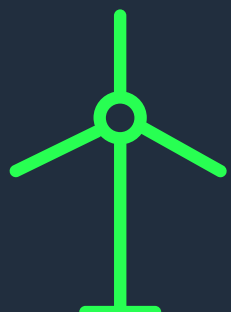


WELCOME BIG RIVER RENEWABLE ENERGY OPEN HOUSE



BigRiverRenewableEnergy.com

ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA



Operational Projects

61

WIND SITES



29

SOLAR SITES



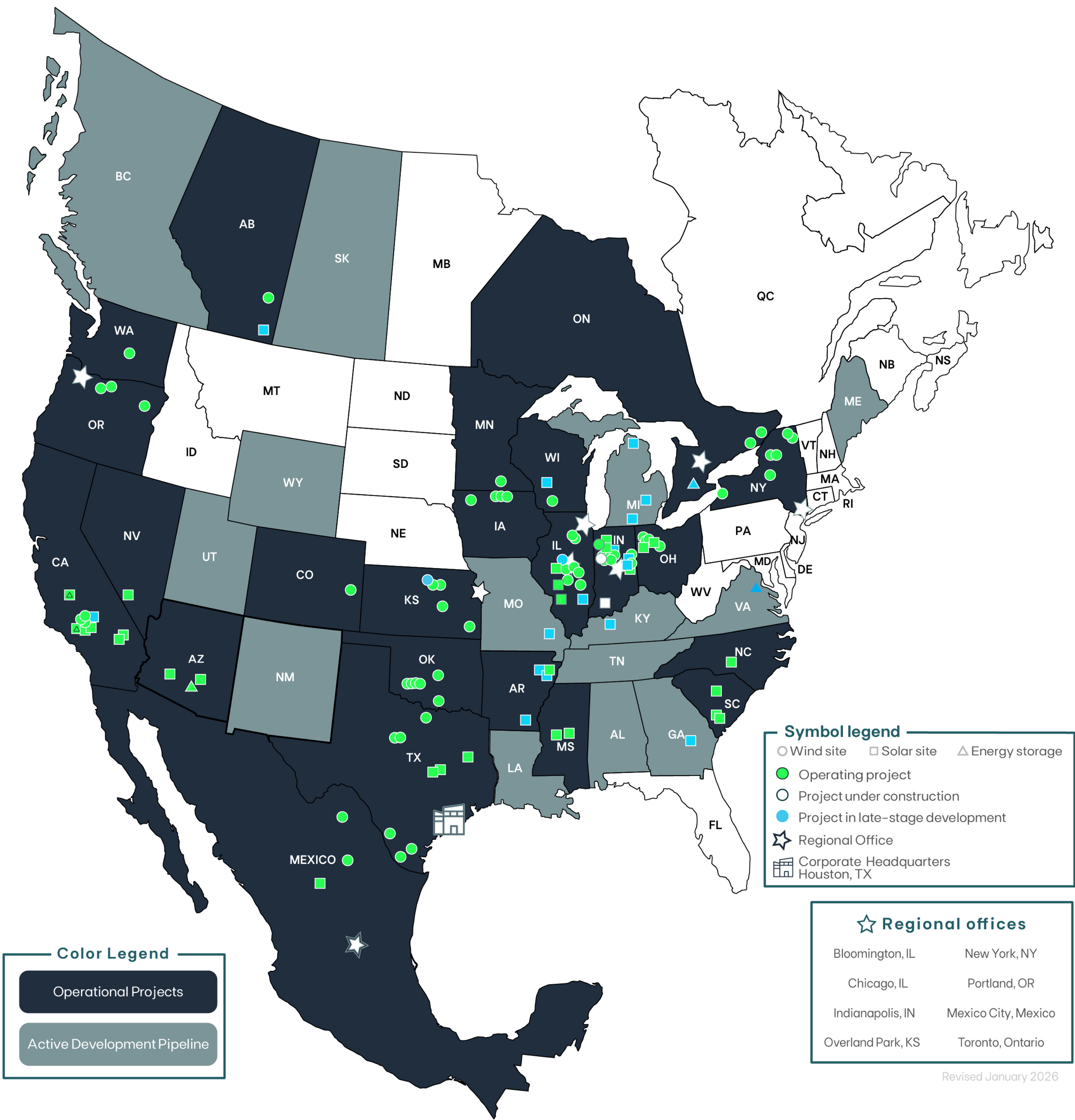
4

STORAGE SITES



12,300+

MEGAWATTS



Color Legend

- Operational Projects
- Active Development Pipeline

Symbol legend

- Wind site
- Solar site
- Energy storage
- Operating project
- Project under construction
- Project in late-stage development
- Regional Office
- Corporate Headquarters Houston, TX

Regional offices

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

Revised January 2026

Economic & Environmental Benefits OF EDPR NA'S OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

