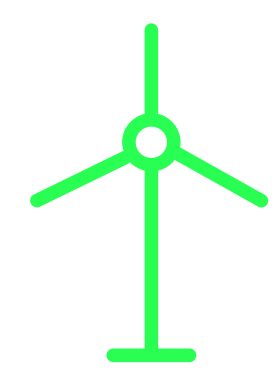




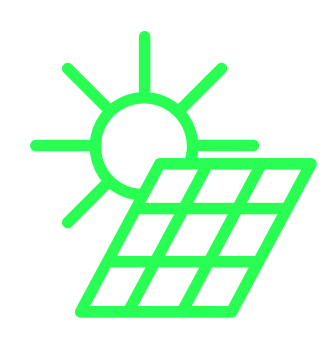
ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA

OPERATIONAL PROJECTS



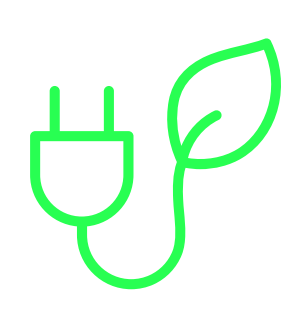
61

WIND FARMS

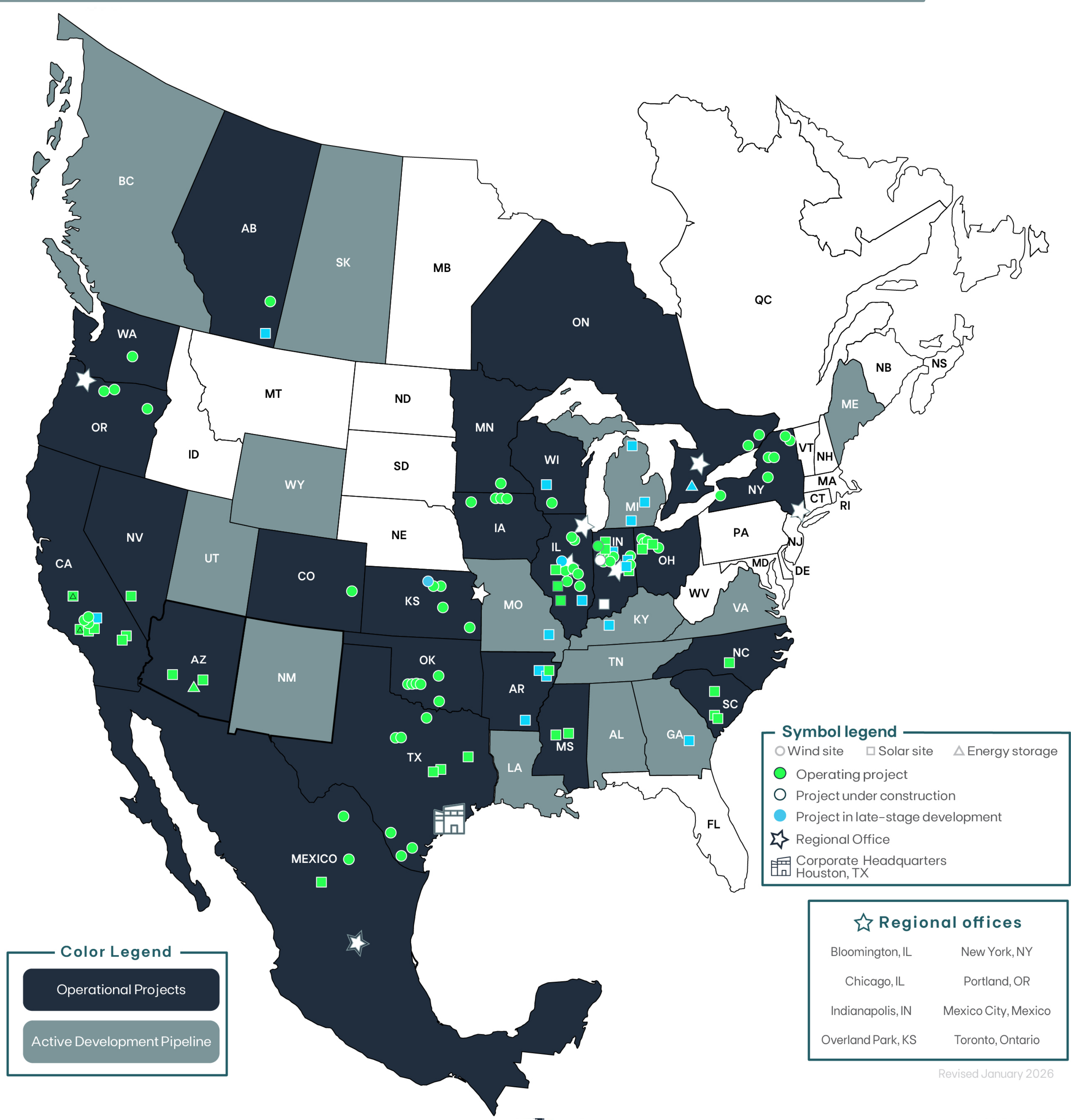


29

SOLAR PARKS



12,300+
MEGAWATTS



Revised January 2026

Economic & Environmental Benefits OF EDP NA'S OPERATIONAL PROJECTS



CATALYZED
\$3 billion
in local economic impact¹



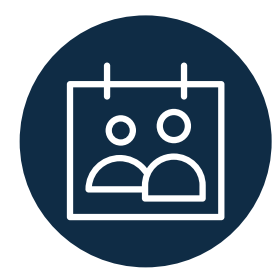
INVESTED
\$17 billion
in capital⁵



SAVED
19.4 billion gallons
of water⁴



POWERED
3.4 million
American homes²



CREATED
12,700 jobs
permanent & construction⁶



AVOIDED
18 billion pounds
of CO₂ emissions⁷



GENERATED
\$567 million
to local governments³



PAID
\$608 million
to landowners³

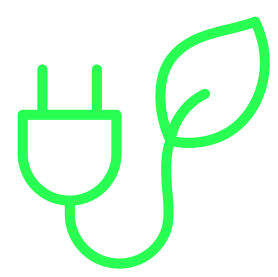
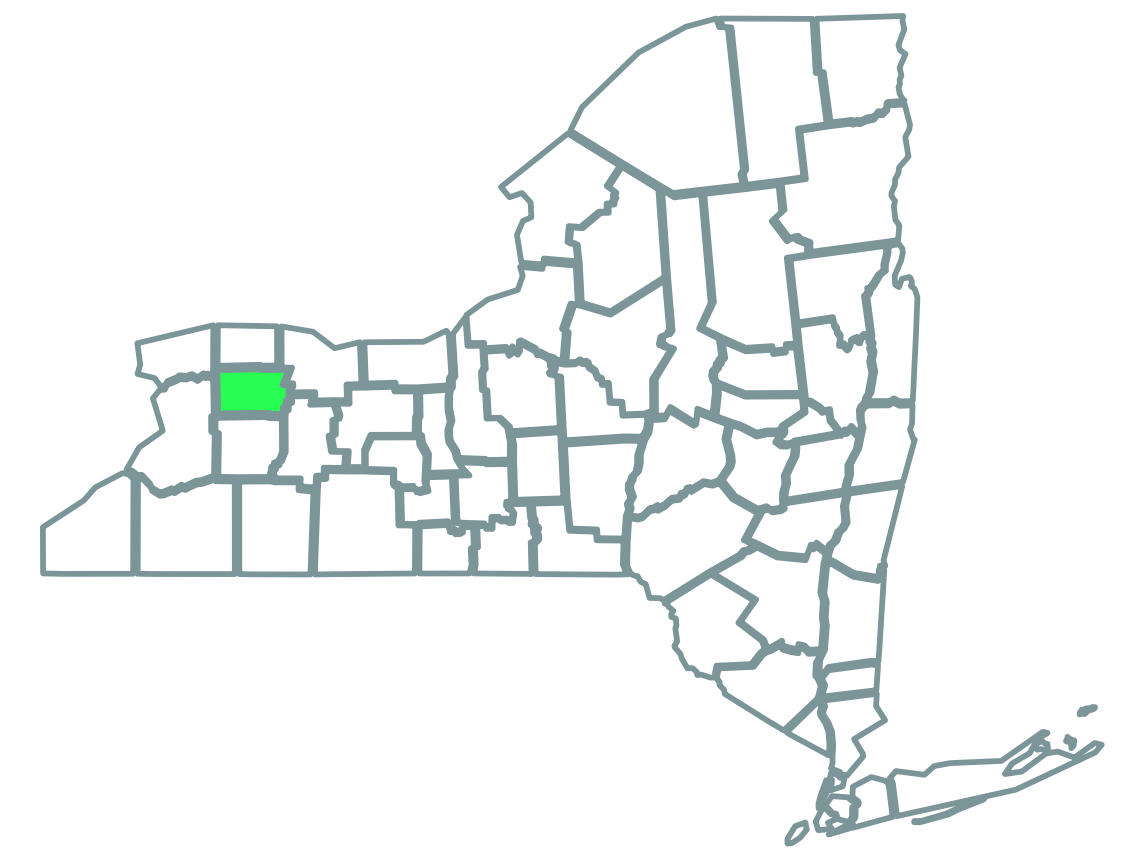
¹ Includes local vendor spending, property taxes, and landowner payments of all EDP Renewables North America's operational projects through 2024.
² Equivalent wind power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor for wind based on 2019 NREL's Wind Power America Annual Report. Equivalent solar power generation is based on power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2024 EPA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.
³ Cumulative landowner payments and local government payments through 2024.
⁴ Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Egawany, 2016.
⁵ Assumes the average cost of an installed wind farm is \$1.7 million/MW for projects built between 2022 and 2018, and \$1.4 million/MW for projects built after 2018. Based on U.S. DOE 2015 and 2019 Wind Technologies Market Report. Utility-head-led solar projects are \$1.02/Wdc and single-axis tracking projects are at \$1.19/Wdc, based on Q4 2023 SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight.
⁶ Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
⁷ Based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, January 2026.



