

WELCOME

MOONSHINE SOLAR PARK

INFO SESSION

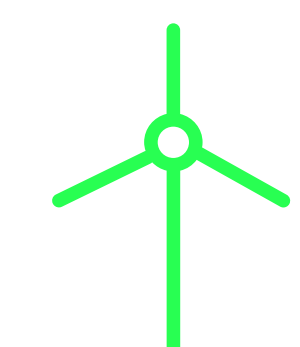


edp
Renewables

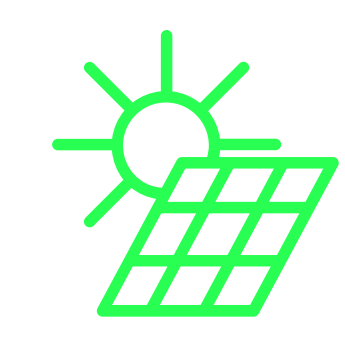
moonshinesolarpark.com

ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA

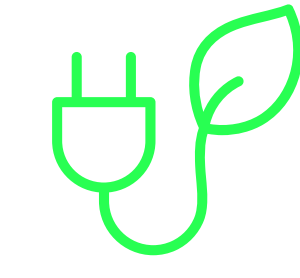
OPERATIONAL PROJECTS



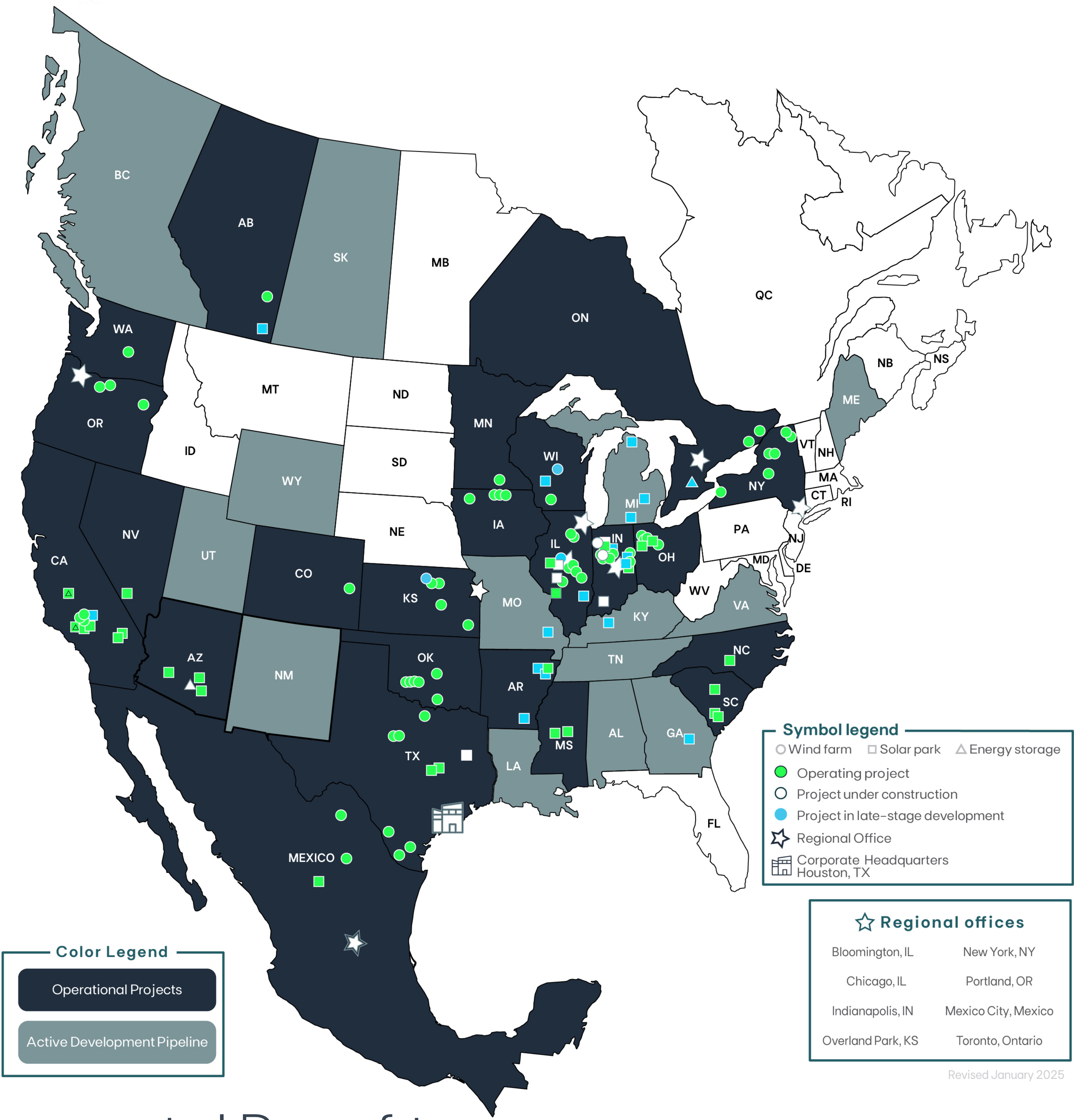
61
WIND FARMS



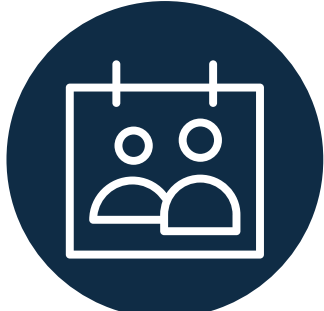
26
SOLAR PARKS




11,400+
MEGAWATTS




Economic & Environmental Benefits OF EDPR NA'S OPERATIONAL PROJECTS




CREATED
670+ permanent jobs¹
10,300+ construction jobs¹



GENERATED
the equivalent of
3.1+ million homes'
energy consumption²



MAINTAINED
278+ million hours
of operational history³



PAID
\$560+ million to landowners⁴
\$529+ million to local governments⁴



SAVED
17.6 billion gallons of water⁵
AVOIDED
16.9+ billion pounds of CO₂⁶



INVESTED
\$16.8+ billion (approximately)
in capital⁷

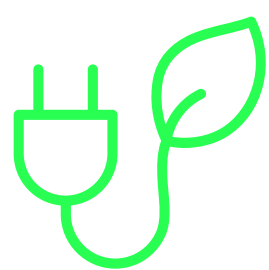
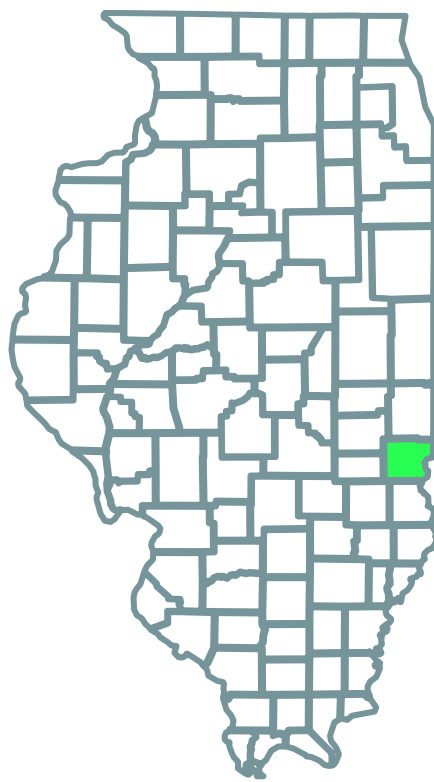
¹Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
²Power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor for wind based on 2019 AWEA Wind Powers America Annual Report. Solar power generation is based on power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2022 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.
³Calculated based on each turbine in EDP Renewables North America's fleet and the hours of operation from 2007 to 2019.
⁴Cumulative landowner payments and local government payments through 2023.
⁵Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgawahny, 2019.
⁶Based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, January 2024.
⁷Assumes the average cost of an installed wind farm is \$1.7 million/MW for projects built between 2012 and 2016 and \$1.4 million/MW for projects built after 2016. Based on U.S. DOE 2015 and 2019 Wind Technologies Market Report. Utility fixed-tilt solar projects are at \$1.02/Wdc and single-axis tracking projects are at \$1.11/Wdc, based on Q4 2023 SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight.



Moonshine Solar Park

CLARK COUNTY, IL

Moonshine Solar Park would be a solar park of up to 200 megawatts (MW), located seven miles south of Casey, Illinois. The solar park would complement the area’s agriculture by providing a stable flow of income to the local landowners leasing property to the project, and would add millions of dollars to the local tax base.

