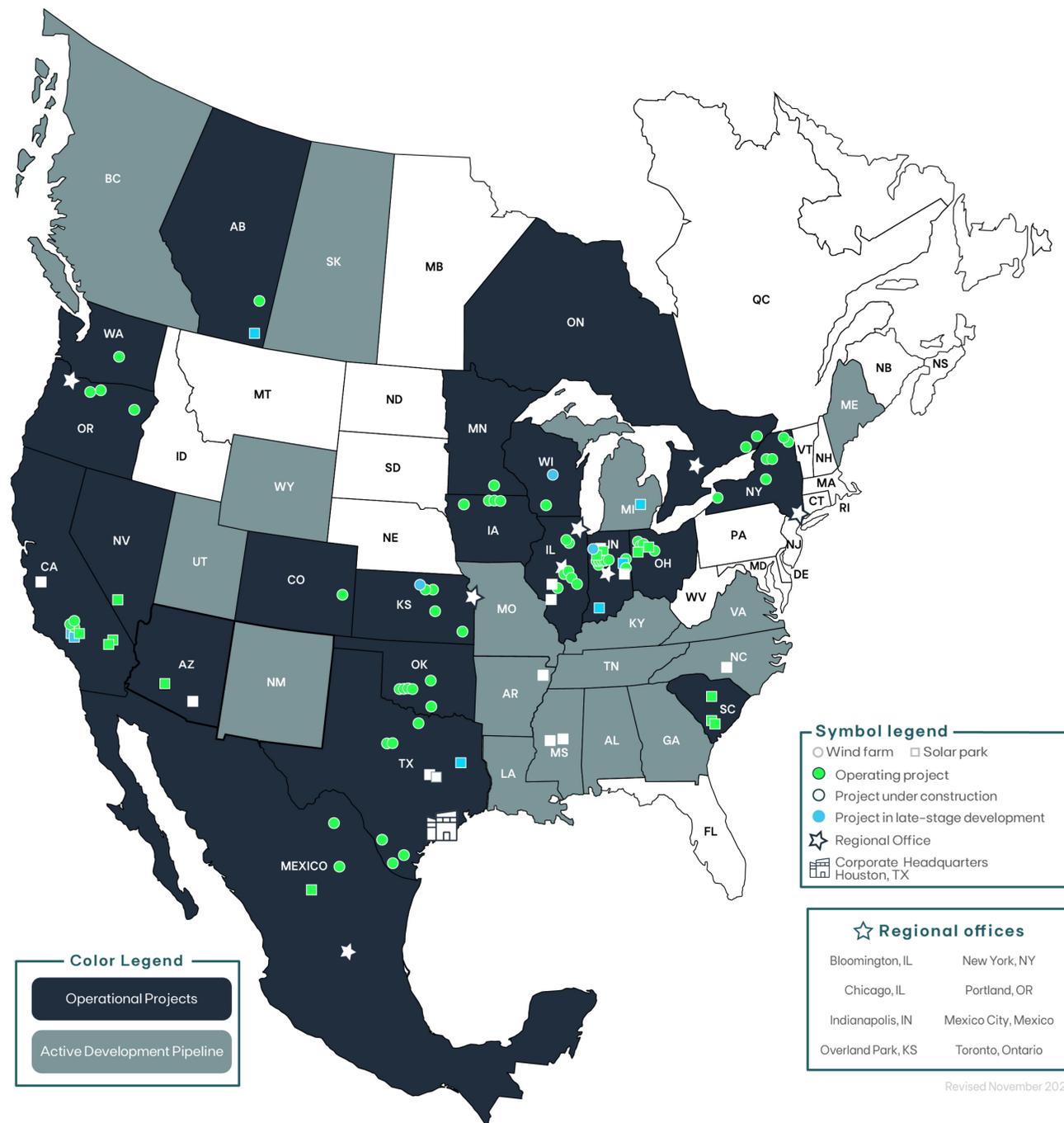


WELCOME JUNEAU SOLAR PARK INFO SESSION



edpr.com/north-america

ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA



Symbol legend

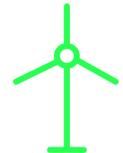
- Wind farm □ Solar park
- Operating project
- Project under construction
- Project in late-stage development
- ★ Regional Office
- 🏢 Corporate Headquarters Houston, TX

