

Community Questions re: DTE Natural Gas-Fired Power Plant

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Introduction

DTE welcomes the thoughtful questions, comments, and feedback regarding the potential development of a combined-cycle natural gas generating facility, and we appreciate the opportunity to provide responses to the community’s questions.

DTE is exploring Milan Township as a site for a potential new combined-cycle natural gas plant that will replace part of the power currently generated by the Monroe Power Plant, which is set to retire by the end of 2032.

As part of our long-term planning, we expect to name Milan Township as a location for a proposed 700-megawatt plant in our upcoming Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) filing with the Michigan Public Service Commission. We want to be open about that. Naming a site in our planning process does not mean the project is approved or that construction will happen. Before the project can move forward, it will need local Township review and approval, environmental permitting and a range of other state and federal approvals. DTE is committed to engaging with local communities throughout the development and permitting process.

The project is still in the early stages, and we are still finalizing many details, including water supply, gas and transmission needs, environmental studies, permitting and engineering design. Where we have information today, we have shared our current understanding based on the assumptions we are evaluating.

If the project does move ahead, our current planning points to a possible commercial operation date (plant startup date) near the end of 2032, in step with the retirement of our Monroe Power Plant.

We recognize the important role that Township officials, residents, regulatory agencies, and other stakeholders play. We are committed to staying closely aligned with the community throughout this process. The responses that follow summarize what is currently known about the project and explain the studies, reviews, and approvals that would be required before any final decision to build and operate the facility could be made.

Infrastructure

Site Location/Layout

1. Where is the parcel located? Please post an image showing parcel boundaries.

An image of the proposed plant property is shown below. The ~160-acre industrially zoned property, shaded in yellow, is on Ann Arbor Rd, between Oelke and Day roads. The overall footprint of the combined cycle natural gas plant will utilize ~30-40 acres of the site.



2. Why are so many acres needed for a 30–40-acre facility?
The industrially zoned property available for this project was offered by the landowner as the full ~160 acres.
3. How did you decide to choose Milan township when all of us know you have options on land behind Tractor Supply to Petersburg Road?
DTE acquired land options across Southeastern Michigan, including Milan Township, Dundee Township, the Village of Dundee, and other areas, to prepare for the potential development of a combined-cycle gas plant. The land in Milan Township shown in the previous answer is already zoned I-2 Heavy Industrial, which makes it well suited for this kind of facility and a strong candidate for the project.
4. Blue water is located on/adjacent to the Belle River Power Plant property, so why not use existing Monroe Power Plant or its adjacent property? It has all the required infrastructure.

5. Why not expand the current gas line (NEXUS) to the Monroe plant? There is a lot of wasted space now and more if the Monroe plant is retired

DTE Response to Infrastructure Questions 4 and 5:

Unfortunately, Monroe Power Plant does not have nearby access to a large interstate natural gas pipeline needed to serve a new combined cycle power plant. Serving the site would require adding about 25 miles of large interstate pipeline, running through residential areas and beneath three major roadways (US-23, US-24, and I-75).

6. What other form of renewables will cover the 100+ acres.
There are no plans for renewable generation at this site.
7. Provide the full list of alternative sites evaluated (including brownfield or existing industrial sites) and the scoring criteria that ranked a Milan Township location highest. Include transmission interconnection costs, gas pipeline distance, and community impact scores for the top three alternatives.
Because the project is intended to help replace a portion of the generation associated with the planned retirement of Monroe Power Plant, DTE focused its search on sites in Southeast Michigan that had sufficient acreage, appropriate industrial zoning, and access to existing natural gas and electric transmission infrastructure. Based on those criteria, the Milan Township site was identified as a location capable of supporting a project of this scale.

Generation Output/Expected Life

1. How many Megawatts will this project generate?
2. In terms of power production, what is the proposed size of this combined cycle power plant?
3. Exact proposed capacity (MW), configuration (number of gas turbines + steam turbine), expected commercial operation date, and specific parcel(s) or area under consideration in Milan Township.
4. What is the proposed generating capacity of the natural gas power plant in megawatts (MW), and what is the anticipated physical size and total acreage of the facility?
5. What is the Expected Life Span of this Nat Gas Power Plant?
6. Expected plant life and decommissioning plan/funding mechanism.

DTE Response to Generation Output/Expected Life Questions 1 through 6:

DTE is evaluating a combined-cycle natural gas generating facility with an expected capacity of approximately 700 megawatts (MW). The facility is currently expected to consist of a single gas turbine, a single steam turbine, a single electrical generator, and a single heat recovery steam generator (HRSG).

DTE's current planning assumptions contemplate a potential commercial operation date near the end of 2032. The exact timing remains subject to completion of engineering, permitting, regulatory approvals, and construction activities.

The facility is expected to be designed for a minimum 30-year service life, consistent with industry practice for facilities of this type. At the end of its operating life, DTE would be

responsible for decommissioning the facility in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and industry practices.

Natural Gas

1. What new natural-gas pipeline infrastructure will be required to supply the plant? Please provide the proposed pipeline route, pipeline diameter, operating pressure, required easements, compressor facilities, and proximity to homes.

The project site is approximately five miles east of two existing natural gas transmission pipelines. A new pipeline lateral, interconnection, and metering facilities will be required to receive natural gas from the existing pipelines and transport the gas to the project site. DTE Electric plans to contract with a natural gas transmission company or local gas distribution company to design, construct, own, and operate the pipeline lateral. We will request proposals for evaluation over the next several months. DTE Electric will have the information requested after that process concludes. However, DTE Electric currently estimates that the pipeline will be 24" diameter and operate at the same or lower pressure as the existing transmission pipelines. The existing transmission pipelines typically operate within a range of 700-1,000 psig.

2. What diameter Nat Gas Line would be required to operate just the Plant?

Please see above response.

3. How much natural gas will this plant use to generate electricity. Daily use?

The maximum daily quantity of natural gas required is approximately 110,000 Dth/day for a 700 MW plant.

4. I understand in the winter natural gas may be more difficult to get sufficient quantities to run the turbines, will they be using diesel fuel as a backup? Some plants have gigantic diesel fuel tanks on property as a backup fuel. This could be an issue for local fire departments.

DTE Electric plans to secure its natural gas supply to ensure reliable year-round operation of the facility. The project is not expected to include diesel fuel as a backup energy source. However, the site will have a 3MW emergency diesel generator available to support critical plant functions only during rare and unusual conditions, such as a widespread grid outage. It would not run routinely and would not be used as backup generation during planned or unplanned generator outages.

5. With additional natural gas consumption will natural gas consumers also see increased rates?

Natural gas utility rates are determined through regulatory processes and are influenced by many factors, including commodity market conditions, gas utility infrastructure investments, and regulatory decisions, not the gas consumption of any single customer. The plant would purchase natural gas and would be responsible for paying the costs associated with its own gas supply arrangements, including any required transportation, storage, or interconnection facilities. The project would not shift those costs to residential or commercial gas utility customers. The

additional gas consumption from our plant, on its own, is not expected to have a meaningful impact on natural gas commodity prices given the ample gas supply in the region.

Electrical Transmission

1. What new electrical infrastructure will be required? Will the project require new high-voltage transmission lines, substations, or additional utility corridors, and where will those facilities be located?
2. Will you run new transmission lines across the county from this facility?
3. Where will the electricity be stored or going directly to the Grid and how will it be transported? Additional electrical infrastructure?

DTE Response to Electrical Transmission Questions 1 through 3:

The proposed facility is expected to interconnect with the existing electric transmission system and deliver electricity directly to the regional power grid. Electricity generated by the facility would not be stored on-site; rather, it would be transmitted through the electric grid.

This project will require electrical infrastructure to interconnect to the transmission system. The need for modifications to existing transmission, substation improvements, or other electrical infrastructure will be determined through engineering studies and the interconnection process. The location and design of any required facilities have not yet been finalized; however, the facility is expected to interconnect with the existing 345 kV transmission lines discussed in Question 1 of the Site Layout section.

4. Where will the power be going? Will it be helping the local areas such as Milan, Dundee and Maybee? Or will it just be going to the grid to go where ever?
5. Is this power plant for a regional grid pooling?

DTE Response to Electrical Transmission Questions 4 and 5:

The facility would generate electricity to reliably meet our obligation to serve DTE's customers within the regional electric grid rather than serving a single customer or community. Electricity produced by the plant would be delivered into the transmission system and dispatched through the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), the regional transmission organization responsible for coordinating operation of the regional transmission system.

6. I spoke to the DTE Rep after the meeting of 8/13/26 was over and asked him how the power generated would be connected to the grid. I was told that power lines would be run pretty much straight east for about 2 miles to connect to the DTE power grid. How tall would these power poles/towers be?

The facility is expected to interconnect with the existing 345 kV transmission system discussed previously. However, the final interconnection design has not yet been completed, and the need for any new transmission structures, modifications to existing facilities, or other electrical infrastructure will be determined through engineering studies and the interconnection process; therefore, the height, type, location, and configuration of any new transmission structures

cannot be determined at this time. Any new transmission facilities would be designed in accordance with applicable engineering, safety, and reliability requirements.

