

Towards an Environmentally Friendly Corporate Stance

Fiscal 2001 Kyushu Electric Environment Action Report



KYUSHU ELECTRIC POWER CO., INC.

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Scope and editorial policies of fiscal 2001 Kyushu Electric Environment Action Report

This report compiles the activities of the Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. during fiscal 2000 (April 1, 2000 – March 31, 2001), and covers the future plans and activities of the group companies. During compilation, reference was made to the Environmental Reporting Guidelines (Fiscal Year 2000 version) published by the Ministry of the Environment. New or improved measures since the last report include environmental management, environmental accounting, green procurement and consultation by the Kyushu Electric Power Environmental Advisory Council. The next report is planned for publication in August 2002.

Message from the President



Our way of life up to now has always been supported by the sound, cyclical systems that are an innate part of our earth, and by the rich resources that this earth has to offer.

Today, however, problems such as global warming and destruction of the ozone layer due to human activities in recent years are exacerbating environmental degradation. They call for countermeasures to be taken immediately, worldwide. Given these issues, and as an electric utility inseparable from the energy industry, we are committed to pursuing corporate activities that emphasize environmental conservation and better environmental management.

Electric utilities by their nature contribute to various environmental loads, such as CO₂ emissions, in conducting their everyday business operations. However, our company considers minimizing such loads to be a major management priority. Kyushu Electric has conducted environment conservation efforts and made public the results thereof, inviting wide opinions as to their effects.

We are striving to enhance our environmental activities by reinforcing the company's environmental management, by implementing the "Kyushu Electric Company Environment Charter" which better expresses our firm stance on environmental management, and by deploying environmental management systems (EMS) company-wide to continuously improve such activities.

This Environment Action Report is the fifth in a series to date, and has been compiled to reflect the company's current position on environmental management. We strive to further substantiate the company's environmental conservation practices through communication with many members of the public. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Michisada Kamata
President
September, 2001

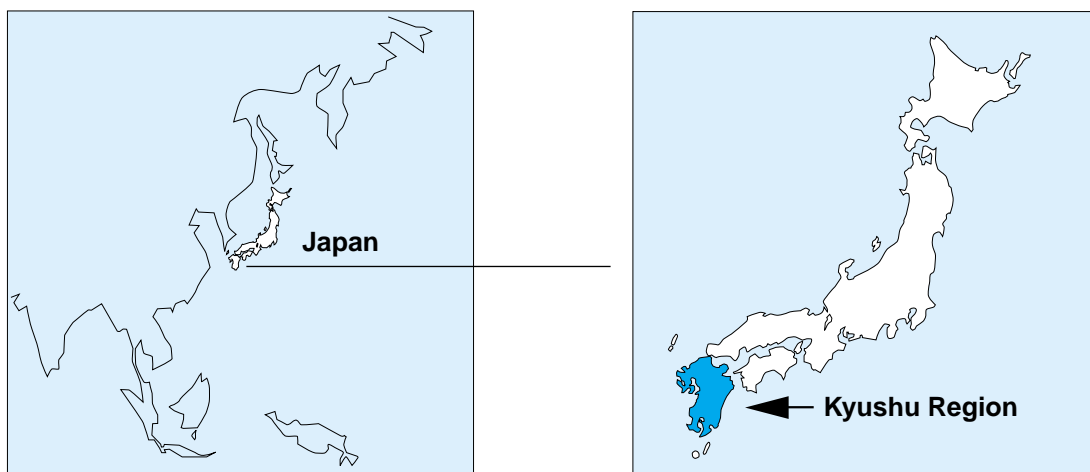
Company Profile – as of March 31, 2001

The Kyushu region includes the southwestern most of Japan's four main islands, and more 1,400 smaller islands in the Japanese archipelago. With an area of 4.2 million hectares, the region is home to about 13 million people. As the closest part of Japan to continental Asia, Kyushu has traditionally been the nation's portal for cultural and technological exchange. Today, Kyushu is developing into a new industrial and cultural center, and is a well-known supplier of electronic products, fine ceramics and automobiles to Asia and the rest of the world.

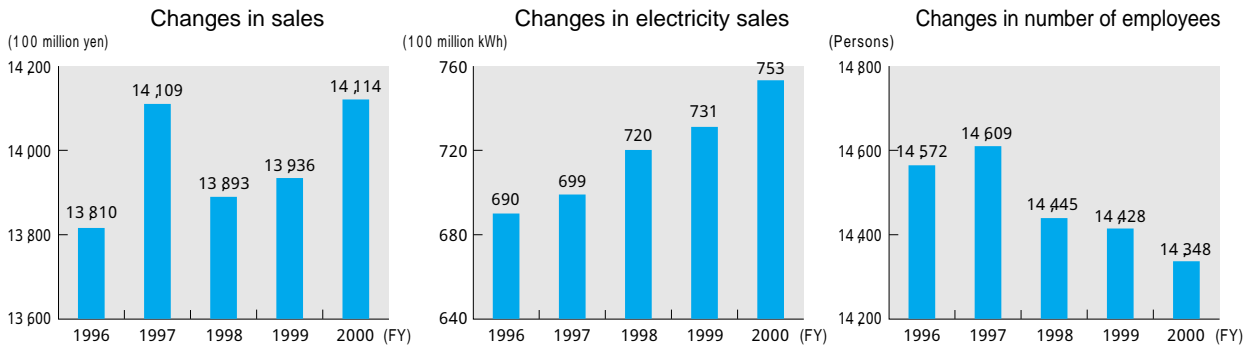
Kyushu Electric was formed on May 1, 1951, when the reorganization of Japan's power industry created nine new power companies throughout Japan engaged in power generation, transmission and distribution. Established during a period of rapid demand growth caused by the devastation after World War II and by the Korean War, Kyushu Electric worked hard to maintain a stable power balance amid stringent demand and supply conditions.

In the years that followed, high economic growth and lifestyle improvements caused demand to continue growing beyond all expectations. To ensure a stable power supply to users in the region, Kyushu Electric responded by developing a series of large-capacity hydroelectric power stations and advanced high-efficiency high-capacity thermal power stations. The oil shock of 1973 saw the Company turning to the development of alternative energy sources to enable full-scale power diversification. Beginning in the mid-70s, we created a series of new facilities that let us add the optimum mix of energy sources to our mainstay, nuclear power. Unit 1 of our Genkai Nuclear Power Station began operation in 1975, and was followed by construction of Genkai Unit 2, Sendai Unit 1 and 2, and Genkai Unit 3. Genkai Unit 4 began operation in 1997.

Reflecting the steady increase in Kyushu's demand for power since our inception, our sales volume has risen from 4.1 million MWh in 1951, to 75.3 million MWh in fiscal 2000. To support this growth in demand, we have established a supply network throughout Kyushu that has been key in ensuring efficient supplies of power to the region since our establishment.



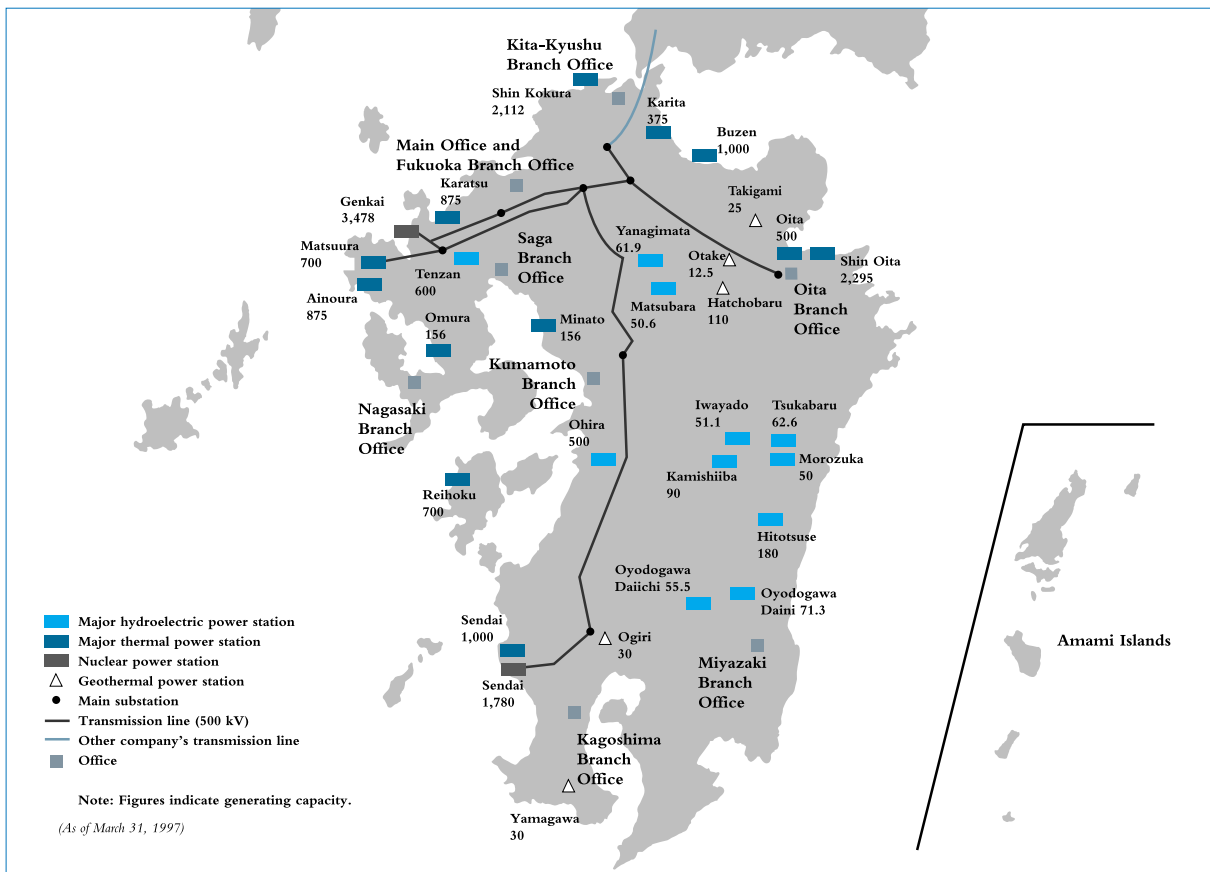
- Date of establishment: May 1, 1951
- Service area: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Oita, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures
- Capital: 237.3 billion yen
- Head office: 1-82, Watanabe-dori 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka



