

An aerial photograph of a large industrial compressor station situated in a lush, forested mountain range. The station features several large green buildings, numerous pipes, and storage tanks. The surrounding landscape is covered in dense green trees, with rolling hills visible in the distance. The sky is a mix of orange and blue, indicating a sunset or sunrise. A dark blue semi-transparent box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the main title and date.

Energy Infrastructure CEO & Investor Conference

May 22-23, 2024

Ammons compressor station – Appalachia Gathering System phase 2 expansion

Safe Harbor Statement

This presentation contains statements which, to the extent they are not statements of historical or present fact, constitute “forward-looking statements” under the securities laws. These forward-looking statements are intended to provide management’s current expectations or plans for our future operating and financial performance, business prospects, outcomes of regulatory proceedings, market conditions, and other matters, based on what we believe to be reasonable assumptions and on information currently available to us.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “believe,” “expect,” “expectations,” “plans,” “strategy,” “prospects,” “estimate,” “project,” “target,” “anticipate,” “will,” “should,” “see,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “confident” and other words of similar meaning. The absence of such words, expressions or statements, however, does not mean that the statements are not forward-looking. In particular, express or implied statements relating to future earnings, cash flow, results of operations, uses of cash, tax rates and other measures of financial performance, future actions, conditions or events, potential future plans, strategies or transactions of DT Midstream, and other statements that are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future results and conditions, but rather are subject to numerous assumptions, risks, and uncertainties that may cause actual future results to be materially different from those contemplated, projected, estimated, or budgeted. Many factors may impact forward-looking statements of DT Midstream including, but not limited to, the following: changes in general economic conditions, including increases in interest rates and associated Federal Reserve policies, a potential economic recession, and the impact of inflation on our business; industry changes, including the impact of consolidations, alternative energy sources, technological advances, infrastructure constraints and changes in competition; global supply chain disruptions; actions taken by third-party operators, processors, transporters and gatherers; changes in expected production from Southwestern Energy and other third parties in our areas of operation; demand for natural gas gathering, transmission, storage, transportation and water services; the availability and price of natural gas to the consumer compared to the price of alternative and competing fuels; our ability to successfully and timely implement our business plan; our ability to complete organic growth projects on time and on budget; our ability to finance, complete, or successfully integrate acquisitions; the price and availability of debt and equity financing; restrictions in our existing and any future credit facilities and indentures; the effectiveness of the Company’s information technology and operational technology systems and practices to detect and defend against evolving cyber attacks on United States critical infrastructure; changing laws regarding cybersecurity and data privacy, and any cybersecurity threat or event; operating hazards, environmental risks, and other risks incidental to gathering, storing and transporting natural gas; geologic and reservoir risks and considerations; natural disasters, adverse weather conditions, casualty losses and other matters beyond our control; the impact of outbreaks of illnesses, epidemics and pandemics, and any related economic effects; the impacts of geopolitical events, including the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East; labor relations and markets, including the ability to attract, hire and retain key employee and contract personnel; large customer defaults; changes in tax status, as well as changes in tax rates and regulations; the effects and associated cost of compliance with existing and future laws and governmental regulations, such as the Inflation Reduction Act; changes in environmental laws, regulations or enforcement policies, including laws and regulations relating to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; ability to develop low carbon business opportunities and deploy greenhouse gas reducing technologies; changes in insurance markets impacting costs and the level and types of coverage available; the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices; the success of our risk management strategies; the suspension, reduction or termination of our customers’ obligations under our commercial agreements; disruptions due to equipment interruption or failure at our facilities, or third-party facilities on which our business is dependent; the effects of future litigation; and the risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 and our reports and registration statements filed from time to time with the SEC.

The above list of factors is not exhaustive. New factors emerge from time to time. We cannot predict what factors may arise or how such factors may cause actual results to vary materially from those stated in forward-looking statements, see the discussion under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on Form 10-K and any other reports filed with the SEC. Given the uncertainties and risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement, you should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. We are under no obligation to, and expressly disclaim any obligation to, update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events or otherwise.

DT Midstream Investment Thesis

Pure play natural gas midstream portfolio

~64% pipeline segment¹; highest in sector²

~9-year contract tenor³

No commodity exposure

Integrated wellhead to market service

Premium shareholder returns

Distinctive Adjusted EBITDA⁴ growth of 9%⁵

Consistent dividend growth of 7%⁶

Targeting 5-7% long-term Adjusted EBITDA and dividend growth

Strong organic growth

Sizeable project backlog of >\$1.3 billion

Funded within cash flow

Expandable assets serving growing LNG and power demand

Executing on tangible energy transition projects

Balance sheet strength

Line-of-sight to investment grade credit rating in 2024

Reducing leverage

No debt maturities for four years⁷

Annual debt reduction at Millennium and Vector

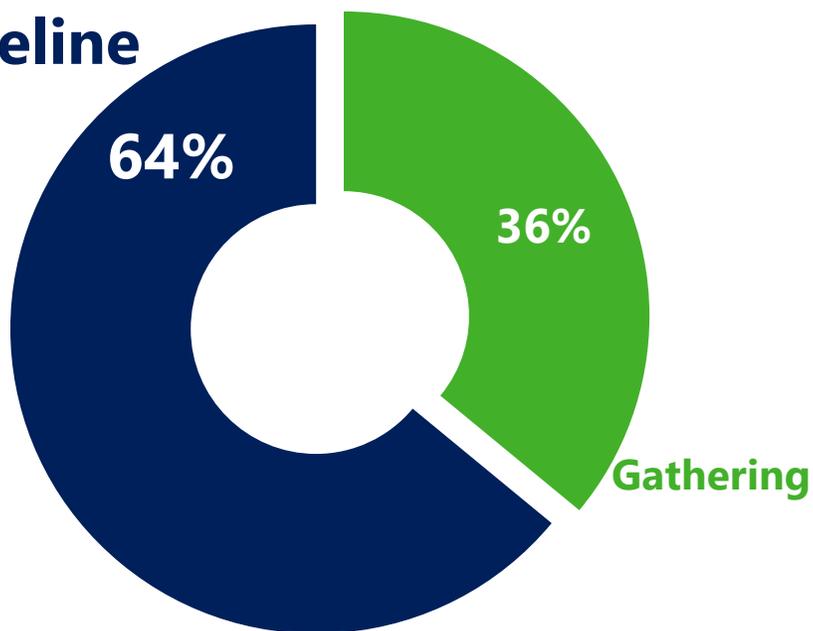
Premium Portfolio Delivering Sector-Leading Results

Distinctive and durable business attributes

Sector-leading Pipeline contribution¹

Q1 2024 Adjusted EBITDA²

Pipeline



Strong relative growth with no commodity exposure

2020 - 2023 Adjusted EBITDA CAGR

DTM	Peers ¹
9%	4%

2024E Dividend Coverage Ratio

DTM	Peers ¹
2.4x	1.8x

3-Yr. Distribution CAGR

DTM	Peers ¹
7%	4%

Portfolio quality

100%

Natural gas focus

~90%

MVC/Demand charges and flowing gas³

~9 years

average contract tenor

>\$1.3B

organic growth project backlog at 5-8x build multiples

1. Peer group sets utilized: Pipeline contribution - US-based midstream peers (AM, ENLC, ET, ETRN, EPD, KMI, MPLX, OKE, TRGP, WES, WMB); Adj. EBITDA CAGR - average of gas-focused peers (AM, ENLC, ETRN, KMI, TRP, WMB); Dividend coverage and distribution-CAGR - average of large-cap peers (WMB, KMI, EPD, MPLX, ET, TRP, OKE)
2. Definition and reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) to net income included in this appendix
3. Flowing gas represents proved developed producing reserves (PDPs); % is of 2023 total revenue
Source: Wells Fargo Equity Research

