Prepared for

DTE Electric Company
One Energy Plaza
Detroit, Michigan 48226

2025 ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT
SIBLEY QUARRY LANDFILL

Trenton, Michigan

Prepared by

Geosyntec consultants
Geosyntec Consultants of Michigan

3011 West Grand Blvd, Suite 2300
Detroit, MI 48202

CHE1067A

January 2026

Geosyntec consultants
Geosyntec Consultants of Michigan

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Geosyntec consultants
Geosyntec Consultants of Michigan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This 2025 Annual Inspection Report (AIR) was prepared by Geosyntec Consultants of Michigan, Inc. (Geosyntec) for DTE Electric Company's (DTE's) Sibley Quarry Landfill (Landfill). The inspection was performed to comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Rule published on April 17, 2015, as amended. Under the CCR Rule, the Landfill is an "existing CCR landfill" per 40 CFR 257.53 and must be inspected by a qualified professional engineer on a periodic basis, not to exceed one year.

The Landfill is located in Trenton, Michigan. The Landfill is an inactive limestone quarry that was operated since the mid-nineteenth century and mined to more than 300 feet below ground surface (bgs) in some areas. The Landfill is currently licensed as a coal ash landfill under the provisions of Michigan Part 115, Solid Waste Management, of the Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Act (NREPA), 1994 Public Act (PA) 451, as amended. License Number 9780 effective September 24, 2025, was issued to DTE by EGLE.

1.2 Purpose

The objective of the inspection is to detect indications of instability in time to allow planning, design, and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. The purpose of the inspection under the CCR Rule [40 CFR 257.84(b)(1)] is:

"…to ensure that the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the CCR unit is consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering standards."

The inspection must, at a minimum, include:

(i) A review of the available information regarding the status and condition of the CCR unit, including, but not limited to, files available in the operating record (e.g., the results of an inspection by a qualified person, and results of previous annual inspections); and

(ii) A visual inspection of the CCR unit to identify signs of distress or malfunction of the CCR unit.

The purpose is accomplished through periodic visual inspections (and photo-documentation) of the Landfill, review of the previous inspection, and discussions with site personnel about the history of the site and general operations at the Landfill. Observations from the visual inspection, document review, and discussions are summarized in an inspection report. The inspection report addresses the following under the CCR Rule [40 CFR 257.84(b)(2)]:

(i) Any changes in geometry of the structure since the previous annual inspection;

(ii) The approximate volume of CCR contained in the unit at the time of the inspection;

(iii) Any appearances of an actual or potential structural weakness of the CCR unit, in addition to any existing conditions that are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation and safety of the CCR unit; and

(iv) Any other change(s) which may have affected the stability or operation of the CCR unit since the previous annual inspection.

1.3 Report Organization

The remainder of this report is organized as follows:

- Section 2 - The Site History and Current Operations: provides information on the history of the Landfill and DTE's current operations.
- Section 3 - Observations from Annual Inspection: summarizes visual observations recorded during the 2025 inspection of the Landfill.
- Section 4 - Evaluation of Observations: based on the inspection results, evaluates if the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Landfill are consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering standards.
- Section 5 - Conclusions: provides the overall conclusions of the annual inspection and certification of the AIR.

1.4 Terms of Reference

The annual visual inspection was performed on May 7, 2025, by Dr. Clinton Carlson, Ph.D., P.E. and Dr. Jorge Romaña Giraldo, Ph.D. of Geosyntec, with assistance from DTE Staff. This report was prepared by Dr. Carlson and Dr. Romaña Giraldo with input by Mr. John Seymour, P.E. of Geosyntec. Dr. Carlson is the qualified professional engineer per the requirements of §257.73 of the CCR Rule. He has over ten years of experience with coal ash related projects and his resume is provided in Appendix A.

2. THE SITE HISTORY AND CURRENT OPERATIONS

The site originally operated as a limestone quarry beginning in the 1800s. The site was acquired by DTE in 1951 and has operated as a landfill since. Over the life of the Landfill, it received CCR from various DTE power plants, and other local approved power plants, including Wyandotte Power Plant (mainly fly ash with some bottom ash). At the time of inspection, the Landfill was receiving CCR from DTE's Monroe Power Plant, along with inert material generated from DTE projects in Michigan. Currently, the Landfill accepts materials generated only by DTE.

The disposal rate is approximately 400,000 cubic yards (cy) of CCR and 50,000 cy of inert material per year; however, this rate can vary significantly based on market conditions for the beneficial use of CCR. Additionally, DTE is closing the Monroe Power Plant Bottom Ash Impoundment by removal; approximately 1,200,000 tons of excavated CCR was disposed of at the Landfill between 2021 and 2025.

There are no construction or design documents available for the original quarry. Based on a review of current and historical maps, and correspondence with DTE personnel, limestone and dolomite were mined from the site to a depth of approximately 300 feet bgs, with multiple setbacks/benches.

The current site plan is provided in Figure 1. The site is approximately 207 acres, of which approximately:

(i) 72 acres is currently licensed as an active landfill area;

(ii) 116 acres have received final cover approved by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) – 90 acres received a clay cover and 26 acres received a ClosureTurf® cover system; and

(iii) the remaining 19 acres are not used for disposal.

The operations at the site consist of three main activities:

(i) placement of CCR;

(ii) continuous pumping of groundwater and stormwater; and

(iii) treatment of pumped water before discharging into the Detroit River through a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

The amount of CCR disposed of in the Landfill is currently estimated to be approximately 14,490,000 cy. The materials are hauled by trucks and placed at the bottom of the Landfill in progressive lifts over the drainage collection layer.

Groundwater is continuously pumped from the lowest point of the Landfill to maintain a consistent groundwater level below the CCR. Therefore, the steady-state groundwater level is maintained below the lowermost area of the Landfill. The pumping rate of the chimney sump at the bottom of the Landfill is approximately 1.6 million gallons per day (mgd) based on discussions with DTE personnel. Groundwater is pumped into two ponds located at the top of the Landfill (referred to as "upper ponds") and treated. Treated water from the upper ponds discharges into a conveyance channel. The conveyance channel is approximately a half mile long and conveys water to settling ponds. A pump house at the southern end of the settling ponds pumps the water to the Detroit River. The water is discharged to the Detroit River, consistent with NPDES permit requirements. Water samples are collected weekly from the pump house. The water samples are tested, and analytical results are compared to the limits provided in the NPDES permit.

Dust at the site is controlled in accordance with the site-specific Fugitive Dust Plan. Per the plan: (i) vehicular speed is limited to a maximum of 15 mph; (ii) paved surfaces are frequently swept with wet broom equipment; and (iii) unpaved roads are wetted during landfill operations, as necessary. Unpaved roads are also treated with an acrylic cement emulsion two times per year. In the Annual Fugitive Dust Report dated November 17, 2025, DTE reported that there were no citizen complaints about fugitive dust between November 2024 and October 2025.

3. OBSERVATIONS FROM ANNUAL INSPECTION

Inspection results and photographs from the annual inspection are provided in Appendix A. The key observations from the inspection are summarized below.

