This State Energy Risk Profile examines the relative magnitude of the risks that the State of South Carolina’s energy infrastructure routinely encounters in comparison with the probable impacts. Natural and man-made hazards with the potential to cause disruption of the energy infrastructure are identified.

The Risk Profile highlights risk considerations relating to the electric, petroleum and natural gas infrastructures to become more aware of risks to these energy systems and assets.

**SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FACTS**

### State Overview
- Population: 4.77 million (2% total U.S.)
- Housing Units: 2.16 million (2% total U.S.)
- Business Establishments: 0.10 million (1% total U.S.)

### Annual Energy Consumption
- Electric Power: 77.8 TWh (2% total U.S.)
- Coal: 12,200 MSTN (1% total U.S.)
- Natural Gas: 241 Bcf (1% total U.S.)
- Motor Gasoline: 56,000 Mbarrels (2% total U.S.)
- Distillate Fuel: 17,900 Mbarrels (1% total U.S.)

### Annual Energy Production
- Electric Power Generation: 96.8 TWh (2% total U.S.)
  - Coal: 28.4 TWh, 29% [6.6 GW total capacity]
  - Petroleum: 0.1 TWh, <1% [0.9 GW total capacity]
  - Natural Gas: 14.3 TWh, 15% [6.5 GW total capacity]
  - Nuclear: 51.1 TWh, 53% [6.9 GW total capacity]
  - Hydro: 0.5 TWh, <1% [3.6 GW total capacity]
  - Other Renewable: 0 TWh, <1% [0.4 GW total capacity]

### NATURAL HAZARDS OVERVIEW

#### Annual Frequency of Occurrence of Natural Hazards in South Carolina (1996–2014)

- According to NOAA, the most common natural hazard in South Carolina is Thunderstorm & Lightning, which occurs once every 3 days on the average during the months of March to October.

- The second-most common natural hazard in South Carolina is Flood, which occurs once every 14.8 days on the average.

#### Annualized Property Loss due to Natural Hazards in South Carolina (1996–2014)

- As reported by NOAA, the natural hazard in South Carolina that caused the greatest overall property loss during 1996 to 2014 is Winter Storm & Extreme Cold at $8.9 million per year.

- The natural hazard with the second-highest property loss in South Carolina is Thunderstorm & Lightning at $5.8 million per year.
Electric Power Plants: 89 (1% total U.S.)
- Coal-fired: 11 (1% total U.S.)
- Petroleum-fired: 17 (1% total U.S.)
- Natural Gas-fired: 18 (1% total U.S.)
- Nuclear: 4 (3% total U.S.)
- Hydro-electric: 34 (1% total U.S.)
- Other Renewable: 5 (<1% total U.S.)

Transmission Lines:
- High-Voltage (>230 kV): 1,135 Miles
- Low-Voltage (<230 kV): 1,602 Miles
Electric Transmission

- According to NERC, the leading cause of electric transmission outages in South Carolina is **Severe Weather - Ice Storm**.
- South Carolina experienced **23 electric transmission outages** from 1992 to 2009, affecting a total of **1,581,126 electric customers**.
- **Severe Weather - Ice Storm** affected the largest number of electric customers as a result of electric transmission outages.


**Number of NERC-Reported Electric Transmission Outages by Cause (1992–2009)**

- **Severe Weather - Ice Storm**
- **Severe Weather - Thunderstorm**
- **Natural Disaster - Hurricane / Tropical Storm**
- **Major Public Appeals**
- **Severe Weather - Winter Storm**
- **All Other Causes**

**Electric Distribution**

  - Between 2008 and 2013, the greatest number of electric outages in South Carolina has occurred during the month of **May**.
  - The leading cause of electric outages in South Carolina during 2008 to 2013 was **Weather/Falling Trees**.
  - On average, the number of people affected annually by electric outages during 2008 to 2013 in South Carolina was **72,385**.
  - The average duration of electric outages in South Carolina during 2008 to 2013 was **1,438 minutes or 24.0 hours a year**.


