

# Performance Data

	Item	Unit	Data from past results						
			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
1. Promoting measures to mitigate global warming	CO <sub>2</sub> emission intensity (*1)	kg-CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.52	
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (*1)	million t-CO <sub>2</sub>	12.42	12.98	14.03	13.91	14.30	15.30	
	Thermal efficiency of power generation at thermal power stations	%	38.84	38.92	39.03	38.91	40.17	40.10	
	SF <sub>6</sub> recovery rate	%	40	89	88	98	97	98	
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in non-power-generating sections (HEPCO Group)	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Electricity consumed at offices	million kWh	55.99	58.64	56.74	55.95	55.76	51.44	
	Automobile fuel consumed	kl	—	—	—	—	1,589	1,478	
	Fuel efficiency of company-owned cars, etc.	km/l	—	—	—	—	8.2	8.5	
	Amount of fuel consumed, such as for heating (crude oil equivalent) (*2)	kl	—	—	—	—	—	189	
	Purchase of electricity from new energy sources, etc.	○ Waste	million kWh	56.01	57.30	58.01	61.22	126.56	270.38
		○ Wind power	million kWh	9.70	42.14	102.77	171.34	245.07	290.68
		○ Photovoltaic power	million kWh	0.28	0.66	1.25	1.96	2.34	3.15
		○ Small-scale hydropower (*3)	million kWh	—	—	26.06	24.73	25.55	28.16
	Utilization factor of nuclear power stations	%	92.1	90.2	85.8	84.8	92.9	80.2	
	Transmission and distribution losses	%	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	
	Load leveling (load percentage)	%	68.7	70.9	71.0	69.9	70.7	73.0	
Service water consumed at power stations (*4)	million m <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	5,098		
Amount of water used at offices	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. Promoting environmental conservation in business areas	SO <sub>x</sub> emission intensity (average for all power sources)	g/kWh	0.60	0.82	0.72	0.79	0.55	0.66	
	NO <sub>x</sub> emission intensity (average for all power sources)	g/kWh	0.50	0.57	0.51	0.55	0.44	0.46	
	SO <sub>x</sub> emission intensity (average for thermal power)	g/kWh	1.02	1.37	1.14	1.02	0.73	0.78	
	NO <sub>x</sub> emission intensity (average for thermal power)	g/kWh	0.83	0.94	0.77	0.83	0.63	0.63	
	Dose assessment values in public areas surrounding the nuclear power station	below mSv/year	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	
	Drainage volume (*5)	million m <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	2,126	
3. Promoting the formation of a recycling-based society	General recycling rate of industrial waste	%	74.1	87.2	86.8	89.4	90.6	92.1	
	Amount of final disposal of industrial waste	thousand t	178	99	111	91	81	69	
	Recycling rate of industrial waste (individual)	○ Coal ash	%	72.3	87.1	87.3	90.8	89.4	90.9
		○ Desulfurized gypsum	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
		○ Waste concrete poles	%	—	—	65	100	100	100
		○ Electric cable scrap	%	—	—	100	100	100	100
		○ Plastics for power distribution	%	—	—	28.5	43.6	67.0	100
	Recycling rate of used paper	%	78.4	84.8	77.1	72.1	61.4	61.8	
	Percentage of recycled paper purchased as copy paper	%	—	—	63	71	79	80	
	Green procurement rate (office supplies, etc.)	%	—	—	—	33.7	73.1	51.0	
Copy paper purchased (per employee)	Sheets/person/year	—	—	—	9,600	10,600	10,500		
Rate of introduction of low-pollution cars	%	—	—	—	—	3.0	5.2		

For the newly included items in the data above, entries were made from the fiscal years for which actual results were available.

\*1 The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emission intensities from FY 2005 to FY 2007 were calculated based on the System for Calculating, Reporting and Announcing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming. Under this system, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction value such as Green Power Certification is not taken into account.

\*2 Amounts of heavy oil, city gas and other fuels consumed are converted into a crude-oil consumption amount based on the unit heating value and heating value of crude oil for the respective fuels.

\*3 The term *small-scale hydropower* refers to that from hydropower stations generating 1,000 kW or less, which are covered by the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) system.

\*4 Of the service water used at steam power stations and the nuclear power station, the amount excluding condenser cooling water and drinking water is tabulated. This includes industrial water, river water, clean water and desalinated seawater.