1) The following changes to the site that are part of the closure design have occurred since the 2024 annual inspection.

    a. The northern slopes above Switchback Two have been regraded to a slope of 4-horizontal-to-1-vertical (4H:1V) (Photograph #3). The slopes were uniform.

    b. A ClosureTurf® cover system has been installed along the northern slopes extending from the top of Switchback Two to the east quarry sidewalls (Photographs #2, #3, #8, #29). The ClosureTurf system was in good condition with minimal wrinkles and infill erosion. Some material had eroded onto the ClosureTurf system at a location near the east quarry sidewalls where vegetation was still being established (Photograph #2). Some rocks from the east quarry sidewalls had also eroded onto the ClosureTurf system at this location.

    c. HydroBinder® was installed along the diversion berm at the top of the northern slopes (Photographs #1, #4) and along the stormwater channel adjacent to Switchback Two (Photograph #9) to prevent erosion of infill. The diversion berm at the top of the northern slopes was observed to prevent surface flow over the slopes and convey stormwater properly (Photographs #1, #4). Stormwater was observed flowing along the berm and into the riprap-lined channel during the inspection (Photograph #5). The stormwater channel along Switchback Two was in good condition (Photograph #9).

    d. Additional modifications have been made to the riprap-lined channel and concrete culvert under Switchback Two (Photographs #6, #7) that convey stormwater from the diversion berm at the top of the northern slopes over the west quarry sidewalls to the bottom of the Landfill. The riprap-lined channel and concrete culvert were in good condition and had no obstructions. Stormwater was observed flowing through the channel and culvert during the inspection. Some erosion was observed on the side of the channel at one location where vegetation was being established (Photograph #7).

    e. Concrete culverts under Switchback Two and riprap-lined sections (Photographs #10, #11) have been installed at three locations within the stormwater channel along Switchback Two. The riprap and concrete culverts were in good condition. However, erosion gullies were observed on the slopes at the outfalls of the concrete

culverts (Photograph #12). The eroded material is being transported to the bottom of the Landfill.

f. The chimney sump (Photograph #15) was raised in height by approximately 40 feet since the 2024 annual inspection. This increase is consistent with the progression of the CCR placement within the active filling area of the Landfill. Additional raises are expected in the future to keep the top of the chimney sump above the top of CCR as more CCR is placed.

2) The stormwater components along the northern slopes, including the diversion berm, stormwater channels, and the concrete culvert at the top of Switchback Two were inspected (Photographs #1, #4, #5, #6, #7). Along Switchback Two, the stormwater channel (Photographs #8, #9), concrete culverts (Photographs #10, #11), and earth diversion berm along the bottom of Switchback Two (Photograph #13) were also inspected. Overall, the stormwater features were in good condition.

3) CCR material is hauled via Switchback Two to the bottom of the Landfill. Switchback Two was being used during the inspection and observed to be in good condition with no low spots or rutting (Photographs #8, #9, #13). CCR material is dumped and stacked within the active CCR filling area then spread and compacted in lifts (Photographs #14, #16, #17, #18). The top elevation of the CCR placed within the active CCR filling area has increased by approximately 50 feet since the 2024 annual inspection. Placement of CCR appeared to be in line with generally accepted engineering practices.

4) A continuous inflow of groundwater was observed through the natural fractures in the quarry sidewalls at various locations (Photographs #16, #17, #18). This inflow is directed to the base of the Landfill, where it is captured within the leachate collection layer and directed to the chimney sump (Photograph #15).

5) The natural fractures within the quarry sidewalls present a potential safety hazard related to rock falls. DTE had implemented a safety buffer to maintain a minimum distance of 20 feet from the sidewalls (Photograph #16). However, active CCR filling is now adjacent to the quarry sidewalls as the elevation of the CCR has increased (Photographs #17, #18).

6) The side slopes of the CCR placed within the active filling area are relatively steep (approximately 1.5H:1V). An erosion gully was observed on the north side slope of the stacked CCR at the bottom of the Landfill (Photograph #20). The eroded CCR was contained within the Landfill footprint. However, this condition represents a potential safety concern if equipment operators get too close to the side slopes of the active filling area.

7) One erosion rill was observed on the lower slope of Switchback Two (Photograph #19). Due to the incised nature of the Landfill, this feature does not represent an existing concern to the safety and operation of the Landfill. The size of the erosion rill had not significantly increased since the 2024 annual inspection. The lower slope of Switchback Two otherwise was in satisfactory condition (e.g., vegetation well maintained, no indicators of slope instability).

8) Eroded sediments from the lower slope and side slopes of the stacked CCR have collected behind the check dams in the stormwater channel at the bottom of Switchback Two (Photographs #19, #20). However, the functionality of the check dams to slow the flow of contact water and limit erosion at the toe of Switchback Two did not appear to be impacted in the current condition.

9) The chimney sump at the bottom of the Landfill was being raised at the time of the visual inspection (Photograph #15). The pumps were not in operation during the inspection as they were undergoing maintenance.

10) The upper ponds appeared to be in satisfactory condition with some vegetation and minimal signs of erosion (Photographs #21, #22). The discharge from the south upper pond into the conveyance channel was in satisfactory condition (Photograph #23). Some erosion was observed on the sides of the conveyance channel, but minimal erosion was observed below the discharge where it appeared additional riprap had been placed since the 2024 annual inspection.

11) The conveyance channel was in satisfactory condition (Photograph #24). Vegetation was observed along the sides of the conveyance channel but did not appear to impact the flow of water. No signs of erosion or indicators of slope instability were observed along the conveyance channel.

12) Settling Ponds #4 and #3 were generally in good condition (Photographs #25, #26, #27). Some vegetation was observed beneath the outlets into Settling Ponds #4 and #3 but did not appear to affect flow into the ponds. It appeared that additional riprap had been placed below the outlet into Settling Pond #4 since the 2024 annual inspection (Photograph #25). No erosion or indicators of slope instability were observed along the side slopes of Settling Ponds #3 and #4 (Photographs #25, #27). The instruments within the pump house were not accessed during the inspection.

13) A boundary ridge surrounds the area and prevents run-on for events up to and exceeding a 25-year, 24-hour storm in accordance with the Run-on Run-off Control Plan for the Landfill.

14) The emergency haul roads on the east quarry sidewalls were not traveled during the inspection. The haul roads are not in use during active filling operations but appeared to be in satisfactory condition (Photograph #28).

15) The ash conveyor system at the top of the Landfill on the southeast side was in good condition (Photograph #29). The conveyor system was constructed in 2022 but has not been used since 2023.

4. EVALUATION OF OBSERVATIONS

The Landfill includes a former quarry where any eroded material, groundwater, and stormwater flow to the bottom and are either contained or collected in the chimney sump and pumped to the upper ponds to be treated and discharged. The quarry sidewalls and the groundwater pumping system act as a containment system for the Landfill, preventing release of CCR into areas beyond the footprint of the Landfill. The design, construction, maintenance, and current operations of the Landfill are consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering standards. The Landfill was not observed to have any existing structural weaknesses or conditions disrupting the operation and safety during the annual inspection.

The Landfill slopes, stormwater features, Switchback Two, active CCR filling area at the bottom of the quarry, chimney sump and pumps, and leachate collection, treatment, and conveyance system were generally in good condition and well maintained. However, the following conditions were identified during the annual inspection and should be addressed in the future to improve the overall efficiency of the Landfill and reduce potential safety concerns.

1) Erosion gullies were observed on the slopes at the outfalls of the concrete culverts for the stormwater channel along Switchback Two. No signs of slope instability, such as cracks, settlements, or changes in moisture on Switchback Two were observed during the inspection. Future erosion could affect the stability of Switchback Two which would affect operations and pose a potential safety concern to drivers hauling along Switchback Two and personnel working within the active CCR filling area below Switchback Two.

