Environmental Data 2015

THE KANSAI ELECTRIC POWER CO INC

Environmental accounting (KEPCO)

KEPCO has introduced environmental accounting both on a non-consolidated basis and for group companies to clarify the costs of environmental conservation in our business activities and the benefits achieved.

FY2014 assessment

Environmental conservation costs

Investment in environmental conservation was about 27 billion yen, 4 billion higher than the previous year. Increased expenses for power purchases from renewable energy sources brought expenses to about 174 billion yen, 3 billion yen higher than the previous fiscal year.

Environmental conservation costs (100 million yen)

Category	Investment		Expenses		Major Items
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2013	FY2014	
1. Global environmental conservation costs (CO_2 reductions, etc.)	9.9	10.4	534.4	889.0	Renewable energy power purchases, CO_2 emissions trading, SF_6 gas collection
2. Local environmental conservation costs	223.7	263.0	954.9	651.2	
(1) Measuring/monitoring environmental impact	0.7	9.9	9.0	13.2	Radiation control and measurement, air quality concentration measurement, marine area surveys
(2) Pollution control (air pollution, water contamination, oil leakage, etc.)	130.0	157.2	923.7	602.3	Air pollution control measures, water contamination prevention measures
(3) Nature conservation/ Landscape harmonizing	93.2	95.8	22.2	35.8	Conversion to underground distribution lines, revegetation
3. Costs to build a circular economy	0.1	0.0	175.3	156.2	
(1) Industrial waste processing, recycling	0.0	0.0	123.1	80.9	Industrial waste processing, PCB processing
(2) General waste processing, recycling	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	Paper recycling
(3) Radioactive waste processing	0.0	0.0	52.1	75.1	Low-level radioactive waste processing
(4) Green purchasing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Low-pollution vehicle leasing
4. Environmental management costs	0.0	0.0	32.3	28.5	Environmental reports
5. R&D costs	0.0	0.4	5.7	4.9	High-efficiency power generation, load leveling, energy reutilization
6. Other costs	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.1	
(1) Environment-related compensations/ contributions	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.5	Pollution load levies
Total	233.7	273.9	1,710.7	1,739.6	

Total capital investment during the period	3,250	3,000	-	-	
Operating expenses during period	-	-	30,750	31,632	

Note: Based on the Environmental Reporting Guidelines (FY2012 version) issued by the Ministry of the Environment. Depreciation is not calculated into expenses. Composite costs are tallied proportionally by one of three methods: (1) calculation of differences; (2) proportional division based on rational criteria; (3) proportional division based on criteria of expediency. Costs involved in generating nuclear power are calculated with the sum of individual measures to protect the environment taken as environmental conservation costs (radiation control and measurement, low-level radioactive waste processing, etc.).
Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Effects of environmental conservation

The increase in LNG used as a fuel in power generation and decrease in petroleum has led to a year-on-year decrease in levels of CO_2, SOx, and NOx emissions.

Environmental conservation effects

Category	Item (unit)		FY2013	FY2014	Year-on-year change
1. Global environmental conservation	CO_2 emissions (before carbon credits)	(10,000 t-CO_2)	7,325	7,141	-185
	CO_2 emissions intensity (before carbon credits)	(kg-CO_2/kWh)	0.522	0.531	0.009
	CO_2 emissions (after carbon credits)	(10,000 t-CO_2)	7,251	7,029	-222
	CO_2 emissions intensity (after carbon credits)	(kg-CO_2/kWh)	0.516	0.523	0.007
	Introduction of low-pollution vehicles	(Units)	4,021	3,943	-78
2. Local environmental conservation	Air pollution control				
	SOx emissions	(t)	7,089	5,635	-1,454
	SOx emissions intensity	(g/kWh)	0.077	0.059	-0.018
	NOx emissions	(t)	10,013	8,221	-1,792
	NOx emissions intensity	(g/kWh)	0.108	0.086	-0.022
	Landscape integration				
	Extension of underground power lines	(km)	139	112	-27
	Revegetation area	(1,000 m^2)	3,501	3,542	41
3. Building a circular economy	Industrial waste and other emissions	(1,000 t)	747	699	-48
	Recycling rate for industrial waste, etc.	(%)	99.8	99.8	0
	Low-level radioactive waste processing	(Rods)	-1,600	-2,326	-726
4. Other	Tree Planting	(1,000 rods)	0.2	1.2	1.0
	Beautification	(Cases)	448	184	-264

