

Brainerd Public Utilities

8027 Highland Scenic Road
Post Office Box 373
Brainerd MN 56401-0373

Business Office: 218-829-8726
Repair Office: 218-829-2193

Fall 2025 / Volume 38



Electricity - Water - Wastewater - Hydro

Cold Weather Rule for Winter Disconnection

When cold weather hits, it's important to know your options if you find it difficult to keep up on your utility bills.

The State of Minnesota established the Cold Weather Rule (Minnesota State Statute 216B.097) to safeguard the interests of residential utility customers during the cold winter months.

Under this rule, all eligible electric service accounts will be protected against disconnection from October 1 through April 30, provided they meet all the necessary Cold Weather Rule requirements and if the disconnection affects the primary heat source.

To AVOID disconnection during the winter months, it is imperative that you take the following action if you receive a disconnect notice:

➔ **ACT PROMPTLY:** Upon receipt of a disconnect notice (and the "Inability to Pay Form"), call Lori at Brainerd Public Utilities immediately at 218-825-3223.

Please note that the Cold Weather Rule protection payment plans exclusively addresses past due balances.

Trouble Paying Your Bill?

BPU will work with you if you fall behind or are unable to make a utility payment in full.

We will help you set up a payment arrangement which allows a maximum of three (3) installment payments over a ninety (90) day period to pay past due amounts once you receive a disconnect notice.

In addition, a customer needs to keep current bills paid during this arrangement period. Failure to keep a payment arrangement can result in immediate disconnection.

The following agencies may be able to help you pay your utility bill:

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICE

218-829-5000

CROW WING COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES

218-824-1250

SALVATION ARMY

218-829-1120

Public Power Week at BPU: October 6-10



Brainerd Public Utilities is celebrating Public Power Week, Oct. 5-11, along with 2,000 other community-powered, not-for-profit electric utilities that collectively provide electricity to 54 million Americans across 49 states and five territories.

We take a tremendous amount of pride in the service we provide to our customers. We go to work each day with a sharp focus on our customers. Since we operate right here in the Brainerd area and serve our friends and neighbors, we care a great deal about things like customer service, helping folks save energy and money, and providing the most reliable service possible.

Brainerd Public Utilities invites community members to join us for Public Power Week.

October 6-10, 2025

9 am - 2 pm

We will have information about our utility and our services.

CHARGE
Into Fire Safety™

Lithium-Ion Batteries
in Your Home

Brainerd Fire Department
Open House

Thursday, October 9th
5-7 pm

23 Laurel St
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2312

Join us —
Brainerd Public Utilities will be there!

HeatShare is a voluntary nongovernmental program of The HeatShare provides financial assistance on a year-round basis and is used for natural gas, oil, propane, wood, and electricity.

Who Does HeatShare help?

- Senior citizens 65 years of age or older with low, fixed incomes and not alternate source of help.
- People with disabilities who are limited in their ability to maintain income to adequately cover energy costs.
- People who have an unexpected crisis and as a result cannot pay for household energy bills.

How can I support my neighbor?

Your contribution will be used for those in need in your community.

For information about contributions, call The Salvation Army

DHQ 651-746-3542

You can give the gift of heat by sending a check payable to HeatShare, tax-deductible donation to:



The Salvation Army
HeatShare Program
2445 Prior Ave. N
Roseville, MN 55113
www.heatshare.org



Giving Hope Today

It's a Toilet, Not a Trash Can!

Never flush the following items (or put down the garbage disposal or drain). Toss them in the trash instead.

- Baby/Facial/Cleaning Wipes
- Tampons
- Sanitary Napkins
- Medication
- Hair
- Dental Floss
- Cotton Swabs/Balls
- Bandages
- Rags and Towels
- Rubber Items (like latex gloves)
- Fat, Cooking Oil, Grease
- Clothing Labels
- Candy/Food Wrappers
- Syringes
- Cigarette Butts
- Disposable Toilet Brushes
- Kitty Litter
- Aquarium Gravel
- Plastic Items
- Diapers
- Fruit Stickers
- Paper Towels



Only Flush the 3 P's - Pee, Poop and (toilet) Paper

ALL ELECTRICAL WORK performed in the City of Brainerd requires an "Electrical Inspection" form to be filed with the State of Minnesota.