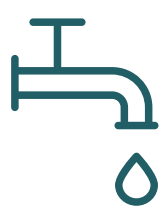


200 MW

ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL
OPERATION DATE **2026**



Moonshine Solar Park’s generation would be equivalent to the consumption of more than 40,900 Illinois homes.¹



Moonshine Solar Park would save more than 190 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 \$165 million



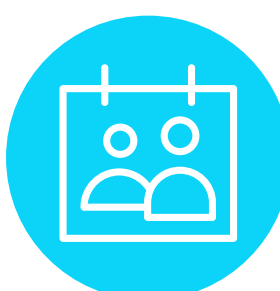
22+ million
WOULD BE PAID TO THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT



\$40+ million
WOULD BE PAID TO LANDOWNERS



Millions of dollars
WOULD BE SPENT LOCALLY⁴



PERMANENT JOBS⁵
2–3 jobs would be created



250–300 construction jobs
WOULD BE CREATED

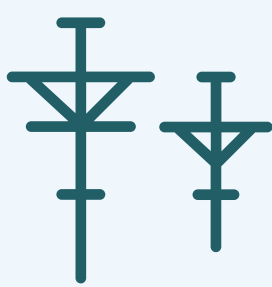
¹Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2020 BIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.

²Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from U.S. EIA, 2016.

³American Clean Power, Clean Power Illinois 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.



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



Power generated at Moonshine Solar Park would **support Illinois’ electric grid in Clark County and beyond.**



STRENGTHENING LOCAL SCHOOLS & SERVICES

EDPR anticipates that Moonshine Solar Park will contribute **more than \$22 million in additional funding** to the local government over the project’s 35-year life, including **more than \$527,000 directly to the area school district in the first year alone.**

ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS TO COMMUNITY

Taxing District	Tax Payment Breakdown in Year 1	Total Lifetime Tax Payments
Casey–Westfield School District	\$527,513	\$13,208,609
Clark County	\$100,435	\$2,514,836
Lakeland Jr. College	\$73,987	\$1,852,592
Johnson Township	\$67,280	\$1,684,655
Johnson Township Road District	\$57,410	\$1,437,502
Martinsville Fire Protection District	\$46,147	\$1,155,494
Clark County Ambulance	\$18,799	\$470,718
Clark County Park District	\$8,380	\$209,834
North Fork Conservancy	\$8,380	\$209,834
MTA 7–10–11–15	\$1,926	\$48,234
TOTAL	\$910,258	\$22,792,305

SOLAR EXPERIENCES



“It’s been a whirlwind for the community as far as the tax money that’s going to come into our schools.”



“Getting set up with solar has been one of the best things I’ve ever done, from a financial standpoint, in my life.”

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

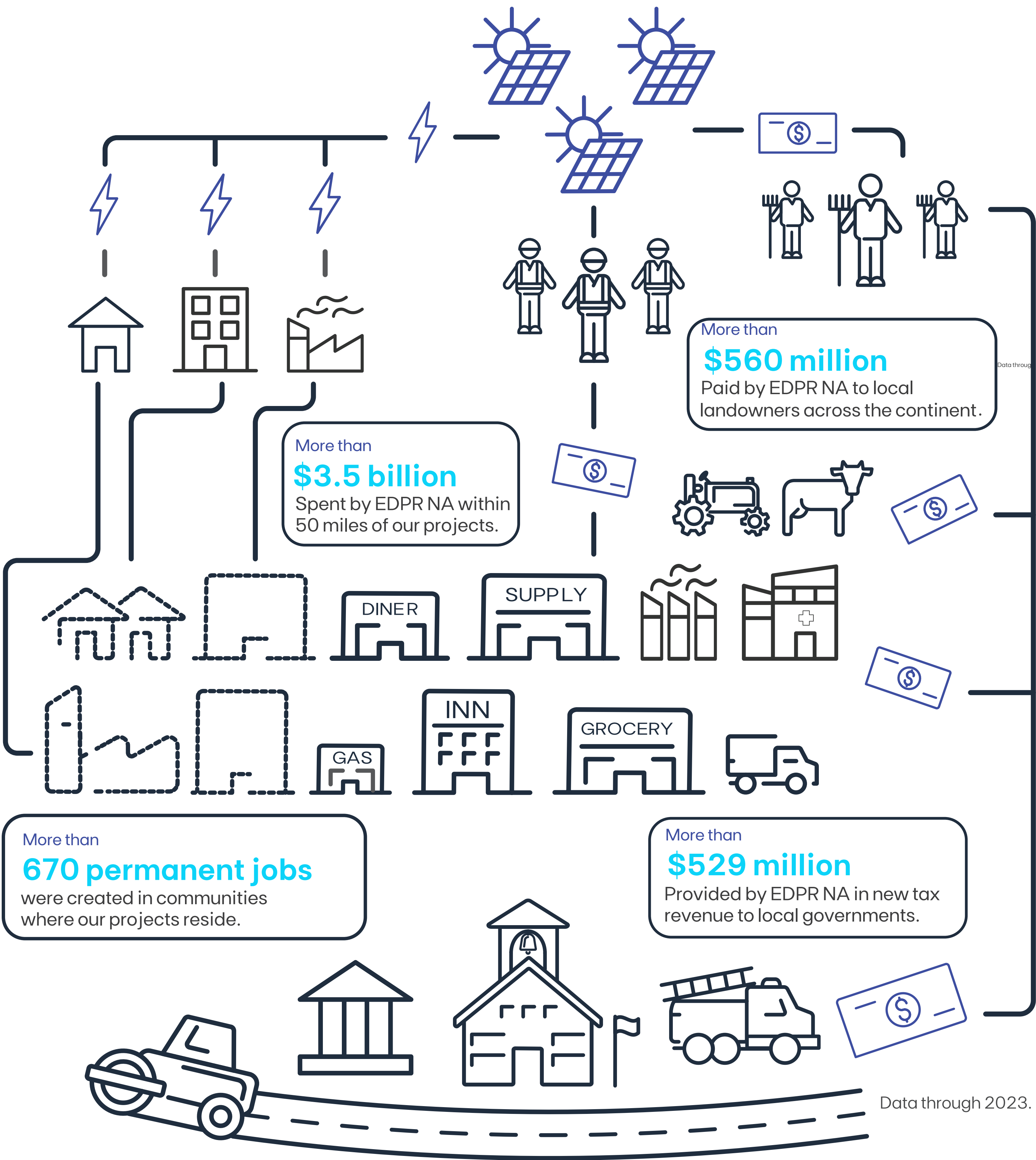
Companies are increasingly interested in powering their operations with clean energy at a fixed price. The availability of clean power generated by the solar park can help attract further business development to the project area.