Main offices

| Name of Offices | Adress | Phone |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Kitakyushu Branch Office | 3-1, Kome-machi 2-chome, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu | +81-93-531-1171 |
| Fukuoka Branch Office | 1-82, Watanabe-dori 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka | +81-92-761-6381 |
| Saga Branch Office | 3-6, Kouno-higashi 2-chome, Saga | +81-952-33-1111 |
| Nagasaki Branch Office | 3-19, Shiroyama-cho, Nagasaki | +81-95-864-1810 |
| Oita Branch Office | 3-4, Kanaike-machi 2-chome, Oita | +81-97-536-4121 |
| Kumamoto Branch Office | 6-36, Kami-suizenji 1-chome, Kumamoto | +81-96-387-3111 |
| Miyazaki Branch Office | 2-23, Tachibana-dori Nishi 4-chome, Miyazaki | +81-985-24-2131 |
| Kagoshima Branch Office | 6-16, Yojiro 2-chome, Kagoshima | +81-99-253-1111 |
| Tokyo Branch Office | 7-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | +81-3-3281-4931 |

Main Facilities





I Promotion of Environmental Management

Kyushu Electric Company is aware that dealing with environmental problems is a fundamental precondition of its own existence and business activities. In doing so, the company will execute corporate activities that contribute to a sound environment while satisfying the social commitments expected of a corporation. For this purpose, Kyushu Electric Company shall promote environmental management that will enable both conservation of the environment and growth of the corporation by implementing the Kyushu Electric Power Environment Charter, by establishing the Kyushu electric power environmental advisory council, and by bolstering the environment conservation system within the corporation.

1. Kyushu Electric Power Environment Charter

The Kyushu Electric Power Environment Charter (implemented February 2001) outlines the stance and directions of the environmental activities to be pursued. While upholding the company's corporate creed (to be a business creating a more people-friendly Kyushu), Kyushu Electric is working to achieve the environmental conservation goals outlined in the Charter.

Corporate Philosophy

1. Kyushu Electric shall keep energy aglow forever.
2. Kyushu Electric shall maintain close contact with the community at all times and act in pursuit of valuable social goals.
3. Kyushu Electric shall create a dynamic corporate culture by being a step ahead of the times.



Kyushu Electric Power Environment Charter Towards an Environmentally Friendly Corporate Stance

1. The company shall, in all its corporate activities, recognize the importance of maintaining awareness of environmental conservation needs.

Kyushu Electric Company fully realizes that dealing with environmental problems is a fundamental precondition for its own existence and business activities.

2. In all its corporate activities, the company shall make concerted efforts to contribute to a sound environment.

Strive to prevent global warming and to conserve nature and the environment.

Actively implement environmental conservation programs that contribute to the community's well being.

Reduce waste output and encourage use of waste as a resource, thus promoting a recycling-based society.

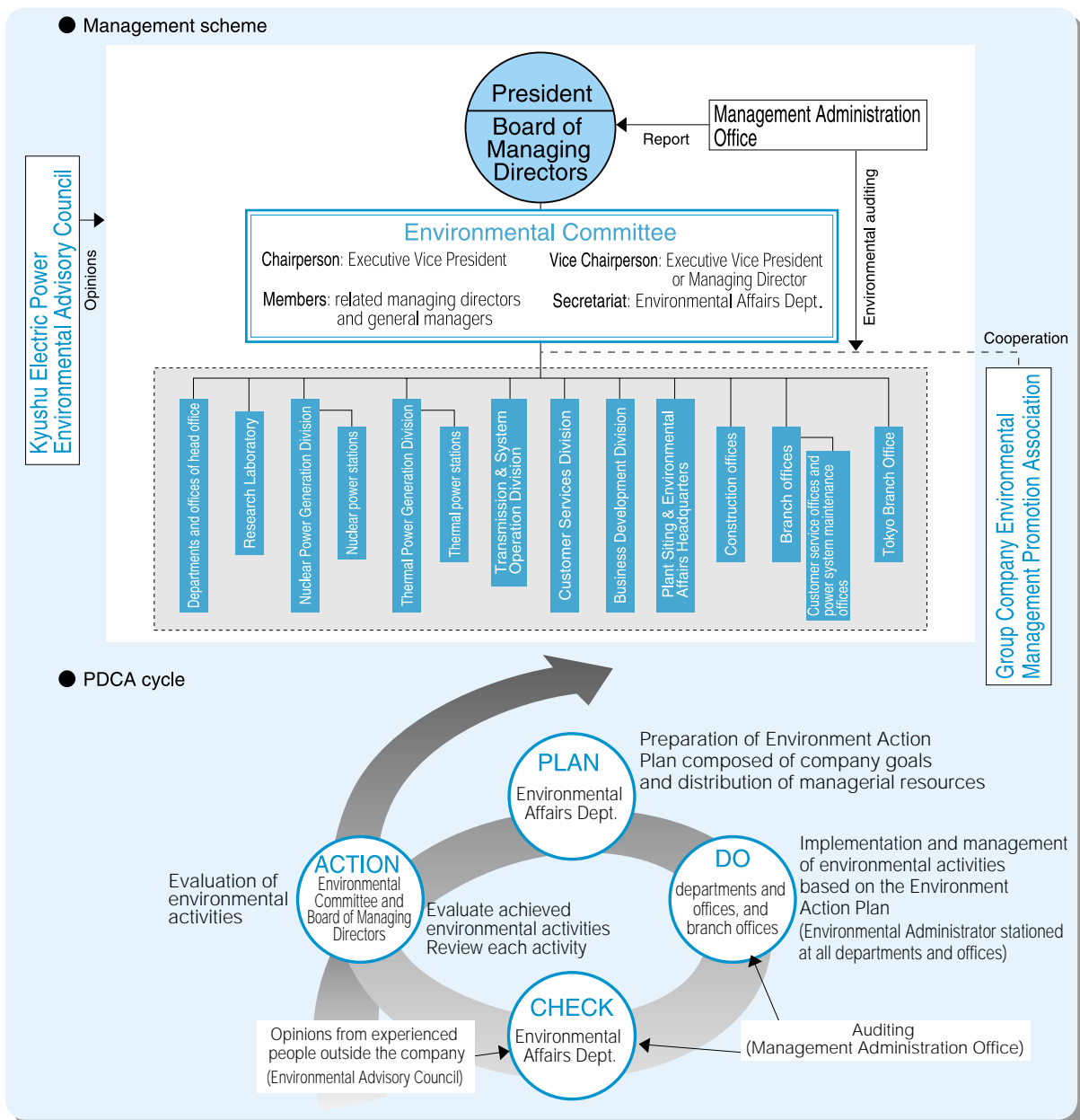
3. The company shall, in all its corporate activities, promote the disclosure of environment-related information.

Promote ease of public access to business related environmental information and provide opportunities for communicating with many members of the general public.

2. Promotional Scheme

Kyushu Electric has structured a company-wide scheme to promote the implementation of environmental management.

- An Environmental Committee has been established to better review the environment activity strategies of Kyushu Electric as a whole. The committee's agenda is authorized by the Board of Managing Directors, and will be adopted as the company's environmental management guideline.
- The Kyushu Electric Power Environmental Advisory Council, consisting of experts in various fields, has been established to better facilitate and respond to feedback on corporate efforts in environmental management.
- The results of environmental activities conducted at Kyushu Electric will be reviewed by the Management Administration Office. A Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle (PDCA cycle) will also be established.
- Further, a Group Company Environmental Management Promotion Association has been established to study and develop environmental conservation strategies using management resources held by Kyushu Electric group companies. The association will promote the environmental management of the Kyushu Electric group as a whole.



(1) Environmental Committee

Kyushu Electric promotes environmental management by building an environmentally conscious administrative system that is closely tied to company management.

The Environmental Committee discusses and drafts environmental activity strategies and environment action plans, such as the extent of managerial resources to be distributed to environmental management.

*Note: The Environmental Problems Investigation Committee was reorganized into the Environmental Committee in April 2001.

The Environmental Committee is chaired by the Executive Vice President and composed of related managing directors and general managers.

Matters deliberated by the Environmental Committee are first submitted to the Board of Managing Directors, then reflected within the business plans of each division, department and branch office, and implemented company-wide in the form of specific environmental activities.

Environmental Administrators were appointed in fiscal 2001 for all departments and offices to supervise and fully enforce environmental activities.

(2) Kyushu Electric Power Environmental Advisory Council

Kyushu Electric is committed to listening to customers' opinions, to promote environmental management.

Established in April 2001, the council supports this principle and serves as an external evaluator for Kyushu Electric's environmental management.

The Kyushu Electric Power Environmental Advisory Council is composed of eight experts in various fields and from each prefecture in Kyushu.



Kyushu Electric Power Environmental Advisory Council (held in August 31, 2001)

(3) Environmental Management System

Kyushu Electric aims to build a company-wide environmental management system (EMS) which is both efficient and effective.

A model office will be selected for each business area and acquire ISO14001 certification, since the functions of branch offices, power plants, power system maintenance offices and customer service offices vary considerably. A system conforming with ISO (EMS) will be developed and deployed company-wide according to achievements made by these offices.

In July 1997, ISO14001 was granted to our Matsuura Thermal Power Station, the first such certificate ever to be granted to an electric power company in Japan. Currently, each of our thermal power plants employs an ISO-based system based on that of the Matsuura Thermal Power Station.

ISO14001 was granted to the Sendai Nuclear Power Station, Hitoyoshi Power System Maintenance Office and Omarugawa Power Station Construction Office (hydroelectric) in March 1999, March 2001 and August 2001, respectively. Kyushu Electric plans to deploy an ISO based system at Genkai Nuclear Power Station and in 17 power system maintenance offices.



Inspection of ISO certification (Omarugawa Power Station Construction Office)

Nagasaki Branch Office and Saga Customer Service Office plan to acquire ISO certification in 2002. An ISO-based system that suits the structure of each office will be implemented at all offices by fiscal 2004.

3. Environment Action Plan

Kyushu Electric establishes an environment action plan every year, implements environmental activities, and provides information to the public in the form of the Environment Action Report. The targets and priorities the company sets for its environment actions are based on its four core Environment Action Policies: dealing with global environmental issues, establishing a recycling-based society, maintaining harmony with the local environment, and working with society. Kyushu Electric has made a company-wide commitment to spare no efforts in achieving these goals.