Note: CO_2 emissions: CO_2 emissions from power purchased from other companies; SOx and NOx emissions: only KEPCO-generated power; CO_2 emissions coefficient: by amount of power sold; SOx and NOx emissions coefficient: only KEPCO-generated power

Economic benefits from environmental conservation measures

Thermal efficiency improvements at thermal power stations have resulted in a reduction in the amount of fuel used to generate power, creating a 52 billion yen economic benefit over the previous fiscal year.

Economic benefits from environmental conservation measures (100 million yen)

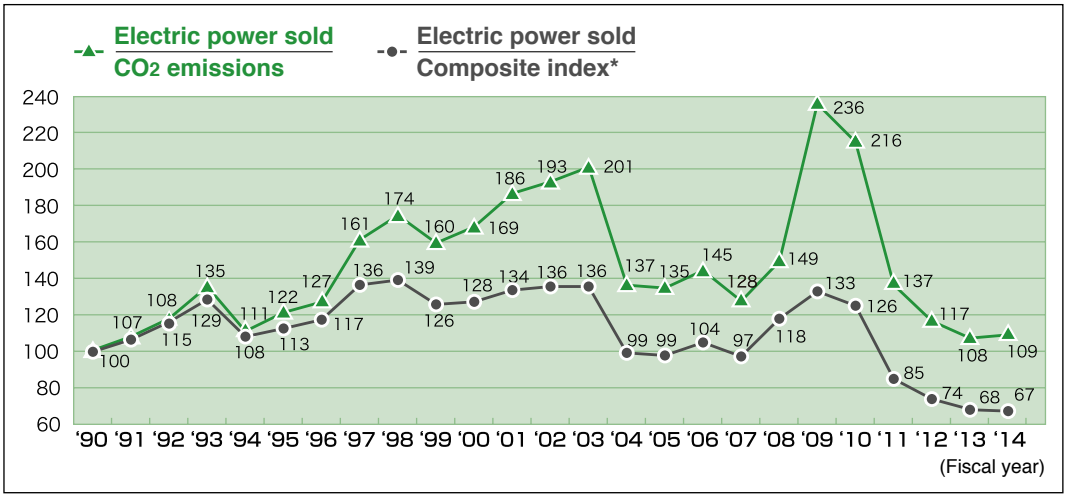
Category		FY2013	FY2014	Major Items
Revenue	Operating revenues from recycling, etc.	15.6	16.6	Gain on sale of disused articles (recycling)
	Other	0	0	
Cost savings	Cost savings from energy savings	1,348.4	1,880.6	Savings in fuel expenses due to thermal efficiency improvements in thermal power generation*
	Cost savings from reuse and recycling, etc.	35.7	22.4	Cost savings from appropriated use of decommissioned aging thermal power equipment Savings in new equipment purchase costs and disposal costs through the reuse of materials and equipment
	Other	0.4	0.3	
Total		1,400.1	1,919.9	

Note: Savings on fuel costs for the relevant fiscal year are calculated on the basis of thermal efficiency improvements made in comparison to FY1990.

Environmental efficiency

Environmental efficiency (with FY1990 as the base year) is calculated to indicate the relationship between environmental load and economic value. KEPCO's environmental efficiency for FY2014 shows figures of 109 (electric power sold/composite index) and 67 (electric power sold/CO_2 emissions), one point higher and one point lower respectively than in the previous year. The primary factors for this are reductions in both SOx and NOx emissions and a decrease in electric power sold.

Environmental efficiency graph



* Composite index = Environmental load of emissions: CO_2, SOx and NOx emissions, landfill disposal of industrial waste + Resource consumed: Oil, coal, LNG

Note: For calculations since FY2007, LIME2 integration coefficients developed by the Research Center for Life Cycle Assessment were used.

Environmental accounting (group companies)

Environmental accounting in group companies

Environmental accounting figures are totaled for group companies represented on the Group Environmental Management Committee, composed of 46 companies (no change year on year).

