2002 Fingertip Facts

January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002
Who We Are

Santee Cooper, the source of power for more than 1.6 million South Carolinians, provides direct service to over 134,000 residential and commercial customers in Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties. Santee Cooper is the primary source of power distributed by the state's 20 electric cooperatives to over 600,000 customers located in all of the state's 46 counties. Santee Cooper also supplies power to 32 large industrial facilities, the cities of Bamberg and Georgetown and the Charleston Air Force Base.

Also, through the Santee Cooper Regional Water System, wholesale water is sold to the Lake Moultrie Water Agency. The agency then sells the water to four Lowcountry water systems which supply water to some 102,000 water users.

Santee Cooper is governed by a state-wide board of directors appointed by the governor and approved by the state Senate. There is a board member representing each congressional district and each of the three counties where Santee Cooper directly serves retail customers; one board member with previous electric cooperative experience; and a chairman appointed at large.
The mission of Santee Cooper is to be the state's leading resource for improving the quality of life for the people of South Carolina.

To fulfill this mission, Santee Cooper is committed to:

- being the lowest cost producer and distributor of reliable energy, water and other essential services
- providing excellent customer service
- maintaining a quality work force through effective employee involvement and training
- operating according to the highest ethical standards
- protecting our environment
- being a leader in economic development

Advisory Board
(effective Jan. 15, 2003)

Mark Sanford
Governor

Mark Hammond
Secretary of State

Henry D. McMaster
Attorney General

Richard A. Eckstrom
Comptroller General

Grady L. Patterson Jr.
State Treasurer

Board of Directors

H. Donald McElveen
Chairman
Columbia, S.C.

J. Calhoun Land IV
First Vice Chairman
Represents 6th Congressional District
Manning, S.C.

Julius Barnes
Second Vice Chairman
Represents Berkeley County
St. Stephen, S.C.
Patrick T. Allen
Represents the electric cooperatives of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C.

Merl F. Code
Represents 4th Congressional District
Greenville, S.C.

Laura M. Fleming
Represents 5th Congressional District
Lancaster, S.C.

William H. Alford
Represents Horry County
Conway, S.C.

Willie E. Givens Jr.
Represents 1st Congressional District
Charleston, S.C.

John R. Jordan
Represents 2nd Congressional District
Columbia, S.C.

Joseph J. Turner Jr.
Represents 3rd Congressional District
Clemson, S.C.

J. Mike Wooten
Represents Georgetown County
Georgetown, S.C.

Management
John H. Tiencken Jr. .......... President and CEO*
Bill McCall .................. Executive Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer*
John S. West .................. Executive Vice President and
Chief Legal Officer*

Senior Vice Presidents:
Terry L. Blackwell .......... Power Delivery
Lonnie N. Carter .......... Corporate Planning
and Bulk Power*
Maxie C. Chaplin .......... Generation
Ben Cole ..................... Community Development and
Corporate Communications
Elaine G. Peterson .......... Administration and Finance*

Vice Presidents:
Zack W. Dusenbury .......... Marketing & Retail Operations
Ronald H. Holmes .......... Human Resource Management
Byron C. Rodgers Jr. ...... Engineering and
Construction Services
R.M. Singletary .......... Fossil & Hydro Generation
William R. Sutton .......... Power Delivery Planning

W. Glen Brown Jr. .......... Corporate Secretary and
Manager of Community Relations
Glenda W. Gillette .......... Controller
H. Roderick Murchison ...... Treasurer
Thomas L. Richardson ...... Auditor
*Member of executive management team.

Employees
Number of regular employees .................. 1,707
(as of January 1, 2003)
Lake Information

Lake Marion
Acres ....................................96,000
Maximum elevation ..............76.8 ft.
Gallons of water in Lakes Marion and Moultrie: 756 billion
Length of dams and dikes: 41 miles
Length of Tailrace Canal: 4 miles
Length of Diversion Canal: 6.5 miles
Pinopolis Lock: 75 ft. deep, 180 ft. long, 60 ft. wide

Lake Moultrie
Acres ....................................60,000
Maximum elevation ..............75.5 ft.