(1) Environment Action Policies and definite plans

Definite plans are indicated by

Dealing with global environmental issues

Measures for greenhouse gas reduction

- Power supply : promotion of nuclear power generation; improvement of the efficiency of power generation facilities
- New energy promotion : installation of wind and photovoltaic power generation facilities within company premises; provision of subsidies and support
- Measures for energy conservation : reduction of transmission and distribution loss; promotion of heat storage system and electric water heater; energy conservation in everyday business operations (office power, electric vehicles and environmentally friendly driving methods)
- Reduction of SF₆ gas emissions : Enforcement of SF₆ gas recovery

Establishing a recycling-based society

Challenges towards zero-waste

- Industrial waste : promotion of three “R’s” (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and adequate management; establishment of recycling system
- General waste : enforcement of garbage collection by type; recycling all used paper
- Organizing recycling as a business : promotion of the recycling business within Kyushu Electric group companies
- Promotion of green procurement : Establishment of the green procurement system covering all materials and business partners.

Maintaining harmony with the local environment

- Environmental conservation for power plants and substations : environmental impact assessment; prevention of air, water and noise pollution; ozone layer protection; environmental monitoring; radioactive waste management; chemical substance management
- Harmony with the surrounding environment : greening of power plants; achievement of harmony with the surrounding environment upon facility designing

Working with society

- Communication : organization of study tours and lectures
- Community activities : company-wide greening activities; voluntary cleaning projects and others
- International cooperation : exchanges with overseas utilities; implementation and support of overseas projects
- Employee awareness enhancement : training; lectures; provision of environment related information

4. Environmental Accounting

Kyushu Electric introduced environmental accounting in fiscal 2000. The total environmental activity related costs and resulting achievements identified through this accounting method will be publicized, and distributed as business resources for environmental activities. The achievements of fiscal 2000 were limited to a totaling of environment activity-related costs, being the first year of implementation. This amount came to 15 billion yen for investments and 60 billion yen for expenses, or 5% of our total investments and 5% of total expenses respectively. (Refer to the table on the next page for details.) Kyushu Electric will promote more effective environmental activities by establishing a policy to better understand the relationship between cost and effect, and by using environmental accounting for budget management of the following fiscal year's environmental activities.

[Reference] Policy in Environmental Activity Cost Calculation

Definition of activities subject to cost calculation: Actions that achieve or contribute to the prevention of, control of, removal of, or the recovery from damage caused by adverse affects on the environment (environmental load) occurring in the course of business activities.

Supplemental definition

The above activities are exclusive of those related to safety and sanitation within the company, such as measures to remove particles in work places.

The said “actions that achieve or contribute to the prevention of, control of, removal of, or the recovery from damage caused by environmental loads” do not include measures implemented in the course of regular business activities, regardless of their consequent reduction of environmental impact. This includes such solutions as constructing nuclear power plants and high efficiency thermal power plants to prevent global warming.

Also excluded are environmental activities considered to be socially conventional and incur no particular cost increase, such as low-noise transformers and electric motors.

Definition of environmental activity costs: Costs incurred to suppress or otherwise control load on the environment caused by business activities. “Investments” and “expenses” for each environmental activity are defined as follows:

Investment: expenditures during a fiscal year for items that are added up in the assets, such as investment in plants and equipment for environmental conservation.

Expense: Expenditures for a fiscal year such as depreciation expenses, lease expenses and repair expenses; maintenance and operation expenses for environmental protection facilities; and environment-related commission and personnel expenses.

To streamline operations, costs are sorted carefully by category in accordance with the Environmental Accounting Guidelines (Ministry of the Environment). Environmental activity costs are calculated by adding the entire amount, difference, or portion of the amount based on the degree of environmental preservation, according to these Environmental Accounting Guidelines.

(1) FY 2000 environmental activity costs

(Unit: 100 million yen)

| Category of environmental activity costs | | Area of cost incurrence | Investment | Expense |
|--|---|---|---|---------|
| Pollution prevention | Air pollution prevention | Flue gas treatment (desulfurization, denitrification, particulates reduction equipment and others) | 47 | 91 |
| | Water pollution prevention | Waste water treatment, measures for oil leaks and warm waste water at power plants | 8 | 32 |
| | Noise and vibration prevention | Measures to reduce noise levels at power plants, substations and transmission facilities | 5 | 0.4 |
| Global environment preservation | Global warming prevention | Contribution to World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund, introduction of energy conserving or new energy equipment, purchase of surplus power generated using new energy, Green Power System, support system for photovoltaic power and SF ₆ emission control | 3 | 44 |
| | Ozone layer protection | Measures to promote halon alternatives and to recover freon and other gas | 0 | 0.4 |
| Resource recycling | Water conservation | Expenses for miscellaneous water system within company buildings | 0 | 2 |
| | Industrial waste | Expenses for reduction and recycling of industrial waste | 7 | 20 |
| | | Disposal expenses | 13 | 15 |
| | General waste | Reduction, recycling and disposal of general waste | 1 | 3 |
| | Radioactive waste | Expenses for waste disposal facilities and others | 7 | 56 |
| Spent nuclear fuel reprocessing | Expenses for spent fuel pits and cask storage facilities, and reprocessing reserves | 11 | 250 | |
| Green procurement | | Additional expenses incurred during green procurement | | |
| Environmental activity management | Environmental activity organization expenses | Expenses for environment related license acquisition, education and training, and for personnel | 0 | 1 |
| | ISO and EMS establishment expenses | Expenses for ISO14001 acquisition and maintenance | 0 | 0.6 |
| | Environmental load measurement and monitoring | Expenses for environmental impact assessment, environmentally burdening substance monitoring and measurement, and costs for PRTR measure | 5 | 15 |
| Environment related research | Environmental preservation | CO ₂ measures and utilization of wastes | 2 | 6 |
| | Environmental load control during power generation | Improvement of generating efficiency | 0 | 2 |
| | Environmental load control during transmission and distribution | Improvement in transmission and distribution loss factor | 0 | 0 |
| Social activities | Greening of sites | Costs for greening of Kyushu Electric sites | 13 | 19 |
| | Maintaining quality townscapes and surroundings | Expenses incurred for special design and plans to improve harmony with surroundings, such as underground transmission and distribution lines | 25 | 20 |
| | Environment Months | Expenses for events held during Environment Month | 0 | 0.2 |
| | Supporting local environmental activities | Environmental seminars organized by each office for respective communities | 0 | 0.3 |
| | Environmental information disclosure | Expenses for Environment Action Report and home page preparation | 0 | 5 |
| Measures for environmental damage | | Pollution load charge | 0 | 9 |
| Total | | | 147 | 593 |
| (Reference) | Percentage of Kyushu Electric total investments and expenses | | 5% | 5% |
| | | | Total investments: 281.3 billion yen Total expenses: 1,306.4 billion yen | |

* Listed are Kyushu Electric's environmental activity costs for FY2000. Figures are rounded up or off, and may not add up to the total.

(2) Understanding the effects

There are various views as to the effects compared with the costs of environmental activities. Kyushu Electric plans to review the definition and calculation methods to further enhance its environmental accounting system. A record of environmental load is one way of viewing the effects of the company's environmental activities to date. The table on P. 11 indicates our major environmental load from fiscal 1998 to fiscal 2000.



II Environmental Activity Measures

1. Outline

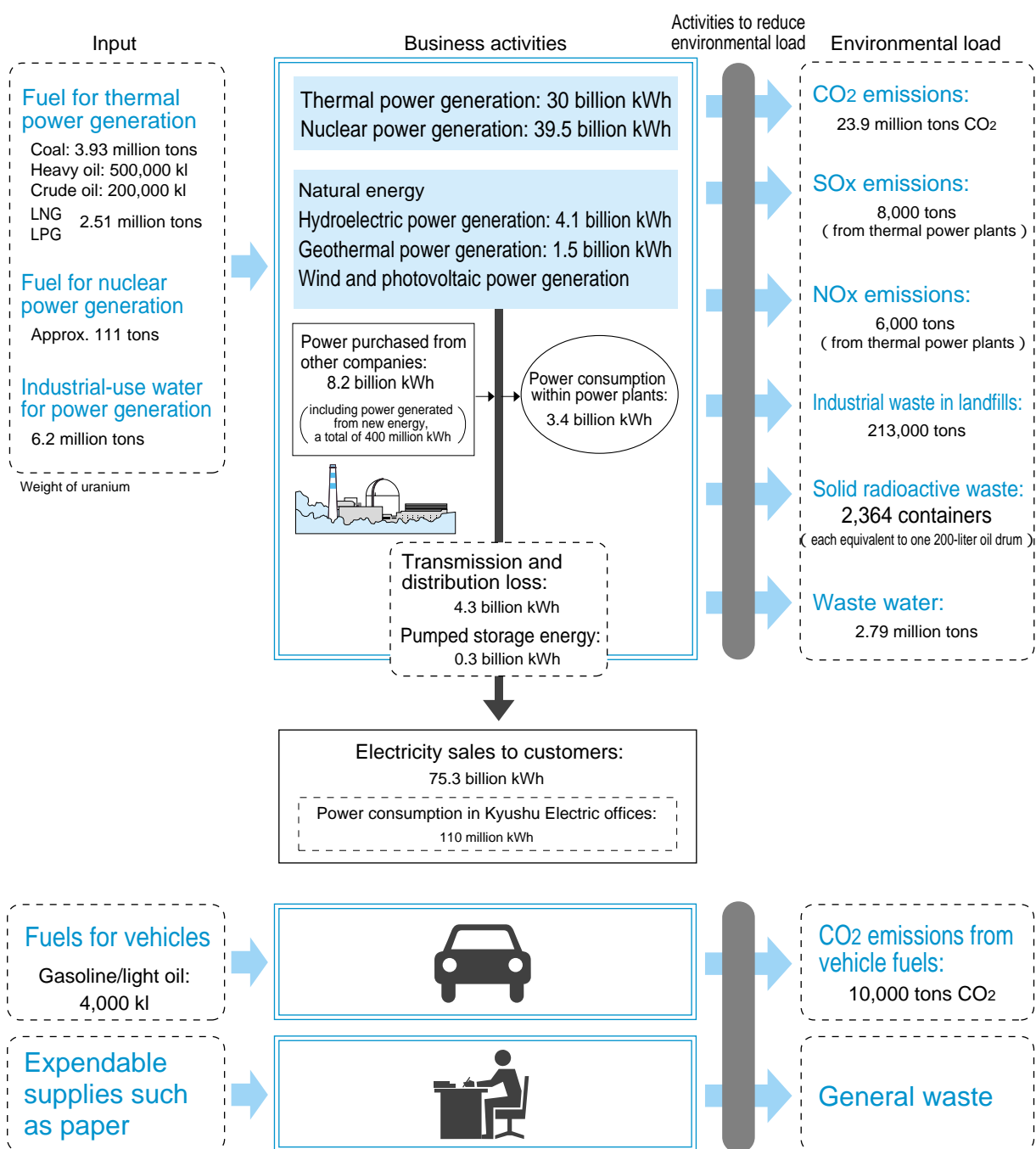
(1) Business activities and environmental load

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.