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

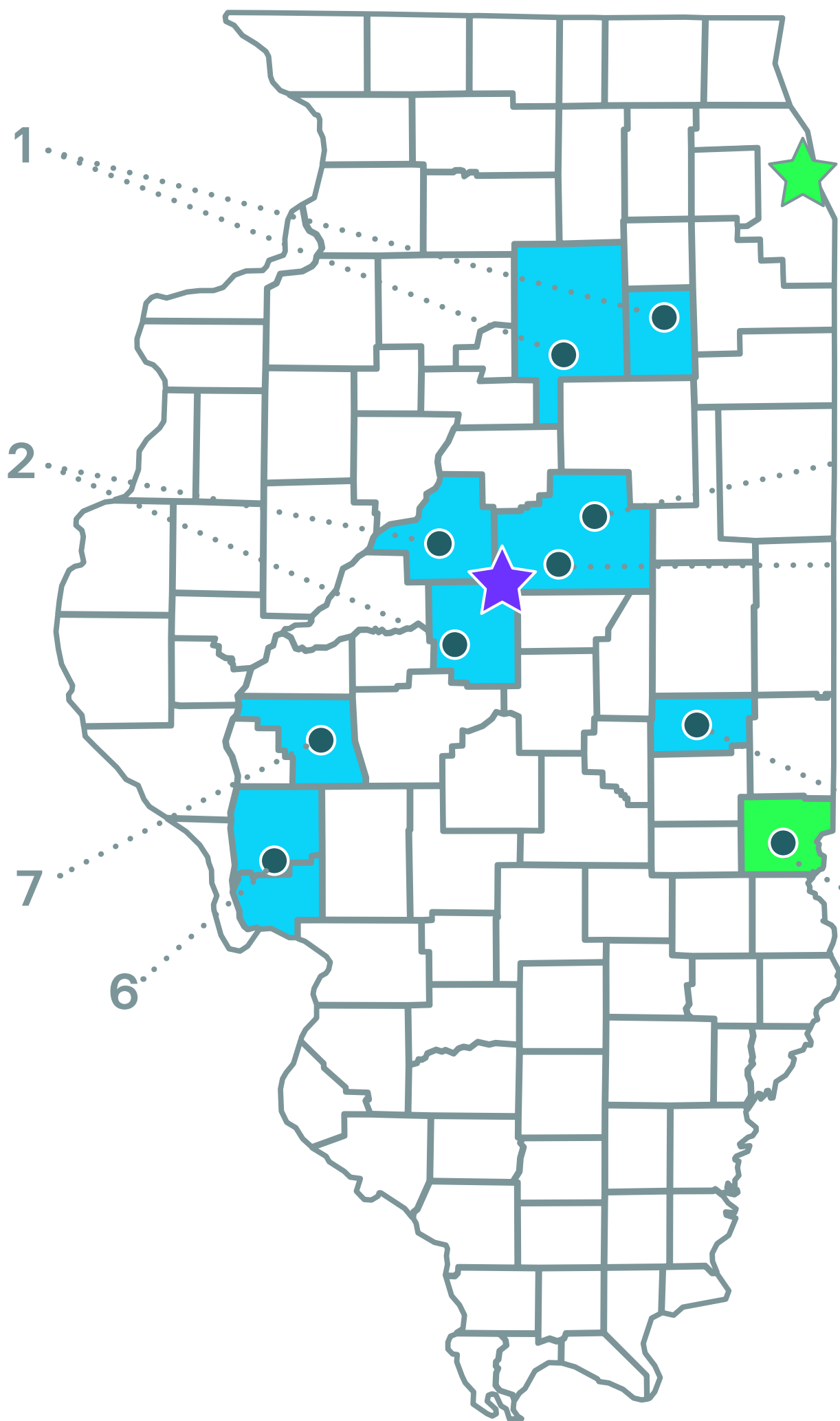
Solar park construction generates an economic boost for the project area, with hundreds of workers relying on local businesses for food, lodging, materials, and contractor services. Once the project is in operation, the solar park continues to count on local businesses for ongoing maintenance needs,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



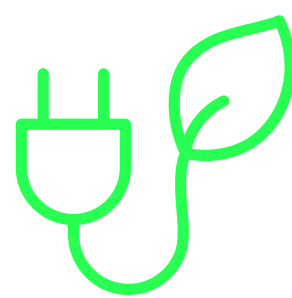


ILLINOIS

EDP Renewables is a renewable energy leader in Illinois. The company’s footprint in the state began in 2007 and includes Harvest Ridge Wind Farm, Bright Stalk Wind Farm, Rail Splitter Wind Farm, two phases of Top Crop Wind Farm, two phases of Twin Groves Wind Farm, Hickory Solar Park, and Wolf Run Solar Park.



- ★ Chicago Regional Office
- ★ Bloomington Regional Office
- Counties with Operational Projects
- 1. Top Crop I Wind Farm (102 MW)
Top Crop II Wind Farm (198 MW)
- 2. Rail Splitter Wind Farm (100 MW)
- 3. Bright Stalk Wind Farm (205 MW)
- 4. Twin Groves I Wind Farm (198 MW)
Twin Groves II Wind Farm (198 MW)
- 5. Harvest Ridge Wind Farm (200 MW)
- 6. Hickory Solar Park (110 MW)
- 7. Wolf Run Solar Park (140 MW)
- Counties with projects in development
- 8. Moonshine Solar Park (Up to 200 MW)



1,451 MW
OPERATING IN ILLINOIS

EDPR’S ILLINOIS ENERGY PROJECTS:



Generate electricity equivalent to the consumption of more than **489,000 Illinois homes**.¹



Save more than **2.7 billion gallons of water each year** and prevent the air pollution that causes smog, acid rain, and climate change.²



Are compatible with other land uses.



Strengthen domestic energy security and help diversify supply.

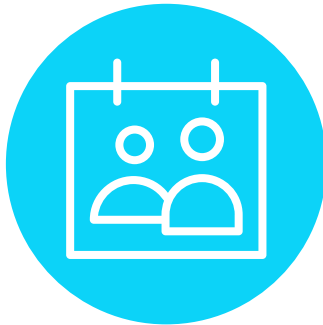
Economic Benefits OF EDPR’S ILLINOIS PROJECTS



\$456.7 million
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT³



\$115.6 million
PAID TO LANDOWNERS⁴



PERMANENT JOBS⁷
70+ jobs created



\$101.4+ million
PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS⁵



\$346 million
SPENT WITHIN ILLINOIS⁶



CONSTRUCTION JOBS⁷
570+ jobs created

*Permanent jobs data includes all positions created by our Illinois projects, including technicians working on-site employed by manufacturers.

¹Power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor for wind based on 2022 AWEA Wind Powers America Annual Report. Solar power generation is based on power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2023 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state

² Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.

³Includes vendor spending, property taxes, and landowner payments of all operational projects through 2023.

⁴Cumulative landowner payments through 2023.

⁵Cumulative local government payments through 2023.

⁶Cumulative local vendor spending including payments to contractors, suppliers, and service companies, as well as donations through 2023.

⁷Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.

Project Timeline

2025

- Q1 2025
- Community open house
- Finalize environmental and land studies

- Q2 2025
- Sign Road Use Agreement
- Submit Special Use Permit application to Board of Commissioners

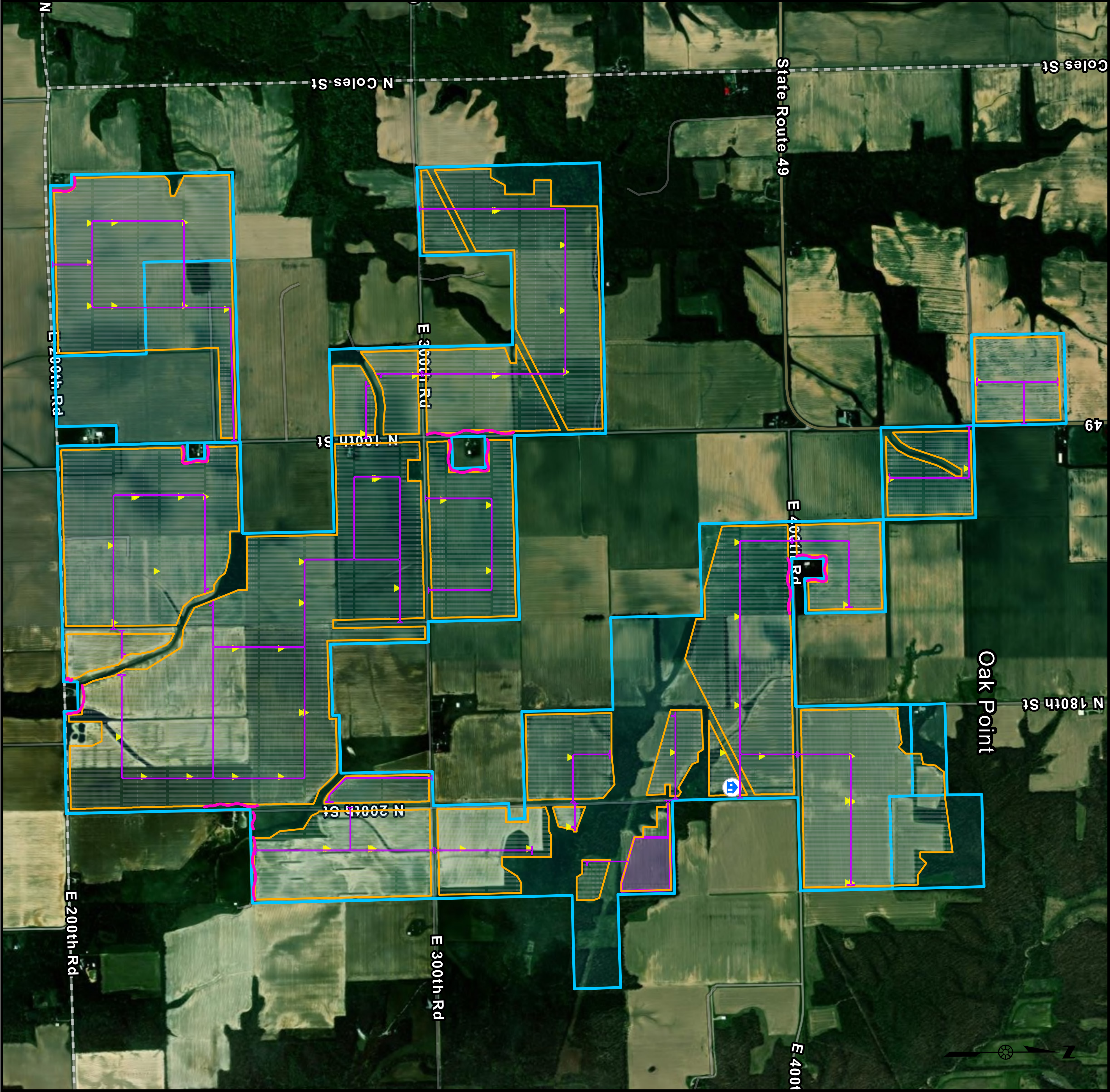
Community engagement efforts will take place throughout the entire development of the project, including opportunities for public input.