CATALYZED
\$5 billion
in local economic impact¹

INVESTED
\$17 billion
in capital⁵

SAVED
19.1 billion gallons
of water⁴

POWERED
3.4 million
American homes²

CREATED
12,890 jobs
permanent & construction⁶

AVOIDED
18 billion pounds
of CO₂ emissions⁷

GENERATED
\$645 million
to local governments³

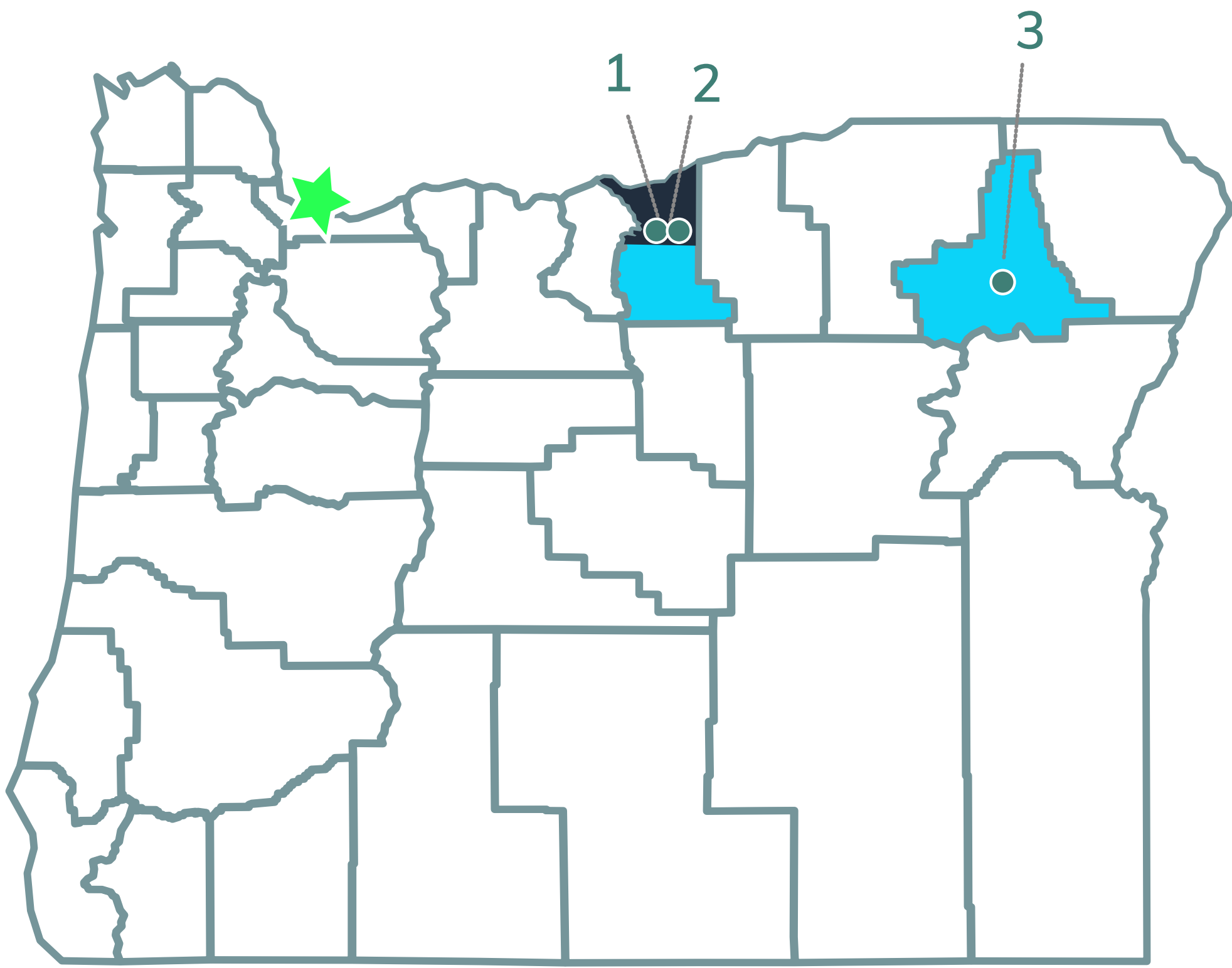
PAID
\$630 million
to landowners³

¹Includes local vendor spending, property taxes, and landowner payments of all EDP Renewables North America's operational projects through 2025.
²Equivalent wind power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor for wind based on 2018 AWEA Wind Powers America Annual Report. Equivalent solar power generation is based on power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2024 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.
³Cumulative landowner payments and local government payments through 2025.
⁴Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.
⁵Assumes 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-lit solar projects are \$1.02/Wdc and single-axis tracking projects are at \$1.11/Wdc based on Q4 2023 SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight.
⁶Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
⁷Based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, January 2026.

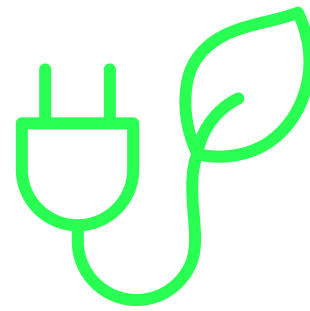
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OREGON

EDP Renewables is a renewable energy leader in Oregon. The company’s footprint in the state includes Elkhorn Valley Wind Farm, Rattlesnake Road Wind Farm, and Wheat Field Wind Farm.



- ★ Portland Regional Office
- Counties with Operational Projects
- Counties with Projects Under Development
- 1. Rattlesnake Road Wind Farm (103 MW)
- 2. Wheat Field Wind Farm (97 MW)
- 3. Elkhorn Valley Wind Farm (101 MW)



301 MW
OPERATING IN OREGON

EDPR’S OREGON ENERGY PROJECTS:

-  Generate electricity equivalent to the consumption of more than **81,200 Oregon homes**.¹
-  Save more than **535 million 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 OREGON PROJECTS



\$125.9 million
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT³



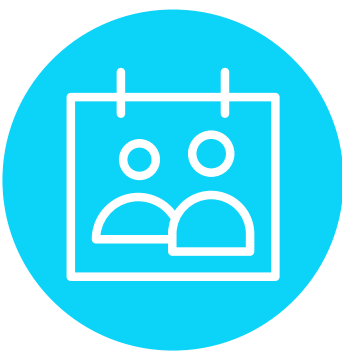
\$48.1 million
PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS⁵



\$38.1+ million
PAID TO LANDOWNERS⁴



\$39.6 million
SPENT WITHIN OREGON⁶



PERMANENT JOBS⁷
~42 jobs created



CONSTRUCTION JOBS⁷
Hundreds of jobs created

All economic benefit figures shown are through 2025.