Construction

1. Who assumes financial and logistical liability for repairing infrastructure and roadway degradation caused by heavy machinery and construction transport?
DTE would be responsible for repairing or restoring roadway and infrastructure impacts resulting from project construction activities, consistent with applicable permits, agreements, and requirements established by the appropriate road agencies.
2. If permits are obtained, what is the proposed construction time frame?
Mobilization may begin as early as the fall of 2028 or spring 2029 for early-stage activities, after proper approvals have been received. Construction would be through the fall of 2032.
3. **Construction:** How much water is expected to be required during construction, and what would be the proposed source?
During construction, there will be minimal water usage. The main use will be potable water for the site admin building and staff. The source would be a municipal water supply.
4. As I'm also sure you know (because of the exploratory CO2 well project) that all of Monroe County has been mapped as having Karst. This type of geology means that there are holes within our bedrock. Because of this, water and contaminants can travel up to 10 miles a day where as in non-karst areas, it only moves about 1-2 inches per year. Once something gets into the Karst, sinkholes, sinking streams, and underground caves, you cannot get it out. How will you address the Karst features and protect our extremely fragile area?
Local geology and groundwater conditions are important considerations for any major infrastructure project. Detailed geotechnical and environmental studies would be conducted as part of project development to evaluate site-specific soil, rock, and groundwater conditions. The results of these studies would be used to inform facility design, construction methods, environmental protection measures, and permitting requirements.

During both construction and operation, the facility would be subject to applicable environmental regulations, permitting requirements, and engineering standards intended to protect groundwater, surface water, and other natural resources. DTE also follows established hazardous material handling, storage, spill prevention, and spill response procedures designed to minimize the potential for environmental impacts.
5. What effect will construction and operation have on farmland, wetlands, wooded areas, wildlife habitat, drainage, and local ecosystems?
6. What kind of an impact will this project have on our rural environment?

7. How will you mitigate the impacts for the wildlife? As I'm sure you know, wildlife has been free to roam those areas and the closed areas of the quarry for years. Putting up fences and berms and buildings will definitely affect the deer, turkey, eagle's and other animals that we get to see every day.

DTE Response to Construction Questions 5, 6 and 7:

DTE recognizes that residents value the area's farmland, wetlands, wooded areas, wildlife, and rural character. The facility is still in the early development stage, and the final site layout and design have not yet been completed. As a result, the specific impacts to individual environmental features cannot be fully determined at this time.

As project development progresses, DTE will be required to complete environmental reviews and permitting studies addressing wetlands, threatened and endangered species, drainage, stormwater management, and other natural resources. These studies will help identify potential impacts and inform the facility's design, construction methods, and mitigation measures.

Environmental reviews and permitting processes help identify opportunities to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential impacts. These efforts may include wetland restoration, habitat replacement, stormwater controls, and other environmental protections. The facility would be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

As part of the environmental review process, DTE will evaluate potential impacts to wildlife habitat and incorporate reasonable measures to minimize those impacts where practical.

8. What will heavy truck and workforce traffic look like during peak construction verses standard operation?
9. What is the designated logistical route for project-related truck traffic, and how will operations be managed to prevent disruption to standard local traffic flows?
10. Peak and average daily truck trips during construction (duration expected?).

DTE Response to Construction Questions 8, 9 and 10:

Construction of the facility would result in a temporary increase in traffic associated with workforce vehicles, construction equipment, and delivery trucks. Peak construction workforce is currently estimated to be approximately 475 craft labor personnel, while approximately 30 DTE employees would be expected to be onsite per day (spread out across multiple shifts) during normal facility operations after construction is complete.

During peak construction periods, it is currently estimated that approximately 35 to 70 delivery and construction-related trucks may access the site each day, in addition to workforce vehicles. Actual traffic volumes would vary throughout the construction schedule depending on the specific activities underway (i.e., days that include concrete pours necessitate additional trucks and would be near the higher end of the range).

A detailed traffic study will be completed prior to construction to evaluate roadway access, truck routes, traffic volumes, and potential impacts to local transportation infrastructure. DTE would coordinate with the appropriate road commissions and local agencies regarding construction traffic management, roadway use, and any required permits, improvements, repairs, or restoration associated with project-related activities. If traffic enhancements or roadway modifications are identified as necessary, those improvements would be evaluated and coordinated with the applicable governing agencies.

Following construction, traffic associated with normal facility operations is expected to be substantially lower than during the construction period and would primarily consist of employee vehicles, routine deliveries, and occasional maintenance-related traffic.

Local Community Impacts

Tax Base

1. What will the assessed value of the plant be, how will it alter the Milan townships tax base?
2. What are the projected, quantifiable tax benefits generated by this project exclusively for our specific municipality per fiscal cycle (independent of case studies from other jurisdictions)?
3. Projected annual property tax revenue to Milan Township, Monroe County, and the state education fund in the first five operating years and at full assessed value.

DTE Response to Tax Base Questions 1 through 3:

The proposed facility is expected to represent a significant capital investment in the community, with current project cost estimates at approximately \$2.5 billion. However, DTE is not the entity responsible for determining assessed value, taxable value, or property tax obligations. Those determinations are made by the appropriate local assessing authorities in accordance with applicable tax laws, assessment practices, and millage structures.

Because assessed values, taxable values, millage rates, depreciation schedules, and other tax-related factors are established by local and state authorities, DTE is not in a position to provide official estimates of future tax revenue for Milan Township, Monroe County, Dundee Community Schools, the State Education Fund, or other taxing jurisdictions. Questions regarding future assessments and tax revenues would be best addressed by the appropriate local tax assessor. As project development progresses, DTE will continue to work with local officials and provide information needed to support any tax-related analyses performed by the appropriate governmental entities.

4. I would like to see the breakdown of the \$5M that went to East China. How much the township actually was paid after the county and state-wide-school aide fund receives their amount?

The Blue Water Energy Center paid approximately \$5 million in property taxes in 2025. Of that amount, approximately \$1.6 million was received directly by East China Township after distributions to other taxing jurisdictions.

Because property tax distributions depend on the specific millage rates and tax structure applicable to each community, DTE does not typically provide detailed breakdowns of how property taxes are allocated among taxing jurisdictions in other municipalities.

We recommend that Milan Township's Assessor or other local tax officials perform an independent analysis using local millage rates, assessment practices, and other relevant tax information to estimate the potential tax revenue that may be received by Milan Township and other taxing jurisdictions. DTE would be willing to work with Township officials, as appropriate, to help ensure that the necessary project assumptions and inputs are available for that analysis.

Community Benefits Plan

1. Is Dte willing to sign a formal host community agreement to offset local road wear, emergency services, and or infrastructure upgrades?
2. Exact dollar amount (if any) DTE intends to allocate directly to Milan Township and Dundee Township for infrastructure, public safety, or community programs beyond normal taxes—comparable to the \$1.6 million cited for East China Township related to Blue Water.

DTE Response to Community Benefits Plan Questions 1 and 2:

DTE recognizes the importance of working collaboratively with the communities that may host major infrastructure projects. As project development progresses, DTE expects to continue discussions with Milan Township and other local stakeholders regarding project impacts, community priorities, and opportunities to support the local community.

At this time, no specific dollar amounts, funding commitments, or agreement terms have been established. Any potential community benefits, infrastructure support, or other project-related commitments would be discussed with the appropriate local officials as part of the project development process. The \$1.6 million figure referenced during the Board meeting was associated with property tax revenues generated by the Blue Water Energy Center and received by East China Township in 2025 in accordance with applicable tax laws and millage structures. It was not a separate community benefits payment.

Jobs

1. How many permanent jobs will this plant have when completed?
2. How many permanent, full-time operational jobs will be made available directly to qualified local residents once construction is complete?
3. Permanent workforce size and expected local hiring percentage.

DTE Response to Jobs Questions 1 through 3:

The facility is expected to support approximately 30 full-time positions during normal operations. These positions would include plant operations, maintenance, engineering, environmental, and administrative functions necessary to safely and reliably operate the facility. DTE expects to fill these positions through its normal hiring and workforce planning processes. While qualified local residents would be eligible to apply for available positions, DTE cannot predict the percentage of positions that would ultimately be filled by residents of any particular community or geographic area. Some positions may also provide opportunities for experienced DTE employees, including employees supporting generation facilities that are expected to retire in the future. The most significant employment impact is expected to occur during construction. Peak construction workforce is currently estimated to be approximately 475 craft labor personnel, and DTE expects construction activities to create opportunities for skilled trades, contractors, suppliers, and other businesses.

Infrastructure Improvement Costs

1. **Costs:** Who would be responsible for the cost of constructing, operating, maintaining, repairing and eventually replacing the infrastructure necessary to deliver water to the plant?
2. Who will pay for the power plant and the infrastructure required to support it? If a significant portion of the need for this facility results from new data centers or other large industrial customers, what safeguards will ensure that existing residential and small-business DTE customers do not bear those additional costs?
3. Net fiscal impact after subtracting the both Townships' increased costs for roads, emergency services, planning, and any water-related infrastructure.

DTE Response to Jobs Questions 1 through 3:

DTE would be responsible for the cost of constructing, operating, maintaining, repairing, and eventually replacing the facilities and on-site infrastructure required to support its operation.

