McLeod Cooperative Power Suly 2014

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Cleaning your home after a flood......7

Official publication of



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Manager's Message — by Gary Connett, Interim-General Manager

s you may recall from one of my earlier articles in the newsletter, I am an interim general manager for MCPA. Your board of directors hired me on a temporary basis so they could take some time to explore the factors or issues that

are likely to impact the Cooperative going forward and to best determine the type of business model and leadership style that will be necessary to take this great Cooperative successfully into the future. Well, we've been doing just that over the last couple of months. Some of the business models considered were merging, or sharing a general manager with a neighboring cooperative, hiring a new general manager, and others. After much deliberation and careful consideration, your board of directors has decided to

move forward with the hiring of a new general manager for MCPA.

In terms of where we are in that process, the MCPA Board of Directors has contracted with Great River Energy for assistance in the recruitment process. Great River Energy will help to coordinate the general manager search, selection, and hiring process — but make no mistake - it will be your board of directors that makes the final decision on who gets hired.

The effort will begin immediately with an expectation of filling the position later this fall. Meanwhile, I look forward to continuing to provide interim general management for MCPA until the new general manager is in place.

If you plant trees under or near a power line, it increases the Co-op's tree trimming costs for decades into the future

he Cooperative is continually looking for ways it can reduce costs. Tree trimming is one expense that has a potential for savings if members will work with us to minimize the number of places we need to trim trees and how often they need to be trimmed.

Trimming trees to keep them out of power lines costs the Co-op and its members over \$200,000 a year. Tree trimming is one of the Co-op's largest maintenance items. This is money spent on trees that the Cooperative does not own or benefit from. This money is used for trimming or cutting members' trees under or near existing power lines. If we

did not cut and trim the trees, members would experience significantly more outages, longer outages, and greater expense. We ask you to please LOOK UP before planting any trees. Make sure they are not planted under a power line and that they are far enough away so the outermost branches of the tree at maturity will not be within 15 feet of the power line. This will help keep our costs and your electric bills lower.

Why do we trim trees?

1 Trimming trees is something that the Co-op must do when trees are a potential hazard to our lines. When trees get into lines they interrupt power when they make contact with a line, making your lights blink. Or they take the power out completely if they fall on the lines.

Trees that grow into our lines can conduct energy into the ground. This is called "line loss". The Co-op and its members pay for this lost power even though it never gets to your meter and we get no usable work from the energy. It is energy that we have purchased from Great River Energy but do not get any benefit from.

Trees and shrubs will be pruned if they are within 10 feet of overhead power lines to help prevent codages.

15 feet high or less

25-50 feet away

15 feet high or less

10-25 feet owny

15 feet high or less

10-25 feet owny

Large Tree Zone

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Continued on page 2

May Outage Summary

uring May there were 36 outages reported on the Cooperative's system. Seven outages were caused by farm machinery, resulting in outages for 136 member accounts. Lightning caused nine outages.

The largest outage affected 80 members near Lake Allie in Renville County on Saturday, May 17 about 7:15 p.m. It was caused by farm machinery. Restoral time was one hour and 24 minutes.

The next largest outage affected 34 members north of Winthrop on Thursday, May 29 about 5:30 p.m. Cause of outage is unknown. Restoral time was one hour and 17 minutes.

MCPA's third largest outage for May affected 23 member accounts for just over an

hour on May 30th at 12:53 p.m. It was north of Lake Allie in Renville County and was also caused by farm machinery.

Most outages affect only one or two members. They are frequently caused by small animals, trees in the line, equipment failure, or motor vehicle/machinery accidents. Larger outages affecting hundreds of members at a time are usually caused by transmission outages, storms, equipment failure to substation equipment, or accidents.

Restoration time on weekend and evening outages, when line crews are called out from home, usually take a little longer to get back on than outages when crews are already out working on the project.

Planting trees under power lines continued from page 1

We also trim trees to protect the safety of the general public, our members, and our employees.