2) The side slopes of the CCR placed within the active filling area are relatively steep, and an erosion gully was observed along the north side slopes. Although the eroded material is contained within the Landfill footprint, erosion of the side slopes may pose a safety concern for the operation of construction equipment working in the active filling area near the side slopes.

3) As the elevation of CCR placed in the Landfill increases, the placement of CCR occurs adjacent to the quarry sidewalls. As a result, the safety buffer established by DTE temporarily cannot be maintained during the placement of CCR posing a safety concern for the operation of construction equipment working in the active filling area adjacent to the quarry sidewalls. However, the height of the sidewalls is also diminishing which reduces the safety risk.

4) The erosion rill observed on the lower slope of Switchback Two, which was also observed during previous inspections, has not significantly changed in size or geometry since the 2024 annual inspection. All eroded material will be contained within the landfill footprint; however, continued erosion could begin to affect the stability of the northern slopes.

Geosyntec provides the following recommendations to monitor the above conditions. No actions are necessary at this time to address these conditions.

1) DTE should continue to monitor the outfalls of the concrete culverts and surrounding riprap along Switchback Two to assess whether expansion of the existing erosion gullies or the formation of new erosion features is occurring. Switchback Two should also be monitored in these areas for cracking or other signs of slope instability. This should be continued during active filling operations.

2) For the safe operation of construction equipment and operators within the active CCR filling area, personnel should monitor the side slopes of the stacked CCR for erosion features and the quarry sidewalls for falling rocks while performing work along the side slopes or quarry sidewalls. Personnel should be made aware of these potential safety concerns. This should be continued during active filling operations.

3) The lower Switchback Two slope should continue to be monitored for the expansion of the existing erosion gully and the formation of new gullies. The previously identified erosion gully has not shown a significant increase in size during the last two inspections. This should be continued during active filling operations.

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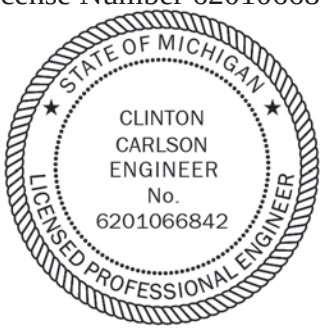
5. CONCLUSIONS AND CERTIFICATION

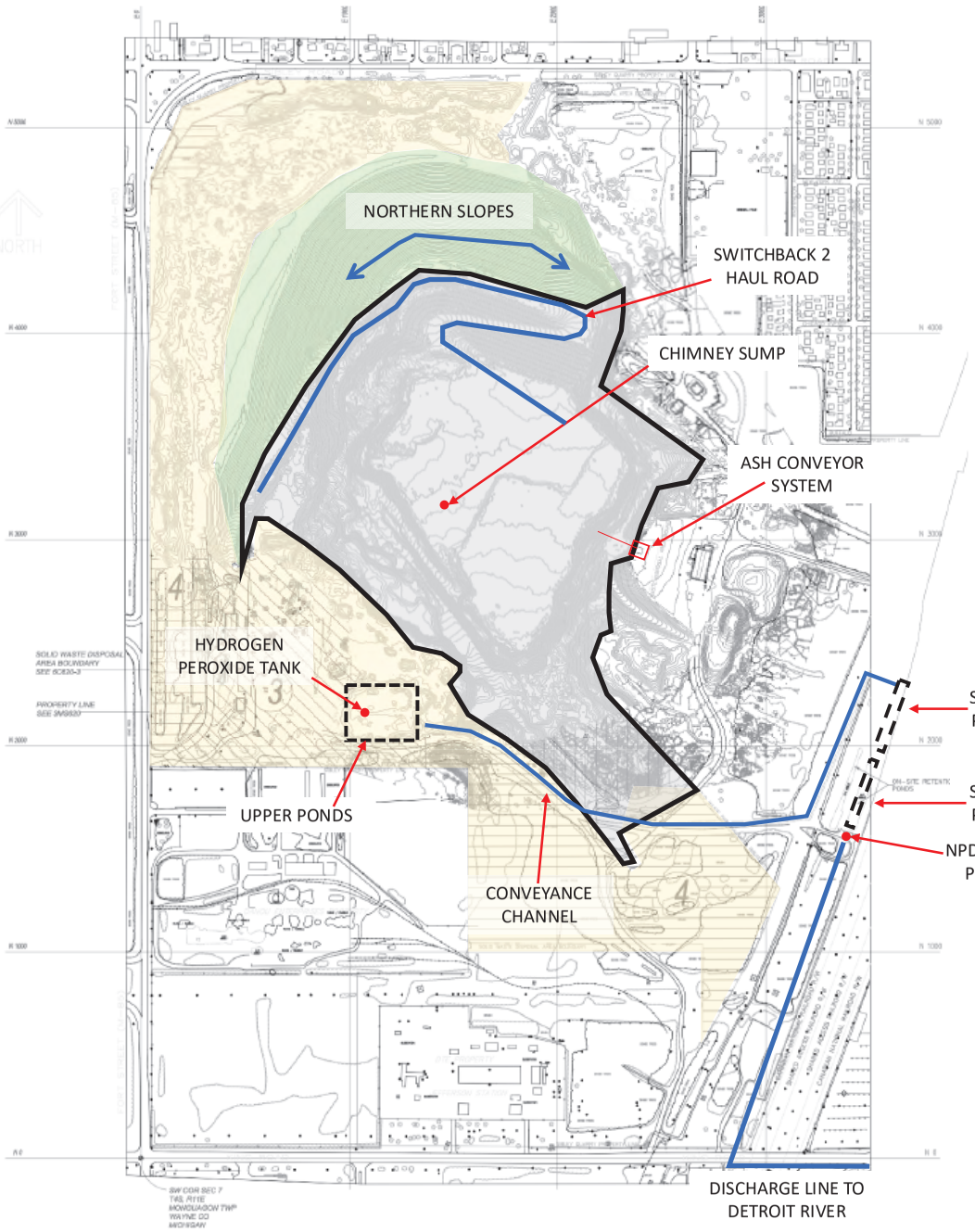
The design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Landfill is generally consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering standards in accordance with the CCR Rule [40 CFR 257.84(b)(1)]. The 2025 annual visual inspection did not identify any structural instabilities that would cause CCR to release into the areas outside the footprint of the Landfill. Geosyntec identified a couple conditions detailed in Section 4 requiring continued monitoring. Recommendations to monitor these conditions are provided in Section 4 for DTE's consideration.

Certified by:

Clinton Carlson Digitally signed by Clinton Carlson
Date: 2026.01.09 12:22:06 -05'00'
_____ Date January 09, 2026

Clinton Carlson, Ph.D., P.E.
Michigan P.E. License Number 6201066842
Project Engineer





NOTE:
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
GENERATED FROM 2025 AERIAL
SURVEY PROVIDED BY DTE

PERMITTED FILL AREA

APPROXIMATE LANDFILL AREA THAT
RECEIVED CLAY COVER

APPROXIMATE LANDFILL AREA THAT
RECEIVED CLOSURETURF® COVER

N

SIBLEY QUARRY LANDFILL
SITE PLAN

Geosyntec consultants
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FIGURE
1

PROJECT: CHE1067A | JANUARY 2026

APPENDIX A

Resume of Clinton Carlson, Ph.D., P.E.
(Qualified Professional Engineer)

Clinton P. Carlson, PhD, PE

Qualifications

Dr. Carlson is a geotechnical engineer with eleven years of experience on projects related to design and remediation of landfills and coal combustion residual (CCR) impoundments, dam safety, and geotechnical instrumentation. He is a Senior Engineer with Geosyntec and part of the firm's dams and levees practice area. His work has included managerial responsibilities for project budgets and schedules and has primarily supported federal and power clients for both small and large projects. Clinton has managed and supported projects for risk assessments, slope stability analyses, and instrumentation for landfills and dams.