Alabama Solar Park

GENESEE COUNTY, NY

Alabama Solar Park will be located in northwestern Genesee County, New York, with facilities located in the towns of Alabama, Oakfield, and Batavia. Landowners have chosen to sign up more than 2,000 acres to participate in the project, however, only 550 acres will host solar energy infrastructure.



130 MW

ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE **2029**



Alabama Solar Park's generation would be equivalent to the consumption of more than 40,000 New York homes.¹



Alabama Solar Park would save more than 165 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 \$117+ million



\$28+ million

WOULD BE PAID TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT



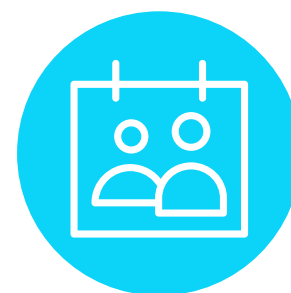
\$65+ million

WOULD BE PAID TO LANDOWNERS



Millions of dollars

WOULD BE SPENT LOCALLY⁴



PERMANENT JOBS⁵

4 jobs would be created



About 250 construction jobs

WOULD BE CREATED

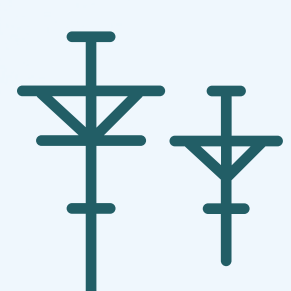
¹Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2020 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.

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



Power generated at Alabama Solar would support the state of New York's electric grid. The solar park would also **contribute to the national energy security of the United States**, helping to diversify domestic supply.



Electrons generated at Alabama Solar Park will travel through the path of least resistance to the nearest place that the power is needed.



STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

EDPR anticipates that Alabama Solar Park will contribute **more than \$28 million in additional funding** to the local governments over the project's 35-year life.

Prior to full authorization of the project, EDP Renewables is required to negotiate a Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) agreement *and* Host Community Benefit Agreement (HCBA) with the municipalities where the proposed Alabama Solar Park is located. These agreements are to be paid *in addition to* the standard property taxes that EDPR pays on the parcels of leased land.

- The PILOT is annual direct payments to local governments. These payments are in addition to the property tax payments for the parcels where solar facilities will be sited. **This funding is used at the discretion of the municipalities to supplement budgets for schools, roads, town services, or other needs as identified by the town.**
- The HCBA consists of additional annual payments to the municipalities to fund various community benefit initiatives, including special community projects, job training programs, environmental restoration, school programs.
- Together, the PILOT and HCBA are paid annually for the 35-year life of the project, and work to deliver additional financial resources and social value to the host communities.

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO COMMUNITY

| Taxing Entity* | Estimated Annual PILOT | Estimated Annual HCBA | Total Year 1 Additional Payments | Total Additional Revenue by 2063 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Genesee County | \$106,088 | | \$106,088 | \$3,917,138 |
| Town of Alabama 85 MW | \$22,337 | \$126,000 | \$148,337 | \$4,859,175 |
| Town of Batavia 23MW | \$7,016 | \$36,000 | \$43,016 | \$1,411,973 |
| Town of Oakfield 23 MW | \$12,690 | \$36,000 | \$48,690 | \$1,627,130 |
| Oakfield/Alabama Central School District | \$247,867 | | \$247,867 | \$16,874,846 |
| TOTAL | | | \$594,000 | \$28,690,264 |

*The PILOT and HCBA Payments are determined based on the amount of solar infrastructure located in a specific town. The amounts listed are based on the proposed layout and previously negotiated agreements from another solar facility.

SOCIAL INVESTMENTS

In addition to these contributions, EDP Renewables donates money to local non-profits and their initiatives, such as the Genesee County Fair Livestock Auction, as a way to be a supportive neighbor and to express gratitude to the communities that host our projects. **Do you know of an organization, event, or fundraising effort that could use EDPR support? Let us know!**



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

–Eric H., business owner Putnam, OH

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

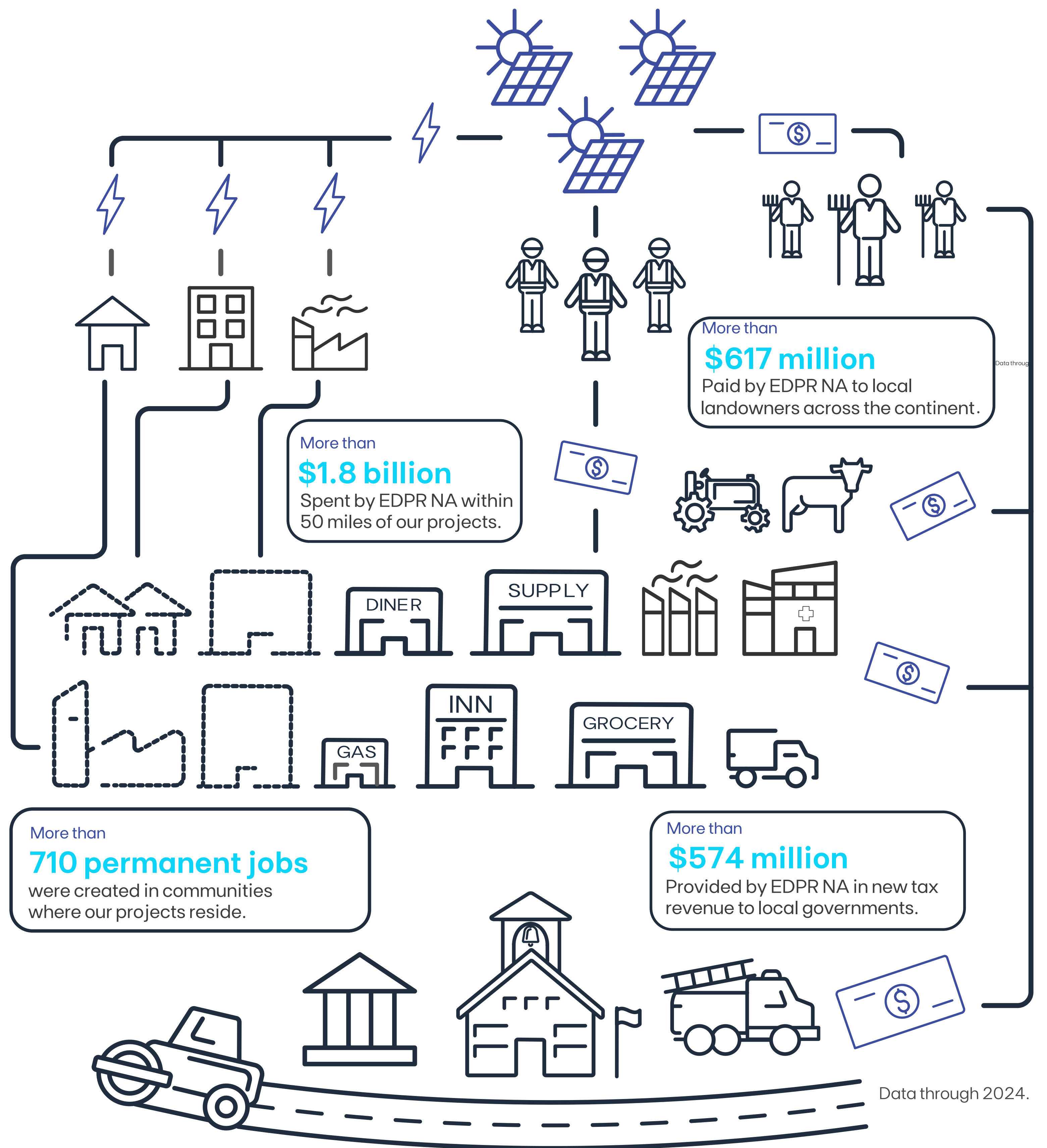
Companies are increasingly interested in powering their operations with clean energy at a fixed price. The availability of clean power generated by the solar park can help attract further business development to the project area.

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

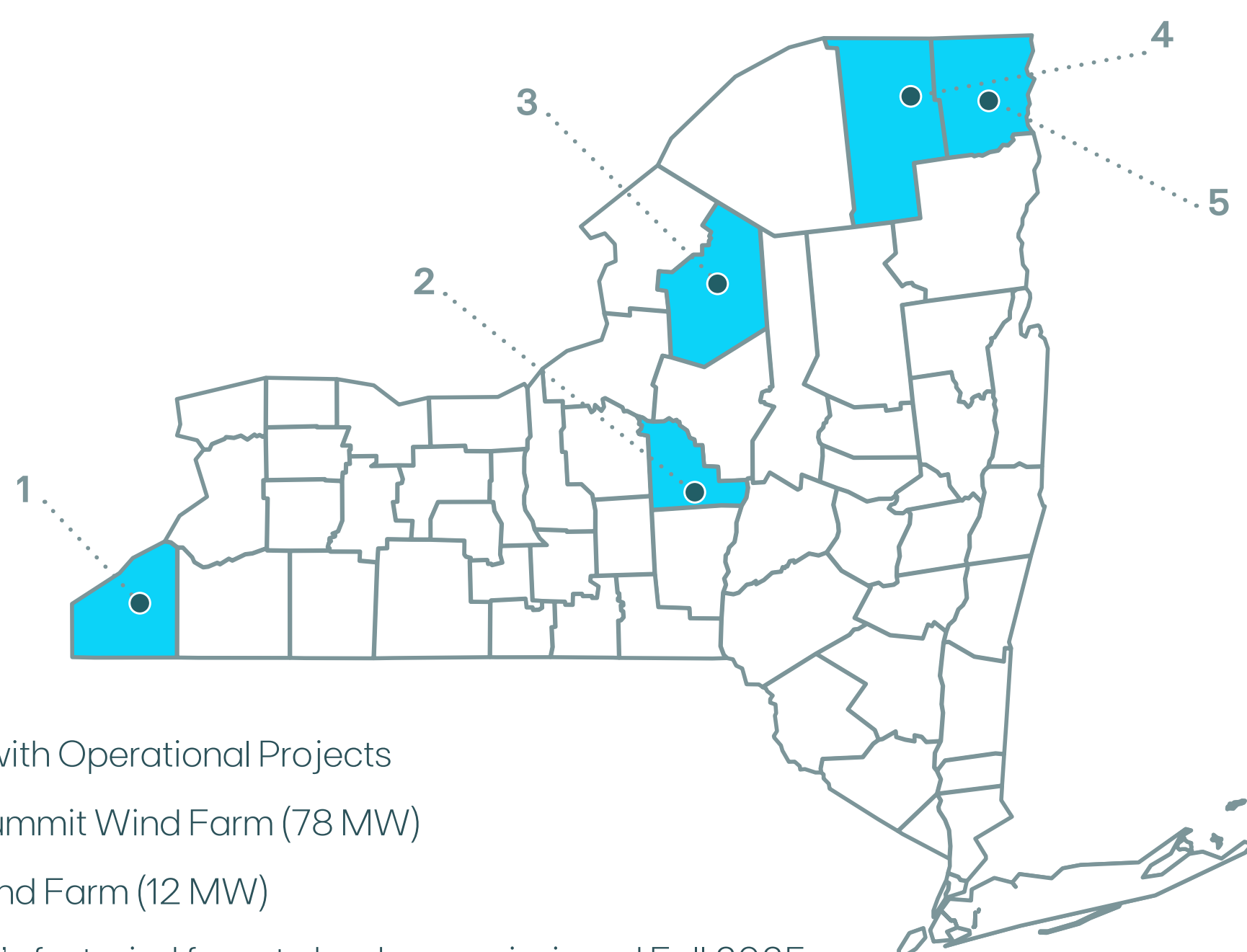
Solar park construction generates an economic boost for the project area, with hundreds of workers relying on local businesses for food, lodging, materials, and contractor services. Once the project is in operation, the solar park continues to count on local businesses for ongoing maintenance needs,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