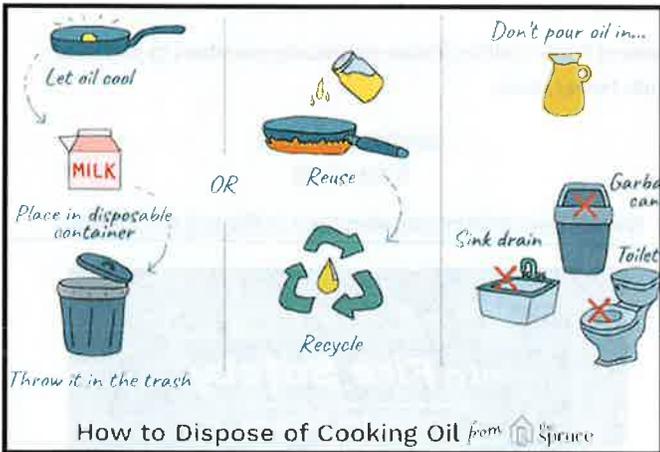


Notice: BPU Drop Box Location Update

Effective **November 1, 2025**, Brainerd Public Utilities (BPU) will have **one** official drop box location for customer payments and correspondence:

**8027 Highland Scenic Road
Brainerd, MN**

Please update your records accordingly. This change is part of our ongoing efforts to streamline services and improve customer convenience. Thank you for your cooperation!



Electric Heating Sales Tax Exemption Form

This is to certify that the main source of heat for my home (**more than 50 percent**) is furnished by permanently installed electric heating (not portable) and I, therefore, am eligible for the electric heating sales tax exemption as provided by Minnesota state law. This is for the billing months of November through April. **Please complete this form and return it with your monthly utility payment.**

BPU Account Number: _____ Customer Phone # _____

Customer Name: _____

Customer Address: _____ Brd, MN 56401

Customer Signature: _____ Date: ____/____/2025

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Summer 2025 / Volume 38



Electricity - Water - Wastewater - Hydro

Electric and Wastewater Treatment Rate Increase

At the April 25, 2025, Commission meeting, Commission voted to increase the electric and wastewater treatment rates.

It was determined that adjusting these rates will contribute to the sustained health of the utility and offset the increases in costs seen throughout the last few years.

These adjustments will take effect on June 1, 2025 and be reflected on July bills for June's usage.

Note:
 Water and wastewater treatment customers outside the City limits will be charged 200 percent.

Wastewater Treatment Rates Effective June 1st, 2025				
Monthly Service Charge				
Meter Size	DEBT SERVICE		WASTE TREATMENT	
	Current	New	Current	New
3/4"	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.25	\$ 16.30	\$ 18.15
1"	6.50	6.85	19.10	21.30
1 1/2"	9.00	9.45	21.80	24.45
2"	11.00	11.55	22.90	25.75
3"	15.50	16.30	30.90	34.58
4"	19.50	20.50	35.60	40.05
6"	27.50	28.90	42.40	47.95
<u>Commodity Charge</u>				
Per 1,000 Gal			\$ 3.65	\$ 4.05

Electric Rates Effective June 1st, 2025

Reflected on July bills for your June usage

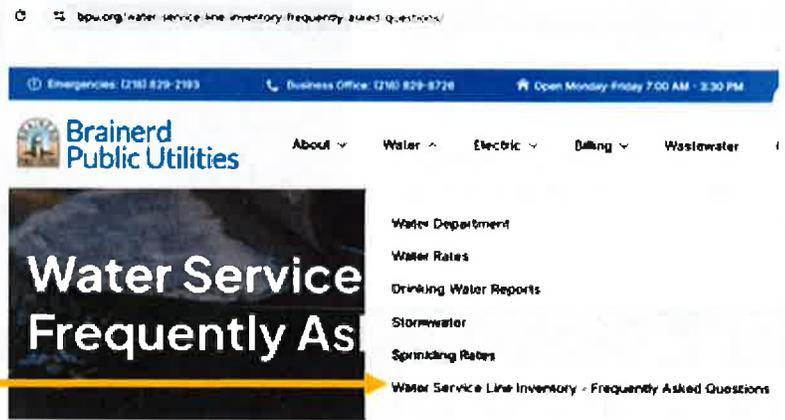
Class	Monthly Charge	All kWh	0 - 2500 kWh	Excess of 2500 kWh	Demand Per kW	Demand First 8 kW	Demand Excess kW
Residential	\$ 18.50	\$ 0.09232	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial - 1 PH	26.00	0.11185	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial - 3 PH	33.00	0.11185	-	-	-	-	-
Small General Service - 1 PH	55.95	-	\$ 0.09440	\$ 0.08448	-	\$ 3.75	\$ 9.25
Small General Service - 3 PH	69.95	-	\$ 0.09440	\$ 0.08448	-	3.75	9.25
Medium General Service - 3 PH	99.95	0.06138	-	-	\$ 16.85	-	-
Large General Service - 3 PH	150.00	0.06192	-	-	15.00	-	-
Large Power	220.00	0.09310	-	-	14.00	-	-
Duel Fuel	8.35	0.06657	-	-	-	-	-
Off Peak Energy	8.35	0.06655	-	-	-	-	-
Security Lights - No increase	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-

ALL ELECTRICAL WORK performed in the City of Brainerd requires an "Electrical Inspection" form to be filed with the State of Minnesota.