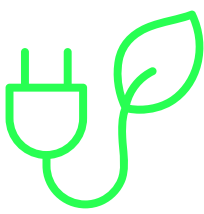
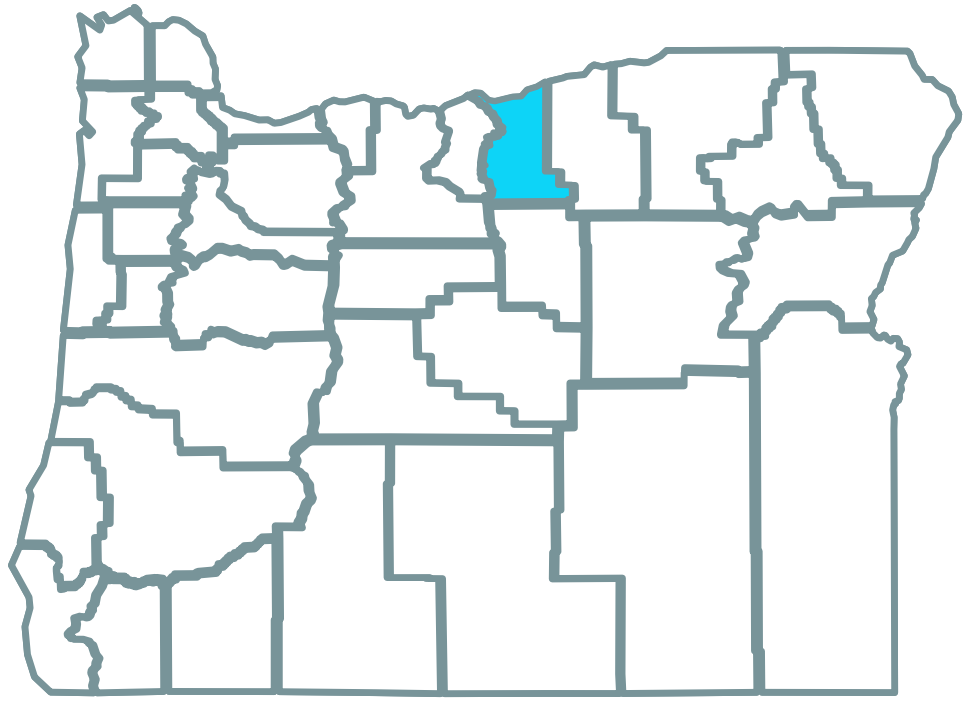
¹ Power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor for wind. Household consumption based on the 2024 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.
² Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.
³ Includes vendor spending, property taxes, and landowner payments of all operational projects through 2025.
⁴ Cumulative landowner payments through 2025.
⁵ Cumulative local government payments through 2025.
⁶ Cumulative local vendor spending including payments to contractors, suppliers, and service companies, as well as donations through 2025.
⁷ Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.



Big River Renewable Energy

Gilliam County, OR

Big River Renewable Energy is a proposed wind, solar, and energy storage project in northern Gilliam County. Big River would be located between the John Day River and Blalock Canyon Road and Middle Rock Creek Lane. Big River Renewable Energy would strengthen the area’s electric grid with reliable, affordable power while investing in the local economy.



Up to 500 MW WIND + SOLAR
Up to 500 MW ENERGY STORAGE

ANTICIPATED COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE
2030



Big River Renewable Energy’s installed capacity would be equivalent to the average consumption of more than **193,000 Oregon homes**.¹



Big River would save more than **1.1 billion 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.



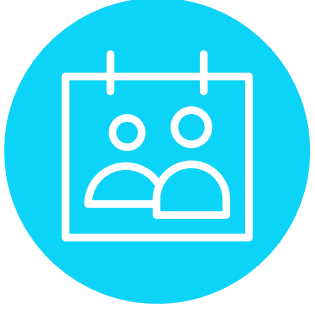
CAPITAL INVESTMENT
\$1 billion



Millions of dollars
WOULD BE PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



Millions of dollars
WOULD BE SPENT LOCALLY ON GOODS AND SERVICES INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS



PERMANENT JOBS
25+ jobs will be created³



CONSTRUCTION JOBS
600+ jobs would be created³

Energy security

Power stored at Big River would **support Oregon’s electric grid and contribute to the national energy security for the United States**, helping add on-demand power.

Solar as a neighbor

Solar projects are designed to **capture light silently and without producing glare**. The vegetation maintained beneath the panels helps mitigate heat.⁴

Wind energy and land use

Wind turbines have a minimal land footprint, leaving approximately **98% of leased land available** for continued farming, wildlife habitat, ranching, or recreation.⁵



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 2024 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.

²Assumes 0.68 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016. This assumes that all energy is stored from a renewable source and discharged at the grid average.

³Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.

⁴American Clean Power Association, Solar as a Neighbor, 2024.

⁵American Clean Power Association, Wildlife and Wind Power, 2026.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL SCHOOLS & SERVICES

ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS TO COMMUNITY FROM BIG RIVER RENEWABLE ENERGY*

Taxing District	Big River Year 1 Contributions	Big River Contributions Over 35 Years
Gilliam County	\$1,730,318	\$76,608,323
Arlington #3 School District	\$1,424,846	\$63,083,816
North Central Education Service Dist.	\$908,721	\$40,232,818
North Health	\$424,142	\$18,778,503
North Rural Fire Protection District	\$239,004	\$10,581,711
Arlington Port	\$72,453	\$2,839,190
TOTAL	\$4,863,611	\$215,332,148

These Project tax projections are relying on recent information, trends and expectations to calculation property tax estimates. Cents have been rounded. All assumptions are subject to change. Key Assumptions:
Above numbers assume the project has entered a Strategic Investment Program agreement. SIP taxation requires local County approval.
Assumes a Community Service fee, which is required by the SIP agreement.
Assumes Community Service Fee distributions follow current property tax levies of the project locations.
Tax rates assume 2026 rate for Gilliam County (Dept. of Revenue Code 004).
Assumes a depreciation rate of 3% per year (subject to Dept. of Revenue assessment).