Comparative Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generated (GWH)</td>
<td>23,642</td>
<td>21,060</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases, Net</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>(59.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Energy</td>
<td>24,228</td>
<td>22,505</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Peak Demand (MW)</td>
<td>4,795</td>
<td>4,803</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Revenue</td>
<td>$1,033,335</td>
<td>$973,039</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Income — 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military and Large Industrial</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Electric Revenue</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of Income — 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses (except depreciation)*</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Service</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions to Plant, Inventories, Etc.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Does not include payments made from Special Reserve Fund
## Santee Cooper Power

### Where It Comes From:

#### Generating Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Summer Generating Capability</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Began Commercial Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies</td>
<td>Hydro Units 1, 2, 3, 4 &amp; 6</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td>128 MW</td>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 MW</td>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee Spillway</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pineville</td>
<td>92 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies Station</td>
<td>Units 1 and 2</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td>306 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units 3 and 4</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grainger Station</td>
<td>Units 1 and 2</td>
<td>Conway</td>
<td>170 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myrtle Beach Combustion</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil/Gas</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units 1 and 2</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>40 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units 3 and 4</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>30 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton Head Combustion</td>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Hilton Head Island</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Hilton Head Island</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>Hilton Head Island</td>
<td>57 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winyah Station</td>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 4</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>270 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.C. Summer Nuclear Station*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jenkinsville</td>
<td>318 MW</td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Station</td>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>620 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>540 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horry County Landfill Gas Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conway</td>
<td>2 MW</td>
<td>Landfill methane gas</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainey Station</td>
<td>Combined Cycle</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>447 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combustion Turbine 2a</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>146 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combustion Turbine 2b</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>146 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Santee Cooper's one-third ownership share.
## Generation and Purchases

(Net Megawatt-hours in Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Nuclear Gas</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
<th>Landfill Methane Gas</th>
<th>Purchases Net Interchanges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18,628</td>
<td>2.455</td>
<td>2,256</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18,365</td>
<td>2.243</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>19,133</td>
<td>2.113</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>17,061</td>
<td>2.450</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>15,849</td>
<td>2.723</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15,379</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14,487</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12,757</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12,521</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11,941</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Total Energy Supply

(Percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Nuclear</th>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Landfill Methane</th>
<th>Purchases Net Interchanges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>74.49</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>9.58</td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>79.79</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>83.53</td>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>81.57</td>
<td>11.71</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>77.94</td>
<td>13.39</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>80.25</td>
<td>12.59</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>78.75</td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>75.65</td>
<td>14.91</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>81.27</td>
<td>9.58</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>77.71</td>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not Applicable
Santee Cooper Power

Where It Goes: 2002 Energy Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Type</th>
<th>Gigawatt-hour Total</th>
<th>Number of Customers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>12,964</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military and Large Industrial</td>
<td>7,970</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other</td>
<td>3,187</td>
<td>134,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,121</td>
<td>134,338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2002 Energy Sales (% Kilowatt-hours)

- Wholesale: 53.74%
- Military and Large Industrial: 33.04%
- Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other: 13.22%

Sales & System Peak Loads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales* (GWH)</th>
<th>System Peak (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>24,121</td>
<td>4,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>4,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>22,139</td>
<td>3,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>20,281</td>
<td>3,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>19,466</td>
<td>3,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>18,437</td>
<td>3,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>17,549</td>
<td>3,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>16,022</td>
<td>3,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>14,725</td>
<td>2,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>14,430</td>
<td>2,655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sales prior to 1994 are exclusive of sales to other utilities.

