

SASB INDEX Electric Utilities & Power Generators (VERSION 2023-12)

The table below outlines the achievements and status of the initiatives of the Chubu Electric Power Group based on the standard developed by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for the Electric Utilities & Power Generators industry. Since the SASB standard was created for primarily companies and markets in the United States, it includes accounting metrics that do not apply to business activities in Japan. Nonetheless, we have made efforts to disclose as much information as possible.

Topic	Accounting metric	Category	Unit of measure	Code	FY2024 Results and Initiatives
Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Energy Resource Planning	(1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions, percentage covered under (2) emissions-limiting regulations, and (3) emissions-reporting regulations	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e, Percentage (%)	IF-EU-110a.1	(1) Scheduled to be updated around September 2025 (2) 0[%] (There is no “regulated market” in Japan) (3) Scheduled to be updated around September 2025 * Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions of GHG (CO ₂ , N ₂ O, SF ₆ and HFC) based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures.
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with power deliveries	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	IF-EU-110a.2	Scheduled to be updated around September 2025
	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	IF-EU-110a.3	Scheduled to be updated around September 2025
Air Quality	Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NO _x (excluding N ₂ O), (2) SO _x , (3) particulate matter (PM ₁₀), (4) lead (Pb), and (5) mercury (Hg); percentage of each in or near areas of dense population	Quantitative	Metric tons (t), Percentage (%)	IF-EU-120a.1	(1) 77 [t]*1; (2) 1 [t]*2; (3) Not disclosed*2; (4) Not disclosed*2; (5) Not disclosed*2 *1: The figure does not include the Kamishima Internal Combustion Power Plant, which is for emergency use. *2: (3) (4) and (5) are not disclosed because we do not measure them in the manner recommended by the SASB standard.

Topic	Accounting metric	Category	Unit of measure	Code	FY2024 Results and Initiatives
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Quantitative	Thousand cubic meters (m3), Percentage (%)	IF-EU-140a.1	(1) 50,952,410 [1,000 m3], 0 [%] * Main applications: For hydropower generation, for the biomass power plant and for maintenance of the nuclear power station (2)113 [1,000 m3], 0 [%]
	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quantity and/or quality permits, standards, and regulations	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-140a.2	0
	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	IF-EU-140a.3	For Chubu Electric Power’s business activities, it is essential to secure a sufficient amount of water, including seawater and freshwater, necessary for operating power plants. We assess water-related risks separately for nuclear power generation, hydroelectric power generation and biomass power generation. This is because we need to consider the natural environment surrounding each plant and social situations. An assessment using Aqueduct, the World Resources Institute’s (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool, has revealed that annual maximum water risk for our plants is Medium to High, with some located in Low risk areas. Under national guidelines, all of our hydroelectric power plants discharge water as necessary to maintain the flow rate specified for each river. Depending on watershed areas, we also suppress an increase in downstream flood water by constructing dams with spillway gates and adjusting the volume of water discharged from these dams. As for wastewater generated by operating nuclear and biomass power plants, quality of wastewater as well as frequency and method of measurement are specified in Japan’s Water Pollution Prevention Act and agreements with local governments. According to these provisions, we measure a difference in the temperature of warm wastewater to be discharged and the temperature of water that is taken in and monitor that the difference remains within a certain scope. For nuclear power plants, we also measure and monitor the quantities of seawater and freshwater intake. Through these efforts, we operate our power plants while giving consideration to reducing their impact on the surrounding environment.
Coal Ash Management	Amount of coal combustion residuals (CCR) generated, percentage recycled	Quantitative	Metric tons (t), Percentage (%)	IF-EU-150a.1	N/A [t]; N/A [%]
	Description of coal combustion products(CCPs) management policies and procedures for active and inactive operations	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	IF-EU-150a.3	Our operations do not generate coal combustion products (CCP). Therefore, we do not consider it necessary to establish a management policy and procedures.