CO₂, SO_x and NO_x 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 | P10 |
| | Nuclear power utilization factor | % | 79.8 | 84.0 | 85.8 | Approx. 84 | P11 |
| | Thermal power production efficiency (power generating end) | % | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.4 | Approx. 40 | P12 |
| | Wind power installed capacity | kW | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 3,250 | P14 |
| | Photovoltaic power installed capacity | kW | 300 | 325 | 325 | 335 | P14 |
| | Power purchased from new energy* ⁴ | million kWh | 271 | 324 | 372 | Purchase as a rule | P15 |
| | Transmission/distribution loss factor | % | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | Approx. 5.6 | P15 |
| | Thermal storage system load installed capacity | 10,000 kW | 18.4 | 22.1 | 25.3 | 36 | P22 |
| | Office power consumption | million kWh | 110 | 109 | 108 | 104 or less | P16 |
| | SF ₆ recovery rate at equipment inspection | % | 77 | 93 | 95 | 97 or more | P17 |
| | Emissions of specific freons* ⁵ | Ton | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0 | Zero | P19 |
| Establishing a recycling - based society | Industrial waste recycling rate | % | 44 | 67 | 65 | 90 or more | P20 |
| | Used paper collection and recycling rate | % | — | — | 40* ⁵ | 100 | P21 |
| Measures for maintaining harmony with the local environment | SO _x (sulphur oxide) emissions intensity per thermal power generated kWh | g/kWh | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.29 | Approx. 0.3 | P26 |
| | NO _x (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 | |
| | 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 | |
| Number of licensed energy managers | Persons | 500 | 539 | 619 | 500 or more | | |
| Number of licensed pollution control managers | Persons | 474 | 475 | 490 | 500 or more | | |

*1: FY1990 CO₂ emissions and CO₂ emissions intensity (end use electricity) were 25 million tons of CO₂ and 0.448kg-CO₂/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 CO₂ 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

CO₂ emissions increased by 1.6 million tons or 7% in FY2000, and CO₂ emissions intensity (end use electricity) increased by 0.012kg-CO₂/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, CO₂ emissions decreased by 4% and CO₂ 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.

2. Measures for Greenhouse Gas Reduction

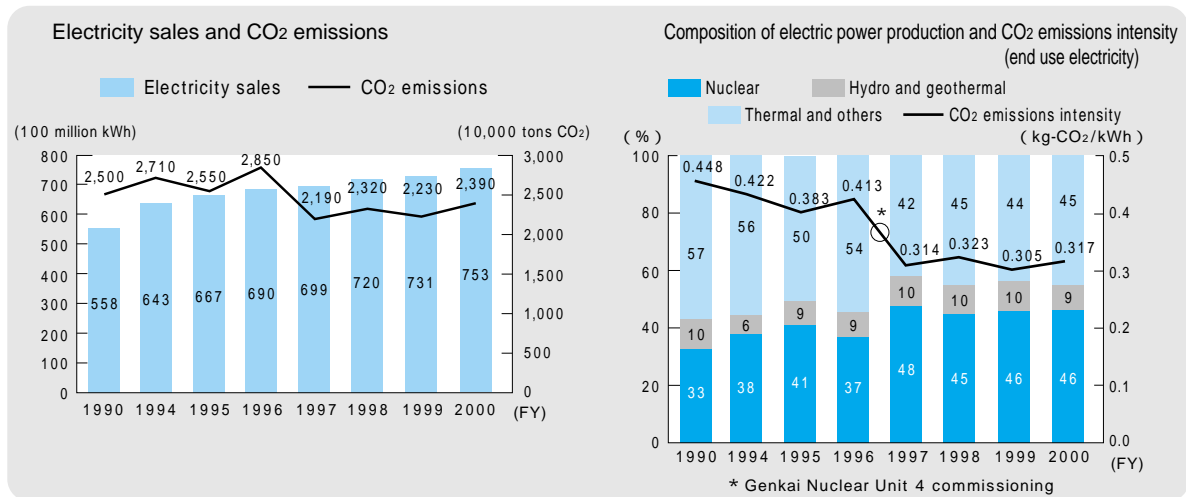
(1) Measures taken on the power supply side

CO₂ comprises 90% of the greenhouse gases emitted in Japan, and approximately 25% of this is attributable to the electric power industry.

Kyushu Electric's CO₂ emissions in fiscal 2000 amounted to 23.9 million tons of CO₂ or 2% of the total in Japan.

During the 10 years from fiscal 1990, Kyushu Electric's electricity sales increased 1.4 times; however, CO₂ emissions have been stable at 96%. This was mainly due to the development of two nuclear power plants (2.36 million kW).

Other indices show that CO₂ emissions per kWh consumed by customers, i.e. CO₂ emissions intensity (end use electricity), decreased to 71%.



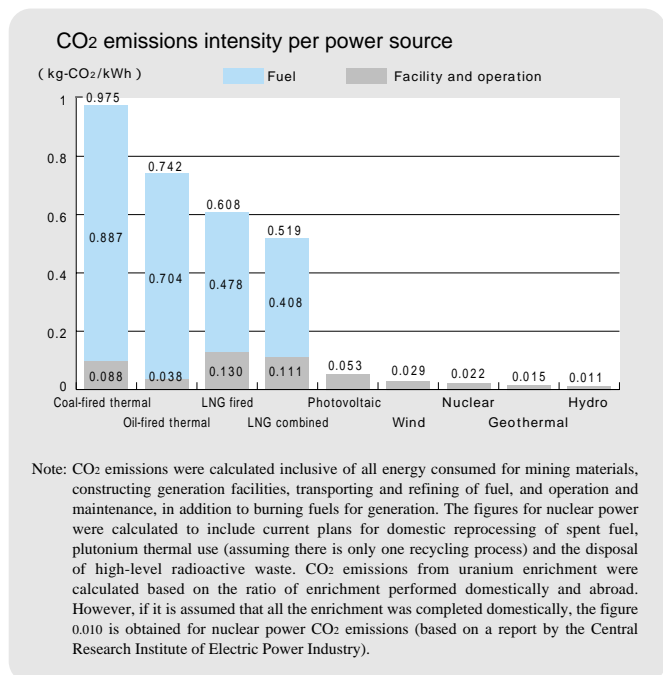
Promotion of nuclear power

Kyushu Electric is committed to developing and utilizing nuclear power, while placing utmost emphasis on safety, and the understanding and cooperation of the public. The nuclear power operating factor for fiscal 2000 was 85.8%, a 1.8-point improvement over fiscal 1999.

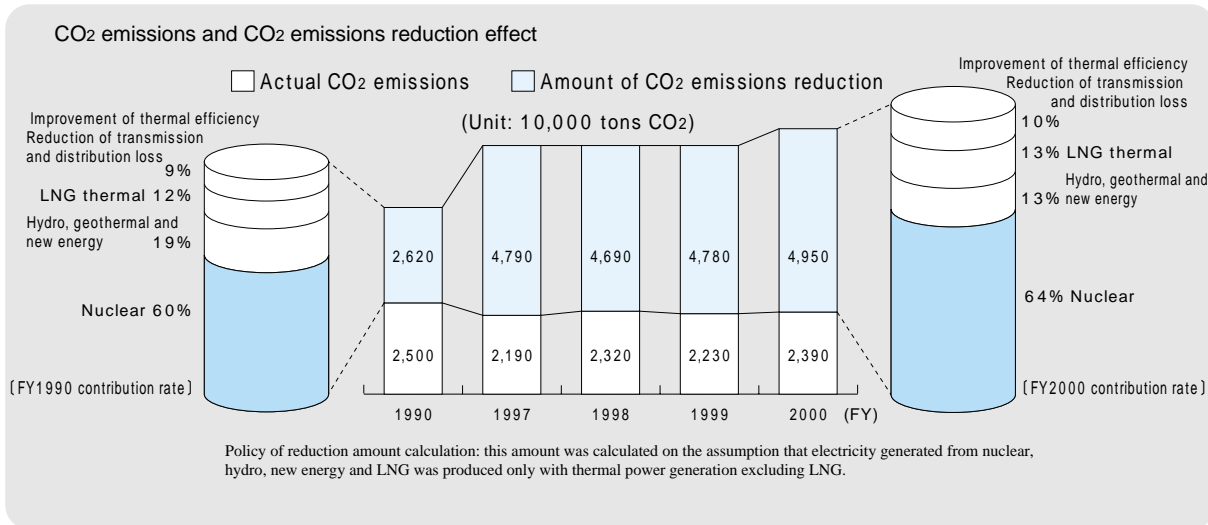
Lifecycle assessment CO₂ emissions comparison of Japan's energy sources

CO₂ is emitted not only during fuel combustion for power generation, but also during other energy-consuming work such as constructing power plants, mining, transporting and refining fuel, as well as waste treatment. The table shows the figures that are obtained by dividing the CO₂ emitted during the lifecycles of the plant including combustion and construction, by the amount of power production.

The nuclear power generation is noted for its advantage in addressing global warming since its comprehensive CO₂ emission is significantly low even when such indirect CO₂ emissions are taken into account.



CO₂ emissions reduction effects of nuclear power generation (contribution rate of 64%)



Recycling of nuclear fuel – Plutonium-Thermal (plutonium utilization in light water reactor) Project

Japan will begin plutonium-thermal use at 16 to 18 nuclear power plants by 2010. Kyushu Electric is conducting its own investigations towards implementation of the plan, to be completed as early as possible in the first decade of the 21st century.

Spent fuel contains unburned uranium and newly produced plutonium.

Reutilization of uranium and plutonium recovered from spent fuel conforms with our goals of helping to build a recycling-based society, and is an effective method of ensuring energy supply.