★ Regional offices

Bloomington, IL	New York, NY
Chicago, IL	Portland, OR
Indianapolis, IN	Mexico City, Mexico
Overland Park, KS	Toronto, Ontario

Revised November 2023

OPERATIONAL PROJECTS



60

WIND FARMS



12

SOLAR PARKS

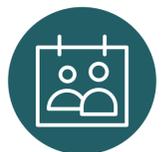


8,900+
MEGAWATTS

Color Legend

- Operational Projects
- Active Development Pipeline

EDPR NA'S IMPACT



CREATED
950+ permanent jobs
8,800+ construction jobs



PAID
\$379 million+ to landowners
\$460 million+ to local governments



GENERATED
the equivalent of
2.2 million+ homes'
energy consumption



SAVED
13 billion+ gallons of water
AVOIDED
24 billion+ pounds of CO₂



MAINTAINED
278 million+ hours
of operational history



INVESTED
\$22 billion+ (approx.)
in capital



Juneau Solar Park

JUNEAU COUNTY, WI

Juneau Solar Park would be located approximately two miles southeast of the city of Mauston, predominantly in Lemonweir Township. The solar park would create locally generated energy, strengthening the region's grid, while also strengthening the local economy of Juneau County through landowner payments, job creation, and payments to the local government.



225 MW

ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE **2026**



Juneau Solar Park's generation would be equivalent to the consumption of more than 60,000 Wisconsin homes.¹



Juneau Solar Park would save more than 285 million gallons of water each year and would prevent the air pollution that causes smog, acid rain, and climate change.²

Economic Benefits

All economic data reflects the estimated amount throughout the life of the project.



CAPITAL INVESTMENT
Approximately \$375 million



\$31.5 million
WOULD BE PAID TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



\$90 million
WOULD BE PAID TO LANDOWNERS



Millions of dollars
WOULD BE SPENT LOCALLY⁴



PERMANENT JOBS⁵
2 jobs would be created



100+ construction jobs
WOULD BE CREATED

¹Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2020 EPA household data monthly average consumption by state.
²Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Eggenway, 2016.
³American Clean Power, Clean Power Wisconsin Fact Sheet, 2022.
⁴Includes vendor spending, property taxes, landowner payments and wages from site jobs. These numbers are presented for example purposes only, and actual payments may vary.
⁵Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.

SOLAR PARK ESTIMATED ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO COMMUNITY

TAXING DISTRICT	ESTIMATED TOTAL YEAR 1	ESTIMATED TOTAL YEAR 35
Juneau County	\$600,000	\$21,000,000
Town of Lemonweir	\$276,000	\$9,660,000
Seven Mile Township	\$24,000	\$840,000
TOTAL	\$900,000	\$31,500,000



Power generated at Juneau Solar Park would support the Wisconsin electric grid.

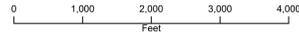


Juneau Solar Park would help strengthen energy security for the state of Wisconsin and the United States, helping diversify domestic supply.

