Maryland Piedmont Reliability Project
MTBMA – Multi-Modal Transportation Meeting

PSEG RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION LLC
Jason Kalwa – Project Director

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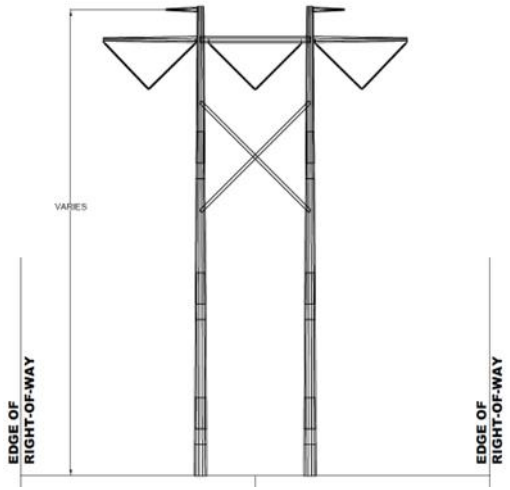
Description of Project

- PSEG was selected to construct a new 70-mile greenfield 500kV AC line from Potomac Edison's Doubs Substation in Frederick County to a demarcation point near Conastone Substation in Baltimore County.
  - PSEG coordinating with First Energy (Potomac Edison) for connection into Doubs Station.
  - PSEG coordinating with BGE and PPL for connection into the 500kV transmission line to be built as part of the 500kV Chanceford Project.



Factors influencing Maryland's Energy Landscape

Increasing Electricity Demand

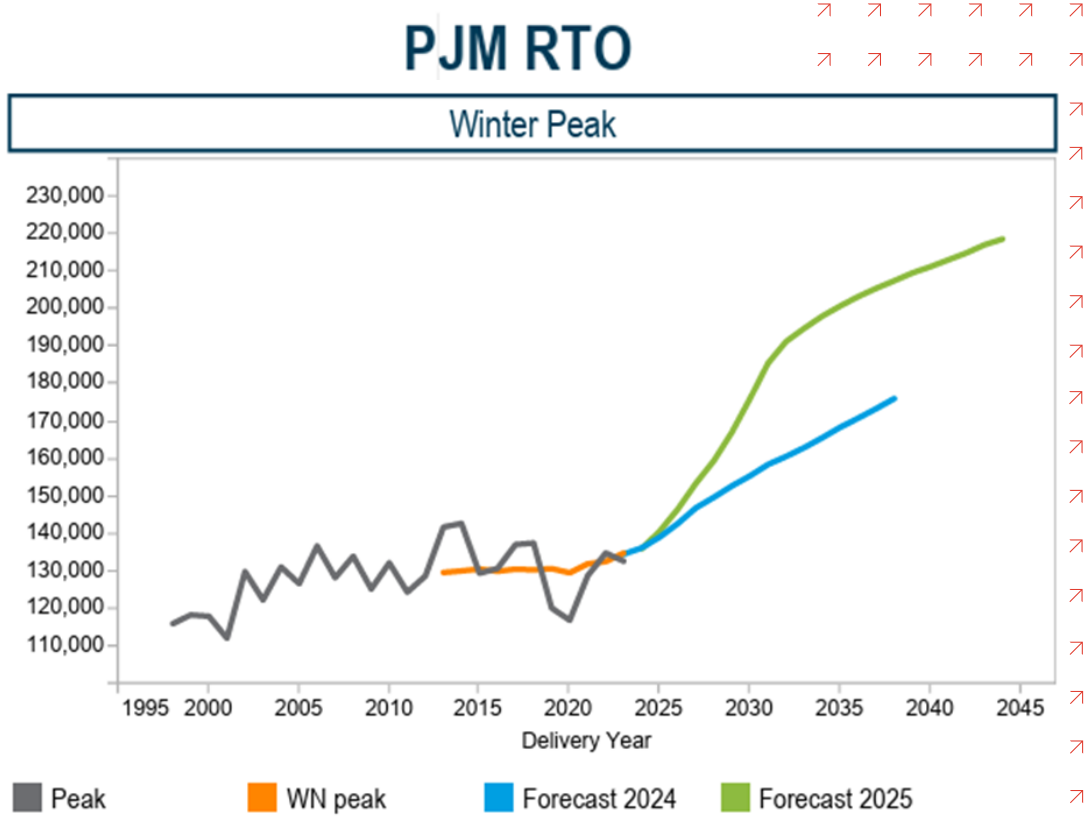
- Load is increasing due to electrification of residential and commercial heating, commercial fleets, resurgence of manufacturing and large loads, including data centers.