*Schedule is subject to change.

www.moonshinesolarpark.com | jack.dinnie@edp.com

2026

- Q3 2025
- Construction kickoff event
- Begin construction
- Q4 2026
- Conclude construction
- Begin commercial operation



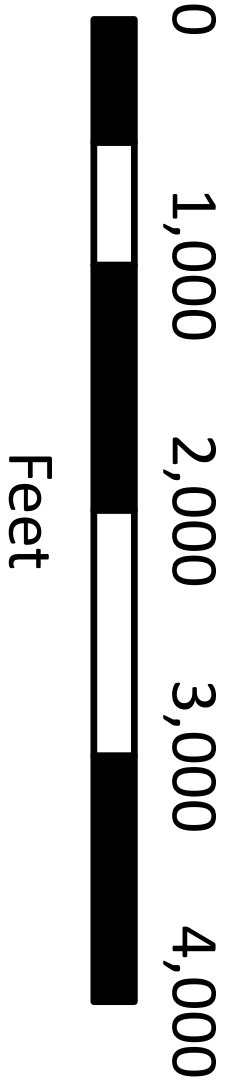
Moonshine Solar Project Layout

Date: 4/3/2025



Area Shown

- Project Road
- Project Fence
- Vegetative Screening
- Operations and Maintenance Building
- Inverter
- Solar Panel
- Project Substation
- Project Boundary

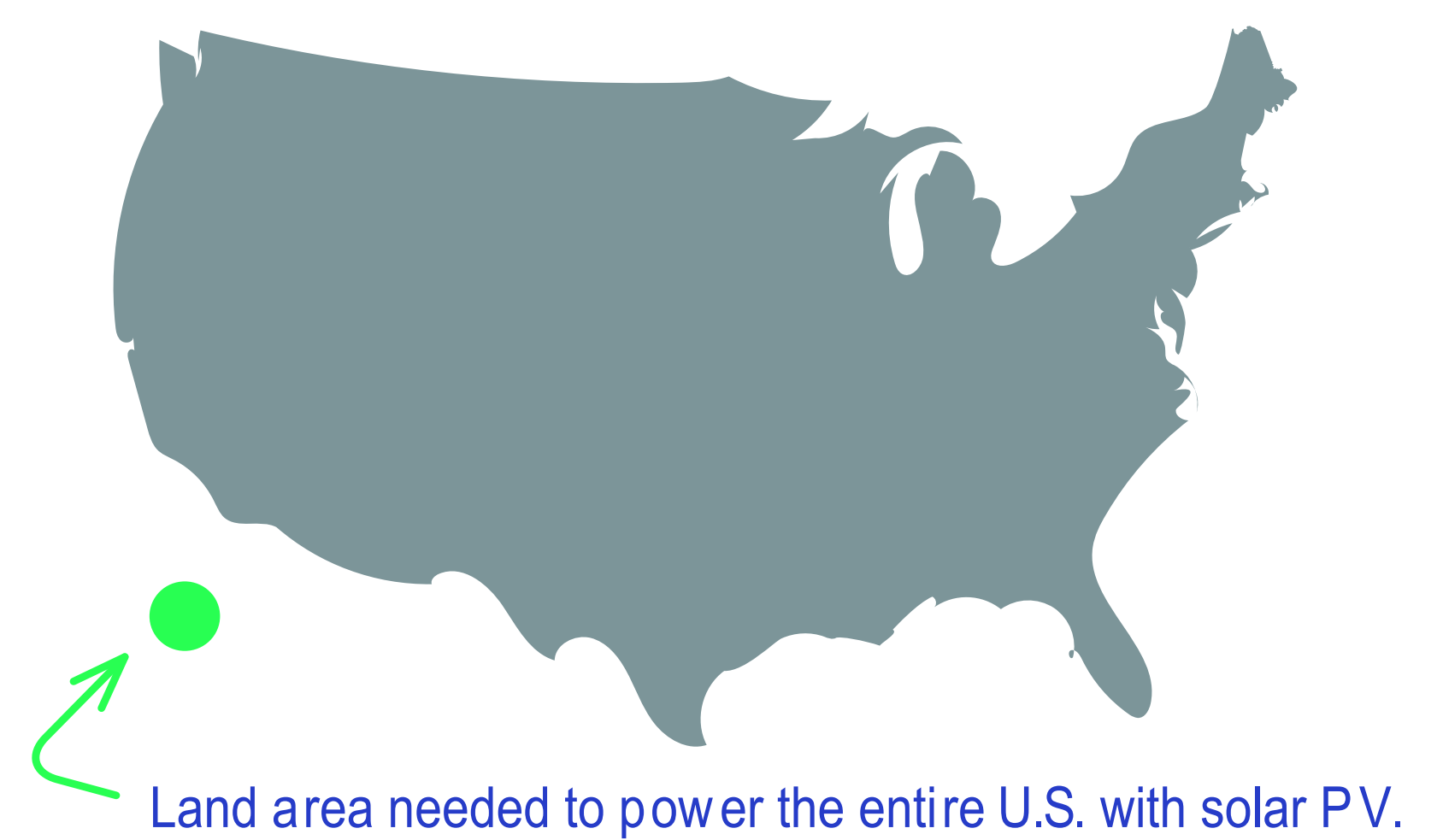


About Solar Technology

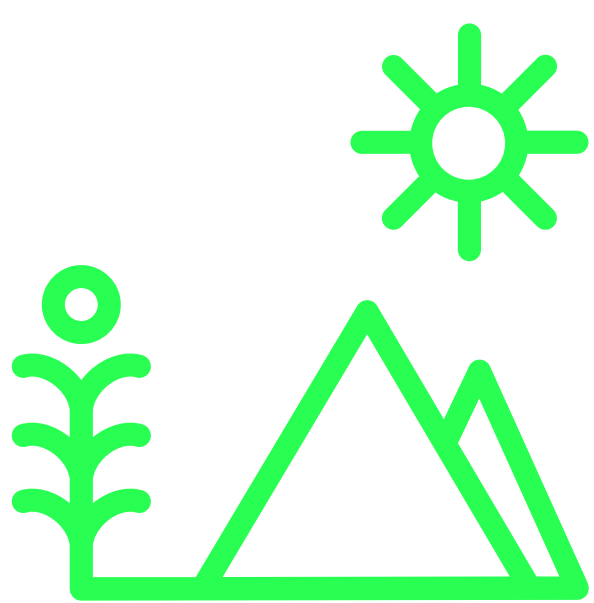
Solar is a critical and rapidly growing part of America's electric grid, producing enough energy to power more than 40.7 million homes nationwide and counting.¹

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 U.S. landmass to power the entire country with solar PV.² This represents half as much land as is currently being used to grow corn for ethanol production.³