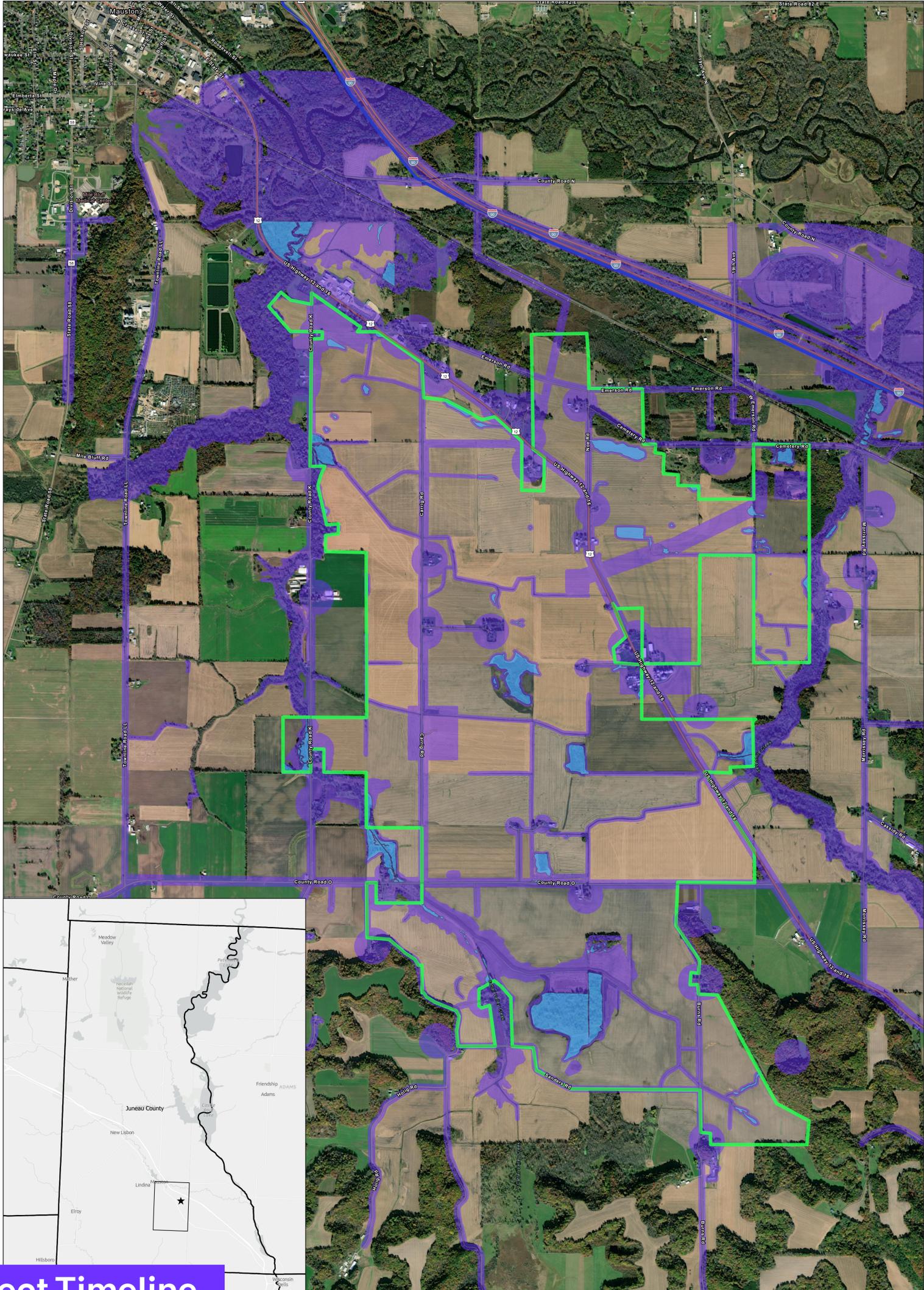




Juneau Solar Project Area Juneau County, Wisconsin



- Transmission Line
- Project Boundary
- Non Buildable Area
- Wetlands



Project Timeline

2024

Q1 2024

- Community info session

Q2 2024

- Finalize project design
- Anticipated Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPN) submission

2025

Q2 2025

- Anticipated CPCN approval

Q3 2025

- Estimated start of construction
- Community construction kickoff event

2026

Q4 2026

- Commercial Operation

Community engagement efforts will take place throughout the entire development of the project, including opportunities for public input.

*Schedule is subject to change.

SOLAR ENERGY: Powering Local Economies

Explore the town below to see how the economic benefits of an EDP Renewables North America solar park flow through a community.

PROVIDING STABLE INCOME

The reliable revenue stream provided by a solar park lease agreement can give landowners the financial freedom to expand their business, save for retirement, or pay for college.

REINVESTING IN THE COMMUNITY

With the additional income from a solar park lease, landowners have greater resources to reinvest in the community by increasing their spending at area businesses.