Pure Play Natural Gas Midstream Portfolio

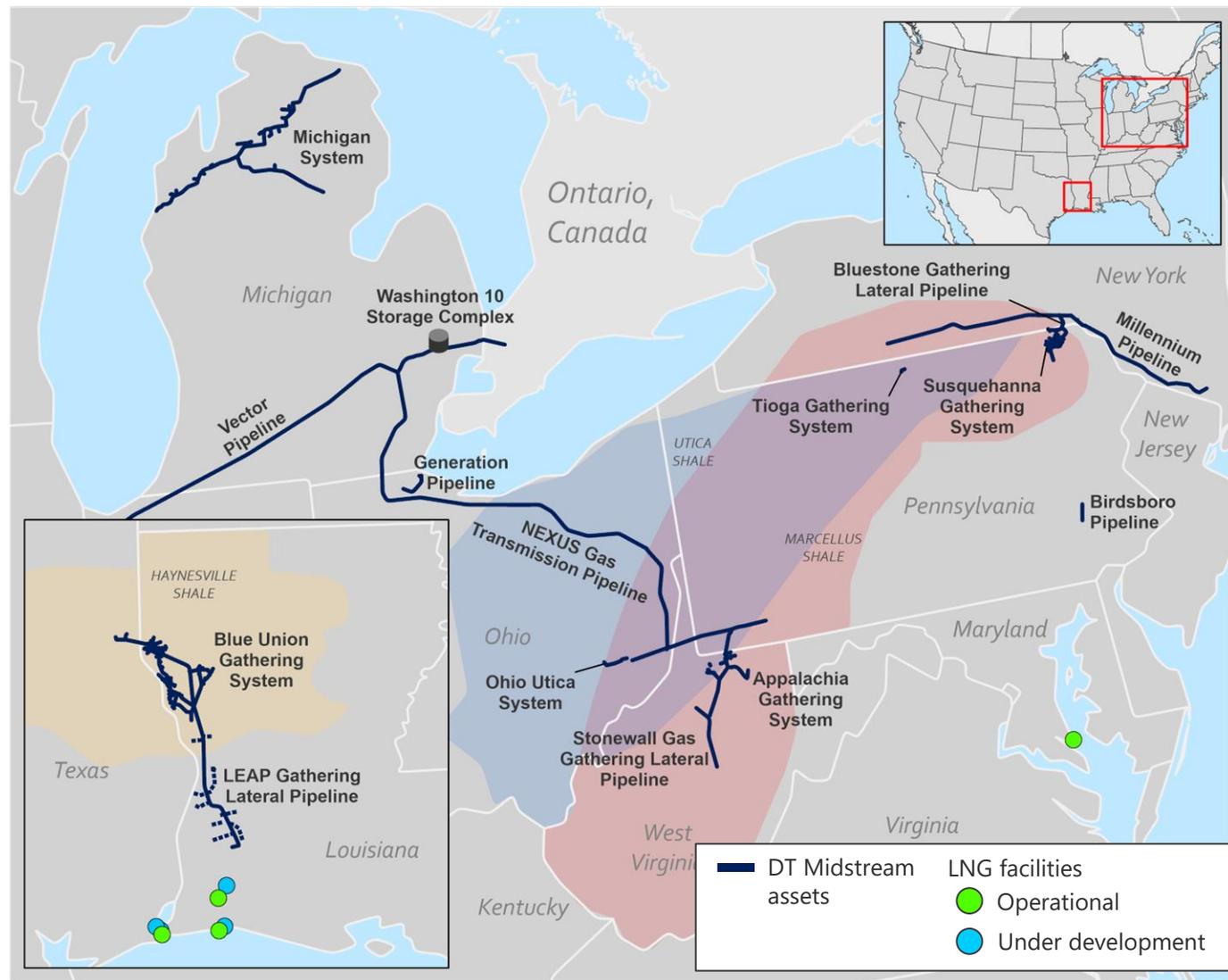
Integrated pipeline platform in leading gas basins serving growing markets

Pipelines connect world-class basins to high-quality markets

- ~900 miles of FERC-regulated interstate pipelines that have interconnections with multiple interstate pipelines and utilities
- ~700 miles of intrastate pipelines
- 94 Bcf of gas storage capacity

Gathering assets feed our pipelines

- Dry gas gathering assets serving growing gas production in the premier, low-cost production areas of the Marcellus / Utica and Haynesville
- ~800 miles of pipe, 119 compressor units with 258,000 horsepower and ~2.6 Bcf/d of treating capacity



Delivering Distinctive and Predictable Growth

Track record of strong growth

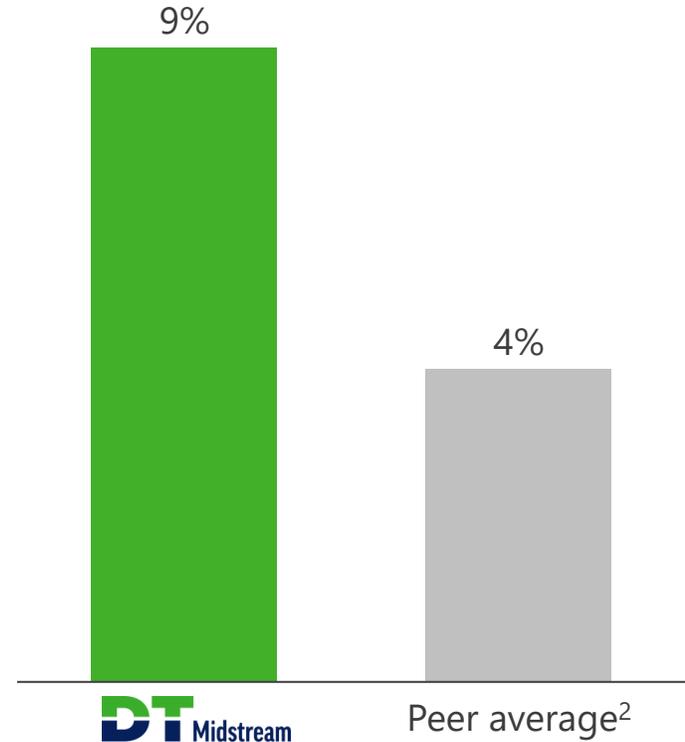
Historical Adjusted EBITDA¹

(Millions)



Relative Growth

2020-2023 Adjusted EBITDA CAGR



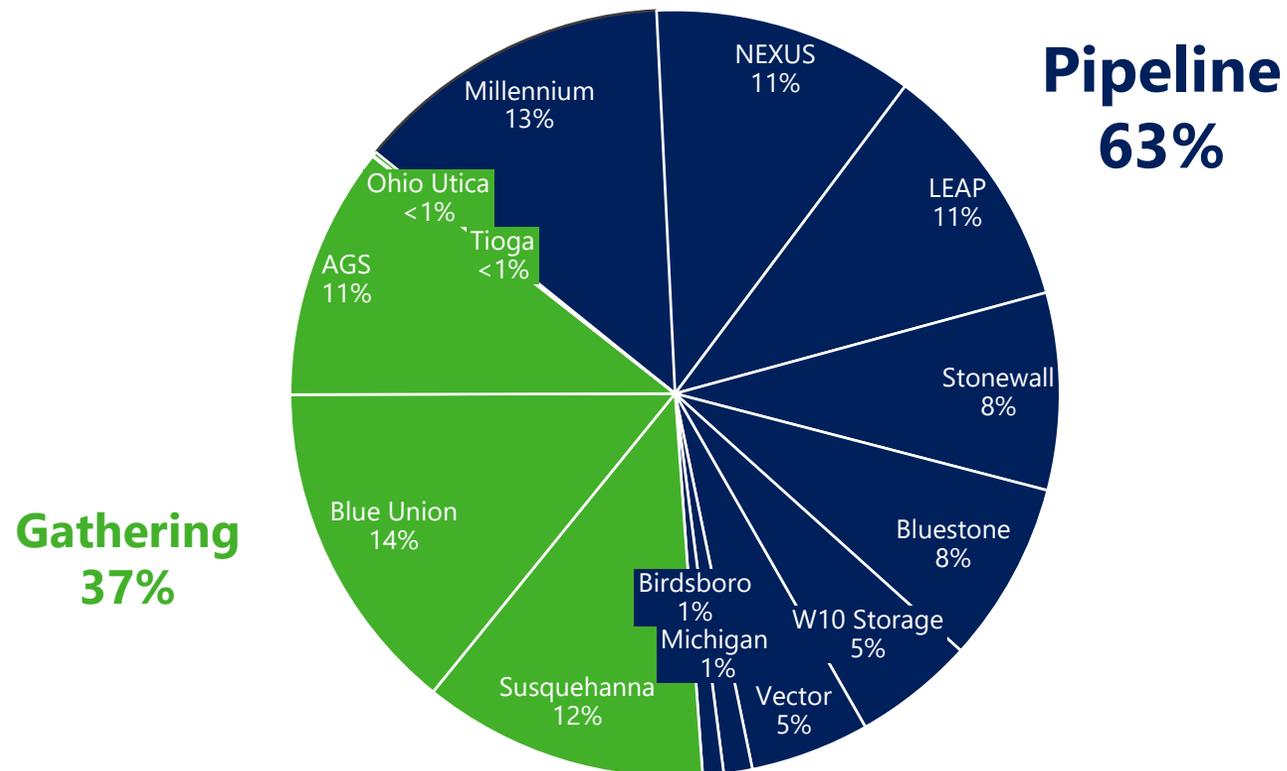
Well positioned assets and take-or-pay contract structures consistently deliver best-in-class results

Diversified Asset Base Anchored by Strong Pipeline Segment

Highest natural gas pipeline asset contribution in sector¹

Business mix

(% of total 2023 Adjusted EBITDA²)



Gathering assets integrate with pipelines

Highly contracted asset portfolio supports stable cash flows

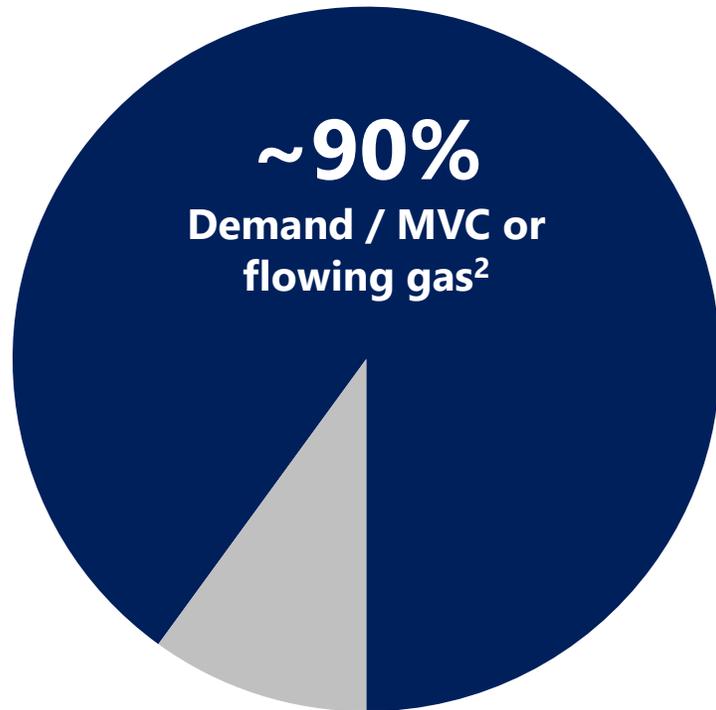
- Average portfolio contracted tenor of ~9 years³
- Pipeline assets contracted long-term with take-or-pay contracts
- Gathering assets contracted long-term
 - Significant minimum volume commitments (MVCs)
 - Acreage dedications
 - Rate escalators tied to inflation