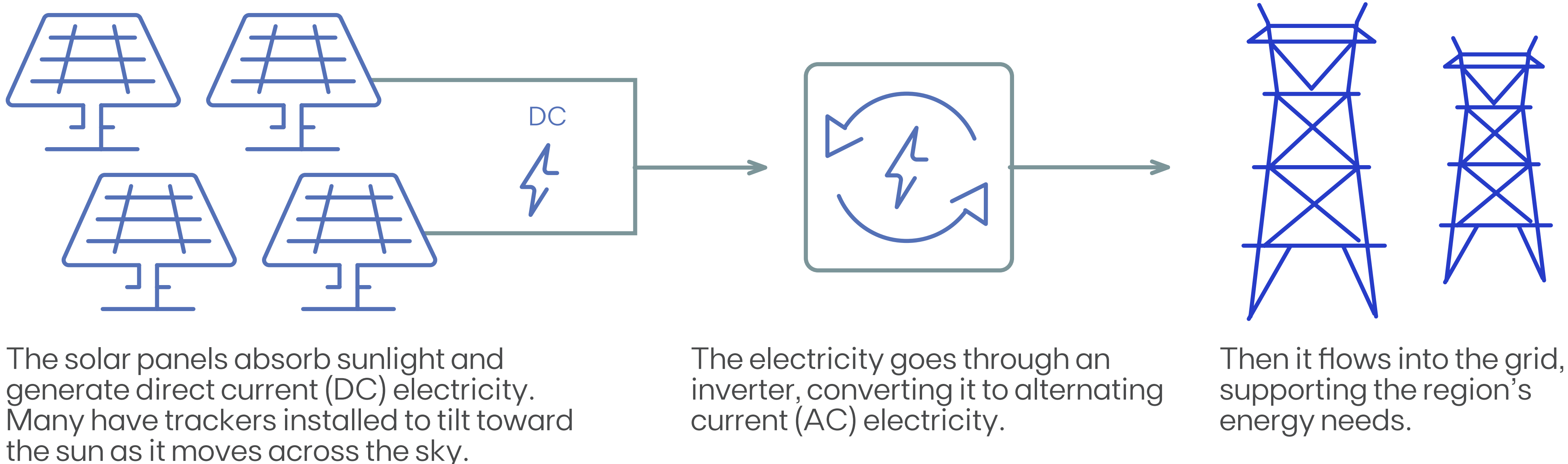
Solar is affordable to build and maintain, helping boost America's energy independence in the process. The price of solar has been falling for years, dropping by about 70% since 2010. Average operation and maintenance costs have fallen nearly 60% since 2011. Utility solar energy is cheaper than traditional 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 224 million metric tons of carbon pollution annually, which is the equivalent of removing 53 million cars from the road.⁶

HOW A SOLAR PARK GENERATES ENERGY



¹ Solar Market Insight Report – SEIA, 2025
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 17.0." October 2024.
⁵ Calculated using the Environmental Protection Agency's AVERT tool.
⁶ Solar Energy Industries Association. "Solar Data Cheat Sheet." 2023.

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 typically 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 fence is installed 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 by a local operations team as well as a 24/7 remote facility to ensure all components of the system are operating properly. Vegetation within the project area will also be maintained.



Caretaking the Land, Wildlife, & Environment

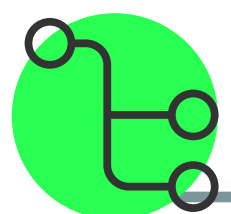


PRE-PROJECT: SITE DESIGN & ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE

- **The development of Moonshine Solar Park has been in accordance with local, state, and federal permitting standards and industry best practices.** Numerous surveys and studies are being conducted to minimize or avoid impacts to wildlife, wetlands, natural vegetation, and cultural resources. We are actively coordinating with the relevant state and federal agencies including the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, Illinois Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

FIELD SURVEYS (COMPLETED, IN PROGRESS, OR UPCOMING):

- Protected Species Assessment
- Geotechnical (Soil Sampling) Study
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Bat Habitat Assessment
- Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study
- Wetlands & Waters Delineation
- Cultural Resources Survey



OPERATIONS: EQUIPMENT & LAND MAINTENANCE

- **The land under and around the solar park will be planted with a locally suitable seed mix.** This mix is designed for the local climate and soil type and will aid in keeping ground temperatures cool. EDPR is responsible for managing the project area's vegetative ground cover, and often employs local services to assist.
- **During the 35-year lifespan of the project, the land is able to rest.** The soil replenishes nutrients and increases its biodiversity, boosting soil fertility for its life after the solar park.
- **The project is monitored 24/7 and is maintained by a local operations team.** Additionally, our Remote Operations Control Center is staffed around the clock at our Houston Headquarters, receiving real-time performance data on every solar park in our fleet, allowing for immediate awareness and response for any abnormalities that arise.



DECOMMISSIONING: REMOVING & RESTORING

- **At the end of the solar park's useful life, the solar park will be decommissioned or repowered. During decommissioning, the solar panels, inverters, and other related equipment will be safely removed, and recycled as much as possible.** Project leases and state and local regulations require EDPR to remove all equipment after the project life and restore the land to as close to its original, pre-construction state as possible. The decommissioning process will follow all regulatory guidelines, ensuring safe disposal or recycling of equipment, in compliance with environmental standards.
- Moonshine is required to provide financial assurance in the form of a bond or other security to cover the estimated cost to decommission the project. The decommissioning estimate will be updated every five years during the project life, and the financial security will be increased to reflect any changes. **EDP Renewables is committed to being a good neighbor and steward of the land and will ensure that decommissioning efforts restore the land at the end of the project's life.**

"My land is very important to me.

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

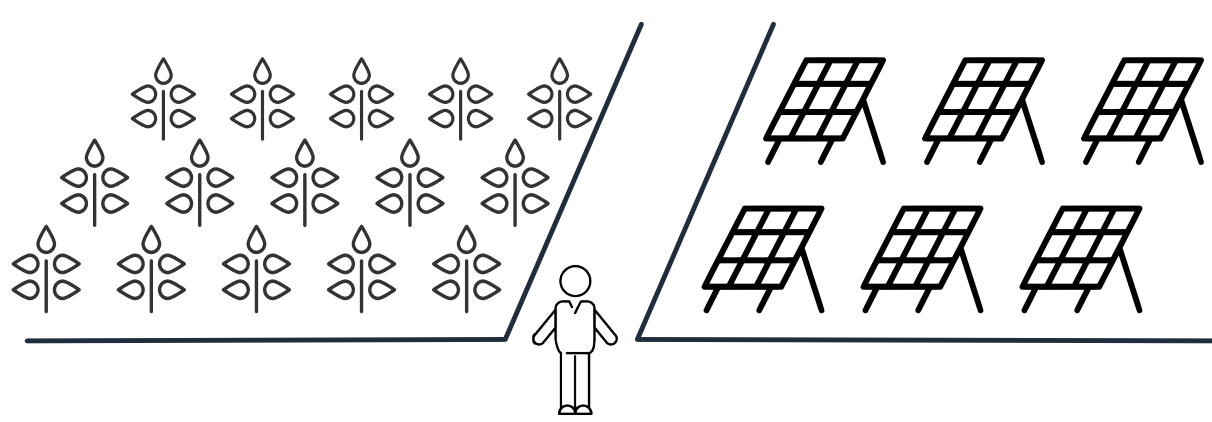
They've planted grass on it to keep it from eroding. They really respect the land and the landowners."

– Walt P., South Carolina landowner



Your Land, Your Decision Preserving Property Rights

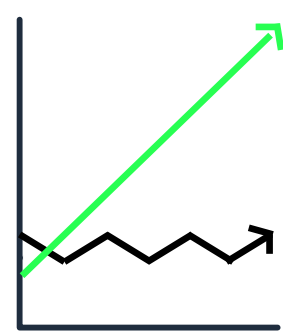
Generations of families have invested their lives in their farms, earning a living from their land. In today's economy and energy landscape, that now includes hosting solar alongside crops. It's what property rights are all about—farmer landowners supporting their families by making their own decisions for how to most effectively use their property.



When farmers choose to lease part of their land to host solar panels, they receive a **guaranteed, steady income that can go back into their overall ag operation.**

\$560 million

paid to landowners so far by EDPR's clean energy projects¹



This extra guaranteed revenue helps **balance out the ups and downs** of crop prices, farming expenses, and weather impacts, keeping their farm secure.



"Farming is uncertain—that's different from solar. Solar is not uncertain at all. EDPR goes out, checks on the equipment, and keeps the land up. Solar gives me something to look forward to since I know [the payments] are coming in."

— Freddie Mixon | farmer, landowner, & solar leaseholder



"For us, farming is a long-term affair. To make a farm last six or seven generations, conservation must be your focus. The economics [of a solar lease] work very well compared to more traditional farming, and it's diversifying our revenue."

