WATEREE FOSSIL PLANT

Sulfur Dioxide Scrubbers

Plant Facts

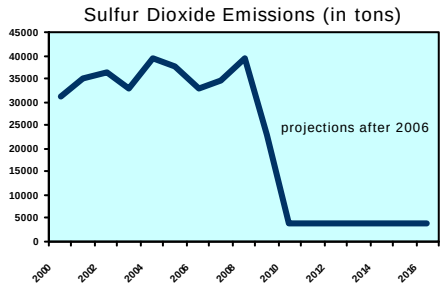
- Located in Eastover, S.C.
- Generates 700 megawatts of electricity using two boilers.
- Began commercial operation in 1970.
- Burns approximately 250 tons of coal per hour when operating at full load.
- Pays approximately $4.7 million in property taxes annually.
- Employs 103 employees.

Since 1994, SCE&G has spent more than $315 million on all of our coal-fired plants to reduce emissions. By 2010, we will have spent an additional $450 million.

Protecting the Environment

SCE&G is committed to being a good steward of the environment, which is why we have spent millions of dollars over the years—and will spend millions more in the future—on the latest emissions control technology.

At Wateree, flue gas desulfurization (FGD) technology, commonly referred to as a scrubber, is a proven and effective method for removing sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from the exhaust of coal-fired power plants.



A scrubber will be installed for both units by 2009. At a cost of more than $250 million, the scrubber will eliminate more than 95 percent of SO_2. A co-benefit is that approximately 60-90 percent of mercury emissions will be eliminated.

How a scrubber works

In most scrubbers, limestone is mixed with water and sprayed into the coal combustion gases. The limestone captures the sulfur and "pulls" it out of the gases. The limestone and sulfur combine with each other to form gypsum.

The scrubber at Wateree is under construction.

Gypsum is sometimes sold to companies to make wallboard or drywall used as a building product or for use in making concrete. It can also be used as a soil conditioner for growing certain plants.

SCE&G will store the gypsum that is not marketable in a state of the art landfill at the plant. The landfill will meet or exceed all state and federal regulations.

To find out more about what SCE&G is doing to protect the environment, visit our Web site at www.scana.com/environment.

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