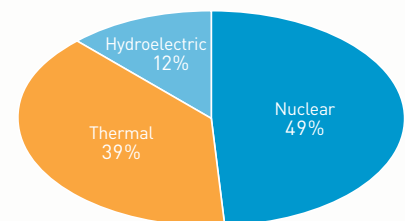


About half of the Kansai's electricity comes from nuclear power plants that emit no CO₂ during power generation.

Putting safety first in nuclear power generation.

Kansai EP continues to take to heart lessons learned from the unfortunate 2004 accident at Unit 3 of the Mihama nuclear power station. We are continuing to implement reforms to strengthen our accident prevention and response systems, and we are redoubling efforts to carry out all appropriate measures to ensure the absolute safety of our nuclear power stations. These efforts include measures to carry out construction work to address aging facilities at nuclear plants that have been in operation for more than 30 years, and taking steps to prevent or minimize potential damage from earthquakes.

● Kansai EP power generation

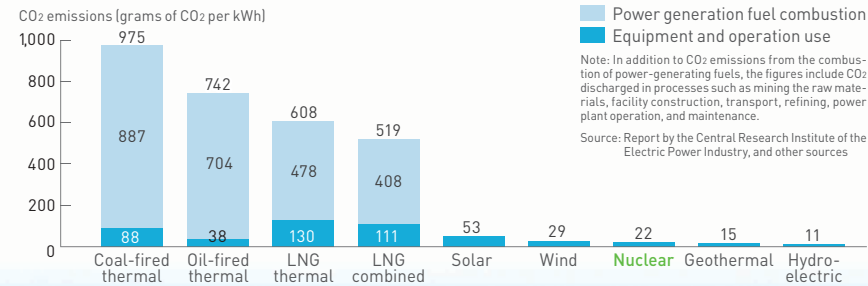


Source: Kansai EP survey (average over the past five years; includes power received from other providers)

Around half of the Kansai's electricity comes from nuclear power.

When the Mihama nuclear power station went on-line in 1970, Kansai EP became Japan's first electric company to operate a nuclear power plant with a pressurized water reactor. Today nearly half of the Kansai's electricity comes from three nuclear power plants – at Mihama, Takahama and Ohi, in Wakasa, Fukui prefecture. Kansai EP considers nuclear power a stable source of high-quality electricity and the core of our optimal generation mix. We are committed to keeping safety the No. 1 priority at all times in the operation of our nuclear power stations.

● CO₂ emissions



Nuclear power means stable, high-quality electricity – and zero CO₂ emissions.

When fossil fuels are burned to produce energy, CO₂ is released. That's not the case with nuclear power. A nuclear power plant uses thermal energy released when uranium undergoes fission – a process that does not emit CO₂. Nor does nuclear fission release sulfur oxides or nitrogen oxides, causes of air pollution. In that sense nuclear power generation has little impact on the environment. Generating electricity from natural energy sources such as hydro, solar and wind power – does no harm to the environment, but there are



● The Central Control Room in a nuclear power plant

other limitations. For example, there are few areas left that can support large-scale hydroelectric power generation. And because solar and wind power generation are greatly affected by weather conditions, and utilization efficiency is still quite low, they are not yet viable means of producing a stable supply of electricity. Accordingly, Kansai EP will continue to use CO₂-emission-free nuclear power to answer the region's needs for a dependable long-term supply of electricity.

Plutermal power—effectively reusing a valuable resource.

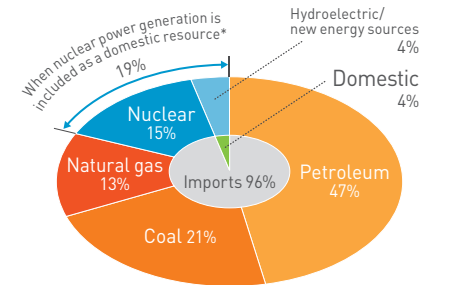
Recycling uranium left over from nuclear power generation.

About 95% of spent uranium fuel from nuclear power plants can be reused. Plutermal refers to the processes of extracting plutonium from spent fuel, mixing it with uranium to produce a recycled fuel (MOX fuel) and reusing it in existing nuclear power plants. For Japan, where energy sources are scarce and the self-sufficiency rate in the energy supply is only 4%, plutermal is vital for ensuring efficient utilization of uranium resources and a stable supply of energy. Kansai EP is promoting a plutermal program at the Takahama Power Plant, with the highest priority on safety.



● Takahama Power Plant

● Primary energy in Japan, which relies on imports for energy resources



*Once fuel is inserted into a nuclear reactor, the plant can produce electricity continuously for more than one year without replacing the fuel. Spent fuel can also be recycled. Therefore, nuclear power generation can be regarded as a "quasi-domestic energy source."

Source: Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2004-2005, IEA

● Plutermal cycle