— Joe Recker Jr. | multi-generational farmer, landowner, & solar leaseholder

U.S. Department of Agriculture:
"Most farmers receive off-farm income, and small family farms depend on it"

Managing multiple revenue streams has always been a vital part of agribusiness, and continues to be vital in today's economy. Farmers know not to put all their eggs in one basket:



88% of American farms are small family farms.²



The majority of **small family farms' household income is from something other than farming**, such as solar leases.²

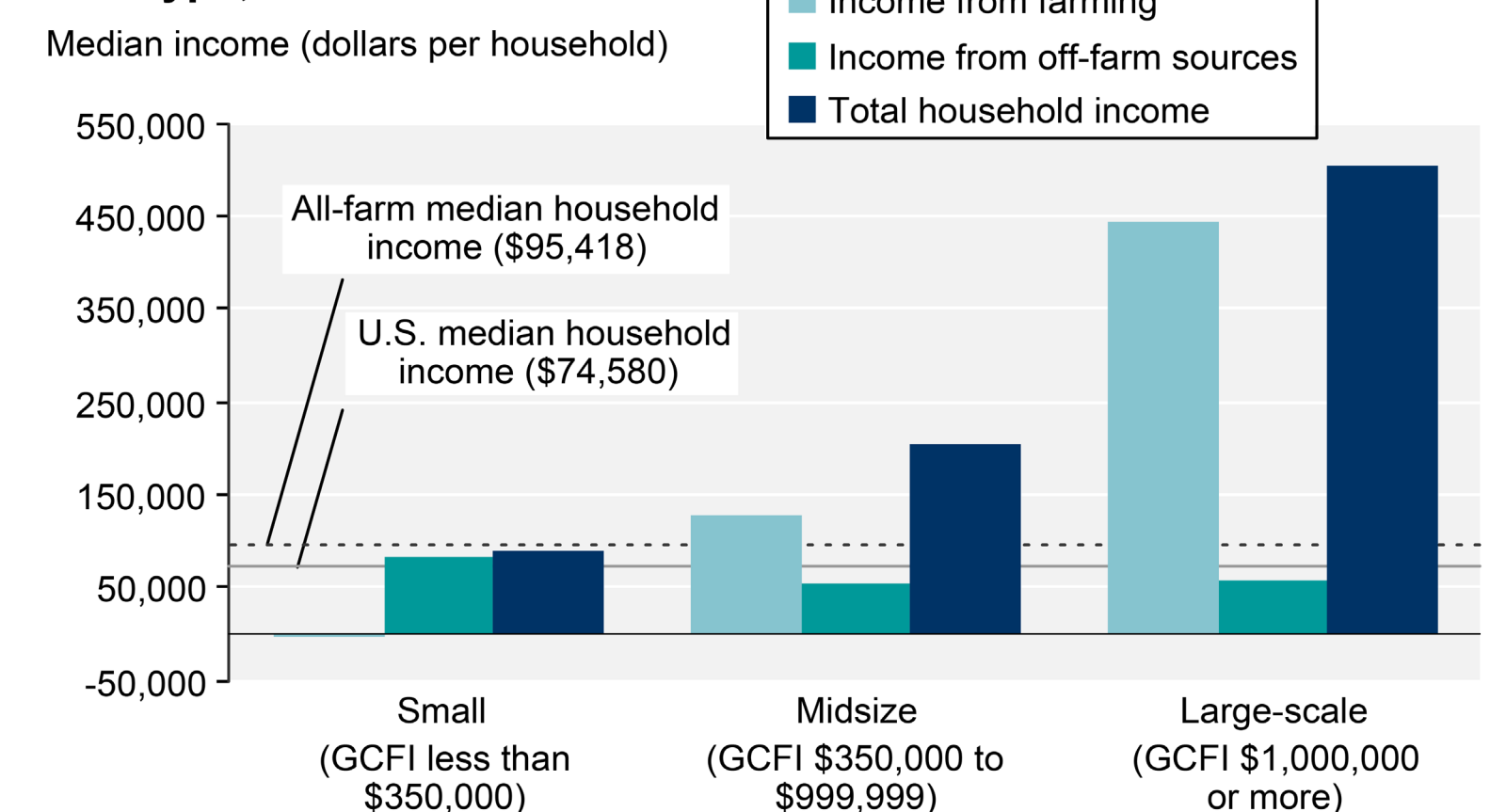


About **84% of all U.S. farm households earn the majority of their total household income from non-farming sources** and often use non-farming income **to cover some portion of farm expenses.**³



Many farmers face pressures to stop farming and sell their land to commercial or residential real estate developers. But commercial or residential development means *permanent conversion* of land to non-agricultural uses.

Median income of farm households, by income source and farm type, 2022



Note: Farm type reflects annual gross cash farm income (GCFI), which includes sales of crops and livestock, Federal Government payments, and other farm-related income, including fees received by operators from production contracts.
Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Resource Management Survey and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports (p60-279). Data as of November 30, 2023.

1. American Clean Power Association, State Fact Sheets: Illinois, May 2024.

2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Farming & Farm Income," November 2023.

3. Whitt, C., Lacy, K., & Lim, K. (2023). "America's Farms and Ranches at a Glance 2023 Edition." (Report No. EIB-263). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Solar as a neighbor

Solar energy powers millions of businesses, schools, and households every day with clean electricity safely produced on American soil.

PANEL RESILIENCY

Solar panels are built to withstand extreme weather and are very resilient against high winds and hail.

EDPR projects are designed to withstand 11 strikes of hailstones 2.2 inches in diameter. If an extreme weather event harms the solar park, EDPR will quickly clean up any damaged equipment and the surrounding area, and replace broken components as needed.

Projects are monitored 24/7. The local Operations team is on-site during the day, and our continuously staffed Remote Operations Control Center inside our Houston headquarters monitors at all times including throughout the night, receiving nearly real-time data for the entire operating fleet, allowing them to identify issues and respond appropriately.

AREA EFFECTS



Solar panels are nearly silent neighbors.

Inverters are typically at least 100 feet from the nearest dwelling, and the sound of inverters from this distance is quieter than a refrigerator hum. As inverters only make sound when they are working, no noise is typically emitted at night.¹



Solar panels are designed to capture light, not reflect it. Most solar panels have anti-reflective coatings and are less reflective than water or windows. Any reflected light would be wasted potential energy!²



The ground beneath and around EDPR solar projects is maintained with a vegetative ground cover suitable to the local environment, which helps mitigate the possibility of heat increases.³ Any heat increases that do occur are very small and dissipate completely as you leave the solar park's immediate area.