High Quality Cash Flows and Customers

Cash flows are underpinned by take-or-pay contracts and high credit quality customers

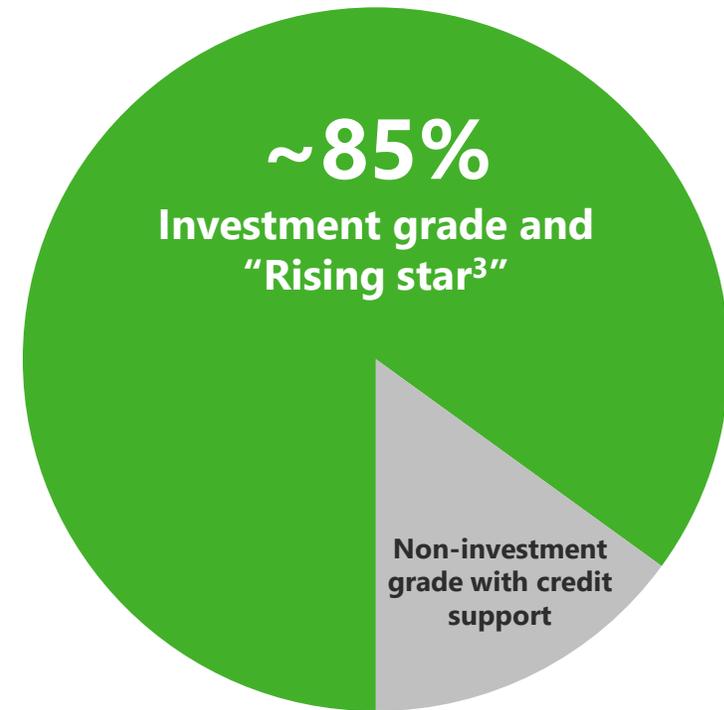
Total revenue contribution

(% of 2023 contribution¹)



Customer credit

(% of 2023 contribution)



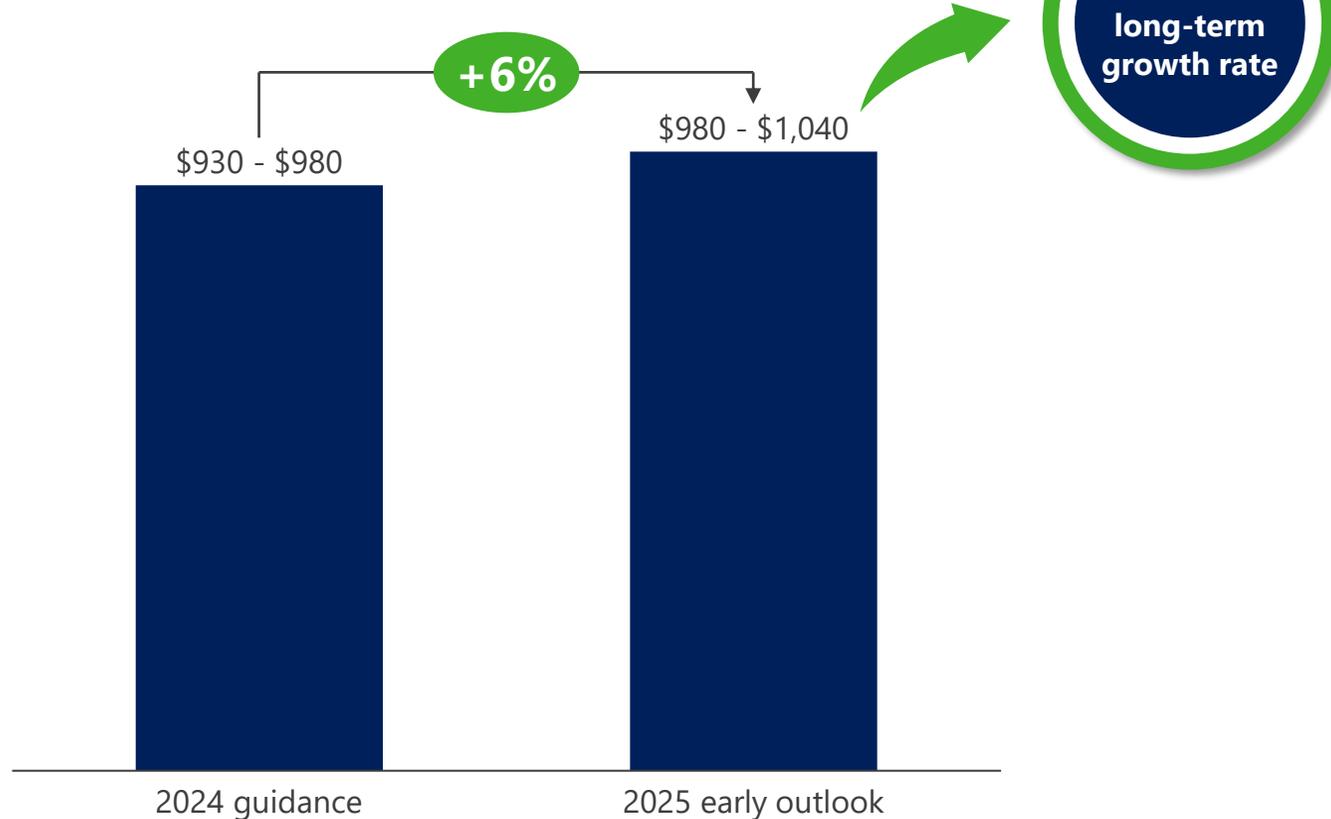
1. Reflects non-GAAP financial metric based on total revenue contribution of company assets, including DTM's proportionate interest in joint ventures
2. Flowing gas represents proved developed producing reserves (PDPs)
3. Includes Southwestern Energy; expected to be investment grade post-merger with Chesapeake Energy

Continuing Our Track Record of Distinctive Growth

Targeting long-term Adjusted EBITDA growth of 5-7%

Adjusted EBITDA¹

(millions)



Differentiated growth drivers

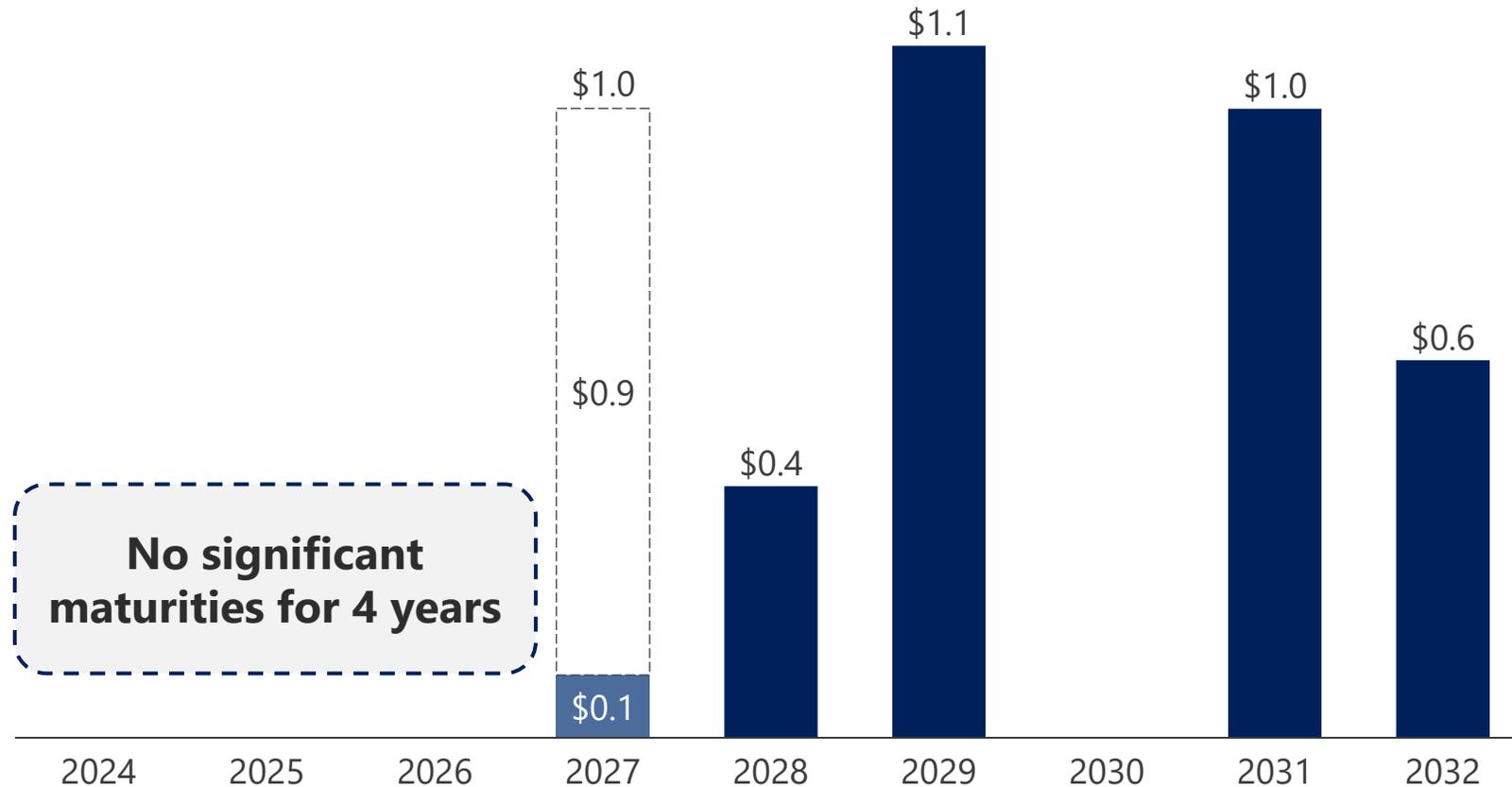
- ↑ \$1.3 billion organic growth project backlog
- ↑ Tangible energy transition projects
- ↑ Fully funded with long-term, contract-backed free cash flows
- ↑ No commodity exposure