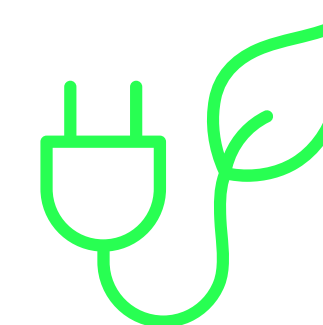
NEW YORK

EDP Renewables is a renewable energy leader in New York. The company's footprint in the state includes Madison Wind Farm, two phases of the Maple Ridge Wind Farm, Marble River Wind Farm, Jericho Rise Wind Farm, and Arkwright Summit Wind Farm.



Counties with Operational Projects

1. Arkwright Summit Wind Farm (78 MW)
2. Madison Wind Farm (12 MW)
- NY State's first wind farm, to be decommissioned Fall 2025
3. Maple Ridge I Wind Farm (231 MW)
Maple Ridge II Wind Farm (91 MW)
4. Jericho Rise Wind Farm (78 MW)
5. Marble River Wind Farm (215 MW)



705 MW
OPERATING IN NEW YORK

EDPR'S NEW YORK ENERGY PROJECTS:



Generate electricity equivalent to the consumption of more than **304,200 New York homes**.¹



Save more than **1.2 billion gallons of water each year** and prevent the air pollution that causes smog and acid rain.²



Are compatible with other land uses.



Strengthen domestic energy security and help diversify supply.

Economic benefits OF EDPR'S NEW YORK PROJECTS



\$205.1+ million
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT³



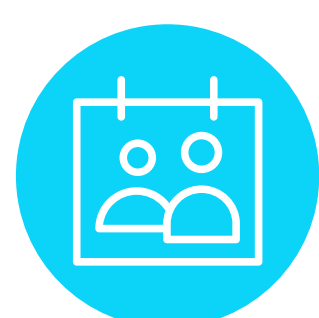
\$87.7 million
PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS⁵



\$46.5 million
PAID TO LANDOWNERS⁴



\$70.9 million
SPENT WITHIN NEW YORK⁶

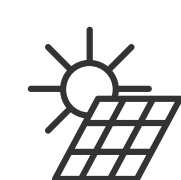


PERMANENT JOBS⁷
61 jobs created

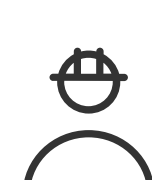


CONSTRUCTION JOBS⁷
550+ jobs created

SOLAR IN THE STATE



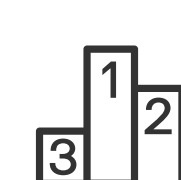
Solar capacity installed:
6,821 MW⁸



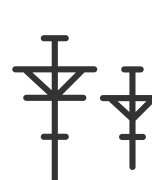
Solar jobs:
12,114⁸



Enough solar installed to power:
1,157,226 New York homes.⁸



State ranking in solar capacity:
9th⁸



Solar investment in state:
\$14.1 billion⁸



Percentage of state's electricity from solar: **6.1%**.⁸

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.
²Assumes 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 2024.
⁴Cumulative local government payments through 2024.
⁵Cumulative local government payments through 2024.
⁶Cumulative local vendor spending including payments to contractors, suppliers, and service companies, as well as donations through 2024.
⁷Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
⁸Solar Energy Industries Association, "State Overview" New York, 2025.
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The NY State Permitting Process



In New York, solar project permitting is overseen by the Office of Renewable Energy Siting & Electrical Transmission (ORES), is responsible for evaluating a project's application known as the Article VIII Application. The Article VIII Application process requires applicants to conduct a thorough evaluation of potential impacts to the community, environment, and electrical systems.

Article VIII Schedule Overview

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Pre-Application Requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various environmental studies & agency consultations Municipal consultations Public open house | ★ |
| EDPR Issues Notice of Intent (NOI) to file application | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 60 days prior to application submittal | |
| EDPR Submits Application (June/July 2026) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ORES reviews application for completeness – 60 days Local Agency Account Funding Applications must be submitted within 30 days of EDPR application submission | |
| Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electrical Transmission (ORES) Determination of Application Completeness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ORES to issue Draft Permit – 60 days after completeness determination | |
| ORES Issues Draft Permit & Notice of Public Comment Period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60-day public comment period | ★ |
| ORES Holds Public Comment Hearing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Local Municipal Comments & Issue Recommendation Decision Public comment on decision – 14 days | ★ |
| ORES Issues Final Decision/Siting Permit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ORES issues final decision – 30 days ORES must issue their Final Decision within 12-months of determination of Application Completeness | |

Copies of the below exhibits will be available on the project website and at the ORES Permit Applications-Department of Public Service webpage once submitted and processed this winter.

Exhibit 1 – General Requirement
 Exhibit 2 – Overview and Public Involvement
 Exhibit 3 – Location of Facilities and Surrounding Land Use
 Exhibit 4 – Real Property
 Exhibit 5 – Design Drawings
 Exhibit 6 – Public Health, Safety and Security
 Exhibit 7 – Noise and Vibration
 Exhibit 8 – Visual Impacts
 Exhibit 9 – Cultural Resources

Exhibit 10 – Geology, Seismology and Soils
 Exhibit 11 – Terrestrial Ecology
 Exhibit 12 – NYS Threatened or Endangered Species
 Exhibit 13 – Water Resources and Aquatic Ecology
 Exhibit 14 – Wetlands
 Exhibit 15 – Agricultural Resources
 Exhibit 16 – Effect on Transportation
 Exhibit 17 – Consistency with Energy Planning Objectives
 Exhibit 18 – Socioeconomic Effects

Exhibit 19 – Environmental Justice
 Exhibit 20 – Effect on Communications
 Exhibit 21 – Electric System Effects and Interconnection
 Exhibit 22 – Electric and Magnetic Fields
 Exhibit 23 – Site Restoration and Decommissioning
 Exhibit 24 – Local Laws and Ordinances
 Exhibit 25 – Other Permits and Approvals

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Opportunities for public comment on the project prior to ORES issuing their final decision are built into the Article VIII Application process and are indicated by a star (★) in the schedule above.

Local Agency Account Funding (LAAF):

LAAF is money that applicants including Alabama Solar Park, LLC are required to make available to potential community intervenors and municipalities to offset certain expenses (e.g. expert witnesses) they incur in participating in the state permitting process. Upon the filing of an Article VIII Application, Alabama Solar will post funding (\$1,000/MW) which can be sought by local community intervenors and host municipalities. Seventy-five percent (75%) of funds are reserved for municipalities. Applicants must apply for funds within 30 days of the application filing.

Send applications for Intervenor Funds to:

