EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 4th Revised Sheet No. 9.00

1. CUSTOMER CONNECTION PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES

A. Applications and Permits

1. Applications for natural gas service are required for the services set forth hereunder. Connection of load subject to application without proper approval will be cause for disconnection or suspension of service pursuant to Section 9.A.3 of the General Rules, Regulations, Terms and Conditions.

(a) New residential service except as exempted in A.2 below.

(b) Residential heating conversion from another fuel or expansion of peak heating requirements except as exempted in A.2 below.

(c) Commercial service, new and expanded requirements except as exempted in A.2 below.

(d) Industrial service - new and expanded requirements.

2. Applications for natural gas service are not required for:

(a) Additions to base load appliances for clothes drying, water heating and cooking.

(b) Additions of less than 50,000 BTU/hour in domestic heating loads over the heating load approved and connected to Company's distribution system as of May 10, 1977.

3. Applicants for service must agree to comply with all provisions of the main and service line extension policy described in Section IX.2 of this tariff.

4. All applications will be reviewed by Company's management and shall be processed in the following manner:

(a) Approved.

(b) Denied.

(c) Retained for future use, subject to cancellation by applicant.

5. Subject to the other requirements of the tariff, the Company reserves the right to suspend the issuance of permits for gas service on the basis of Company's sole judgment with respect to present and future connection factors and conditions including but not limited to the availability of gas supplies and delivery capacity. The Company will authorize connection of qualifying customers based on the time of when both requirements are met: 1) Company has received a complete application from customer and 2) all required certifications have been provided by the customer.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 4th Revised Sheet No. 9.01

1. CUSTOMER CONNECTION PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES (Continued)

B. Applications Which Will be Considered for Attachment

1. New Service:

(a) Residential (non-farm tap) Customers Based on the Following Conditions:

(i) Natural gas will be used for approved residential purposes in a single family and/or multifamily dwelling when individually metered, or master metered dwelling units where either a) or b) below prevent individual metering of service.

a) Gas is used in centralized heating, cooling, water heating or ventilation units.

b) Where individual metering is impractical, unreasonable, or uneconomical.

(ii) If an alternate form of energy other than solar is used for heating, it must provide 100% of peak day heating requirements.

(iii) Application approvals will be based on the date of pending applications, providing the above conditions are met and appropriate certifications are provided by owner.

(b) Firm Commercial and Industrial (non-farm tap) Service Based on the Following Conditions:

(i) Natural gas will be used for approved commercial and industrial purposes. This excludes gas used for irrigation, alfalfa dehydration and grain drying.

(ii) If an alternate form of energy other than solar is used, it must provide 100% of peak day heating requirement.

(iii) Customer must comply with heat loss or insulation standards established by Federal or State mandate or as Company may establish in its tariff.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 4th Revised Sheet No. 9.02

1. CUSTOMER CONNECTION PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES (Continued)

B. Applications Which Will Be Considered for Attachment (Continued)

1. New Service: (Continued)

(c) Interruptible Service Based on the Following Conditions:

(i) Company determines that the anticipated revenue from the new load is sufficient to prevent undue burden on existing ratepayers and conditions justify such service.

(ii) Load to be connected must not be prohibited by the connection policy of the pipeline supplier or be in violation of any end use standards promulgated by State or Federal agencies.

(iii) Applicants for service must agree to comply with all provisions of the service line extension policy described in Section IX.2 of this tariff.

(d) In accordance with the Commission's October 6 2021 Order in Docket No. G011/M-17-409, new service is closed to Farm Tap Customers:

(i) who are seeking service under their NNG easement agreement for the first time or

(ii) who are inactive, based upon the definition set forth at Tariff Sheet No. 5.02, section 5, and seeking to re-activate service.

CANCELED

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 5th Revised Sheet No. 9.04

2. EXTENSIONS OF COMPANY MAINS AND SERVICES

A. Residential Stand-Alone Service Extensions

For residential services added in an existing service area where no main extension is required and no prior feasibility study or Customer Extension Model included the proposed service line, Company will, without requiring a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), provide 75 feet of service line to a permanent structure, as measured from the customer's property line and subject to Company operating standards. Service line extensions beyond 75 feet will require a CIAC, which shall be determined based on the incremental cost of the additional footage, not to exceed $6.00 per foot. The actual per-foot installation cost is renegotiated annually through a competitive bidding process. Commercial and industrial customers do not receive a service extension allowance.
If abnormal conditions, such as rock, make it impractical in the Company's opinion to install a gas service line and at the same time satisfy all safety requirements, the Company may refuse to install a gas service line to the premises. Where such a situation exists and it is possible to install a gas service line by special design or extra construction and such gas service line can be installed safely, the Company will design and install the gas service line to suit the particular circumstances, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) The design, arrangement, and location of the gas service line are accepted and approved by the applicant; and

(b) The applicant agrees to pay the Company for all abnormal construction costs including the cost of casing, if required.