Strong balance sheet, free of near-term debt maturities

Expecting investment grade credit rating in 2024

Debt maturity profile

(\$ billions) ■ Long-term debt □ Undrawn revolver capacity ■ Drawn revolver balance



~\$0.9 billion
liquidity

3.6x / 4.1x
on-balance sheet / proportional
leverage¹

BBB- / BB+
senior secured / unsecured issuer
rating

Positive outlook
Fitch ratings

Committed Growth Investment Summary

Continue to advance short-cycle growth investments

	Project	Expected in-service dates
Pipeline	Haynesville LEAP Gillis Access interconnect	In-Service
	Haynesville LEAP expansion – Phase 3	Q3 2024
	Stonewall to Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) expansion	1H 2026
Gathering	Ohio Utica System – initial development	In-Service
	Haynesville Blue Union Carthage area connection	In-Service
	Appalachia Tioga Gathering expansion	Q2 2025
	Appalachia Gathering System expansion – Phase 3	Q2 2025 – 1H 2026
	Haynesville Blue Union well pad expansion	Q2 2025

In-flight project updates

- Ohio Utica System initial development fully in-service
- New Stonewall expansion and interconnect with MVP
- Upsized the Appalachia Gathering Phase 3 expansion
- LEAP Phase 3 is currently ahead of schedule
- All other growth investments on track and on budget

Sizeable Organic Project Backlog

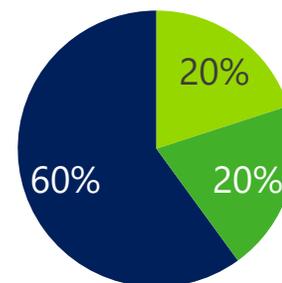
Balanced opportunity set across all business segments

Pipeline		
Project	Contribution	Status
LEAP phase 1 expansion	Aug. 2023	In-service
LEAP phase 2 expansion	Dec. 2023	In-service
LEAP Gillis Access interconnect	Q2 2024	In-service
LEAP phase 3 expansion	Q3 2024	In development
Stonewall expansion	1H 2026	In development
LEAP phase 4+ expansion	2025/26	Pre-FID
NEXUS / Generation Pipeline interconnection	2026	Pre-FID
Vector expansion	2026	Pre-FID
NEXUS expansion	2027/28	Pre-FID
Millennium expansion	2028	Pre-FID

Energy Transition		
Project	Contribution	Status
Louisiana CCS phase 1	2H 2026	Pre-FID
Low carbon fuels	2025/26	Pre-FID
Louisiana CCS phase 2	2027	Pre-FID

Gathering		
Project	Contribution	Status
Blue Union gathering / treating expansion	Dec. 2023	In-service
Appalachia Gathering System expansion - phase 2	Jan. 2024	In-service
Ohio Utica – initial development	Q1 2024	In-service
Blue Union Carthage area connection	Q2 2024	In-service
Tioga Gathering expansion	Q2 2025	In development
Blue Union well pad expansion	Q2 2025	In development
Appalachia Gathering System expansion - phase 3	Q2 2025	In development
Blue Union well pad expansion	2026	Pre-FID
Ohio Utica buildout	2025/26	Pre-FID
Tioga buildout	2026/27	Pre-FID

2024 – 2027 growth capex by segment



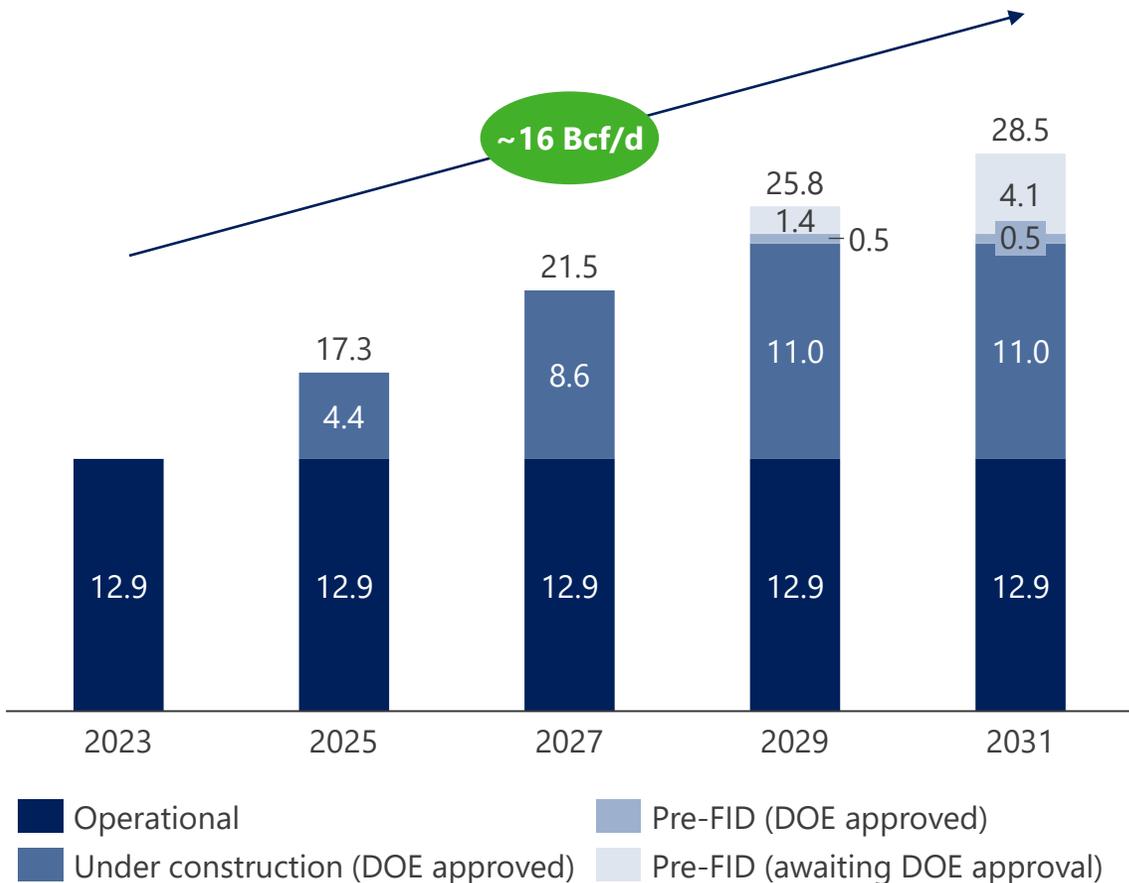
>\$1.3 billion
organic growth project backlog at
5-8x build multiples

Positioned to Serve In-flight LNG Export Demand

LNG growth of ~7 Bcf/d within LEAP's corridor is not subject to DOE permit approvals

Forecasted US LNG export capacity growth¹

(bcf/d)



LNG demand that LEAP can serve

LNG project	Bcf/d	DOE approval ²	LNG project	Bcf/d	DOE approval ²
Operational			Pre-FID		
Sabine Pass	4.2	✓	Driftwood LNG	3.8	✓
Cameron	2.1	✓	Cameron LNG Train 4	0.9	✓
Calcasieu Pass	1.4	✓	CP2 LNG	4.0	
Corpus Christi	2.1	✓	Calcasieu Pass design increase	0.1	
Freeport	2.1	✓	Magnolia LNG	1.2	
Cove Point	0.7	✓	Commonwealth LNG	1.2	
Elba Island	0.3	✓	Lake Charles	2.3	
Total	12.9		Sabine Pass Stage 5	2.6	
Under construction			Plaquemines Design increase	0.5	
Golden Pass	2.5	✓	Port Arthur phase 2	1.9	
Plaquemines phase 1	2.8	✓	Freeport Train 4	0.7	✓
Port Arthur phase 1	1.9	✓	Delfin FLNG	1.8	✓
Corpus Christi Stage 3	1.4	✓	Corpus Christi Train 8-9	0.4	
Rio Grande Trains 1-3	2.4	✓	Total	21.4	
Total	11.0				