McLeod Cooperative Power hires a tree trimming contractor to do the majority of tree cutting and trimming. We are able to send contract tree crews to work in one township at a time, staying at the job until that area's wires are clear. Our tree contractor will chip the brush and leave the wood.

When MCPA crews have time, they can respond to specific member requests for trimming in other parts of our service area. Because MCPA does not have a brush chipper, it is the member's responsibility to dispose of the wood and brush.

How can members help reduce the **Co-op's tree trimming expense?**

Don't plant new trees under or near power lines. Always look up before you plant a tree and stay far away from any overhead lines. (See chart on page 1 for distance guidelines.)

When we come to trim your trees please allow us to either cut them down or take a minimum of 15 feet clearance on either side of the power line. This would allow us several years before we would have to trim them again.

Volunteer to clean up brush on your property if you can.

If you do not want your trees cut or 4 If you do not want you. — trimmed, members can opt to have their overhead line converted to underground. This conversion would be at the expense of the member.

Members with questions on tree trimming should contact the Cooperative office. Trees are cut and trimmed and vegetation sprayed to keep growth from endangering power lines according to the MCPA board-approved Tree Trimming & Clearing Policy.

Statement of Non-Discrimination

cLeod Cooperative Power Association, Glencoe, MN, is a recipient of federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at: http://www.ascr.usda. gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at *program*. intake@usda.gov.

THE RIGHT TREE A GUIDE TO PROPER TREE SELECTION AND PLANTING NEAR POWER LINES the right size

Plant the right tree in the right place!

hen deciding where to plant trees or shrubs, look up first. Do not plant anything directly under power lines. Also, do not plant any shrubs at least three feet from the sides and back of pad-mount transformers (large green boxes that serve underground services). The transformer's access door should remain completely unobstructed so crews can quickly access the unit to do any work. Please do not build any fences, walls, or other obstructions around or near the pad-mount transformer box.

Call the Cooperative to request "The Right Tree" brochure for more information on tree placement, planting techniques and which types of trees to plant.

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> Editor: Sue Pawelk Interim-General Manager: Gary Connett

The McLeod Cooperative Power News is the official member publication of McLeod Coop Power Association and focuses on our members, programs and events.

All member story ideas and comments are welcome. Send to Sue Pawelk at the address shown.

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CAPITAL CREDIT CHECKS THAT CAME BACK

We are looking for current mailing addresses of the following former Co-op members who had capital credit checks returned to us by the post office in 2013 - 2014. These were for 1994 revenue and a portion of 2012 revenue. Please notify our office if you have a current mailing address for anyone listed or you may have the consumer below contact us directly. Thank you for your help.

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Coal Creek Station completes major maintenance outage

veryone knows at least two things about major plant maintenance outages: they are a lot of work, and they cost a lot of money. But they are also absolutely critical to wholesale power supplier Great River Energy in maintaining reliable, efficient generation. This spring, Coal Creek Station completed an outage that involved both units of the 1,100-megawatt (MW) plant.

Just like your car, power plants require regular maintenance. Unlike your car, baseload power plants run continuously 24 hours a day, almost 365 days a year, reliably generating power equal to the output of hundreds of train locomotives.

Much of the important work in an outage revolves around addressing potential reliability issues, especially problems that have caused unscheduled outages in the past. Crews make detailed inspections and perform preventative maintenance to guard against boiler tube leaks and other issues. In the recently completed outage, workers completed routine boiler maintenance, including replacing any boiler tube sections that showed signs of cracking or wear.

Outage work also includes efforts to improve plant efficiency. Cleaning buildup off of the boiler tubes improves the transfer of heat from the combustion area of the boiler into the water-filled tubes, increasing efficiency. Occasionally, outages involve major equipment upgrades which also increase the efficiency of the plant.