The Company will conduct a Customer Extension Model described in paragraph C to determine abnormal construction costs.

Once the Company waives any contribution by new customers for main and service extension costs, the Company cannot at any time recover these costs from existing ratepayers.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 3rd Revised Sheet No. 9.05

2. EXTENSIONS OF COMPANY MAINS AND SERVICES (Continued)

B. Main and Service Extensions

For residential customers where both a main and service extension is required and for all extensions to serve commercial and industrial customers, regardless of whether a main extension is involved, the Company will complete a Customer Extension Model as described in paragraph C to determine the amount of any required CIAC. At its option, the Company may recover the amount of the CIAC from the developer or directly from the customer. When longer than typical service lines are omitted from the Customer Extension Model for a particular development, the Company shall determine the CIAC for the individual, longer service lines based on the incremental cost of the additional footage in excess of the typical footage used in the study for that development and shall recover the CIAC from the individual customer served by the longer service line.

If abnormal conditions, such as rock, make it impractical in the Company's opinion to install a gas service line and at the same time satisfy all safety requirements, the Company may refuse to install a gas service line to the premises. Where such a situation exists and it is possible to install a gas service line by special design or extra construction and such gas service line can be installed safely, the Company will design and install the gas service line to suit the particular circumstances, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) The design, arrangement, and location of the gas service line are accepted and approved by the applicant; and

(b) The applicant agrees to pay the Company for all abnormal construction costs including the cost of casing, if required.

The Company will conduct a Customer Extension Model described in paragraph C to determine abnormal construction costs.

Once the Company waives any contribution by new customers for main and service extension costs, the Company cannot at any time recover these costs from existing ratepayers.

C. Customers Contribution in Aid of Construction (CIAC) Calculation for Mains and Services

In determining whether a customer owes a CIAC, the Company shall take into consideration the total cost of serving the applicant including, but not limited to, the total investment, including mains and service related investment, the annual volume of gas to be sold, operating and maintaining expenses, margin, the acceptable level of return on the required investment, and potential for additional sales through the new facility. The specific uniform factors used by the Company in completing a Customer Extension Model along with a description of the current Customer Extension Model are contained as an exhibit to the General Rules, Regulations, Terms and Conditions portion of this tariff. The Company will not use other uniform factors or change the Customer Extension Model without filing an amended exhibit. Company will apply the general principal that the rendering of service to the applicant shall not result in undue burden on the other customer. If a CIAC is required, it will be based on the results of the Customer Extension Model.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 9th Revised Sheet No. 9.06

2. EXTENSIONS OF COMPANY MAINS AND SERVICES (Continued)

D. Winter Construction Charges

When the service or main is installed between December 1 and April 1, inclusive, because of failure of customer to meet all requirements of the Company by September 30 or because the customer's property, or the streets leading thereto, are not ready to receive the service pipe or gas main by September 30, the anticipated winter construction charges will be included in determining the feasibility and any necessary CIAC. Such work will be subject to a base winter construction charge on all ditch footages, as an adder, and applies to any plowing, trenching, boring, or bell holes for construction that takes place from December 1 to April 1.

Winter Construction Charge 2024	$7.12 per lineal foot (Central) $6.82 per lineal foot (North) $7.12 per lineal foot (Southeast) $6.82 per lineal foot (Southwest)
Winter Construction Charge 2025	$7.30 per lineal foot (Central) $6.99 per lineal foot (North) $7.30 per lineal foot (Southeast) $6.99 per lineal foot (Southwest)
Winter Construction Charge 2026	$7.45 per lineal foot (Central) $7.13 per lineal foot (North) $7.45 per lineal foot (Southeast) $7.13 per lineal foot (Southwest)

In addition to the base winter construction charge, a frost charge will be assessed by the Company for those portions of main or service lines where twelve or more inches of frost exists. The frost charge is not included on boring lengths but can apply to open trench and send or receive holes for bores. When twelve inches or more of frost exists outside the Winter Construction period, the frost charge may be applied as an expense due to abnormal conditions pursuant to Sheet No. 9.04 or Sheet No. 9.05. Frost charges for bell holes will be paid per the perimeter footage of the bell hole (one bell hole per service).