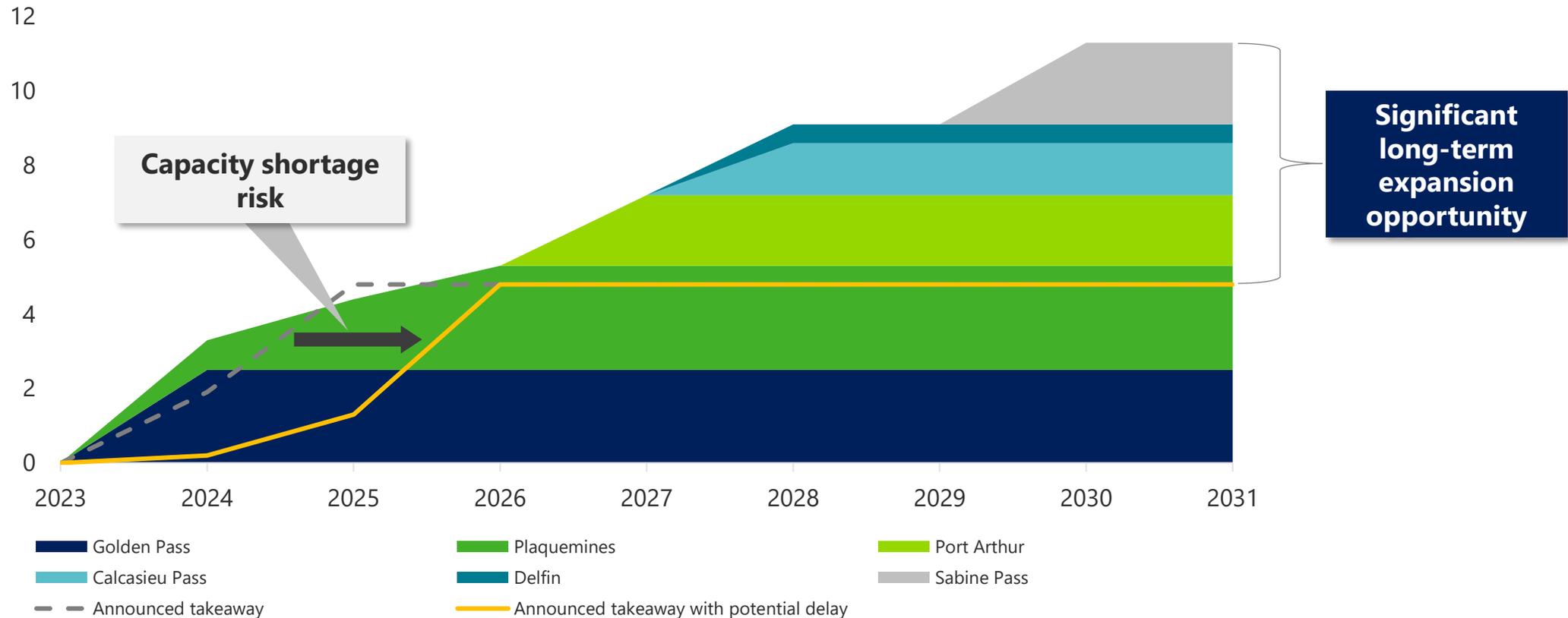
~7 Bcf/d of LNG demand growth that LEAP can serve is currently under construction

New Haynesville Takeaway Capacity is Needed to Meet LNG Demand

LEAP offers lower-risk, capital efficient expansion opportunity, proving timely access to LNG demand

Forecasted Louisiana Gulf Coast area LNG capacity growth¹ vs announced Haynesville takeaway expansions²

(Cumulative growth from 2023, bcf/d)

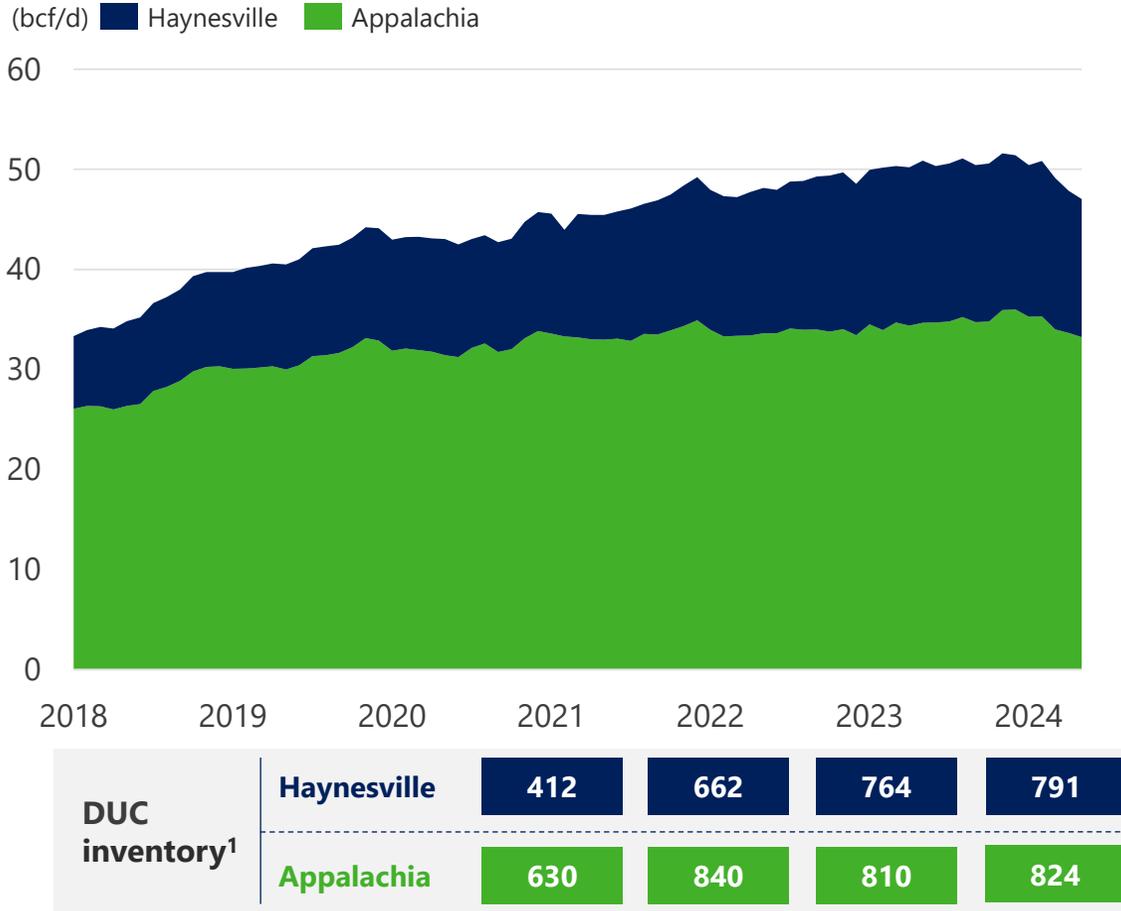


1. Source: Wood Mackenzie North America Gas Investment Horizon Outlook – October 2023; does not incorporate the announced in-service delay of Golden Pass
2. Announced pipeline expansions include LEAP Phase 3, Energy Transfer Gulf Run, Momentum NG3, and Williams LEG

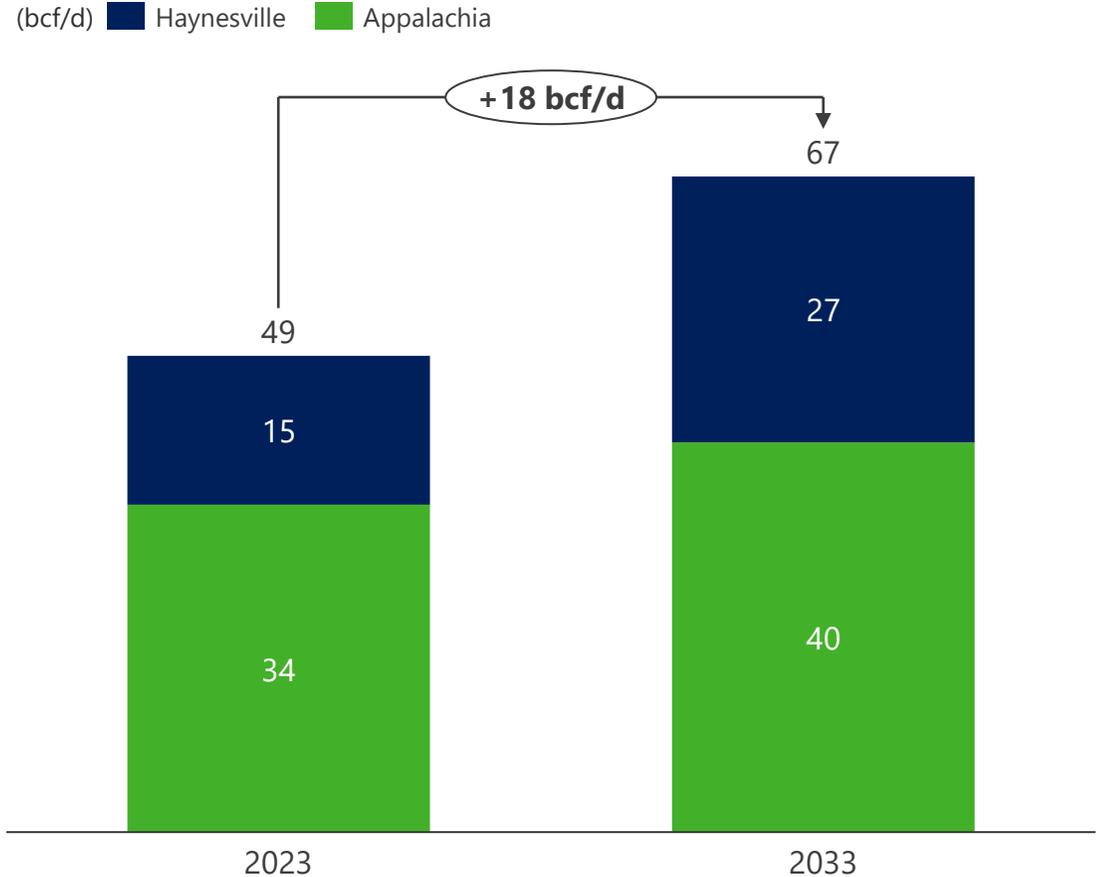
Strong Long-term Production Outlook in Both Basins

Haynesville and Appalachia production are expected to experience significant growth over the next decade