ATTRACTING GROWTH

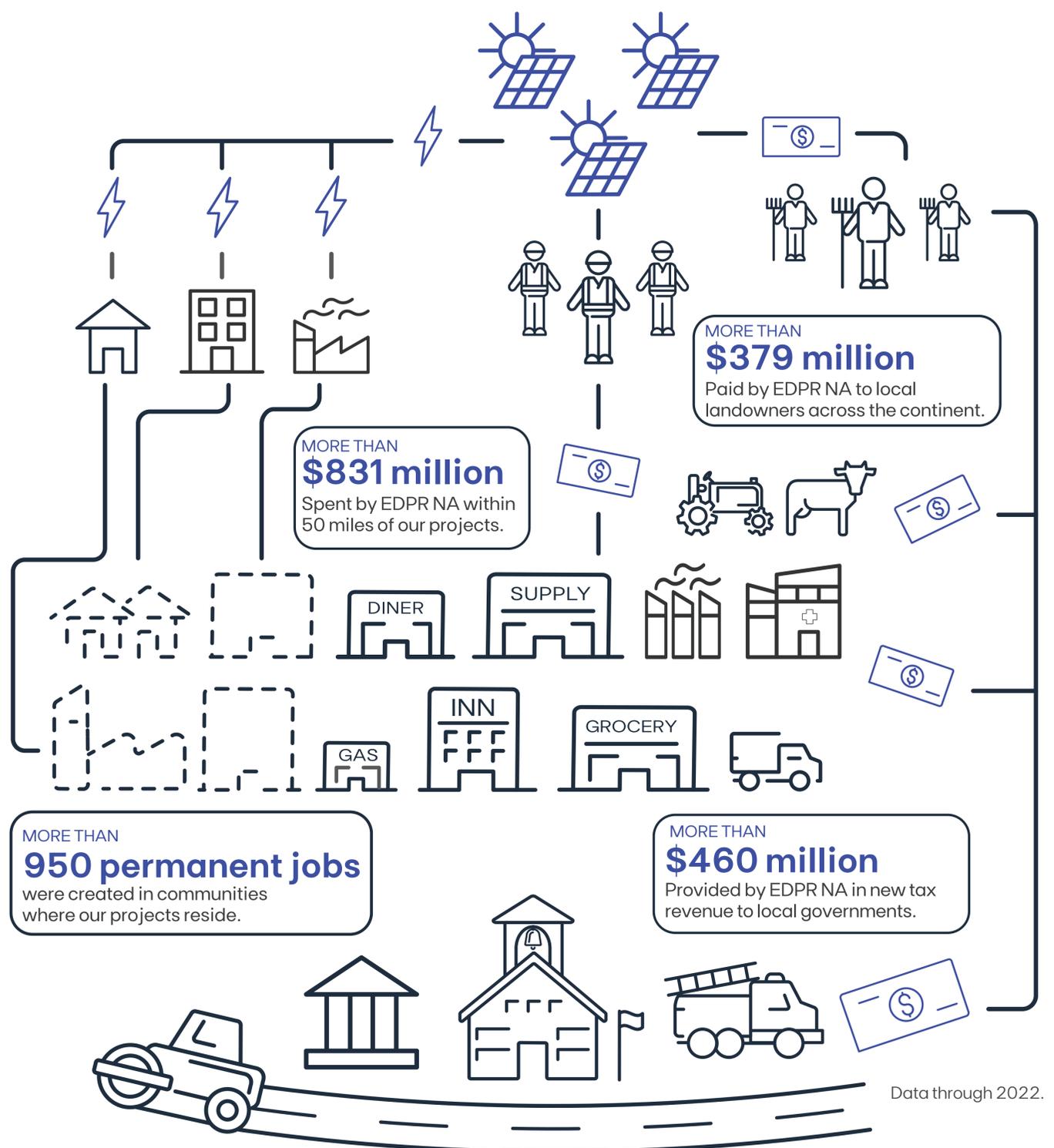
Companies are increasingly interested in powering their operations with clean energy at a fixed price. The availability of clean power generated by the solar park can help attract further business development to the project area.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Taxes paid by the solar park, as well as increased economic activity from landowners and local businesses supported by the solar park, help fund essential services such as roads, schools, and fire departments.

SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES

Solar park construction generates an economic boost for the project area, with hundreds of workers relying on local businesses for food, lodging, materials, and contractor services. Once the project is in operation, the solar park continues to count on local businesses for ongoing maintenance needs, such as vegetation management, panel washing, and equipment.



Data through 2022.

Solar Projects & the Land

EDPR works with landowners who recognize the environmental and economic benefits of generating solar power on their land. Juneau County Solar Park would be sited primarily on leased private land.



Preserving the Land for the Next Generation

In order to host a solar park, a section of a participating landowner's property will be fenced off and planted with an environmentally-friendly seed mix designed for the local climate and soil type. During the 35-year lifespan of the project, the land is able to rest and replenish.

A solar park gives the land hosting it a chance to recover. This rest period can help boost soil quality and increase local biodiversity, leaving the land recovered and ready to serve future generations after the solar park's life.¹



Returning to Production After the Solar Park's Life

At the end of the project's useful life, the project will be decommissioned. The equipment will be removed and the land can return to its original use, including farming, ranching or wildlife habitat.

Through the legally binding project leases, EDP Renewables (EDPR) will provide financial assurances for the decommissioning of the project. Decommissioning plans will assure landowners that upon decommission, solar infrastructure will be removed and the land will be left in a condition similar to its pre-solar state within a reasonable time frame.



Safeguarding the Environment

As with all utility-scale solar parks in the U.S., Juneau County Solar will undergo extensive studies and approval processes through local, state, and federal channels regarding natural resources, habitat conservation, and wildlife impacts. Through careful site selection and thoughtful project design, impacts to the land and nearby wildlife can be mitigated or entirely avoided.

Silicon-based PV panels are made of safe, well-tested materials commonly used in building and household products. The panels are fully sealed and do not contain any liquids.

^{1,2} Department of Energy. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. "A Farmer's Guide to Going Solar."

"My land is very important to me.

EDPR hasn't done anything that can't be removed off the land.

They've planted grass on it to keep it from eroding. They really respect the land and the landowners."

- Walt P., South Carolina landowner



Protecting Wildlife & the Environment

As a company committed to a clean energy future, we take our impacts on the environment extremely seriously and devote significant resources to ensuring proper permitting, siting, and mitigation steps are taken.

The following measures have been or will be taken to protect the environment that will host Juneau Solar Park.



AGENCIES WORKED WITH:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
- Juneau County
- Lemonweir Township
- Seven Mile Creek Township
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



SITE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

The project will be designed to minimize or avoid:

- Impacts to natural vegetation
- Impacts to cultural resources
- Impacts from solar glare



FIELD SURVEYS COMPLETED:

- Wildlife Desktop Habitat Assessment
- Wetland Delineation
- Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey



DECOMMISSIONING COMMITMENTS:

- Project leases obligate this project to remove all equipment after the project life and restore the land to as close to its pre-construction condition as possible.
- The project will also post a bond to cover decommissioning costs if lease obligations were not fulfilled.
- The project and EDP Renewables are committed to being good neighbors and ensuring that we follow through on our reclamation and decommissioning commitments.

“When we build a solar project, we make sure our impact on the land is as minimal as possible.”

– Fred Kelo
EDPR NA Associate Director of Operations
Western Region



Solar Park Construction

Building a solar park is a major construction project that takes approximately a year to complete and employs hundreds of people. Here are some of the goods and services we can source locally:

TECHNICAL & CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

- Civil contractors
- Concrete supply and delivery
- General laborers
- Safety staff
- Excavation and restoration
- Gravel supply and delivery
- Heavy equipment operators

SERVICES

- Accommodations and catering
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance
- Vehicle and equipment rentals
- Security
- Fuel supply

Throughout the construction process, we work closely with local stakeholders and officials to ensure everyone is informed and construction activities are minimally disruptive.

1 SITE PREPARATION

To prepare a site for a new solar project, vegetation and large rocks are first removed. In some cases, a grading technique is employed to provide a level foundation for the construction of the solar modules. Great care is taken to salvage topsoil, prevent erosion, and maintain natural drainage patterns.

