Environmental Data 2016

Kansai Electric Power

power with heart

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.

FY2015 assessment

Environmental conservation costs

Investment in environmental conservation was about 15 billion yen, 4 billion lower than the previous year. Increased expenses for feed-in-tariff (FIT) purchases brought expenses to about 151 billion yen, 41 billion yen higher than the previous fiscal year.

Environmental conservation costs (100 million yen)

Category	Investment		Expenses		Major Items
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2014	FY2015	
1. Global environmental conservation costs (CO_2 reductions, etc.)	10.4	13.3	888.2	1,311.9	Renewable energy power purchases, SF_6 gas collection
2. Local environmental conservation costs	177.2	134.0	55.0	47.9	
(1) Measuring/monitoring environmental impact	9.9	0.9	13.1	9.6	Radiation control and measurement, air quality concentration measurement, marine area surveys
(2) Pollution control (air pollution, water contamination, oil leakage, etc.)	165.8	133.1	34.9	32.2	Air pollution control measures, water contamination prevention measures
(3) Nature conservation	1.5	0.0	7.0	6.2	Revegetation
3. Costs to build a circular economy	0.0	0.0	151.7	147.0	
(1) Industrial waste processing, recycling	0.0	0.0	76.4	71.5	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	75.1	75.4	Low-level radioactive waste processing
(4) Green purchasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Research-related work
4. Environmental management costs	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	Environmental reports
5. R&D costs	0.4	0.0	4.7	4.8	Load leveling, environmental conservation, energy savings and recycling, natural energy
6. Other costs	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	Research Laboratory repairs
Total	188.1	147.7	1,101.4	1,513.1	
Total capital investment during the period	3,000	2,541	-	-	

Operating expenses during period	-	-	31,632	26,597	

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

CO_2 emissions intensity decreased year-on-year due to a greater proportion of power generated from nuclear power and renewable energy sources.
SOx emissions intensity also decreased year-on-year in thermal power generation overall due to a decrease in generated power output from mono-fuel oil combustion units without desulfurization equipment.

Environmental conservation effects

Category	Item (unit)		FY2014	FY2015	Year-on-year change
1. Global environmental conservation	CO_2 emissions (before carbon credits)	(10,000 t-CO_2)	7,141	6,487	-654
	CO_2 emissions intensity (before carbon credits)	(kg-CO_2/kWh)	0.531	0.509	-0.022
	CO_2 emissions (after carbon credits)	(10,000 t-CO_2)	7,029	6,331	-698
	CO_2 emissions intensity (after carbon credits)	(kg-CO_2/kWh)	0.523	0.496	-0.027
2. Local environmental conservation	Air pollution control				
	SOx emissions	(t)	5,635	4,735	-900
	SOx emissions intensity	(g/kWh)	0.059	0.055	-0.004
	NOx emissions	(t)	8,221	7,397	-824
	NOx emissions intensity	(g/kWh)	0.086	0.085	-0.001
	Landscape integration				
	Revegetation area	(1,000 m^2)	3,542	3,505	-37
3. Building a circular economy	Industrial waste and other emissions	(1,000 t)	699	670	-29
	Recycling rate for industrial waste, etc.	(%)	99.8	99.9	0.1
	Low-level radioactive waste processing	(Rods)	-2,326	-6,021	-3,695

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

Economic benefits decreased approximately 200 million yen from the previous year due to a reduction in results from efforts that lead to cost savings.

