1997 Fingertip Facts

January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997
Table of Contents

Who We Are .................................................................................. 1
Mission Statement and Long-term Objectives .................... 1
Advisory Board ........................................................................ 2
Board of Directors .................................................................... 2
Management ............................................................................. 2
Number of Employees ........................................................... 2
Santee Cooper Regional Water System ......................... 2
Lake Information ................................................................ 2
Comparative Highlights ....................................................... 2
Transmission and Distribution Statistics ......................... 2
Wholesale Distribution Cooperatives ............................ 2
Municipal Customers .......................................................... 2
Retail Customers .................................................................... 2
Military and Large Industrial Customers ....................... 2
Santee Cooper Power: Where it comes from ................. 3
Generation and Purchases ................................................ 3
Total Power Supply ............................................................. 3
Santee Cooper Power: Where it goes ............................... 4
Energy Sales .................................................................... 4
Sales and System Peaks ...................................................... 4
Degree Day Data ............................................................... 4
GOFER ............................................................................. 4
System Map ....................................................................... 5
Glossary of Terms .............................................................. 6
Retail Locations ................................................................. 7
Who We Are

Santee Cooper is the source of power for more than one million South Carolinians, providing direct service to about 114,000 residential and commercial customers in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry counties. It generates the electricity distributed by 15 of the state’s 20 electric cooperatives to approximately 378,000 customers located in 35 counties. It also supplies power to 32 large industrial facilities, the cities of Bamberg and Georgetown, and the Charleston Air Force Base in Charleston, S.C.

Also, through the Santee Cooper Regional Water System, wholesale water is sold to the Lake Moultrie Water Agency. The LMWA then sells the water to four Lowcountry water systems who supply water to some 75,000 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.
Advisory Board

David M. Beasley  
Governor

James M. Miles  
Secretary of State

Charles M. Condon  
Attorney General

Earle E. Morris Jr.  
Comptroller General

Richard A. Eckstrom  
State Treasurer

Board of Directors

John S. Rainey  
Chairman  
Columbia, S.C.

Robert D. Bennett  
First Vice Chairman  
Represents electric cooperatives of S.C.  
Columbia, S.C.

Leon S. Goodall  
Second Vice Chairman  
Represents 2nd Congressional District  
Columbia, S.C.

Larry L. Bigham  
Represents 5th Congressional District  
Rock Hill, S.C.

Juanita W. Brown  
Represents 1st Congressional District  
Charleston, S.C.

Frances B. Gilbert  
Represents Horry County  
Conway, S.C.

Claude V. Marchbanks  
Represents 3rd Congressional District  
Clemson, S.C.

Henry B. Rickcnbaker  
Represents 6th Congressional District  
Summerton, S.C.

J. Mac Walters  
Represents 4th Congressional District  
Greenville, S.C.

J. Joseph Young  
Represents Georgetown County  
Georgetown, S.C.

Management

T. Graham Edwards  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

Executive Vice Presidents:

Emily S. Brown  
Administration and Finance

Alfred Calafio  
Planning and Bulk Power Markets

Bill McCull Jr.  
Operations

John H. Tiencen Jr.  
General Counsel

Vice Presidents:

Lonnie N. Carter  
Corporate Forecasting

Maxie C. Chaplin  
Generation

Zack W. Dusenbury  
Distribution

Ronald H. Holmes  
Human Resource Management

Byron C. Rodgers Jr.  
Engineering and Construction Services

Jerry L. Stafford  
Corporate Communications

William R. Sutton  
Planning and Power Supply

Transmission

John S. West  
Property and Legal Services

Elaine G. Peterson  
Controller

H. Roderick Murchison  
Treasurer

Wm. Glen Brown Jr.  
Corporate Secretary

Employees

Number of Regular Employees 1,662  
(as of January 1, 1998)

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: 24 million gallons per day.