This spring's outage saw several environmental improvements. Components of the scrubber, which uses a mixture of lime and water to remove sulfur from post-combustion gases, were replaced to improve performance. Every efficiency improvement can also be considered an environmental improvement, as greater efficiency means fewer emissions per megawatt-hour produced.

Maintenance outages also present an opportunity to replace components that are worn out from age or have become obsolete. Recent work included the replacement of old motor control centers with new models that are easier to operate, more reliable and safer for Great River Energy employees.

"In the recent outages, employees performed work that addressed all these goals," said Dave Farnsworth, manager



of Great River Energy's North Dakota power generation and engineering services. "In addition, the staff tries to control spending within the allocated budget and within the scheduled duration of the outage."

As in other routine maintenance outages, hundreds of contractors were brought on site to assist Great River Energy employees with the effort. By focusing on safe work behaviors, the outage was completed with no lost-time accidents or OSHA-reportable incidents.

Some of the benefits of this work are immediately apparent. As compared to a year ago, Coal Creek Station regained more than 6 megawatts of generation output after outage maintenance. While that's an improvement of less than one percent, it's enough electricity to power more than 4,000 additional homes and businesses!

However, the strongest indicator of the outage's benefits will be the plant's ongoing performance in the future. Because of the skill and hard work of Great River Energy's employees, Coal Creek Station will continue to provide reliable, affordable power for years to come.



With our security systems now priced as low as \$95*, you can focus on saving for that dream vacation.

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*With a 3 year monitoring agreement.





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Farmfest 2014 – August 5, 6, 7! Gilfillan Estate in Redwood County, MN



E Largest Outdoor
Agricultural Event FARMFEST
in Minnesota!

See us in booth #2301 in the Ag Tent!

As your Minnesota Ag Connection, Farmfest consistently:

- Connects 35,000+ attendees with over 625 local and leading companies in the farming industry.
- Features highly topical educational and political forums highlighting topics relevant to the issues that face today's farmers.
- Presents successful field demonstrations which feature the latest technological advancements in the farming industry.
- Offers programs and entertainment for the family.

Farmfest strives to provide both the traditional programs that bring attendees back year after year while also offering new dynamic events and programs which are designed both to entertain and entice new attendees. Join us August 5-7 at the Gilfillan Estate in Redwood County, Minnesota!

As a trusted resource with more than 30 years of proven credibility, Farmfest connects industry leading manufacturers/providers with decision-making producers. Visit the Co-op booth #2301 in the Ag tent.

Use this Farmfest Coupon to receive a FREE LED night light compliments of your Cooperative!

Farmfest Hours —

Tues – 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Wed – 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Thurs – 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Admission \$12 per person -

Visit us at Farmfest 2014 as we promote electric safety along with other Touchstone Energy® Cooperatives from Minnesota.

Hundreds are killed and thousands are injured each year in the United States as a result of electrically-related incidents.
We don't want you to be one of them.

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in the Ag
Tent on Aug.
5-7to
receive a FREE



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MUST HAVE COUPON. SORRY, NO EXCEPTIONS

Use LED night lights for safer hallways, bathrooms, stairways and more. They cost only pennies to operate and last tens of thousands of hours!

Thank you for being a Cooperative member.







Know what's **below**. **Call before you dig.**

Industry News

Onsite energy generation is nice but centralized transmission here to stay

growing economy also means rising energy demand. And the greater use of power will inevitably lead to the construction of more plants and wires as well as the use of more energy efficient and renewable technologies. The International Monetary Fund is predicting an annualized growth rate here at 3 percent, which will help push down the unemployment rate from its current 6.3 percent. Such business expansion will be met by the burning of more fuels, some of which be wind and solar energies. But no matter what resources are used, they will need to travel across a modernized and expanded transmission grid. "We are going to have centralized power and a need for transmission for a long time to come as the economics and technical merits are still compelling," says Bob Bellemare, chief operating officer of Mykrobel, a consulting firm focused on energy that is based in New Mexico.

