

Policy and Concept

A physical shortage of water has an impact on our business. Specifically, restrictions on the supply of drinking and industrial water could have an impact on the operations of water-dependent thermal and nuclear power plants.

Thermal and nuclear power plants use massive amounts of water; seawater is used for cooling purposes while about half of a power plant's water (excluding cooling water) is supplied by seawater desalination facilities.

Meanwhile, the results of water risk assessments conducted at our power plants show that there is no significant risk associated with drought.

While drought poses little risk to our power plants in Japan, we will continue to work on the proper use of water resources and risk management.

At the same time, group-wide efforts will be made to minimize office water use (as part of the Kansai Electric Power Group Eco Action).

Goals **

Reducing office water consumption

Reduce as much as possible

Efforts + +

Water risk assessments

The results of water risk assessments conducted at our power plants show that they are not at significant risk of a water shortage; resources include tools provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI)* and information obtained from external experts. * An independent organization that researches policies on issues related to the global environment and development, as well as providing technical support.

Performance data

Water consumption by our Company			Unit	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Total net fresh water consumption ^{*1}			5.35	5.19	3.97	
	River water Groundwater		million m ³	0.36	0.40	0.41
				0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total municipal water supplies			4.99	4.79	3.56
		Amount of industrial water used (for power generation)	million m ²	3.85	3.70	2.64
		Amount of service water used (for power generation)		1.14	1.09	0.92
Seawater (desalinated)*2			2.63	2.74	2.92	
(Repeated) Office water consumption		1,000 m ³	452	426	413	

*1 Excluding desalinated seawater

*2 Desalinated seawater