Water Service Line Inventory

Go to www.bpu.org, under the **water** tab, as seen below, and click on the **Water Service Line Inventory-Frequently Asked Questions**.



Gopher State One

All requests for locates must be made by calling 811 or 1-800-252-1166 at least 48 hours before digging begins

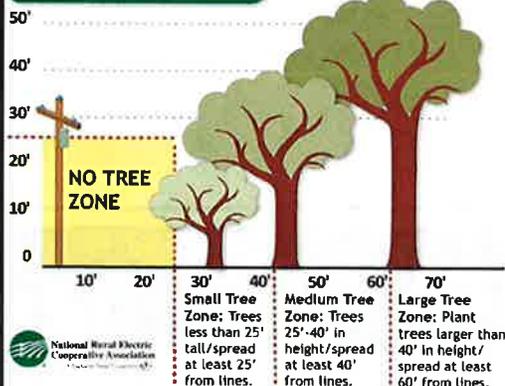
Dog License-License your dogs in the City of Brainerd

License for 2025: \$15 for spayed, Neutered dogs and \$20 for intact dogs.

Licenses valid January through December of each year and are required for all dogs. For more information, call 218-828-2307.



Tree Planting Guide



Planting Reminder

Please do NOT plant trees, shrubs, etc. within 10 feet of electrical transformers and/or Junction boxes.

Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance and will not be replaced. Adequate transformer accessibility and ventilation must be provided.

BPU needs room to work safely on these devices.



Brainerd 2024 Drinking Water Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: six wells ranging from 123 to 187 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Water Table aquifer. Brainerd works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources. Contact Charlie Gammon, Water Manager, at (218) 825-3237 or cgammon@bpu.org if you have questions about Brainerd's drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Brainerd Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2024. We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health. Learn more by visiting the Minnesota Department of Health's webpage [Basics of Monitoring and testing Of Drinking Water in Minnesota](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html>).

How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the tables.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the tables below with the detection date. We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Some contaminants are monitored regularly throughout the year, and rolling (or moving) annual averages are used to manage compliance. Because of this averaging, there are times where the Range of Detected Test Results for the calendar year is lower than the Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result, because it occurred in the previous calendar year.

Monitoring Results-Regulated Substances

INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS-tested in drinking water

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Nitrate	10 ppm	10ppm	0.25 ppm	N/A	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
MCL (Maximum contaminant level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG (Maximum contaminant level goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A (Not applicable): Does not apply.
ppt (parts per trillion): One part per trillion is like one drop in one trillion drops of water, or about one drop in an Olympic sized swimming pool. ppt is the same as nanograms per liter (ng/l).

ppb (parts per billion): One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water, or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

ppm (parts per million): One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

PWSID: Public water system identification.

LEAD AND COPPER-tested at customers taps

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	90% of Results Were Less Than	Number of Homes with High Levels	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper (01/03/25)	0 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.07 ppm	1 out of 60	0.06 -4.10 ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (01/03/25)	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	<2 ppb	1 out of 60	0- 79.8 ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (07/19/24)	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	<2 ppb	0 out of 60	0 - 12.1 ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (07/19/24)	0 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.63 ppm	14 out of 60	0.05 - 2.15 ppm	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Action (if applicable) Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. Copper: We are in ongoing exceedance of the action level for copper. In response to this issue, we performed a corrosion control study and/or have taken actions to make the water less likely to absorb materials such as copper from your plumbing.

CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION-tested in drinking water

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	N/A	60ppb	34.3 ppb	1.10-41.00 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.3 ppm	0.12 - 0.51ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80 ppb	78.5 ppb	15.40 - 85.00 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Action (if applicable)- Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): During the year our system had a TTHM result that was greater than the MCL. Since there is variability in sampling results, and this is not an acute contaminant, four quarterly sample results are used to determine compliance for this contaminant. TTHMs will continue to be monitored quarterly on our system into 2025.

OTHER SUBSTANCES-tested in drinking water

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.75 ppm	0.53 - 0.76 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Action (if applicable) Fluoride: Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter, with small amounts present naturally in many drinking water sources. There is an overwhelming weight of credible, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that fluoridation reduces tooth decay and cavities in children and adults, even when there is availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste and mouth rinses. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems adjust the level of fluoride in the water to an optimal concentration between 0.5 to 0.9 parts per million (ppm) to protect your teeth. Fluoride levels below 2.0 ppm are not expected to increase the risk of a cosmetic condition known as enamel fluorosis.