Building those lines has always been expensive and problematic in terms of both environmental and community opposition. As such, new technologies have been developed that improve the efficiencies of the wires infrastructure while there has also been a move to "distributed generation" and "micro-grids." Distributed generation, or onsite generation, is power that is generated on location. Micro-grids are systems set up to power entire campuses — not whole communities but localized areas. Centralized systems were designed a century ago as the most efficient way to generate and deliver electricity to large areas.

The simple reality is that centrally generated wind and solar power will require an expanded transmission grid — one that can move those electrons from the remote regions where they are generated and into the cities where they are consumed. "If wind energy grows by 40 percent by 2030, it will require a 9-percent increase in high-voltage transmission," says Massoud Amin, an engineering professor at the University of Minnesota and chair of the IEEE Smart Grid. in an interview.

To be sure, onsite generation is taking market share from utilities in certain areas of the country, notably the sunny Southwest. The trend is a healthy one if utilities can avoid buying power on expensive spot markets while also preventing the grid's wear-and-tear. And while the projections are for distributed generation to keep growing, it is not likely that everyone everywhere will have the means to generate their own juice. Hence, a centralized power system will endure.

"Nobody who understands the utility industry seriously thinks distributed generation and micro-grids will supplant the bulk power system any time soon, but the case for non-transmission alternatives gets more compelling all the time," says Michael Burr, president of the Microgrid Institute. "As utilities make capital investments on behalf of ratepayers, regulators should ensure they thoroughly and objectively consider the full range of options available, and that they plan to integrate and optimize local energy assets in the utility grid."

As the economy gets better, utilities will generate more power. That will invariably lead to the production of new technologies as well as the development of new power plants and transmission lines — especially to embrace a world using more centralized wind and solar energies.

-Forbes~Electric Co-op Today



Outdoors is the most dangerous place to be during a lightning storm. Because lightning can travel sideways for up to 10 miles, blue skies are not an indication of safety. If you hear thunder, go inside immediately.

Indoor Lightning Safety Tips

- Once indoors, stay away from windows and doors.
- Do not use corded telephones except for emergencies. (You can use cordless or cellular phones.)
- Unplug electronic equipment before the storm arrives and avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords during storms.
- Avoid contact with plumbing, including sinks, baths, and faucets during a lightning storm.

Outdoor Lightning Safety Tips

- Go to a low point. Lightning hits the tallest available object. Get down low if you are in an exposed area.
- Stay away from trees.
- Stay away from water including pools, lakes, puddles, and anything damp — like grass.
- Don't stand too close to other people. Spread out.
- Avoid holding onto metal items like bats, golf clubs, fishing rods, tools, etc.
- If you drive into a thunderstorm in your car, slow down and use extra caution. Do not leave the vehicle during a thunderstorm.
 A vehicle is considered safe if it is fully enclosed with a metal top.
- If you feel a tingling sensation or your hair stands on end, lightning may be about to strike. Crouch down and cover your ears.
- Don't forget pets during thunderstorms.
 Doghouses are not lightning safe.
 Dogs that are chained can fall victim to a lighting strike.

Dehumidifier Basics

Capacity

Dehumidifier capacity is usually measured in **pints per 24 hours** and is determined by two factors: the size of the space that needs to be dehumidified and the conditions that exist in the space before dehumidification. Use the chart below to estimate the capacity you are looking for.

Sizing is in Pints Per 24 Hours

| | Area (Sq. Feet) | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Conditions without Dehumidification | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| Moderately Damp (space feels damp and has musty odor only in humid weather) | 10 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 26 |
| Very Damp (space always feels damp and has musty odor. Damp spots show on walls and floor.) | 12 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 32 |
| Wet (space feels and smells wet. Walls or floor sweat, or seepage is present.) | 14 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 38 |
| Extremely Wet (laundry drying, wet floor, high load conditions.) | 16 | 23 | 30 | 37 | 44 |

Source: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM)

Water Removal Options

Most dehumidifiers use a removable plastic bucket and warning lights to indicate when the bucket is full and needs to be emptied. There is typically an automatic shutoff when the bucket is full, so you won't have to worry about the bucket overflowing.