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO GILLIAM COUNTY

ATTRACTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Companies are increasingly interested in powering their operations with clean energy at a fixed price. The availability of **clean power generated by Big River Renewable Energy can help attract further economic development** to the project area and ensure they have access to energy that doesn't pollute the surrounding community.

SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES

Renewable energy construction generates an economic boost for the project area, with hundreds of workers relying on local businesses for food, lodging, materials, and contractor services for the duration of construction, which is typically about one year. **Once the project is in operation, the site continues to count on local businesses for ongoing maintenance needs**, such as vegetation management, panel washing, and equipment.

REINVESTING IN THE COMMUNITY

Big River Renewable Energy would be a long-term partner of the surrounding community for decades to come. Our commitment extends beyond generating renewable energy—we aim to build strong, supportive relationships in the community through thoughtful donations and educational outreach initiatives.

COMMITTED TO BEING A GOOD NEIGHBOR

EDP Renewables has been a part of Gilliam County since 2008, with its currently operational Rattlesnake Road & Wheat Field Wind projects—a commitment that extends beyond generating renewable energy. Our development and operations teams aim to build strong, supportive relationships in the community through thoughtful donations and educational outreach.

EDPR's operational and development projects have donated money to the Arlington Saddle Club, the Columbia Basin High School, Blue Mountain Wildlife, local 4-H chapters, Gilliam County Fair, the Oregon Frontier Chamber of Commerce, Arlington High School, Condon High School FFA, and more.

In addition to donations, our development and operations team members have regularly participated in local events and volunteered in the community.

Do you know of an organization, event, or fundraising effort that could use EDPR support? Let us know!



Above right: Rattlesnake Road & Wheat Field wind technicians assemble bikes to donate to families in Arlington at Christmas. Above left: Site staff participate in the 4th of July parades.

Left: Big River developers Marissa and Jake take on the Gilliam County Fair with Rattlesnake Road & Wheat Field Senior Technician, Amanda.

Big River Renewable Energy

PROJECT TIMELINE*

2026 - 2027

- Finalize project land agreements
- Conduct wildlife, wetland & cultural surveys
- File notice of intent to apply for Site Certificate from OR Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC)
- Refine preliminary turbine layout
- Marketing to potential power purchasers
- Project logo design with landowner input
- Public open house

