

A History of Challenges and Evolution

Daiseki was founded in 1945, and since its establishment in 1958, it has created various innovations and supported Japanese manufacturing up until now.

Daiseki was founded as an oil refining business. Anticipating social and environmental changes driven by industrial development, the Company launched its waste treatment operations.

Number of business locations 2

- Daiseki Headquarters
- Locations other than Daiseki Headquarters
- Licensed areas



Founding period

1945→1970

- 1945**
 - Commenced an oil refining business in Mie Prefecture starting with rapeseed oil (Daiseki's starting point)
- 1954**
 - Started a gasoline sales business, foreseeing the development of the automobile industry
- 1955**
 - Started a recycling business that regenerates industrial oil from waste oil
- 1961**
 - Started manufacturing and selling petroleum products such as concrete mold release agents, foreseeing the advance of concrete products (Daiseki Co., Ltd. and Hokuriku Daiseki Co., Ltd.)
- 1966**
 - Concerned about the worsening pollution, started a waste oil treatment business

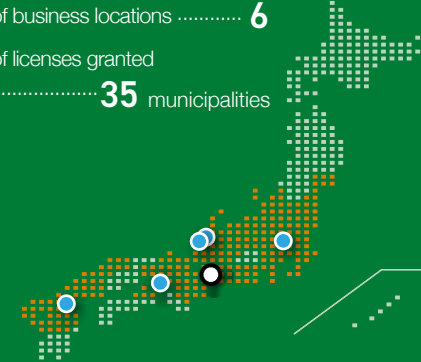


Daido Sekiyu Kagakukogyo Co., Ltd.

Following the waste oil treatment business, we also expanded into the wastewater treatment business. Daiseki began its journey into the industrial waste treatment business.

Number of business locations 6

Number of licenses granted 35 municipalities



Seminal period

1971→1990

- 1971**
 - Started a wastewater treatment business
- 1972**
 - Obtained the first license for industrial waste management in the city of Nagoya in response to the enactment of the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act in 1970
- 1980s**
 - Started wastewater treatment using activated sludge
 - Started production of supplemental fuel for cement companies
 - Started a sludge recycling business for cement production

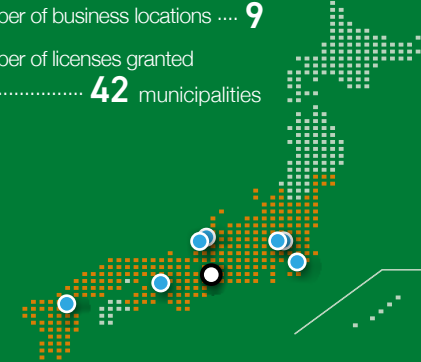


Nagoya Works

Advancing as an environmental value-creation company, Daiseki implemented business spin-offs and went public.

Number of business locations 9

Number of licenses granted 42 municipalities



Rapid growth period

1991→2000

- 1995**
 - Began over-the-counter trading
- 1997**
 - At the 10th National Congress for Consideration of Waste and the Living Environment, received the Health and Welfare Minister Award (Award for Success in Environmental Business)
- 1999**
 - Listed on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
- 2000**
 - Transferred to the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
 - Started a contaminated soil remediation business (Daiseki Eco. Solution)



Listing on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange

Developed as an environmental value-creation company supporting society. Expanded a business model focused on resource circulation.

Number of business locations 49

Number of licenses granted 49 municipalities



Development period

2001→

- 2007**
 - Started a lead recycling business (Daiseki MCR Co., Ltd.)
- 2009**
 - Started a waste plasterboard recycling business (Green Arrows Central Co., Ltd.)
- 2010**
 - Started a large tank cleaning business (System Kikou Co., Ltd.)
- 2025**
 - Made Daiseki Eco. Solution a wholly owned subsidiary through a tender offer
- 2026**
 - Acquired the SyncMOF business



Supporting recovery efforts in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake

- Social developments**
 - Widespread adoption of automobiles begins
 - Construction of large-scale gas stations commences
 - Demand for concrete products increases
 - The Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control is enacted in response to worsening pollution
 - The Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act is established, making industrial waste treatment a licensed industry

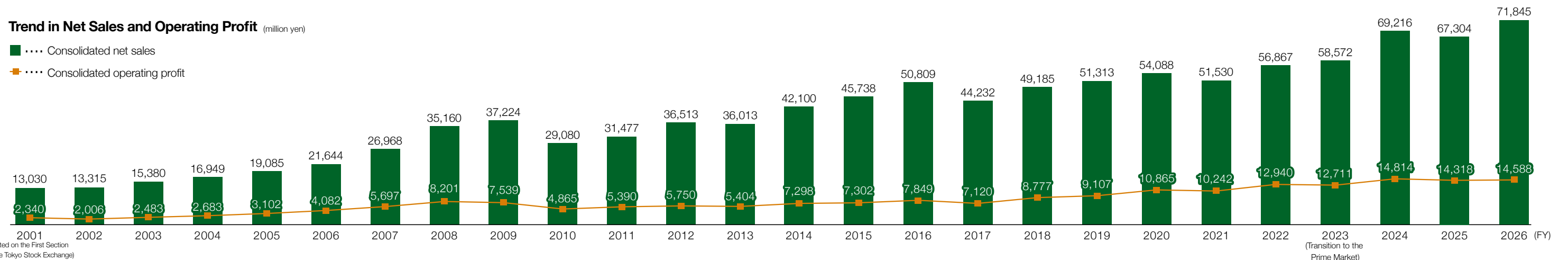
- The Act on Rationalizing Energy Use is enacted following the oil crisis.
- The cement industry begins using recycled fuel and converting sludge and other waste into reusable resources.

- Public awareness of global environmental conservation issues increases with the enactment of the Basic Act on the Environment
- Conducted recovery support activities for the heavy oil spill accident of the Russian oil tanker Nakhodka in the Sea of Japan
- Accelerated shift of production bases from Japan to overseas following the collapse of the economic bubble

- Interest in the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) increases with the enactment of the Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society
- Carried out recovery support activities in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake
- Act on Promoting a Smooth Transition to a Decarbonized Growth-Oriented Economic Structure enacted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry launched the Circular Partners (CPs) initiative
- Carried out recovery support activities in response to the Noto Peninsula Earthquake

Trend in Net Sales and Operating Profit (million yen)

- Consolidated net sales
- Consolidated operating profit



(Listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange)

(Transition to the Prime Market)