Specialties

Landfill and CCR Design and Remediation
Dam Safety
Geotechnical Instrumentation

Education

PhD, Civil Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 2014
MSE, Civil Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 2010
BSE, Civil & Environmental Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 2009

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: IN, MI

Relevant Project Experience

Annual Inspections of CCR Units, Confidential Client, Midwest US | Inspections of CCR units are conducted annually as part of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) CCR Rule to identify any site conditions that pose a concern to the safe operation and stability of the CCR units. Project manager in charge of financials and engineer in charge of performing annual inspections for three CCR units for a client in the Midwest United States. As the qualified professional engineer, prepared inspection reports to summarize observed conditions at the three CCR units. Interacted with client representatives to discuss necessary actions to address potential concerns. (Mar. 2022–Present)

Monitoring and Maintenance for CCR Units, Confidential Client, Midwest US | Project manager in charge of financials and engineer in charge of overseeing inspections, monitoring, and maintenance of geotechnical instrumentation system of two CCR units for a client in the Midwest United States. The geotechnical instrumentation system included multiple monitoring wells, settlement plates, vibrating wire piezometers, manual inclinometers, and ShapeArray inclinometers. Instrumentation data were evaluated to identify near real-time concerns for the safe operation and stability of the CCR units. Provided monthly summary reports to the client representatives and met with them to discuss the monitoring data on a bi-monthly basis. Conducted site inspections of observed conditions posing concerns for the safe operation and stability of the CCR units on at the request of the client. (Mar. 2022–Present)

Initial Safety Factor Assessment for CCR Units, Confidential Client, Southeast US | The USEPA CCR Rule requires periodic safety factor assessments are performed to assess the stability of perimeter embankments for existing CCR surface impoundments. A confidential client in the Southeast United States has a site with four CCR units impounded by earthen embankment dams. Safety factor assessments in accordance with the CCR Rule had not been previously performed for these four earthen embankment dams. Led the geotechnical team performing the initial safety factor assessments for the four CCR units. Reviewed available information, developed models for slope stability analyses, calculated safety factors, and prepared reports to summarize the results. The analyses included development of pseudostatic coefficients to represent seismic loading conditions. (June 2025–Present)

FERC Part 12D External Audits of Owner's Dam Safety Programs, Multiple Clients, MI and OH | The FERC regulations require dam owners periodically have an external consultant audit the Owner's Dam Safety Program (ODSP), which includes dam safety documents like the Dam Safety Surveillance and Monitoring Plan (DSSMP) and Emergency Action Plan (EAP). The City of Ann Arbor and American Municipal Power, Inc. contracted Geosyntec to perform the audits of the ODSP for their portfolio of dams

(two and four, respectively) in 2024. Performed reviews of the dam safety documents, conducted interviews with dam safety personnel to evaluate their understanding of the dam safety program, observed site inspections conducted by personnel as part of the dam safety program, and prepared a report with the findings and conclusions on the content and implementation of the ODSP. Project manager in charge of the project financials and schedule and the point-of-contact with the owners. (Jan. 2024-Dec. 2024)

FERC Part 12D Periodic Inspections for Barton and Superior Dams, City of Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI | The City of Ann Arbor owns and operates the Barton and Superior Hydroelectric Projects (Barton and Superior Dams) in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Barton and Superior Dams are used by the City of Ann Arbor for power generation and thus, are under regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). FERC regulations require dam safety inspections are performed every five years by Independent Consultant (IC) Teams. Geosyntec served as the IC Team for the City of Ann Arbor for the Ninth FERC Part 12D Periodic Inspections of Barton and Superior Dams performed in 2023. Served as the project manager and point-of-contact with the City of Ann Arbor on behalf of the IC Team. Member of the IC Team (geotechnical engineering support and field inspection team) that performed the document review, developed the Inspection Plans, prepared the Pre-Inspection Preparation Reports, performed the field inspections, and prepared the Periodic Inspection Reports. The Periodic Inspection Reports were completed and submitted to FERC before the December 2023 deadline. (Jan. 2023–Dec. 2023)

Landfill Stability Evaluation, Confidential Client, Southeast US | Contacted by the client to evaluate an instability at an existing landfill including the implementation of instruments to measure and evaluate progression of instability. Project manager in charge of financials and engineer in charge of developing instrumentation plan and evaluating measurements of instrumentation. Conventional surveying stakes and an automated monitoring total station were implemented to measure progression of instability. Evaluation of measurements was used to inform the client on progression of instability and provide recommendations for implementation of mitigation measures. Weekly summary reports of instrumentation measurements were provided to the client while implementing mitigation measures. Additional support was provided to the client in discussions with the state regulator. The monitoring systems were also utilized to provide additional safety measures during the staged temporary removal of a buttress berm in order to tie-in liner systems for new landfill cells to the existing liner system. Monitoring data are currently summarized in monthly reports and provided to the client. (Aug. 2019–Present)

Landfill Design Projects for Power Company, Confidential Client, Southeast US | Engineer in charge of coordinating and performing the geotechnical analyses for the permitting and closure of multiple sites for a power company. Geotechnical analyses performed for the sites included subsurface investigation and geotechnical material properties interpretation, slope stability analyses (including veneer and liner stability), settlement calculations for liner and cover systems, and hydrologic evaluations for liner and cover systems. The computer programs Slide and HELP were used to perform the slope stability analyses and hydrologic evaluations, respectively. (June 2015–Present)

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant On-Site Waste Disposal Facility, Fluor-BWXT Portsmouth, Piketon, OH | The Department of Energy's Portsmouth On-Site Waste Disposal Facility is being constructed for the disposal of on-site hazardous waste materials. Engineer that aided geotechnical analyses for the design and construction of the facility. Geotechnical analyses performed during the design phase included slope stability analyses (including veneer and liner stability), settlement calculations for liner and cover systems under variable loads, and foundation design for leachate conveyance systems. During construction, performed slope stability analyses for excavation conditions and geo-structural calculations and reinforcement detailing for reinforced concrete valve houses constructed as part of a leachate transmission system and a footing for an interim transfer ramp. The computer program Slide was used to perform the slope stability analyses. (Apr. 2015–Present)

Inspections and Mitigation for CCR Landfill, Confidential Client, Midwest US | Probabilistic slope stability analyses for a CCR landfill in Southeast Michigan identified unsatisfactory conditions for existing slopes that required mitigation measures. Project manager in charge of project financials and schedule and engineer in charge of developing inspection and construction plans to mitigate unsatisfactory conditions. Developed an inspection plan to identify indicators of slope instabilities and allow for safe

operation conditions. The inspection plan was carried out by site personnel prior to and during construction and supported by Geosyntec. Developed a construction plan to regrade the slopes and mitigate the unsatisfactory conditions. Performed site inspections and met with client representatives and contractors during construction to verify safe working conditions and satisfactory slope conditions were achieved. (Feb. 2022–May 2022).