Environmental conservation costs (million yen)

Category	Major Items	Investment		Expenses	
		FY2013	FY2014	FY2013	FY2014
Costs for management activities	Environmental conservation at business sites and surroundings	0.0	0.4	703	733
Costs for pollution control	Measures to prevent air pollution and water contamination	12	25	40	46
Costs for resource recycling	General and industrial waste processing and recycling	0.0	0.0	1,291	1,283
Costs for community activities	Donations and support to environmental conservation organizations	1	0.0	2	2
Other costs	R&D, pollution load levies, etc.	24	15	15	14
Total		37	41	2,051	2,078

Environmental Conservation Effects (physical effects)

Category	Items (unit)	FY2013	FY2014
Environmental management	ISO or other external certifications (locations)*	44	45
Global and local environmental conservation	CO_2 emissions (10,000 t-CO_2)	12	13
	SOx emissions (t)	1	1
	NOx emissions (t)	9	10
	Revegetation area (1,000 m^2)*	3,433	3,411
	Introduction of low-pollution vehicles (no. of vehicles)*	2,552	3,279
Building a circular economy	Industrial waste emissions (1,000 t)	111	81
Other	Beautification activities (cases)	283	337

* Cumulative to end of fiscal year

Economic benefits from environmental conservation effects (million yen)

Category		FY2013	FY2014
Revenue	Business revenue from recycling, etc.	1,168	1,114
	Sales of eco-products	1,476	1,355
Cost savings	Cost savings from energy savings	0.2	0.3
Total		2,645	2,469

Environment-related data

Global environmental conservation

Fiscal year			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Unit
CO_2 emissions (before carbon credits)*1			4,161	4,703	6,569	7,280	7,325	7,141	10,000 t-CO_2
CO_2 emissions (after carbon credits)			3,757	4,250	6,044	6,731	7,251	7,029	10,000 t-CO_2
CO_2 emissions coefficient (before carbon credits)*1 (by amount of electric power sold)*2			0,294	0.311	0.450	0.514	0.522	0.531	kg-CO_2/kWh
CO_2 emissions coefficient (after carbon credits) (by amount of electric power sold)*2			0.265	0.281	0.414	0.475	0.516	0.523	kg-CO_2/kWh
Reference	Global CO_2 emissions*3		290	305	313	317	-	-	100 million t-CO_2
	Japan's CO_2 emissions*4 (published Apr. 23, 2015)		11.61	12.12	12.61	12.96	13.11	-	100 million t-CO_2
	Electric power industry*5	CO_2 emissions (before carbon credits)	3.53	3.74	4.39	4.86	4.84	-	100 million t-CO_2
		CO_2 emissions (after carbon credits)	3.01	3.17	4.09	4.15	4.84	-	
		CO_2 emissions coefficient (before carbon credits) (by amount of electric power sold)	0.412	0.413	0.510	0.571	0.570	-	kg-CO_2/kWh
		CO_2 emissions coefficient (after carbon credits) (by amount of electric power sold)	0.351	0.350	0.476	0.487	0.570	-	
Greenhouse gases other than CO_2		N_2O (dinitrogen oxide)*6	-	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	10,000 t-CO_2
		SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride)*6	-	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.7	10,000 t-CO_2
Utilization rate of nuclear power facilities*7			77.0	78.2	37.6	17.7	10.9	0.0	%
Net thermal efficiency of thermal power facilities*8			44.1	44.6	44.2	44.2	44.6	46.5	%
Thermal fuel consumption		Coal	1,419	3,669	3,724	4,237	3,890	4,034	1,000 t
		Heavy oil	121	165	197	178	289	332	1,000 kL
		Crude oil	1,313	1,160	4,285	5,375	6,044	4,240	1,000 kL
		LNG	4,981	4,737	6,571	7,377	7,729	8,824	1,000 t
		Wood pellets	21	27	20	19	19	17	1,000 kL (equivalent in heavy oil)
Fuel for nuclear power generation (weight of pre-irradiated uranium)			184	215	74	-	-	-	tU
Refurbishment of hydroelectric plant (Cumulative total output since FY1989)			-	-	50,652	-	-	-	kW
Power distribution loss rate*9			5.4	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.1	5.4	%
SF_6 gas emissions									
●Upon inspection			0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	t
●Upon removal			0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	t
SF_6 gas collection rate									
●Upon inspection			99	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.8	%
●Upon removal			99.4	99.2	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.5	%
State of development and introduction of new energy sources (Cumulative by fiscal year end at KEPCO facilities)			1,134.4	7,335.4	11,038.4	10,849.0	11,357.0	11,815.0	kW
●Solar power generation			981	7,181	10,884	10,696	11,204	11,662	
●Wind power generation			152.4	153.4	153.4	153.0	153.0	153.0	
●Fuel cell batteries			1	1	1	1	0	0	
Energy and resource savings (Office division)		Office electricity use*10	106	107	91	83	85	79	Million kWh
		Everyday water use*10	594	587	554	538	473	461	1,000 m^3
		Vehicle fuel use	9.47	9.84	9.86	10.35	10.44	10.73	km/L
		Copier paper use	1,064	1,082	1,111	995	873	839	t
Low-pollution vehicle introduction rate*11			79.1	82.9	86.0	87.2	87.5	86.1	%
CO_2 emissions from office activities*12		Office electricity	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.2	10,000 t-CO_2
		Everyday water	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	10,000 t-CO_2
		Vehicle fuel	1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	10,000 t-CO_2