Plutonium-Thermal use refers to the utilization of MOX (mixed oxide) fuel, a mixture of uranium and plutonium in the form of oxide recovered by reprocessing the spent fuel at nuclear power plants in operation.

Plutonium-Thermal has been implemented throughout the world, mainly in European countries including France, Germany and Belgium, for over 30 years without problems.

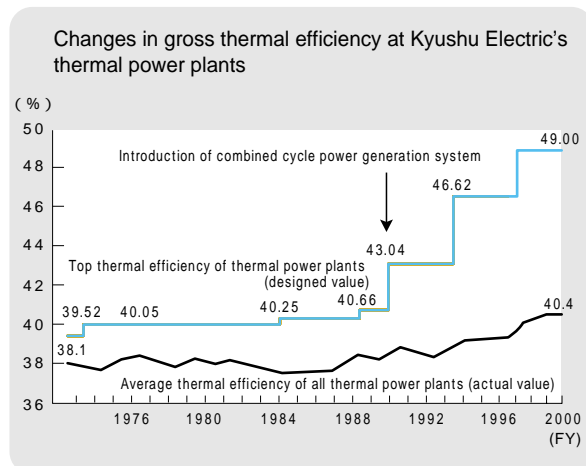
Improvement of power generation facility efficiency

Kyushu Electric strives to cut greenhouse gas emissions by promoting effective energy use through improvements in thermal efficiency of thermal power plants, which reduces fuel consumption.

The thermal efficiency improvement of thermal power plants decreases the amount of fuel consumption, thus reducing CO₂, SO_x and NO_x emissions.

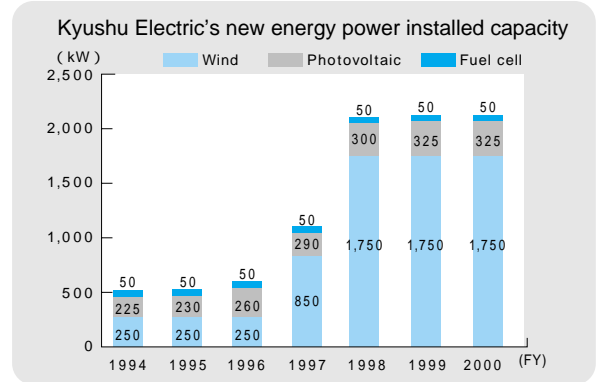
Kyushu Electric is working to achieve improved thermal efficiency of thermal power plants through introducing combined cycle power generation systems that utilize both gas and steam turbines.

Gross thermal efficiency in fiscal 2000 was 40.4%, the same level as the previous year, thanks to the high operation factor of efficient power plants such as the Shin-Oita Power Station, which employs the combined cycle power generation system.



(2) Promotion of new energy (wind, photovoltaic powers and others)

New energy such as wind and photovoltaic power still faces problems such as dependence on weather, low energy density, and high generation costs. However, Kyushu Electric has installed new energy facilities within its premises. The company purchases electricity generated by new energy from customers, and offer subsidies to customers who install new energy facilities.

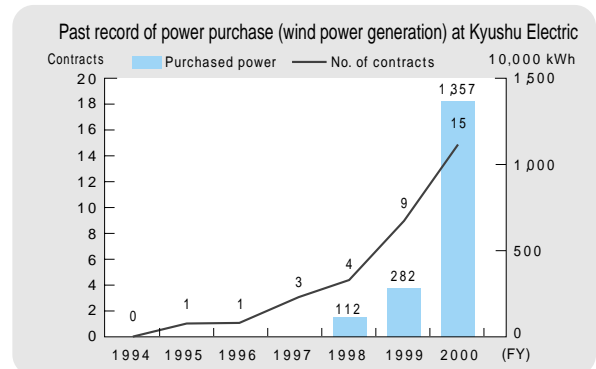


Installation of power generation facilities utilizing new energy

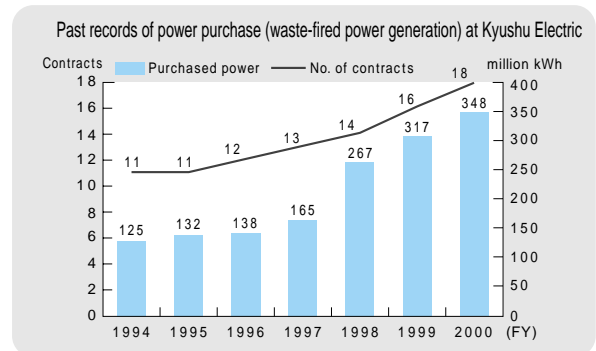
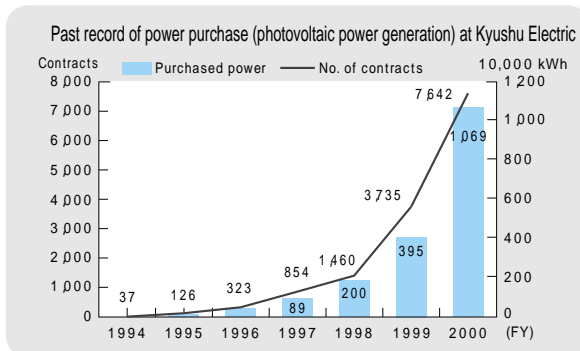
Kyushu Electric has installed power generation facilities utilizing new energy within company premises. Total capacity at all facilities reached 2,075kW by the end of fiscal 2000, the sum of 1,750kW from six units of wind power facilities and 325kW from 21 photovoltaic power facilities.

Purchase of power from customers

Kyushu Electric purchases surplus power generated at customers' wind or photovoltaic power generation facilities at the same unit price as Kyushu Electric's power supply. In the case of commercial wind power generation, amounts of power below 2,000kW are purchased at the long-term contract price, and amounts exceeding 2,000kW are purchased by bidding. Meanwhile, power generated from the heat exhaust of cleaning factories is purchased at the unit price shown in the purchasing lineup.



In fiscal 2000, Kyushu Electric purchased 13.57 million kWh generated by wind (15 contracts), 10.69 million kWh generated by photovoltaic methods (7,642 contracts) and 348 million kWh generated by waste power generation (18 contracts).



Support and subsidy for wind and photovoltaic power generation

Green Power System (introduced in October 2000)

This system enables customers to participate in the Kyushu Green Power Fund together with Kyushu Electric, thus contributing to the promotion of natural energy. Subsidies from the fund are offered to facilities employing photovoltaic or wind power generation, thereby encouraging further use of natural energy.

The fund is managed by the Kyushu Industrial Advancement Center (KIAC) to ensure transparency of administration and operations.

Kyushu Electric donates an amount equal to customer contributions (one share: 500 yen per month) in addition to promoting the system, receiving applications and drawing contributions from customer's bank accounts on behalf of KIAC.

The system attracted 3,552 shares by the end of August 2001.

Provision of a subsidy of 29 million yen is decided according to the conditions below:

Outline of FY2001 subsidy (total: 29 million yen)

| | Photovoltaic power generation | Wind power generation |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Candidate for subsidy | Facilities to be installed at public institutions in Kyushu, such as schools and community centers | Candidates who won the large-scale wind power generation bid conducted by Kyushu Electric in FY2001 |
| Scale of subsidy | 141kW (upper limit of 20kW per recipient) | 49,750kW |
| Subsidy unit price | 100,000 yen/kW | 0.05 yen/kWh (for three years, performance records) |

Support and cooperation by a NGO to promote photovoltaic power generation in households

Kyushu Electric offers subsidies and support for ventures that promote photovoltaic power generation and are borne by the Renewable Energy Promoting People's Forum West Japan (R. E. P. W.), an environment-conscious NGO.

A total of 255 subsidies had been provided by the end of fiscal 2000, resulting in gross power generation of approximately 900kW valued at 146 million yen.

Photovoltaic power generation promotion by R. E. P. W.

| | | FY1999 | FY2000 |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Contents | A subsidy to partially cover costs is offered to households (individuals) in Kyushu to help install photovoltaic power generation facilities | | |
| Number of subsidies | Network type | 200,000 yen/kW | |
| | Independent type | 30,000 yen/100W | 50,000 yen/100W |
| Subsidy scale | Network type | Max. 3kW | |
| | Independent type | Max. 300kW | |
| Number of subsidized facilities and gross generation | | 89 facilities 299kW | 166 facilities 599kW |



Installation of photovoltaic power generation panels

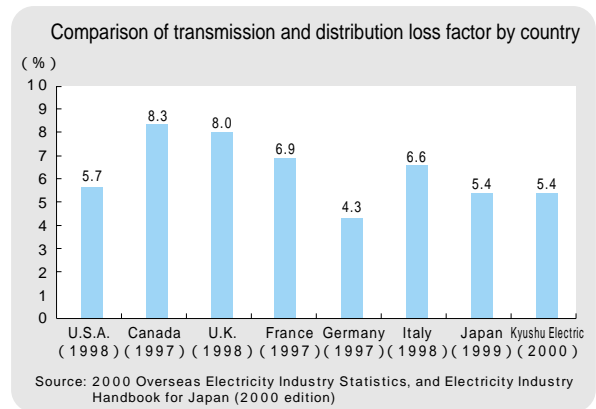
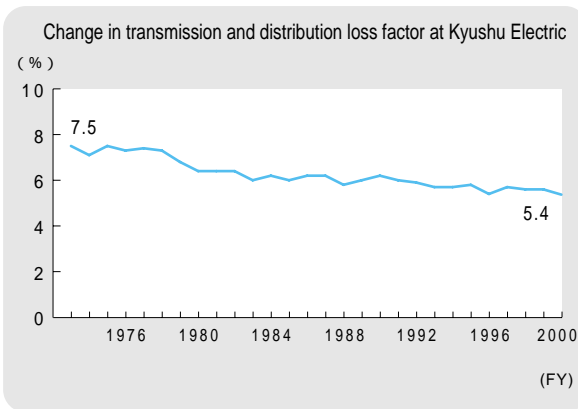
(3) Measures for energy conservation

Kyushu Electric believes that energy conservation is not just about reducing or ceasing energy use, but using the energy required efficiently and without waste. We work towards reducing environmental load through creating an efficient energy supply by reducing transmission and distribution loss. The company also encourages more efficient energy use by promoting customer use of high-efficiency equipment and heat storage systems, promoting reduced use of unnecessary lighting at offices, and by introducing electric vehicles.