Responsibility for specific off-site infrastructure improvements, including water supply facilities, electric interconnection facilities, roadway improvements, and other utility infrastructure, would ultimately be defined through applicable agreements, permits, and regulatory approvals.

Any request to recover project-related costs from DTE Electric customers would be subject to review and approval by the MPSC. Through that process, the MPSC evaluates project costs, alternatives, customer impacts, and other factors before determining what costs, if any, may be recovered from customers based on approved cost of service by customer class.

Property Values

1. Will this plant lower property values for nearby homes and businesses?
2. What mechanisms, baseline protections, or financial guarantees will be established to safeguard the property values of surrounding landowners?
3. Visual and property-value impact analysis for nearby residences and the character of Milan Township's industrially zoned but still rural-adjacent areas.

DTE Response to Local Community Impacts Questions 1 through 3:

Property values are influenced by many factors, including market conditions, location, school districts, local amenities, economic conditions, and nearby development. Because of these factors, DTE cannot predict how individual properties may be affected.

DTE's goal is to design, construct, and operate the facility in a manner that minimizes impacts on neighboring properties through appropriate setbacks, landscape buffering, lighting controls, noise controls, and compliance with applicable environmental, zoning, and permitting requirements.

Rates

1. Will rate payer bills go down for having this plant in community?
2. How can DTE insure the community electricity rates will not increase during and after project is completed?
3. Will this increase our electric rates with another rate hike?
4. Will the community and or the state of Michigan be on the hook for new infrastructure with higher electricity and natural gas bills?

DTE Response to Rates Questions 1 through 4:

Electric rates are influenced by many factors, including fuel costs, energy market conditions, environmental requirements, inflation, distribution system investments, transmission costs, and the resources needed to serve customers. Electric rates do not vary based on whether a generating facility is located within a particular community, so local residents would not receive lower electric rates simply because the facility is located nearby.

The purpose of the proposed facility is to help ensure adequate electric generation is available to reliably serve customers following the planned retirement of Monroe Power Plant at the end of 2032. DTE's resource planning process evaluates a wide range of generation, demand-side, and market alternatives with the goal of meeting customer needs reliably and as cost-effectively as possible. Reliability and affordability are consistently identified as key customer priorities in DTE's planning efforts.

5. If DTE had 1.5 billion in profits last year why are they exempt from paying federal taxes for 12 years but can still increase consumer rates? DTE infrastructure should not fall on the customer.
DTE is the largest investor in Michigan's energy infrastructure. Tax law requires these large capital investments to be depreciated over time, which reduces federal income tax owed. The savings from this reduction in federal income taxes is directly passed on to our customers.

In addition, DTE is among the largest local property taxpayers in Michigan. In 2025 alone, DTE paid more than \$450 million in property taxes that fund schools and other essential local community services.

Customer electric rates are not set unilaterally by DTE. Any request to recover costs from customers is subject to review and approval by the MPSC, which evaluates costs, investments, and customer impacts as part of the regulatory process. Any future cost recovery associated with the project would be subject to applicable regulatory review and approval processes.

Noise/Vibration/Lighting/Visual Impacts:

Noise/Vibration:

1. How will you ensure that noise coming from your facility won't be confused with noise coming from the quarry or potentially a data center?

DTE understands that residents may have concerns about identifying the source of noise if multiple industrial facilities operate in the same area. At this stage of project development, detailed acoustical analyses have not yet been completed. As the project progresses, DTE expects to perform noise studies and incorporate appropriate noise-control measures into the facility design, such as equipment enclosures, silencers, acoustic treatments, and other mitigation measures where necessary.

If noise concerns arise after the facility begins operation, DTE would investigate using available operating data, facility information, and objective noise evaluations as appropriate. These evaluations can help identify facility-related noise and support the review of concerns in areas where several possible noise sources exist.

2. How will you address noise complaints from neighboring townships such as Dundee and London township, where the residents will be closer to the plant than Milan township residents?

DTE will have a process in place to receive, review, and respond to questions and concerns about the project. We know residents in neighboring communities, including Dundee Township and London Township, may have concerns about how the facility operates, and we are committed to listening, looking into those concerns, and working with residents and local officials to address them.

3. If Milan Township has an ordinance with a larger decibel limit than Dundee's ordinance or London's ordinance, which one will you refer to when the corresponding township residents have a complaint?

DTE recognizes that project impacts, including noise, do not stop at municipal boundaries. DTE is committed to working with residents and local officials in Milan Township, Dundee Township, London Township, and other neighboring communities regarding questions or concerns related to the project.

If DTE receives a complaint about the project, we would review it through our established complaint resolution process, including investigation and evaluation using available operating data and, where appropriate, objective noise measurements.

Our goal is to design and operate the facility in a way that minimizes impacts on nearby residents and surrounding communities.

4. What are the projected noise levels from the plant at surrounding residences, particularly during nighttime operation? Please include turbine, cooling-system, transformer, compressor, and other continuous or low-frequency noise.

Noise levels will depend on a number of factors, including the final facility layout, equipment selection, building design, location of major equipment, topography, and any noise-control measures incorporated into the final design.

As project development progresses, DTE expects to perform detailed noise studies that evaluate noise generated by major equipment. Those studies will be used to inform facility design and identify any appropriate noise mitigation measures, such as equipment enclosures, silencers, acoustic treatments, and other noise-control features where necessary. Any predicted noise levels at surrounding residences will be determined through those acoustical analyses and will be considered as part of the final facility design.

5. Acoustic & Low-Frequency Impacts: Will the project turbines generate continuous (24/7) operational hums, ambient noise, or low-frequency micro-vibrations?

The facility is expected to operate continuously and will produce some operational noise. However, detailed noise analyses have not been completed yet, so specific noise levels, including any low-frequency noise, cannot be measured at this time.

Noticeable vibrations are not anticipated during normal operation. Major equipment would be installed on engineered foundations designed to limit vibration. Any potential noise or vibration impacts would be evaluated as part of the detailed engineering and acoustical analysis process.

6. Decibel Thresholds & Compliance: If operational noise is present, what are the maximum permissible decibel (dB) limits at the property line, and how will compliance be enforced?

As the project moves forward, DTE expects to conduct noise studies that will help evaluate facility noise and shape the final plant design.

Once the facility is running, noise can be measured by qualified professionals. If DTE receives a noise complaint about the project we would review it through our established complaint resolution process, including investigation and, where appropriate, objective noise measurements. If we confirm a facility-related issue, DTE would look into the steps to correct it.

7. Confirmed stack height and expected noise levels (dBA) at the nearest residential property lines under normal and maximum load conditions.

The stack height is currently expected to be ~190 feet. Noise levels will depend on a number of factors, including the final facility layout, equipment selection, building design, location of major equipment, topography, and any noise mitigation measures incorporated into the final facility design. Predicted noise levels at surrounding residences under normal and maximum operating conditions will be determined through future acoustical analyses and considered as part of the final facility design.

8. What kind of vibrations are there from this facility when it is operational?

Noticeable vibrations are not anticipated during normal operation of the facility. Major equipment would be installed on engineered foundations designed to minimize vibration.

9. What will be the vibrational and noise impact
 - a. During construction?

Construction activities will result in temporary noise and, in some cases, vibration associated with equipment operation, vehicle traffic, earthwork, foundation work, and other construction activities. Construction would generally occur during normal working hours and would be managed in accordance with applicable permits, approvals, and construction management practices intended to minimize impacts on surrounding properties.
 - b. During operation?

See previous answers regarding operational noise and vibration.

Lighting/Visual Impacts:

1. Light Pollution & Glare Mitigation: What are the projected impacts regarding light pollution from the facility?
2. Overnight Lighting Controls: What specific shielding, directional lighting, or technological controls will be utilized to mitigate overnight glare and preserve the night sky?
3. What type of lighting does Dte use?
4. What will be done to prevent light pollution?

DTE Response to Lighting Questions 1 through 4:

Adequate lighting is necessary to support safe operation and maintenance of the facility during nighttime and low-light conditions. However, DTE recognizes the importance of minimizing light impacts on neighboring properties and preserving the character of the surrounding area.

The facility's lighting system will be designed in accordance with applicable engineering and lighting design standards, including Illumination Engineering Society (IES) guidelines. Lighting will be strategically located to support operational and safety needs while minimizing off-site light impacts.

As part of the facility design process, DTE expects to utilize industry-standard lighting practices such as directing light downward toward the areas being illuminated, minimizing unnecessary light spill beyond the facility boundary, and using shielding, fixture selection, and other design features intended to reduce glare and light trespass where appropriate.

Commonly illuminated areas may include building entrances, roadways, pathways, gates, parking areas, and operational equipment areas where visibility is necessary for safety and security. The final lighting design will balance operational requirements with the goal of minimizing impacts on nearby residents and surrounding communities.

5. Visual impacts to keep it looking like part of our rural area?
6. How will you blend in with our quiet, peaceful country setting? Besides a berm, what are some other things you will do to benefit the local landscape? I would suggest native plants, not mowing or using pesticides for a "lawn" and letting certain forest areas grow as they will.

DTE Response to Visual Impacts Questions 5 and 6:

DTE recognizes that the proposed facility would be located in a predominantly rural area and that visual impacts matter to nearby residents. As project moves forward, we will evaluate ways to reduce those impacts and blend the facility into the surrounding landscape where practical.