Economic benefits from environmental conservation measures (100 million yen)

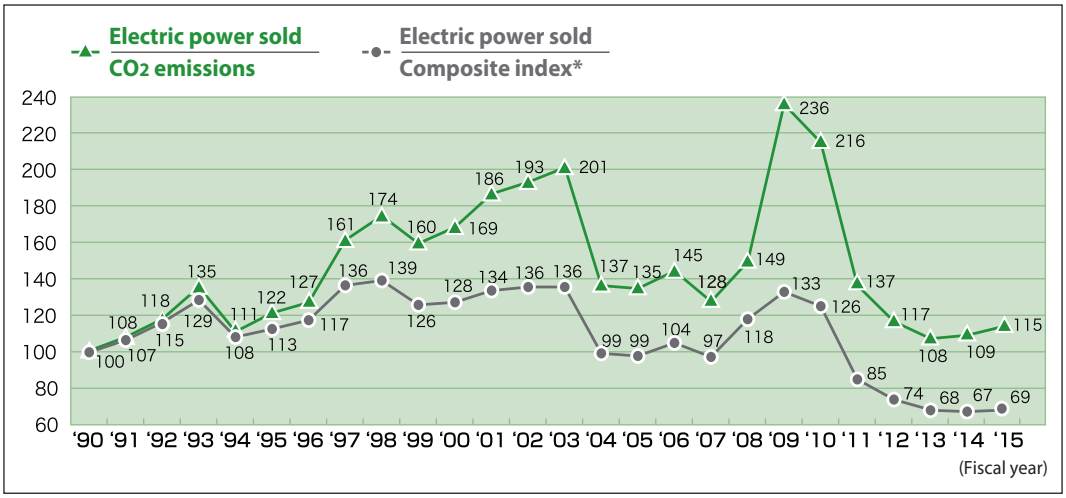
Category		FY2014	FY2015	Major Items
Revenue	Operating revenues from recycling, etc.	16.6	17.2	Gain on sale of disused articles (recycling)
	Other	0	0	
Cost savings	Cost savings from reuse and recycling, etc.	3.1	0.1	Cost savings from the purchase of recycled items
Total		19.7	17.3	

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 FY2015 shows figures of 115 (electric power sold/composite index) and 69 (electric power sold/CO_2 emissions), six points and two points higher respectively than in the previous year. The primary factors for this were reductions in CO_2, SOx and NOx emissions intensities and a decrease in fuel consumption.

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 in FY2015, composed of 19 companies.

Environmental conservation costs (million yen)

Category	Major Items	Investment		Expenses	
		FY2014	FY2015	FY2014	FY2015
Costs for management activities	Environmental conservation at business sites and surroundings	0.4	0.1	177	183
Costs for pollution control	Measures to prevent air pollution and water contamination	25	23	45	44
Costs for resource recycling	General and industrial waste processing and recycling	0.0	0.0	846	974
Costs for community activities	External environmental conservation activities, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.7	11
Other costs	R&D, etc.	0.0	0.0	14	11
Total		26	23	1,083	1,224

Environmental conservation effects (physical effects)

Category	Items (unit)	FY2014	FY2015
Environmental management	ISO or other external certifications (locations)*	46	45
Global and local environmental conservation	CO_2 emissions (10,000 t-CO_2)	15	15
	SOx emissions (t)	1	3
	NOx emissions (t)	10	11
	Revegetation area (1,000 m^2)*	3,411	3,411
Building a circular economy	Industrial waste emissions (1,000 t)	96	122

* Cumulative to end of fiscal year

Economic benefits from environmental conservation effects (million yen)

Category		FY2014	FY2015
Revenue	Business revenue from recycling, etc.	1,114	1,225
Cost savings	Cost savings from re-use and recycling, etc.	0.3	0.2
Total		1,114	1,225