Generators Retiring Without Replacement Resources

- Generators are retiring in Maryland due to a mixture of economic and policy justifications without replacement generation in place.

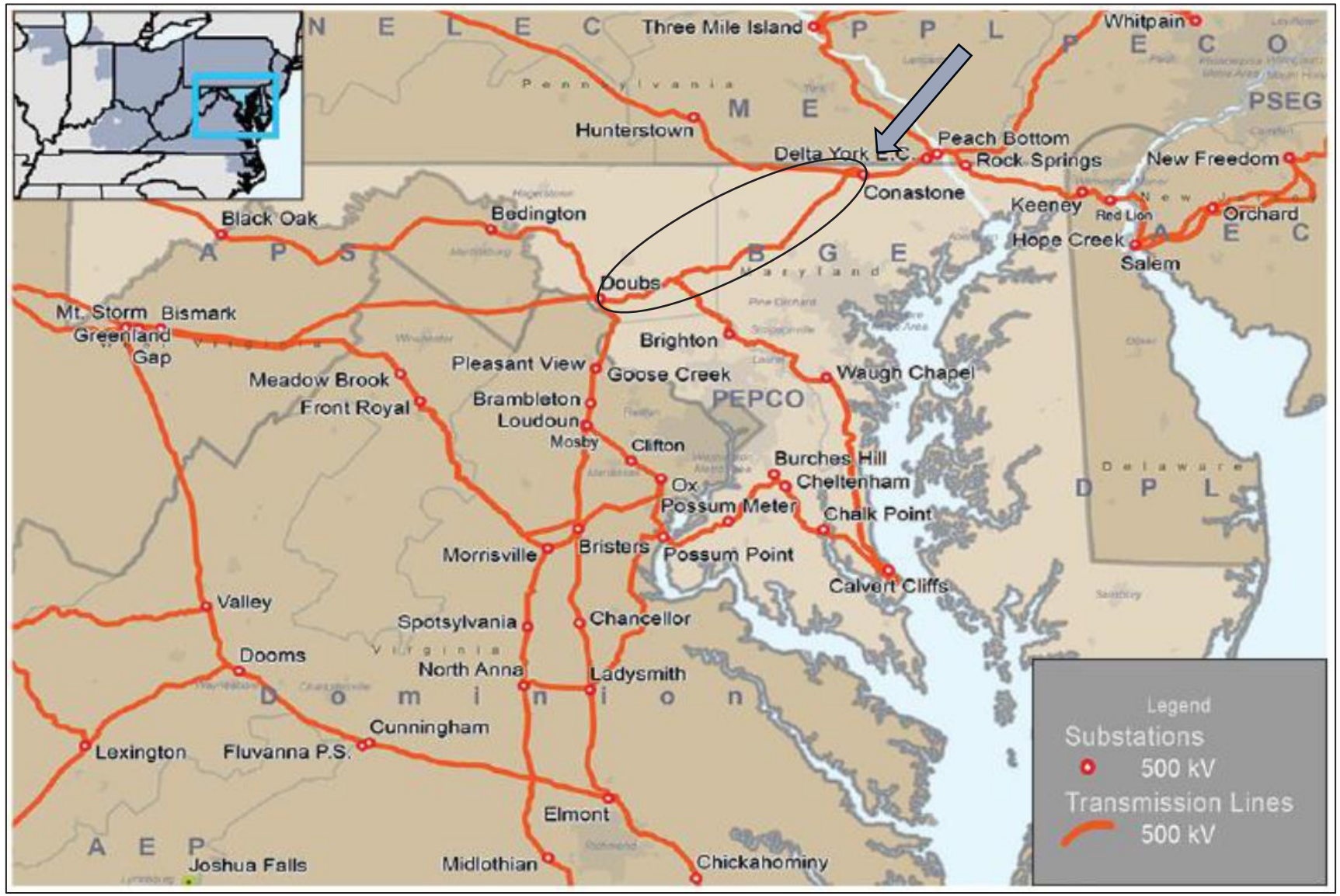
Need for Power Importation

- Maryland imports about 40% of its annual electric needs. In 2023, hourly imports were between 1,000MW and 6,000MW.