**Schedule is subject to change.*

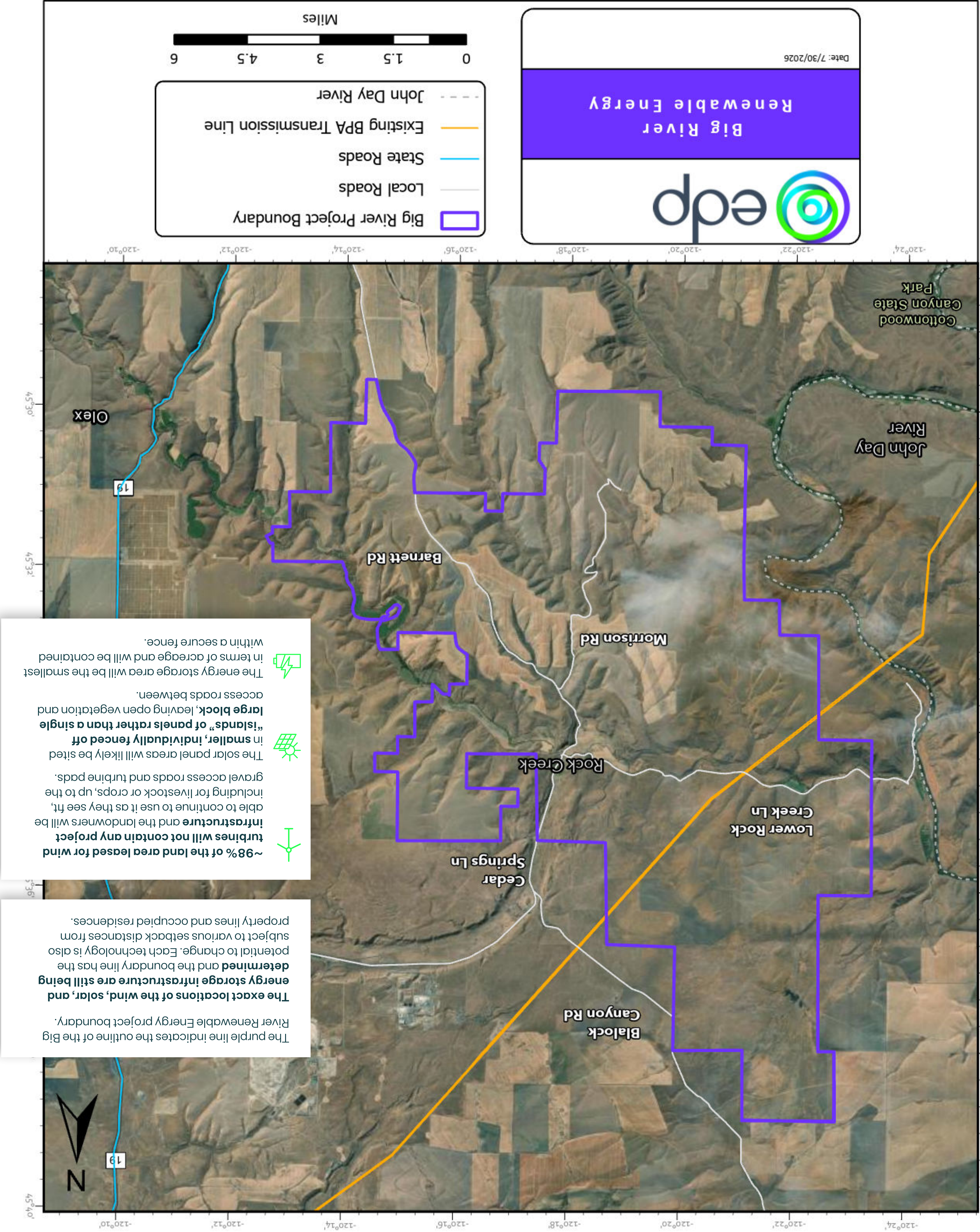
2028

- Finalize turbine layout and access roads
- Public EFSC permit hearing
- Obtain state siting permit

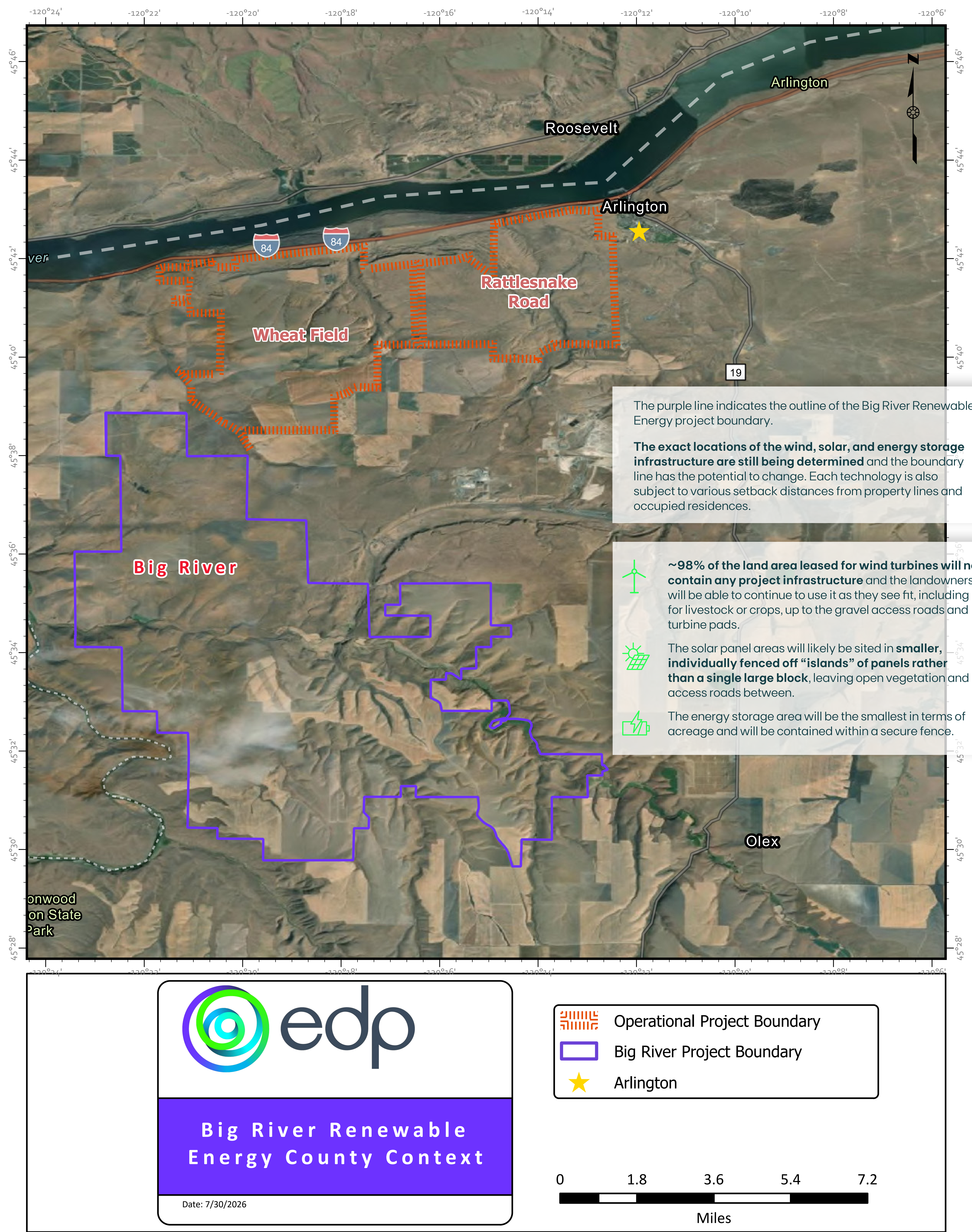
2029

- Execute interconnection agreement
- Obtain pre-construction permits
- Complete construction
- Public construction kickoff event