Potential mitigation measures may include landscape buffering, berms, keeping existing vegetation where possible, adding native plantings, and other site-design features that soften views of the facility from nearby properties and roads. The final approach will depend on the site layout, engineering requirements, permitting considerations, and input from the local review process.

DTE would also look at lighting, landscaping, and other design features during development, with the goal of minimizing visual impacts while keeping the facility safe and reliable.

Other

7. Complaints from Residents near the East China plant – please respond to these:

a. Noise

- i. Steam purges quite regularly and residents complained about a “long large whistling screaming explosion” – plant tries to do them during the day, however if there are maintenance issues, they are able to do this at night
Steam venting activities, or “steam blows”, will occur during the initial commissioning of a new facility and, in limited circumstances, during certain startup, shutdown, maintenance, or abnormal operating conditions. These events can generate a temporary loud noise that may be noticeable to nearby residents. However, such events are not part of routine plant operation and are generally expected to be rare and infrequent following commissioning of the facility. Where appropriate, sound attenuation measures may be incorporated into the plant design to help reduce noise impacts associated with these activities.
- ii. Possibility of diesel or turbine back up or high usage generators
The site will have a small 3MW emergency diesel generator available to support critical plant functions only during rare and unusual conditions, such as loss of grid power to the site. The 3MW generator would not run routinely and would not be used as backup generation of the 700 MW plant.

b. Mess

- i. Residents found a black carbon deposit on cars and homes from the steam system pipe purges – enough that DTE states they would pay for a vehicle detail if proven
Steam venting would not produce black carbon deposits, and there have been no such incidents related to the Blue Water Energy Center. Rare cases of coal dust settling on homes and vehicles has occurred near coal-fired facilities during

unusual high-wind conditions, and DTE worked with affected residents to address them. The facility being evaluated would be a natural gas-fired combined-cycle plant, so its operation would not result in black carbon deposits on nearby homes, vehicles, or other properties.

c. Health

- i. Noted that cancer rates were up in nearby homes due to carbon being in the air
DTE is not aware of any study or data that confirms this assertion.

Water

Demand (Usage)

1. What does “reduces water consumption” really mean. Gallons per day
2. How many gallons of water per average day would be required to operate the Plant?
3. **Average water use:** What is the estimated average daily water consumption of the proposed facility, in gallons per day?
4. **Maximum water use:** What is the estimated maximum or peak daily water demand, in gallons per day?
5. **Annual consumption:** Approximately how many gallons of water would the facility consume annually during normal operation?
6. **Peak flow:** What maximum instantaneous flow rate (gallons per minute) would the municipal water system need to provide?
7. **Process water:** How much water would be required for plant operations, including steam-cycle makeup water, equipment/process needs, emissions-control systems, and other operational uses?
8. **Potable/sanitary water:** What portion of the projected demand would be for employee potable and sanitary uses?

DTE Response to Water Usage Questions 1 through 8:

Plant water usage for an air-cooled 700 MW combined cycle power plant is estimated to be:

- **Average daily usage:** ~188,000 gallons per day
- **Maximum (peak) daily usage:** ~298,000 gallons per day
- **Annual usage:** ~60 million gallons
- **Peak flow rate:** ~207 gallons per minute

This water usage requirement is predominantly made up of plant operations, with a tiny fraction being needed for potable/sanitary use. This level of water demand is consistent with similar industrial facilities. Because many properties in the area rely on groundwater wells, we recognize the importance of protecting local groundwater resources, which is why we are evaluating a municipal water supply that would not rely on groundwater wells.

9. How much unrecoverable water does a power plant of this type and size use in a typical day?
By "unrecoverable water," we assume the question is referring to the makeup water that must be supplied to the facility to replace water that is consumed or otherwise lost during operation.

For the 700 MW facility currently being evaluated, the estimated average daily makeup water requirement is approximately 188,000 gallons per day, with peak daily water use of approximately 298,000 gallons per day. Much of the water used within the plant is continuously recycled and reused in the steam cycle.

10. **Cooling:** DTE stated that the facility would be air-cooled. Would water ever be used for supplemental cooling, including during high-temperature conditions or emergencies? If so, what would the maximum additional water demand be?

No. The facility would be air-cooled and would not use water for supplemental cooling.

11. What cooling system will the plant use, and where will its water come from? What will be the plant's maximum daily water withdrawal and actual water consumption?

The plant would use an air-cooled condenser (ACC), which uses fans to blow air across tubes of steam to cool it back into water that the plant then reuses. Unlike a water-cooled system, it does not need large amounts of water for cooling. Details on where the plant's water would come from are in the following section. Details on expected water withdrawal and consumption are in the answers to Questions 1 through 9.

Source

1. Will groundwater be used? If so, what aquifer will supply the water, and what effect could the withdrawal have on residential wells, agricultural wells, groundwater levels, wetlands, and nearby surface waters?

No. DTE does not plan to use groundwater as a water source for the facility. Instead, DTE is evaluating municipal water supply options. As a result, the project will not withdraw water from local aquifers or directly affect residential wells, agricultural wells, groundwater levels, wetlands or nearby surface waters through groundwater pumping.

2. **Source of water:** What municipal water systems or other water sources is DTE currently evaluating for the project?
3. **Water Sourcing & Volumetric Demand:** What is the specific source for the project's required water supply, and what is the projected daily and total volumetric demand in gallons?
4. Where will they get the water required to run the plant's electric generation process and for human consumption and bathrooms?
5. Where will you get fresh water from? Why do you need fresh water if you are air cooling?
6. If the water is not transported through Dundee Village and Dundee Township where is the water coming from?

DTE Response to Water Usage Questions 2 through 6:

DTE is evaluating municipal water supply options for the facility and does not plan to use groundwater as the project's primary water source. No final water supply agreement is in place

yet, but DTE's current planning assumes water would come from a municipal source rather than groundwater wells.

7. Where will the water come from? If Dundee Village, how will money be distributed to Dundee Village and Township for supplying that resource?
8. Furthermore, residents in Dundee have been concerned and complaining with the cost of their water bills. This increase is for "expanding infrastructure". The residents of today are paying for your powerplant already. How will Dundee residents be compensated for the extra costs of having to supply an outside township with water?
9. If you get municipal water supply from Dundee village are you going to pay for the water taps forced on the home owners on Ann Arbor road?
10. At the Milan Township Board of Trustees Meeting on 8/13/26, the DTE Rep stated that they planned to get their water from the Village of Dundee water system and would not need to drill a water well. If the Village of Dundee doesn't approve hooking up water to a DTE facility in Milan Township, would you then plan to drill a well to provide water for all the needs of this facility?

DTE Response to Water Source Questions 7 through 10:

At the August 13, 2026, Milan Township Board of Trustees meeting, DTE explained that it was reviewing municipal water supply options and that groundwater wells were not going to be utilized to supply the facility. DTE noted that the Village of Dundee was looked at but did **not** indicate that it had been selected as the project's water source. DTE has no plans for drilling a well to provide water for the needs of the facility.

DTE has not chosen a final water supply source yet and is still reviewing potential municipal options. Any future arrangement would require discussions and agreements with the local municipality or water authority. DTE is not asking homeowners to pay for infrastructure needed to serve the facility.

11. You state water will come from a "municipal source – not local groundwater wells" and that the plant uses an air-cooled condenser. Confirm whether that municipal source is the Village of Dundee water system.

To clarify, the Village of Dundee has not been selected as the project's water source.

If yes:

- What is the projected average and peak daily/annual water volume required?

See previous responses

- What new pipeline route, length, diameter, and cost are planned to bring Dundee water north into Milan Township?

See previous responses

- Who pays for the pipeline, any necessary capacity upgrades in Dundee, and ongoing transmission costs?

[See previous responses](#)

- Has Dundee's existing system and distribution capacity been formally studied and confirmed sufficient without impacting current residential and commercial users or rates?

[See next question and response](#)

12. **Dundee water capacity:** Has DTE received any preliminary indication regarding whether the Dundee water system has sufficient capacity to serve the proposed plant? If so, what amount of water availability has been discussed?

DTE hired an engineering consultant to review potential municipal water sources for the project. As part of that work, the consultant contacted the water departments of several municipalities, including the Village of Dundee, to gather early information on available water supply and infrastructure. Early findings showed that Dundee's system has about 200,000 gallons per day of available capacity. Based on what has been reviewed so far, Dundee would need additional infrastructure improvements and further study before it could be considered a viable long-term source for the project's water needs. DTE has not selected a final water supply source yet and continues to review municipal options.

13. **Proposed water main:** If Dundee is being considered as the source, what size water main would be necessary, and what preliminary route is being considered from the Dundee system to the proposed Milan Township site?

Early engineering work has been done to look at possible routes for supplying water, but no final route has been chosen. More engineering, permitting, and detailed design would be needed before water main size or final route and connection point could be set.

14. **Infrastructure improvements:** Would serving the plant require new mains, pumping stations, storage facilities, pressure improvements, treatment capacity, or other upgrades to the existing municipal water system?