Frost Charge 2024	$7.64 per lineal foot (Central) $7.01 per lineal foot (North) $7.64 per lineal foot (Southeast) $7.01 per lineal foot (Southwest)
Frost Charge 2025	$7.83 per lineal foot (Central) $7.19 per lineal foot (North) $7.83 per lineal foot (Southeast) $7.19 per lineal foot (Southwest)
Frost Charge 2026	$7.99 per lineal foot (Central) $7.33 per lineal foot (North) $7.99 per lineal foot (Southeast) $7.33 per lineal foot (Southwest)

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 1st Revised Sheet No. 9.06a

2. EXTENSIONS OF COMPANY MAINS AND SERVICES (Continued)

D. Winter Construction Charges (Continued)

The winter construction charge shall be equal to costs in excess of normal summer construction costs. Winter construction will not be undertaken by the Company where prohibited by law or where it is not practical to install gas main or gas service pipe during the winter season. The Company may reduce winter construction charges only to the extent the Company incurs a corresponding reduction in costs to install facilities during the winter construction period. The same charge reductions will be offered to all similarly situated customers. The Company may not assess customers more than the tariffed winter construction charge(s).

Bell Holes: When it is necessary to use thawing devices in order to excavate the bell hole, or locate other utility crossings, there will be a per burner charge:

Bell Holes 2024	$350.26 each (Central) $350.26 each (North) $350.27 each (Southeast) $350.27 each (Southwest)
Bell Holes 2025	$359.02 each (Central) $359.02 each (North) $359.03 each (Southeast) $359.03 each (Southwest)
Bell Holes 2026	$366.20 each (Central) $366.20 each (North) $366.21 each (Southeast) $366.21 each (Southwest)

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 4th Revised Sheet No. 9.07

2. EXTENSIONS OF COMPANY MAINS AND SERVICES (Continued)

E. Extension of Mains - Limitations

The Company reserves the right to refuse to install its facilities in or to any lot, tract or area if in the Company's judgment it is not economically feasible per the tariffed Customer Extension Model, is not safe for the Company's personnel, the customer, or the general public, or the lot, tract, or area is located remotely from the Company's other general service areas such that effective service, operations, or emergency response capabilities are impacted.

F. Title To Facilities

Title to all facilities herein provided for, together with all necessary right-of-way, permits and easements shall be and remain in the Company. As a condition of receiving service, the customer shall grant to the Company, without cost, all rights-of-way, easements, permits and privileges which are necessary for the rendering of gas service.

G. Exhibits

Method:
A standard Customer Extension Model will be used that is designated to calculate the total revenue requirement for each year of the average service life of the plant installed. The model will compare the total revenue requirements for each year with the retail revenues generated from customers served (actual and/or expected) by the project to determine if a revenue deficiency or revenue excess exists. The calculation of retail revenues generated shall not include the Conservation Cost Recovery Charge (CCRC). The calculation of the revenue requirement for residential customers shall exclude the cost of up to a 75 foot service line. The calculation of revenue requirement for commercial and industrial customers shall include the cost of required service line extension.

The Net Present Value (NPV) of the yearly revenue deficiencies or excesses will be calculated using a discount rate equal to the approved overall rate of return authorized in the most recent general rate proceeding. A total NPV of approximately zero ($0) will show a project is self-supporting.

Customer Extension Model

Definitions:
All terms describe contents and general operation of the Customer Extension Model used to determine whether a CIAC is required from a customer(s).

1) Time Period: Twelve (12) month calendar interval, which is one year of the project life. The year in which the project is constructed is designated as year 0.
2) Year
3) Gross Plant Investment: Cumulative plant in service at the end of the year reduced by the net present value of the CIAC in year 0. Plant in service shall be all capitalized costs incurred to provide or capable of providing utility service to the consuming public. Capitalized costs will include items such as pipeline interconnects, pressure regulating facilities, measurement and instrumentation, lateral delivery lines, distribution mains, mapping, customer service lines, meters and regulators
4) Accumulated Depreciation Reserve: Book depreciation for the current year plus all previous years
5) Net Plant In Service: The difference between Gross Plant Investment and Accumulated Depreciation Reserve
6) Average Net Plant

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 3rd Revised Sheet No. 9.08

2. EXTENSIONS OF COMPANY MAINS AND SERVICES (Continued)

G. Exhibits (Continued)

7) Average Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes: The average of the beginning and the end of the year accumulated deferred income tax. Accumulated deferred income tax (ADIT) consists of two components: accumulated deferred income taxes on depreciation and accumulated deferred income taxes on the CIAC. At the end of the service life of the plant installed the balance of ADIT will be zero.

