

2005 Fingertip Facts



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Jan. 1, 2005 - Dec. 31, 2005

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Front cover: By replacing the five most frequently used light bulbs with compact fluorescent light bulbs, customers can save more than \$60 annually in energy costs. Santee Cooper encourages customers to practice energy conservation, which will, in turn, help the state-owned utility meet the state's future power needs.

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 third largest based on megawatt-hour sales to ultimate customers.

The source of power for more than 2 million South Carolinians, Santee Cooper provides direct service to about 150,000 retail 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 665,000 customers located in all of the state's 46 counties. Santee Cooper also supplies power to more than 30 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 supplying water to some 125,000 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.

The utility is governed by an 11-member board of directors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state Senate. The board consists of one director from each of the six congressional districts in the state, one from each of the three counties where Santee Cooper serves retail customers directly, and two from the state at-large, one of whom is the chairman. Two of the directors must have previous electric cooperative experience.

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

O.L.Thompson III

Chairman

At-large

Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

President and chief executive officer of O.L.Thompson Construction Co. Inc. that includes Thompson Trucking Co. Inc., Wando Concrete and Builders Doors and Hardware

G. Dial DuBose

First Vice Chairman

3rd Congressional

District

Easley, S.C.

Real estate consultant at Nalley Commercial Properties in Easley, S.C.

Patrick Allen

Second Vice Chairman

Electric Cooperatives

of South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.

Former president and chief executive officer of Central Electric Power Cooperative Inc.

Paul G. Campbell

Berkeley County
Goose Creek, S.C.

Retired plant manager of Alcoa Mt. Holly. Alcoa is a producer and manager of primary aluminum, fabricated aluminum and alumina facilities.

Richard H. Coen

1st Congressional
District
Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

Real estate developer in the Lowcountry of South Carolina

Clarence Davis

2nd Congressional
District
Columbia, S.C.

Partner in Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP, a Columbia-based law firm

Vacant

4th Congressional
District

J. Calhoun Land IV

6th Congressional
District
Manning, S.C.

Partner in Land, Parker and Welch, a general practice Manning law firm

James W. Sanders

5th Congressional
District
Gaffney, S.C.

Pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in Gaffney for 55 years and active in numerous civic and business organizations

Vacant

Georgetown County

Vacant

Horry County

Executive Management

Lonnie N. Carter.....	President and CEO
Bill McCall.....	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Elaine G. Peterson.....	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
James E. Brogdon Jr.	Senior Vice President and General Counsel
R.M. Singletary	Senior Vice President of Corporate Services

Management

Senior Vice Presidents:

Terry L. Blackwell	Power Delivery
Maxie C. Chaplin	Generation

Vice Presidents:

S. Tom Abrams	Planning & Power Supply
Zack W. Dusenbury.....	Retail Operations
Wm. Glen Brown Jr.	Human Resource Management
L. Phil Pierce	Fossil and Hydro Generation
Suzanne H. Ritter.....	Corporate Planning and Bulk Power
Tom L. Kierspe	Engineering and Construction Services
Laura G. Varn.....	Corporate Communications and Media Relations
Pamela J. Williams.....	Corporate Secretary and Associate General Counsel
Glenda W. Gillette.....	Controller
J.D. (Jeff) Armfield.....	Treasurer
Thomas L. Richardson.....	Auditor

As of April 1, 2006

Employees

Number of regular employees 1,718

As January 1, 2006

Santee Cooper Regional Water System

Date construction began	February 1993
Date construction completed	September 1994
Construction cost.....	\$34.7 million
Commercial operation began.....	Oct. 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:	125,000
Counties served:.....	Berkeley and Dorchester

Lake Information

	Lake Marion	Lake Moultrie
Acres	100,607	59,874
Maximum elevation	76.8 ft.	75.5 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

Comparative Highlights

	2005	2004	Percent Change
Power Generated (GWh).....	24,166	24,065	0.4
Purchases, Net			
Interchange, Etc. (GWh).....	1,581	1,070	32.3
Territorial Energy			
Requirements (GWh).....	25,747	25,135	2.4
Territorial Peak			
Demand (MW).....	5,371	5,088	5.3
Operating Revenue			
(thousands of dollars)..	\$ 1,349,736	\$ 1,151,009	14.7