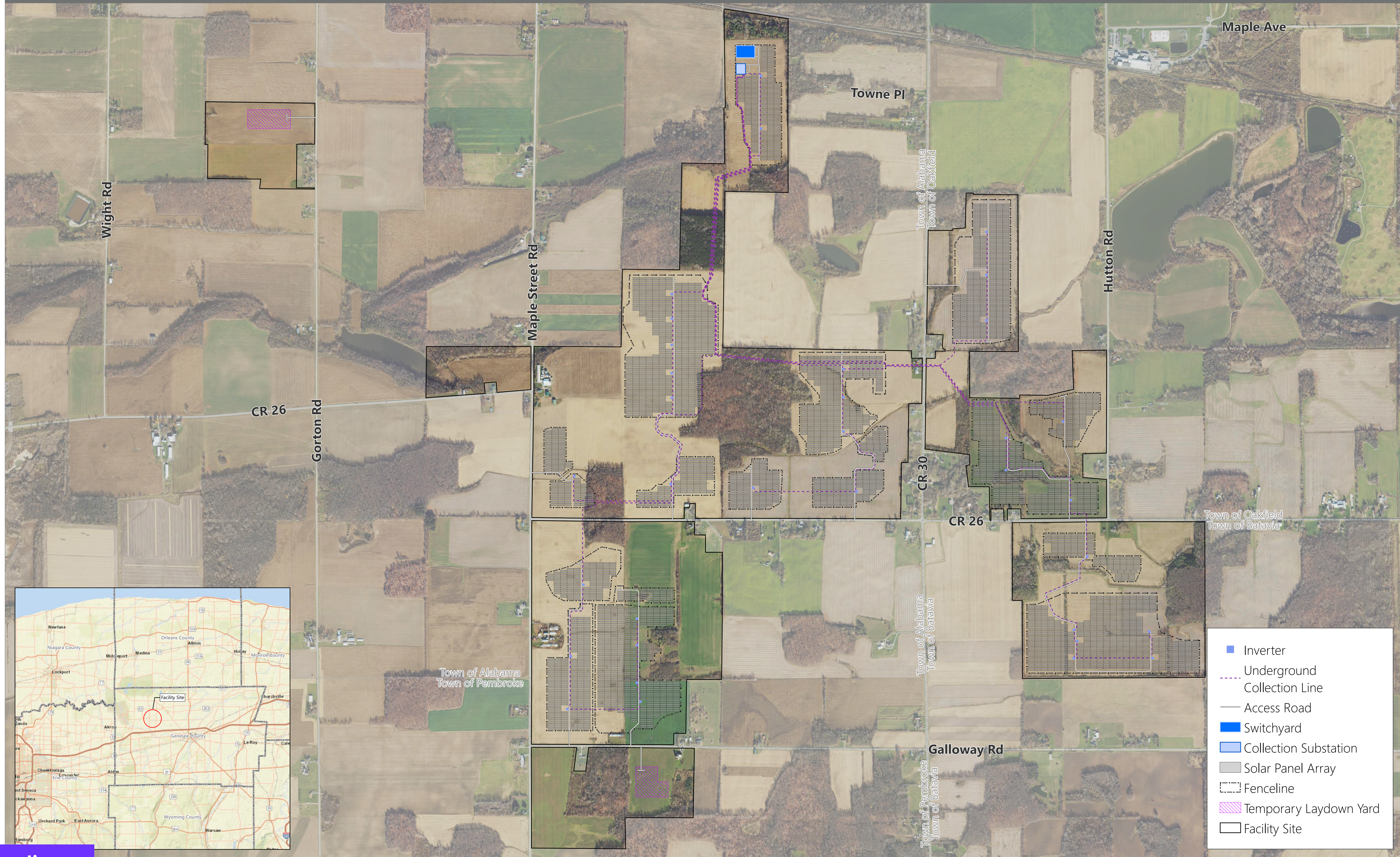
16 NYCRR 1100-5

New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission

Attention: Request for Local Agency Account Funding
 OGS Mailroom, Empire State Plaza, P-1 South, J Dock
 Albany, New York 12242

Within 30 days of the deadline for requests for funds from the local agency account, the ALJ shall award local agency funds to local agencies and potential community intervenors whose requests comply with 16 NYCRR 1100-5.1(h), so long as use of the funds will contribute to a complete record leading to an informed permit decision as to the appropriateness of the site and the facility, and for local agencies, shall include the use of funds to determine whether a proposed facility is designed to be sited, constructed and operated in compliance with applicable local laws and regulations.

Alabama Solar Park



- Inverter
- - - Underground Collection Line
- Access Road
- Switchyard
- Collection Substation
- Solar Panel Array
- Fenceline
- Temporary Laydown Yard
- Facility Site

Project Timeline

2025

- Land secure
- Detailed Permitting design & studies completed
- Public open house & town consultations

2026

- Submit state siting permit application (ORES)
- Interconnection agreement secured (NYSO)
- Seek offtake award – NYSEDA
- Final design

2027

- State siting permit public hearings (ORES)
- Obtain state siting permit

2028

- Obtain all building permits
- Construction kickoff

2029

- Construction completed
- 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.

www.alabamasolarpark.com | AlabamaSolarPark@edpr.com

Conceptual Photosimulation Following Installation



Viewpoint 20 Maple Road

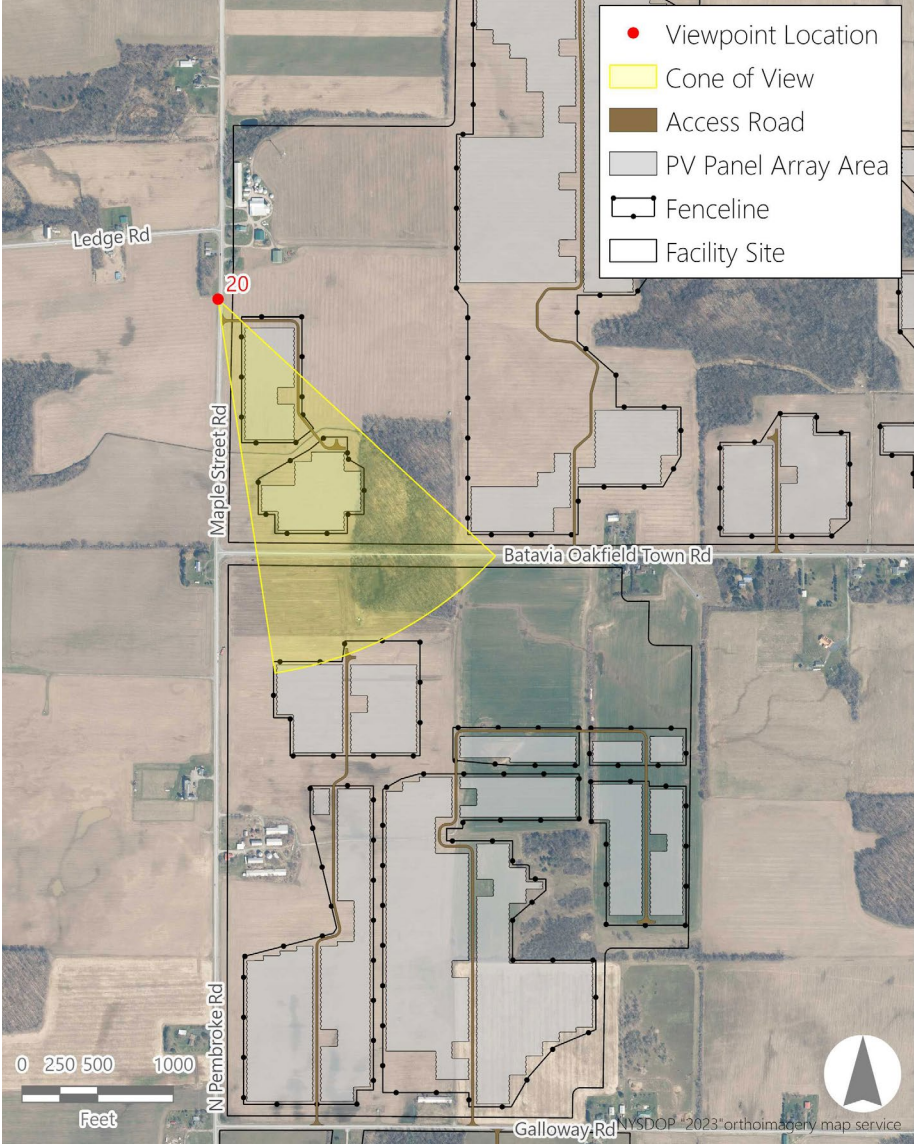
VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Municipality: | Alabama |
| County: | Genesee |
| Latitude: | 43.04843° N |
| Longitude: | 78.33598° W |
| Photograph View Direction: | Southeast |
| Project Distance*: | 258 feet |
| Camera Type: | Canon EOS 5D Mark IV |
| Date of Photograph: | April 17, 2025 |
| Time of Photograph: | 1:52 PM |

*Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the nearest photovoltaic (PV) panel within the simulated photograph's field of view.

NOTES: The simulation is at the correct perspective when printed on a 24-by-36 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed approximately 42 inches from the eye of the viewer.

VIEWPOINT LOCATION AND VIEW DIRECTION



ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH



PREPARED FOR



Alabama Solar Park
Towns of Alabama, Batavia, and Oakfield, Genesee County, New York

Conceptual Photosimulation with Mitigation Plantings Following 5-7 Years of Growth



Viewpoint 20 Maple Road

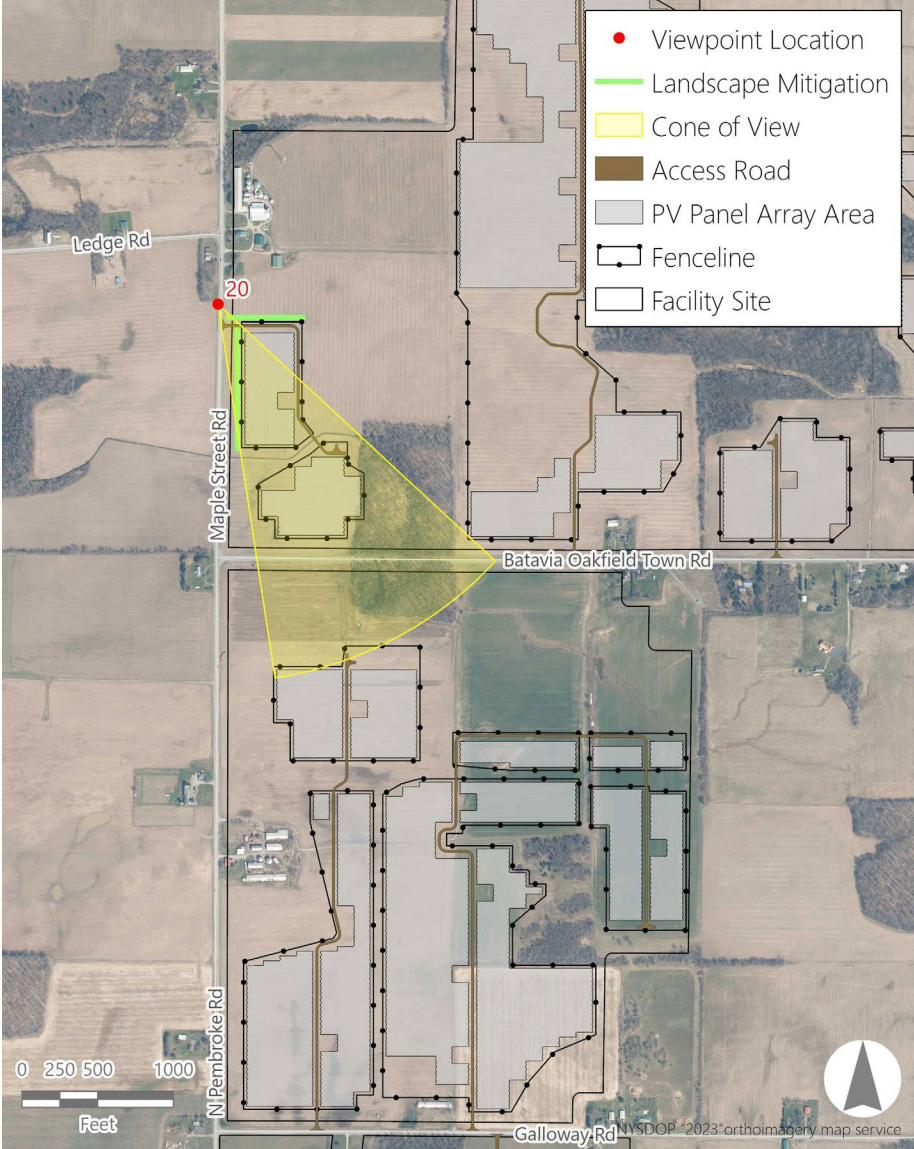
VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Municipality: | Alabama |
| County: | Genesee |
| Latitude: | 43.04843° N |
| Longitude: | 78.33598° W |
| Photograph View Direction: | Southeast |
| Project Distance*: | 258 feet |
| Camera Type: | Canon EOS 5D Mark IV |
| Date of Photograph: | April 17, 2025 |
| Time of Photograph: | 1:52 PM |

*Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the nearest photovoltaic (PV) panel within the simulated photograph's field of view.