8) Average Rate Base: Total of Average Net Plant plus Average Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes.

9) Allowed Return: Allowed Rate of Return as determined in the Company's most recent general rate proceeding. The Allowed Rate of Return multiplied by the Average Rate Base equals the Allowed Return.

10) Book Depreciation: The straight line cost recovery of the life of the assets for Gross Plant Investment. The depreciation factor used is based on a weighted average of depreciation rates used in Company's most recent general rate proceeding.

11) O & M Expense: In any year shall be based on average incremental cost per customer. The cost per customer will include provisions for incremental distribution and customer accounting expenses. The calculation is average customers multiplied by incremental cost per customer.

12) Property Tax: In any year shall be a factor of the gross plant investment (after the CIAC). The factor is based on historical experiences of actual taxes paid as a percentage of gross plant.

13) Total Revenue Requirement: Total of Allowed Return, Book Depreciation, O & M Expenses, and Property Tax.

14) Retail Revenue: This amount represents the retail revenue generated by multiplying the various retail billing rates (basic charge and delivery charge) approved in the Company's most recent general rate case proceeding by the expected average annual number of customers connected to the project each year.

15) Revenue Excess or (Deficiency): Revenue excess or deficiency is the difference between the Total Revenue Requirement and the amount of Retail Revenue. Excess occurs when the Total Revenue Requirement in a given year is less than the total Retail Revenue generated. Deficiency occurs when the Total Revenue Requirement in a given year is more than the total Retail Revenue generated

16) Present Value of Cash Flows: The cash flows that produce either revenue excesses or deficiencies are discounted to a present value using a discount rate equal to the approved overall rate of return established in the most recent general rate proceeding. The model will determine what the CIAC would be for a customer in order for the sum of the present value calculations over the life of the project is zero, or as close to zero as possible, the model demonstrates that the project is "self-supporting." That is, the customer's CIAC is the proper amount of customer-contributed capital necessary to support the project at the projected level of retail revenues.

3rd Revised Sheet No. 9.09

CANCELED

2nd Revised Sheet. No. 9.10

CANCELED

2nd Revised Sheet No. 9.11

CANCELED

2nd Revised Sheet No. 9.12

CANCELED

3rd Revised Sheet No. 9.13

CANCELED

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 2nd Revised Sheet No. 9.14

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER

Availability:
Service under this rate schedule is available only to geographical areas that have not previously been served by the Company. This rate schedule will enable natural gas service to be extended to areas where the cost would otherwise have been prohibitive under the Company's present rate and service extension policy. Nothing in this rate schedule shall obligate the Company to extend natural gas service to any area. Rather, the New Area Surcharge will be used and implemented at the Company's discretion.

Applicability and Character of Service:
All customers on this rate shall receive service according to the terms and conditions of one of the Company's gas tariff services.

Rate:
As authorized by the MPUC, the total billing rate for any customer class will be the approved rate for that customer class plus a fixed monthly new area surcharge. All customers in the same rate class will be billed the same surcharge. The net present value of the new area surcharge will be treated as a Contribution-in-Aid-of-Construction for accounting and ratemaking purposes. The new area surcharge calculation includes the full life of all plant additions.

Method:
A standard model will be used that is designated to calculate the total revenue requirement for each year of the average service life of the plant installed. The model will compare the total revenue requirements for each year with the retail revenues generated from customers served (actual and/or expected) by the project to determine if a revenue deficiency or revenue excess exists.

The Net Present Value (NPV) of the yearly revenue deficiencies or excesses will be calculated using a discount rate equal to the cost of long-term debt authorized in the most recent general rate proceeding. Projected customer CIAC surcharge revenues are then introduced into the model and the resultant NPV calculation is made to decide if the project is self supporting. A total NPV of approximately zero ($0) will show a project is self supporting.

