2003 Fingertip Facts
January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003
Who We Are

Santee Cooper, South Carolina’s state-owned electric and water utility, is the nation’s fourth largest publicly owned electric utility of its type based on generation and megawatt-hour sales to ultimate customers.

The source of power for more than 1.8 million South Carolinians, Santee Cooper provides direct service to almost 138,000 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 625,000 customers located in all of the state’s 46 counties. Santee Cooper also supplies power to 31 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 116,000 water users.

Santee Cooper was the first utility in the state to offer green power, electricity generated by renewable resources like solar, wind and even decomposing garbage in selected landfills.

Santee Cooper is governed by a statewide 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

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*

T. Graham Edwards
Chairman
Moncks Corner, S.C.

Guerry E. Green
First Vice Chairman
Represents Georgetown County
Pawleys Island, S.C.

Patrick T. Allen
Second Vice Chairman
Represents electric cooperatives of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C.
Paul G. Campbell Jr.
Represents Berkeley County
Goose Creek, S.C.

Richard H. Coen
Represents 1st Congressional District
Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

Clarence Davis
Represents 2nd Congressional District
Columbia, S.C.

Vernie E. Dove Sr.
Represents Horry County
Myrtle Beach, S.C.

G. Dial DuBose
Represents 3rd Congressional District
Easley, S.C.

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

Keith D. Munson
Represents 4th Congressional District
Greer, S.C.

James W. Sanders Sr.
Represents 5th Congressional District
Gaffney, S.C.

*As of Jan. 26, 2004

Management**

Lonnie N. Carter ..........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
  Maxie C. Chaplin ......Generation
  Elaine G. Peterson ......Administration and Finance***

Vice Presidents:
  Zack W. Dusenbury ......Retail Operations
  Ronald H. Holmes ......Human Resource Management
  Suzanne Ritter ..........Corporate Planning and
  Bulk Power
  Byron C. Rodgers Jr. ...Engineering and Construction
  Services
  R.M. Singletary ..........Fossil & Hydro Generation
  S. Tom Abrams ..........Power Delivery Planning &
  Power Supply
  Wm. Glen Brown Jr. ......Corporate Secretary and
  Manager, Community Relations
  Glenda W. Gillette ......Controller
  H. Rodenick Murchison ...Treasurer
  Thomas L. Richardson .....Auditor

** As of Feb. 23, 2004
*** Member of executive management

Employees

Number of regular employees .........................1,717
(as of Jan. 1, 2004)

Employees

Number of regular employees .........................1,717
Santee Cooper Regional Water System

Date construction began: February 1993
Date construction completed: September 1994
Construction cost: $34.7 million
Commercial operation began: October 1, 1994
Capacity of plant: 30 million gallons per day (mgd)
  (Capacity has been demonstrated at 36 mgd.
  Additional pumping capacity will be added as needed to provide a firm capacity of 36 mgd.)
Miles of pipeline: 26 miles
Size of elevated storage tank: 1 million gallons
Size of ground storage: 5 million gallons
Water supply: Lake Moultrie
Water sold to:
  - City of Goose Creek
  - Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority
  - Moncks Corner Public Works Commission
  - Summerville Commissioners of Public Works
Water users: 116,000
Counties served: Berkeley and Dorchester

Lake Information

Lake Marion  Lake Moultrie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>100,607</th>
<th>59,874</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum elevation</td>
<td>76.8 ft.</td>
<td>75.5 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Comparative Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Generated (GWH)</td>
<td>23,364</td>
<td>23,642</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases, Net Interchange, Etc. (GWH)</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Energy Requirements (GWH)</td>
<td>24,363</td>
<td>24,225</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Peak Demand (MW)</td>
<td>5,373</td>
<td>4,795</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Revenue (thousands of $)</td>
<td>$1,047,934</td>
<td>$1,033,335</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Income — 2002 Percent

- Wholesale ............................................ 51
- Military and Large Industrial ....................... 26
- Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other ..................... 21
- Other Income ........................................... 1
- Other Electric Revenue ................................. 1
- TOTAL INCOME ........................................ 100

Distribution of Income — 2002 Percent

- Operating Expenses (except depreciation)* ............. 63
- Debt Service ........................................... 24
- Additions to Plant, Inventories, Etc ..................... 12
- Taxes* .................................................. 1
- TOTAL EXPENSES ..................................... 100