2 SECURITY FENCE

To protect the public during construction activities, as well as to prevent trespassing and vandalism, a chain link fence is erected around the perimeter of the project location.

3 DRIVING & DRILLING PILES

Following site preparation, metal beams (typically steel or aluminum) are spaced out and inserted into the ground using pile-drivers to serve as the foundation for the solar modules.

4 INSTALLING TABLES, TRACKERS, & PANELS

A typical solar park is comprised of thousands of photovoltaic (PV) panels that are mounted to tables and affixed to the foundation to form a solar array. In most cases, trackers are installed to aim the panels toward the sun and increase power production throughout the day.

5 LAYING UNDERGROUND CABLES

Buried electrical collection cables are installed to connect the solar arrays, inverters, and transformer. The buried lines are contained within the project location and buried to a minimum depth of three feet.

6 INSTALLING INVERTERS & TRANSFORMERS

The electricity generated by the PV panels is in the form of direct current (DC). Inverters are installed to convert the DC output of the PV cells into alternating current (AC) suitable for supplying the electrical grid. The AC power then goes through a transformer to increase the voltage before connecting to the electrical grid.

7 INTERCONNECTION

The power then passes from the project substation, where the voltage was increased, to a substation owned by the utility. From the utility's substation, the renewable electricity will be sent to homes, businesses, and utilities.

8 FULLY OPERATIONAL

Once the solar project is complete, it will be monitored on a continuing basis to ensure all components of the system are operating properly. Vegetation within the project area will be maintained, and the solar panels will be washed on a regular basis.



About Solar Technology

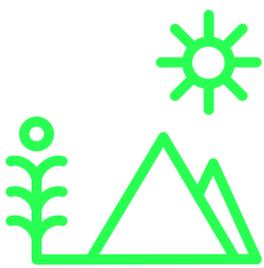
Solar is a critical and rapidly growing part of America's electric grid, producing enough energy to power more than 16.1 million homes nationwide and counting.¹

Solar projects are safe, clean, and have minimal impact on the land while providing a valuable economic boost to the rural economies that host them.

It would take less than 0.6% of total landmass to power the entire U.S. with solar PV.² This represents half as much land as is currently being used to grow corn for ethanol production.³



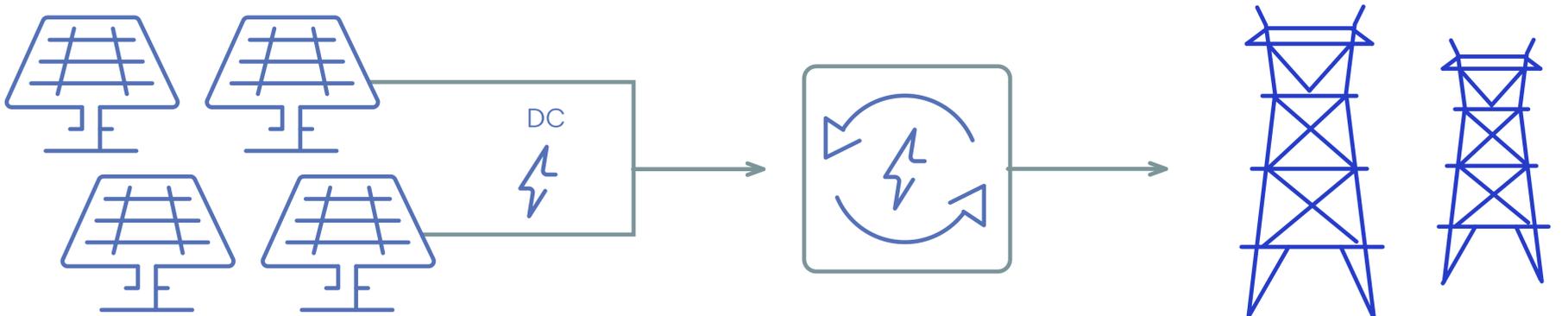
Solar is affordable to build and maintain, helping boost America's energy independence in the process. The price of solar has been falling for years, dropping by about 70% since 2010. Average operation and maintenance costs have fallen nearly 60% since 2011. In many cases, solar energy is cheaper than traditional forms of generation,⁴ giving utilities and corporate off-takers access to reliable, cheap energy at a fixed price. These guaranteed rates help keep consumer costs low and stable.



