



Sandrini Solar Energy Park

Kern County, California

 Installed capacity: **300 MW + Energy Storage**

 Online since: **2024**

 Installed capacity will be equivalent to the average consumption of more than **111,500 California homes**.¹

The solar energy park consists of two phases, Sandrini I and Sandrini II. It is located in the San Joaquin Valley of unincorporated Kern County, California. The project site was selected for its strong solar resource, access to transmission lines, and gently sloping, undeveloped terrain and will complement the nearby land's agricultural production.



Economic benefits



\$1.9+ million
TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT²



\$851,000
PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS⁴



\$1.1+ million
PAID TO LANDOWNERS³



\$34,500
SPENT LOCALLY⁵



PERMANENT JOBS⁶
7 jobs would be created



CONSTRUCTION JOBS⁶
310+ jobs would be created

Energy security

Power generated at Sandrini will support the state of California'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**.⁷

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.**

All economic data reflects the estimated amount through 2024.

Sandrini's environmental impact

The energy storage project save more than **381 million gallons** of water each year and prevents the air pollution that causes smog and acid rain.⁸

EDPR NA's impact in North America from solar energy⁹



\$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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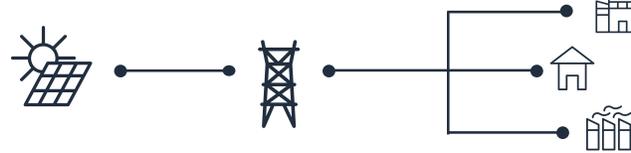
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How solar energy works

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

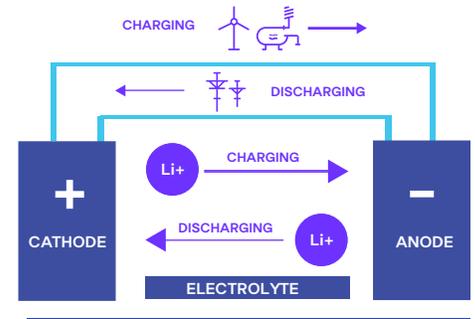


Solar is one of the cheapest forms of energy.¹⁰

The cost of solar has fallen 71% in 10 years.¹¹

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.



¹ Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2023 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.

² Includes vendor spending, property taxes, and landowner payments through 2024.

³ Cumulative landowner payments through 2024.

⁴ Cumulative local government payments through 2024.

⁵ Cumulative local vendor spending including payments to contractors, suppliers, and service companies, as well as donations within 50-miles of the project area through 2024.

⁶ Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.

⁷ American Clean Power Association, Solar as a neighbor, 2021.

⁸ Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.

⁹ Based on EDP Renewables North America's operational solar parks through 2024.

¹⁰ Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy 2024 (version 17.0)

¹¹ American Clean Power Associations Annual Market Report, 2023