New Year holiday season. People from all across Japan contributed more than two cardboard boxes of towels and calendars. NGO members presented the towels to local elementary school children when they visited the ruins of Khara-Khoto in the Alashan League of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for tree planting.



Children in a yurt receiving towels

**► Kajima Cooperates in the Water Purification Effort at Lake Inbanuma in Chiba Prefecture**

*Inba Yasai Ikada no Kai* is a nonprofit organization (NPO) working on purification of Lake Inbanuma in Chiba Prefecture, said to be the third worst lake in Japan in terms of water quality. Nitrogen and phosphorous, principal constituents in the domestic wastewater and rainwater that flow into the lake have eutrophied the water. Phytoplankton in the water have proliferated and covered the lake's surface, and the water has become polluted. The group is endeavoring to purify the lake's water by using hydroponically grown vegetables to absorb nitrogen and phosphorus in the water.

Kajima is cooperating in the design, construction and installation of steel rafts used for vegetable growing, which the NPO has been deploying since May 2000. The original wooden rafts could not withstand long periods of use and failed to conform to the River Law, and it became necessary to switch to more durable steel rafts. In December 2003, three experimental rafts, each measuring 2.8 meters wide and 3.0 meters long, were floated on an irrigational canal of the lake. As the vegetables have grown, odor has diminished and small fish and river shrimp have appeared in the clear water.



Installation of rafts using a crane