Requiring no water to generate power, solar energy saves 136 billion gallons of water each year that would otherwise be consumed by the traditional power industry.⁵

U.S. solar also avoids 81 million metric tons of carbon pollution annually, which is the equivalent of removing 17.2 million cars from the road.⁶

HOW A SOLAR PARK GENERATES ENERGY



The solar panels absorb sunlight and generate DC electricity. Many have trackers installed to tilt toward the sun as it moves across the sky.

The electricity goes through an inverter, converting it to AC electricity.

Then it flows into the grid, supporting the region's energy needs.

¹ Solar Energy Industries Association. "U.S. Market Insight." September 10, 2020.

² Paul Denholm, Robert M. Margolis. "Land-use requirements and the per-capita solar footprint for photovoltaic generation in the United States." 2008.

³ U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. "Feed Grains: Yearbook Tables." June 15, 2021.

⁴ Lazard. "Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis - Version 14.0." October 2020.

⁵ Calculated using the Environmental Protection Agency's AVERT tool.



Solar Park FAQs



WHAT WILL THE SOLAR PARK LOOK LIKE?

Solar parks typically look different than what was there before, which can take some getting used to. **Since solar panels are mounted on top of metal piles driven into the ground, the vast majority of the ground within a solar park is covered in well-maintained vegetation, meaning plenty of green space.** Some EDPR solar parks additionally plant vegetative screening around the project boundary, as required by local regulations and discussions with landowners.



ARE SOLAR PARKS SAFE NEIGHBORS?

Solar parks are very safe neighbors. Silicon-based PV panels are made of safe, well-tested materials commonly used in building and household products. The panels are fully sealed, do not contain any liquids, and cannot leak. We work with local emergency service teams before a project becomes operational to ensure there is a plan in place should any unforeseen emergencies arise on-site.

People are surrounded by electronics, electromagnetic frequencies (EMF), and radio frequencies every day. Residents outside of the fenced perimeter of a solar facility, including sensitive populations like those with pacemakers, are not exposed to significant EMF from the solar facility as the EMF levels outside the fence are less than 1/1000th of the level at which manufacturers test these medical devices for EMF interface.¹ Therefore, there is no negative health impact from the EMF produced in a solar park.



ARE THE PANELS RECYCLABLE?

Yes, panels are recyclable! Close The Loop is EDPR's circular economy program, which aids in minimizing the use of natural resources, optimizing and efficiently managing products and services, maximizing the recovery of waste, and promotes a circular economy among our customers. EDPR is collaborating across the solar, wind, and storage sectors with over 19 recycling partners throughout North America to ensure solar panels, products, and components are managed responsibly both during and at the end of their useful life.

Protecting our planet and contributing to its regeneration is one of EDPR's environmental, social, and corporate governance commitments. In order to achieve this ambition, EDPR aims for 85% waste recovery along the project value chain (including construction, operations, and dismantling of solar and wind farms) by 2026.



WHERE ARE THE SOLAR PANELS MADE?

EDPR is eager to use American-made panels, but right now, there simply isn't nearly enough available to supply all of EDPR's projects. With the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, EDPR anticipates this becoming easier, but in the meantime, EDPR also sources panels from countries like Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, and South Korea. EDPR does not use panels manufactured in China. All panels sourced internationally must pass strict guidelines to ensure safety and ethical standards are upheld. The development team is still determining where panels for Juneau Solar would be sourced from.

In March 2023, EDPR NA signed a deal with a U.S. solar panel manufacturer, First Solar. This deal provides First Solar with money up-front to get their manufacturing facilities rolling and create jobs in rural communities, and in turn provides EDPR with panels for future projects.

¹Tommy Cleveland, NC Clean Energy Technology Center & NC State University. "Health and Safety Impacts of Solar Photovoltaics."