The model will be run each year after the initial construction phase of a project wherein actual amounts for certain variables will be substituted for projected values to track recovery of expansion costs and the potential to end the customer surcharge before the full term. The variables, which will be updated in the model, each year will be:

1. The actual capital costs and projected remaining capital costs for the project,
2. Number of customers used to calculate the surcharge revenue and the retail margin revenue, and
3. The actual surcharge and retail revenue received to date and the projected surcharge and retail revenue for the remaining term of the surcharge.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 2nd Revised Sheet No. 9.15

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER (Continued)

Term:
The term of service under this rate schedule shall vary from area to area depending on the service extension project. However, under no circumstances shall the surcharge applicable to any project remain in effect for a term to exceed thirty (30) years. The Company assumes the risk for under recovery of expansion costs, if any, which may remain at the end of the maximum surcharge term.

Expiration:
The surcharge for all customers in an area subject to the New Area Surcharge Rider shall end on the date specified for the project tariff, on the date the approved revenue deficiency is retired, or at the end of thirty (30) years, whichever occurs first.

Revenue Requirements Model

Definitions:
All terms describe contents and general operation of the Revenue Requirements Model used to determine a New Area Surcharge Rider for a project.

Column/Description

1) Time Period: Twelve (12) month calendar interval, which is one year of the project life. The year in which the project is constructed is designated as year 0.
2) Year.
3) Gross Plant Investment: Cumulative plant in service at the end of the year reduced by the net present value of surcharge revenues in year 0. The discount rate used for this present value calculation is the cost of long-term debt from the Company's most recent rate case. Plant in service shall be all capitalized costs incurred to provide or capable of providing utility service to the consuming public, but excluding the cost of service lines. Capitalized costs will include items such as pipeline interconnects, pressure regulating facilities, measurement and instrumentation, lateral delivery lines, distribution mains, mapping, customer service lines, meters and regulators.
4) Accumulated Depreciation Reserve: Book depreciation for the current year plus all previous years.
5) Net Plant In Service: The difference between Gross Plant Investment (Column 3) and Accumulated Depreciation Reserve (Column 4).
6) Average Net Plant: Average of Column 5.
7) Average Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes: The average of the beginning and the end of the year accumulated deferred income tax. Accumulated deferred income tax (ADIT) consists of two components: accumulated deferred income taxes on depreciation and accumulated deferred income taxes on contribution in aid of construction. At the end of the service life of the plant installed the balance of ADIT will be zero.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 1st Revised Sheet No. 9.16

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER (Continued)

8) Average Rate Base: Total of Average Net Plant (Column 6) plus Average Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes (Column 7).

9) Allowed Return: Derived from the Company's most recent general rate proceeding:

Equity Ratio	X	Return on Equity	X	(1+Tax Rate)	=	Weighted Cost
Long Term Debt Ratio	X	Debt Cost	X		=	Weighted Cost
Short Term Debt Ratio	X	Debt Cost	X		=	Weighted Cost
						Allowed Rate of Return

The Allowed Rate of Return multiplied by the Average Rate Base (Column 8) equals the Allowed Return.

10) Book Depreciation: The straight line cost recovery of the life of the assets for Gross Plant Investment defined in Column (3). The depreciation factor used is based on a weighted average of depreciation rates used in Company's most recent general rate proceeding.

11) O & M Expense: In any year shall be based on average incremental cost per customer. The cost per customer will include provisions for incremental distribution and customer accounting expenses. The calculation is average customers multiplied by incremental cost per customer.

12) Property Tax: In any year shall be a factor of the gross plant investment (after contribution-in-aid-of-construction). The factor is based on historical experiences of actual taxes paid as a percentage of gross plant.

13) Total Revenue Requirement: Total of Allowed Return (Column 9), Book Depreciation (Column 10), O & M Expenses (Column 11), and Property Tax (Column 12).

14) Retail Revenue: This amount represents the retail revenue generated by multiplying the various retail billing rates (basic charge and delivery charge, excluding the Conservation Cost Recovery Charge) approved in the Company's most recent general rate case proceeding by the expected average annual number of customers connected to the project each year.

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 8th Revised Sheet No. 9.17

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER (Continued)

15) Revenue Excess or (Deficiency): Revenue excess or deficiency is the difference between the Total Revenue Requirement (Column 13) and the amount of Retail Revenue (Column 14). Excess occurs when the Total Revenue Requirement in a given year is less than the total Retail Revenue generated. Deficiency occurs when the Total Revenue Requirement in a given year is more than the total Retail Revenue generated.