Serving the facility from a municipal water source may require some level of infrastructure improvements. What those involve would depend on the final water source, connection point and system design, but could involve new water transmission mains, booster pump stations and some upgrades to municipal water systems. More engineering, permitting and coordination with the municipality would be needed before the final requirements could be set.

15. What alternative municipal water sources (other systems closer to the site, or existing industrial supplies) were evaluated, and why was Dundee selected? Provide the cost and impact comparison.
16. **Village of Dundee:** DTE indicated during the meeting that initial discussions regarding water availability have already occurred. Has DTE, or anyone acting on DTE's behalf, communicated with the Village of Dundee regarding supplying water to this project? If so, when did those discussions begin and with whom have those discussions occurred?

DTE Response to Water Source Questions 15 and 16

To be clear, Dundee has **not** been selected as the water source for this project. DTE hired an engineering consultant to review potential municipal water sources, and as part of that work, the consultant contacted the water departments of several municipalities, to gather early information on available water supply and infrastructure.

DTE has not chosen a final source yet and continues to review municipal options. Because no source has been selected, detailed cost comparisons and impact analyses are not yet complete.

Water Discharge

1. What wastewater and stormwater will the facility produce, where will it be discharged, and how will nearby waterways, wetlands, drains, and the River Raisin watershed be protected?
2. Discharge & Wastewater Management: In the event of a water release, what is the designated discharge location or receiving water body?
3. Effluent Composition & Ecological Safety: Will the discharge or wastewater undergo chemical treatment or thermal elevation? If so, what mitigation measures are in place to ensure the water remains safe for agricultural use, wildlife, and local aquatic ecosystems?
4. What will they do with any disposed water after use in the electricity generation process?
5. Does this water go to Dundee's wastewater treatment plant or will you be building your own?
6. **Wastewater:** After water is used by the facility, how much wastewater would be generated per day, where would it be discharged, and what treatment would be required?
7. **Water balance:** Would DTE provide a preliminary water-balance estimate showing the amount of water entering the facility and how much would be consumed, evaporated, discharged as wastewater, or otherwise disposed of?
8. This area falls within the River Raisin Watershed and is near the Saline River, Macon River, and the Raisin River. How will you address contaminants being released into the ground?

DTE Response to Water Usage Questions 1 through 8:

As noted in earlier responses, a 700 MW combined-cycle facility would use about 188,000 gallons of water per day on average, with peak use around 298,000 gallons per day. But not all of that water becomes wastewater. Much of it is recycled and reused in the plant's steam cycle, while some is lost through evaporation and other processes. As a result, the plant would produce less discharge water than the total water supplied, and the exact amount would depend on the final plant design, operating conditions, water treatment systems, and wastewater approach chosen. The discharge water generated by the facility would be managed in accordance with applicable environmental permits and regulatory requirements designed to protect water quality and prevent adverse impacts to receiving waterways.

9. What will they do with water after use coming from bathrooms, sinks, faucets, etc.
10. What is the plan for sewage disposal at the proposed generating facility?
11. Will sanitary wastewater be treated on site? If so, where will it be discharged and at what volume? Or will it be discharged to the Dundee or Milan wastewater treatment plant?

DTE Response to Water Usage Questions 9 through 11:

Wastewater from the facility's restrooms, sinks, and other sanitary uses would likely be handled by an onsite septic system. DTE's engineering consultant identified this as the preferred option because the wastewater volume is relatively low and existing municipal systems are far away. Any final design would still require additional engineering, permitting, and regulatory approvals.

12. Are they planning on using air scrubbers at this site and if so how much water will it use. What will they do with the contaminate water and particles?

The facility is not expected to use wet air scrubbers, which consume water as part of controlling air emissions. Air emissions would be managed using technologies designed to meet applicable environmental regulations and permit requirements.

Water-Other

1. Water Table Drawdown: Has a hydrological study been conducted to evaluate the potential drawdown or lowering of the local water table, and what are the findings?
A site-specific hydrological study evaluating groundwater drawdown has not been conducted because DTE is not planning to rely on groundwater wells as the water source for the facility.
2. Aquifer & Well Water Protection: What specific safeguards, monitoring protocols, and containment measures will be implemented to prevent contamination of private and municipal drinking water wells?
Water will be supplied from a municipal source rather than groundwater wells, so the facility will not rely on local aquifers for its supply. All facility systems will be designed, built, and operated under the environmental regulations and permit requirements meant to protect groundwater, including private and municipal drinking water.
3. Along the same line, running water right past where the data center is proposed would make it easier for them to connect to municipal water. Since the Village of Dundee has already stated that they will not supply a data center with water, asking for a line to be ran to the powerplant directly next to it seems like a big ask. Plus, in addition to having a responsibility to power the data center with power, you will now be giving them the access to municipal water that they need. Thus, making the DTE power plant and the data center "connected" projects, even though they are "not". How will you address this when questions arise about the projects being "connected"?
Any water infrastructure would be sized and designed to meet DTE's power plant needs, not to serve neighboring properties or developments. DTE's current planning assumes obtaining enough water service to operate the facility, and as noted earlier, DTE would work with the applicable municipality on the water supply and any related infrastructure. Any decisions about water service for other projects or customers would rest with the municipality and the parties seeking that service, entirely separate from DTE's operation of the power plant.

4. Local Dundee Township homeowners and developers (including Mr. Palka for two new duplexes near Five Points) have been denied taps into the Dundee water line that already runs past his properties. Why is a major industrial load from a private utility company treated differently, and why should Dundee ratepayers and infrastructure absorb the cost and capacity risk of piping water north for a plant that will primarily serve DTE's broader system?

DTE is not familiar with the specific situation described. As noted earlier, there is no agreement for water service to the project site, and talks about potential municipal supply options remain preliminary. If DTE does reach a water supply agreement, DTE would pay for the water it receives and for any project-specific infrastructure the agreement requires. Decisions about individual tap approvals, system capacity, infrastructure planning, and water rates rest with the municipality and utility provider, not DTE.

5. What will water cooled condensers look like for this proposed facility?
 - a. It is stated that water would be supplied from a municipal source.
 - b. Dundee gets its water from the city of Monroe, which sources from Lake Erie.
 - i. The Monroe 2025 annual water report states that approximately 2.7 billion gallons were treated in 2025.
 - ii. This equates to approximately 7.4 MGD.
 - iii. The production capacity is approximately 18 MGD
 - c. Milan gets its water from 4 groundwater wells with a 1.2 MGD average withdrawal.
 - d. I was able to find information on water use per MW for combined cycle plants that indicates it is approximately 8 – 12 gallons of water per minute for a combined cycle power plant. I have not found information on whether this is evaporative loss or total volume circulated/recirculated through the condenser.
 - i. Using an average value of 10 gallons per minute, that equates to 14,400 gallons per day per megawatt.
 - ii. Assuming a capacity of 1,000 megawatts, that equates to 14,4 million gallons per day; again, its unknown if this is evaporative loss or total volume circulated/recirculated through the condensers.
 - e. What is the daily volume of water that a municipality will need to supply to this facility?
 - f. What are the estimated evaporative losses?
 - g. Where will cooling water be discharged? What will be the volume and temperature discharged, and what water treatment chemicals will be in the discharge?

Several of the assumptions and calculations in this question appear to be based on a water-cooled generating facility and do not reflect the air-cooled facility being evaluated. As noted in earlier responses, the facility under consideration would use an air-cooled condenser, which greatly reduces water needs compared to a traditional water-cooled design. DTE's estimated water requirements, municipal water supply assumptions, wastewater management approaches and environmental permitting requirements have been discussed in the responses above.

6. Blue Water Energy (1,150 MW) is used as the example for this proposed Milan Township facility. Its condensers are water cooled. Page 6 of the presentation shows what appears to be water vapor coming from 7 or 8 mechanical draft cooling tower stacks.
- What is the minimum, average, and maximum daily evaporative losses for that facility on an annual basis?
 - Where is the condenser water for that facility discharged?
 - What is the minimum, average, and maximum discharge temperature on an annual basis?
 - How large is the thermal mixing zone in the receiving body of water?

The Blue Water Energy Center (BWECC) was referenced as an example of DTE's existing combined-cycle technology and operating experience, not as the final design for the proposed Milan Township facility. BWECC uses a water-cooled condenser because it sits next to the St. Clair River, where a large water supply makes that technology practical. The Milan Township facility being evaluated would use Air-Cooled Condensers (ACCs) instead. As a result, questions about cooling water withdrawals, discharge volumes, thermal mixing zones, and discharge temperatures tied to water-cooled systems do not apply to the air-cooled facility under consideration.

As noted in earlier responses, DTE's estimated water requirements, wastewater approaches, and environmental permitting requirements for the Milan Township facility are covered elsewhere in this document.

7. Why is the potential for air cooled condensers presented?
- Air cooled condensers are primarily used in arid, semi-arid and water scarce climates.
 - I can find no examples of air-cooled combined cycle plants in Michigan. There appear to be individual gas generators that use air (Indeck Niles, Aux Exchangers at Alpine PP – a simple cycle peaking plant).
 - If this is a viable option, please provide an example of an air-cooled combined cycle power plant in Michigan, or provide information on what the proposed air-cooled condenser system will look like.

Air-Cooled Condensers (ACCs) are being considered for the proposed facility due to its inland location and the opportunity to significantly reduce water usage. ACCs are a proven technology used successfully at combined-cycle power plants across the United States and around the world.

