Nuclear power serves as the core energy within our optimal generation mix.

Nuclear Power

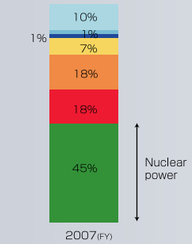
Central Control Room

Spent fuel rod inspection

Inspection work

Nuclear power underpins the stable provision of electricity and imposes minimal burden on the environment. Kansai EP pursues optimal efficiency in the use of precious energy resources and optimal safety in plant operation.

By volume of power generation



Mihama Nuclear Plant

Takahama Nuclear Plant

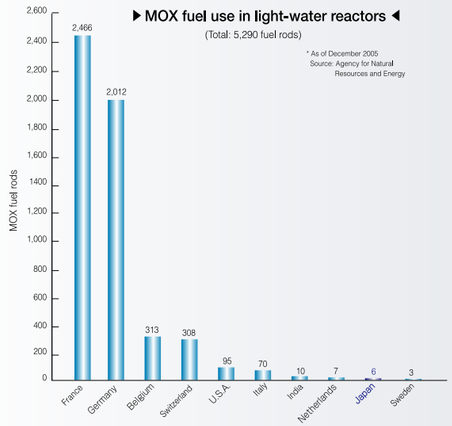
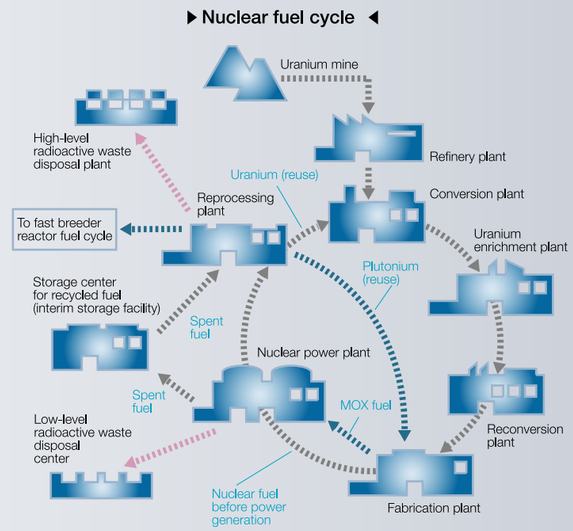
Ohi Nuclear Plant

Redoubled Resolve to Ensure Safe Plant Operation

Today, at Kansai EP we continue to reflect deeply on, and humbly take to heart, the lessons learned from the accident at Unit 3 of the Mihama nuclear power station in 2004, and we are firmly resolved to continue taking all conceivable measures – measures to be continually improved in any way possible – in order to prevent a reoccurrence. We also redouble our determination to carry out all appropriate measures to ensure the uncompromised safety of our nuclear power stations, including measures to deal with superannuated plants in operation more than 30 years and steps to thwart potential damage from earthquakes.

Stable Source of Energy, Gentle on the Environment

Nuclear power is the core energy within Kansai EP's optimal generation mix – the most suitable combination of power sources to ensure stable provision of electricity well into the future. Today, nuclear power accounts for roughly 45% of our total electricity output. Among nuclear energy's advantages is the fact that uranium, from which it derives, is available in stable supply; moreover, through recycling of spent fuel, uranium resources are used with maximum efficiency. Nuclear power is superior as an energy source also in that it emits no CO_2 during the generation process, and it thus plays a vital role in curbing global warming.

Efficient Use of Precious Resources

The Earth's energy resources are inherently limited, and in order to make efficient use of the precious resources available, at Kansai EP we engage in what is known as the "pluthermal project." Under this program, the plutonium recovered from reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel is mixed with depleted uranium to become MOX (mixed oxide) fuel.