Most dehumidifiers come with a fitting that allows you to hook a hose directly to the bucket, which can then be directed into a floor drain or sump pump, so there is no need to empty it.

Energy Factor

The energy efficiency of dehumidifiers is measured by its energy factor, in liters of water removed per kilowatt-hour (kWh) of energy consumed or L/kWh. In general, a higher energy factor means a more efficient dehumidifier. Energy factors for ENERGY STAR-rated dehumidifiers range from 1.85 pints/kWh to the most efficient models that remove 3.4 to 4.2 pints/kWh. Look at the label or check www. energystar.gov website for dehumidifier product list of specific brand names/models and their energy factor rating and capacity.

MCPA News Ads — Free want ad service for members.

Please limit your ad to nine words. Use the coupon printed below or available at McLeod Cooperative's front desk to submit your ad. Ads will be printed for one month only. Please submit a new ad if you want it published more than one month. Include your name and address, which will be used for identification purposes only. Ads must be received by **July 28** to be included in the August issue. Thank you!

| Please r | run this | ad in the | next MCPA | News |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|

> Clip and Send to: McLeod Cooperative Power, ATTN: Classified Ads P.O. Box 70, Glencoe, MN 55336

Cleaning out your garage, attic or spare room? Try listing it for free in the MCPA classifieds?

These want ads are designed to help members buy items from or sell items to other members, or rent their property to members. They are not designed to advertise services or for-profit business pursuits. That is why we do not offer a services column and do not accept advertisements for commercial businesses.

Disclaimer – McLeod Cooperative Power Association (MCPA) assumes no liability for the content of, or reply to, any item posted. The party posting any advertisement assumes complete liability for the content of, and all replies to, any advertisement and for any claims against MCPA as a result thereof, and agrees to indemnify and hold MCPA harmless from all costs, expenses, liabilities and damages resulting from, or caused by, any advertisement or reply thereto.

For Sale - Miscellaneous

- Corelle "Callaway" canister set and cookie jar \$40. 320-587-0481
- 2008 Frigidaire Electric Range, white, new glass top \$350. 320-864-6427
- 2002 Chevy 2500 HD pickup 2WD extended cab, 63,000 miles. 320-238-2592
- 2007 Montana 36ft 5th wheel, 3 slides, excellent condition.
- Wheel chair 4-wheel walker. Call 320-587-6413 after 7 p.m.

320-238-2592

• Black Hills gold money clip, red / green leaf, \$25. 320-587-7292

For Sale - Farm

 24 ft Allied bale elevator w/electric motor \$360. 952-467-2103

What is a Good Way to Dry Out a Flooded Basement?

looding, excessive dampness and other water-related accidents happen. Cleaning up a flooded basement is both frustrating and costly. Any furnishings and flooring in the space must be removed. Then any water in the basement must be pumped out before beginning the drying out process. Your basement is a breeding ground for the development of harmful mold, mildew and other fungi if you don't dry the space properly.

Fans, Central Air Conditioning, & Dehumidifiers

The best way to dry out a basement is by setting up several fans and opening any windows or doors so the air can circulate and dry out the basement. If you only have one door leading in and out of the basement, open any windows above the space to get the air flowing. Let the fans run for several hours, and make sure all damp objects like carpet, curtains and other furnishings have been removed from the basement. Next, turn on a dehumidifier, and run it until the basement is completely dry. Locate the dehumidifier close to a drain, so the water drip pan can be emptied regularly if the unit has one. Note: If you have a large basement, you may have to use more than one dehumidifier.

Your central air conditioner will help remove much of the moisture if you have heating/cooling vents in the basement. To use central cooling you must close the exterior doors and windows, open the vents in the basement, make sure your indoor unit has the drain hose running to a floor drain, and then leave the AC run for several days to remove the moisture. A central AC unit can be used in conjunction with a dehumidifier to speed up the process.