*1 CO_2 emissions: Calculated on the basis of coefficients by type of fuel for amount of thermal fuel consumed; includes power purchased from other companies

*2 CO_2 emissions coefficient (by amount of power sold) = (CO_2 emissions from power generation − carbon credits) ÷ amount of power sold

*3 Global CO_2 emissions: IEA "CO_2 Emissions From Fuel Combustion" 2014 Edition

*4 Japan's CO_2 emissions: Source: Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (Center for Global Environmental Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies)

*5 CO_2 emissions, CO_2 emissions coefficient in the electric power industry: Environmental Action Plan in the Electric Power Industry (Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan)

*6 Published in FY2010 results; figures are CO_2 equivalents

*7 Utilization rate of nuclear power facilities = amount of power generated ÷ (permitted output × calendar hours) × 100

*8 Net thermal efficiency of thermal power facilities = (amount of power transmitted × quantity of heat per kWh) ÷ total amount of input heat (lowest heat value standard) × 100

*9 Power distribution loss rate = [1 − {(amount of power sold + amount of power at transformer substation) ÷ (generated and purchased electric power − amount of power at KEPCO power plants)}] × 100

*10 The scope for calculation of office electricity use and everyday water use has been revised

*11 Rate of introduction of low-pollution vehicles = No. of low-pollution vehicles purchased (Euro VI standard) ÷ Total no. of vehicles × 100

*12 CO_2 emissions from office activities = amount of electricity used × CO_2 emissions coefficient after carbon credits
CO_2 emissions from everyday water use = amount of everyday water used × emissions coefficient
CO_2 emissions from vehicle use = amount of vehicle fuel used × coefficient by type of fuel

Source: Ministry of the Environment, Summary of Energy & Economic Statistics

Local environmental conservation

Fiscal year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Unit
SOx emissions (from KEPCO power plants)*1		1,520	2,224	5,180	6,230	7,089	5,635	t
SOx emissions intensity	For KEPCO-generated power*2	0.012	0.017	0.042	0.054	0.062	0.052	g/kWh
	For KEPCO-generated thermal power*3	0.035	0.045	0.069	0.072	0.077	0.059	
NOx emissions (from KEPCO power plants)*4		4,302	5,356	7,445	9,448	10,013	8,221	t
NOx emissions intensity	For KEPCO-generated power*5	0.035	0.041	0.061	0.082	0.087	0.076	g/kWh
	For KEPCO-generated thermal power*6	0.100	0.108	0.099	0.109	0.108	0.086	
Amount of limestone used		30	66	77	92	87	79	1,000 t
Amount of ammonia used		6	8	12	13	14	15	1,000 t
COD emissions*7		26	21	35	23	27	18	t
Amount of industrial water used (for power generation)		466	432	446	467	446	431	10,000 m^3
Amount of service water used (for power generation)		120	105	197	203	222	205	10,000 m^3
River water, groundwater		80	86	55	40	42	40	10,000 m^3
Seawater (desalinated)		278	329	266	282	263	245	10,000 m^3
Revegetation rate*8 (end of fiscal year)	Thermal power plants	37	37	37	37	37	38	%
	Nuclear power plants	79	79	78	77	75	74	
	Electric power offices (substations)	29	28	28	28	28	28	
Rate of conversion to underground transmission lines (end of fiscal year)		19.2	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	17.1	%
Rate of conversion to underground distribution lines (end of fiscal year)		9.9	9.9	10	10	10.1	10.1	%

