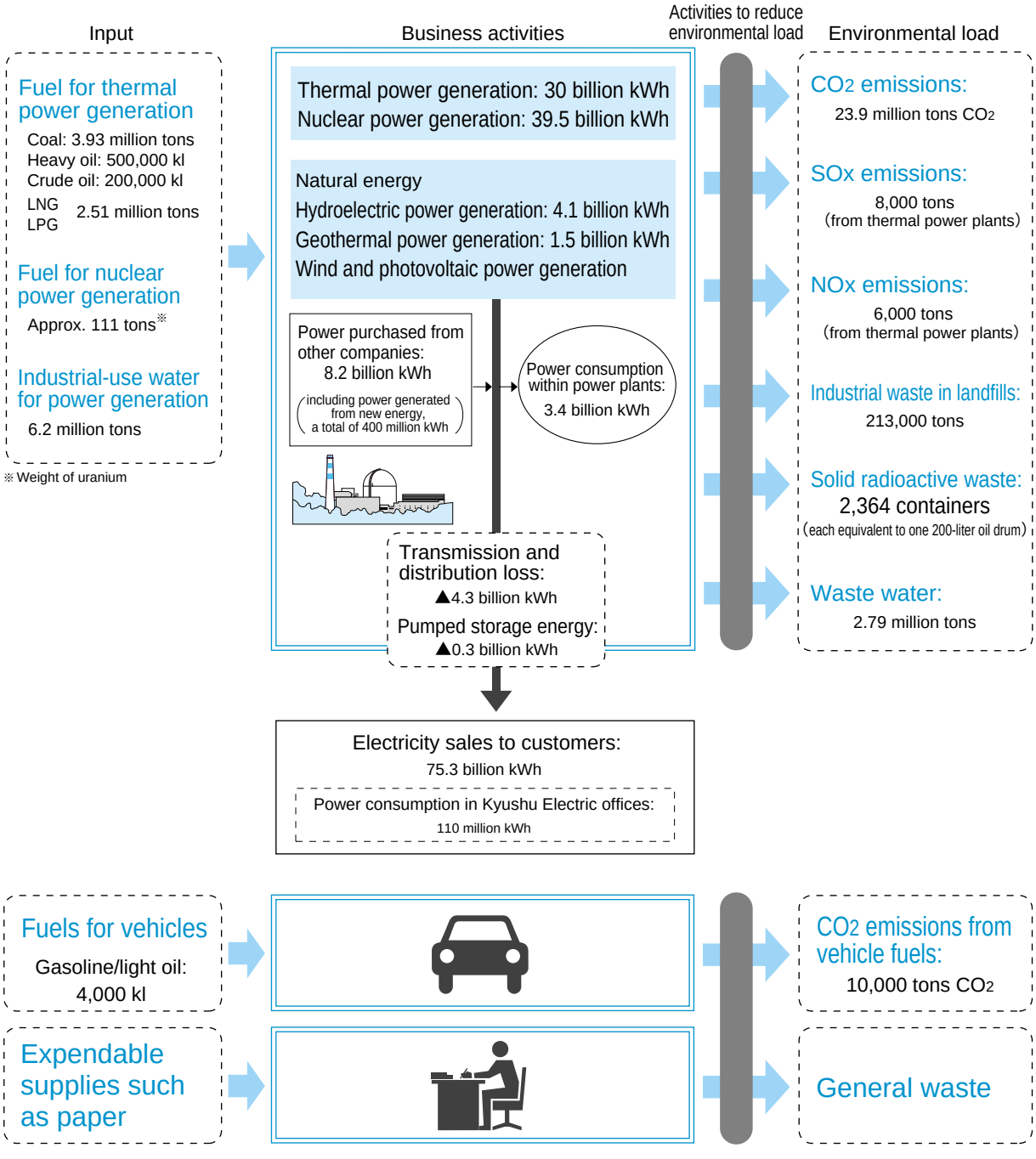
II Environmental Activity Measures

1. Outline

(1) Business activities and environmental load

Kyushu Electric has assigned a large amount of resources to generate and deliver power to customers. As a result, the following substances that impose load on the environment are generated.