Smells & Odors

As the basement is drying out, spray a disinfectant like Lysol or another brand of odor-killing spray throughout the space. Wear a mask, and make sure no pets or children are in the area. If you haven't done so already, check the condition of any drywall or other wall board material for dampness. If any of the walls are wet in your basement, remove the drywall or other material, and let the wall studs dry out. Once the studs are dry, replace the drywall or other wall boards with new material.

As the space is drying, check under any furniture, equipment or other items in the space for water. Use a shop vacuum to remove any puddles of water that

may be present under equipment or furniture in your basement. If your basement has concrete walls, check for cracks and holes in the walls. Patch any problem spots with a crack filler or other masonry filler. For holes in a concrete floor, patch with a mixture of sand and concrete. Make sure you use a concrete sealer on the floor after the mixture is dry.

Flooding and Basement Mold

One of the biggest causes of mold in the basement is flooding. If a house is flooded, water runs down to the basement and stays there long after the other rooms have dried.

Dangerous molds can start to grow after a flood. These molds need materials to be very wet for several days to begin growing.

After a flood the best thing you can do is contact a mold remediation company or water damage specialist who performs clean-ups of homes after floods. If you have to do the clean-up yourself, try the instructions below.

Mold Removal Tools

- Plastic sheeting, 4-millimeter thickness minimum.
- A respirator.
- Spray bottles.
- Disposable rags or paper towels.
- · Large garbage bags.
- 5-gallon buckets.
- Rubber or latex gloves.
- Measuring cup.
- Borax or vinegar.
- Dehumidifier.
- Commercial-grade HEPA vacuum, if possible.
- Full clothing, such as coveralls.
- Goggles or similar eye protection.
- Scrub brush or broom.

Mold Removal Preparation and Safety

It's too late, once you've entered your moldy basement, to realize you forgot things you need and then make endless trips back and forth dragging mold to the rest of your home. Proper preparations and gathering the things you need before you attack are critical. Permit yourself one inspection trip, armed with personal safety equipment, to determine the scope of the problem and to eliminate the source of moisture if possible.

If the basement is wet from a flood, the source is obvious. Other possibilities include gutters ending too close to the house, holes in the gutter pipe,



improperly graded soil around the house, leaks in the foundation, among others. Closely examining the area of mold should quickly reveal where the water is coming from. Then, take steps to eliminate the source. Call in a professional for foundation issues or other repairs as needed. Only after the problem is resolved will you be successful in eradicating the mold. All it takes, after all, is a single spore to grow into a colony again.

Once you've stopped the moisture, hang sections of plastic sheeting over door openings and heating or air conditioning vents to isolate the infected areas from the remainder of the basement or house. At this point, there's less mold outside than indoors, so open a window, if possible, to provide ventilation and fresh air circulation. A fan, set in the window and pointed outside, or aimed at the ceiling, will also help circulate the air. Avoid blowing it directly at the mold or turning it on high, which will stir up the mold and encourage it to release spores.

Consider running a heater or dehumidifier at this point to aid in drying out the basement. If you do, wipe the appliance down with a disinfecting mold cleaner when you are done with the removal to prevent re-contaminating your home.

Mold Removal Solutions: Borax or Vinegar vs. Bleach

Here's a perspective about expensive mold removal solutions and bleach: You may not need them. If the mold is growing on removable items such as drywall or boxes stacked on the floor, much of it is removed simply by discarding contaminated objects and replacing them with fresh material. Then, scrubbing the surroundings with detergent and water or a natural product removes the mold residue. It's cheaper than commercial fungicides and doesn't burn your eyes, lungs and

skin like bleach.

If your basement flooded, it's still a good idea to use bleach to sanitize it. Bleach reduces the mold count — it doesn't completely kill it — and neutralizes harmful bacteria. Mix chlorine bleach with warm water in a bucket at a ratio of one cup (8 ounces) of bleach per gallon of water. As you use the bleach water and it becomes dirty, flush the remainder and mix fresh solution.