Environment-related data

Global environmental conservation

Fiscal year			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Unit
CO_2 emissions (before carbon credits, etc.)*1			4,703	6,569	7,280	7,325	7,141	6,487	10,000 t-CO_2
CO_2 emissions (after carbon credits, etc.)*1			4,250	6,044	6,731	7,251	7,029	6,331	10,000 t-CO_2
CO_2 emissions coefficient (before carbon credits, etc.) (by amount of electric power sold)*2			0.311	0.450	0.514	0.522	0.531	0.509	kg-CO_2/kWh
CO_2 emissions coefficient (after carbon credits, etc.) (by amount of electric power sold)*2			0.281	0.414	0.475	0.516	0.523	0.496	kg-CO_2/kWh
Reference	Global CO_2 emissions*3		305	313	315	322	-	-	100 million t-CO_2
	Japan's CO_2 emissions*4		12.12	12.62	12.96	13.12	12.65	-	100 million t-CO_2
	Electric power industry*5	CO_2 emissions (before carbon credits, etc.)	3.74	4.39	4.86	4.84	4.57	-	100 million t-CO_2
		CO_2 emissions (after carbon credits, etc.)	3.17	4.09	4.15	4.84	4.56	-	
		CO_2 emissions coefficient (before carbon credits, etc.) (by amount of electric power sold)	0.413	0.510	0.571	0.570	0.556	-	kg-CO_2/kWh
		CO_2 emissions coefficient (after carbon credits, etc.) (by amount of electric power sold)	0.350	0.476	0.487	0.570	0.554	-	
Greenhouse gases other than CO_2		N_2O (dinitrogen oxide)*6	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	10,000 t-CO_2
		SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride)*6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.4	10,000 t-CO_2
Utilization rate of nuclear power facilities*7			78.2	37.6	17.7	10.9	0.0	1.0	%
Net thermal efficiency of thermal power facilities*8			44.6	44.2	44.2	44.6	46.5	46.6	%
Total energy use*9				637,884,863	733,617,156	765,923,443	760,782,346	701,315,529	GJ
Thermal fuel consumption		Coal	3,669	3,724	4,237	3,890	4,034	3,871	1,000 t
		Heavy oil	165	197	178	289	332	193	1,000 kL
		Crude oil	1,160	4,285	5,375	6,044	4,240	3,366	1,000 kL
		LNG	4,737	6,571	7,377	7,729	8,824	8,319	1,000 t
		Wood pellets	27	20	19	19	17	18	1,000 kL (equivalent in heavy oil)
Fuel for nuclear power generation (weight of pre-irradiated uranium)			215	74	-	-	-	61	tU
Refurbishment of hydroelectric plant (Cumulative total output since FY1989)			-	50,652	-	-	-	-	kW
Power distribution loss rate*10			5.2	5.0	5.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	%
SF_6 gas emissions									
●Upon inspection			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	t
●Upon removal			0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	t
SF_6 gas collection rate									
●Upon inspection			98.8	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.8	99.1	%
●Upon removal			99.2	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.1	%
State of development and introduction of new energy sources (Cumulative by fiscal year end at KEPCO facilities)*11			7,335.4	11,038.40	10,849.00	11,357.00	11,815.00	11,000.00	kW
●Solar power generation			7,181	10,884	10,696	11,204	11,662	11,000	
●Wind power generation			153.4	153.4	153.0	153.0	153.0	0	
●Fuel cell batteries			1	1	1	0	0	0	
Energy and resource savings (Office division)		Office electricity use*12	107	91	83	85	79	78	GWh
		Everyday water use*12	587	554	538	473	461	424	1,000 m^3
		Vehicle fuel costs	9.84	9.86	10.35	10.44	10.73	10.13	km/L
		Vehicle fuel use (gasoline)	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1,000 kL
		Vehicle fuel use (diesel)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1,000 kL
		Copier paper use	1,082	1,111	995	873	839	908	t
Low-pollution vehicle introduction rate*13			82.9	86.0	87.2	87.5	86.1	86.2	%
CO_2 emissions from office activities*14		Office electricity	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	10,000 t-CO_2
		Everyday water	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	10,000 t-CO_2
		Vehicle fuel	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	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" 2015 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 Figures reported to the government based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy. (Fossil fuel used, purchased electricity, purchased heat)

*10 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

*11 Actual figures for FY2014 include equipment used by the company.