Transmission and Distribution

- Miles of Transmission Lines: 4,424
- Miles of Distribution Lines: 2,222
- Transmission Substations: 78
- Central Electric Power System Delivery Points: 326
- Interconnections with Other Utilities: 15
- Municipal Customers: 2

Digitized by South Carolina State Library
Customers
Wholesale Distribution Cooperatives
Aiken Electric Cooperative
Berkeley Electric Cooperative
Black River Electric Cooperative
Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative
Broad River Electric Cooperative
Coastal Electric Cooperative
Edisto Electric Cooperative
Fairfield Electric Cooperative
Horry Electric Cooperative
Laurens Electric Cooperative
Little River Electric Cooperative
Lynches River Electric Cooperative
Marlboro Electric Cooperative
Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative
Newberry Electric Cooperative
Palmetto Electric Cooperative
Pee Dee Electric Cooperative
Sanee Electric Cooperative
Tri-County Electric Cooperative
York Electric Cooperative

Municipal Customers
Bamberg
Georgetown

Retail Customers Served Directly
Sanee Cooper owns distribution facilities in two non-contiguous areas covering portions of Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties. These service areas include 2,222 miles of distribution lines.

Large Industrial Customers
Sanee Cooper directly serves the Charleston Air Force Base and 32 large industrial facilities.

Give Oil For Energy Recovery (GOFER)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of collection sites in S.C.</th>
<th>No. of gallons collected</th>
<th>KWH conversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>916,503</td>
<td>9,821,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>882,854</td>
<td>9,461,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>867,359</td>
<td>9,295,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do-it-yourself oil collections only.
Counties served: All 46 counties in South Carolina have GOFER collection sites.
Glossary of Terms

Alternating Current (AC) — Electricity that flows alternately in one direction, then in the other at a specified frequency. That frequency standard in the U.S. is 60 cycles per second.

Ampere — The unit of measurement of electrical current flow. It is based upon the quantity of electrons flowing through a conductor past a given point in one second.

Bond — An interest-bearing promise to pay a specified sum of money, the principal amount, due on a specific date.

Btu (British Thermal Unit) — The standard unit for measuring quantity of heat energy, such as the heat content of fuel. It is the amount of heat energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

Capacity — The load for which a generating unit, generating station, or other electrical apparatus is rated.

Circuit — A conductor or a system of conductors through which an electric current flows.

Coal — America's most abundant fossil fuel resource. Of Santee Cooper's 2002 total power supply, over 75 percent was provided by coal-fired generation.

Combustion Turbine — A jet-type turbine engine which burns gas or oil and propels a generator to produce electricity.

Co-ops (Electric Membership Cooperatives) — Originated in the 1930s as “cooperatives,” co-ops are member-owned electric systems located originally in rural areas.

Cost of Service — Basis upon which rates for all customer classes are classified by Santee Cooper so that each customer group is charged for power according to what it costs to serve that group.

Degree Day — A degree day is a tool for comparing heating or cooling energy use to variations in weather. The concept of degree days assumes that at 65 degrees Fahrenheit a home will need neither heating nor cooling. It is also assumed, therefore, that when outside temperature rises above or falls below 65 degrees, energy will be needed to cool or heat the home.

For example, if on a particular day the average temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit, that day will have 15 cooling degree days. (80-65 = 15).

Conversely, if the average temperature that day is 45 degrees Fahrenheit, it will have 20 heating degree days. (65-45 = 20). Degree days are also cumulative so that the number of heating and cooling degree days for one year is the sum of the degree days for each day of that year.

Because energy use is reasonably constant for a given number of degree days, degree days can be used to estimate a building's heating and cooling requirements. Therefore, comparing the number of degree days from one month to another may give an indication of the amount of energy a family will have to purchase to heat and cool its home.

The chart on the following page compares degree day information for 2001 and 2002. It gives you a good idea of how hot or cold it's been.
### Degree Day Information Recorded In Santee Cooper Service Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Heating Degree Days</th>
<th>Cooling Degree Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>2,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand** — The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system, part of a system or a piece of equipment. It is expressed in kilowatts at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time. The primary source of "demand" is the power-consuming equipment of the customers.

**Demand Charge** — The specified charge to be billed on the basis of demand, under an applicable rate schedule or contract. Demand charges are designed to recover fixed costs of service.

**DOE** — Department of Energy.

**Direct Current (DC)** — Electricity that flows continuously in one direction.

**Distribution** — The process of delivering electric energy from convenient points on the transmission or bulk power system to the consumers.

