

Attached Table 1

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a)	Hotels and others	Hospitals and others	Shops selling goods and others	Offices and others	Schools and others	Restaurants and others	Halls and others	Factories and others
(b)	420 Hotels and others in the cold district shall be 470.	340 Hospitals and others in the cold district shall be 370.	380	300	320	550	550	-
(c)	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	-
(d)	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	-
(e)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
(f)	1.5 when $0 < I_x \leq 7$ 1.6 when $7 < I_x \leq 12$ 1.7 when $12 < I_x \leq 17$ 1.8 when $17 < I_x \leq 22$ 1.9 when $22 < I_x$							
(g)	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-

1. "Hotels and others" mean hotels, Japanese-style hotels, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
2. "Hospitals and others" mean hospitals, nursing homes, institutions for those with physical disabilities, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
3. "Shops selling goods and others" mean department stores, markets, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
4. "Offices and others" mean offices, government and other public offices, libraries, museums, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
5. "Schools and others" mean elementary, junior high, and senior high schools, universities, technical colleges, advanced vocational schools, professional schools, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
6. "Restaurants and others" mean restaurants, buffets, coffee houses, cabarets, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
7. "Halls and others" mean auditoriums, halls, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, theaters, cinemas, pachinko parlors, other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
8. "Factories and others" mean factories, livestock barns, garages, bicycle-parking areas, warehouses, pavilions, wholesale markets, crematories, and other facilities which are similar from the viewpoint of energy use.
9. In this table, I_x shall be the value calculated by dividing the sum of the length of the circulation piping for supplying hot water and that of the primary piping (unit: m) by the daily mean of the total amount of hot water consumed (unit: m^3).

Attached Table 2

Number of floors excluding basement \ Average floor	50 m ² or less	100 m ²	200 m ²	300 m ² or more
1	2.40	1.68	1.32	1.20
2 or more	2.00	1.40	1.10	1.00

When an average floor area is an intermediate value between two values shown in this table, the scale correction coefficient shall be calculated linearly using the ones of the two values of floor area in the table.

Attached Table 3

Heavy oil	41,000 kilojoules per liter
Kerosene	37,000 kilojoules per liter
Liquefied petroleum gas	50,000 kilojoules per kilogram
Heat supplied by other people (steam, hot water, and cold water)	1.36 kilojoules per kilogram
Electricity	9,760 kilojoules per kWh (when purchasing nighttime power, 9,970 kilojoules per kWh for the amount of electric power consumption for daytime power purchased and 9,280 kilojoules per kWh for the amount of electric power consumption for nighttime power purchased) Nighttime power purchased means supply of electric power by general electric utilities stipulated in Paragraph 2 of Section 1 of Article 2 of the Electricity Enterprises Law (Law No. 170, 1964) between 22:00 and 8:00 the following day. Daytime power purchased means supply of electric power by general electric utilities stipulated in the same paragraph between 8:00 and 22:00.