- **Animal**
- **Faulty Equipment / Human Error**
- **Overdemand**
- **Planned**
- **Theft / Vandalism**
- **Unknown**
- **Vehicle Accident**
- **Weather / Falling Trees**

**Utility Outage Data (2008–2013)**

- **Total number of people affected by outages**
- **Total duration of outages (minutes)**

**NOTE:** # of Incidents – The number within each pie slice is the number of event incidents attributable to each cause.
PETROLEUM

Petroleum Infrastructure Overview
- Refineries: 0 (0% total U.S.)
- Terminals: 26 (1% total U.S.)
- Crude Pipelines: 0 Miles (0% total U.S.)
- Product Pipelines: 1,920 Miles (<1% total U.S.)
- Bio-Refineries (Ethanol): 0 (0% total U.S.)
Petroleum Transport

The leading event type affecting the transport of petroleum product by rail and truck in South Carolina during 1986 to 2014 was Incorrect Operation for rail transport and Miscellaneous/Unknown for truck transport, with an average 0.5 (or one incident every 2 years) and 4.5 incidents per year, respectively.

Top Events Affecting Petroleum Transport by Truck and Rail (1986–2014)

The leading event type affecting petroleum product pipelines in South Carolina during 1986 to 2014 was Equipment Failure, with an average 0.38 incidents per year (or one incident every 2.6 years). There are no crude oil pipelines in the State of South Carolina.

Top Events Affecting Crude Oil and Refined Product Pipelines in South Carolina (1986–2014)
NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas Infrastructure Overview
Gas Wells: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Processing Plants: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Storage Fields: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Interstate Pipelines: 3,120 Miles (1% total U.S.)
Local Distribution Companies: 23 (1% total U.S.)

Data Sources: ANL 2013; EIA 2014; ESRI 2012; Platts 2014; NPMS 2011.
Natural Gas Transport

The leading event type affecting natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines in South Carolina during 1986 to 2014 was Material/Weld Failures for Transmission Pipelines and Miscellaneous/Unknown for Distribution Pipelines, with an average 0.10 and 0.19 incidents per year (or one incident every 10.3 and 5.2 years), respectively.

Top Events Affecting Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution in South Carolina (1986–2014)
Overview Information

- Census Bureau (2012) State and County QuickFacts [http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/download_data.html]

Production Numbers


Consumption Numbers


Electricity

- Platts (2014 Q2) Transmission Lines (Miles by Voltage Level)
- Platts (2014 Q2) Power Plants (Production and Capacity by Type)

Petroleum

- Argonne National Laboratory (2012) Petroleum Terminal Database
- Argonne National Laboratory (2014) Ethanol Plants
- NPMS (2011) Petroleum Product Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- NPMS (2011) Crude Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)

Natural Gas

- EIA (2013) Number of Producing Gas Wells [http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_prod_wells_s1_a.htm]
- NPMS (2011) Natural Gas Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- Platts (2014 Q2) Local Distribution Companies (LDCs)

Event Related


Notes

- Natural Hazard, Other, includes extreme weather events such as astronomical low tide, dense smoke, frost/freeze, and rip currents.
- Each incident type is an assembly of similar causes reported in the data source. Explanations for the indescribable incident types are below.
  - Outside Force refers to pipeline failures due to vehicular accident, sabotage, or vandalism.
  - Natural Forces refers to damage that occurs as a result of naturally occurring events (e.g., earth movements, flooding, high winds, etc.)
  - Miscellaneous/Unknown includes releases or failures resulting from any other cause not listed or of an unknowable nature.
  - Overdemand refers to outages that occur when the demand for electricity is greater than the supply, causing forced curtailment.
- Number (#) of Incidents – The number within each pie chart piece is the number of outages attributable to each cause.

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