Probabilistic Slope Stability Assessment for CCR Landfill, Confidential Client, Midwest US | Previous site inspections identified potentially unstable slopes at a CCR landfill in the Midwest United States, so probabilistic slope stability analyses were performed to evaluate the reliability of the slope conditions given limited site information. Engineer that aided in review of probabilistic slope stability analyses and slope stability assessment report. Recommendations were developed and provided to the client to address unsatisfactory conditions for existing slopes identified in the probabilistic site response analyses. (Nov. 2021–May 2022).

Quantitative Risk Assessment for Dam in Southeast US, Confidential Client, Southeast US | The project further refines estimates of risk developed from previous potential failure mode analyses and semi-quantitative risk analyses performed for an embankment dam and its primary and auxiliary spillways located in the Southeastern U.S. Project manager in charge of financials and schedule for the Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) of the dam. The main objectives of the QRA are to estimate the risk, in terms of annual failure probabilities and downstream consequences, for seismic, internal erosion, and spillway hydrologic failure modes and the uncertainties associated with the risks. Actively participated in the expert elicitation process to develop risk models and meetings with the client to present the models and results of the QRA. Prepared calculation packages and reports summarizing the methods used in the QRA and the results for the client. Aided in the ground motion selection, internal erosion evaluation, and evaluation of the erodibility of the embankment soils. (May 2018–Apr. 2022)

Field Investigation of Primary Spillway for Dam in Southeast US, Confidential Client, Southeast US | Field engineer for oversight of a visual inspection and investigation of the foundation of the primary spillway slabs and control structure for a dam in the Southeast U.S. Observations from the field investigation were used to inform a QRA performed for the dam and its spillways. The visual inspection was performed to identify vertical offsets and gaps in the joints between the slabs of the primary spillway. A field investigation consisting of shallow cores through the concrete slabs of the spillway and deep borings into competent rock below the control structure was performed to evaluate the foundation materials of the primary spillway and the presence of voids. (Jan. 2021–May 2021)

Landfill Stability Evaluation, Confidential Client, Southeast US | Contacted by the client to evaluate an instability at an existing landfill including the root cause of the instability. Project manager in charge of financials and engineer in charge of coordinating and performing slope stability analyses. Slope stability analyses were performed to evaluate the root cause of the instability and mitigation measures required to stabilize the landfill. Results of the analyses were used to support the client in discussions with the state regulator and advise the client on a path forward for stabilizing the landfill. A facility-wide stability plan was also developed based on the stability of the landfill for the existing conditions and the final planned conditions. Analyses were also performed for a staged temporary removal of a buttress berm in order to tie-in liner systems for new landfill cells to the existing liner system. Aiding in ongoing annual landfill stability assessments. (Aug. 2019–Dec. 2020)

Onondaga Lake Geotechnical Monitoring, Honeywell, Syracuse, NY | Contaminated sediments were dredged from Onondaga Lake and consolidated within geotextile tubes at an off-site landfill as part of a Superfund project. Geotechnical instrumentation systems were implemented to monitor (i) a sheetpile wall around a portion of the Lake dredged for remediation and (ii) a landfill closure comprised of geotextile tubes filled with sediments dredged from the Lake. Manager in charge of financials and engineer in charge of monitoring the instrumentation data. The monitoring systems included manual and automated inclinometers, settlement cells, vibrating wire piezometers, and surface monitoring points. (Feb. 2015–Oct. 2018)

APPENDIX B

2025 Annual Inspection Forms and Photos

Sibley Quarry - CCR Landfill
2025 Annual Inspection Report

Name of CCR Landfill: Sibley Quarry Landfill **Qualified Professional Engineer:** Clinton Carlson, PhD, PE
Owner: DTE Electric Company **Date:** 5/7/2025 **Time:** 8:00 am to 11:30 am
Weather: Cloudy, 60s **Precipitation (past week):** 3.9 in.
Site Conditions: Moist

I. Landfill Perimeter, Side Walls and Access Ramps

1. How would you describe the vegetation at the Site? (Check all that apply)

___ Recently Mowed
___ Overgrown
_X_ Good Cover
___ Sparse
_X_ Paved
_X_ Gravel

Other (describe):
The perimeter of the permitted fill area was covered with grass and trees. The northern slopes, diversion berm at the top, and stormwater channel at the toe were covered with ClosureTurf cover system. Trees were present on the southern, western, and eastern sidewalls of the quarry. Asphalt roads were around the trailers and the truck wash located in the southwest corner of the site. Aggregate was used for access roads throughout the rest of the site, including the main haul road (Switchback Two).

2. Are there any areas of hydrophilic (lush, water-loving) vegetation? _X_ Yes ___ No
If 'Yes', describe (size, location, severity, etc.)
Phragmites were observed in regions where water typically flows. This type of vegetation is absent from the CCR slopes (Photograph #3) but is present around the upper ponds, settling ponds, and along the conveyance channel (Photographs #21-#27).

3. Are there any trees or other undesired vegetation? ___ Yes _X_ No
If 'Yes', describe (type of vegetation, size, location, etc.)
The site features trees of various sizes along its perimeter as well as on the quarry sidewalls (Photographs #14, #16, #17, #28, #29). These trees do not appear to interfere with the operation of the Landfill.

4. Is there an access ramp in the landfill? _X_ Yes ___ No
If 'Yes', describe (good condition, numerous cracks, newly paved, stone uniformly distributed, etc.)
The main haul road, Switchback Two, was in use and in good condition, along with the adjacent stormwater channels and diversion berm (Photographs #8, #9, #10, #13). The emergency haul roads on the east quarry sidewalls (Photograph #28) are not in use during the active filling operations. The emergency haul roads were not traveled but appeared to be in satisfactory condition though they present difficult access for the trucks.

5. Are there any depressions, ruts, or holes on the access ramp or road? ___ Yes _X_ No
If 'Yes', describe (size, location, etc.)

6. Are there any fractures on side walls? _X_ Yes ___ No
If 'Yes', describe (length and width, location and direction of cracking, slough, or distress, etc.)
The quarry sidewalls are limestone rock. Safety measures are in place to generally keep a 20-foot buffer between the sidewalls and active CCR filling at the bottom of the quarry (Photograph #19), but certain areas have approached the sidewalls with the increasing CCR elevation (Photographs #17, #18).

7. Are there wet areas that indicate seepage through the side walls? _X_ Yes ___ No
If 'Yes', describe (size, location, etc.)
Several wet areas were noted on the sidewalls of the quarry due to natural groundwater seepage (Photographs #16 and #17). The seepage flows down to the bottom of the quarry, where it is collected by the drainage layer and then pumped from the chimney sump (Photograph #15) to the upper ponds (Photograph #22).

Sibley Quarry - CCR Landfill
2025 Annual Inspection Report

Name of CCR Landfill: Sibley Quarry Landfill **Qualified Professional Engineer:** Clinton Carlson, PhD, PE
Owner: DTE Electric Company **Date:** 5/7/2025 **Time:** 8:00 am to 11:30 am

8. Other observations, changes since last inspection:

II. Stormwater Conveyance Structures

1. Describe what types of stormwater conveyance structures there are at the site (e.g. drop inlets, downchutes, benches, ponds, outlet structures, etc.).