Source: PJM Maryland Fact Sheet

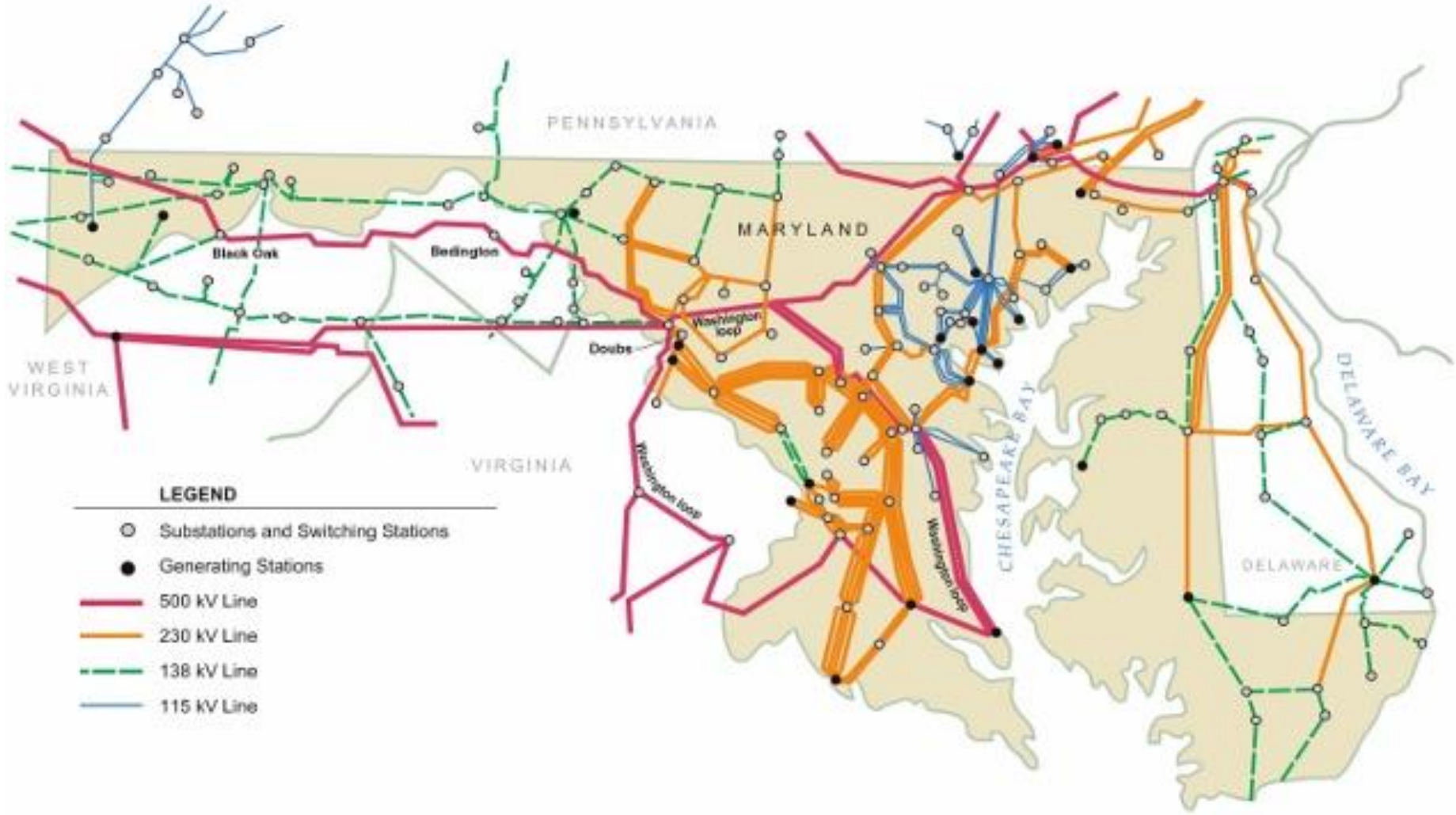
PJM Service Area in Maryland



Source: PJM.com