Monitoring Results - Unregulated Substances/Emerging Contaminants

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water. MOH, EPA, and other health agencies may have developed comparison values for some of these compounds. Some of these comparison values are based solely on potential health impacts and do not consider our ability to measure contaminants at very low concentrations nor the cost and technology of prevention and/or treatment. These values may be set at levels that are costly, challenging, or impractical for a water system to meet (for example, large-scale treatment technology may not exist for a given contaminant). Sample data are listed along with comparison values in the table below; it is important to note that these comparison values are not enforceable. Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The significance of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health

effects, so this information can change over time. A person drinking water with a contaminant at or below the comparison value would be at little to no risk for harmful health effects. If the level of a contaminant is above the comparison value, people of a certain age or with special health conditions-like a fetus, infants, children, elderly, and people with impaired immunity-may need to take extra precautions. We are notifying you of the unregulated/emerging contaminants we have detected as a public education opportunity.

Some People Are More Vulnerable to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. The developing fetus and therefore pregnant women may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Learn More about Your Drinking Water

Drinking Water Sources

Groundwater supplies 75 percent of Minnesota's drinking water and is found in aquifers beneath the surface of the land. Surface water supplies 25 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and is the water in lakes, rivers, and streams above the surface of the land. Contaminants can get in drinking water sources from the natural environment and from people's daily activities. There are five main types of contaminants in drinking water sources

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. Sources include sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants include salts and metals from natural sources (e.g. rock and soil), oil and gas production, mining and farming operations, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater discharges.

Pesticides and herbicides are chemicals used to reduce or kill unwanted plants and pests. Sources include agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and commercial and residential properties.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic compounds. Sources include industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants such as radium, thorium, and uranium isotopes come from natural sources (e.g. radon gas from soils and rock), mining operations, and oil and gas production.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

How Brainerd is protecting your drinking water source(s);

Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;

How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources, based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at [Source Water Assessments \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa) or call 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk. You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. There is no safe level of lead.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

- Let the water run** before drinking tap water flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.

Activities such as taking a shower, doing laundry or dishes help keep water moving in your home system but are not a replacement for running the tap before you drink if it has not been used for a long period of time.
The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.
- Know your service line materials by** contacting your public water system, or you can search for your address online at the [Minnesota Lead Inventory Tracking Tool \(https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/\)](https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/)

[Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead \(https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead\)](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead) is EPA's step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home.
- Use cold water** for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.
Test your water. In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.

Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to purchase a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample:

[Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program \(https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam\)](https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam)

The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.

5. **Treat your water** if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run. You can use a filter certified with ANSI/NSF standards 53 and 42 for lead reduction.

Read about water treatment units:

[Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html)

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at:

Visit EPA [Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water \(http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead\)](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

Visit the Minnesota department of Health [Lead In Drinking Water \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html)

To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit [Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html)

6. **Be Aware:** Head Start Programs, Child Care Centers, Public and Charter Schools all have requirements to test for lead in drinking water. These programs can learn more about requirements and resources for testing and remediation at [MDH Drinking Water in Schools and Child Cares \(https://www.web.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/schools/index.html\)](https://www.web.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/schools/index.html)

Service Line Material Inventory

Brainerd has completed and submitted our service line materials inventory to the Minnesota Department of Health. The service line inventory is publicly available, and you can check the materials for your service line by visiting the [Lead Inventory Tracking Tool \(LITT\) \(https://maps.umn.edu/LSUI\)](https://maps.umn.edu/LSUI). You may also contact us at <Insert Contact Information>. To complete the service line inventory, our system <insert a general description of how the system determined the status of service lines>. As of 10/11/2024, our inventory contains 0 lead, 706 galvanized requiring replacement, 1739 unknown material, and 2522 non-lead service lines.

Brainerd Public Utilities

Electricity—Water—Wastewater—Hydro

2024 Volume 37 December 24

Water and Sewer Rates

The Commission voted to increase water rates 20% at their September commission meeting. This increase is needed to cover bond issue costs related to construction costs for water improvements throughout the system.

Water Effective December 1, 2024

Reflected on your January Bill

(In Inches) Meter Size	Water Monthly Service Charge	
	Current	New
3/4	\$ 19.30	\$ 23.16
1	49.70	59.64
1 1/2	73.90	88.68
2	127.80	153.36
3	230.10	276.12
4	345.10	414.12
6	551.00	661.20
Commodity Charge		
Per 1,000 Gal	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.92

Sanitary Sewer Effective January 1, 2025

Reflected on your February Bill

City of Brainerd Sanitary Sewer Collection Monthly Service Charge		
	Current	New
	\$ 6.55	\$ 7.05
	14.00	15.00
	19.85	21.10
	36.25	37.50
	56.25	57.50
	105.00	105.00
	140.00	140.00
Stormwater (Single Family Residence)		
	4.60	5.30
Commodity Charge		
Per 1,000 Gal	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.34

Note: Water and wastewater treatment customers outside the City limits will be charged 200 percent. The Sanitary Sewer Collection and Storm Sewer Collection Charges are set by the Brainerd City Council.