A better choice for removal is either straight vinegar for smaller areas or borax and water for larger areas. Sure, vinegar has strong fumes, but they will dissipate within a few hours. Borax, another completely natural product, leaves a powdery residue behind as it dries, which will repel mold spores before they begin to grow. Mix about 1 cup of borax per gallon of warm water in a bucket and refill a spray bottle as necessary.

When you return to your basement, spray the surfaces down again to refresh the mold-killing properties. Spray past the contaminated surfaces — overdoing it is better than leaving spores to grow again. Use a brush on vertical surfaces such as walls, wood framing and windows to scrub the moldy surface. Rinse brushes frequently in fresh solution to prevent re-contamination. Scrubbing physically removes much of the now-dead mold. Try a broom on floors or hard-to-reach spots and switch to cloths as needed.

Now that the mold is dead and scraped from the surfaces, you must remove it from the property. Scrubbing and wiping with fresh water is tedious, but effective. Go over the area repeatedly, changing your rinse water every few minutes. Experts also recommend using a HEPA vacuum, spending about one minute per foot of contaminated area, to ensure that every trace of mold is gone. Again, while tiresome, cleaning the mold properly will ensure it is completely gone.

Rebate program for 2014

| | round Source Heat Pumps (controlled or uncontrolled) Residential\$400/ton | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Commercial | \$400/ton | | | | | |
| Air Source Heat Pump | | | | | | |
| 14.5 SEER | \$480 | | | | | |
| 15 SEER | \$580 | | | | | |
| 16 SEER or higher | \$630 | | | | | |
| Ductless Air Source Heat Pump | \$300 | | | | | |
| Storage Space Heating | \$ 40/kW | | | | | |
| ECM Motor | \$100 | | | | | |
| ENERGY STAR Dehumidifier | \$ 25 | | | | | |
| Storage Water Heating* | \$300 | | | | | |
| ENERGY STAR Refrigerator with recycling of old unit | \$ 75 | | | | | |
| ENERGY STAR Freezer | | | | | | |

*Marathon or equivalent energy rated heater that is being installed on the Storage Program.

with recycling of old unit......\$ 75

There is a \$2,000 maximum rebate per member. Rebates are always on a first come, first serve basis so please turn your paperwork in promptly. Rebate forms are available for download from the Co-op's web site. Air source heat pump rebate form should be completed by the installing contractor.

Rebates for high efficiency heat pumps will continue to require installation by a "registered contractor" which has been designated as a quality installer and is listed on the hvacreducation.net web site. A list of all "registered contractors" in Minnesota is on our Cooperative web site at



www.mcleodcoop.com. There will be no rebates on central air conditioners in 2014. The Cooperative encourages any member replacing their air conditioner to upgrade to an ENERGY STAR rated air source heat pump.

There will be no rebates in 2014 for refrigerator or freezer units without documented proof of recycling.



Heating options abound

ow-cost electric options for heating on the Storage Space heating or Dual Fuel Programs for your home are numerous.

With storage you can install a forced air central storage furnace or a hydronic central storage furnace or one that does both. There are also room storage units and a variety of types of under-floor slab heating. The storage options are also available for shops, garages, and businesses.

With Dual Fuel you can utilize an air source or ground source heat pump, or electric resistance heat with an automatic backup system such as propane or oil for your



Pictured is a Steffes central storage furnace display unit we showed at a previous annual meeting. A central storage furnace is a stand-alone heat source, requiring no gas or oil back-up. It is 100% electric and heats with electricity purchased in the middle of the night on half-price load management rates.

home. The electric resistance can be baseboards, a forced air furnace, a boiler system, etc.

So before you purchase a new heating system, call the energy management specialists at McLeod Co-op Power. They can provide you with information on the heating system options that are best for your application.