NOTES: The simulation is at the correct perspective when printed on a 24-by-36 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed approximately 42 inches from the eye of the viewer.

VIEWPOINT LOCATION AND VIEW DIRECTION



ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH



PREPARED FOR



Alabama Solar Park
Towns of Alabama, Batavia, and Oakfield, Genesee County, New York

Conceptual Photosimulation with Mitigation Plantings Following 5-7 Years of Growth



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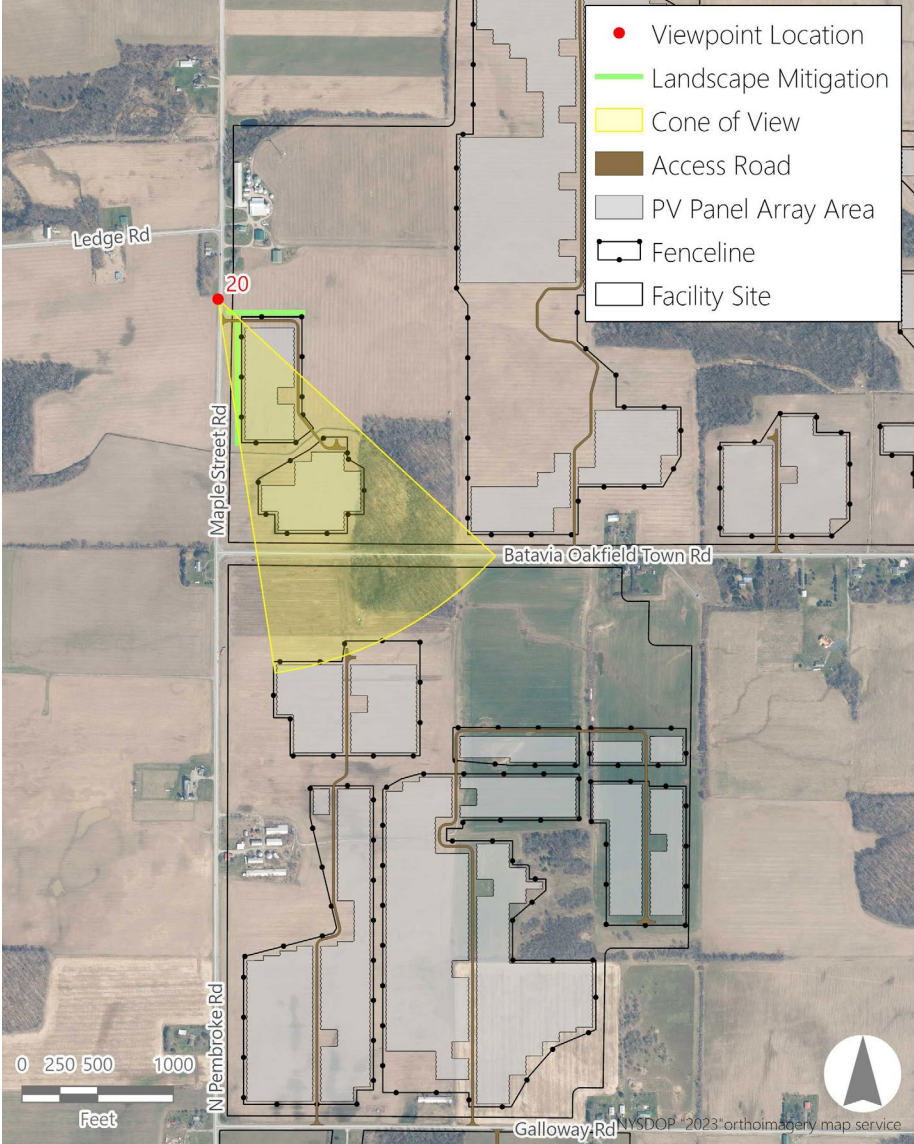
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|----------------------------|----------------------|
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| County: | Genesee |
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| Time of Photograph: | 1:52 PM |

*Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the nearest photovoltaic (PV) panel within the simulated photograph's field of view.

NOTES: The simulation is at the correct perspective when printed on a 24-by-36 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed approximately 42 inches from the eye of the viewer. Planting plan developed in accordance with the Town of Alabama solar ordinance.

VIEWPOINT LOCATION AND VIEW DIRECTION



ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH



PREPARED FOR



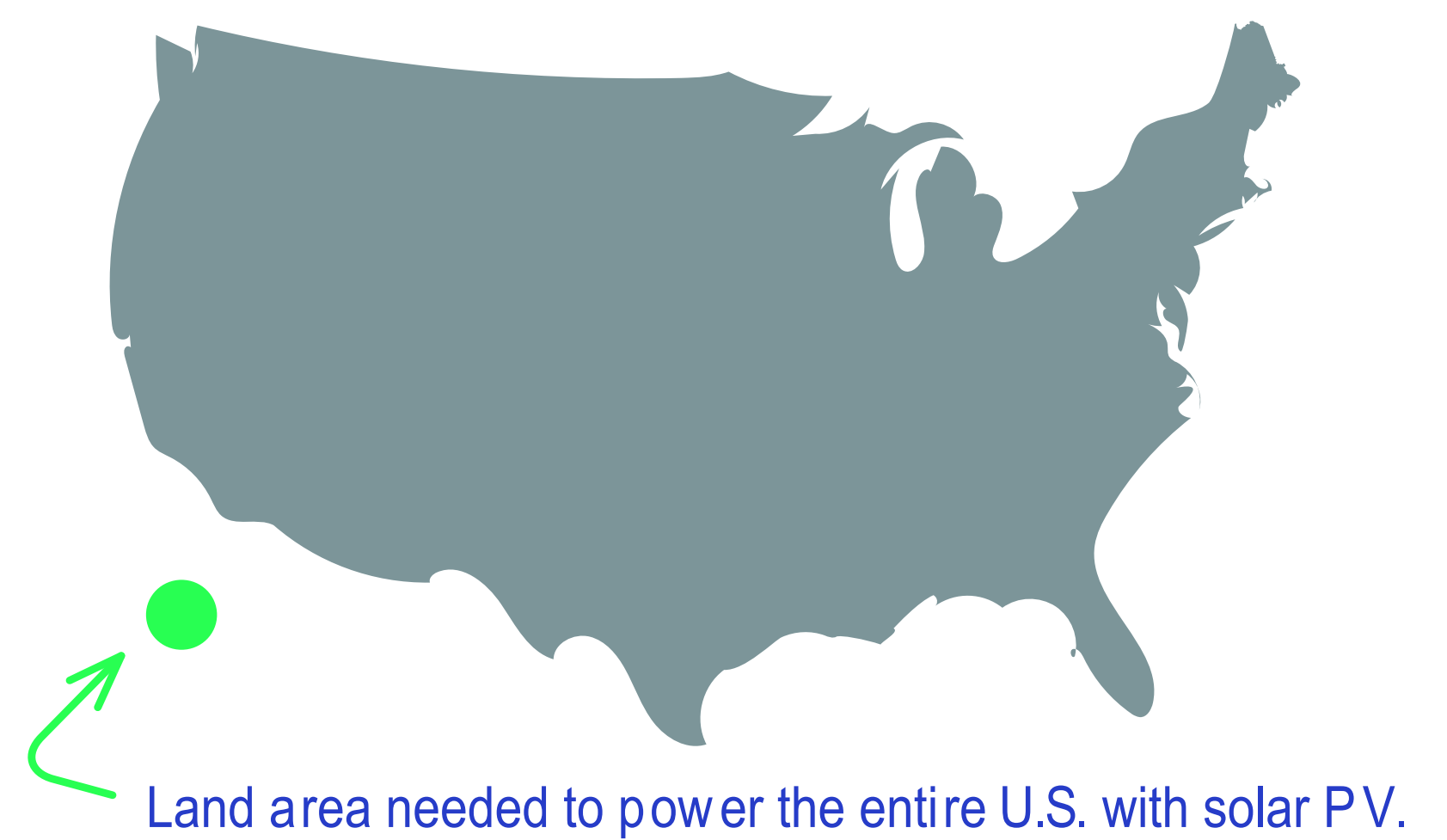
Alabama Solar Park
Towns of Alabama, Batavia, and Oakfield, Genesee County, New York