*1 SOx emissions: Calculated from amount of sulfur in fuel and removals by desulfurization equipment

*2 SOx emissions intensity (for KEPCO-generated power) = SOx emissions (KEPCO power stations) ÷ KEPCO-generated power

*3 SOx emissions intensity (for KEPCO-generated thermal power) = SOx emissions (KEPCO power stations) ÷ KEPCO-generated thermal power

*4 NOx emissions: gauge-measured values

*5 NOx emissions intensity (for KEPCO-generated power) = NOx emissions (KEPCO power stations) ÷ KEPCO-generated power

*6 NOx emissions intensity (for KEPCO-generated thermal power) = NOx emissions (KEPCO power stations) ÷ KEPCO-generated thermal power

*7 COD emissions: calculated from values measured by analysis of concentration in wastewater

*8 Revegetation rate = (Business site revegetation area ÷ Business site total area) × 100

Industrial waste, resource recycling

Fiscal year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Unit
Amount of Industrial Waste and Other Emissions		291.5	665.8	713.8	790.9	747.1	698.6	1,000 t
●Soot particles (Heavy/crude oil ash, coal ash, etc.)		151.5	449.0	465.6	509.7	477.1	474.3	
●Sludge (Desulfogypsum, wastewater processing sludge, etc.)		56.1	120.1	141.2	172.6	156.9	143.2	
●Cinders		21.4	27.1	25.0	33.9	29.7	27.4	
●Demolition debris (Waste concrete utility poles, etc.)		17.9	18.5	18.8	18.1	19.3	21.7	
●Metal scraps		30	33.5	38.3	27.1	42.4	21.0	
●Glass/ceramic scraps (Thermal insulation scraps, insulator scraps, etc.)		3.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	
●Waste oil		3.7	8.9	9.5	8.5	3.4	2.4	
●Waste plastic		1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	
●Other		6.5	4.1	10.8	17.0	14.5	5.1	
Amount of industrial waste for landfill disposal		3.8	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1,000 t
●Glass/ceramic scraps (Thermal insulation scraps, insulator scraps, etc.)		0.71	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.12	
●Sludge (Wastewater processing sludge, etc.)		2.53	1.27	0.6	0.55	0.73	0.74	
●Demolition debris		0.14	0.42	0.22	0.04	0.09	0.11	
●Cinders		0.07	0.1	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	
●Waste plastic		0.11	0.16	0.16	0.07	0.23	0.07	
●Metal scraps		0.09	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.05	
●Other		0.18	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.13	
Industrial waste recycling rate*1		98.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	%
Low-concentration PCB industrial waste Amount processed*2 (utility pole transformers)	Insulating oil	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	10,000 kL
	Transformer cases*3	12.7	14.8	16.6	18.6	20.6	22.7	10,000 units
Green procurement rate for office supplies*4		97	97	98	98	80	82	%

*1 Industrial waste recycling rate = [(Industrial waste and other emissions - Amount of landfill disposal) ÷ (Industrial waste and other emissions)] ×100

*2 Values are cumulative values from past fiscal years; figures in parentheses indicate percentage applicable for processing

*3 Internal members of utility pole transformers are restocked

*4 Green procurement rate for office supplies = (Price for green procurement of office supplies (43 applicable categories) ÷ total price for purchasing office supplies (43 applicable categories))

Management of chemical substances (PRTR)

Name of targeted chemical substance	Emissions (t/year)					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
2-aminoethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asbestos (specified)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bisphenol A epoxy resin	<0.1	/	/	/	/	/
Ethylbenzene	10	13	15	6.1	6.0	6.2
Ferric chloride	/	0	0	0	0	0
Xylene	31	31	31	11	12	12
HCFC-225	5.6	14	3.0	4.9	3.6	-
Styrene	5.3	-	-	-	2.6	-
Dioxins (specified)	0.50 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.13 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.13 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.041 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.13 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.28 (mg-TEQ/ year)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Toluene	7.4	9.5	8.2	16	14	12
Hydrazine	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
n-Hexane	-	-	-	7.3	8.3	5.9
Benzenes (specified)	-	-	<0.1	3	3.3	2.4
Tris phosphate	0	/	/	/	/	/
Boron compound	-	0	<0.1	0	0	0
PCB	-	-	0	-	-	-
Methylnaphthalene	/	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.3
Methylenebis (4,1-phenylene) diisocyanate	-	-	-	0	-	-