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

*13 Rate of introduction of low-pollution vehicles = No. of low-pollution vehicles purchased ÷ Total no. of vehicles × 100

*14 CO_2 emissions from office activities = amount of electricity used × CO_2 emissions coefficient after carbon credits, etc.
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		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Unit
SOx emissions (from KEPCO power plants)*1		2,224	5,180	6,230	7,089	5,635	4,735	t
SOx emissions intensity	For KEPCO-generated power*2	0.017	0.042	0.054	0.062	0.052	0.046	g/kWh
	For KEPCO-generated thermal power*3	0.045	0.069	0.072	0.077	0.059	0.055	
NOx emissions (from KEPCO power plants)*4		5,356	7,445	9,448	10,013	8,221	7,397	t
NOx emissions intensity	For KEPCO-generated power*5	0.041	0.061	0.082	0.087	0.076	0.072	g/kWh
	For KEPCO-generated thermal power*6	0.108	0.099	0.109	0.108	0.086	0.085	
Amount of limestone used		66	77	92	87	79	74	1,000 t
Amount of ammonia used		8	12	13	14	15	14	1,000 t
COD emissions*7		21	35	23	27	18	21	t
Amount of industrial water used (for power generation)		432	446	467	446	431	453	10,000 m³
Amount of service water used (for power generation)		105	197	203	222	205	197	10,000 m³
River water, groundwater		86	55	40	42	40	36	10,000 m³
Seawater (desalinated)		329	266	282	263	245	255	10,000 m³
Revegetation rate*8 (end of fiscal year)	Thermal power plants	37	37	37	37	38	37	%
	Nuclear power plants	79	78	77	75	74	73	
	Electric power offices (substations)	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Rate of conversion to underground transmission lines (end of fiscal year)		19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	17.1	17.3	%
Rate of conversion to underground distribution lines (end of fiscal year)		9.9	10	10	10.1	10.1	10.2	%

*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		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Unit
Amount of Industrial Waste and Other Emissions		665.8	713.8	790.9	747.1	698.6	670.2	1,000 t
●Soot particles (Heavy/crude oil ash, coal ash, etc.)		449.0	465.6	509.7	477.1	474.3	443.8	
●Sludge (Desulfogypsum, wastewater processing sludge, etc.)		120.1	141.2	172.6	156.9	143.2	141.9	
●Cinders		27.1	25.0	33.9	29.7	27.4	28.8	
●Demolition debris (Waste concrete utility poles, etc.)		18.5	18.8	18.1	19.3	21.0	23.8	
●Metal scraps		33.5	38.3	27.1	42.4	21.7	20.6	
●Glass/ceramic scraps (Thermal insulation scraps, insulator scraps, etc.)		3.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	
●Waste oil		8.9	9.5	8.5	3.4	2.4	2.2	
●Waste plastic		1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	
●Other		4.1	10.8	17.0	14.5	5.1	6.0	
Amount of industrial waste for landfill disposal		2.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1,000 t
●Glass/ceramic scraps (Thermal insulation scraps, insulator scraps, etc.)		0.15	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.1	
●Sludge (Wastewater processing sludge, etc.)		1.27	0.6	0.55	0.73	0.74	0.47	
●Demolition debris		0.42	0.22	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.03	
●Cinders		0.1	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
●Waste plastic		0.16	0.16	0.07	0.23	0.07	0.09	
●Metal scraps		0.04	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.1	
●Other		0.03	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.14	
Industrial waste recycling rate*1		99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	%
Low-concentration PCB industrial waste Amount processed*2 (utility pole transformers)	Insulating oil	6.2	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	10,000 kL
	Transformer cases	14.8	16.6	18.6	20.6	22.7	Approx. 24 (after processing)	10,000 units
Green procurement rate for office supplies*3		97	98	98	80	82	80	%

*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.

*3 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)) ×100

Management of chemical substances (PRTR)

Name of targeted chemical substance	Emissions (t/year)					
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
2-aminoethanol	0	0	0	0	0	-
Asbestos (specified)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethylbenzene	13	15	6.1	6.0	6.2	12.0
Ferric chloride	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xylene	31	31	11	12	12	16
HCFC-225	14	3.0	4.9	3.6	-	0
Styrene	-	-	-	2.6	-	2
Dioxins (specified)	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)	0.54 (mg-TEQ/ year)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	-	1.1	-	-	-	0
Toluene	9.5	8.2	16	14	12	11
Hydrazine	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
n-Hexane	-	-	7.3	8.3	5.9	4.6
Benzenes (specified)	-	<0.1	3	3.3	2.4	1.9
Boron compound	0	<0.1	0	0	0	0
PCB	-	0	-	-	-	-
Methylnaphthalene	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.4
Methylenebis (4,1-phenylene) diisocyanate	-	-	0	-	-	-