Sources of Income – 2005

Percent

Wholesale.....	51
Military and Large Industrial	26
Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial, and Other.....	20
Other Income	2
Other Electric Revenue	1
TOTAL INCOME.....	100

Distribution of Income – 2005

Percent

Operating Expenses (except depreciation)*	69
Debt Service	17
Additions to Plant, Inventories, Etc.....	13
Taxes*	1
TOTAL EXPENSES	100

*Does not include payments made from Special Reserve Fund

Santee Cooper Power

Where It Comes From:

<u>Generating Facilities</u>	<u>Location</u>
------------------------------	-----------------

Jefferies

Hydro Units 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6.....Moncks Corner

Santee SpillwayPineville

Jefferies Station

Units 1 and 2.....Moncks Corner

Units 3 and 4.....Moncks Corner

Grainger Station

Units 1 and 2Conway

Myrtle Beach Combustion Turbines

Units 1 and 2Myrtle Beach

Units 3 and 4Myrtle Beach

Unit 5Myrtle Beach

Hilton Head Combustion Turbines

Unit 1Hilton Head Island

Unit 2.....Hilton Head Island

Unit 3.....Hilton Head Island

Winyah Station

Unit 1Georgetown

Unit 2.....Georgetown

Unit 3.....Georgetown

Unit 4.....Georgetown

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station¹Jenkinsville

¹Santee Cooper's one-third ownership share.

Summer Generating Capability	Fuel	Began Commercial Operation
128 MW	Hydro	1942
2 MW	Hydro	1950
92 MW	Oil	1954
306 MW	Coal.....	1970
170 MW	Coal.....	1966
20 MW	Oil/Gas.....	1962
40 MW	Oil	1972
30 MW	Oil	1976
20 MW	Oil	1973
20 MW	Oil	1974
57 MW	Oil	1979
295 MW	Coal.....	1975
295 MW	Coal.....	1977
295 MW	Coal.....	1980
270 MW	Coal.....	1981
318 MW	Nuclear.....	1983

Continued on pages 12-13

Santee Cooper Power

Where It Comes From:

Generating Facilities	Location
Cross Station ²	
Unit 1.....	Cross
Unit 2.....	Cross
Horry County Generating Station	Conway
Rainey Station	
Combined Cycle.....	Iva
Combustion Turbine 2a.....	Iva
Combustion Turbine 2b	Iva
Combustion Turbine 3.....	Iva
Combustion Turbine 4.....	Iva
Combustion Turbine 5.....	Iva
Lee County Generating Station.....	Bishopville

² Cross Units 3 and 4 are under construction. Unit 3 will add 600 MWs to Santee Cooper's system in 2007 with Unit 4 coming online with another 600 MWs in 2009.

Reliability

Area rated	Percent
Distribution	99.996
Transmission.....	99.999
Generation	92.2

Safety

In 2005, Santee Cooper had a 96.8 percent incident-free safety rating with 55 injuries and preventable motor vehicle accidents.

Summer Generating Capability	Fuel	Began Commercial Operation
620 MW	Coal.....	1995
540 MW	Coal.....	1983
3 MW	Landfill methane gas ³	2001
447 MW	Gas	2002
146 MW	Gas.....	2002
146 MW	Gas	2002
74 MW	Gas	2004
74 MW	Gas	2004
74 MW	Gas	2004
5 MW	Landfill methane gas ³	2005

4,487 MW—Total summer generating capability

³The Richland County Generating Station, a landfill methane gas facility near Elgin, began generating electricity in February 2006. Its generating capability is 5.5 megawatts.