Reduction of transmission and distribution loss

Kyushu Electric strives to reduce the transmission and distribution loss and to supply power more efficiently in order to conserve energy.

The transmission and distribution loss for fiscal 2000 was 5.4%, a 0.2 point-improvement over fiscal 1999.

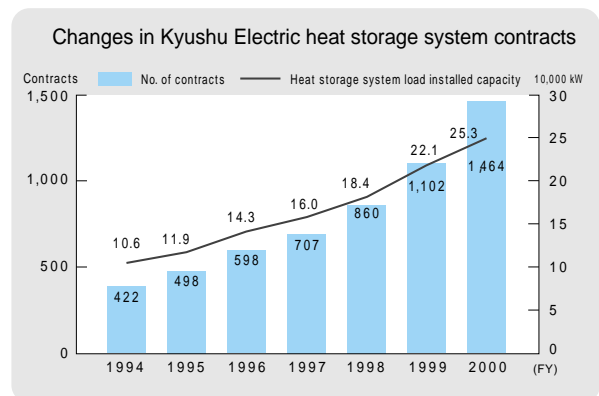


Promotion of heat storage systems and electric water heaters

Kyushu Electric promotes heat storage systems and electric water heaters which help accomplish more efficient energy use by utilizing nighttime power.

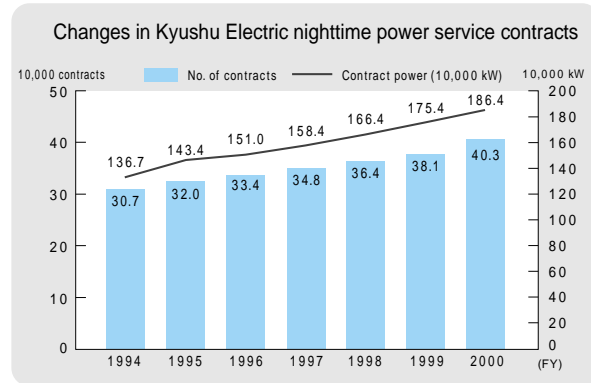
Heat storage systems

Through heat storage systems, the cold and thermal energy necessary to air condition buildings or factories is stored in a heat storage tank in the form of ice or warm water, and is used during the daytime. The number of contracts for such heat storage systems by the end of fiscal 2000 was 1,464, and total load installed capacity was 253,000 kW.



Electric water heater

The electric water heaters currently on the market include improved models such as heat-pump types, with three times better efficiency than conventional heaters, and multi-functional heat-pump types, in addition to conventional models using electric heaters. The number of contracts for electric water heaters as of the end of fiscal 2000 was 403,000 with a total contract power of 1,864,000 kW.



Conserving energy in everyday business operations

Every employee at Kyushu Electric practices saving energy in their everyday work dealings.

Reducing power consumption in offices

Energy conservation activities include switching off unnecessary lights, controlling air conditioner temperature settings as appropriate, and refraining from elevator use to nearby floors.

Kyushu Electric has drafted an Implementation Plan for Everyday Energy and Resource Conservation Activities, and carries these out accordingly.

Kyushu Electric has set energy-savings targets for the period ending in fiscal 2003, and is working towards achieving those targets.

Introduction of electric vehicles

Kyushu Electric has promoted the development and adoption of electric vehicles since 1986. So far, a total of 25 electric vehicles have been introduced within the company, including an electric bus for power station tours. It was developed in 1999 and is one of the largest electric buses in Japan.

Kyushu Electric plans to increase the number of electric vehicles to 60 in fiscal 2001.

(4) Reduction of SF₆ (sulfur hexafluoride) gas emissions

Kyushu Electric uses SF₆ gas for insulation in some of its electric facilities, and takes care not to release this gas into the atmosphere during overhauls of facilities.

Because of the excellent insulation it provides, SF₆ gas is used in some electric facilities. The use of SF₆ is essential since there are no effective insulating gases that can substitute for it.

Thanks to the introduction of gas recovery equipment, the gas recovery rate (reutilization rate) improved from 40% in fiscal 1997 to 95% in fiscal 2000. In fiscal 2000, 21.7 tons of SF₆ gas (equivalent to the greenhouse effect caused by 519,000 tons of CO₂) was recovered out of a total of 22.8 tons (equivalent to 545,000 tons of CO₂) from the facilities subject to overhauls.



SF₆ gas recovery work

3. Establishing a Recycling-based Society – challenges towards zero-waste

Kyushu Electric addresses the challenges of “zero-waste” by promoting the three “R’s” (reduce, reuse and recycle) to establish a recycling-based society.

The recycling rate for general and industrial waste shall be improved.

Kyushu Electric is planning to establish a recycling system and recycling-based businesses, with the cooperation of the group companies.

Appropriate management and disposal methods shall be implemented for waste that cannot be recycled using modern technology.

(1) Industrial waste

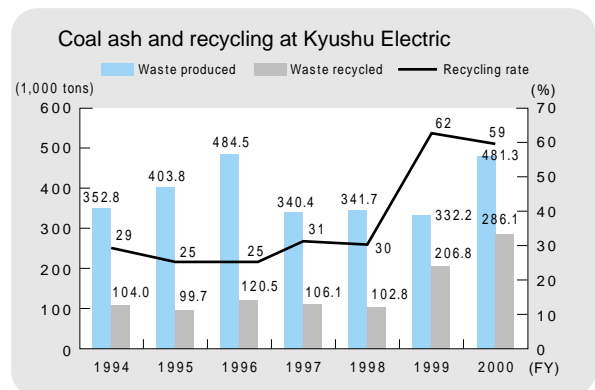
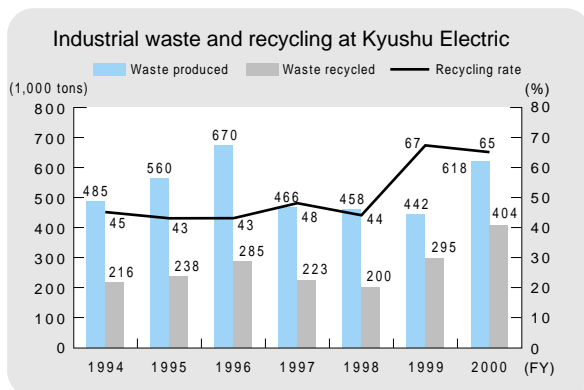
The industrial waste generated by Kyushu Electric’s operations includes coal ash, gypsum from desulfurization facilities, and sludge from waste water treatment, scrap metal and discarded concrete poles.

The amount of industrial waste generated in fiscal 2000 was 620,000 tons, an 180,000-ton increase over that of fiscal 1999. This was due to the higher operating factor of coal-fired thermal power plants, resulting in a 150,000-ton increase of coal ash. The overall recycling rate remains 65%, the same as in fiscal 1999.

Industrial waste by category at Kyushu Electric (FY 2000)

| | Waste produced (1,000 tons) | Ratio of waste | Amount recycled (1,000 tons) | Recycling rate | Target (FY 2003) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Coal ash | 481.3 | 78% | 286.1 | 59% | Total recycling rate of 90% or more [with the aim of zero- waste in the future] |
| Gypsum | 92.1 | 15% | 92.1 | 100% | |
| Sludge | 16.8 | 3% | 1.5 | 9% | |
| Scrap metal | 13.8 | 2% | 13.3 | 97% | |
| Discarded concrete poles | 9.1 | 1% | 9.1 | 100% | |
| Others | 4.5 | 1% | 2.3 | 50% | |
| Total | 617.6 | 100% | 404.4 | 65% | |

Kyushu Electric aims to achieve zero-waste. Meanwhile, the company is working towards achieving a recycling rate of 90% or more by fiscal 2003. The use of coal ash as a material for cement production will be expanded, while research is underway to examine coal as a soil enhancer. The Kyushu Electric group’s measures towards achieving zero-waste are discussed at the Kyushu Electric Group Company Environmental Management Promotion Association.



(2) General waste

The general waste resulting from Kyushu Electric's operations includes used paper (used photocopies and newspapers), empty cans and bottles, plastic bottles and kitchen garbage.

A total of 2,000 tons of used paper was generated during fiscal 2000. Of this, 738 tons or about 40% was collected through special boxes for used paper, and through periodical collection activities. Efforts are also made to reduce paper use and to promote the use of recycled paper. For example, regular photocopy paper and toilet paper at Kyushu Electric has been replaced almost entirely with recycled paper.

The recycling system is to be established at all offices in fiscal 2002, and 100% of used paper will be recycled. Waste other than used paper is collected by type. To address kitchen garbage, the company is examining the possibility of installing a compost facility for business offices with cafeterias, which generate a large amount of kitchen garbage.

Collection of used paper at Kyushu Electric (FY 2000)

| Collection method | | Amount collected (tons) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Used paper collection boxes | | 218 |
| Sorting used paper | Newspapers, magazines | 170 |
| | Cardboard | 111 |
| | Others | 21 |
| Old documents sorted twice annually | | 218 |
| Total | | 738 |

Use of recycled paper at Kyushu Electric (FY2000)

| | Photocopy paper | Toilet paper |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Amount of paper used | 551 tons | 237,000 rolls |
| Amount of recycled paper used | 528 tons | 231,000 rolls |
| Ratio of recycled paper used | 96% | 97% |

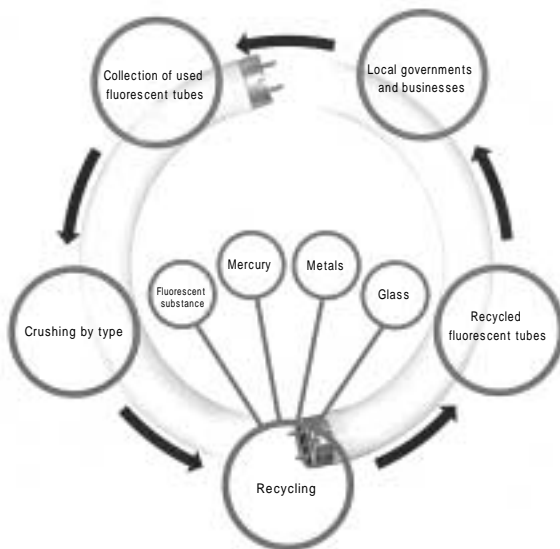
(3) Organizing recycling as a business

With the cooperation of the group companies, Kyushu Electric has established several waste recycling businesses.