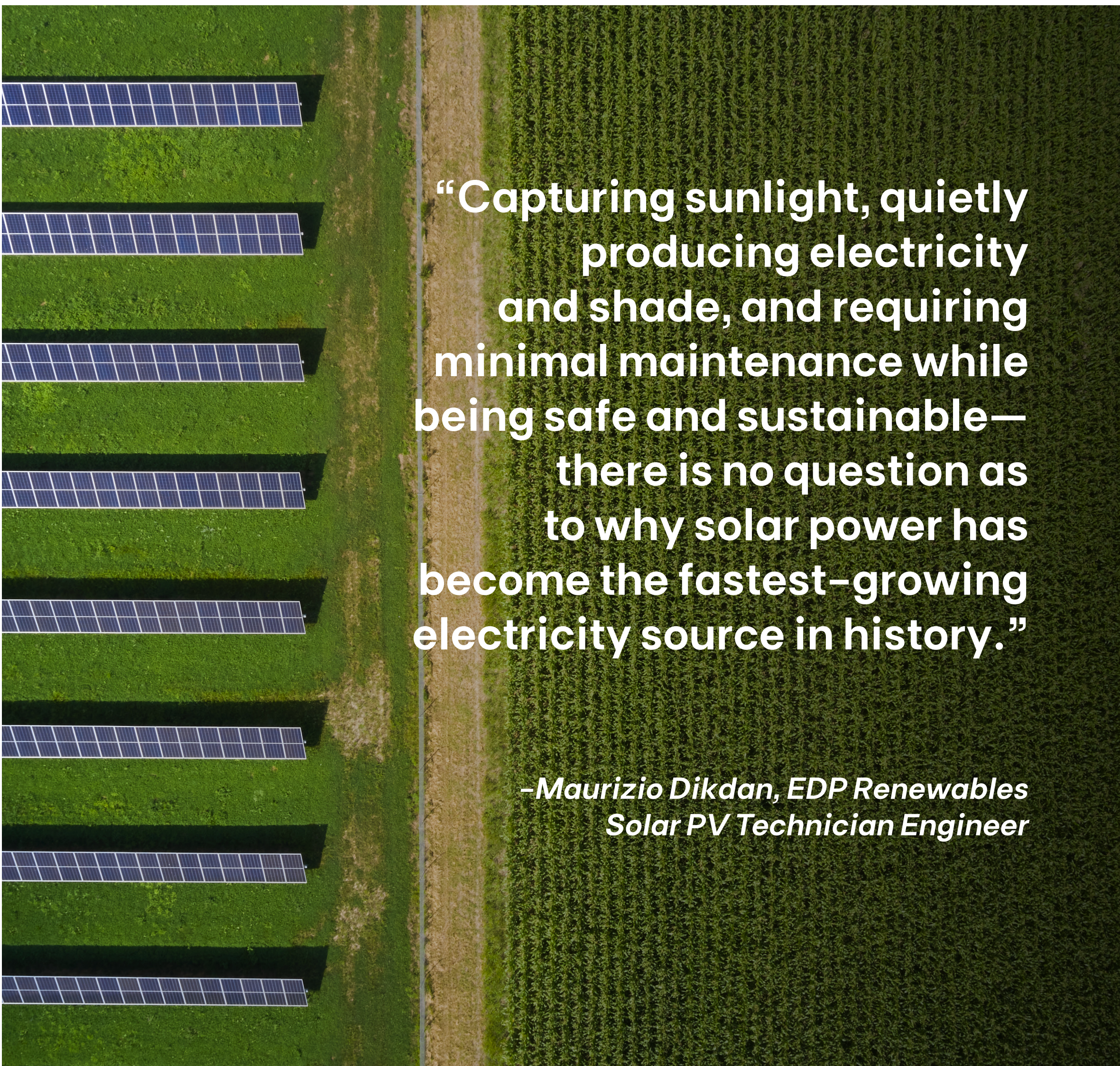
PROPERTY VALUES

Research from multiple academic institutions and project-specific assessments **have shown little to no negative property value impacts from solar parks on surrounding homes.**⁴

Property value experts agree upon the criteria that typically correlate with decreases in property value — increased noise, odor, and traffic—none of which result from having a solar park as a neighbor. Solar parks are very quiet facilities that do not emit odor or pollution, and once construction is complete, they have minimal impact on traffic in the area.⁴

What helps improve property values — quality schools, roads, and local services — are further strengthened by projects' contributions into the local tax base, funding those very services.

Visual appearance also plays a role. This is one area where solar parks could have an impact, depending on neighbors' preferences, as we are visually changing the landscape. However, there are many tools to mitigate visual impact, which typically include setbacks and screening. Moonshine Solar Park is proposed in a rural area with minimal residences. New trees will be planted to serve as a vegetative screen in between homes and the solar park facilities.



“Capturing sunlight, quietly producing electricity and shade, and requiring minimal maintenance while being safe and sustainable—there is no question as to why solar power has become the fastest-growing electricity source in history.”

—Maurizio Dikdan, EDP Renewables Solar PV Technician Engineer

¹ American Clean Power Association. “Solar as a Neighbor: Living Near a Solar Project.” July 2024.

² National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Research and Analysis Demonstrate the Lack of Impacts of Glare from Photovoltaic Modules. July 2018.

³ V. Fthenakis and Y. Yu. IEEE 39th Photovoltaic Specialists Conference. “Analysis of the potential for a heat island effect in large solar farms.” 2013.

⁴ Gaur, V. and C. Lang. (2020). Property Value Impacts of Commercial-Scale Solar Energy in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Submitted to University of Rhode Island Cooperative Extension, September 29, 2020.

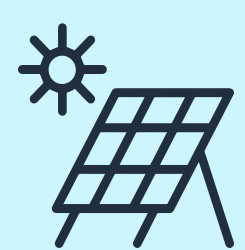
The University of Rhode Island study's conclusion that there may be an impact to non-rural communities is surmised is that “land is abundant in rural areas, so the development of some land into solar does little to impact scarcity, whereas in non-rural areas it makes a noticeable impact.”

Solar Panel Contents & Durability

Photovoltaic cells | PANEL COMPOSITION

Modern commercial solar panels do not contain sufficient hazardous materials to pose a danger to the environment and human health when in operation or at their disposal.

Some panels, most commonly the panels manufactured in America, are made from cadmium telluride (CdTe), while other panels may be made from crystalline silicon. Both technologies are equally safe and thoroughly tested.



By mass, 90% of a solar panel is made up of glass and aluminum.

The thin layer of solar cells is sealed on both sides and covered with glass and an aluminum frame. Solar panels are designed and manufactured to withstand extreme weather conditions and events. **Panels use a fully sealed technology that blocks trace metals from entering surrounding soils, even if cracked, similar to phone screens.** Solar panels do not contain any liquid, so nothing is able to leak out.¹

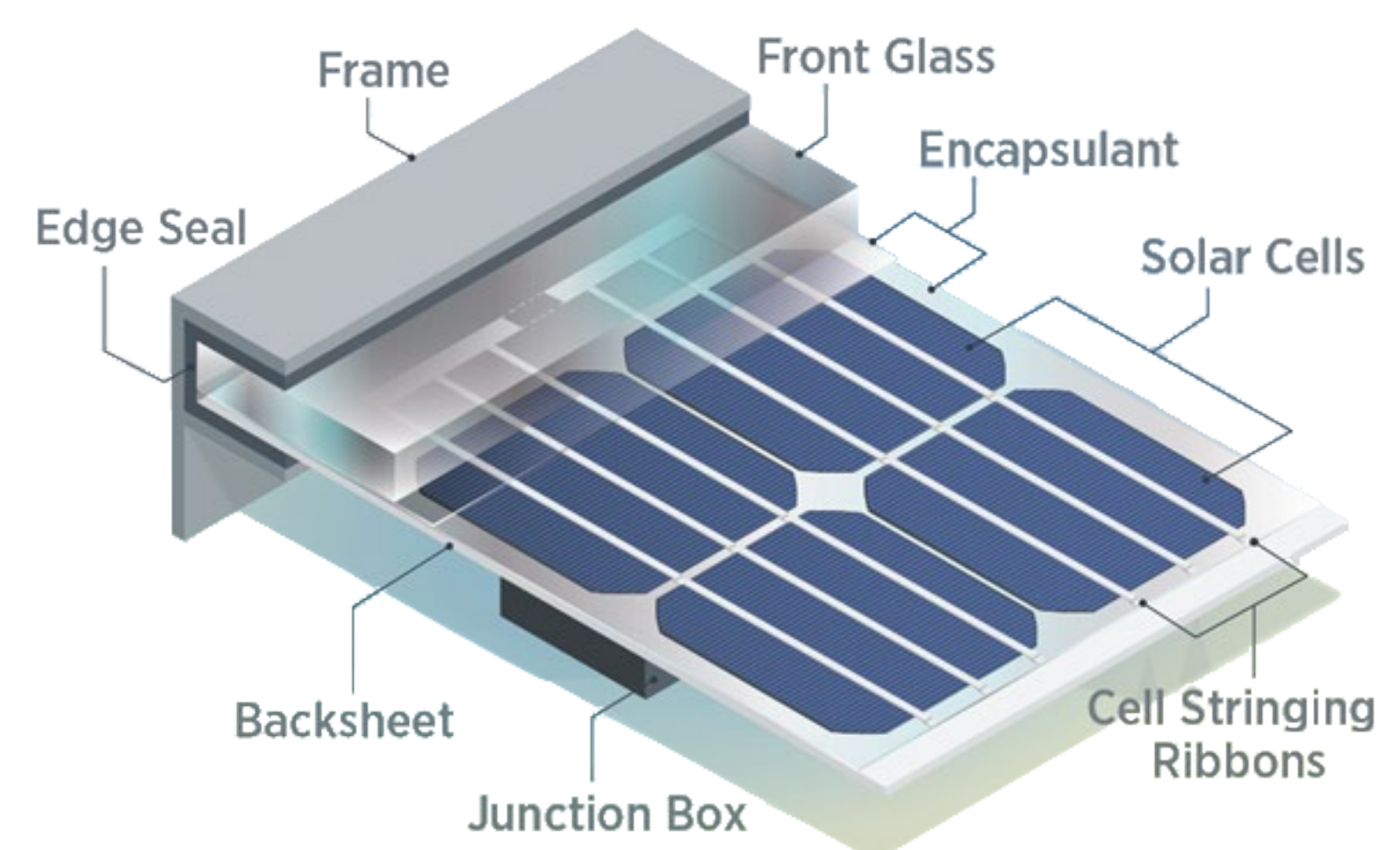
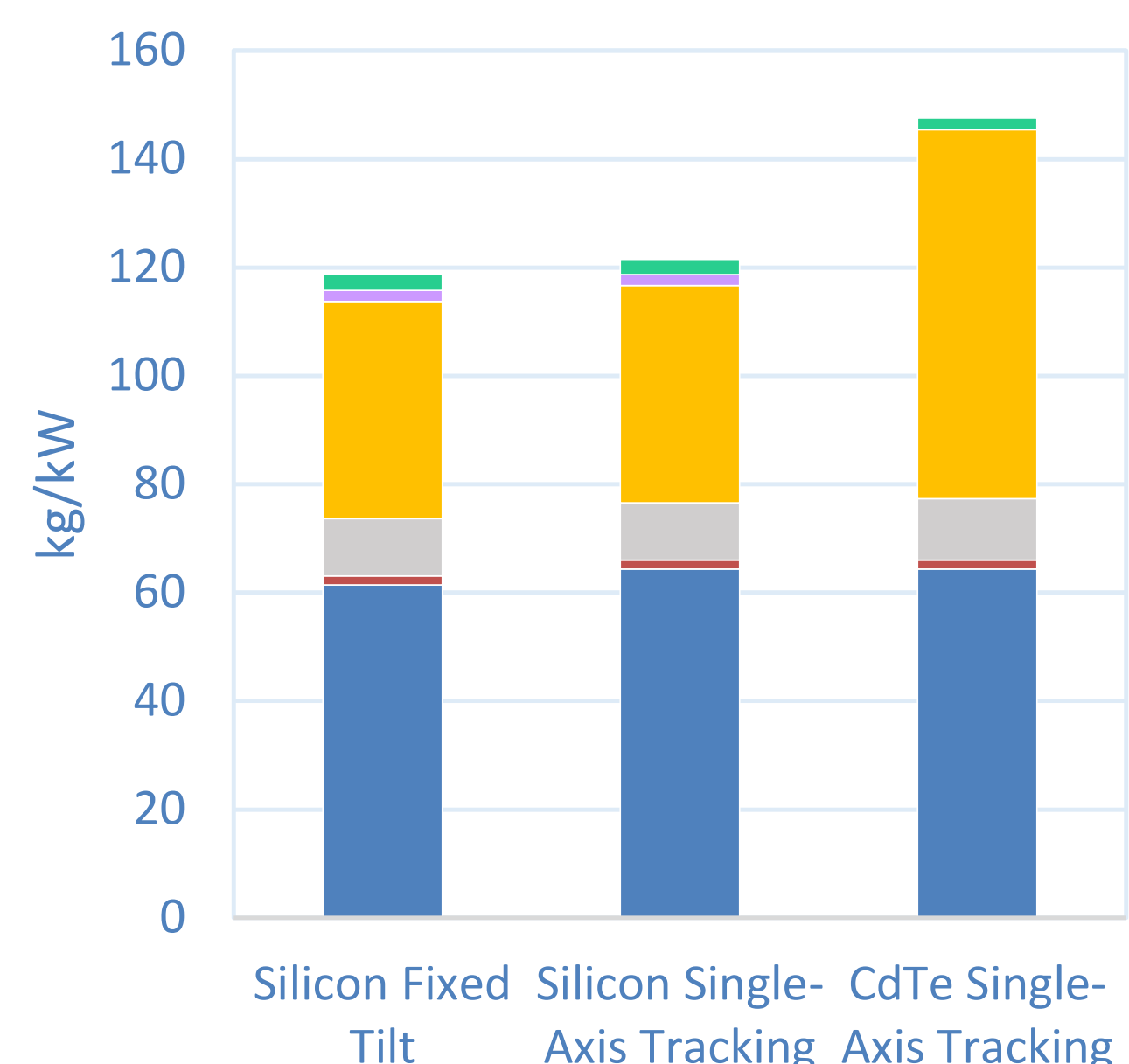