Satisfaction Ratings

Category	Percent
Industrial	100.0
Residential.....	98.3
Commercial.....	97.1
Wholesale.....	86.4
Overall.....	95.5
Average national satisfaction rating	90.6

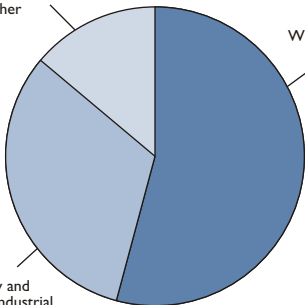
Santee Cooper Power

Where It Goes: 2005 Energy Sales

Customer Type	Gigawatt-hour Total	Number of Customers
Wholesale	13,593	4
Military and Large Industrial	7,909	32
Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial, and Other	3,562	148,988
Total	25,064	149,024

2005 Energy Sales (% Kilowatt-hours)

Residential,
Commercial,
Small Industrial,
and Other
14.21



Wholesale
54.23

Military and
Large Industrial
31.56

Sales and System Peak Loads

Year	Sales* (GWh)	System Peak (MW)
2005.....	25,064.....	5,371
2004.....	24,451.....	5,088
2003.....	24,060.....	5,373
2002.....	24,121.....	4,795
2001.....	22,400.....	4,803
2000.....	22,139.....	3,876
1999.....	20,281.....	3,729
1998.....	19,466.....	3,523
1997.....	18,437.....	3,336
1996.....	17,549.....	3,441

Transmission and Distribution

Miles of Transmission Lines	4,424
Miles of Distribution Lines	2,440
Transmission Substations.....	82
Central Electric Power System Delivery Points	335
Interconnections with Other Utilities.....	18
Municipal Customers.....	2

Total Energy Supply

(Percentage)

Year	Hydro	Oil	Coal
2005	1.85	0.21	72.86
2004	1.70	0.12	75.19
2003	2.67	0.10	75.73
2002	1.01	0.14	74.49
2001	0.96	0.23	79.79
2000	1.31	0.46	83.53
1999	1.45	0.72	81.57
1998	2.81	0.61	77.94
1997	2.84	0.15	80.25
1996	2.93	0.09	78.75

Generation and Purchases

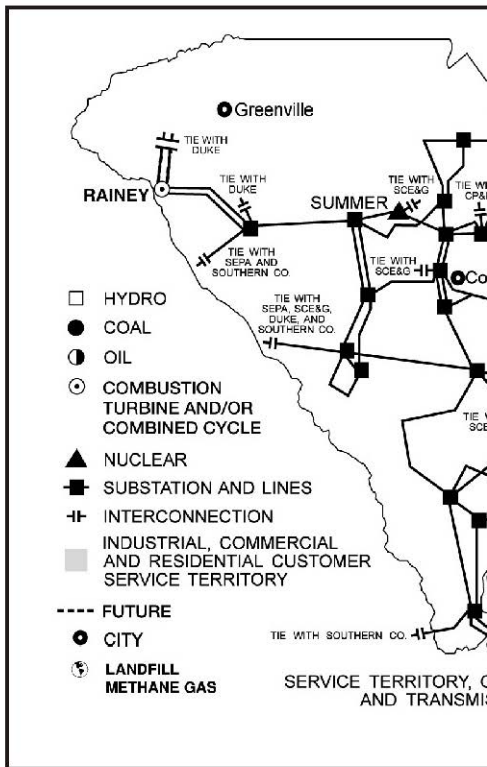
(Net Megawatt-hours in Thousands)

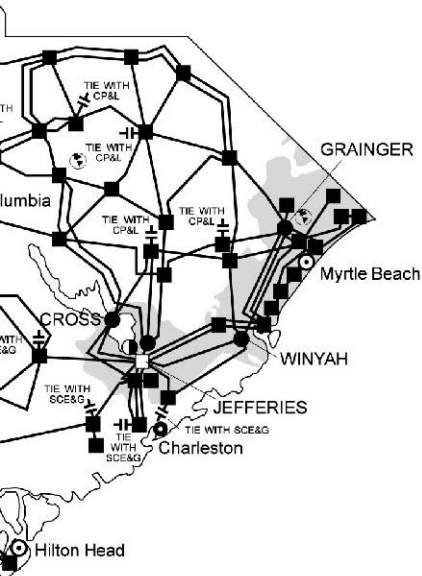
Year	Hydro	Oil	Coal
2005	482	55	19,033
2004	432	31	19,160
2003	670	26	19,010
2002	253	35	18,628
2001	220	54	18,365
2000	301	106	19,133
1999	304	150	17,061
1998	571	125	15,849
1997	520	29	15,379
1996	522	17	14,487

