

S.C.P.S.A.

2003 Fingertip Facts

January 1, 2003 through
December 31, 2003

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Front cover: Santee Cooper is the S.C. Public Service Authority. This neon sign, first used at Santee Cooper's Conway retail office, hangs at the Jefferies Hydroelectric Station located in Moncks Corner.

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 McCallExecutive Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer***
John S. WestExecutive Vice President and
Chief Legal Officer***

Senior Vice Presidents:

Terry L. Blackwell.....Power Delivery
Maxie C. ChaplinGeneration
Elaine G. PetersonAdministration and Finance***

Vice Presidents:

Zack W. DusenburyRetail Operations
Ronald H. HolmesHuman Resource Management
Suzanne RitterCorporate 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. Roderick Murchison....Treasurer
Thomas L. Richardson.....Auditor

** As of Feb. 23, 2004

*** Member of executive management

Employees

Number of regular employees1,717
(as of Jan. 1, 2004)

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
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

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

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

Location

Generating Facilities	Location	Summer Generating Capability	Fuel	Began Commercial Operation
Jefferies				
Hydro Units 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6	Moncks Corner	128 MW	Hydro	1942
Santee Spillway	Pineville	2 MW	Hydro	1950
Jefferies Station				
Units 1 and 2	Moncks Corner	92 MW	Oil	1954
Units 3 and 4	Moncks Corner	306 MW	Coal	1970
Grainger Station				
Units 1 and 2	Conway	170 MW	Coal	1966
Myrtle Beach Combustion Turbines				
Units 1 and 2	Myrtle Beach	20 MW	Oil/Gas	1962
Units 3 and 4	Myrtle Beach	40 MW	Oil	1972
Unit 5	Myrtle Beach	30 MW	Oil	1976
Hilton Head Combustion Turbines				
Unit 1	Hilton Head Island	20 MW	Oil	1973
Unit 2	Hilton Head Island	20 MW	Oil	1974
Unit 3	Hilton Head Island	57 MW	Oil	1979
Winyah Station				
Unit 1	Georgetown	295 MW	Coal	1975
Unit 2	Georgetown	295 MW	Coal	1977
Unit 3	Georgetown	295 MW	Coal	1980
Unit 4	Georgetown	270 MW	Coal	1981
V.C. Summer Nuclear Station*	Jenkinsville	318 MW	Nuclear	1983
Cross Station				
Unit 1	Cross	620 MW	Coal	1995
Unit 2	Cross	540 MW	Coal	1983
Horry County Landfill Gas Station	Conway	3 MW	Landfill methane gas	2001
Rainey Station				
Combined Cycle	Iva	447 MW	Gas	2002
Combustion Turbine 2a	Iva	146 MW	Gas	2002
Combustion Turbine 2b	Iva	146 MW	Gas	2002
Combustion Turbine 3	Iva	74 MW	Gas	Jan. 2004*
Combustion Turbine 4	Iva	74 MW	Gas	Jan. 2004*
Combustion Turbine 5	Iva	74 MW	Gas	Jan. 2004*

*Santee Cooper's one-third ownership share.

Summer Generating Capability

Fuel

Began Commercial Operation

* Placed into commercial operation Jan. 1, 2004.

Generation and Purchases

(Net Megawatt-hours in Thousands)

Year	Hydro	Oil	Coal	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Landfill Methane Gas	Purchases Net Interchanges
2003	670	26	19,010	2,445	1,190	22	1,738
2002	253	35	18,628	2,455	2,256	15	1,367
2001	220	54	18,365	2,243	174	4	1,956
2000	301	106	19,133	2,113	*	*	1,252
1999	304	150	17,061	2,450	*	*	951
1998	571	125	15,849	2,723	*	*	1,068
1997	520	29	15,379	2,412	*	*	823
1996	522	17	14,487	2,375	*	*	994
1995	595	31	12,757	2,515	*	*	966
1994	527	22	12,521	1,476	*	*	860

Total Energy Supply

(Percentage)

Year	Hydro	Oil	Coal	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Landfill Methane Gas	Purchases Net Interchanges
2003	2.67	0.10	75.73	9.74	4.74	0.09	6.93
2002	1.01	0.14	74.49	9.82	9.02	0.06	5.47
2001	0.96	0.23	79.79	9.75	0.76	0.02	8.50
2000	1.31	0.46	83.53	9.23	*	*	5.47
1999	1.45	0.72	81.57	11.71	*	*	4.55
1998	2.81	0.61	77.94	13.39	*	*	5.25
1997	2.84	0.15	80.25	12.59	*	*	4.29
1996	2.93	0.09	78.75	12.91	*	*	5.40
1995	3.53	0.18	75.65	14.91	*	*	5.73
1994	3.42	0.14	81.27	9.58	*	*	5.58

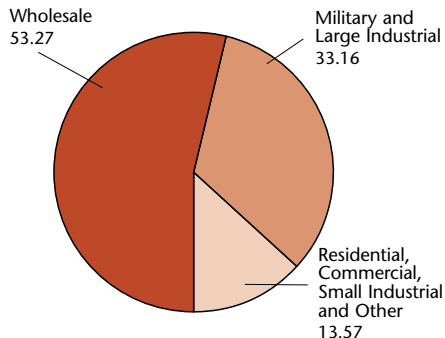
*Not Applicable

Santee Cooper Power

Where It Goes: 2003 Energy Sales

Customer Type	Gigawatt-hour Total	Number of Customers
Wholesale	12,817	4
Military and Large Industrial ..	7,979	32
Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other ...	3,264	137,823
Total	24,060	137,859