Historical production

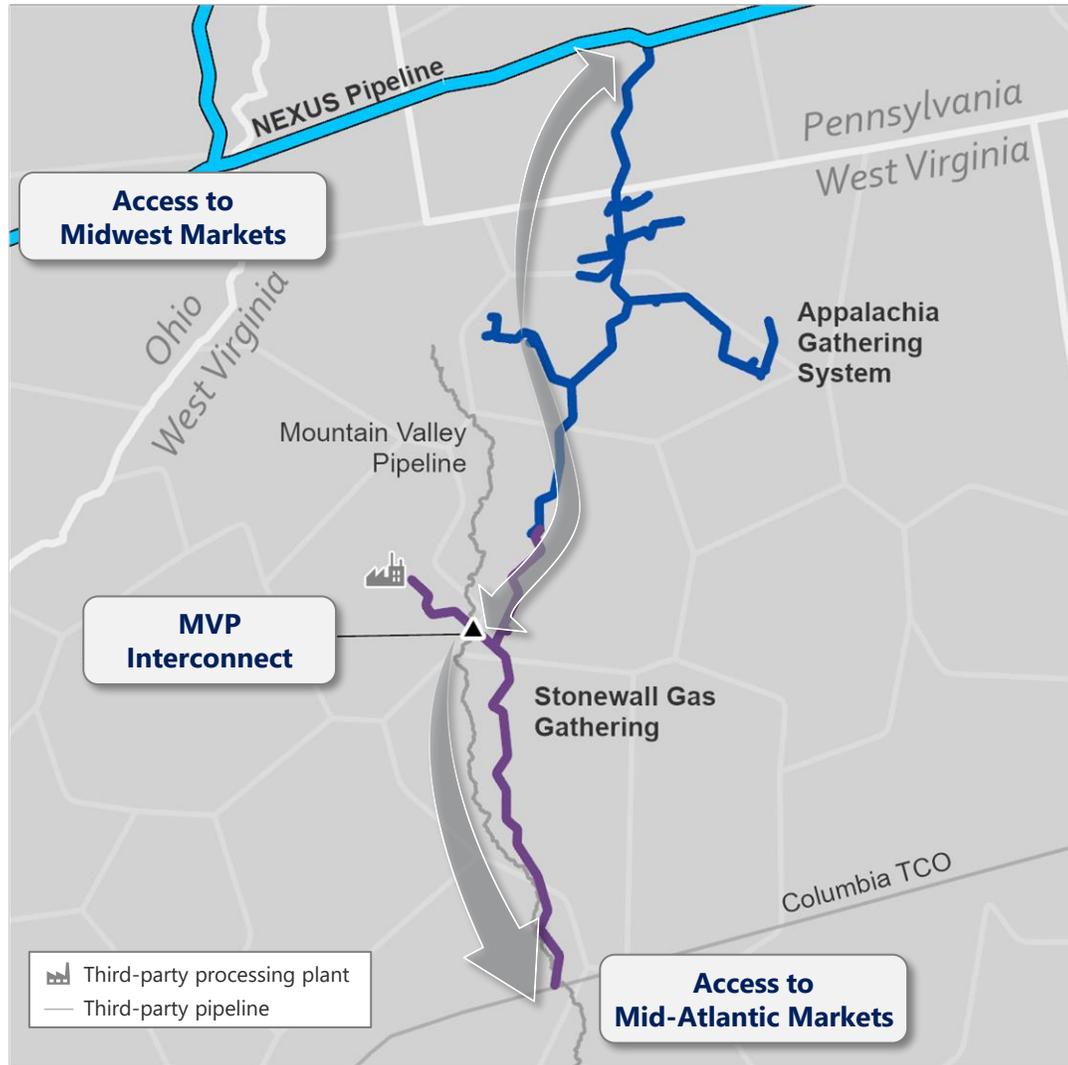


Production forecast



Strategic Appalachian Basin Expansion

Provides new production outlet to growing Mid-Atlantic market



Upsizing Appalachia Gathering expansion and new Stonewall expansion

- Modifications to existing gathering contract unlock incremental value
 - Expected capital of ~\$125 million over 2024-2025 funded within cash flow
 - Constructing new compression and interconnect with Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP)
 - In-service expected 1H 2026

- Offers access to new market

Strong commercial structure

- Anchored by a 15-year contract with large investment-grade producer
- Total firm capacity of 350 MMcf/d
- Dedication and minimum volume commitment that protects project economics

Haynesville System LEAP Expansion Potential of ~4 Bcf/d

Market fundamentals driving greater demand for wellhead to Gulf Coast markets access

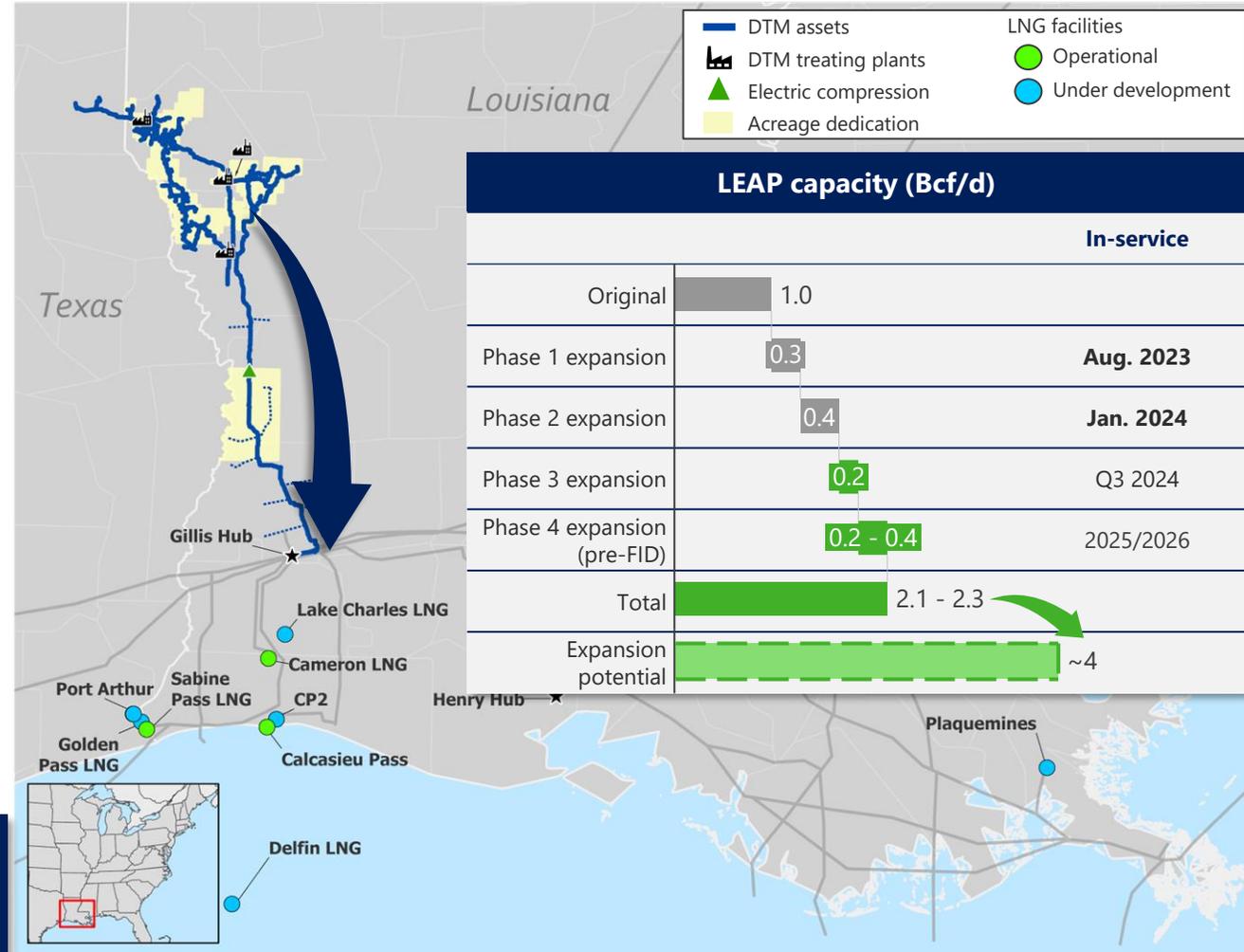
Phase 3 LEAP expansion ahead of schedule and on budget to increase capacity from 1.7 Bcf/d to 1.9 Bcf/d

- Integrated gathering wellhead-to-water connectivity
- Project leverages recently expanded processing and entails incremental looping and compression
- Expansion is underpinned by a take-or-pay contract

In active discussions for additional expansions

- Capital efficient, lower-risk expansions provide timely access to growing LNG demand
- Targeting 200 - 400 MMcf/d for Phase 4 expansion