**Economic Rule Curve** — The elevation above mean sea level at which Santee Cooper seeks to maintain Lake Marion on a year-round basis. From the maximum of about 76 feet in June, the levels are lowered gradually to approximately 72.2 feet in January. This provides a "pocket" to accommodate the heavy inflows from the 15,000 square-mile watershed which occur in the spring. This rule curve has been established as the ideal elevation for the most economical use of lake water.

**EDIS (Electric Distribution Information System)** — A computerized mapping system which identifies all resources which are part of Santee Cooper’s distribution network.
Electric Heat Pump — A year-round air-conditioning and heating system which utilizes the refrigerant cycle to provide heating as well as cooling. During the cooling cycle, it operates as a conventional air-conditioning system to remove heat from the cooled area. During the heating season, it automatically reverses the cycle to extract heat from outdoor air and transfer it to the heated area.

Energy Management — The technology involving the analysis of energy use resulting in appropriate techniques and methods to ensure more efficient utilization of energy resources.

FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) — This agency has regulatory authority over the safety of Santee Cooper's dams and dikes.

FIS (Financial Information System) — A computerized system designed to link resources used in Accounts Payable, Budgeting, Asset Accounting, General Ledger, Inventory, Project Accounting and Purchasing.

Fission — The nuclear reaction whereby the nucleus of an appropriate type atom, after capturing a neutron, splits into two or more nuclei of lighter elements, with the resulting release of substantial amounts of energy.

Fossil Fuel — Fuels used in generation such as coal, oil and natural gases, which are also called conventional fuels.

Fuel Adjustment — An adjustment of the amount of the monthly power bill based upon variances in the cost of fuel used in generation from a specified base amount per unit.

Fusion — The nuclear reaction which occurs when two lighter nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus with the resulting release of energy.

Gigawatt (GW) — One million kilowatts or one billion watts.

Gigawatt-hour (GWh) — The unit of electric energy equal to one gigawatt (1 million watts) of power flowing through an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Good Cents Programs — Santee Cooper customer service programs designed to encourage the efficient use of energy. These include an energy-efficient home program, a low-interest loan program for residential customers adding conservation measures to their homes, and a heating and cooling equipment load calculation service. A Good Cents program is also available for commercial customers.

Hydro — A term used to identify a type of generating station in which turbine generators are driven by water power.

Interchange — Power delivered to or received by one electric utility system from another through an interconnection or "tie." Santee Cooper has ties with Carolina Power & Light, Duke, SEPA and Southern Company.

Kilowatt (kW) — 1,000 watts.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh) — The basic unit of electric energy equal to one kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power flowing through an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Load — The amount of electric power delivered or required at any specified point or points on a system.

Load Factor — The percentage ratio of the average load in kilowatts supplied during a designated period to the peak or maximum load in kilowatts occurring in that period.
Load Management Program — A program in which a utility seeks to control its customers' use of electricity or "loads" during peak periods so as to reduce the system's total demand at a time of maximum usage.

Lumen — A unit of light, roughly equivalent to the light of one candle.

Megawatt (MW) — One million watts or 1,000 kilowatts.

NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) — The federal agency responsible for the licensing and safety of nuclear power plants.

Nuclear Energy — Energy produced in the form of heat during the fission process in a nuclear reactor. When released in sufficient and controlled quantity, this heat energy may be used to produce steam to drive a turbine generator to produce electricity.

O&M — Operation and Maintenance expenses.

Ohm — The unit of measurement of electrical resistance. It is that resistance through which a difference of potential, or electromotive force of one volt, will produce a current of one ampere.

Online — Refers to the starting operation time of a new generating facility or to any time units are started up after being shut down; i.e. repairs, annual inspection.

Peak Demand — The maximum amount of electricity used by a utility customer at any time during the year. The peak is used to measure the amount of electric generating capacity that is required to meet that maximum demand.

Peaking — Generating capability normally designed for use during the maximum load period.

Pooling — An arrangement between utilities so that, in meeting their combined loads, the most economic and efficient use can be made of their combined power supplies.