2030



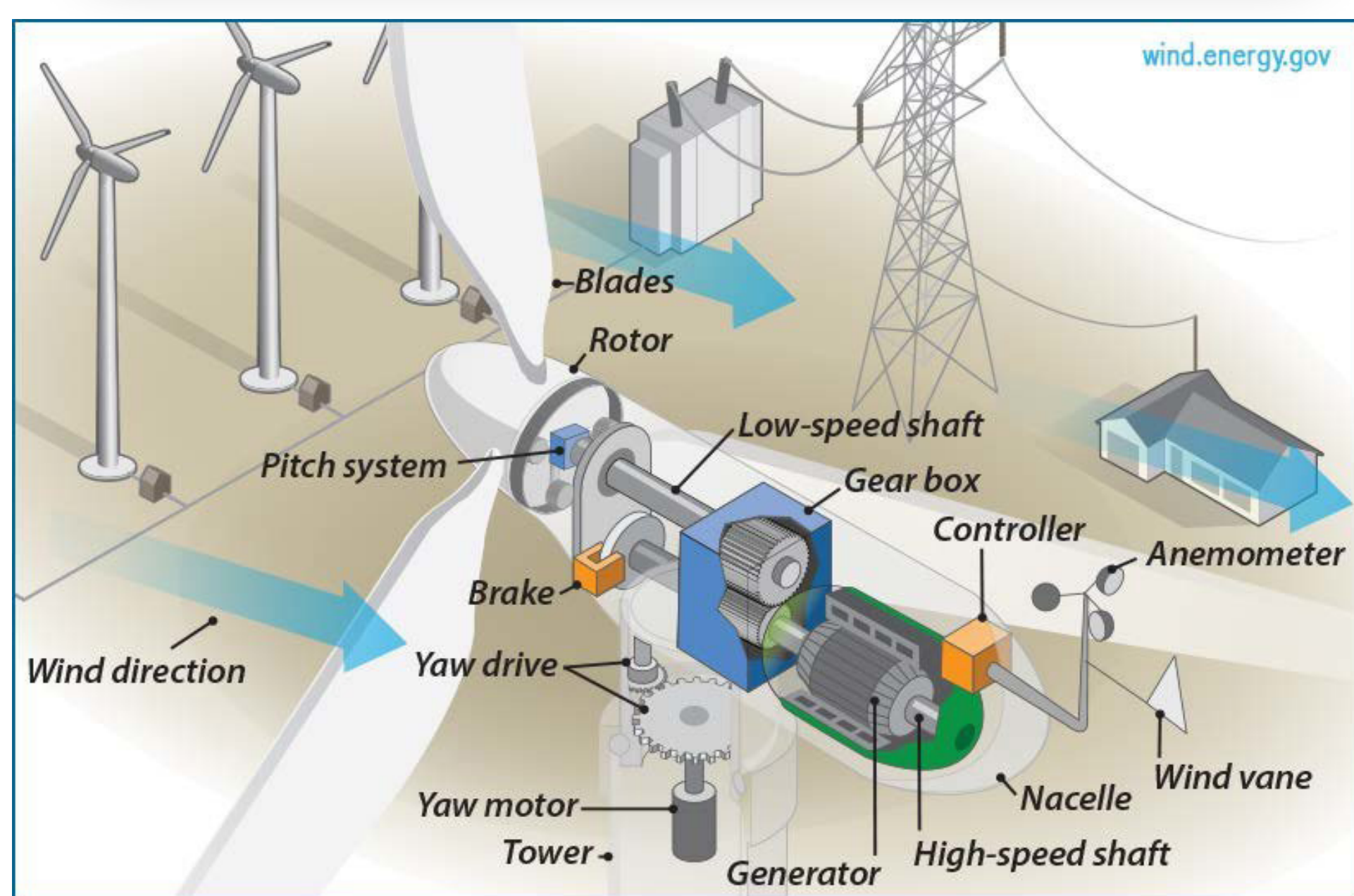
Big River Renewable Energy



How does a wind farm work?