Image from U.S. Department of Energy.

20 MW PV Plant Component Materials by Weight (kg/kW)



■ Steel ■ Copper ■ Aluminum
■ Glass ■ Silicon ■ CdTe
■ Encapsulant

Image from U.S. Department of Energy

PANEL MANUFACTURING

Moonshine Solar has not yet finalized a panel manufacturer. Regardless of which panel type is chosen, the technology will be thoroughly tested for safety and efficiency. EDPR is prioritizing American-made panels whenever possible, and never uses Chinese panels.

WHAT ABOUT TOXICITY?

EDPR requires Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) reports from all panel manufacturers it collaborates with. This testing procedure simulates the conditions a solar panel would face in a landfill over an extended period, to ensure hazardous levels of substances do not leach from the panel. Moonshine Solar will source panels that pass TCLP testing.

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's Close the Loop program encourages recycling of solar panels to divert from landfill disposal during all phases of the project to align with EDPR's circularity goals.

¹ American Clean Power Association, "Solar Panels are Safe for Your Community," July 2024.

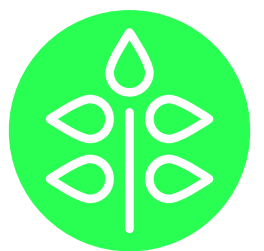
Solar Park FAQs



WHAT WILL THE SOLAR PARK LOOK LIKE?

Solar parks typically look different than what was there before, which can take some getting used to.

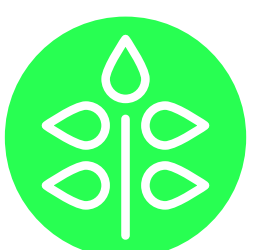
Since solar panels are mounted on top of metal piles driven into the ground, the vast majority of the ground within a solar park is covered in well-maintained vegetation, meaning plenty of green space. Moonshine Solar will also plant additional vegetative screening comprised of evergreen trees in certain locations near homes and other areas with potential viewshed impacts.



ARE SOLAR PARKS SAFE NEIGHBORS?

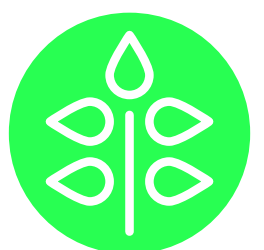
Solar parks are very safe neighbors. PV panels are made of safe, well-tested materials thoroughly researched and vetted by national labs, American research universities, and industry scientists. The panels are fully sealed, do not contain any liquids, and cannot leak. We work with local emergency service 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.



WHERE DOES THE POWER GO?

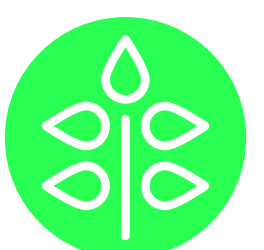
The power grid isn't like a pipeline that carries electrons from point A to point B — it's more like a bathtub, where water can be added and taken out, but it's impossible to know which exact water molecules those are. **The power itself will connect into the local grid, boosting the immediate area's electricity supply. The electrons will move along the path of least resistance to where they're needed first, typically closer to where they're generated, whether that be immediately in Clark County, or to various parts of Illinois and beyond.**



ARE THE PANELS RECYCLABLE?

Yes, panels are recyclable and EDPR has committed to keeping panels out of the landfill through robust recycling initiatives. 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 promoting a circular economy among our customers. EDPR is collaborating across the solar, wind, and energy 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.



IS THIS PROJECT FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT?

The costs of the equipment and construction are funded from EDP's own balance sheets. We do receive some level of government support, as do all forms of energy generation. The energy industry—not just renewables—is incentivized by the U.S. and state governments because energy independence and energy security are so important for the country. **The tax incentives we receive for building projects drive down the overall cost of electricity, which is something that benefits everyone.**

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



“

A solar farm provides you peace of mind with a stable income. After the solar farm checks started coming in, that income allowed me to purchase more land and start a tree nursery.

It really helps you be able to expand your business and do more.”

Landowner & Farmer | Orangeburg, SC
Walt Pooser





“

I like that it's clean, renewable energy.
We have to live with this environment,
so we have to keep it up and keep it in good shape.

**In the long run, I'm sure this will help
the environmental and energy
situations of my grandkids.”**

Landowner & Farmer | Hampton, SC
Freddie Mixon

edp
Renewables

These quotes are from an interview with Freddie Mixon on November 27, 2018.
They have been edited for clarity.

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“

In terms of what you can do with your land, I think clean power is a very attractive option.

It's really neat to put something like food on the table for the American people, as well as power in the homes of people in these local communities.”

Landowner & Farmer | Blue Harvest Solar, OH
Joe Recker Jr.





“

The money that we receive from these projects lets us improve our roads and other infrastructure—the county, the school districts, libraries, emergency services, the hospital, the historical society, and more.

This is money we're not getting from anywhere else. It's had a great impact on the whole community.”

Township Trustee | Harrison Township, OH
Bob Young