

# II Addressing Environmental Activities

## 1 Records and Targets of Environmental Load

Kyushu Electric Power endeavors to reduce the environmental load by setting target values for the main environmental activities.

Item	Unit	Past record			Evaluation <sup>*1</sup>	Interim target <sup>*2</sup>		Target	Page	
		FY2000	FY2001	FY2002		FY2003	FY2004	FY2006		
Measures for global environmental issues	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub>	2,390	2,660	2,570	○	Approx. 2,400 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 2,50 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 2,600 <sup>*3</sup>	P 17
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity (end use electricity)	kg-CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	0.317	0.353	0.336	△	Approx. 0.32 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 0.32 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 0.33 <sup>*3</sup>	P 17
	Nuclear power operating factor	%	85.8	79.7	85.9	○	86.2 <sup>*3</sup>	83.9 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 85 <sup>*3</sup>	P 17
	Thermal power production efficiency (power generating end)	%	40.4	40.5	40.5	○	Approx. 40 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 40 <sup>*3</sup>	Approx. 40 <sup>*3</sup>	P 18
	Utilization of power generated from new energy source (1)	million kWh	—	—	—	—	392 or more	418 or more	472 or more	P 18
	Transmission/distribution loss factor	%	5.4	5.2	5.5	○	5.5 <sup>*3</sup>	5.5 <sup>*3</sup>	5.5 <sup>*3</sup>	P 20
	Office power consumption	million kWh	108	108	108	△	104 or less	103 or less	101 or less	P 20
	SF <sub>6</sub> recovery at equipment checkups	%	95	98	98	○	98 or more	98 or more	98 or more	P 21
	Low-emission, fuel-efficient vehicle introduction <sup>*4</sup>	%	0.63	3.5	5.0	△	10 or more	20 or more	40 or more	P 21
	Regulated Freons collection at equipment checkups (2)	%	—	—	—	—	100	100	100	P 21
Establishing a recycling-based society	Industrial waste recycling	%	65	75	74	△	958 or more	958 or more	958 or more	P 22
	Coal ash recycling	%	59	68	68	△	948 or more	948 or more	948 or more	P 22
	Other waste recycling	%	87	96	97	△	988 or more	988 or more	988 or more	P 22
	Used paper collection and recycling	%	Approx. 40 <sup>*5</sup>	Approx. 50 <sup>*5</sup>	Approx. 100	○	100	100	100	P 23
	Green procurement	%	—	—	83 <sup>*6</sup>	△	100	100	100	P 24
Measures for maintaining harmony with the local environment	SO <sub>x</sub> emissions intensity per thermal power generated kWh	g/kWh	0.29	0.27	0.27	△	Approx. 0.2	Approx. 0.2	Approx. 0.2	P 25
	NO <sub>x</sub> emissions intensity per thermal power generated kWh	g/kWh	0.23	0.22	0.22	○	Approx. 0.2	Approx. 0.2	Approx. 0.2	P 25
	Dose evaluation value per year on people living near nuclear power stations	mSv	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	○	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	P 26
Employee awareness enhancement	No. of licensed energy managers	Persons	619	682	783	○	500 or more	500 or more	500 or more	P 32
	No. of pollution prevention managers	Persons	490	500	486	×	500 or more	500 or more	500 or more	P 32

\*1: The FY 2002 status of achievement of the target set out for FY 2006 is evaluated as: ○: already achieved, △: will be achieved with continuous efforts, and ×: new measures are required for achievement. The decrease in "No. of pollution prevention managers" marked as × is due to retirement of employees who hold certification, etc.; measures including enhancing environmental education systems will be implemented.

\*2: To confirm the degree of achievement in FY 2003 and 2004, targets for both years are listed as interim targets prior to FY 2006.

\*3: Prospects are based on FY 2003 power supply plans.

\*4: The ratio of clean energy vehicles (electric and hybrid cars) and fuel-efficient vehicles (vehicles that are in conformity with FY 2010 fuel economy standards and are low-emission vehicles as approved by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) among all company cars.

\*5: Estimation based on the records of certain offices.

\*6: Green procurement includes office and stationery supplies only.

N.B.1 Target changed from "Wind power installed capacity", "Photovoltaic power installed capacity" and "Power purchased from new energy sources" following Renewable Portfolio Standard implementation in FY 2003.

N.B.2 Newly set target with the previous target of "Emissions of specific Freons" being achieved as 0.

### Comparison of FY 2002 achievements to those of previous years

#### ◇Reasons for decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (0.9 million tons-CO<sub>2</sub>) and emissions intensity (0.017kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh)

Due to the efforts for constant thermal output operation as well as no long-period inspection being carried out, the nuclear power operating factor increased from 79.7% to 85.9%, resulting in an increased share of nuclear power generation in generated electricity from 43% to 45%.

#### ◇Causes of used paper recycling rate improvement (50 points)

This was mainly due to all offices' concerted efforts to identify and secure the route for recycling used paper. As a result, company-wide used paper recycling began in April 2002.

#### ◇Cause of low-emission vehicle introduction rate improvement (1.5 points)

Introduction of 10 hybrid and 42 fuel-efficient vehicles resulted in the improvement.

	FY 2002 records	
	Comparison to previous year	Comparison to FY 1990
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	90 million ton-CO <sub>2</sub> increase	3% up
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity	0.017kg-CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh increase	25% down
Used paper recycling rate	Approx. 50-point increase	—
Low-emission vehicle introduction rate	1.5-point increase	—