



Table Top Solar Energy Park

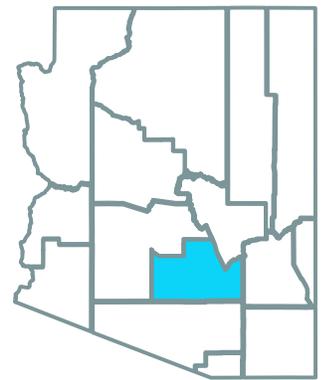
Pinal County, Arizona

Installed capacity: **96 MW Solar + up to 96 MW Energy Storage**

Estimated commercial operation: **2027**

Generation will be equivalent to the average consumption of more than **16,700 Arizona homes**.¹

Table Top Solar Energy Park is a solar and energy storage facility two miles outside of Casa Grande city limits. The project is sited at the intersection of West Cornman Road and South Bianco Road, north of Interstate 8 and roughly 1.5 miles west of Lucid Motors Factory. The solar energy park would complement the area’s desert landscape while harnessing the region’s abundant sun.



Economic benefits



CAPITAL INVESTMENT²
Approximately \$150 million



Millions of dollars
PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



Millions of dollars
PAID TO LANDOWNERS



Millions of dollars
SPENT LOCALLY



PERMANENT JOBS³
Up to 5 permanent jobs
will be created



CONSTRUCTION JOBS³
Up to 200 construction jobs
will be created

Energy security

Power generated at Table Top will support the state of Arizona’s electric grid. The energy storage project will also contribute to the **national energy security for the United States**, helping add on-demand power.

Environment and solar energy storage projects

Energy storage facilities are designed to not release pollutants into the air, soil, or waterways. Additionally, **solar panels contain no liquids or materials that pose a risk to the environment or human health.**

Energy storage safety

Between cell phones, laptops, and power tools, many people have a lithium-ion battery in their pockets or hands at all times. Additionally, energy storage fires are very rare and their rate of frequency is decreasing. Energy storage sites are also highly regulated to ensure safety for neighbors, communities, and technicians.

Table Top's environmental impact

The solar energy storage project will save more than **50 million gallons** of water each year and would prevent the air pollution that causes smog and acid rain.⁴

EDPR NA's impact in North America from solar energy⁵



\$41.8 million

PAID TO LANDOWNERS



\$16 million

PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



4,400

CONSTRUCTION JOBS CREATED



100

PERMANENT JOBS CREATED

How is energy storage useful?



Reduces outages & enhances resilience



Reduces costs and saves money



Builds a stronger, more efficient grid



Supports local economies

About us

EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR NA), its affiliates, and its subsidiaries develop, construct, own, and operate wind farms and solar parks throughout North America. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, with 61 wind farms, 26 solar parks, and eight regional offices across North America, EDPR NA has developed more than 12,000 megawatts (MW) and operates more than 11,400 MW of onshore utility-scale renewable energy projects. With more than 1,000 employees, EDPR NA's highly qualified team has a proven capacity to execute projects across the continent.

For more information, visit www.edprnorthamerica.com

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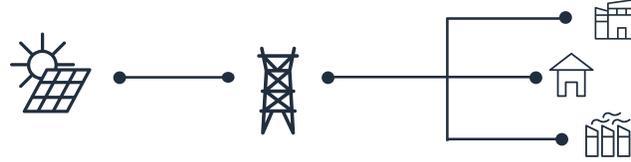
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How solar energy works

EDPR NA uses photovoltaic (PV) solar cells. Photovoltaic solar cells have no moving parts and convert sunlight directly into electricity via the photoelectric effect. This direct-current electricity is then collected, transformed into alternating current, and finally put on the electrical grid through a substation after being converted to the proper voltage.

Power grid

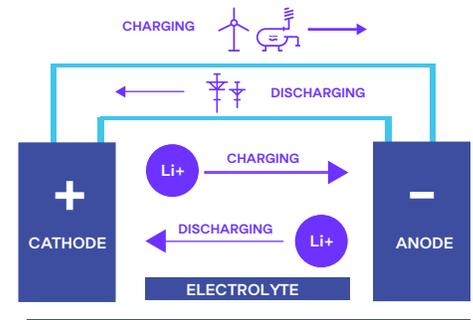


Solar is one of the cheapest forms of energy.⁷

The cost of solar has fallen 71% in 10 years.⁸

How energy storage works

The most common electrochemical storage method is the lithium-ion battery. These are similar to the batteries that power your cell phones, or laptops. Energy storage systems are fuel-neutral. This means that they can capture and dispense electricity from oil, gas, coal, nuclear, geothermal, and EDP Renewables North America's wind and solar energy projects.



Scan the QR Code to explore educational resources on renewables and how we are empowering local economies, as well as meeting the energy demand of today.

▶ Scan the QR Code using the camera on your mobile device.



¹The cost and performance of the battery systems are based on an assumption of approximately one cycle per day. Therefore, a 4-hour device has an expected capacity factor of 16.7% (4/24 = 0.167). Household consumption based on 2023 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state. This assumes that all energy is stored from a renewable source and discharged at the grid average.

²Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.

³Assumes utility fixed-tilt projects are \$1.02/Wdc, and single-axis tracking projects are \$1.11/Wdc. Based on Q3 2023 SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight.

⁴Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgownay, 2016. This assumes that all energy is stored from a renewable source and discharged at the grid average.

⁵Based on EDP Renewables North America's operational solar parks through 2024.