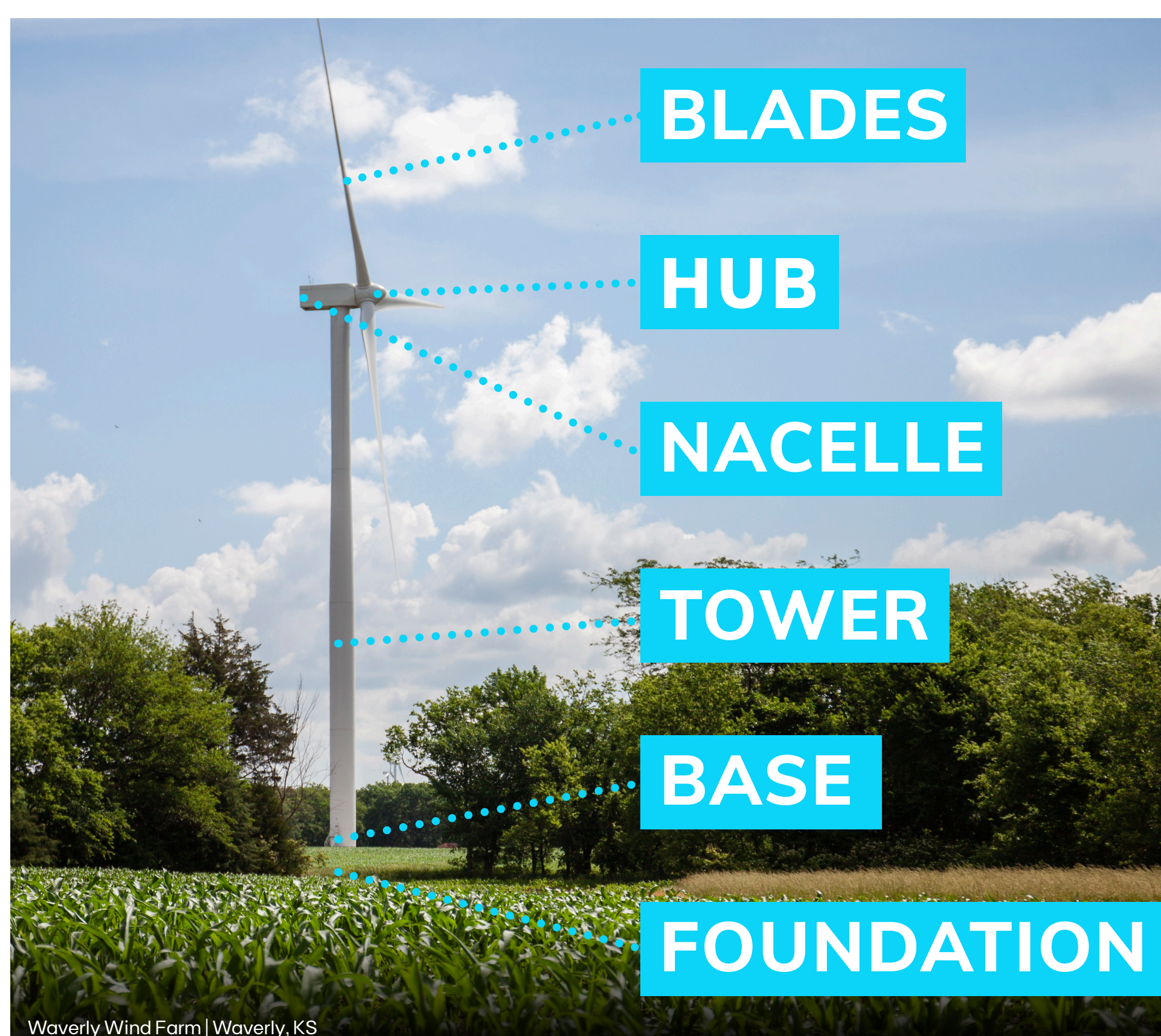
KINETIC ENERGY

When wind blows past a turbine, the blades capture kinetic energy and rotate, converting into mechanical energy. This rotation turns an internal shaft connected to a gearbox, which increases the speed of rotation by a factor of 100. These forces spin a generator to produce electricity!

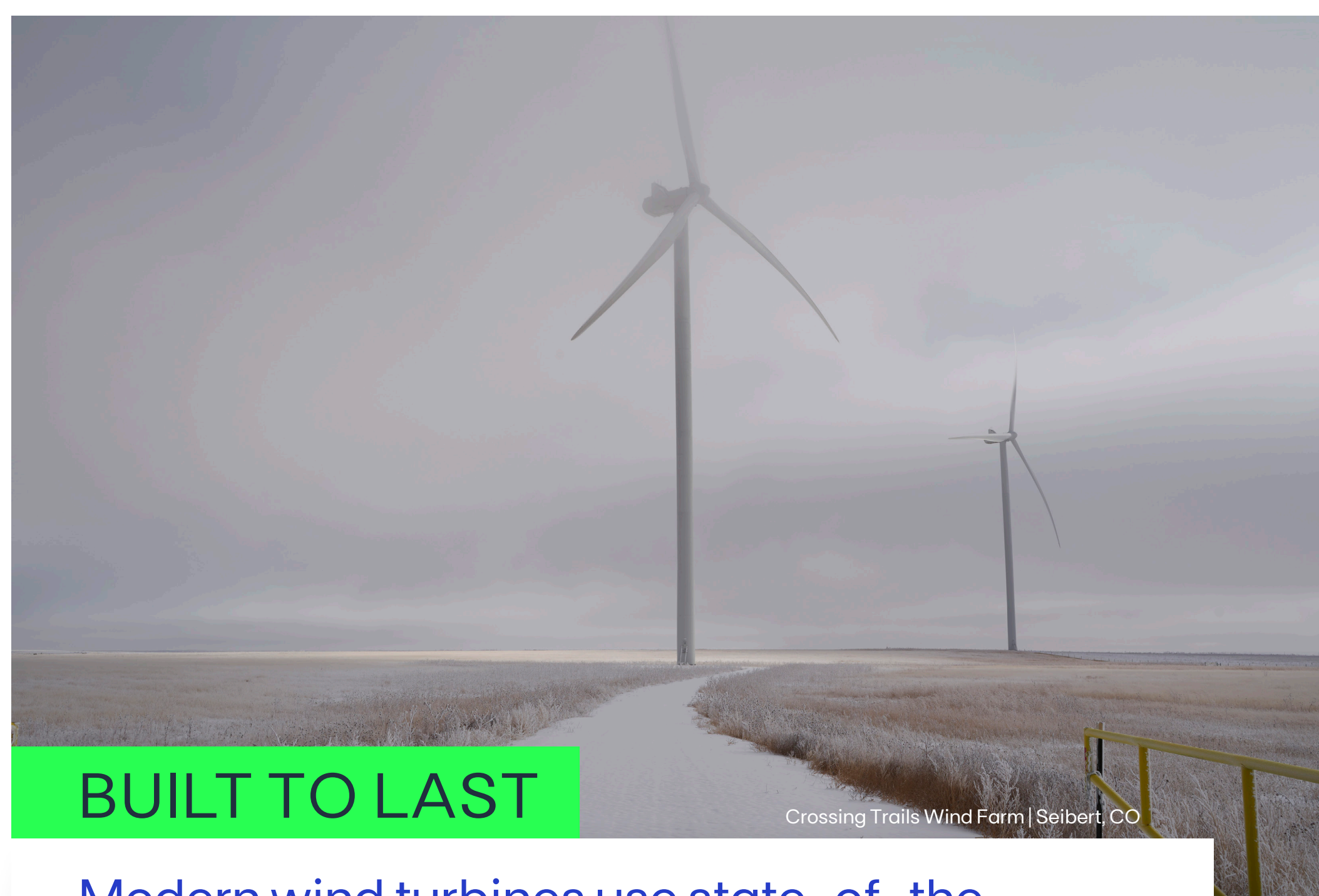


LOCAL EXPERTS

An on-site Operations team maintains the turbines and performs regularly-scheduled inspections to ensure safety and optimal performance.