PJM Service Area in Maryland

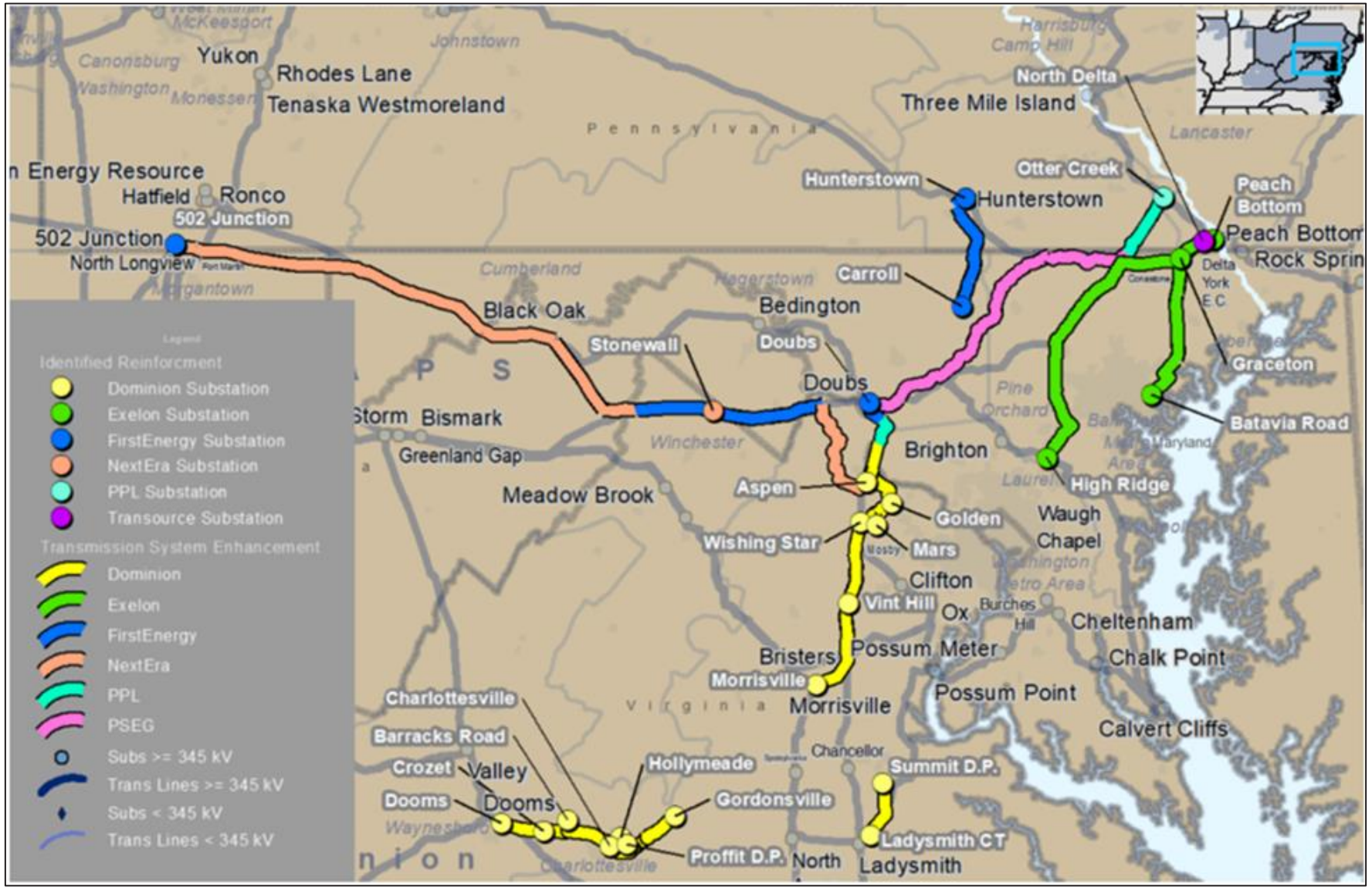
Figure 2-16 Transmission Lines (>115,000 Volts)