Nuclear	Natural Gas	Landfill Methane Gas	Purchases, Net Interchanges
9.51	7.91	0.17	7.49
10.77	6.57	0.09	5.56
9.74	4.74	0.09	6.93
9.82	9.02	0.06	5.47
9.75	0.76	0.02	8.50
9.22	*	*	5.47
11.71	*	*	4.55
13.39	*	*	5.25
12.59	*	*	4.29
12.91	*	*	5.40

*Not Applicable

Nuclear	Natural Gas	Landfill Methane Gas	Purchases, Net Interchanges
2,485	2,067	44	1,957
2,745	1,674	23	1,417
2,445	1,190	22	1,738
2,455	2,256	15	1,367
2,243	174	4	1,956
2,113	*	*	1,252
2,450	*	*	951
2,723	*	*	1,068
2,412	*	*	823
2,375	*	*	994





GENERATING STATIONS
 TRANSMISSION LINES



As of Dec. 31, 2005

GOFER

GOFER, Give Oil For Energy Recovery, is Santee Cooper's used motor oil collection and recovery program. Santee Cooper started the GOFER program in 1990 to give Do-It-Yourselfers all over South Carolina a convenient place to properly dispose of used motor oil. All of the state's 46 counties have GOFER collection sites.

	2005	2004	2003
No. of collection sites in S.C.....	574	574	566
No. of gallons collected ¹	876,823	900,352	931,265
kWh conversion.....	8,922,551	9,648,172	9,979,436

¹Do-it-yourself oil collections only.

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.....	13,672,000 kWh ¹
	Customers¹
Residential	1,321
Green Power Partners ² /Commercial	256
Industrial.....	1
Customers reached through cooperatives and municipalities ³	1,742

www.scgreenpower.com

County	Sites	County	Sites	County	Sites
Abbeville	12	Dillon	11	Lexington.....	13
Aiken	16	Dorchester.....	13	Marion.....	7
Allendale	5	Edgefield.....	9	Marlboro.....	11
Anderson.....	17	Fairfield	10	McCormick	4
Bamberg.....	9	Florence.....	18	Newberry.....	12
Barnwell.....	12	Georgetown.....	15	Oconee.....	15
Beaufort.....	10	Greenville	9	Orangeburg.....	25
Berkeley	15	Greenwood.....	10	Pickens	12
Calhoun	10	Hampton	10	Richland	14
Charleston.....	10	Horry.....	26	Saluda	7
Cherokee.....	14	Jasper.....	6	Spartanburg.....	20
Chester	10	Kershaw	11	Sumter	13
Chesterfield.....	10	Lancaster	12	Union	10
Clarendon	14	Laurens	10	Williamsburg.....	22
Colleton.....	13	Lee.....	10	York.....	17
Darlington	15				

www.scgofer.org

Landfill	MW	Commercial operation date
Horry County Solid Waste Authority	3.3 MW	September 2001
Allied Waste Management's Lee County Landfill	5.4 MW	February 2006

¹Data as of Dec. 31, 2005.

²Green 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.

Customers offering Green Power:

Aiken Electric Cooperative	Marlboro Electric Cooperative
Berkeley Electric Cooperative	Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative
Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative	Palmetto Electric Cooperative
Coastal Electric Cooperative	Pee Dee Electric Cooperative
Edisto Electric Cooperative	Santee Electric Cooperative
Fairfield Electric Cooperative	Tri-County Electric Cooperative
Horry Electric Cooperative	York Electric Cooperative
Laurens Electric Cooperative	City of Georgetown
Lynches River Electric Cooperative	

Miscellaneous Environmental Programs

Santee Cooper, a public power utility that recognizes its environmental responsibility and supports programs and techniques that protect

the environment, is dedicated to provide leadership, resources and management direction to protect South Carolina's environment.

