＜Appendices＞

1. Facilities where permanent shutdown has been notified

Name of Power Station	No. of Unit	Generation Capacity (MW)	Start of Operation	Fuel for Use	Remarks
Kawasaki Thermal Power Station	No. 1	175	July, 1961	LNG	Shutdown under a long-term plan since April, 2005
	No. 2	175	October, 1961		Shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2004
	No. 3	175	January, 1962		Shutdown under a long-term plan since April, 2005
	No.4	175	July, 1963		Shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2004
	No. 5	175	October, 1965		Shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2004
	No. 6	175	November, 1968		Shutdown under a long-term plan Since October, 2004
Yokosuka Thermal Power Station	No. 2r	265	September, 1962	Heavy Oil	Shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2004
	No. 2 Gas Turbine	144	July, 2003	Gas Oil/ Gas	Shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2005

2. Outline of the Kawasaki Thermal Power Station

(1) Address: 5-1 Chidori-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken

(2) General Manager: Takashi Kobayashi

(3) Ground Area: Approx. 280,000m^2

(4) Maximum Capacity: 1,050 MW

(5) Capacity and Fuel:

As of March 6, 2006

No. of Unit	Capacity (MW)	Start of Operation	Fuel	Remarks
No. 1	175	July, 1961	LNG	Permanent Elimination on March 27, 2006
No. 2	175	October, 1961		
No. 3	175	January, 1962		
No. 4	175	July, 1963		
No. 5	175	October, 1965		
No. 6	175	November, 1968		

*** Renewal of Kawasaki Thermal Power Station**

Our plan is to permanently eliminate the existing No. 1-6 Units, and install the more advanced LNG thermal power generating facilities (MACC/2 Units) on the site. The MACC (More Advanced Combined Cycle) means a power generation system of high-efficiency/high capacity. The temperature at the entrance of the gas turbine will be increased as an improved system of combined cycle (ACC) generating system combining a gas turbine and a steam turbine as the base. With technological innovations, such as the development of heat-resistant material and the advancement in the technology for cooling gas turbine steam, it is possible that the temperature of the entrance will increase up to 1,450℃ class. The result is that a heat efficiency of around 53% can be realized.

【Facilities】

・Capacity: 1,500 MW x 2 Series (Triaxial structure for 1 Series; Total 3,000 MW)

・Power generating facilities: 1,450℃ class combined cycle power generating facilities (MACC)

・Fuel: LNG
・Heat efficiency: Approx. 53% (Lower heating value standard: * Approx. 59%)
・Start of operation: No. 1 Unit (July, 2007-July, 2009); No. 2 Unit (In and after Fiscal 2014)

* The lower heating value standard means a heat efficiency based on a lower heating value, in which the heat of condensation of the water content in the fuel and the water content generated from burning is subtracted. The higher heating value standard (approx. 53%) mean a heat efficiency based on a higher heating value including the heat of condensation.

3. Outline of the Yokosuka Thermal Power Station

(1) Address: 9-2-1 Kurihama, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken

(2) General Manager: Ikuo Okoshi

(3) Ground Area: Approx. 840,000m^2

(4) Maximum Capacity: 2,539 MW

(5) Capacity and Fuel:

As of March 6, 2006

No. of Unit	Capacity (MW)	Start of Operation	Fuel	Remarks
No. 2	265	September, 1962	Heavy Oil	Permanent elimination on March 27, 2006
No. 3	350	May, 1964	Heavy Oil/ Crude Oil	In operation
No. 4	350	July, 1964		
No. 5	350	July, 1966		In shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2004
No. 6	350	January, 1967		In shutdown under a long-term plan since October, 2005
No. 7	350	September, 1969		
No. 8	350	January, 1970		
No. 1 G/T	30	July, 1971	Gas Oil	In operation
No. 2 G/T	144	July, 2003	Gas Oil/ Gas	Permanent elimination on March 27, 2006

* No. 1 Generator was permanently eliminated in December, 2004.