Topic	Accounting metric	Category	Unit of measure	Code	FY2024 Results and Initiatives
Energy Affordability	Average retail electric rate for (1) residential, (2) commercial, and (3) industrial customers	Quantitative	Rate	IF-EU-240a.1	(1) 25.97 [JPY]; (2) 20.10 [JPY]; (3) 18.35 [JPY] * Excluding consumption tax and shared charge imposed under the renewable energy feed-in tariff system and including fuel cost adjustment charge and adjustment under Japan's measures to mitigate sharp fluctuations in electricity prices. * (1) is for electric meters, so there are other low-voltage electricity contracts in addition to the above.
	Number of residential customer electric disconnections for non-payment, percentage reconnected within 30 days	Quantitative	Number, Percentage (%)	IF-EU-240a.3	(1) 39,933; (2) None * (1) shows the number of contract cancellations due to non-payment (excluding the number of disconnections under the general provisions for specified retail service). * (2) shows the number disconnected due to non-payment and reconnected after payment. However, it says "None" because such disconnections and reconnections are not included in the basic contract outline. The outline stipulates that in case of non-payment that remains overdue for a certain period after the due date, we cancel the corresponding power purchase contract.
	Discussion of impact of external factors on customer affordability of electricity, including the economic conditions of the service territory	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	IF-EU-240a.4	According to Japan's Electricity Business Act, "A General Electricity Utility shall not refuse to supply electricity to meet general demand in its service area (excluding, however, demand at the Point of Business Commencement and Specified-Scale Demand) without justifiable grounds." As a general rule, we supply electricity if we receive a request to do so within Chubu Electric Power Grid's service area. We thus believe that every consumer is given the same opportunity to obtain energy. We also recognize that external factors that impact electricity rates are shared charge imposed under the renewable energy feed-in tariff system and fuel cost adjustment charge that reflects fluctuations in the price of thermal power fuels.
Workforce Health & Safety	(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR), (2) fatality rate, and (3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR) for (a) direct employees and (b) contract employees	Quantitative	Rate	IF-EU-320a.1	(1) Employees: 0.57 * We calculated the rate of incidents only involving employees. The figure covers all accidents, including those not accompanied by lost worktime, since we do not use the calculation method recommended by the SASB standard. (Reference: 0.08 for lost-time accidents only) (2) Employees: 0; Contractor: 1 * We show the number of cases as quantitative data in place of fatality rate since we do not use the calculation method recommended by the SASB standard. (3) Not applicable * Not disclosed because we do not use the measurement method recommended by the SASB standard.
End-Use Efficiency & Demand	Percentage of electric load served by smart grid technology	Quantitative	Percentage (%) by megawatt hours (MWh)	IF-EU-420a.2	Deployment rate of smart meters in the service area Chubu Electric Power Grid: 100% * Excluding certain places where meter replacement is difficult
	Customer electricity savings from efficiency measures, by market	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	IF-EU-420a.3	We disclose the following quantitative data instead of customer electricity savings. (Production Process) •Proposals for improving quality and productivity while saving energy, and tailoring production lines to customer needs: 117 orders received in FY 2024 (Utilities) •One-stop contract services for the introduction of factory-wide equipment that combines heat and electricity to save energy and reduce CO2 emissions: 354 orders received in FY 2024

Topic	Accounting metric	Category	Unit of measure	Code	FY2024 Results and Initiatives
Nuclear Safety & Emergency Management	Total number of nuclear power units, broken down by U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Action Matrix Column	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-540a.1	5 units * Units 1 and 2 already ceased operation and are under the decommissioning process. * Units 3, 4 and 5 are under a periodic inspection and implementing safety improvement measures. * Units 3 and 4 are undergoing a review by the Nuclear Regulation Authority to confirm compliance to the new regulatory standards.
	Description of efforts to manage nuclear safety and emergency preparedness	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	IF-EU-540a.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chubu Electric Power not only ensures compliance with the new regulatory standards but also addresses risks and make efforts to minimize them, and promotes voluntary and ongoing initiatives to improve safety. We have established a framework whereby management led by the President analyzes and assesses nuclear safety risks, and monitors and appropriately deliberates the details of the safety measures. We have also established a system under which outside experts provide advice on these initiatives from a management and an on-site technical perspective. We are strengthening risk management by expanding the scope of risk assessment to various information including the status of the equipment at the power stations and observations on the activities in order to initiate improvements before the risks actually materialize, thereby preventing incidents before they occur. We are strengthening diverse and overlapping measures for facilities in order to prevent accidents from occurring as well as being prepared when accidents occur and taking measures to strengthen our on-site response capabilities so that the facilities function effectively. While we promote initiatives to reduce risks by strengthening governance, risk management and facility countermeasures/on-site response capabilities, we still assume that risks will not disappear completely. Hence, we have been strengthening cooperation with the national and local governments, relevant agencies and nuclear power business operators to prepare for any nuclear disaster including the release of radioactive materials.
Grid Resiliency	Number of incidents of non-compliance with physical and/or cybersecurity standards or regulations	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-550a.1	Not disclosed * We do not disclose this data given the risks associated with disclosure.
	(1) System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), (2) System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), and (3) Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI), inclusive of major event days	Quantitative	Minutes, Number	IF-EU-550a.2	(1) 7 [minutes] (2) 0.108 [number of times] (3) 64.8 [minutes/time] * Excluding the duration of work-related interruptions

Activity metric	Category	Unit of measure	Code	FY2024 Results and Initiatives
Number of: (1) residential, (2) commercial, and (3) industrial customers served	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-000.A	(1) 8,128 thousand; (2) 50 thousand; (3) 44 thousand * The figure for (1) represents the number of electric power meters, and there are low voltage supply contracts in addition to the above.
Total electricity delivered to: (1) residential, (2) commercial, (3) industrial, (4) all other retail customers, and (5) wholesale customers	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	IF-EU-000.B	(1) 27,181,867[MWh] (2) 18,626,169[MWh] (3) 57,963,933[MWh] (4) 4,092,486[MWh] (5) 5,513,504[MWh]
Length of transmission and distribution lines	Quantitative	km	IF-EU-000.C	• Transmission line: Overhead - 10,592 [km]; Underground - 1,336 [km] (Line length) • Distribution line: Overhead - 131,588 [km]; Underground - 4,762 [km] (Line length)
(1) Total electricity generated (2) Percentage by major energy source (3) Percentage in regulated market	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh), Percentage (%)	IF-EU-000.D	(1) 9,674 thousand [MWh] (2) Hydroelectric power: 95.8 [%]; Thermal power: 0; Nuclear: 0; New energy sources (solar, wind power, etc.): 4.2 [%] * Thermal power is 0 because we transferred the existing thermal power generation business to JERA in April 2019. (3) N/A * There is no “regulated market” in Japan.
Total wholesale electricity purchased	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	IF-EU-000.E	Not disclosed * For reasons related to competition resulting from electricity market liberalization