Stormwater drains by gravity to the chimney sump located at the bottom of the quarry (Photograph #15). A diversion berm constructed of ClosureTurf cover systems on the northern slopes directs stormwater to a culvert near the top of Switchback Two which conveys stormwater over the west quarry sidewalls (Photographs #1, #4-#7). During the inspection, stormwater was observed flowing along this diversion berm. Stormwater channels, concrete culverts, check dams, and earth diversion berms are present along Switchback Two to convey water to the bottom of the quarry and the chimney sump (Photographs #9, #10, #13, #19).

2. Describe the condition of stormwater structures mentioned above. (Are they in working condition? Is there any erosion in or around the structures, sings of leakage or movement, etc.?)

The diversion berm, concrete culvert, and channels at the top of the northern CCR slopes were in good condition (Photographs #1, #4-#7). The stormwater channel, concrete culverts, and earth diversion berm along Switchback Two were also in good condition (Photographs #9, #10). However, signficant erosion was observed at the outfalls of the concrete culverts over the quarry sidewalls (Photographs #11, #12). The lower stormwater channel and check dams at the toe of Switchback Two were filled with eroded material that had collected behind the check dams and minor erosion in the stacked CCR was observed on the side of the channel (Photograph #20). During the inspection, maintenance of the chimney pumps was ongoing (Photograph #15).

III. Landfill Conditions

1. Describe operations in the landfill (disposal, reclamation, general operational activities):

CCR and inert materials from DTE projects are transported to the bottom of the quarry, where it is dumped, stacked, then spread and compacted over the prepared drainage collection and filter layer (Photographs #14, #16-#18).

2. Are any stormwater controls obstructed? X Yes ____ No

If 'Yes', describe (type of debris, reason for obstruction, etc.)

The stormwater controls are generally in good condition and free from obstructions. The lower stormwater channel and check dams at the toe of Switchback Two were filled with eroded material (Photograph #20). Despite this accumulation, the current condition of the check dams does not appear to impede their functionality in slowing the flow of stormwater and mitigating erosion. It is anticipated that the lower stormwater channel and check dams will eventually be filled as part of the Landfill closure.

3. Are there indications of erosion on the landfill slopes? X Yes ____ No

If 'Yes', describe what type and its condition (rill, gully, dimensions, etc.)

Some erosion features were observed along the CCR slopes. Minor erosion was observed at a couple locations along the northern slopes where vegetation is being established (Photographs #2, #7). Erosion gullies were observed along the slopes at the outfalls of the concrete culverts under Switchback Two (Photographs #11, #12). There is an erosion rill located on the lower slope of Switchback Two (Photograph #19). This rill has been observed in previous inspections and has not significantly increased in size. Erosion was observed on the north side slopes of the active filling area at one location (Photograph #20).

Name of CCR Landfill: Sibley Quarry Landfill **Qualified Professional Engineer:** Clinton Carlson, PhD, PE
Owner: DTE Electric Company **Date:** 5/7/2025 **Time:** 8:00 am to 11:30 am

4. Is the leachate collection system functioning (describe discharge color, quantity)?
The drainage collection and filter layers at the base of the quarry serve as the leachate collection system. The chimney sump was being raised and the pumps were undergoing maintenance during the inspection (Photograph #15). The upper ponds function as leachate treatment ponds (Photographs #21). Any groundwater and contact water from CCR that accumulates at the bottom of the quarry is pumped to the upper ponds for treatment (Photograph #22). The leachate collection system and the treatment ponds appeared to be operating correctly.

5. How is the leachate stored? Comment on the condition of the structure.
See Item 4.

6. Other observations around the landfill (changes since last inspection):
The CCR slopes have been regraded to approximately 4H:1V. A ClosureTurf cover system has been installed along the northern slopes extending from the top of Switchback Two to the east quarry sidewalls (Photographs #1-#3, #5, #8, #9, #29). Along the perimeter berm at the top of the northern slopes (Photographs #1, #4, #5) and the stormwater channel at the bottom of the northern slopes (Photograph #9), HydroBinder infill was installed to prevent erosion in areas of high flow.

IV. Leachate Pond Spillways

1. What types of spillways does the leachate pond have (concrete, earth, riprap, etc.)?
Principal Spillway: See description below Emergency Spillway:
Other: Leachate is pumped (Photograph #15) from the bottom of the quarry to the upper ponds (Photographs #21, #22). After being treated, leachate is discharged to the conveyance channel and settling ponds before being discharged into the Detroit River (Photographs #23-#27).

V. Repairs, Maintenance, Action Items

1. Has any routine maintenance been conducted since the last inspection? X Yes No
If 'Yes', describe.
Routine maintenance related to fugitive dust control (e.g., wetting roads) and mowing along the settling ponds have been conducted since the last inspection. It also appears that additional riprap for erosion protection was added below the discharges to the conveyance channel and settling ponds (Photographs #23, #25).

2. Have any repairs been made since the last inspection? ___ Yes X No
If 'Yes', describe.
-

3. Are there any areas of potential concern? X Yes ___ No
If 'Yes', describe.
Erosion of the slopes was observed at the outfalls of the concrete culverts for the stormwater channel along Switchback Two (Photograph #12). There were no signs of slope instability observed on either Switchback Two or the concrete culverts (e.g., cracking, settlement along Switchback Two); however, the erosion features at these locations are adjacent to the main haul road and should continue to be monitored.
There are a couple items within the active CCR filling area that should be monitored for potential safety concerns. An erosion feature observed along the side slopes of the active CCR filling area (Photograph #20) did not appear to present an imminent slope instability concern, but could pose a safety concern for construction equipment operating in the active CCR filling area. Placing CCR next to the quarry sidewalls (Photographs #17, #18) also presents a safety concern because of the potential for falling rocks.

Sibley Quarry - CCR Landfill
2025 Annual Inspection Report

Name of CCR Landfill: **Sibley Quarry Landfill** **Qualified Professional Engineer:** Clinton Carlson, PhD, PE
Owner: **DTE Electric Company** **Date:** 5/7/2025 **Time:** 8:00 am to 11:30 am

4. Has this inspection identified any need for repair or maintenance? ___ Yes X No

If 'Yes', describe and state the urgency of maintenance. "Urgent" for maintenance that should be conducted as soon as possible, "Moderate" for maintenance that should be conducted within two years, and "Not Urgent" for maintenance that should be conducted within five years.

Moderate - Monitor the existing erosion features observed on the slopes at the outfalls of the concrete culverts for the stormwater channel along Switchback Two. Check for signs of instability, such as cracking, and progression of the erosion features.

Moderate - Monitor for falling rocks while placing CCR next to the quarry sidewalls.