Source: PJM.com

https://energy.maryland.gov/Pages/info/index.aspx

2022 Window 3 Projects



Source: PJM.com

MPRP Project Benefits

Keeping the Lights On.

- The demand for power in Maryland is growing at the same time as legacy fossil-fuel generation plants are closing down.
- PJM has warned that without additional transmission infrastructure, the risk for the grid to become overloaded – leading to brownouts and blackouts – will be significantly higher.

Saving Marylanders' Money.

- Most Marylanders already pay more for power than residents in neighboring states. The greater the grid congestion, the higher the energy cost. Congestion relief provided by new transmission lines can result in lower pricing.
- MPRP will provide congestion relief to a historically highly constrained 500KV corridor, while also addressing the significant load delivery needs to the customers of Baltimore Gas & Electric (BGE).

Reaching Renewable Energy Goals.

- New renewable energy generation infrastructure will require high-voltage transmission lines to connect to the power grid.
- The more high-voltage transmission built in Maryland, the more likely the state is to see new renewable assets locate here.

Economic Impacts

an independent economic impact analysis projected significant impact

$306 MILLION in net economic impact

$230 MILLION increased earnings within Maryland

$416 MILLION increase in total economic output

$1.4 MILLION approximate annual increase in state and local property tax revenue

$9.4 MILLION approximate increase in state sales tax revenue from construction

1,709 full-time equivalent jobs over the construction period

11 ongoing full-time jobs from operations expenditures

Questions? Visit mprp.com, or call 833-451-MPRP (6777)

Economic Opportunities

- Welding/cutting suppliers (gas, tips, etc.)
- General Construction
- Landscape/Restoration services
- Paving and matting
- Street sweeping/water trucks
- Rental equipment suppliers
- Vehicle maintenance
- Environmental inspection personnel
- Construction Trailers
- Traffic control and security
- Civil materials (Concrete, stone, steel, etc.)
- Laydown space and utility location services

Questions?