\*5 This is the drainage volume from steam and nuclear power stations (excluding seawater and river water for condenser cooling purposes)

Data from past results				Remarks
2005	2006	2007	2008	
0.53	0.502	0.479	0.517	(See p. 29 and p. 33.)
15.90	15.48	15.08	16.78	
39.77	39.83	40.15	39.80	○ We will redouble our efforts to maintain power generation efficiency by overseeing the functions of power generation equipment and ensuring its effective operation and management. (See p. 33.)
98	94	99	99	(See p. 29 and p. 37.)
43.3	43.2	42.3	41.7	○ We will further promote energy conservation by smoothly advancing the HEPCO Eco Work Campaign that is now under way at all our business establishments. As for CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in non-power-generating sections, we reviewed past results on the same scale as that of the next FY, the medium- and the long-term targets since the number of Group companies has changed. (See p. 29.) ○ For fuel consumption (converted into a crude-oil equivalent) in areas such as heating, the tabulations of the results for FY 2003 and 2005 contained errors, which have been corrected.
52.19	51.68	47.85	47.98	
1,519	1,361	1,468	1,332	
8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	
203	180	173	165	○ We will support new energy sources by purchasing electricity generated from them. We will continue to promote and familiarize people with these sources. (See p. 34.)
415.37	296.07	318.71	273.52	
322.92	447.63	475.02	534.21	
4.09	5.23	6.70	8.67	
28.27	20.64	20.74	21.38	○ With nuclear power generation as one of the pillars of our drive to reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, we will increase the utilization rate of the nuclear power station and ensure its proper maintenance and safe, steady operation. (See p. 33.)
80.4	87.5	93.0	89.7	
6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	○ We will work hard to minimize the power loss factor by increasing the voltage and thickness of transmission and distribution lines and adopting low-loss transformers. (See p. 34.)
73.0	72.1	73.6	72.6	○ To make efficient use of power generators, we will step up our efforts in load leveling to improve and maintain the load factor. (See p. 34.)
5.162	4.710	4.705	4.942	○ We are working hard to reduce the amount of service water consumed at power stations by executing appropriate water quality control to ensure its efficient use. (See p. 27.)
—	203	198	204	○ As of FY 2009, we will work to conserve water at offices throughout the Group companies by adding the CO <sub>2</sub> -converted amount of water used to the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions total for non-power-generating sections. (See p. 29.)
0.54	0.57	0.56	0.72	(See p. 30 and p. 41.)
0.47	0.44	0.43	0.48	
0.71	0.74	0.77	0.91	○ Average thermal unit consumption increased from the FY 2008 level due to a rise in fuel consumption at some thermal power stations. We will reduce emission intensity by minimizing fuel consumption through the maintenance and improvement of power generation efficiency at thermal power stations.
0.62	0.58	0.60	0.64	
0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	○ Our dose assessment values have annually been significantly below both the legal value and the Nuclear Safety Commission's guideline value thanks to our thorough radiation management and supervision. We will make every effort to maintain this level. (See p. 41.)
2.353	2.492	2.468	2.762	○ We will reduce the amount of water drainage by making efficient use of service water at power stations. (See p. 27.)
89.4	97.1	97.4	97.1	(See p. 30, p. 45 and p. 46.)
99	24	22	27	○ In FY 2007, we promoted the recycling of coal ash, and maintained the same recycling rate as in the previous year. We also maintained a recycling rate of more than 95% for non-coal-ash waste items. ○ We will work to stabilize and maintain the FY 2007 level by continuing to expand the use of coal ash and securing destinations to which it can be stably supplied. (See p. 28, p. 45 and p. 46.) ○ We maintained the recycling rate for coal ash to the FY 2006 level by promoting recycling into raw materials for cement and civil engineering/construction. ○ We will continue to improve the recycling rate by implementing various measures to expand its usage. (See p. 46.)
86.9	97.8	97.8	97.4	○ We maintain a 100% recycling rate for desulfurized gypsum through proper quality control of coal at coal-fired thermal power stations. ○ We maintain a 100% recycling rate for other industrial waste items. (See p. 46.)
100	99.1	100	100	
100	100	100	100	
100	100	100	100	
57.7	72.1	78.9	67.0	○ As part of our efforts to improve the recycling rate of general waste items, we examine used-paper recovery routes. (See p. 51.)
94	94	100	94	○ Due to the suspension of recycled paper sales, the ratio of such paper in the figure for copy paper purchases decreased from the FY 2006 level.
73.2	78.5	89.9	91.2	(See p. 30 and p. 51.)
10,800	9,900	9,700	10,300	(See p. 30 and p. 51.)
10.6	18.9	26.5	40.0	○ The number of vehicles decreased because of the relocation of some of them to Group companies in FY 2007. Accordingly, the method of calculating the ratio of low-pollution vehicles introduced against the total number of vehicles was changed in the current fiscal year. Past results were also reviewed using the same calculation method. We plan to continue the systematic introduction of low-pollution vehicles.