Miles of pipeline: 26 miles

Size of elevated storage tank: 1 million gallons

Size of ground storage: 5 million gallons

Water supply: Lake Moultrie

Miles of intake pipeline in Lake Moultrie: One-half mile

Water sold to:

• Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority
• City of Goose Creek
• Moncks Corner Public Works Commission
• Summerville Commissioners of Public Works

Water users: 75,000

Counties served: Berkeley and Dorchester

Lake Information

Lake Marion  
Lake Moultrie

Acres 96,000  
60,000

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

Pineopolis Lock: 75 ft. deep, 180 ft. long, 60 ft. wide

Comparative Highlights

Generation and Sales

1997  
1996  
Increase

Percent

Power  
18,340  
17,402  
5.39

Energy Sales (GWH)  
18,437  
17,549  
5.06

Terrorial Peak

Demand (MW)  
3,336  
3,441  
(3.05)

Operating Revenue

(thousands of dollars)  
$727,824  
$699,606  
4.03

Sources of Income- 1997

Wholesale  
Military and Large Industrial  
Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial, and Other  
Other Income  
Other Electric Revenue  
Water Sales  
TOTAL INCOME

Percent

100

57

27

20

4

1

100

Distribution of Income- 1997

Operating Expenses (except depreciation)*  
Debt Service  
Additions to Plant, Inventories, etc  
Taxes*  
TOTAL EXPENSES

Percent

57

32

10

1

100

*Does not include payments made from Special Reserve Fund

Transmission and Distribution

Miles of Transmission Lines 4,097

Miles of Distribution Lines 1,931

Transmission Substations 74

Central Electric Power System

Delivery Points 281

Interconnections with Other Utilities 15

Municipal Customers 2

Santee Cooper

Wholesale Distribution Cooperatives

Aiken Electric Cooperative  
Berkeley Electric Cooperative  
Black River Electric Cooperative  
Coastal Electric Cooperative  
Edisto Electric Cooperative  
Fallfield Electric Cooperative  
Horry Electric Cooperative  
Lynch 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

Municipal Customers

Bamberg  
Georgetown

Retail Customers Served Directly

Santee Cooper directly serves the Charleston Air Force Base and 32 large industrial facilities.

Military and Large Industrial Customers

Santee Cooper directly serves the Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry counties. These service areas include 1,931 miles of distribution lines.
### Santee Cooper Power

**Where It Comes From:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generating Unit</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Generating Capability</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Began Commercial Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies Hydros #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 Steam #1 and 2</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td>92 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine #1 and 2</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grainger Steam #1 and 2</td>
<td>Conway</td>
<td>170 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies Steam #3 and 4</td>
<td>Moncks Corner</td>
<td>306 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine #3 and 4</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>40 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine #1</td>
<td>Hilton Head</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbine #2</td>
<td>Hilton Head</td>
<td>20 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winyah Steam #1</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>270 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine #5</td>
<td>Myrtle Beach</td>
<td>30 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winyah Steam #2</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>270 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion Turbine #3</td>
<td>Hilton Head</td>
<td>57 MW</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winyah Steam #3</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>270 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam #4</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>270 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.C. Summer Nuclear*</td>
<td>Jenkinsville</td>
<td>295 MW</td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Steam #2</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>540 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam #1</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>540 MW</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1995</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 Generation</th>
<th>Oil Generation</th>
<th>Coal Generation</th>
<th>Nuclear Generation</th>
<th>Combustion Turbine Generation</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15,379</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14,488</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12,757</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12,520</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11,941</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10,836</td>
<td>2,499</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>11,235</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,006</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11,141</td>
<td>1,801</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>10,594</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>9,990</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>8,631</td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>8,367</td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>8,040</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,199</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Power Supply

(Percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Nuclear</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Santee Cooper Power
**Where It Goes:**

1997 Energy Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customers</th>
<th>Gigawatt-hour Total</th>
<th>Number of Customers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>9,042</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military and Large Industrial</td>
<td>6,821</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial, and Other</td>
<td>2,574</td>
<td>114,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 18,437 114,328

* Does not include non-firm sales to other utilities

---

### 1997 Energy Sales

(% Kilowatt-hours)

- Wholesale: 49.04%
- Military and Large Industrial: 37.00%
- Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial, and Other: 13.96%

---

### Degree Day Information Recorded In Santee Cooper Service Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Heating Degree Days '97</th>
<th>'96</th>
<th>Cooling Degree Days '97</th>
<th>'96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 2,000 2,411 1,883 2,146

---

### Santee Cooper’s Give Oil For Energy Recovery (GOFER) Program

- No. of collection sites in S.C.: 450 in '97, 442 in '96, 376 in '95
- No. of gallons collected: 691,748 in '97, 628,470 in '96, 546,467 in '95
- No. of KWH conversion: 7,101,595 in '97, 10,812,387 in '96, 5,610,117 in '95
- Counties served: All 46 counties in South Carolina have GOFER collection sites.