2003 Energy Sales (% Kilowatt-hours)

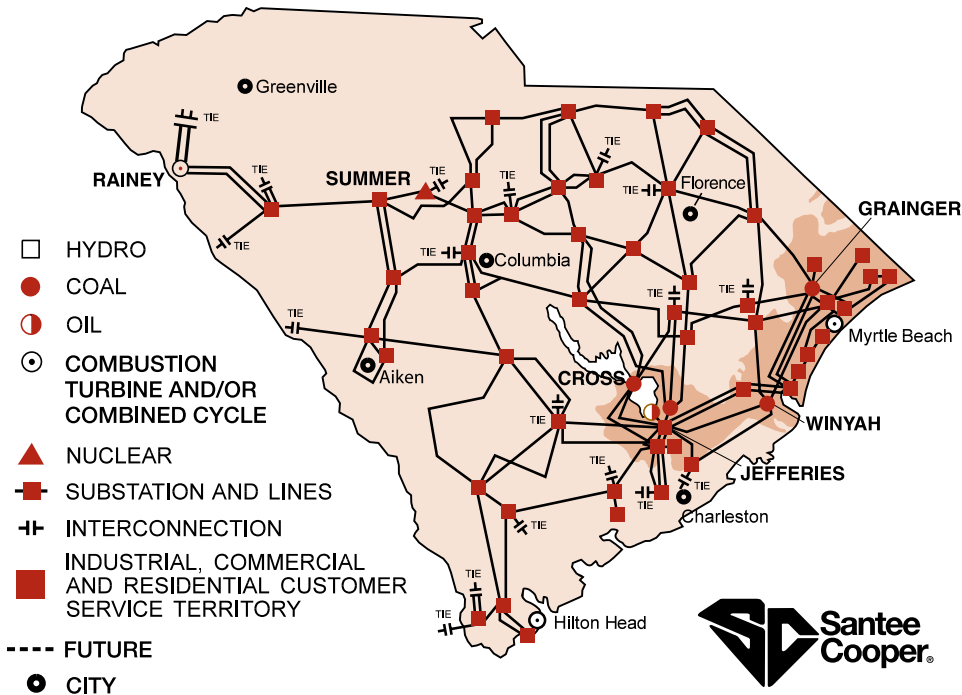


Sales & System Peak Loads

Year	Sales (GWH)	System Peak (MW)
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
1995.....	16,022	3,102
1994.....	14,725	2,931

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



SERVICE TERRITORY, GENERATING STATIONS AND TRANSMISSIONS LINES

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)

	2004	2003	2002
No. of collection sites in S.C.*	566	560	545
No. of gallons collected*	931,265	916,503	882,854
KWH conversion	9,979,436	9,821,246	9,461,370

*Do-it-yourself oil collections only.

All 46 counties in South Carolina have GOFER collection sites.

County	Sites	County	Sites	County	Sites
Abbeville.....	12	Darlington	15	Lee	8
Aiken	16	Dillon.....	11	Lexington.....	14
Allendale.....	6	Dorchester	12	Marion	7
Anderson	16	Edgefield.....	9	Marboro.....	10
Bamberg.....	6	Fairfield.....	10	McCormick	4
Barwell.....	12	Florence.....	18	Newberry.....	12
Beaufort.....	11	Georgetown	15	Oconee	15
Berkeley	15	Greenville.....	9	Orangeburg	24
Calhoun.....	10	Greenwood.....	10	Pickens	12
Charleston	10	Hampton	10	Richland	14
Cherokee.....	14	Horry	26	Saluda	7
Chester.....	11	Jasper.....	6	Spartanburg	20
Chesterfield.....	8	Kershaw	11	Sumter	13
Clarendon.....	14	Lancaster	12	Union	9
Colleton.....	13	Laurens	10	Williamsburg	22
				York.....	17

Visit the Web site at scofer.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 sales9,035,000 kWh¹

Customers¹

Residential1,183
 Green Power Partners²/Commercial218
 Industrial1
 Wholesale³715

¹Data as of Dec. 31, 2003.

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.

³Cooperatives offering Green Power: Aiken Electric Cooperative, Berkeley Electric Cooperative, Horry Electric Cooperative, Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative, Palmetto Electric Cooperative, Santee Electric Cooperative and Tri-County Electric Cooperative.

Landfill Locations	Power Generated	Date of Commercial Operation
Horry County Solid Waste Authority	3.3 MW	September 2001

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

Month	Heating Degree Days		Cooling Degree Days	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
January	663	436	0	2
February	460	365	0	32
March	196	228	20	28
April	138	56	31	146
May	2	27	239	229
June	0	0	381	342
July	0	0	461	481
August	0	0	497	464
September	1	0	303	379
October	44	28	69	172
November	153	305	50	11
December	600	548	0	0
TOTAL	2,257	1,993	2,051	2,286

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.

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, Februar, 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.



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call (843) 761-4197.



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