Take Care of your water pipes. Open Cabinet doors under sinks, and don't forget to check on pipes to your washing machines in the laundry room. Insulating hot water pipes can also help deliver warmer water with the added benefit of energy savings.

Property owners are responsible for protecting both water pipes and the meters from damage.

What is a Service Line?

A service line is the pipe connecting the water main to the interior plumbing in a building. (It is how you receive water).

I have already provided you with my water service material type. Why am I receiving this letter?

Galvanized notification letter: You received this letter because it was documented you have a galvanized service which may contain lead particles.

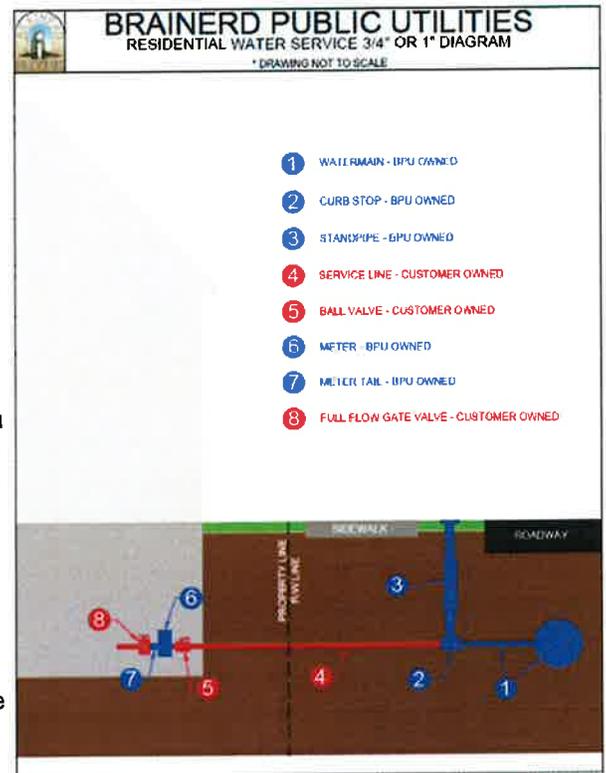
Unknown notification letter: Thank you for providing us with your service material. Unfortunately, the service material under the roadway is unknown. The city will be working to identify this material in the future.

I have not provided my water service material. How can I get you that information? You can send us an email with a picture of your water service at the meter or You may request BPU staff to complete an inspection - Call 218-829-2193

What material is my water line? Go online and use this helpful resource: <https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/>

What if I have already scheduled an inspection? Thank you for your help. Some inspections were unable to be completed prior to the submittal process due to timing. If the inspection has been performed, we should have that information for the future.

DIAGRAM OF A RESIDENTIAL WATER SERVICE



What is HeatShare

HeatShare is a voluntary nongovernmental program of The Salvation Army that has been in existence since 1982. When you give to HeatShare, you are helping warm the lives of the elderly, people with disabilities, and others who have nowhere else to turn. HeatShare provides financial assistance on a year-round basis and is used for natural gas, oil, propane, wood, and electricity.

Who Does HeatShare help?

- Senior citizens 65 years of age or older with low, fixed incomes and not alternate source of help.
- People with disabilities who are limited in their ability to maintain income to adequately cover energy costs.
- People who have an unexpected crisis and as a result cannot pay for household energy bills.

How can I support my neighbor?

You can give the gift of heat by sending a tax-deductible donation to:

The Salvation Army
HeatShare Program
2445 Prior Ave. N
Roseville, MN 55113
*Please make checks payable to HeatShare
www.heatshare.org, 1-800-842-7279

Your contribution will be used for those in need in your community. For information about contributions, call The Salvation Army DHQ 651-746-3542

Brainerd Public Utilities

Electricity—Water—Wastewater—Hydro

2024 Volume 37 4th Quarter

Electric Rates

**Brainerd Public Utilities
Utility Rate Sheet
Effective September 1, 2024**

**Electric Rates Effective September 1st, 2024
Reflected on your October Bill**

Class	Monthly Charge	All kWh	0 - 2500 kWh	Excess of 2500 kWh	Demand Per kW	Demand First 8 kW	Demand Excess kW
Residential	\$ 17.50	\$ 0.08628	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial - 1 PH	25.00	0.10581	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial - 3 PH	30.00	0.10581	-	-	-	-	-
Small General Service - 1 PH	52.45	-	\$ 0.08836	\$ 0.07844	-	\$ 3.50	\$ 8.80
Small General Service - 3 PH	64.10	-	0.08836	0.07844	-	3.50	8.80
Medium General Service - 3 PH	88.00	0.05534	-	-	\$ 16.00	-	-
Large General Service - 3 PH	130.00	0.05588	-	-	14.25	-	-
Large Power	190.00	0.08706	-	-	13.25	-	-
Duel Fuel	8.10	0.06053	-	-	-	-	-
Off Peak Energy	8.10	0.06051	-	-	-	-	-
Security Lights - No increase	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

Power Cost Adjustment (PCA) \$0.00734

Automatic Payments (ACH)

Want one less check to write and ensure that your bill is paid on time?