Air-cooled combined-cycle facilities also operate in Michigan, including the Indeck Niles Energy Center referenced in the question. As mentioned earlier, ACC technology is one of the main reasons the water needs for the facility being evaluated are much lower than those of a traditional water-cooled generating facility.

Health/Safety

Emergency Response

1. Will additional fire equipment and training be provided by DTE?
2. Plan in place if there is a gas leak and/or explosion like the recent fire in St. Clair Co
3. What emergency-response planning will be required for the facility and associated natural-gas infrastructure? What additional equipment, training, staffing, or costs could fall upon Milan Township, local fire departments, EMS, or other local agencies?
4. What are the evacuation plans? Put in writing to the township and first responders.
5. Will Dte pay for all fire and police emergency response for Milan fire department and Dundee fire departments since this is so close to both in community? Pay for proper gear to keep our emergency crews safe.
6. Will local emergency, fire, and law enforcement services require expansion to accommodate this facility? If so, what percentage or fixed portion of those operational costs will be billed directly to the operating company?
7. Does Dte put in writing for mishaps for explosions or catastrophic events?
8. What about community Safety? How are gas leaks, in plant or underground dealt with?

DTE Response to Emergency Response Questions 1 through 8:

Consistent with DTE's existing generation facilities, a Site Emergency Response Plan (SERP) would be developed for the proposed facility during detailed engineering and coordinated with local emergency response agencies. The SERP would address emergencies such as fires, natural gas leaks, hazardous material releases, severe weather events, medical emergencies, and other site-specific hazards.

Protecting the safety of employees, contractors, first responders, and the surrounding community is a core design and operating priority. Emergency evacuation procedures for facility personnel would be built into the SERP, identifying evacuation routes, assembly locations, communication protocols, accountability procedures, and notification requirements. This information would be coordinated with local fire, police, EMS, and emergency management agencies to support effective response planning.

The facility control room would be staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Plant personnel would be trained in operations, hazard recognition, emergency response, and safe operating practices. The facility would include multiple layers of protection, such as gas detection systems, continuous monitoring, alarms, automated shutdown and isolation systems, fire protection systems, and established emergency response procedures designed to reduce risk to employees and the community.

Before construction begins, the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contractor would develop construction-phase emergency response and evacuation procedures specific to the site and its activities. These plans would also be coordinated with local emergency response agencies.

9. I have concerns for the Safety of our area regarding the plant. They have compared it to the East China Michigan DTE plant and I had to google that. One of the first things that came up is that the east China plant literally caught fire in June at night. Since the Fire Department is Volunteer at night that would be a serious issue that would need to be addressed on if our Fire Department can handle such an incident.

The recent incident at Blue Water Energy Center was a transformer fire, a rare event in power plant operations. The facility's safety and environmental protection systems worked exactly as designed. Local fire departments quickly put out the fire, no one was injured, and there was no danger to the surrounding community.

As noted in the responses above, the proposed facility would include multiple layers of protection, such as gas detection systems, continuous monitoring, automated shutdown and isolation systems, fire protection systems, and established emergency response procedures. DTE would also coordinate with local emergency responders throughout project development to support preparedness and response planning.

10. **Fire protection:** What water volume, storage capacity, pressure and flow would be required for fire suppression at the facility?

The fire protection system storage capacity, pressures, and flow requirements for the facility will be developed during the detailed engineering design phase and designed to meet applicable NFPA standards and other regulatory requirements. Information necessary to support emergency response planning would be shared with local emergency responders as those details become available.

Health

1. What are the health risks to the community to have a plant like this here?
2. Are there studies on how this type of plant will affect human health for the neighbors who live within a few miles of the plant? And how will you handle any complaints of Milan, Dundee and London township residents?

DTE Response to Health Questions 1 and 2:

The proposed facility would be required to comply with all applicable federal and state environmental, health and safety regulations. As part of the permitting process, the facility's air emissions would be reviewed to show they meet air quality standards established to protect public health and the environment.

Potential impacts to surrounding communities are evaluated through the environmental review and permitting processes required before a facility can be constructed and operated. These reviews are designed to ensure that the facility can be built and operated in compliance with applicable health, safety, and environmental requirements.

DTE understands that residents may have questions or concerns regarding potential impacts of the facility and is committed to engaging with local communities throughout the development and permitting process.

Environmental

1. What air pollutants will the plant emit and in what quantities? Please provide the projected annual emissions, in tons per year, of NO_x, PM_{2.5}, VOCs, carbon monoxide, hazardous air pollutants, and CO₂.
2. Detailed expected annual emissions of NO_x, CO, CO₂, VOCs, and particulates (not just percentage reductions versus an old coal plant). How do these compare to Best Available Control Technology and to Michigan's current ambient air quality standards in the area?
3. How much CO₂ will this plant emit and how is it captured?

DTE Response to Environmental Questions 1 through 3

Prior to construction, the facility would be required to obtain applicable air permits, including air dispersion modeling and other analyses required by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). These evaluations are designed to demonstrate compliance with applicable air quality standards established to protect public health and the environment.

Final emissions data for the exact equipment to be installed and final plant design are not yet available. The estimated range of emissions for a 700 MW unit are outlined below:

NO _x – 100-110 tons/yr	PM _{2.5} – 45-55 tons/yr
VOC – 25-30 tons/yr	CO – 60-70 tons/yr
HAPs – 3-5 tons/yr	CO ₂ – 1.2-1.3 million tons/yr
SO ₂ – 7-8 tons/yr	

These emissions represent estimated quantities for the combustion turbines at the stacks and are not representative of the concentrations that would be experienced at surrounding properties since air emissions disperse and dilute as they travel away from the source.

The new facility is being constructed to replace a portion of the generation from the Company's retiring Monroe Power Plant and will emit at a significantly lower rate. In addition, the facility would be designed using modern emissions control technologies, including best available control technology (BACT), and meet or exceed permit requirements intended to minimize emissions and comply with all applicable federal and state air quality regulations. Specific emissions limits and control technologies would be established through the air permitting process as the project design progresses.

4. Will DTE provide the community with the actual air-dispersion modeling for the plant? What are the predicted ground-level concentrations of pollutants at residences located approximately 1, 2, 5, and 10 miles from the facility, including areas downwind of the plant?

DTE recognizes the community's interest in understanding the project's potential air quality impacts. No air dispersion modeling has been completed at this time because the final plant design, equipment selection, and emissions profile have not yet been finalized.

As part of the air permitting process, DTE will perform air dispersion modeling using the final facility design and emissions data. That modeling will evaluate predicted ground-level concentrations of pollutants at locations surrounding the facility, including areas approximately 1, 2, 5, and 10 miles from the site, as well as other locations of regulatory interest. The results will be used to demonstrate compliance with applicable federal and state air quality standards established to protect public health and the environment.

The emissions quantities discussed in previous responses represent estimated emissions released from the facility and do not represent pollutant concentrations experienced at nearby residences. Air dispersion modeling accounts for factors such as stack height, meteorological conditions, terrain, and atmospheric dispersion to predict concentrations at surrounding locations.

DTE will prepare and submit all environmental studies required by applicable permitting and regulatory agencies. The permitting process includes opportunities for public review and comment, and DTE will comply with all applicable public notice and participation requirements.

5. Who monitors the air from the cooling stacks?

The plant is being designed with air-cooled condensers which transfer waste heat from the plant to ambient air rather than water. Air-cooled condensers do not produce emissions. As a result, there are no air emissions monitoring requirements associated with the air-cooled condensers themselves. Further details about plant emissions are discussed in the following questions.

6. Who regulates the emissions?

Emissions from the plant equipment are regulated by state and federal rules and regulations based on the type of equipment. Additionally, the air permitting process through the State of Michigan EGLE will impose emission limits for various pollutants on all plant equipment. EGLE has the responsibility to review data and reports and inspect the site to assess compliance with all applicable permit conditions, rules, and regulations.

7. What local, state (EGLE), and federal permits are required, and what is the current status of each?

Construction and operation of a facility of this type would require numerous federal, state, and local permits and approvals. Depending on the final project design, those permits may include air permits, wastewater discharge permits, wetlands permits, drain permits, inland lakes and streams permits, construction-related permits, and other applicable approvals.

At this time, no permit applications have been submitted because project development, engineering, and environmental evaluations remain ongoing. As engineering progresses, DTE will identify and pursue the permits and approvals required for the final facility design. Each permit application will be reviewed by the applicable regulatory agency and will be subject to the agency's review process and requirements.

DTE has extensive experience developing, constructing, permitting, and operating large energy infrastructure projects and will comply with all applicable permitting and regulatory requirements before construction or operation of the facility can occur.

8. How will you limit air pollution and handle complaints of such. To be quite honest, I call EGLE air quality department every other week for the quarry. Along the same lines of the noise, how will you prove that the air quality from your facility will not be confused with the air quality of the quarry or the potential data center?

The facility would operate under an air permit issued by EGLE and would monitor emissions in accordance with applicable permit requirements. Certain plant emissions would be continuously monitored using a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS), and emissions data would be reported to and available for review by EGLE to help ensure ongoing compliance with applicable air quality requirements.