Fluorescent tube recycling business

Japan Recycling Light Technology & System was established in May 2000. Used fluorescent tubes are collected, sorted, crushed and recycled as glass, metals, mercury and other materials.

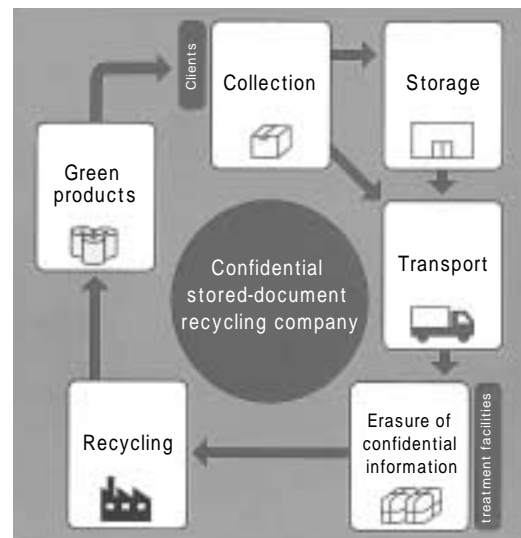
Scheme for fluorescent tube recycling



Confidential document recycling business

Kyushu Environmental Management Corporation was established in May 2001. The company collects confidential documents, erases confidential information, dissolves and recycles the papers under strict security.

Scheme for confidential document recycling

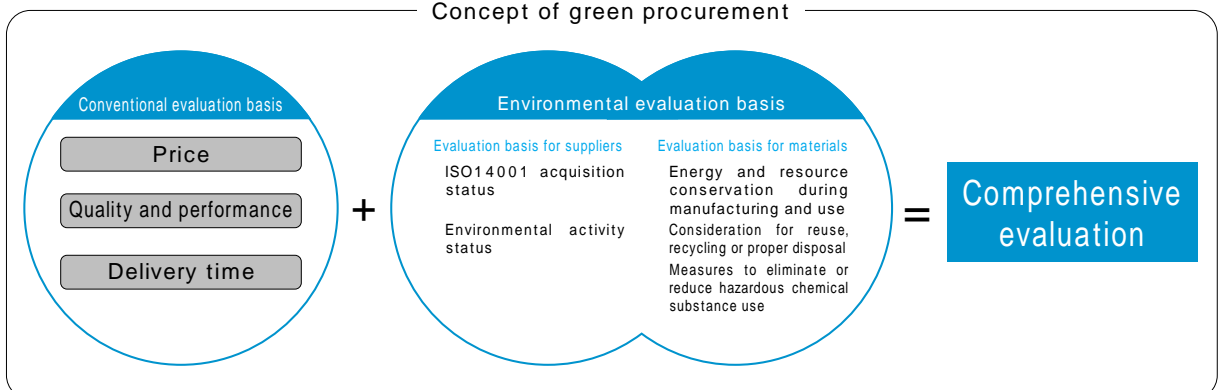


(4) Promotion of green procurement

When purchasing stationary, expendable office automation supplies or work clothing, Kyushu Electric prefers to choose environmentally friendly goods. The company is examining the possibility of constructing a green procurement system to give greater priority to environmentally friendly materials and suppliers.

The green procurement system provides a more comprehensive view of goods procurement, and helps reduce the amount of goods procured. In this system, evaluation is made of the supplier's environmental measures and the environment load imposed by the material itself, in addition to conventional evaluations of quality, price and delivery time.

Concept of green procurement



4. Maintaining Harmony with the Local Environment

Kyushu Electric makes positive efforts towards protecting the environment, such as through conducting environmental impact assessments prior to construction of power plants, preventing pollution during power facility operation, and properly managing the facility itself, as well as by maintaining harmony with the local environment.

(1) Environmental impact assessment

In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Law, Kyushu Electric conducts a survey on the natural (sea, land and air) and social environments prior to the construction of power plants. Then, the environmental impact likely to be caused by construction of the plant is estimated and evaluated, and appropriate measures taken to protect the environment of the vicinity.



Survey of sea

(2) Prevention of air, water and noise pollution

In operating its power plants and other facilities, Kyushu Electric conforms not only to the laws and regulations, but also the environmental conservation agreements concluded with related local governments in regard to air, water and noise pollution as well as vibration.

Measures against air pollution

Using the best technology in the world, Kyushu Electric takes measures to address exhaust gas from thermal power plants.

Kyushu Electric's fiscal 2000 emissions intensity (emissions per kW thermal electric power production) was 0.29g/kWh for sulfur oxide (SOx), and 0.23g/kWh for nitrogen oxide (NOx).

SOx reduction measures

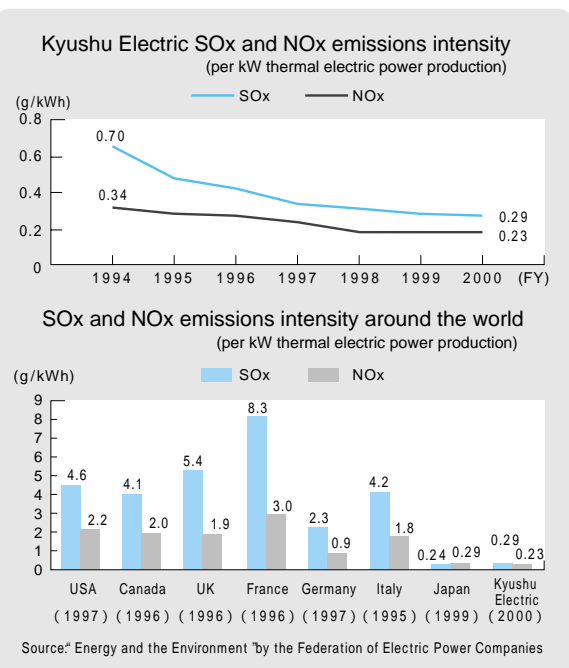
- Use of heavy and crude oil with a low sulfur content
- Promotion of LNG use, which does not contain sulfur
- Installation of desulfurization facilities which remove SOx from exhaust gas

NOx reduction measures

- Combustion method improvement including boilers
- Adoption of two-stage combustion method
- Adoption of exhaust gas re-circulation combustion
- Adoption of low NOx burners
- Installation of denitrification facilities which remove NOx from exhaust gas

Particulate reduction measures

- Promotion of LNG use, which does not generate particulate
- Installation of high efficiency precipitators, which remove particulate from exhaust gas



Water quality conservation

At all the company's thermal and nuclear power plants, waste water from facilities and sites is treated using special waste water treatment systems and is discharged after confirming its quality.

The cooling water used at Kyushu Electric's thermal and nuclear power plants is low temperature seawater taken from deep-sea levels. This helps minimize the temperature difference between water discharged after cooling and the seawater near the drainage outlet.

Measures against noise and vibration

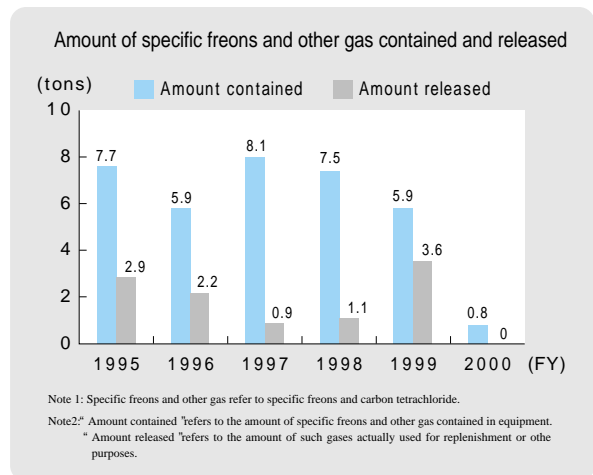
Kyushu Electric addresses noise and vibration problems by adopting low-noise, low-vibration equipment, installing mufflers and sound-proofing walls, and by installing such equipment indoors.

Low-noise and low-vibration machinery is selected for construction work.

(3) Ozone layer protection

Kyushu Electric tackles the reduction of specific freons and other gas to prevent ozone layer destruction.

Kyushu Electric's specified freon and other emissions (specific freons and carbon tetrachloride) for fiscal 2000 was zero, thanks to measures such as washing work clothes by water instead of dry cleaning. Future tasks include reducing alternative freon and halon emissions, which are used as air conditioner refrigerant and in fire extinguishing facilities.



(4) Environmental protection management

Kyushu Electric's power plants are strictly managed to ensure environmental protection, by means of environmental monitoring and chemical substance control.

Environmental monitoring

- Continuous monitoring using environmental supervisory instruments
- Telecamera monitoring
- Patrol monitoring
- Regular measurement and analysis
- Reporting environmental data to related authorities

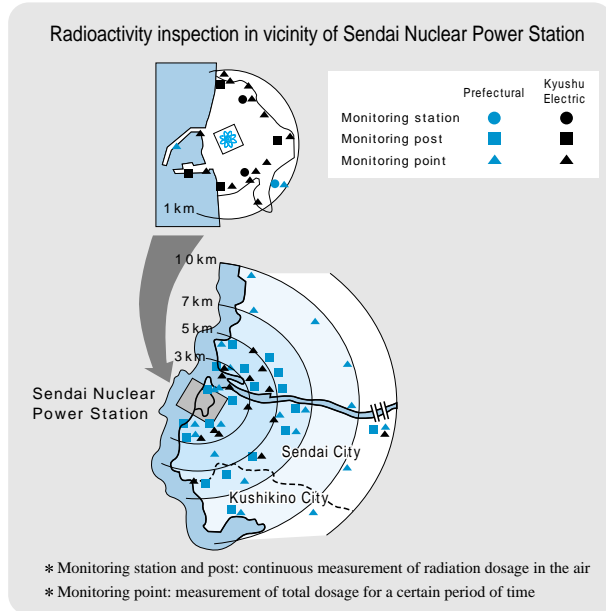
The environment surrounding power plants is under strict control, with power plants cooperating with related municipalities and neighboring businesses. No major environmental accidents have occurred to date.

Environmental monitoring for radioactivity around nuclear power plants

The radioactivity of air, seawater, and environmental samples of agricultural and marine products is measured.

Kyushu Electric reports on the measurement results to the related prefectures. The prefectures in turn review and evaluate the reports under the guidance and advice of academicians, and publicize the findings in public relations magazines.

The radiation dosage on people living near power plants is less than 0.001 mSv per year. This is much lower than the 1 mSv per year statutory dosage limit, and also lower than the annual 0.05 mSv target set by the Nuclear Safety Commission.