About Solar Technology

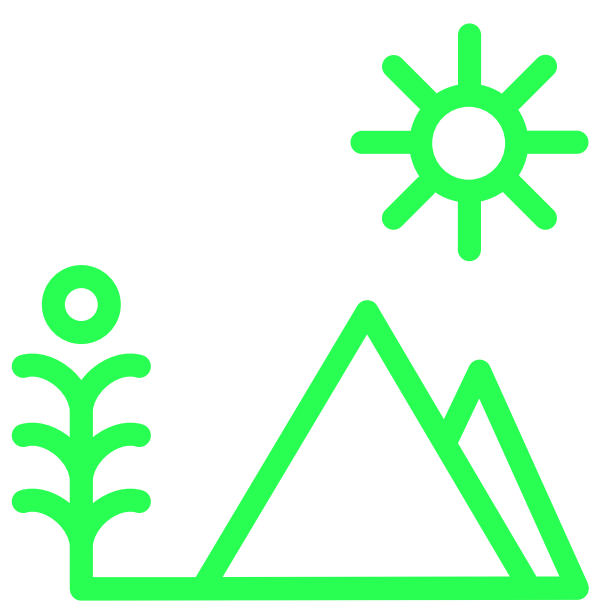
Solar is a critical and rapidly growing part of America's electric grid, producing enough energy to power more than 40.7 million homes nationwide and counting.¹

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



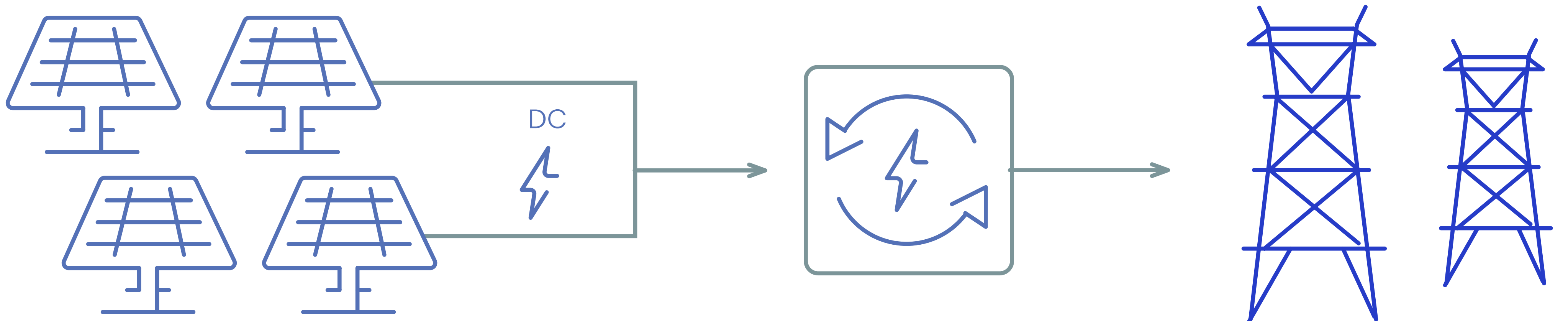
Solar is affordable to build and maintain, helping boost America's energy independence in the process. The price of solar has been falling for years, dropping by about 70% since 2010. Average operation and maintenance costs have fallen nearly 60% since 2011. Utility solar energy is cheaper than traditional 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



The solar panels absorb sunlight and generate direct current (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 alternating current (AC) electricity.

Then it flows into the grid, supporting the region's energy needs. Once on the grid, the power flows the path of least resistance to the nearest location that it's needed.

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, any remaining crops 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.

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

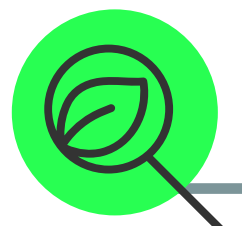
The power then passes from the project substation, where the voltage was increased, to a substation owned by the utility. From the utility's substation, the renewable electricity will be sent to homes, businesses, and utilities.

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

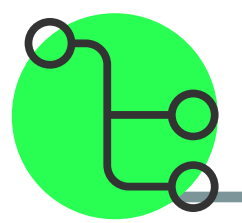


PRE-PROJECT: SITE DESIGN & ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE

- **The development of Alabama 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 New York Natural Heritage Program, NY State Department of Environmental Conservation, NY State Historic Preservation Office, and the Office of Renewable Energy Siting.

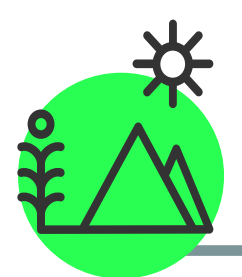
FIELD SURVEYS (COMPLETED, IN PROGRESS, OR UPCOMING):

- Protected Species Assessment
- Geotechnical (Soil Sampling) Study
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Grassland Bird Assessment
- Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study
- Wetlands & Waters Delineation
- Cultural Resources Survey
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service



OPERATIONS: EQUIPMENT & LAND MAINTENANCE

- **The land under and around the solar park will be planted with a locally suitable seed mix.** This mix will be 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.
- Alabama Solar 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





Environmental Due Diligence Research, Studies, & Surveys

LIMITED SPECIES & HABITATS

As seen in the timeline, biologists have completed numerous rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) wildlife studies since 2021. Additional survey work is expected to be completed in 2025, onward. Biologists completed studies in accordance with NY state guidelines to document observations or audio detections of RTE species. The results of these surveys have been shared with state agencies and are being used to develop avoidance, minimization, and mitigation strategies that result in a net conservation benefit for potentially impacted species.

WILDLIFE STUDIES CONDUCTED FOR ALABAMA SOLAR



WETLANDS & SURFACE WATERS

Professional wetland scientists and qualified staff have conducted wetland and surface water delineation surveys from 2021 through 2024. Project engineers have incorporated wetland and stream data into the design to ensure impacts are avoided and minimized to the extent practicable. Alabama Solar received a jurisdictional determination from the Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission (ORES) in November 2024, and will continue to coordinate with ORES on permitting and any required mitigation.



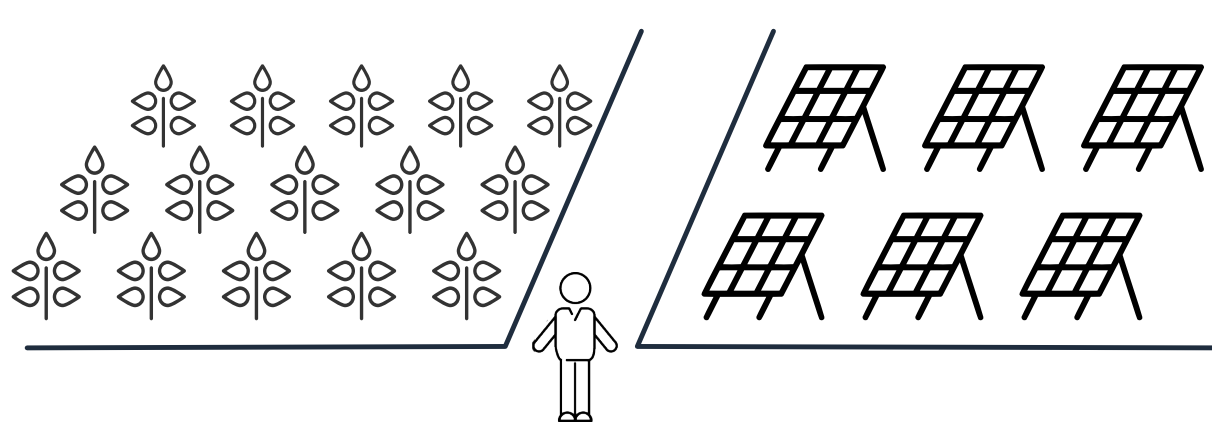
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Since 2021, EDPR has been conducting a thorough evaluation (desktop research & field surveys) to evaluate the extent of culturally significant resources on-site and will implement avoidance measures as necessary. These surveys are designed to identify undiscovered cultural resources. Surveyors are conducting pedestrian surveys and shovel testing. The results of archaeological surveys have been used to determine siting constraints and design of the project. EDPR is also coordinating with the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Tuscarora Nation, and the State Historic Preservation Office.



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.



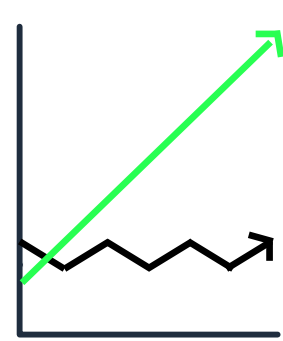
When farmers choose to lease part of their land to host solar panels, they receive a **guaranteed, steady income that can go back into their overall agricultural operation.**



"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

\$617 million

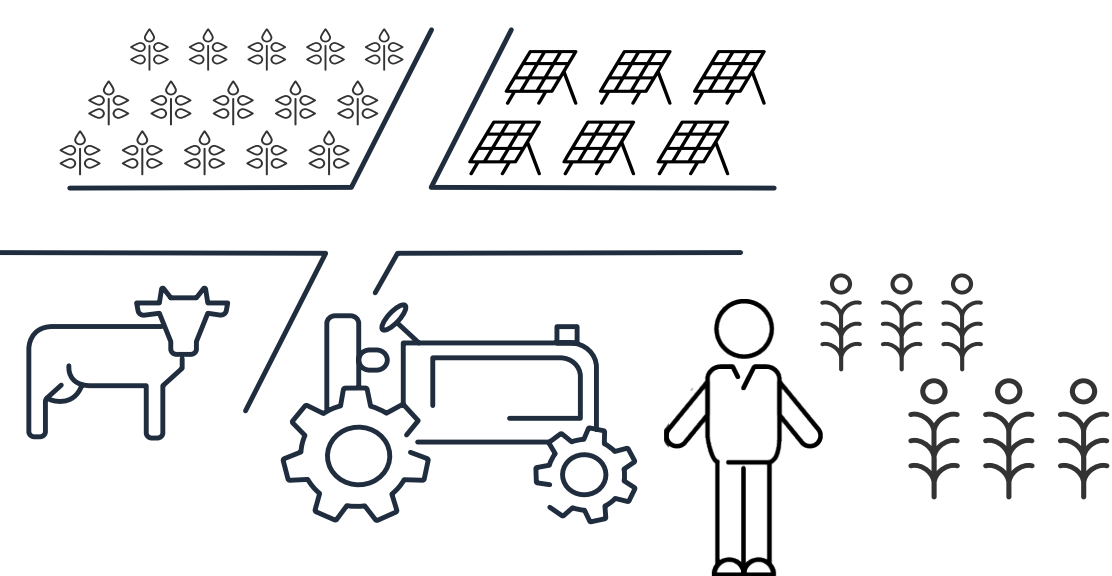
paid to landowners so far by EDPR's clean energy projects¹



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



"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



Beyond keeping a landowners' farm afloat, **solar income can help the farm grow** — buying new equipment, expanding into a new crop, buying more land.