Name of targeted chemical substance	Amount moved (t/year)					
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
2-aminoethanol	12	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9	-
Asbestos (specified)	11	16	15	2.7	5.1	3.4
Ethylbenzene	0	<0.1	<0.1	0	0	0
Ferric chloride	0	0	0	0	3.0	0
Xylene	0	0.22	0.16	0	0	<0.1
HCFC-225	0	0	0	0	-	2.2
Styrene	-	-	-	0	-	0
Dioxins (specified)	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)	0.000079 (mg-TEQ/ year)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	-	0	-	-	-	0
Toluene	0	0.44	<0.1	0	0	0
Hydrazine	0.41	8.1	<0.1	<0.1	3.1	3
n-Hexane	-	-	0	0	0	0
Benzenes (specified)	-	0	0	0	0	0
Boron compound	0	4.6	9.4	1.1	6.7	7.3
PCB	-	0.87	-	-	-	-
Methylnaphthalene	0	0	<0.1	0	<0.1	0
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

Radioactive substances, radioactive waste

Fiscal year		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Unit
Evaluated dose values for the public in the vicinity of power plants	Mihama Nuclear Power Station	<0.001	<0.001	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Millisieverts*1
	Takahama Nuclear Power Station	<0.001	<0.001	N.D.	<0.001	<0.001	
	Ohi Nuclear Power Station	<0.001	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Radioactive gaseous waste discharged (inert gas)	Mihama Nuclear Power Station	3.4E9	5.4E7	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Becquerel*2
	Takahama Nuclear Power Station	1.7E9	4.5E8	N.D.	2.3E8	2.5E8	
	Ohi Nuclear Power Station	6.8E10	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Radioactive gaseous waste discharged (iodine)	Mihama Nuclear Power Station	1.2E6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Becquerel*2
	Takahama Nuclear Power Station	1.4E6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Ohi Nuclear Power Station	2.2E6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Radioactive gaseous waste discharged (excluding tritium)	Mihama Nuclear Power Station	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Becquerel*2
	Takahama Nuclear Power Station	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
	Ohi Nuclear Power Station	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Radioactive solid nuclear waste generated (200-L drums)*3		10,132	8,437	10,936	12,472	11,466	Equivalent in drums
Mihama Nuclear Power Station		3,963	4,209	4,229	4,888	4,978	
Takahama Nuclear Power Station		2,440	1,658	2,213	3,084	1,619	
Ohi Nuclear Power Station		3,729	2,570	4,424	4,500	4,869	
Radioactive solid nuclear waste shrinkage (200-L drums)*3		10,485	10,675	12,476	15,082	17,339	Equivalent in drums
Mihama Nuclear Power Station		4,219	4,750	4,085	5,710	6,583	
Takahama Nuclear Power Station		2,817	2,736	3,397	3,152	4,443	
Ohi Nuclear Power Station		3,449	3,189	4,994	6,220	6,313	
Radioactive solid nuclear waste cumulative amount stored (200-L drums)*3		108,223	105,986	104,445	101,835	95,963	Equivalent in drums
Mihama Nuclear Power Station		28,640	28,100	28,313	27,491	25,887	
Takahama Nuclear Power Station		46,262	45,184	44,000	43,932	41,108	
Ohi Nuclear Power Station		33,321	32,702	32,132	30,412	28,968	

*1 Millisieverts (effective dose): unit indicating the degree of radiation's effect on the human body

*2 Becquerel: Unit of radioactivity (one becquerel is defined as one nucleus decaying per second, representing the rate at which radioactive material emits radiation)

*3 Storage conditions at solid nuclear waste repositories