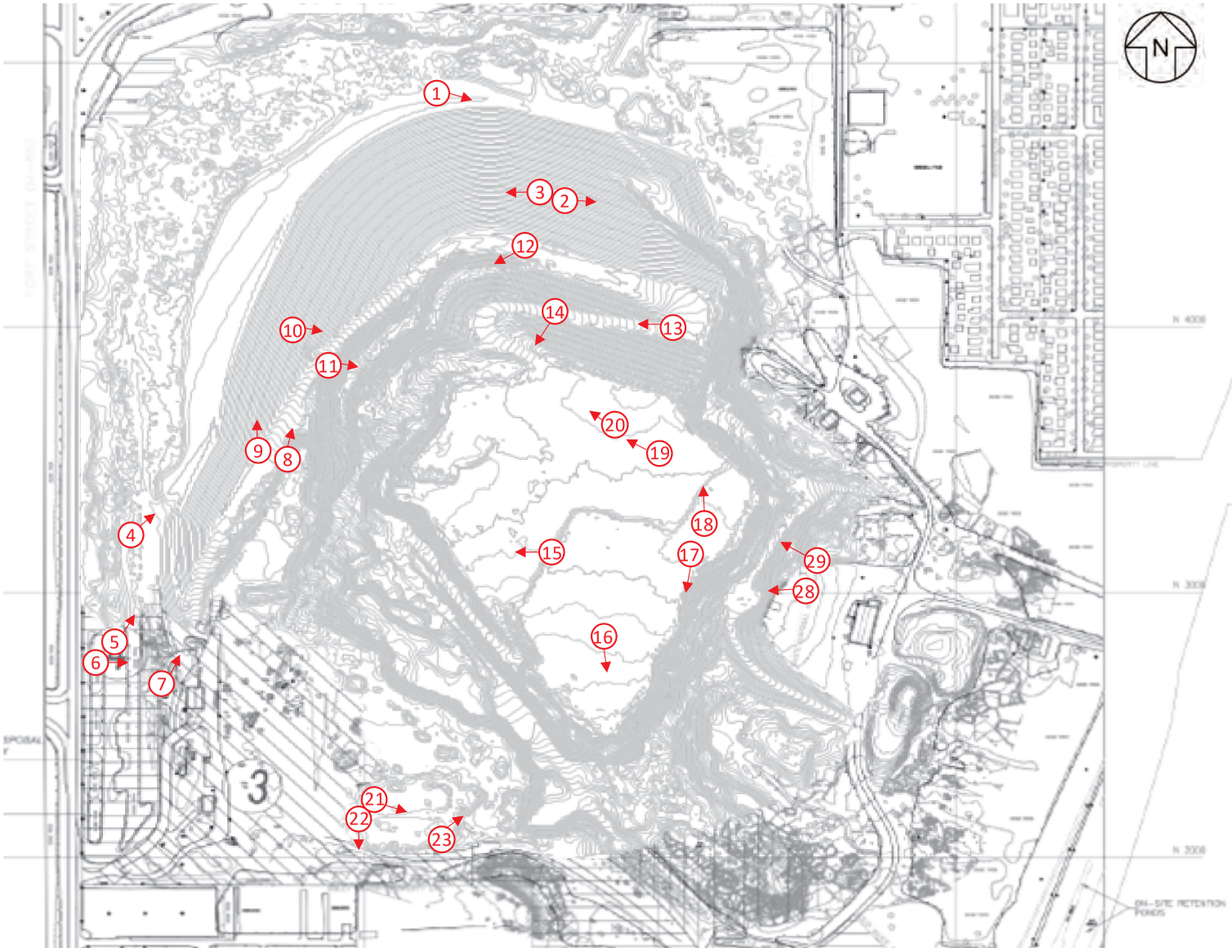
Moderate - Monitor side slopes of the active CCR filling areas for the formation of new erosion gullies or the expansion of existing ones.

Not Urgent - Monitor existing erosion feature on the lower slope of Switchback Two for expansion.

VI. Photographs

Photographs can be taken of notable features. List of photographs:

	Location	Direction of Photo	Description
i.	SEE THE ATTACHED PHOTO LOG.		
ii.			
iii.			
iv.			
v.			
vi.			
vii.			



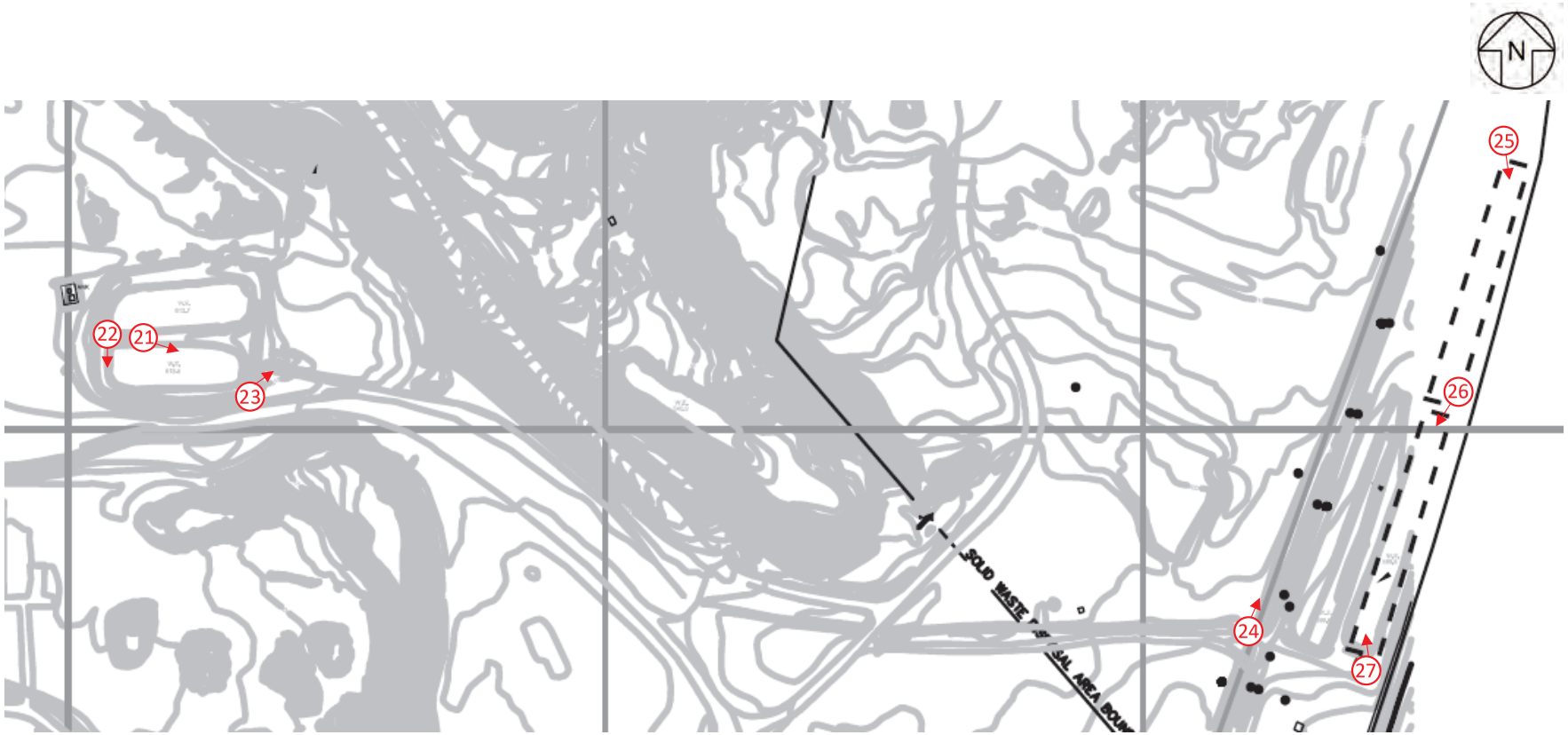
1 — DIRECTION OF PHOTO; PHOTO NUMBER

SIBLEY QUARRY
PHOTO LOG 1

Geosyntec consultants
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PROJECT: CHE1067A | JANUARY 2026

FIGURE
B1



1
DIRECTION OF PHOTO
PHOTO NUMBER

SIBLEY QUARRY
PHOTO LOG 2

Geosyntec consultants
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FIGURE
B2