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.



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

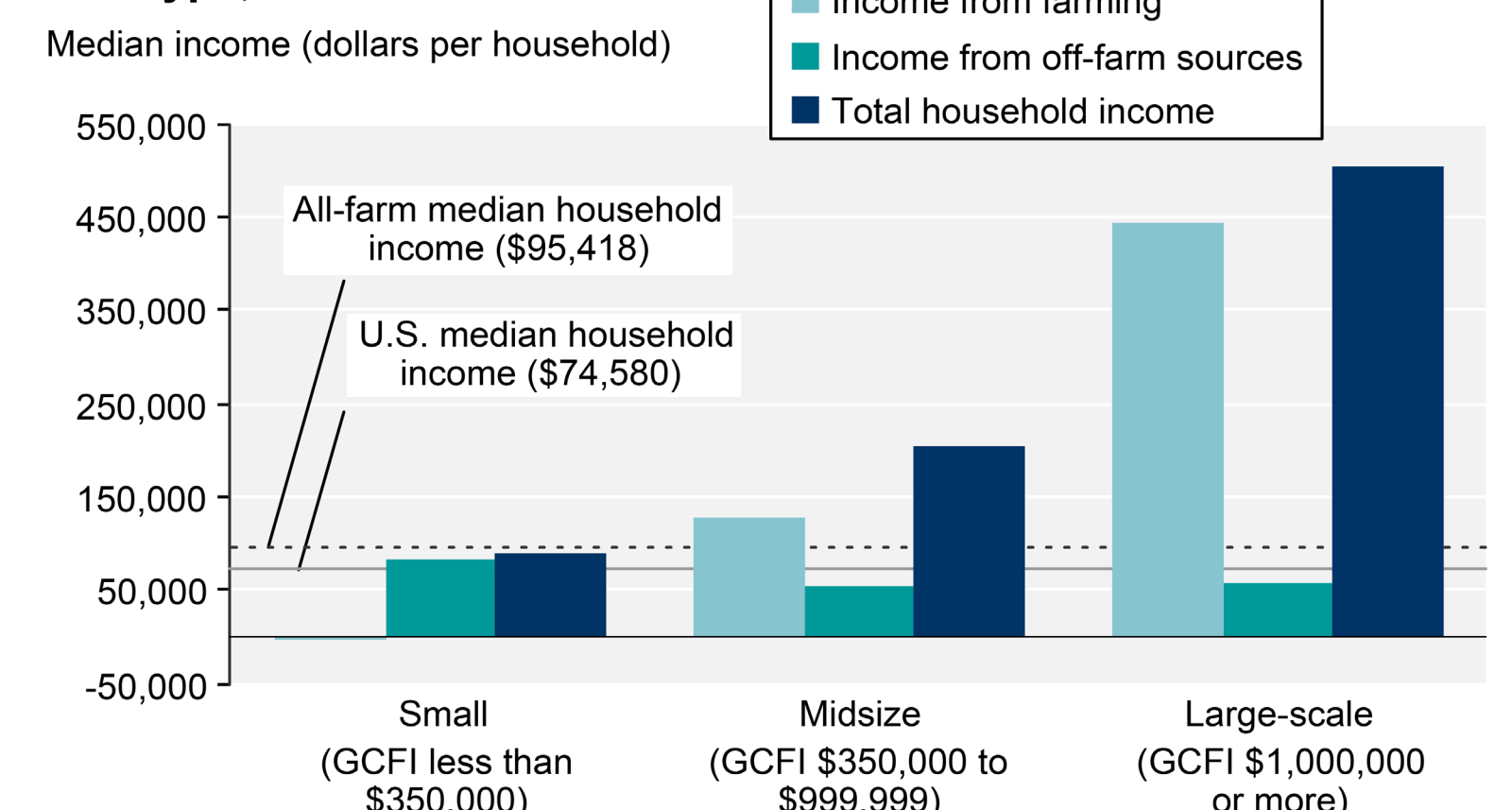


About **84% of all U.S. farm households earn the majority of their total household income from non-farming sources** and often use non-farming income **to cover some portion of farm expenses.**³



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, hail, and heavy snow loads.

EDPR projects are designed to withstand 11 strikes of hailstones 2.2 inches in diameter. The solar panels are also bifacial, meaning they have solar cells on both sides, which increases energy generation especially when snow beneath the panels reflects the sunlight. 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.

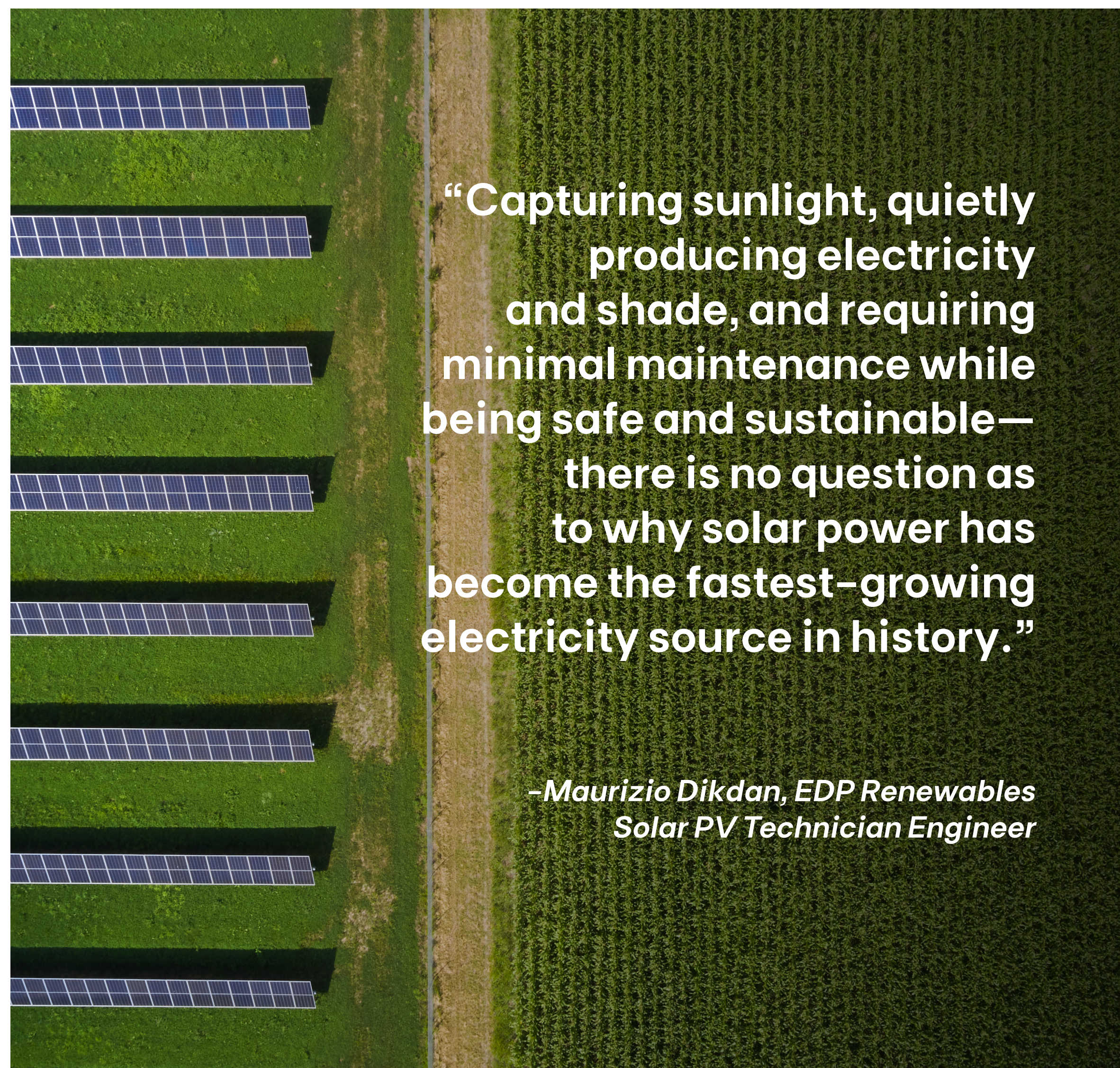
PROPERTY VALUES

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. 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.