Precipitator (Electrostatic Precipitator) — Device that removes fly ash from flue gases.

Reinvested Earnings — Net revenues available for reinvestment in the business.

Residential Rates — R6: Residential Standard (RS-96): This rate is Santee Cooper’s standard rate for providing electric service to residential customers. R5: Residential Standard Plus (RE-96): This rate is for all electric customers whose normalized energy usage for the billing months occurring in July, August, and September is less than or equal to 140 percent of their normalized energy usage during the billing months of January, February and March. Accounts are automatically reviewed in May and November. R2: Standard: This rate is applicable to customers whose home meets the Good Cents New Home Program qualifications. R8: Residential Demand (RD-96): This rate is applicable to customers meeting the availability requirements of the RS-96 rate AND who are reasonably expected to have an annual load factor of less than 35 percent for any consecutive 12-month period. Customers having tankless water heaters or other resistance loads may be placed on this rate at Santee Cooper's discretion. For more information about Santee Cooper’s residential rates, call a Santee Cooper Retail Office or visit www.santeecooper.com.
Resistance Value (R) — The ability of a material to resist the flow of heat. The higher the “R” value, the better the insulator.

Revenue Bond — A bond payable solely from net or gross non-tax revenues derived from the operation and charges paid by users of the system.

SEPA (Southeastern Power Administration) — The government marketing agency for numerous federally owned hydroelectric projects in the Southeast, created under the Federal Flood Control Act of 1944.

Service Area — Territory in which a utility system is required or has the right to supply electric service to customers.

SO₂ Scrubber — A pollution-control device which removes sulfur dioxide from the stack gases emitted by coal-fired generating plants. Santee Cooper installed the first SO₂ scrubbers in the Southeast at the Winyah Station in 1977.

Substation — An assemblage of equipment for the purpose of switching and/or changing or regulating the voltage of electricity.

System Peak Load — The maximum amount of energy required during a one hour period across the Santee Cooper system.

TEFIS (Transmission Electric Facilities Information System) — A computerized mapping system which identifies all resources which are part of Santee Cooper’s transmission network.

Time-of-Use Rate — This rate is offered to customers on a voluntary basis as a pilot program and is limited to the first 300 customers requesting service during the pilot program. Charges for this rate vary according to the time of day, day of the week and season that energy is used in order to encourage a shift of electrical usage from on-peak to off-peak hours.

Transformer — An electromagnetic device that changes the voltage of alternating current electricity.

Transmission — The process of transporting electricity in bulk from a source of generation to a distribution system or large power consumers.

Volt — The unit of electrical pressure analogous to water pressure in pounds per square inch. It is the electromotive force which, if steadily applied to a circuit having a resistance of one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

Watt — The electrical unit of power or rate of doing work. It is the rate of energy transfer equivalent to one ampere flowing under a pressure of one volt.

Wheeling — The transmission of power over lines owned by one utility on behalf of another utility.

WMIS (Work Management Information System) — A computerized system designed to improve the efficiency of operations in Transmission, Distribution and General Construction through automation.
Santee Cooper
Retail Locations

Santee Cooper Headquarters*
One Riverwood Drive
Moncks Corner (29461)
(843) 761-8000

Retail Operations
305A Gardner Lacy Road
Myrtle Beach (29579)
(843) 347-3399

Myrtle Beach*
1703 Oak Street
(29577)
(843) 448-2411

North Myrtle Beach*
1000 2nd Ave., North
(29582)
(843) 249-3505

Conway*
100 Elm Street (29526)
(843) 248-5755

Garden City/
Murrells Inlet*
900 Inlet Square Drive
(29576)
(843) 651-1598

Loris*
3701 Walnut Street
(29569)
(843) 756-5541

St. Stephen*
1172 Main St. (29479)
(843) 567-3346

Pawleys Island*
126 Tiller Road (29585)
(843) 237-9222

* Retail Office

Holidays                  Pay Days
President's Day is a “floating” holiday
that can be observed anytime during the calendar year.

President’s Day

2003