Evaluation of dosage in vicinity of nuclear power plants

(unit: mSv/year)

| | FY1998 | FY1999 | FY2000 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Genkai Nuclear Power Station | Less than 0.001 | Less than 0.001 | Less than 0.001 |
| Sendai Nuclear Power Station | Less than 0.001 | Less than 0.001 | Less than 0.001 |

Radioactive waste management

Radioactive waste includes low-level radioactive waste issued from nuclear power plants and high-level radioactive waste resulting from spent fuel reprocessing. Both require different management and disposal methods.

Management of low-level radioactive waste

Waste in the form of gas or liquid is discharged into the air or sea after being treated, measured for radioactivity, and confirmed as safe.

Concentrated, treated waste water is solidified with asphalt and sealed in drums.

Solid waste is first bulk-reduced by incineration or compression, then solidified with cement and sealed inside drums. These drums are first stored stringently in the solid waste storage located within the power plant site. The drums are then transferred to the Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Center of Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited in Rokkasho-mura, Aomori Prefecture. There, they are buried and kept until the waste ceases to have any effect on the living environment.

Low-level radioactive waste storage status at Kyushu Electric

(unit: a 200-liter drum)

| | Waste stored in power plant sites | Waste transferred* |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Genkai Nuclear Power Station | 18,074 (16,933) | 5,936 (5,600) |
| Sendai Nuclear Power Station | 9,689 (8,466) | - |
| Total | 27,763 (25,399) | 5,936 (5,600) |

Figures are the cumulative totals as of the end of FY2000, and figures in parentheses are totals as of the end of FY1999.

* Amount transferred to the Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Center.

Chemical substance management

Most chemical substances Kyushu Electric handles are for use at thermal or nuclear power plants, and are properly managed at each office in full accordance with related laws and regulations.

PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) system

The Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in Their Management (PRTR Law) was established in July 1999 in Japan. Since April 2001, organizations handling these tasks have been required to identify the states of these chemical substances, and in fiscal 2002, the national government will begin disclosing the results of this data.

Kyushu Electric has taken the initiative in investigating and collecting data relating to the subject substances. The results for fiscal 2000 are shown in the table below.

PRTR investigation results (FY2000)

| Index No | Chemical substances | Applications | Amount handled | Amount released into environment | | | Amount transferred ^{*1} | FY1999 (reference) | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Air | Water | Soil | | Amount handled | Amount released | Amount transferred |
| 124 | HCFC-123 | Refrigerant for AC | 1.10 tons | 0.1kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| 179 | Dioxins | Waste incinerator | — | 140mg-TEQ ^{*2} | 0 | 0 | 230mg-TEQ ^{*2} | — | — | — |
| 213 | CFC-113 | Cleaning agent | — | — | — | — | — | 3.61 tons | 3,605.0kg | 0 |
| 253 | Hydrazine | Feed water processing agent | 31.17 tons | 4.1kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.1 tons | 0.8kg | 0 |
| 311 | Manganese and manganese compounds | Desulfurization agent | 2.31 tons | 0 | 96kg | 0 | 0 | 2.31 tons | 135.8kg | 0 |
| 353 | Tris phosphate (dimethyl phenyl) | For turbine control | 7.77 tons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,800kg | 8.41 tons | 0 | 10,744kg |

*1: Amount transferred as waste

*2: Since the toxicity of dioxins differs according to type, values are expressed in toxicity equivalent quantity (TEQ) in 2,3,7,8-T₄CDD.

Note: Under the PRTR system, operators keep track of the amount of each chemical substance subject to PRTR that is released during operational activities, and of the amount transferred as waste. These results are then reported. This system serves to promote voluntary management efforts by operators together with society as a whole, fostering countermeasures against the environmental risks imposed by such chemical substances.

Dioxins

Kyushu Electric has discontinued the use of 300 waste incinerators believed to have emitted dioxins. The remaining 54 waste incinerators at these specified facilities operate below statutory emission limits.

PCB

Equipment which utilizes PCB (1,509 high-voltage transformers, capacitors and others) is kept at special storage areas at Kyushu Electric under stringent surveillance.

Kyushu Electric plans to treat the equipment and render it harmless by 2016, the deadline set by the law concerning special measures against PCB waste, effective as of July 2001.

(5) Harmony with the surrounding environment

When designing facilities, Kyushu Electric takes into consideration the natural landscape of the area and implements environmentally friendly measures such as tree planting.

Greening of power plants

Kyushu Electric is proceeding with an ecology campaign to surround its power plants with greenery.

Upon siting power plants, Kyushu Electric endeavors to minimize alterations to the land or the felling of trees. Further, trees are planted that suit each area's climate. During fiscal 2000, the company averaged an increase in the amount of greenery to about 25% at thermal power plants, and to 40% at nuclear power plants.



Buzen Power Station (awarded the Prime Minister's Prize for afforestation in 1989)

Achieving harmony with the environment upon facility development

Kyushu Electric takes care to improve the appearance of power plants and substations, for example by painting steel towers to create harmony between facilities and their surroundings.



Shinchi Substation (Nagasaki City)

5 Working with Society

(1) Communication

Kyushu Electric makes concerted efforts to disclose environmental information to the public through its Environment Action Reports, study tours, lectures and through the media. The company also maintains communication with the public through hearing opinions.

Study tours

Kyushu Electric organizes study tours for the general public to help raise understanding on the effective use and development of nuclear power as a means of addressing global warming. The tours usually involve visits to observe facilities at power stations and PR sites such as Genkai Energy Park.



Genkai Energy Park
(opened inside Genkai Nuclear Power Station premises March 31, 2000)

Lectures

Each year during Environmental Month (June) and communication promotion period (October), lectures and talks about the environment and energy issues are held for the general public, as pictured below. We also send lecturers to give lessons on the environment and energy at elementary schools, or lectures at local government symposiums.

Symposium on forestation and botanical tour (Head Office)

A noted academic held a keynote speech on the theme “forestation and community participation.” Afterwards, a panel discussion was held on forestation.



Symposium

(2) Community activities

Kyushu Electric is dedicated to organizing Environmental Month and the Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program. At the same time, the company supports environmental activities through participating in the Green Helper training scheme and various environmental community programs.

Forestation achievements in Environmental Month FY2000

Our dedicated efforts towards forestation in regional communities achieved the following results.

- 56,000 saplings were distributed on the streets and donated to public organizations
- 14,000 saplings were planted on the premises of 30 offices

Kyushu Electric 50th anniversary special program: planting of one million trees under the Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program

As part of its celebrations of 50 years since foundation, Kyushu Electric began the Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program in FY2001. The program aims to plant one million trees at sites throughout Kyushu over the next 10 years.

Growing Oak Forests Project (Head Office)

Evergreen and broad-leaved trees including chinquapins and oaks were once the most common trees found in forests throughout Kyushu. Promoted by Kyushu Electric, this project aims to grow chinquapin and oak saplings and plant them to increase forest growth. Local residents help by collecting acorns from the ground at forests, parks and shrines with chinquapin and oak trees. Acorn collecting and acorn handicraft workshops were held in FY2000. We will plant the resulting saplings from FY2001 under the Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program.



Children collecting acorns

Forestation of Onagohata

10,000 chinquapin, oak and machilus thunbergii saplings were planted in the 3,000m² of land surrounding Kyushu Electric's Onagohata dam. The activity was held in May, 2000 together with about 900 people from all over Kyushu.

After a thorough field study of the geographical distribution of plants, selections were made for rapidly growing indigenous forest in the land.

Forestation of Onagohata will continue to be conducted as part of the Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program.



Forestation of Onagohata

Green Helper training scheme

Since 1998, Kyushu Electric has supported the Green Helper training scheme to foster skilled greening specialists. The scheme was implemented through non-profit organization.

To date, 245 individuals have completed the training at 4 training locations (Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Saga and Oita)

Training will be conducted in Miyazaki and Kagoshima in FY2001

Starting from FY2001, qualified Green Helpers will participate in the Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program.

(3) International cooperation

The company supports environmental conservation activities overseas through international cooperation efforts with overseas electric utilities, including information exchanges, sending of specialists, receiving trainees here and through technical support.

Philippines Power Generation Project

Kyushu Electric is involved in projects including the Tanawon geothermal power generation project in southeast Luzon Island, and the Iijan thermal (gas-combined) power generation project (total output 1.2 million kW), located in the central part of Luzon Island.



Signing Ceremony of Memorandum and Agreement
left side: President Kamata (Kyushu Electric),
right side: President Puno (National Power Corporation, Phillipines)

Upgrading thermal efficiency of Huangtai Coal-fired Thermal Power Station Unit No.7, Shandong Electric Power Group Corp., China

Kyushu Electric bound an agreement with Shandong Electric Power Group Corp. in April 1992 to help improve the thermal efficiency of Unit 7 (output: 300,000 kW) at Huangtai Coal-fired Thermal Power Station, as part of its technical assistance efforts.

Improved thermal efficiency from 33.17% to 37.57%

Reduced the amount of coal used by 90,000 tons per year to save 300 million yen in fuel costs

Reduced the amount of CO₂ emissions by 210,000 tons per year through the above savings (before improvements: emissions of 1.809 million tons CO₂/year; after improvements: emissions of 1.59 million tons CO₂/year)

Participation in World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund

To acquire the know-how necessary for using the Kyoto Mechanism in practice before its actual implementation, Kyushu Electric participates in the World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF).

(4) Employee awareness enhancement

Kyushu Electric trains employees and provides varied information on environmental activities, in order to enhance the environmental awareness of each employee.

Training and lectures

In-house training programs are held for employees. The programs feature lectures or talks on environmental issues by lecturers invited from within and outside the company. Some of the programs are outlined below.

During an environment seminar held at the head office, a talk was made with the theme “the corporate stance towards environmental issues approved of by the capital market.”

A natural environment seminar with the theme “the balance between cutting natural forests and environmental protection” was held at the Sasebo Power System Maintenance Office of the Nagasaki Branch Office.

Fostering specialists for environmental measures

The company helps employees obtain qualifications such as Pollution Control Manager and Energy Manager by establishing systems to assist with correspondence education fees, or by providing allowances for employees who obtain publicly-recognized licenses and qualifications.

Providing information

The company regularly provides employees with environment related information by broadcasting domestic and international environmental news through company TV's, and through company newsletters and environmental magazines.



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