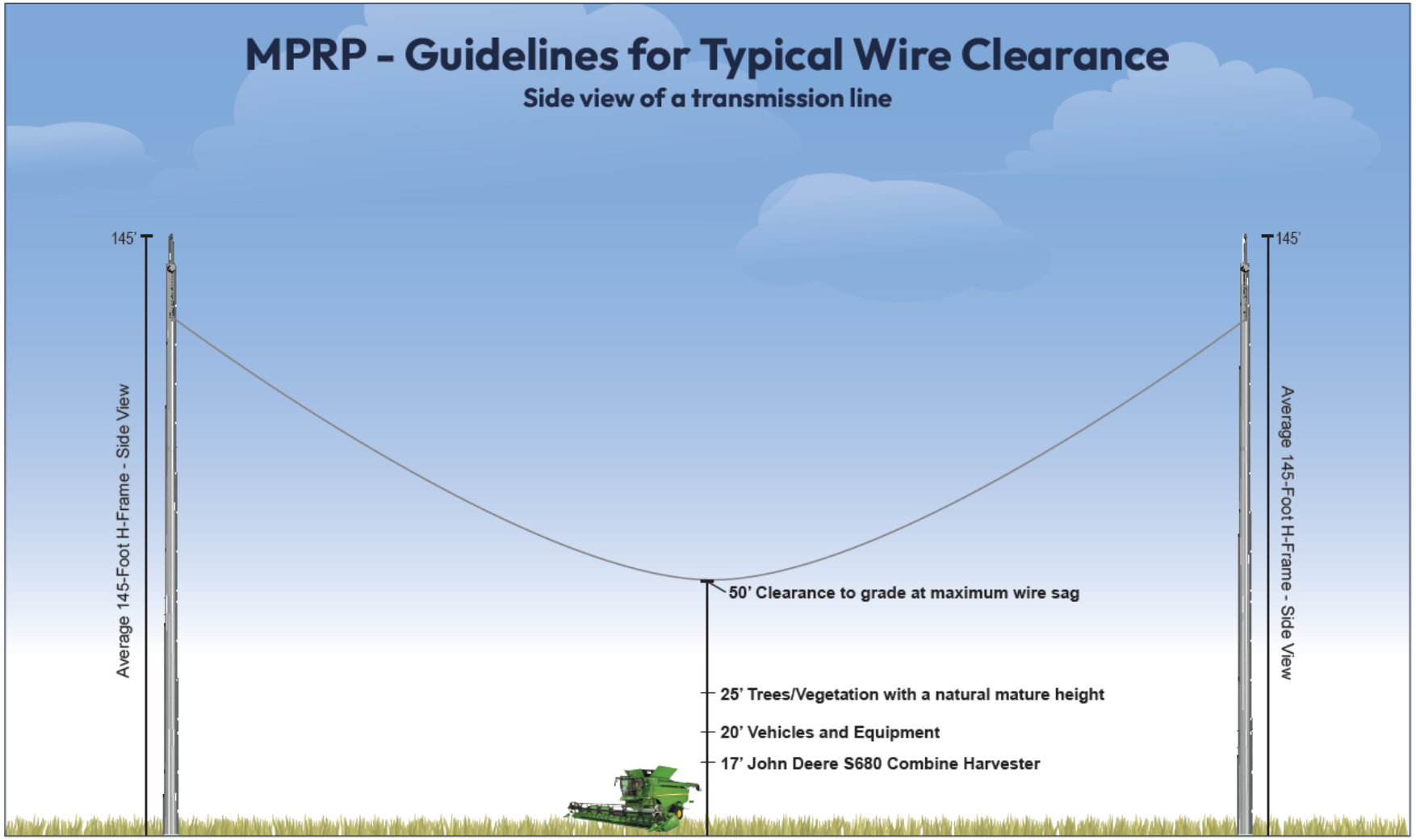
Website: MPRP.com

Phone: 833-451-MPRP (6777)

Email: PSEG-MPRP@pseg.com

MPRP - Guidelines for Typical Wire Clearance

Side view of a transmission line



Farming and power lines are compatible neighbors. They have co-existed for over a hundred years. The proposed Maryland Piedmont Reliability Project (MPRP) transmission line is designed to provide adequate electrical clearances required by National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) and to be farming compatible in most circumstances.

Vehicles and equipment, including attachments, under twenty (20) feet in height, or those that can extend no more than twenty (20) feet in height, e.g., cranes, boom trucks, forklifts, combines, etc., are allowed to work on or from PSEG's right-of-way (ROW).

Vegetation, such as row crops, e.g. corn, soybeans and vegetables, may be grown throughout the ROW, including adjacent to the structure bases. Farming activities such as plowing/tillage, planting, harvesting and crop management are permitted. Crop irrigation with non-permanent movable equipment that meets the required height limitations is permitted.

Trees or other vegetation with a natural mature height less than twenty-five (25) feet may be on the ROW. Trees that are actively used for a commercial agricultural purpose, e.g., orchard, nursery, Christmas tree farm, may be on the ROW as long as the tree height is maintained by the property owner so as not to exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

MPRP
MARYLAND PIEDMONT RELIABILITY PROJECT
PSEG

Note: Exhibit is for illustration purposes only. Not to scale