Go to BPU.org>Billing>Payment Options>ACH to download the bank pay form and fill it out and return to BPU business office.

You can have the payment automatically deducted from your checking or savings account. A voided check will be needed if payment is coming from checking account. The payment will automatically be withheld on the due date of your bill each month. A 30 day written notice is needed to cancel your automatic payment. If you want to pay with a credit card or debit card you can enroll online at BPU.org.

You can also pay your bill online at BPU.org > Pay my bill. If you are a first time user, you will need to know your BPU account number and the amount of your last payment.

Electric Heating Sales Tax Exemption Form

This is to certify that the main source of heat for my home (**more than 50 percent**) is furnished by permanently installed electric heating (not portable) and I, therefore, am eligible for the electric heating sales tax exemption as provided by Minnesota state law. This is for the billing months of November through April. **Please complete this form and return it with your monthly utility payment.**

BPU Account Number: _____

Customer Phone # _____

Customer Name: _____

Customer Address: _____ Brd MN

Customer Signature: _____

Date: ____/____/2024

WWW.BPU.ORG is a great resource for you

- Go to
- BPU.ORG
 - Pay my bill
 - Sign in or Sign up

The screenshot shows the Brainerd Public Utilities website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for ABOUT, RESOURCES, SERVICES, BILLING, OUTAGE CENTER, CONTACT US, and PAY MY BILL (circled in red). Below the navigation bar, there is a section for Utility Billing - Payments. This section includes a 'Quick pay' button, a 'Sign in or sign up' button (circled in red), and an 'Announcement' box. To the right, there is a 'Last payment' section showing a payment of \$75.00 on 10/23/2023, a 'Current bill' section showing a bill of \$100.00 due on 10/23/2023, and an 'Announcement' box. At the bottom, there is a 'Usage' section with a graph and a 'Contact us' button.

Other information on

BPU.org

- ▶ Policies
- ▶ Outage center
- ▶ Billing
- ▶ Monthly, daily, hourly water & electric consumption
- ▶ Pay your bill
- ▶ Application forms
- ▶ Customer Handbook
- ▶ Commission Information
- ▶ So much more!

Trouble Paying Your Bill?

BPU will work with you if you fall behind or are unable to make a utility payment in full.

We will help you set up a payment arrangement which allows a maximum of three (3) installment payments over a ninety (90) day period to pay past due amounts once you receive a disconnect notice.

In addition, a customer needs to keep current bills paid during this arrangement period. Failure to keep a payment arrangement can result in immediate disconnection.

The following agencies may also be able to help you pay your utility bill:

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICE
218-829-5000

CROW WING COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES
218-824-1250

SALVATION ARMY
218-829-1120



BRAINERD PUBLIC UTILITIES CELEBRATES PUBLIC POWER WEEK OCTOBER 6-12, 2024

Brainerd Public Utilities is celebrating Public Power Week, Oct. 6-12, along with 2,000 other community-powered, not-for-profit electric utilities that collectively provide electricity to 54 million Americans across 49 states and five territories.

We take a tremendous amount of pride in the service we provide to our customers. We go to work each day with a sharp focus on our customers. Since we operate right here in the Brainerd area and serve our friends and neighbors, we care a great deal about things like customer service, helping folks save energy and money, and providing the most reliable service possible.

Brainerd Public Utilities invites community members to join us for Public Power Week.

October 7-11, 2024
9 am - 2 pm

We will have information about our utility and our services
Cookies and Coffee will be served



COLD WEATHER RULE FOR WINTER DISCONNECTION

When cold weather hits, it's important to know your options if you find it difficult to keep up on your utility bills.

The State of Minnesota established the Cold Weather Rule (Minnesota State Statute 216B.097) to safeguard the interests of residential utility customers during the cold winter months.

Under this rule, all eligible electric service accounts will be protected against disconnection from October 1 through April 30, provided they meet all the necessary Cold Weather Rule requirements and if the disconnection affects the primary heat source.