Name of targeted chemical substance	Amount moved (t/year)					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
2-aminoethanol	10	12	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9
Asbestos (specified)	20	11	16	15	2.7	5.1
Bisphenol A epoxy resin	0	/	/	/	/	/
Ethylbenzene	0	0	<0.1	<0.1	0	0
Ferric chloride	/	0	0	0	0	3.0
Xylene	0	0	0.22	0.16	0	0
HCFC-225	0	0	0	0	0	-
Styrene	0	-	-	-	0	-
Dioxins (specified)	8.2 (mg-TEQ/ year)	7.0 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.0066 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.0023 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.0016 (mg-TEQ/ year)	0.0050 (mg-TEQ/ year)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	-	-	0	-	-	-
Toluene	0	0	0.44	<0.1	0	0
Hydrazine	4.0	0.41	8.1	<0.1	<0.1	3.1
n-Hexane	-	-	-	0	0	0
Benzenes (specified)	-	-	0	0	0	0
Tris phosphate	13	/	/	/	/	/
Boron compound	-	0	4.6	9.4	1.1	6.7
PCB	-	-	0.87	-	-	-
Methylnaphthalene	/	0	0	<0.1	0	<0.1
Methylenebis (4,1-phenylene) diisocyanate	-	-	-	0	-	-

Notes:

- The chart show total values reported in compliance with the PRTR Law
- "0" indicates no emissions or transfers at targeted business site
- "<0.1" indicates less than 0.1 t/year emissions, etc.
- "-" indicates no business sites targeted for totalling
- Significant figures are displayed in two digits
- "/" indicates that due to changes in the PRTR Law in Nov. 2008, the substance became targeted for reporting in FY2010, so no totals exist for FY2009 or earlier
- With regard to totals reported up to FY2009 for bisphenol A epoxy resin and tris phosphate (DMPP), due to changes in the PRTR Law in Nov. 2008, the substance was no longer targeted for reporting from FY2010 on

Radioactive substances, radioactive waste

Fiscal year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Unit
Evaluated dose values for the public in the vicinity of power plants	Mihama Nuclear Power Station	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	N.D.	N.D.	Millisieverts*1
	Takahama Nuclear Power Station	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	N.D.	<0.001	
	Ohi Nuclear Power Station	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Radioactive solid nuclear waste generated (200-L drums)*2		14,139	13,382	10,132	8,437	10,936	12,472	Equivalent in drums
Mihama Nuclear Power Station		4,086	5,388	3,963	4,209	4,229	4,888	
Takahama Nuclear Power Station		4,563	3,244	2,440	1,658	2,213	3,084	
Ohi Nuclear Power Station		5,490	4,750	3,729	2,570	4,424	4,500	
Radioactive solid nuclear waste shrinkage (200-L drums)*2		6,531	9,595	10,485	10,675	12,476	15,082	Equivalent in drums
Mihama Nuclear Power Station		3,715	4,759	4,219	4,750	4,085	5,710	
Takahama Nuclear Power Station		1,201	1,844	2,817	2,736	3,397	3,152	
Ohi Nuclear Power Station		1,615	2,992	3,449	3,189	4,994	6,220	
Radioactive solid nuclear waste cumulative amount stored (200-L drums)*2		104,788	108,575	108,223	105,986	104,445	101,835	Equivalent in drums
Mihama Nuclear Power Station		28,267	28,896	28,640	28,100	28,313	27,491	
Takahama Nuclear Power Station		45,238	46,638	46,262	45,184	44,000	43,932	
Ohi Nuclear Power Station		31,283	33,041	33,321	32,702	32,132	30,412	

*1 Millisieverts (effective dose): unit indicating the degree of radiation's effect on the human body
*2 Storage conditions at solid nuclear waste repositories