Photovoltaic cells, the part of a panel that generates electricity, are largely made of silicon. Silicon is the second-most common element on earth, which is also found in most consumer electronics, from cell phones to computer chips.¹

 **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

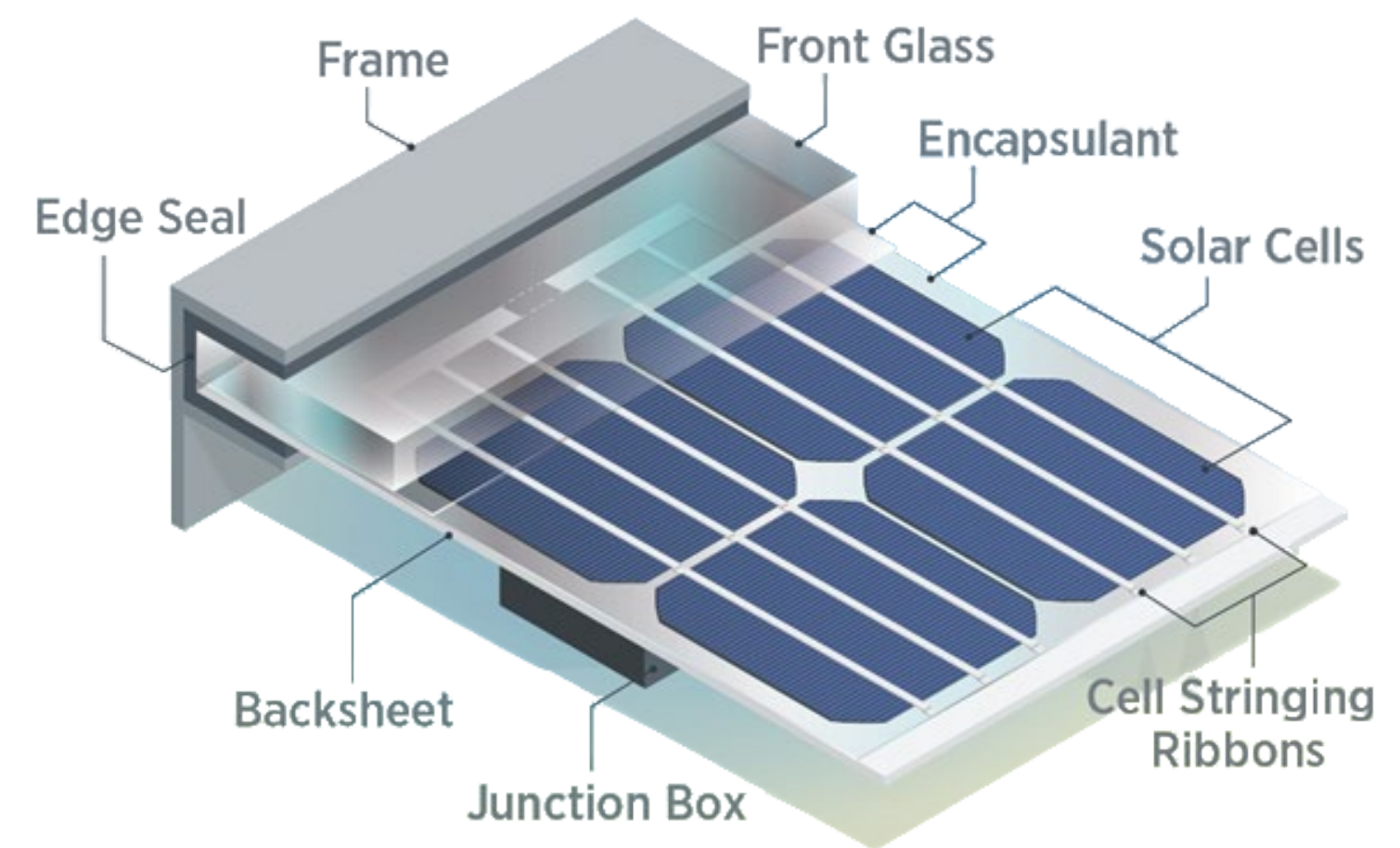
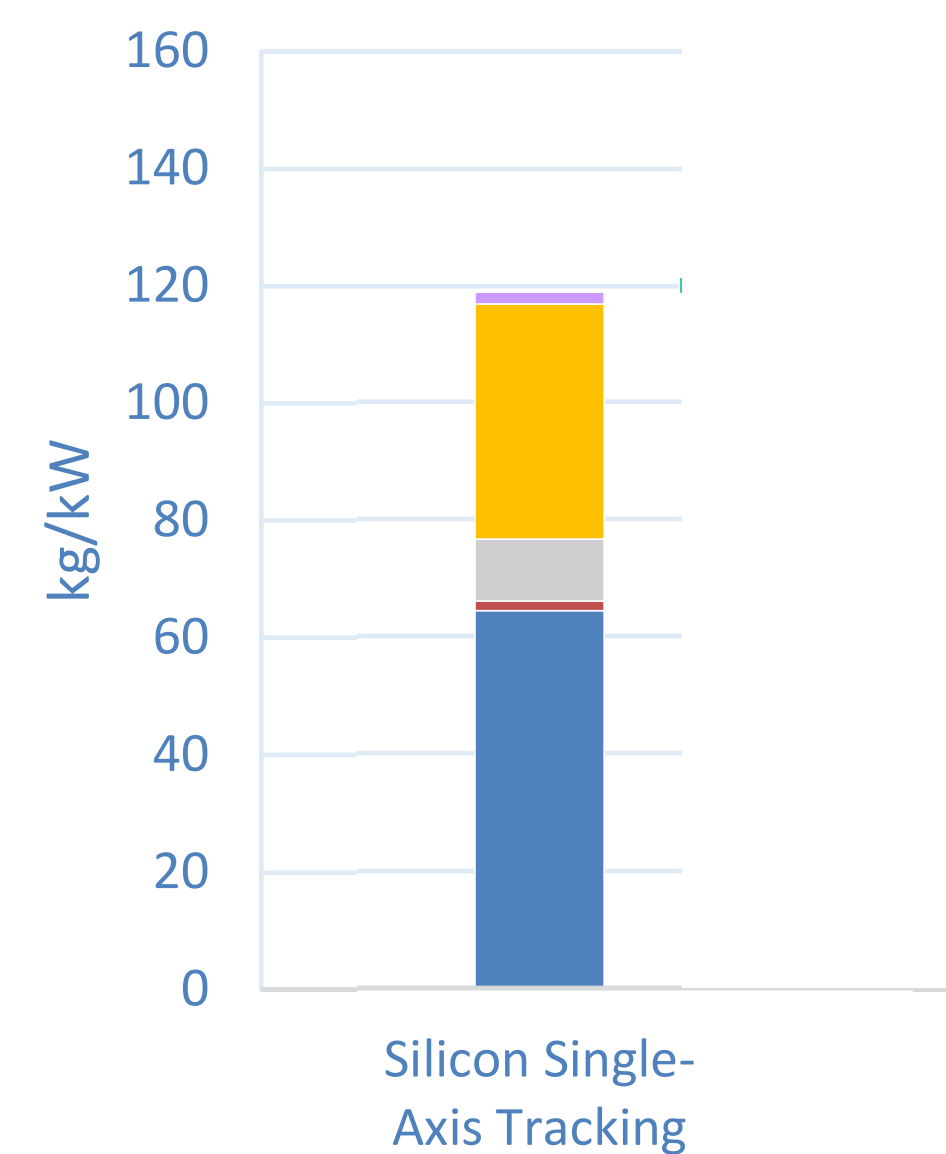


Image from U.S. Department of Energy.

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

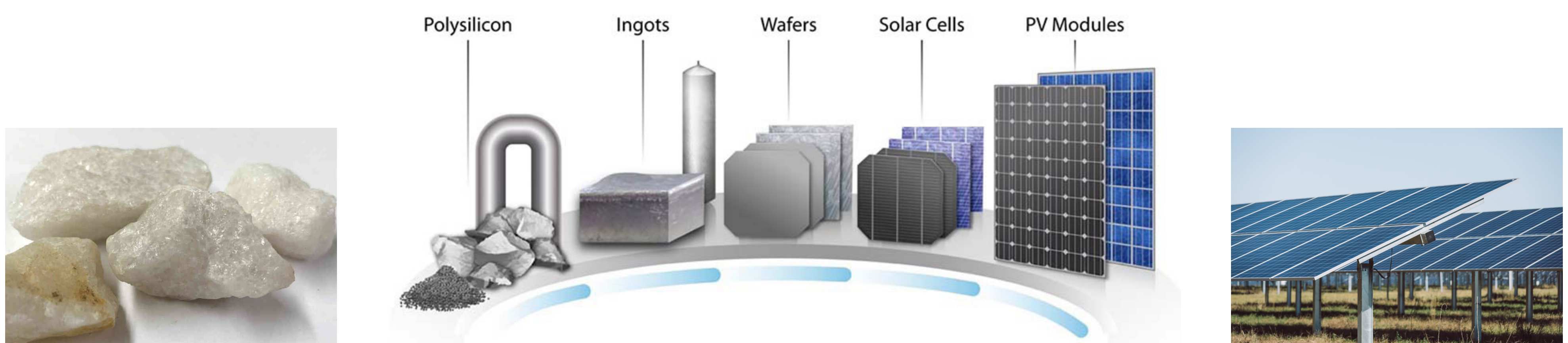


■ Steel ■ Copper ■ Aluminum
■ Glass ■ Silicon ■ CdTe

Image from U.S. Department of Energy

FROM RAW SILICON TO PV MODULES

The extraction of silicon from quartz and sand is followed by reduction into ingots, which are further refined into wafers. Fragments of silicon are melted together to form polysilicon wafers. Solar cells are fully sealed by encapsulants, then protected by tempered glass.



WHAT ABOUT LEACHING?

In the rare case that a panel(s) is damaged during construction or operation, EDPR would immediately clean up all residual materials and, in most cases, send the panel for recycling. EDPR's solar panels suppliers have completed studies analyzing the potential for component materials to leach into the environment, under extreme conditions, similar to a being pulverized in a landfill, and have confirmed that no harmful levels of toxic or hazardous materials would be released.

Solar Park FAQs



WHAT WILL THE SOLAR PARK LOOK LIKE?

Solar parks cause the land to look different than it did 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. Alabama Solar will also plant additional vegetative screening in certain locations near homes and other areas with potential viewshed impacts.**



ARE SOLAR PARKS SAFE NEIGHBORS?

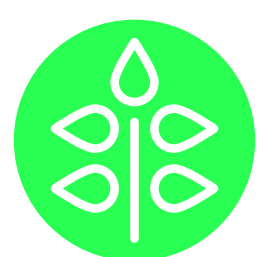
Solar parks are very safe neighbors. PV panels are made of safe, well-tested materials thoroughly researched and vetted by national labs, American research universities, and industry scientists. The panels are fully sealed, do not contain any liquids, and cannot leak. We work with local emergency service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





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.”

Business Owner | Blue Harvest Solar, OH
Joe Recker Jr.





EDPR fits in with our town.

They are community oriented, and a lot of that goes back to the fact that their employees are people that have also lived here a long time. They want to see the whole community be a success.

Farmer & Landowner | Maple Ridge Wind Farm, NY

Judy Waligory





Small, rural towns need revenue.
The income from these projects provides benefit to
everyone that lives in our town.

**I think renewable energy is a ticket
to a stable financial future for rural
communities.”**

Town Supervisor | Jericho Rise Wind Farm, NY
Bill Wood



“

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