Attachment 1

May 23, 2011
Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.

Peak Load Supply and Demand Plan for FY2011 (as of May 23, 2011)

[Generating-end (adding electric power from within the power station to transmitting-end electric power)]

<Table 1: With operations suspended at all Hamaoka reactors: generating-end as disclosed May 9> (MW)

	July	August	September	December	January	February
Peak load (A)	26,370	26,370	25,060	22,140	23,190	23,190
Supply capacity (B)	25,740	26,100	24,860	22,490	24,560	23,800
Reserve capacity (B-A)	-630	-270	-200	350	1,370	610
Reserve margin (%)	—	—	—	1.6	5.9	2.6

<Table 2: After terminating power supplementation to 50 Hz (East Japan) region and starting up Taketoyo Thermal Power Station, Unit No. 3: generating-end as disclosed May 9> (MW)

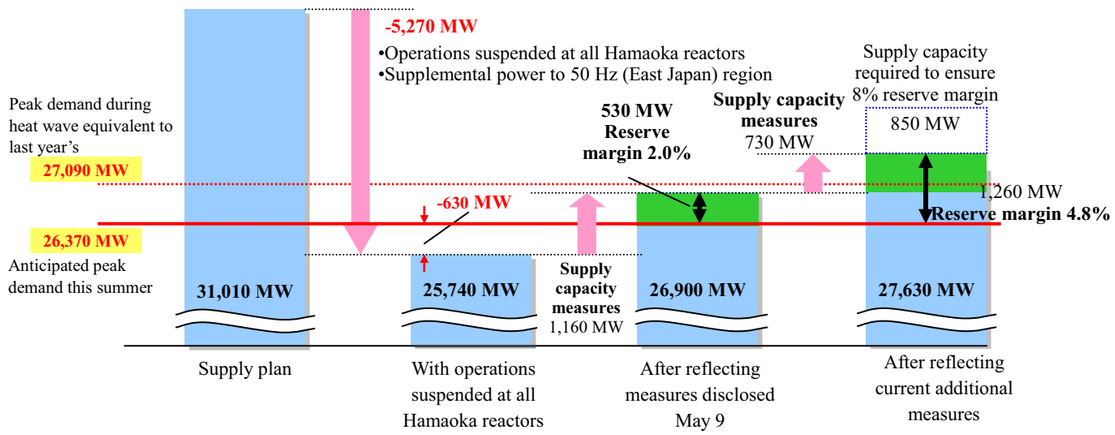
	July	August	September	December	January	February
Peak load (A)	26,370	26,370	25,060	22,140	23,190	23,190
Table 1 supply capacity	25,740	26,100	24,860	22,490	24,560	23,800
Supply capacity (B)	26,900	27,260	26,030	22,860	24,940	24,170
Reserve capacity (B-A)	530	890	970	720	1,750	980
Reserve margin (%)	2.0	3.4	3.9	3.3	7.5	4.2

<Table 3: Figures from Table 2 plus additional supply capacity measures (as decided to date)> (MW)

	July	August	September
Peak load (A)	26,370	26,370	25,060
Supply capacity (B)	27,630	27,730	26,730
Reserve capacity (B-A)	1,260	1,360	1,670
Reserve margin (%)	4.8	5.2	6.7

In the winter, in addition to resuming operations at Taketoyo Thermal Power Station, Unit No. 2 (output: 375 MW) in July, and resuming operations at the gas turbines of Chita Daini Thermal Power Station, Unit No. 2 (output: 154 MW) in January 2012 (the additional supply from these is equivalent to a 2% reserve margin), we will make further efforts to ensure supply capacity.

<Reference: Trends in July supply capacity and reserve margin>



[Transmitting-end (for reference)]

<Table 4: With operations suspended at all Hamaoka reactors: as disclosed May 9> (MW)

	July	August	September	December	January	February
Peak load (A)	25,600	25,600	24,320	21,500	22,530	22,530
Supply capacity (B)	24,990	25,350	24,150	21,890	23,900	23,180
Reserve capacity (B-A)	-610	-250	-170	390	1,370	650
Reserve margin (%)	—	—	—	1.8	6.1	2.9

<Table 5: After terminating power supplementation to 50 Hz (East Japan) region and starting up Taketoyo Thermal Power Station, Unit No. 3: as disclosed May 9> (MW)

	July	August	September	December	January	February
Peak load (A)	25,600	25,600	24,320	21,500	22,530	22,530
Table 4 supply capacity	24,990	25,350	24,150	21,890	23,900	23,180
Supply capacity (B)	26,150	26,490	25,310	22,250	24,260	23,540
Reserve capacity (B-A)	550	890	990	750	1,730	1,010
Reserve margin (%)	2.1	3.5	4.1	3.5	7.7	4.5

<Table 6: Figures from Table 5 plus additional supply capacity measures (as decided to date)> (MW)

	July	August	September
Peak load (A)	25,600	25,600	24,320
Supply capacity (B)	26,840	26,950	26,000
Reserve capacity (B-A)	1,240	1,350	1,680
Reserve margin (%)	4.8	5.3	6.9

<Reference: Major risk factors>

•Increased demand due to higher temperatures

In our service area, demand increases about 800 MW for each 1°C rise in temperature.
This corresponds to a loss of about 3% in our reserve margin.

•Stoppage of generator operations

A stoppage of a 1,000 MW-class generator because of failure or other reason corresponds to a loss of about 4% in our reserve margin.