In addition, emissions from the facility would be released through a dedicated stack and monitored separately from other sources in the area. Any air quality concerns or complaints would be reviewed using available operating data, emissions monitoring records, permit information, and other relevant information in coordination with EGLE. These data can help regulatory agencies evaluate potential sources and assess compliance with applicable air quality requirements.

As discussed in previous responses, the facility would be required to comply with all applicable state and federal air quality regulations and permit conditions intended to protect public health and the environment.

9. Will continuous emissions monitoring data be made publicly available in real time?

Continuous emissions monitoring data is not typically made available to the public in real time. Emissions data collected through Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) is subject to quality assurance and quality control requirements before being submitted to regulatory agencies. Depending on the pollutant and applicable regulatory requirements, emissions data is reported to EGLE and/or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on prescribed reporting schedules, including quarterly and annual reporting.

EGLE and EPA use this information, together with inspections, audits, and other compliance activities, to verify compliance with applicable permit conditions and air quality regulations.

10. What independent environmental monitoring will occur after the plant begins operating? Will air quality, groundwater, surface water, noise, and emissions be independently monitored, and will the complete monitoring results be publicly available to residents?

Compliance with applicable environmental permits and regulations would be monitored through a combination of facility monitoring programs, reporting requirements, and oversight by state and federal regulatory agencies. Depending on the final project design and permit requirements, monitoring may include air emissions, wastewater discharges, water use, and other environmental parameters.

DTE would be required to collect and submit monitoring data, reports, and other information to regulatory agencies as specified by permit conditions. Regulatory agencies, including EGLE and the EPA, use these data, inspections, and other compliance activities to verify compliance with applicable permits, rules, and regulations. All monitoring data and reports submitted to regulatory agencies are publicly available.

11. Will a full Environmental Impact Statement or equivalent detailed study be prepared and released for public comment before any binding agreements or zoning actions?

The environmental studies required for the project will depend on the final project design and the requirements of the applicable local, state, and federal permitting and regulatory agencies. DTE will prepare and submit all environmental, engineering, and technical studies required to support those permitting and regulatory reviews.

Many permitting and regulatory processes include opportunities for public review and comment, and DTE will comply with all applicable public notice and participation requirements. Permit applications, supporting studies, and other project information will be submitted and reviewed in accordance with the requirements and timelines established by the applicable regulatory agencies. At this time, no environmental permit applications have been submitted.

12. How will prevailing winds and weather conditions affect surrounding residents? Will modeling include temperature inversions and other weather conditions that could increase ground-level pollution?

As part of the air permitting process, air dispersion modeling is required. Air dispersion modeling uses representative meteorological data and other site-specific information to evaluate how emissions disperse in the atmosphere and to predict potential ground-level concentrations of pollutants at locations surrounding the facility.

The modeling process considers factors such as wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric stability, temperature, terrain, and other weather conditions, including those that may reduce dispersion and result in higher ground-level concentrations. The results are used to assess compliance with all applicable federal and state ambient air quality standards. Compliance must

be demonstrated through air dispersion modeling before the necessary air permits can be issued.

As discussed in previous responses, emissions estimates represent quantities released from the facility stack. Air dispersion modeling is then used to evaluate how those emissions disperse in the environment and what concentrations may occur at locations surrounding the facility.

13. Are there air quality requirements to meet? Information indicates “best quality available control technology” for reducing emissions. Please explain

Yes. Air emissions from the facility would be regulated by state and federal environmental requirements and would be subject to EGLE’s air permitting process. That process establishes facility-specific emission limits, monitoring requirements, and other permit conditions.

A key component of the permitting process is the determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for relevant pollutants. BACT is the most effective emission control technology that is technically feasible and economically reasonable for a specific source. The facility is expected to utilize modern emissions control technologies, including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) to reduce nitrogen oxides (NOx) and oxidation catalysts to reduce carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other pollutants.

14. Finally, will DTE provide Milan Township residents with all environmental studies, air-dispersion modeling, water-use studies, pipeline and transmission routes, noise studies, and emergency-response plans far enough in advance of any approval for the public to independently review them and provide meaningful input?

DTE will prepare and submit all environmental, engineering, and technical studies required by applicable local, state, and federal permitting and regulatory agencies. Many of these permitting and regulatory processes include opportunities for public review, public notice, and public comment, and DTE will comply with all applicable participation requirements.

The timing, availability, and public disclosure of permit applications, supporting studies, and other project information are governed by the requirements of the applicable agencies and approval processes. As project development progresses, DTE will continue to engage with township officials, residents, and other stakeholders and participate in the public review processes associated with required permits and approvals.

15. Is there any possibility that the power plant will inject waste gasses into the ground? If Yes, what gasses will be injected?

As discussed previously, the facility is being evaluated as carbon capture-ready, meaning it would be designed to allow for the future addition of carbon capture technology. If carbon capture technology were ultimately installed, CO₂ captured from the facility could be transported to and stored in a permitted geologic storage formation. The final CO₂ storage location has not yet been

determined, and any future geologic storage project would require its own regulatory approvals and permitting process.

Other than potential future carbon dioxide sequestration associated with carbon capture, DTE does not currently anticipate underground injection of gases as part of the facility currently being evaluated.

16. The second thing that came up for East China DTE is Air Permit Exceedances. So they will be required to have an air permit. That site has a history of Air Permit Exceedances so how would we be able to trust this site as well? If they accidentally release something they cannot take it back and the community would suffer. DTE also had a court settlement in early 2026 for Clean Air Act violations which they had to pay \$100 Million.

Air permits are designed to protect public health and the environment and include strict emission limits, monitoring requirements, and reporting obligations. The Blue Water Energy Center experienced one brief emissions exceedance in 2022 following a temporary malfunction of emissions control equipment, during which NOx emissions briefly exceeded permit limits. The event was identified through the facility's Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS), reported as required, investigated, and corrective actions were taken.

The proposed facility would similarly be subject to state and federal air quality regulations and would be equipped with modern emission controls and continuous monitoring systems. DTE takes permit compliance seriously and utilizes emissions controls, monitoring systems, preventive maintenance programs, and operational procedures intended to prevent exceedances and maintain compliance with applicable permit requirements.

With respect to the court settlement referenced in the question, that matter involves a separate DTE subsidiary and is unrelated to DTE Electric or our power generation facilities.

Carbon Capture

1. Are carbon capture equipment and technology currently available for this type of Power Plant's emissions?

Yes. Carbon capture technology is available for natural gas combined-cycle plants, including post-combustion systems that remove carbon dioxide from the exhaust before it leaves the plant. The technology is still developing, and its use on large combined-cycle plants remains fairly limited, but it continues to advance through commercial and demonstration projects throughout the world.

2. Is the plant designed and permitted as CCS-ready or hydrogen-capable from day one? What additional capital and operating costs would full CCS or high-percentage hydrogen blending require, and who pays?

The facility is being evaluated as carbon capture-ready, meaning it would preserve the ability to integrate carbon capture technology in the future. Any future implementation of carbon capture technology or higher-percentage hydrogen capability would require additional engineering, permitting, regulatory review, and approvals.

3. Is DTE currently considering—or does DTE anticipate considering in the future—carbon capture, CO₂ pipelines, or underground CO₂ sequestration in connection with this power plant?

The facility is being evaluated as carbon capture-ready to preserve the option of integrating carbon capture technology in the future. If carbon capture technology were ultimately installed, additional infrastructure would be required, including facilities associated with capturing carbon from the exhaust, carbon dioxide transportation and geologic storage. Any future carbon capture, transportation, or sequestration project would be subject to additional engineering, permitting, regulatory review, and approvals, including any required local, state and federal review processes and public participation requirements.

4. Is there any relationship between this proposed power plant and DTE's previous CO₂ exploratory well project in Milan Township? If not, will DTE state clearly that the two projects are unrelated?

The exploratory well was completed as part of a U.S. Department of Energy-funded research program intended to evaluate the suitability of deep geologic formations in Southeast Michigan for potential future carbon dioxide storage. The well has since been permanently plugged and abandoned in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

As discussed previously, the facility currently being evaluated is carbon capture-ready, meaning it preserves the ability to integrate carbon capture technology in the future. Any future carbon capture, transportation, or sequestration project would be subject to separate review and approval processes.

Other Projects:

1. Is this project specifically for the datacenter because Dte has known about the decommissioning of coal plants for a while now? This appears very organized since datacenter has approached our small community.
2. It just makes all of us feel like the datacenter is a done deal if this plant comes into Milan Township. It will be a matter of time. Is Dte willing to go the extra mile to help us not allow a datacenter to come into community?

DTE Response to Other Projects Questions 1 and 2:

The need to replace Monroe Power Plant is not new. DTE has been planning for its retirement since the Company's 2022 Integrated Resource Plan, using detailed modeling to determine the appropriate mix of resources needed to reliably serve its overall customer base. The proposed facility would help meet that need following Monroe Power Plant's planned retirement by the end of 2032.

The proposed power plant would connect to the regional electric grid and would not be built to serve any specific data center in the Milan, Dundee, or surrounding area. The decision of whether a data center locates in a particular community is made independently by the developer and is influenced by a wide range of factors. Developing a power plant in this location would not make it more or less likely for a datacenter to locate in the area.