*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>Location</th>
<th>Summer Generating Capability</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Began Commercial Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>Santee Spillway</td>
<td>Pineville</td>
<td>2 MW</td>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units 1 and 2</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td>92 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units 3 and 4</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td>306 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grainger Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units 1 and 2</td>
<td>Conway</td>
<td>170 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle Beach Combustion Turbines</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil/Gas</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units 1 and 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units 3 and 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>30 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton Head Combustion Turbines</td>
<td>Hilton Head Island</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winwah Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>Jenkinsville</td>
<td>318 MW</td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>620 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>340 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horry County Landfill Gas Station</td>
<td>Conway</td>
<td>3 MW</td>
<td>Landfill methane gas</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainey Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Cycle</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>447 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine 2a</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>146 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine 2b</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>146 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine 3</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>74 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Jan. 2004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine 4</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>74 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Jan. 2004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine 5</td>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>74 MW</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Jan. 2004*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Santee Cooper's one-third ownership share.

*S Placed into commercial operation Jan 1, 2004.
### Generation and Purchases

**Generation and Purchases**

(Net Megawatt-hours in Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
<th>Landfill Methane</th>
<th>Purchases Net Interchanges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19,010</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<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>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>19,133</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>17,061</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>15,849</td>
<td>2,723</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15,379</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14,487</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12,757</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12,521</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</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 Gas</th>
<th>Landfill Methane</th>
<th>Purchases Net Interchanges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>75.73</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>6.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>74.49</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td>9.02</td>
<td>0.06</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>0.02</td>
<td>8.50</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>5.47</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>4.55</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>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>80.25</td>
<td>12.59</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>78.75</td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.40</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>5.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>81.27</td>
<td>9.38</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not Applicable*
Santee Cooper Power

Where It Goes: 2003 Energy Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Type</th>
<th>Gigawatt-hour</th>
<th>Number of Customers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>12,817</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military and Large Industrial</td>
<td>7,979</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other</td>
<td>3,264</td>
<td>137,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,060</td>
<td>137,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2003 Energy Sales (% Kilowatt-hours)

- Wholesale: 53.27%
- Military and Large Industrial: 33.16%
- Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other: 13.57%

Sales & System Peak Loads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales (GWH)</th>
<th>System Peak (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24,060</td>
<td>5,373</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmission and Distribution

- Miles of Transmission Lines: 4,418
- Miles of Distribution Lines: 2,258
- Transmission Substations: 80
- Central Electric Power System Delivery Points: 330
- Interconnections with Other Utilities: 17
- Municipal Customers: 2
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
Santee Electric Cooperative
Tri-County Electric Cooperative
York Electric Cooperative

Municipal Customers
Bamberg
Georgetown

Retail Customers Served Directly
Santee Cooper owns distribution facilities in two non-contiguous areas covering portions of Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties. These service areas include 2,258 miles of distribution lines.

Large Industrial Customers
Santee Cooper directly serves the Charleston Air Force Base and 31 large industrial customers.

Give Oil For Energy Recovery (GOFER)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of collection sites in S.C.*</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of gallons collected*</td>
<td>931,265</td>
<td>916,503</td>
<td>882,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWH conversion</td>
<td>9,979,436</td>
<td>9,821,246</td>
<td>9,461,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do-it-yourself oil collections only.

All 46 counties in South Carolina have GOFER collection sites.

Visit the Web site at scgofer.org
Green Power
Green power is electricity generated by renewable resources like solar, wind and methane gas from decomposing garbage. These resources are replenished naturally and minimize harm to the environment.

Green Power sales .........................9,035,000 kWh

Customers
Residential ..................................................1,183
Green Power Partners/Commercial ...............218
Industrial .....................................................1
Wholesale1 .................................................715


Green Power Partners are committed environmental stewards who have partnered with Santee Cooper in an effort to promote Green Power. To become a partner, these businesses agree to purchase a percentage of their electricity as green power.


Visit the Web site at www.scgreenpower.com

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 2003 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 2002 and 2003. It gives you a good idea of how hot or cold it’s been.

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.

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></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>365</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</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>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>October</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,257</td>
<td>1,993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digitized by South Carolina State Library
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.

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.

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.

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.

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. R1: Standard Plus: This rate is applicable to customers whose home meets
the Good Cents New Home Program qualifications AND 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. R4: Standard. This rate is for customers whose home meets the Good Cents Improved Home Program qualifications. R3: this rate is applicable to customers whose home meets the Good Cents Improved Home Program qualifications AND whose 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.

**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.

**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.
Santee Cooper 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

South 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 Street
(29576)
(843) 567-3346

* Retail Office

President’s Day is a “floating” holiday
that can be observed anytime during the calendar year.