To AVOID disconnection during the winter months, it is imperative that you take the following action if you receive a disconnect notice:

⇒ ACT PROMPTLY: Upon receipt of a disconnect notice (and the "Inability to Pay Form"), call Lori at Brainerd Public Utilities immediately at 218-825-3223.

Please note that the Cold Weather Rule protection payment plans exclusively addresses past due balances.

Brainerd Fire Department (BFD) Open House, Thursday, October 10 from 5 to 7 pm, 23 Laurel Street, Brainerd
Please stop by and visit us at the BFD open house!

ALL Electrical Work performed in the City of Brainerd requires a "Request for Electrical Inspection" form to be filed with the State of Minnesota.

Brainerd 2023 Drinking Water Report

Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: six wells ranging from 123 to 187 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Water Table aquifer. Brainerd works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources. Contact Charlie Gammon, Water/Wastewater Manager, 218-825-3237 or Cgammon@bpu.org, if you have questions about Brainerd's drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Brainerd Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2023. We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health. Learn more by visiting the Minnesota Department of Health's webpage [Basics of Monitoring and testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html).

How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the tables.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the tables below with the detection date. We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Some contaminants are monitored regularly throughout the year, and rolling (or moving) annual averages are used to manage compliance. Because of this averaging, there are times where the Range of Detected Test Results for the calendar year is lower than the Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result, because it occurred in the previous calendar year.

Definitions

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **MCL (Maximum contaminant level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG (Maximum contaminant level goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A (Not applicable):** Does not apply.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part per trillion is like one drop in one trillion drops of water, or about one drop in an Olympic sized swimming pool. ppt is the same as nanograms per liter (ng/l).
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water, or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- **PWSID:** Public water system identification.

Monitoring Results – Regulated Substances

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer taps.						
Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA’s Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA’s Action Level	90% of Results Were Less Than	Number of Homes with High Levels	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (10/20/23)	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	2.4 ppb	0 out of 60	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (06/07/23)	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	2.6 ppb	0 out of 60	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (10/20/23)	0 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	2.37 ppm	38 out of 60	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (06/07/23)	0 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.93 ppm	29 out of 60	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Copper: We are in an ongoing exceedance of the action level for copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor. In response to this issue, we performed a corrosion control study and/or have taken actions to make the water less likely to absorb materials such as copper from your plumbing.

INORGANIC & ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.						
Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA’s Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA’s Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Nitrate	10 ppm	10.4 ppm	0.34 ppm	N/A	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

NOTE TO WATER SYSTEM: Add the following language somewhere in your final CCR: In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water. In the past year, your drinking water was tested for unregulated contaminants as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Data finder allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available UCMR 5 analytical results (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder>).

CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION – Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80 ppb	6.8 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	N/A	60 ppb	5.4 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.43 ppm	0.23 - 0.48 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total HAA refers to HAA5

OTHER SUBSTANCES – Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.78 ppm	0.47 - 0.98 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

Some People Are More Vulnerable to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. The developing fetus and therefore pregnant women may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Learn More about Your Drinking Water

Drinking Water Sources

Groundwater supplies 75 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and found in aquifers beneath the surface of the land. Surface water supplies 25 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and is the water in lakes, rivers, and streams above the surface of the land. Contaminants can get in drinking water sources from the natural environment and from people's daily activities. There are five main types of contaminants in drinking water sources.

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. Sources include sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** include salts and metals from natural sources (e.g. rock and soil), oil and gas production, mining and farming operations, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater discharges.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** are chemicals used to reduce or kill unwanted plants and pests. Sources include agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and commercial and residential properties.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** include synthetic and volatile organic compounds. Sources include industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminants** such as radium, thorium, and uranium isotopes come from natural sources (e.g. radon gas from soils and rock), mining operations, and oil and gas production.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Brainerd is protecting your drinking water source(s);
- Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;
- How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources, based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at [Source Water Assessments](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa>) or call 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Lead in Drinking Water

You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. Coming in contact with lead can cause serious health problems for everyone. There is no safe level of lead. Babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk. Lead is rarely in a drinking water source, but it can get in your drinking water as it passes through lead service lines and your household plumbing system. Brainerd is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

1. **Let the water run** for 30-60 seconds before using it for drinking or cooking if the water has not been turned on in over six hours. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.
 - You can find out if you have a lead service line by contacting your public water system, or you can check by following the steps at: <https://www.mprnews.org/story/2016/06/24/npr-find-lead-pipes-in-your-home>
 - The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.
2. **Use cold water** for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.
3. **Test your water.** In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.
 - Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to get a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample: [Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program](https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam) (<https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam>) The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.
4. **Treat your water** if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run.
 - Read about water treatment units: [Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html>)

Learn more:

- Visit [Lead in Drinking Water](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html>)
- Visit [Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>)
- Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit [Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/sources.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/sources.html>).