With respect to preventing future data center development, DTE cannot commit to opposing any specific customer or type of customer seeking electric service in the community. As a regulated public utility, DTE has an obligation to provide service to all of its customers in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Decisions regarding land use, zoning, and local development remain under the authority of the community and its elected officials.

3. Will the Milan Township power plant be the sole generator for the Saline Data center?
No. The proposed Milan Township power plant would not serve as the sole generator for the Saline data center or any other individual customer. The facility would connect to the regional electric grid, where electricity generated by many different power plants is combined and delivered to homes, businesses, and other customers across the system. Like all DTE customers, any data center in the area would receive power from the interconnected grid rather than from a dedicated generating facility.
4. Is there a potential for a battery storage facility on this site?
There are no plans for a battery storage facility on this site.
5. If there is no data center in adjoining township will this power plant be necessary?
Yes, this power plant is necessary regardless of whether a datacenter gets located in an adjoining township.

6. Would any Battery Storage Systems in the area be needed if the 1400 MW Nat Gas Power Plant was built?

Battery energy storage systems and natural gas combined-cycle generating facilities serve different roles within the electric system. Whether additional battery storage resources are developed in the future depends on a variety of factors, including electric reliability needs, customer demand, resource planning decisions, economics, and regulatory requirements. Any future battery storage projects would be evaluated independently through DTE's resource planning process.

7. Last (for now) but not least, is this site being proposed in anticipation of locating near a data center?

No. The proposed site location was chosen due to being properly zoned for industrial use, and proximity to natural gas pipelines and high-voltage transmission.

Miscellaneous

1. It was stated at the meeting there is a lack of trust concerning the Power Plant in Milan Township. What measures are you willing to take to regain the current relationship.
2. How does DTE insure to be a good partner to the community?

DTE Response to Misc. Questions 1 and 2:

DTE understands that some residents have concerns about the proposed project. We are committed to maintaining open communication with township officials, residents, and neighboring communities throughout the development process by providing information, responding to questions, participating in public meetings, and considering community feedback as project planning and permitting activities continue.

DTE also recognizes the importance of being a positive presence in the communities it serves. Through programs such as DTE Care Force and other community initiatives, DTE supports volunteer activities and community engagement efforts across Michigan. While every community's needs are different, DTE looks forward to working with local officials and residents to identify opportunities to build a productive long-term relationship with the community.

3. Will DTE commit to answering all submitted questions in writing and posting both the questions and answers on both the Milan and Dundee Township websites and its own project page without redaction of material technical or cost information?

DTE is committed to responding to questions from township officials and the community and to participating in the applicable public review and permitting processes. DTE has no objection to Milan Township posting these questions and responses on its website.

From time to time, questions may involve information that is subject to contractual confidentiality obligations, critical infrastructure security requirements, intellectual property protections, or other legal restrictions that limit public disclosure. In those situations, DTE will provide as much information as reasonably possible while protecting information that cannot legally or appropriately be disclosed. Any necessary redactions would be limited to such protected information.

4. Benefits are discussed in terms of Milan Township, yet the site will be near the borders of both Dundee Township and London Township. What will be the benefits for those townships?
DTE recognizes that residents of Dundee and London Townships may experience some of the same project impacts and may have many of the same interests as residents of Milan Township. While property taxes associated with the facility would generally be allocated in accordance with applicable tax laws and taxing jurisdictions, neighboring communities may also benefit through county services, Dundee Community Schools funding, construction-related economic activity, local business spending, employment opportunities, and broader regional electric reliability improvements.
5. How does DTE recoup their project builds?
DTE invests capital to develop, construct, operate, and maintain electric infrastructure needed to serve customers. For regulated utility projects, recovery of project costs are subject to review and approval by the MPSC.
6. In the event that the DTE plant ceases operations or becomes obsolete, who bears the legal and financial responsibility for decommissioning, dismantling, and complete environmental restoration of the land?
DTE would be responsible for decommissioning the facility and restoring the site in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and permit requirements. As discussed previously, the facility is designed for a service life of approximately 30 years, and DTE is responsible for decommissioning activities at the end of the facility's operating life.
7. How many Windmill Generators would be required to equal the 1400 MW output of the Nat Gas Plant?
A 700 MW natural gas plant can produce substantially more energy than 700 MW of wind power, because wind only generates electricity when the wind is blowing. A gas plant is capable of running approximately 90% of the time, while a representative wind farm in the region may average total production of around 40% of its nameplate capacity. To match the yearly energy of this one plant, you would need roughly 1,600 MW of wind, or about 400 modern wind turbines if you assume each wind turbine output at 4MW.

8. How many acres of Solar Panels would be required to equal the 1400 MW capacity of the Nat Gas Plant?

A 700 MW natural gas plant can produce substantially more energy than the same amount of solar, because panels only generate electricity when the sun is shining. A combined cycle gas plant is expected to operate approximately 90% of the time, while a representative solar park in Michigan may average total production of around 20% of its nameplate capacity. To match the yearly energy of this one plant, you would need roughly 3,150 MW of solar, which would require roughly 15,750 acres of panels if you assume that each MW of solar production would require ~5 acres of land.

9. Will this ensure that Dundee has less power outages and that our bills will decrease, or rather, not increase further?

The proposed facility is intended to help ensure adequate electric generation is available to reliably serve customers following the planned retirement of Monroe Power Plant. Maintaining sufficient generation resources is an important part of providing reliable electric service to customers across DTE's service territory.

Local electric outages are typically related to distribution infrastructure, weather events, and other system conditions rather than the location of a specific generating facility. Similarly, electric rates are influenced by many factors and do not vary based on whether a generating facility is located within a particular community. As a result, the proposed facility is not expected to directly reduce electric rates or eliminate power outages in any individual community.

Energy Generation Planning Questions

1. How much firm capacity is actually required in the southeast Michigan / MISO Zone 7 load pocket after accounting for already-approved renewables, storage, demand response, the Belle River coal-to-gas conversion, and other planned resources?
2. What share of the need is driven by data-center load growth versus ordinary customer load?
3. Why is a new greenfield combined-cycle plant in Milan Township the preferred solution rather than uprates, conversions, or new generation at existing DTE sites with transmission and gas infrastructure already in place?
4. Why is this additional generating capacity needed? Specifically, what portion of the projected electricity demand used to justify this plant comes from existing residential, agricultural, and commercial customers, and what portion is attributable to proposed or anticipated data centers or other large industrial users?
5. Given that Blue Water Energy Center already exists and is cited as the model, why is another nearly identical plant needed in a different township rather than expanding or optimizing existing assets?

6. If DTEs goal is to be net zero. And 100% renewable. How does building a power plant help? Why not invest in solar on things like public buildings and parking lots. Work with large grocery stores and utilize their rooftops and their parking lots? Instead of crating more pollution for the locals but also for our future generation.
7. Does the price to build this out way the benefits; is it really worth doing according to the math?

DTE Response to Integrated Resource Plan Questions 1 through 7:

DTE Electric's 2026 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) will be filed with the MPSC in the coming weeks. The 2026 IRP will describe DTE's balanced and reliable resource plan to serve our customers today and in the future. There are multiple factors that are influencing the development of the 2026 IRP, including state and federal laws and requirements, reliability needs, customer demand, and resource economics and technology availability. Replacing the retiring Monroe Power Plant and continuing to reliably serve our customers will take every tool we have, including renewables, energy storage, nuclear, and natural gas plants to provide dependable, round-the-clock generation.

Questions regarding system-wide resource need, resource selection, customer demand forecasts, alternative resource evaluations, clean energy and other IRP-specific analyses will be addressed as part of the upcoming MPSC review of DTE's 2026 IRP.

Comments:

1. If you return to provide information, we prefer open forum, question/answer versus the prior educational meeting held at Milan School for CO2 Injection Test Well.
2. We want to know up front what DTE's intentions are once and if this plant is approved.
3. My home is situated towards the back of this property. I can see and hear the cement plant and quarry from my home. I do not want this "just pushed back" to hide the power plant from the road. There are residents along the back, it is important to remember that.
4. These questions directly test the claims in the handouts (compact footprint, minimized water use, "good industrial neighbor," significant local benefits, and necessity driven by Monroe retirement) against the practical realities of piping water from Dundee, local precedent on water taps, and the broader generation mix.
5. As much as I want to believe what DTE says in the recent meeting when they stated they would get municipal water to the plant from Dundee Village and their water rates just escalated 11%.
6. Just heard the crazy news DTE wants to now build a plant in Milan. This should be a hard NO. After what they have done to Saline Township there is no way in hell. They rushed heavily redacted shady contracts through and are part of a group that sued the city to force their crap on them. Tell DTE to get lost. Absolutely not

DTE Response to Comments:

DTE appreciates the time and effort that residents, township officials, and neighboring communities invested in providing questions, comments, and feedback. The comments received reflect a wide range of perspectives regarding topics such as community engagement, project transparency, visual impacts, data center development, water resources, environmental

protection, and the future character of the community. We have considered the concerns raised and sought to address many of the underlying topics throughout the responses provided in this document. DTE remains committed to continuing dialogue with township officials, residents, and neighboring communities throughout the project development and permitting process.