---

### Sales and System Peak Loads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales* (GWH)</th>
<th>System Peak (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>14,033</td>
<td>2,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>13,597</td>
<td>2,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>13,548</td>
<td>2,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>13,321</td>
<td>2,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>12,290</td>
<td>2,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>11,804</td>
<td>2,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>11,171</td>
<td>2,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>10,548</td>
<td>1,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>10,008</td>
<td>1,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>9,289</td>
<td>1,810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Bonds** - 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 and Santee Cooper’s major source of power, just over 82 percent in 1997.

**Combustion Turbine** - Basically, 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.

**DOE** - Department of Energy.

**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.

**Demand** - The rate at which electric energy is delivered expressed in kilowatts, megawatts, or other suitable units at a given instant.

**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.

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

**Distribution** - The process of delivering electricity 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 75.8 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 every spring. This rule curve has been established as the ideal elevation for the most economical use of lake water.

**EDIS** - The Electric Distribution Information System is a computerized mapping system which identifies all resources which are a 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** - The Financial Information System is a computerized system designed to link resources used in Accounts Payable, Budgeting, Asset Accounting, General Ledger, Inventory, Cost Management, 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 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** - One million kilowatts or one billion watts.

**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.
equal to 140 percent of their normalized use for January, February, and March.

Residential Rates - Residential Service (R6): Rate applied to separately metered private residences, single family dwelling units, and farms. Residential All-Electric Service (R5): A rider to the R5 rate, the R5 applies to “all-electric” residential customers whose normalized energy use for July, August, and September billing periods is less than or equal to 140 percent of their normalized use for January, February, and March. Residential Demand Service (R8): A rider to the R6 rate, the R8 applies to those residential customers having tankless electric water heaters or other types of equipment considered detrimental to the load factor of the residential customer class.

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.

Residential Rates - Residential Service (R6): Rate applied to separately metered private residences, single family dwelling units, and farms. Residential All-Electric Service (R5): A rider to the R5 rate, the R5 applies to “all-electric” residential customers whose normalized energy use for July, August, and September billing periods is less than or equal to 140 percent of their normalized use for January, February, and March. Residential Demand Service (R8): A rider to the R6 rate, the R8 applies to those residential customers having tankless electric water heaters or other types of equipment considered detrimental to the load factor of the residential customer class.

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.

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.

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

TFEIS - The Transmission Electric Facilities Information System is a computerized mapping system which identifies all resources which are part of Santee Cooper’s transmission network.

Time-of-Use Rate - A voluntary rate for general service demand and general service municipal demand customers who shift their major energy use to off-peak periods. This rate is the second phase of Santee Cooper’s demand side marketing strategy which began with the Good Cents program in 1987.

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 - The Work Management Information System is a computerized system designed to improve the efficiency of operations in Transmission, Distribution, and General Construction through automation.

Santee Cooper Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santee Cooper HQ</td>
<td>One Riverwood Drive, Moncks Corner, SC 29461</td>
<td>(803) 761-8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution HQ</td>
<td>305A Gardner Lacy Road, Myrtle Beach, SC 29579</td>
<td>(803) 347-3399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle Beach*</td>
<td>1703 Oak Street (29577)</td>
<td>(803) 448-2411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Stephen*</td>
<td>1172 Main St. (29479)</td>
<td>(803) 567-3346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawleys Island*</td>
<td>126 Tiller Road (29585)</td>
<td>(803) 237-9222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Retail Office
For additional information, call Corporate Communications at (843) 761-4051.
Santee Cooper
Corporate Communications
Santee Cooper
P.O. Box 2946101
One Riverwood Drive
Moncks Corner, S.C. 29461-2901

www.santeecooper.com