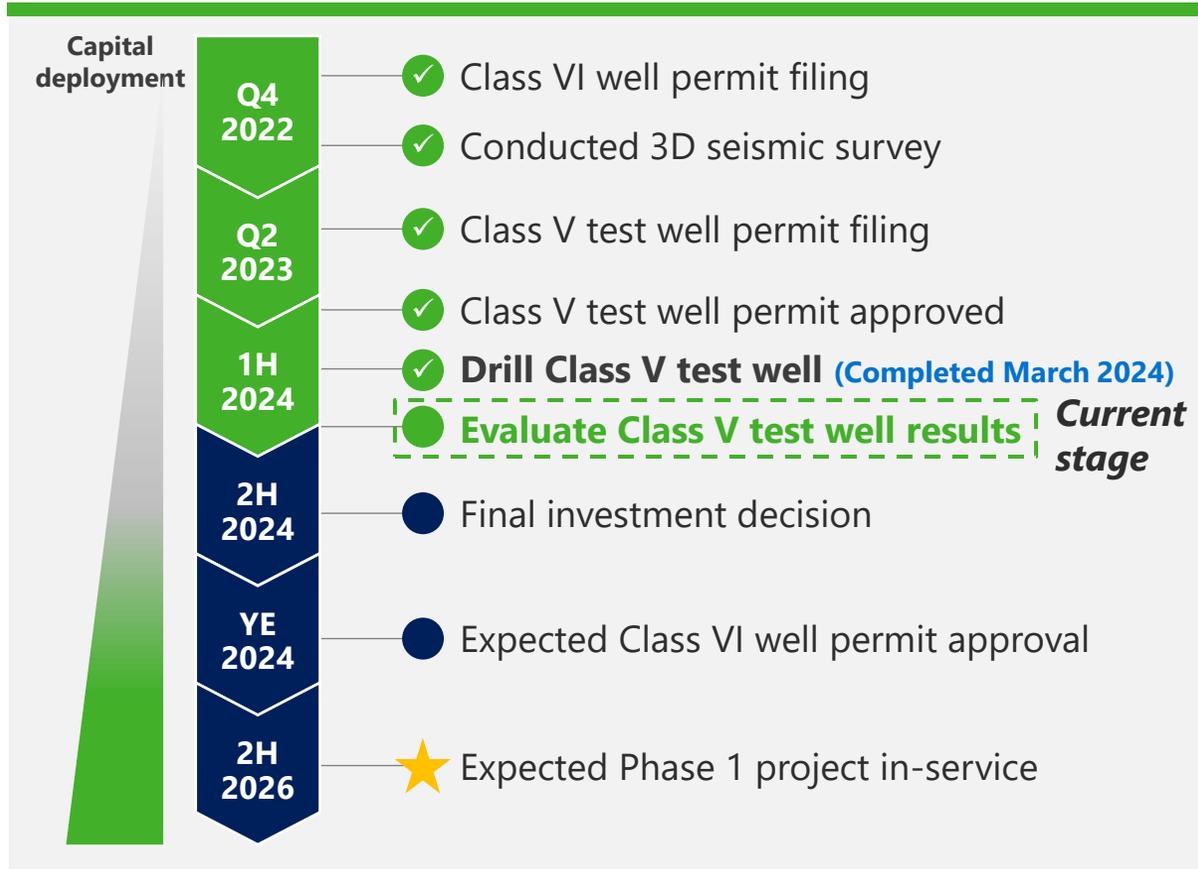
Haynesville System offers 3.5 Bcf/d of direct connectivity to LNG markets



Louisiana Carbon Capture and Sequestration

Class V test well completed in March – on track for 2H 2024 FID

Project timeline



Minimizing capital spend until we reach a final investment decision

Methodical project development approach

Disciplined storage site selection and stakeholder engagement

- ✓ Proximity to CO₂ source and favorable sequestration geology
- ✓ Early engagement of local community and Louisiana DENR¹ on key development activities

Continued progress toward FID with successful Class V test well

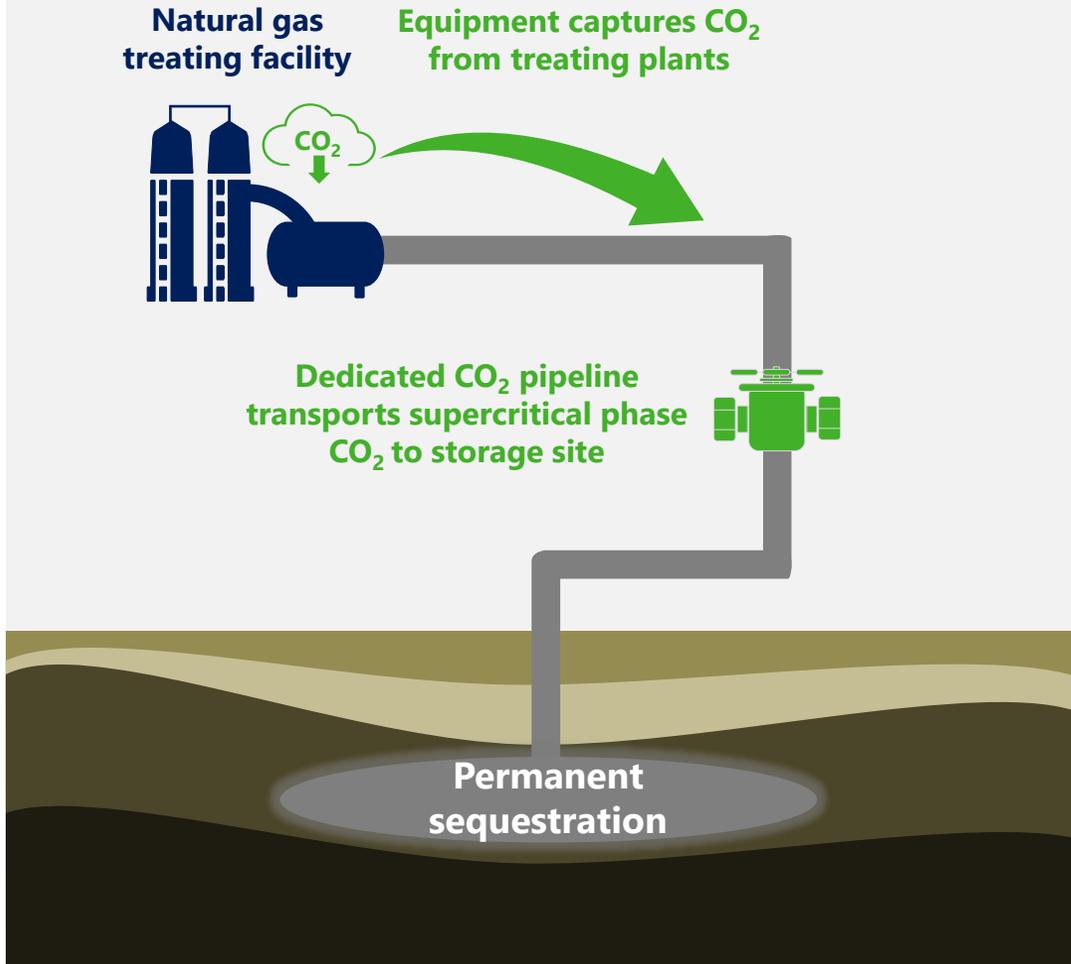
- ✓ Validated formation structure and completed injectivity tests
- ✓ Initial result assessments confirm original project assumptions
- ✓ Final analysis to be completed over next several months with third party experts
- ✓ Secured key storage rights
- ✓ Project remains on track for 2H 2024 FID

Leveraging over 50 years of storage and pipeline development and operations experience

Louisiana Carbon Capture and Sequestration

Disciplined approach to CCS project

Illustrative Carbon Capture and Sequestration process



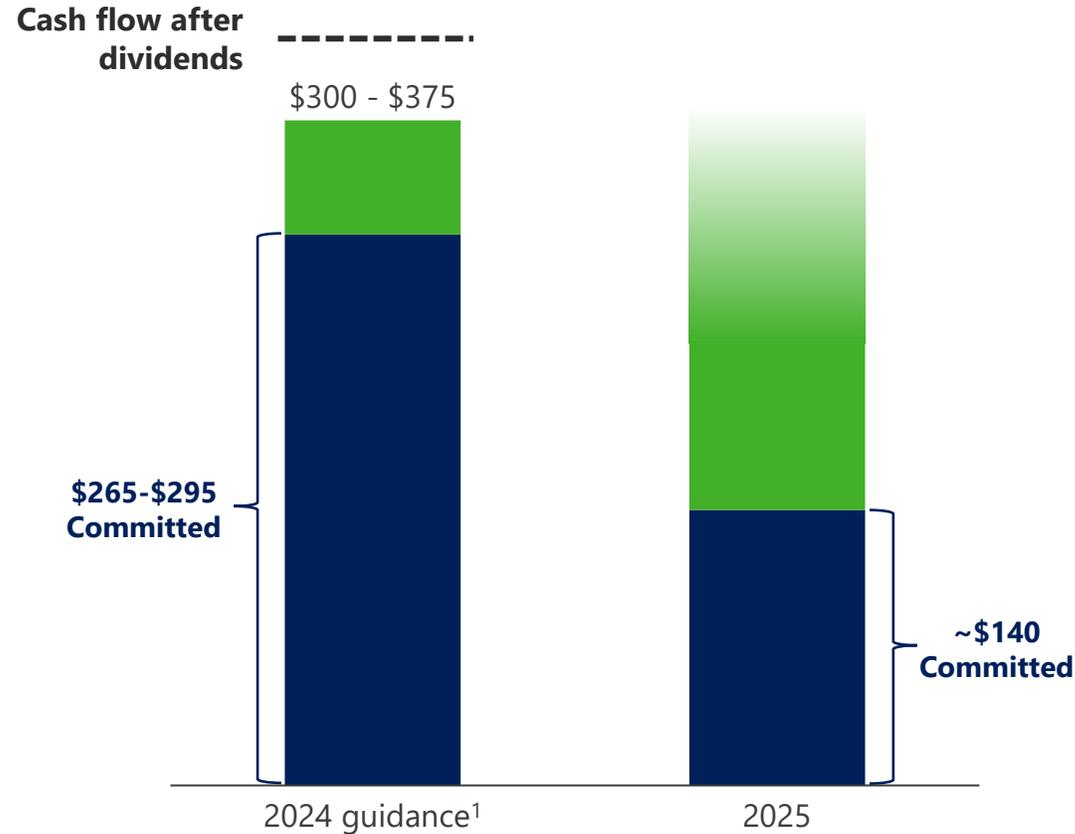
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Scope	Capture equipment, CO ₂ pipeline, compression, storage	Capture equipment, CO ₂ pipeline, compression, storage
Volume (Million metric tonnes per annum)	0.4	0.5
Capex (Millions)	\$115 - \$145 (over 2024 to 2026)	\$110 - \$140 (over 2026/27)
Build Multiple	5-8x	4-6x
Expected in-service	2H 2026	2027