The Wadboo conservation easement, 2,600 acres of Santee Cooper's Wadboo Creek property set aside in a permanent nondevelopment conservation easement, protects a bottom-land forest, unique limestone bluffs, eight miles of a freshwater creek and a Revolutionary War battle site.

Santee Cooper is currently building Units 3 and 4 at Cross Generating Station, a \$1.4 billion investment in the future energy needs of our state. There will be no net increase in regulated emissions as a result of these new units that will provide an additional 1,200 MWs to the Santee Cooper system.

State of the art environmental control technology at the state-owned electric and water utility is second to none with other public power utilities around the country. The expansive portfolio includes scrubbers to remove sulfur dioxide, SCRs to reduce nitrogen oxides and precipitators to remove particulate matter. To emphasize the point, there are more than 100 coal-fired units in operation in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Of those, there are seven scrubbers in those states, and Santee Cooper owns and operates five of them.

Santee Cooper continues to work closely with federal and state agencies by supporting environmental efforts and objectives. Examples include the ongoing support of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Refuge located on Lake Marion and coordination with the S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources on fish passage efforts at Jefferies Hydro Station and the U.S.

collaborative fish passage endeavor has established the largest combined fish passage of American shad and blueback herring on the east coast of the United States and one of the largest and most robust commercial shad fisheries on the entire coast.

In early 2005, Santee Cooper announced a major economic development deal with American Gypsum in Georgetown, which will bring \$125 million in investment and several hundred jobs. Santee Cooper helped create a new industry that will use gypsum – a byproduct of the utility’s environmental control technology – in their wall-board process. Using the gypsum in this manner means it will not be going to a landfill. In fact, 100 percent of Santee Cooper’s gypsum is being recycled.

The utility’s mosquito-control program is known as one of the leading mosquito-control operations in the Carolinas. In the five counties surrounding lakes Marion and Moultrie (Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg and Sumter counties), Santee Cooper provides mosquito control services to these areas, making them more safe and comfortable to live, work and play.

Santee Cooper has 48 water monitoring stations located throughout the 160,000 acres of lakes Marion and Moultrie and all major tributaries. These monitoring points are sampled regularly for a wide variety of water quality parameters, with the data being used to assess the overall quality of the lakes and to identify potential problems.

Santee Cooper partners with POWER (Protect Our Wildlife at Every Right of Way) for Wildlife, a statewide program aimed at reducing the number of right of way acres requiring maintenance while at the same time encouraging wildlife habitat enhancement. More than 1,800 acres along the 4,400 miles of the utility’s transmission corridors are now part of the POWER for Wildlife program. Santee Cooper’s goal is to effectively manage these rights of way as well as ensure reliable power to the utility’s customers.

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 noncontiguous areas covering portions of Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties. These service areas include 2,440 miles of distribution lines.

Large Industrial Customers

Santee Cooper directly serves the Charleston Air Force Base and 30 large industrial customers with 32 premises.

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 2005 total power supply, almost 73 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 next page compares degree day information for 2004 and 2005. 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

Month	Heating Degree Days		Cooling Degree Days	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
January	567	724	0	0
February	513	582	0	0
March	400	332	0	0
April	175	117	10	32
May	36	18	85	278
June	0	0	332	399
July	0	0	512	448
August	0	0	455	355
September	0	0	382	271
October	113	27	135	44
November	245	308	7	8
December	581	481	0	7
TOTAL	2,630	2,589	1,918	1,842

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 yearround 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.

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.

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.

O₂ 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

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) 448-2411

Myrtle Beach*

1703 Oak Street (29577)
(843) 756-5541

North Myrtle Beach*

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

Pawleys Island*

126 Tiller Road (29585)
(843) 237-9222

St. Stephen*

1172 Main Street
(29576)
(843) 567-3346

*Retail Office

2006

January

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

February

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

March

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

April

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

May

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

June

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

July

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

September

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

October

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

November

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

December

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

○ Holidays ■ Pay Days

President's Day is a "floating" holiday that can be observed anytime during the calendar year.



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