16) Present Value of Cash Flows: The cash flows that produce either revenue excesses or deficiencies (Column 15) are discounted to a present value using a discount rate equal to the cost of long-term debt established in the most recent general rate proceeding.

If the sum of the present value calculations over the life of the project is zero, or as close to zero as possible, the model demonstrates that the project is "self-supporting." That is, the customer CIAC surcharge is the proper amount of customer contributed capital necessary to support the project at the projected (or actual) level of retail revenues.

Surcharge Rider Rates:

A surcharge as designated will be included in the monthly bills of the following Minnesota geographical areas:

Ely Lake Project 20 Year New Area Surcharge Expires 2034	
Residential and Residential –Farm Tap	$25.45
Commercial &Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 1 and Farm Tap Firm Class 1	$25.45
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 2 and Farm Tap Firm Class 2	$120.55
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 3, Farm Tap Firm Class 3, Agricultural Grain Dryer Class 1, and Electric Generation Class 1	$442.03
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 4 and 5, Farm Tap Firm Class 4 and 5, Grain Dryer Class 2 and 3, and Electric Generation Class 2	$495.61

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 1st Revised Sheet No. 9.18

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER (Continued)

Surcharge Rider Rates (continued):

A surcharge as designated will be included in the monthly bills of the following Minnesota geographical areas:

Detroit Lakes—Long Lake Project 15 Year New Area Surcharge Expires 2030	
Residential and Residential –Farm Tap	$19.16
Commercial &Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 1 and Farm Tap Firm Class 1	$36.30
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 2 and Farm Tap Firm Class 2	$90.76
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 3, Farm Tap Firm Class 3, Agricultural Grain Dryer Class 1, and Electric Generation Class 1	$332.78
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 4 and 5, Farm Tap Firm Class 4 and 5, Grain Dryer Class 2 and 3, and Electric Generation Class 2	$373.12

Fayal Township—Long Lake Project 20 Year New Area Surcharge Expires 2036	
Residential and Residential –Farm Tap	$21.16
Commercial &Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 1 and Farm Tap Firm Class 1	$40.09
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 2 and Farm Tap Firm Class 2	$100.23
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 3, Farm Tap Firm Class 3, Agricultural Grain Dryer Class 1, and Electric Generation Class 1	$367.49
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 4 and 5, Farm Tap Firm Class 4 and 5, Grain Dryer Class 2 and 3, and Electric Generation Class 2	$412.04

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 1st Revised Sheet No. 9.19

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER (Continued)

Surcharge Rider Rates (continued):

A surcharge as designated will be included in the monthly bills of the following Minnesota geographical areas:

Esko Project 25 Year New Area Surcharge Expires 2042	
Residential and Residential –Farm Tap	$24.18
Commercial &Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 1 and Farm Tap Firm Class 1	$45.81
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 2 and Farm Tap Firm Class 2	$114.53
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 3, Farm Tap Firm Class 3, Agricultural Grain Dryer Class 1, and Electric Generation Class 1	$419.95
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 4 and 5, Farm Tap Firm Class 4 and 5, Grain Dryer Class 2 and 3, and Electric Generation Class 2	$470.85

Balaton Project 25 Year New Area Surcharge Expires 2042	
Residential and Residential –Farm Tap	$24.14
Commercial &Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 1 and Farm Tap Firm Class 1	$45.75
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 2 and Farm Tap Firm Class 2	$114.37
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 3, Farm Tap Firm Class 3, Agricultural Grain Dryer Class 1, and Electric Generation Class 1	$419.34
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 4 and 5, Farm Tap Firm Class 4 and 5, Grain Dryer Class 2 and 3, and Electric Generation Class 2	$470.17

EXTENSION OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE 1st Revised Sheet No. 9.20

3. NEW AREA SURCHARGE RIDER (Continued)

Surcharge Rider Rates (continued):

A surcharge as designated will be included in the monthly bills of the following Minnesota geographical areas:

Pengilly Project 25 Year New Area Surcharge Expires 2044	
Residential and Residential –Farm Tap	$24.70
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 1 and Farm Tap Firm Class 1	$46.82
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 2 and Farm Tap Firm Class 2	$117.07
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 3, Farm Tap Firm Class 3, Agricultural Grain Dryer Class 1, and Electric Generation Class 1	$429.23
Commercial & Industrial Firm and Interruptible Class 4 and 5, Farm Tap Firm Class 4 and 5, Grain Dryer Class 2 and 3, and Electric Generation Class 2	$481.27