PROJECT: CHE1067A
JANUARY 2026

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 1 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** East **Comments:** A ClosureTurf® final cover system has been installed on the northern slopes. The ClosureTurf system was in good condition. The diversion berm at the top of the slope (approximately 1 to 2 feet high) was observed to prevent surface flow over the slopes and convey stormwater to the bottom of the Landfill.	
Photograph 2 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** East **Comments:** Some erosion was observed on a section of the northern slopes not covered with the ClosureTurf system. The eroded material was deposited on top of the ClosureTurf system. Vegetation is being established at this section. Some rocks from the quarry sidewalls had also eroded onto the ClosureTurf system.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 3 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** West **Comments:** The northern slopes have been regraded to a 4H:1V slope and covered with a ClosureTurf system. The slopes were uniform and the ClosureTurf system was in good condition with minimal wrinkles and infill erosion.	
Photograph 4 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** Northeast **Comments:** The diversion berm at the top of the northern slopes was observed to prevent surface flow over the slopes and convey stormwater to the bottom of the Landfill. HydroBinder® was used along the diversion berm to prevent erosion of infill. Water was present because of rainfall prior to the inspection.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 5 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** North **Comments:** The diversion berm at the top of the northern slopes were in good condition. The diversion berm was observed to prevent surface flow over the slopes and convey stormwater to the bottom of the Landfill. Stormwater was observed flowing along the berm and into the riprap during the inspection.	
Photograph 6 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** Northeast **Comments:** The riprap-lined channel and concrete culvert under Switchback Two were in good condition and free of obstructions. The channel and culvert convey stormwater to the bottom of the Landfill. Stormwater was observed flowing through the channel and culvert during the inspection.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 7 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** North **Comments:** The riprap-lined channel conveying stormwater from the top of the northern slopes over the west sidewalls to the bottom of the Landfill was in good condition. Stormwater was observed flowing through the channel during the inspection. Some erosion was observed on the side of the channel. Vegetation is being established at this location.	
Photograph 8 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** Northeast **Comments:** Switchback Two was in good condition with no low spots or rutting observed. No fugitive dust was observed during the inspection.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 9	
Date: 5/07/2025	
Direction: North	
Comments: The stormwater channel along Switchback Two was in good condition. HydroBinder® was used within the channel to prevent erosion of infill. No erosion was observed along the adjacent Switchback Two haul road.	

Photograph 10	
Date: 5/07/2025	
Direction: East	
Comments: The riprap-lined portions of the stormwater channel and concrete culverts under Switchback Two were in good condition and free of obstructions (typical). No erosion was observed within the riprap or along Switchback Two.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 11 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** East **Comments:** The outlets of the riprap-lined channels and concrete culverts were generally in good condition with some erosion in the riprap (typical). However, erosion was observed on the slope where the stormwater discharges over the sidewall to the bottom of the Landfill.	
Photograph 12 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** Southwest **Comments:** Erosion gullies were observed on the slopes at the outfalls of the concrete culverts for the stormwater channel along Switchback Two. The eroded material is being transported to the bottom of the Landfill.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 13 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** West **Comments:** The diversion berm along the bottom of Switchback Two to mitigate stormwater flow over the bottom slopes was in good condition.	
Photograph 14 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** South **Comments:** Overview of the Landfill operations and active CCR filling areas. CCR material was transported to the bottom of the Landfill, dumped, stacked, then spread and compacted. The equipment appeared to be operating safely and at speeds to minimize fugitive dust.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 15 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** West **Comments:** The chimney sump at the bottom of the Landfill was being raised at the time of the visual inspection. The sump and surrounding filter layer were in good condition. Pumping was not occurring during the inspection while the pumps were undergoing maintenance.	
Photograph 16 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** South **Comments:** Active CCR filling area at the bottom of the Landfill and south sidewall of the Landfill. Groundwater inflow from the sidewall was observed during the inspection. Placement of CCR appeared to be in line with generally accepted engineering practices.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 17 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** South **Comments:** Active CCR filling area at the bottom of the Landfill and east and south quarry sidewalls. Groundwater inflow from the sidewalls was observed during the inspection. Placement of CCR appeared to be in line with generally accepted engineering practices. The CCR is now placed adjacent to the quarry sidewalls.	
Photograph 18 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** North **Comments:** Active CCR filling area at the bottom of the Landfill and north quarry sidewalls. Groundwater inflow from the sidewalls was observed during the inspection. Placement of CCR appeared to be in line with generally accepted engineering practices. The CCR is now placed adjacent to the quarry sidewalls.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 19 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** West **Comments:** An erosion rill was observed on the lower slope of the Switchback Two haul road. The lower slope of Switchback Two was generally in satisfactory condition. Vegetation was well maintained and no indicators of slope instability were observed.	
Photograph 20 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** West **Comments:** An erosion gully was observed on the north side slope of the stacked CCR at the bottom of the Landfill. The stormwater channel and check dams at the bottom of Switchback Two leading to the bottom of the Landfill were filled with sediments from erosion of the lower slope and edges of stacked CCR.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 21 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** East **Comments:** The upper ponds were in good condition with some vegetation and no erosion observed. The north pond (left side) is used as water supply while the south pond (right side) is used to treat water collected at and pumped from the bottom of the Landfill. The silt curtains in the south pond were in satisfactory condition.	
Photograph 22 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** South **Comments:** The discharge pipes from the chimney sump at the bottom of the Landfill into the south upper pond were in good condition. No erosion or indicators of slope instability were observed along the upper ponds. Pumping from the chimney sump was not occurring during the inspection.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 23 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** East **Comments:** The discharge from the south upper pond into the conveyance channel was in satisfactory condition. Some erosion was observed on the sides of the conveyance channel. However, minimal erosion was observed below the discharge. No indicators of instability were observed on the embankment between the south upper pond and conveyance channel.	
Photograph 24 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** North **Comments:** The conveyance channel west of the settling ponds was in satisfactory condition. Vegetation (phragmites) was observed on the sides of the channel but did not appear to impact the conveyance of water to the settling ponds. No erosion or indicators of instability were observed along the side slopes of the conveyance channel.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 25 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** South **Comments:** The discharge from the conveyance channel into Settling Pond #4 and Settling Pond #4 were in good condition. Some vegetation was noted near the outlet, but it did not appear to affect water flow into the settling ponds. No erosion of the riprap below the outlet was observed.	
Photograph 26 **Date:** 5/07/2025 **Direction:** West **Comments:** The culverts between Settling Pond #4 and Settling Pond #3 were in good condition. No obstructions were observed at the inlets. Some vegetation and erosion were observed beneath the outlets of the pipes into Settling Pond #3.	

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 27

Date: 5/07/2025

Direction: North

Comments: The aerators in Settling Pond #3 were operational and in good condition. Settling Pond #3 was overall in good condition. The side slopes of the pond had no observed erosion or indicators of slope instability. The silt curtains were in satisfactory condition.

Photograph 28

Date: 5/07/2025

Direction: West

Comments: The emergency haul roads on the east quarry sidewalls appeared to be in satisfactory condition but are not in use during the active filling operations.

DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Photographic Record

Client: DTE Electric Company | **Project Number:** CHE1067A

Site Name: Sibley Quarry Landfill | **Site Location:** Trenton, MI

Photograph 29

Date: 5/07/2025

Direction: Northwest

Comments: The ash conveyor system at the top of Landfill on the southeast side was in good condition. The ash conveyor has not been used since the previous annual inspection.