Disciplined Capital Investment

Organic growth investments funded within cash flow

Growth capex

(millions) ■ Committed ■ Pre-FID / Highly Probable



Flexible, short-cycle, capital investments

- Increased committed capital in 2024-2025 to reflect new organic projects reaching FID
- Capital investment program funded within free cash flow

Balanced Partnership Governance Structures

Joint Venture Asset	Ownership	Operator	Original Developer	Independently Managed	Owner Managed
	DT Midstream	52.5%	✓	✓	✗
	TC Energy	47.5%	✓	✓	✗
	DT Midstream	50%	✓	✓	✗
	Enbridge	50%	✓	✓	✗
	DT Midstream	40%	✓	✓	✗
	Enbridge	60%	✓	✓	✗
	DT Midstream	85%	✓	✓	✓
	Antero Midstream	15%	✓	✗	✓

Balanced and equitable partnership agreements

- Independent management teams for FERC assets
 - Seconded DTM employees in leadership roles
- Retained ability to assume operatorships as needed
- Shared corporate services provided as needed
- Balanced voting rights

Executing a Leading ESG Program

MSCI score in top tier of peer midstream companies



MSCI Rating vs Top Tier Peers



- Continuing to advance CCS opportunity in Louisiana
- Advancing hydrogen development opportunities with strategic partnership
- Transitioning to net zero GHG emissions with a goal to complete by 2050, including a 30% reduction by 2030



- 83% improvement in total recordable safety incident rate since 2020
- Doubled the percentage of ethnically diverse leadership
- Community giving and volunteer hours per employee is leading among midstream peers



- Independent and diverse board
- Long-term incentive plans tied to total shareholder return
- Second highest possible governance rating (AA) from MSCI

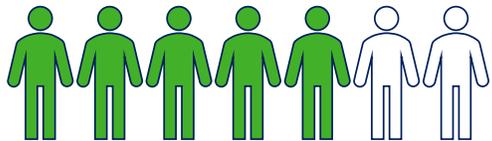
Committed to Strong Governance Practices

Best-in-class governance practices

- Structured as C-Corp with separate CEO and Chairman
- Long-term incentive plans tied to total shareholder return targets
- Board committee focused on ESG initiatives
- Broad range of experience and diversity

Board diversity

~71% independent



~43% gender or racially diverse



DT Midstream Board Composition



Robert Skaggs, Jr.
Chairman



Stephen Baker
Lead Independent Director



Angela Archon
Director



David Slater
President and CEO



Peter Tumminello
Director



Elaine Pickle
Director



Dwayne Wilson
Director

Appendix

2024/2025 Guidance Summary

<i>(millions, except EPS)</i>		Current Guidance
2024	Adjusted EBITDA ¹	\$930 - \$980
	Operating Earnings ²	\$335 - \$375
	Operating EPS ²	\$3.43 - \$3.83
	Distributable Cash Flow ³	\$640 - \$700
	Capital Expenditures	\$330 - \$415
	Growth Capital ⁴	\$300 - \$375
	Maintenance Capital	\$30 - \$40
2025	Adjusted EBITDA (early outlook)	\$980 - \$1,040

1. Definition and reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) to net income included in the appendix
2. Definition and reconciliation of Operating Earnings and Operating Earnings per Share (non-GAAP) to reported earnings included in this appendix; EPS calculation based on average share count of approximately 98 million shares outstanding - diluted
3. Definition and reconciliation of Distributable Cash Flow (non-GAAP) to net income included in the appendix
4. Includes contribution to equity method investees; guidance range is net of a ~\$20 million customer contribution

Non-GAAP Definitions

Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow (DCF) are non-GAAP measures

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as GAAP net income attributable to DT Midstream before expenses for interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and loss from financing activities, further adjusted to include our proportional share of net income from our equity method investees (excluding interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), and to exclude certain items we consider non-routine. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to us and external users of our financial statements in understanding our operating results and the ongoing performance of our underlying business because it allows our management and investors to have a better understanding of our actual operating performance unaffected by the impact of interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and non-routine charges noted in the table below. We believe the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA is meaningful to investors because it is frequently used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in our industry to evaluate a company's operating performance without regard to items excluded from the calculation of such measure, which can vary substantially from company to company depending on accounting methods, book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired, among other factors. We use Adjusted EBITDA to assess our performance by reportable segment and as a basis for strategic planning and forecasting.

Distributable Cash Flow (DCF) is calculated by deducting earnings from equity method investees, depreciation and amortization attributable to noncontrolling interests, cash interest expense, maintenance capital investment (as defined below), and cash taxes from, and adding interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization, certain items we consider non-routine and dividends and distributions from equity method investees to, Net Income Attributable to DT Midstream. Maintenance capital investment is defined as the total capital expenditures used to maintain or preserve assets or fulfill contractual obligations that do not generate incremental earnings. We believe DCF is a meaningful performance measurement because it is useful to us and external users of our financial statements in estimating the ability of our assets to generate cash earnings after servicing our debt, paying cash taxes and making maintenance capital investments, which could be used for discretionary purposes such as common stock dividends, retirement of debt or expansion capital expenditures.

Adjusted EBITDA and DCF are not measures calculated in accordance with GAAP and should be viewed as a supplement to and not a substitute for the results of operations presented in accordance with GAAP. There are significant limitations to using Adjusted EBITDA and DCF as a measure of performance, including the inability to analyze the effect of certain recurring and non-recurring items that materially affect our net income or loss. Additionally, because Adjusted EBITDA and DCF exclude some, but not all, items that affect net income and are defined differently by different companies in our industry, Adjusted EBITDA and DCF do not intend to represent net income attributable to DT Midstream, the most comparable GAAP measure, as an indicator of operating performance and are not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Reconciliation of net income attributable to DT Midstream to Adjusted EBITDA or DCF as projected for full-year 2024 or 2025 is not provided. We do not forecast net income as we cannot, without unreasonable efforts, estimate or predict with certainty the components of net income. These components, net of tax, may include, but are not limited to, impairments of assets and other charges, divestiture costs, acquisition costs, or changes in accounting principles. All of these components could significantly impact such financial measures. At this time, management is not able to estimate the aggregate impact, if any, of these items on future period reported earnings. Accordingly, we are not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent for Adjusted EBITDA or DCF.

Non-GAAP Definitions

Operating Earnings and Operating Earnings per share are non-GAAP measures

Use of Operating Earnings Information – Operating Earnings exclude non-recurring items, certain mark-to-market adjustments and discontinued operations. DT Midstream management believes that Operating Earnings provide a more meaningful representation of the company's earnings from ongoing operations and uses Operating Earnings as the primary performance measurement for external communications with analysts and investors. Internally, DT Midstream uses Operating Earnings to measure performance against budget and to report to the Board of Directors.

In this presentation, DT Midstream provides guidance for future period Operating Earnings. It is likely that certain items that impact the company's future period reported results will be excluded from operating results. A reconciliation to the comparable future period reported earnings is not provided because it is not possible to provide a reliable forecast of specific line items (i.e., future non-recurring items, certain mark-to-market adjustments and discontinued operations). These items may fluctuate significantly from period to period and may have a significant impact on reported earnings.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Reconciliation of Net Income Attributable to DT Midstream to Adjusted EBITDA

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net Income Attributable to DT Midstream	\$ 384	\$ 370
Plus: Interest expense	150	137
Plus: Income tax expense	104	100
Plus: Depreciation and amortization	182	170
Plus: Loss from financing activities	-	13
Plus: EBITDA from equity method investees ⁽¹⁾	286	217
Plus: Adjustments for non-routine items ⁽²⁾	-	(10)
Less: Interest income	(1)	(3)
Less: Earnings from equity method investees	(177)	(150)
Less: Depreciation and amortization attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4)	(3)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 924	\$ 841

- (1) Includes share of our equity method investees' earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization, which we refer to as "EBITDA." A reconciliation of earnings from equity method investees to EBITDA from equity method investees follows:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Earnings from equity methods investees	\$ 177	\$ 150
Plus: Depreciation and amortization attributable to equity method investees	82	56
Plus: Interest expense attributable to equity method investees	27	11
EBITDA from equity method investees	\$ 286	\$ 217

- (2) Adjusted EBITDA calculation excludes certain items we consider non-routine. For the year ended December 31, 2022, adjustments for non-routine items included a \$17 million gain on sale of certain assets in the Utica shale region, partially offset by an equity method investee goodwill impairment of \$7 million.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Reconciliation of Net Income Attributable to DT Midstream to Adjusted EBITDA

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net Income Attributable to DT Midstream	\$ 307	\$ 312
Plus: Interest expense	112	113
Plus: Income tax expense	104	116
Plus: Depreciation and amortization	166	152
Plus: EBITDA from equity method investees ⁽¹⁾	184	164
Plus: Adjustments for non-routine items ⁽²⁾	39	(16)
Less: Interest income	(4)	(9)
Less: Earnings from equity method investees	(126)	(108)
Less: Depreciation and amortization attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4)	(4)
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 778</u>	<u>\$ 720</u>

- (1) Includes share of our equity method investees' earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization, which we refer to as "EBITDA." A reconciliation of earnings from equity method investees to EBITDA from equity method investees follows:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Earnings from equity methods investees	\$ 126	\$ 108
Plus: Depreciation and amortization attributable to equity method investees	48	46
Plus: Interest expense attributable to equity method investees	10	10
EBITDA from equity method investees	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 164</u>

- (2) Adjusted EBITDA calculation excludes certain items we consider non-routine. For the year ended December 31, 2021, adjustments for non-routine items included (i) \$19 million loss on notes receivable and (ii) \$20 million of separation related transaction costs. For the year ended December 31, 2020, adjustments for non-routine items included (i) \$20 million post-acquisition settlement, partially offset by (ii) \$4 million of separation related transaction costs.