Water systems have ongoing infrastructure, operations and maintenance costs in supplying safe drinking water, and many are implementing additional efforts to help insure health equity and manageable water bills with:

- Turn the faucet off while brushing teeth.
- Shower instead of bathing to reduce water use.
- Fix running toilets by replacing flapper valves.
- Run full loads of laundry and use a minimal water use setting.
- Our water system partners with others to help consumers with limited resources make payments to their water bills.
- Contact us to learn more.

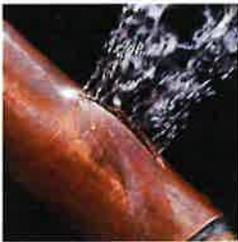
BRAINERD PUBLIC UTILITIES

January/February 2024



Electric - Water - Wastewater - Hydro

Can a Water Meter Freeze? Water Pipes?



First, let's go over what causes your pipes to freeze and subsequently burst in the first place. Pipes are vulnerable to freezing when exposed to extremely low temperatures, especially if they lack insulation or are located in unheated areas like attics, crawl spaces, or outside walls. Homes with inadequate heating during freezing weather are also at risk.

Why? Ice expands once frozen, causing a dramatic pressure increase inside the pipes. And if that pressure is extreme enough, your pipes can burst as a result. Take action when weather reports warn about extended periods of severe cold.



- Keep your heat on and above 55 degrees F when you're away from home.
- If possible, (currently this winter is not too snowy) leave snow cover over the area where your water line runs laterally from the curb stop to the house.
- Properly insulate and seal all exterior-facing pipes (e.g. walls, attics and basements).
- Leave utility room doors open and clear space around the water line to help prevent cold pockets of air near the pipes.
- It's colder near the floor and along the back wall of your basement than at the ceiling, so make sure warm air is allowed to circulate around your meter.

Customers have the responsibility of informing Brainerd Public Utilities (BPU) of any phone number and email changes/updates. Call 218-825-3200 to make sure we have a current phone number and email for you.



Thank you!



All electrical work performed in the City of Brainerd requires a "Request for Electrical Inspection" form to be filed with the State of Minnesota.



Pay your bill online at BPU.org. If you are a first time user, you will need to know your BPU account number and the amount of your last payment.



Set up a payment arrangement, call 218-825-3223.



To go paperless, please go to www.bpu.org, sign up for e-bills through "Pay Your Bill" or call 218-829-3200 and we can assist you.

2024 Fluorescent Bulb Recycling Program

Brainerd Public Utilities makes bulb recycling as easy as a trip to your local hardware store. And, we'll even help pay towards the recycling fee. Here's how it works:

- Take your used bulbs, and one coupon per bulb, to:
 - **Brainerd Ace Hardware- 214 West Washington St**
 - **Brainerd Batteries Plus-923 Washington St**
- Each coupon gives you 75 cents off the recycling fee for each qualifying bulb you recycle.
- During 2024, Brainerd Public Utilities will redeem up to 10 coupons per household or a small business that is a BPU customer. (Feel free to make more copies of the coupons, or stop at BPU Business office for more.)
 - Circular fluorescent tube
 - U-bend fluorescent tubes
 - Compact Fluorescent bulbs
 - High-intensity discharge lamps
 - Fluorescent tubes up to 8' in length



BPU offers a Security Lighting Program

Security lighting is available to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

BPU maintains the security light. This service is offered for a monthly fee of \$12.50 plus tax per security light.

Call BPU Service Center today at 218-829-2193 to sign up for this program.

Dad Joke

I found a wooden shoe in my toilet-- It was clogged.



75¢ Brainerd Public Utilities Off Fluorescent Bulb Recycling

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Expires 2/28/25

Limit 1 coupon per bulb. Coupon valid only when completed.

75¢ Brainerd Public Utilities Off Fluorescent Bulb Recycling

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Expires 2/28/25

Limit 1 coupon per bulb. Coupon valid only when completed.

75¢ Brainerd Public Utilities Off Fluorescent Bulb Recycling

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Expires 2/28/25

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City _____ Expires 2/28/25

Limit 1 coupon per bulb. Coupon valid only when completed.

75¢ Brainerd Public Utilities Off Fluorescent Bulb Recycling

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Expires 2/28/25

Limit 1 coupon per bulb. Coupon valid only when completed.



Reliable Public Power Provider



American Water Works Association

Brainerd Public Utilities 2024 Commission Meeting Dates

Brainerd Public Utilities 2024 Commission Meeting Dates are tentatively set for the last Tuesday of each month, starting at 9 am.

Commissioner	Phone Number
Mike Angland	218-821-1343
Mark O'Day	218-851-2827
President	Vacant
Dolly Matten – 2023 Vice President	218-851-4292
Tad Johnson	218-829-3501