- CO_2, SOx and NOx emissions, industrial waste such as coal ash, solid radioactive waste and waste water resulting from power generation
- Industrial waste such as waste materials and sludge resulting from construction
- General waste such as used paper generated in the course of business administration



(2) Records of and targets for environmental load

Kyushu Electric strives to reduce environmental load by setting target values for major environmental activities.

Item		Unit	Past record			Target	Reference page:
			FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2003	
Measures for global environmental issues	CO_2 emissions*1	10,000 tons CO_2	2,320	2,230	2,390	Approx. 2,700*2	P10
	CO_2 emissions intensity	kg–CO_2/kWh	0.323	0.305	0.317	Approx. 0.34*3	
	Nuclear power utilization factor	%	79.8	84.0	85.8	Approx. 84	P10
	Thermal power production efficiency (power generating end)	%	39.8	40.4	40.4	Approx. 40	P11
	Wind power installed capacity	kW	1,750	1,750	1,750	3,250	P12
	Photovoltaic power installed capacity	kW	300	325	325	335	
	Power purchased from new energy*4	million kWh	271	324	372	Purchase as a rule	
	Transmission/distribution loss factor	%	5.6	5.6	5.4	Approx. 5.6	P14
	Thermal storage system load installed capacity	10,000 kW	18.4	22.1	25.3	36	P14
	Office power consumption	million kWh	110	109	108	104 or less	P15
	SF_6 recovery rate at equipment inspection	%	77	93	95	97 or more	P15
	Emissions of specific freons*5	Ton	1.0	3.6	0	Zero	P22
Establishing a recycling - based society	Industrial waste recycling rate	%	44	67	65	90 or more	P16
	Used paper collection and recycling rate	%	—	—	40*5	100	P17
Measures for maintaining harmony with the local environment	SOx (sulphur oxide) emissions intensity per thermal power generated kWh	g/kWh	0.33	0.30	0.29	Approx. 0.3	P19
	NOx (nitrogen oxide) emissions intensity per thermal power generated kWh	g/kWh	0.23	0.23	0.23	Approx. 0.2	
	Emissions of specific freons*6	Ton	1.0	3.6	0	Zero	P20
	Dose evaluation value per year on people living near nuclear power plants	mSv	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	P21
Number of licensed energy managers		Persons	500	539	619	500 or more	P26
Number of licensed pollution control managers		Persons	474	475	490	500 or more	

*1:FY1990 CO_2 emissions and CO_2 emissions intensity (end use electricity) were 25 million tons of CO_2 and 0.448kg-CO_2/kWh respectively.
*2: Prospects are based on FY 2001 power supply plans.
*3: The electric power industry has set a target in its "Environmental Action Plan of the Electric Power Industry" to reduce intensity of CO_2 emissions (end use electricity) by approximately 20% in FY2010 from the FY1990 figure.
*4: New energy refers to photovoltaic, wind and waste power generation.
*5: Consumption of specific freons plus consumption of carbon tetrachloride.
*6: Estimation based on the records of a certain office.

Comparison of the FY 2000 achievement to that of the previous year

- CO_2 emissions increased by 1.6 million tons or 7% in FY2000, and CO_2 emissions intensity (end use electricity) increased by 0.012kg-CO_2/kWh or 4%. This was due to the rise in coal-fired thermal power generation from 17% to 20%, in response to an increase in electricity sales by 3%, from 73.1 billion kWh to 75.3 billion kWh. Compared to 1990, the internationally accepted criteria year, CO_2 emissions decreased by 4% and CO_2 emissions intensity by 29%.
- Specific freons reached zero-emission levels, due to efforts such as switching the work cloth cleaning method from dry cleaning to washing with water.