EDPR NA's Remote Operations Control Center (The ROCC) in our Houston headquarters provides 24/7/365 monitoring to every turbine.



BUILT TO LAST

Modern wind turbines use state-of-the-art technology to self-monitor and optimize performance. Combined with detailed weather data, operators are able to accurately forecast power output days in advance, prepare for extreme weather conditions, and achieve maximum power output.



The average wind turbine that came online in 2020 produces enough energy in 46 minutes to power an average American home for an entire month, and they've only gotten stronger!

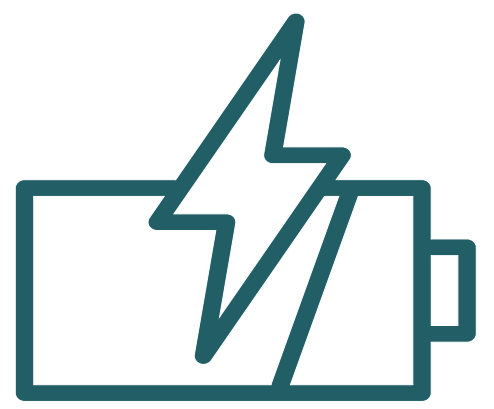
About Energy Storage

Energy storage enhances reliability, reduces costs, and increases grid resilience.

How is energy storage useful?

-  Reduces outages and enhances resilience
-  Decreases costs and saves money
-  Bolsters a sustainable electrical grid
-  Supports local economies

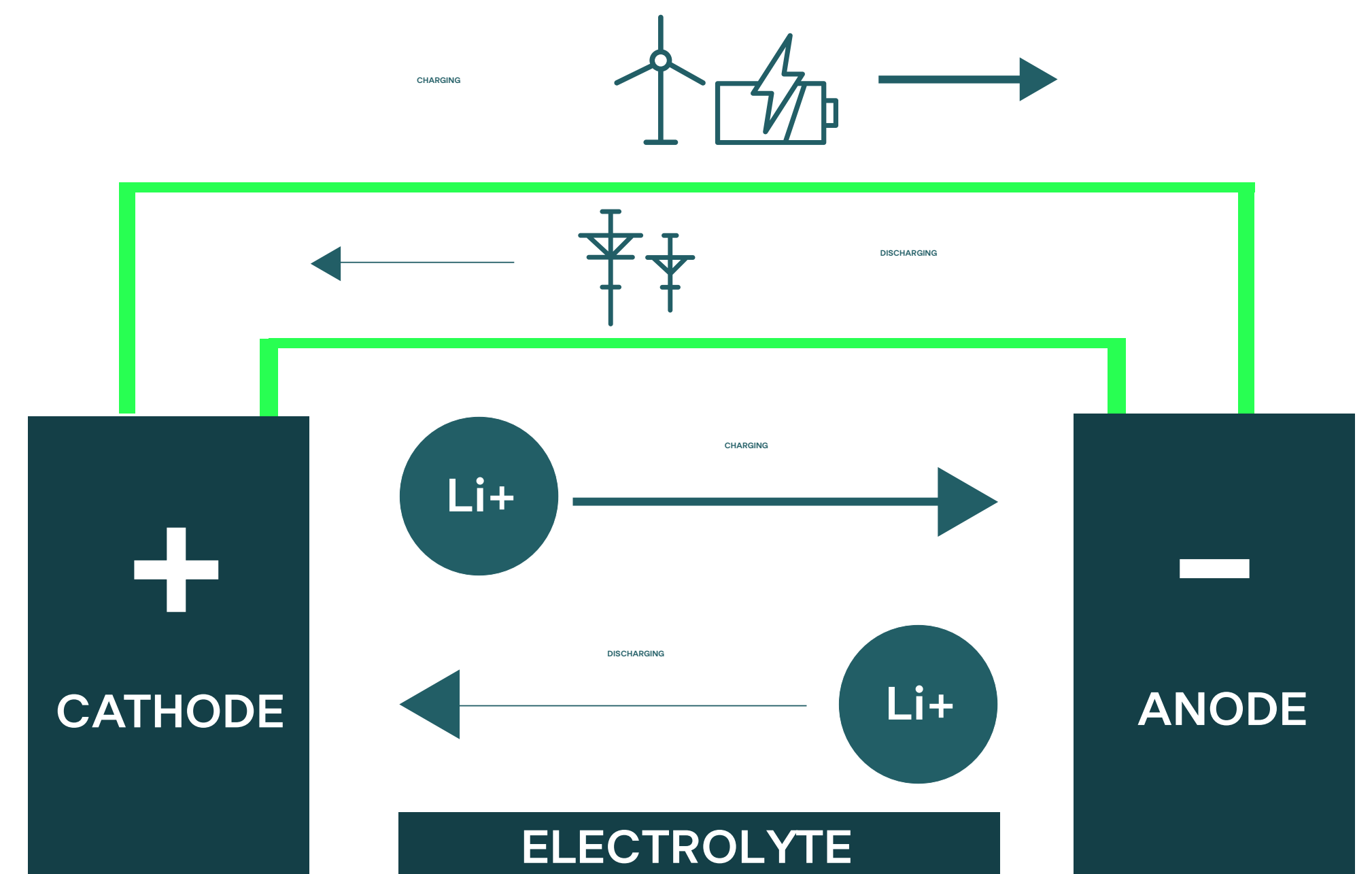
What is a lithium-ion cell?



The battery is comprised of a positive cathode, a negative anode, a separator, an electrolyte, and positive and negative current collectors. When the battery is being charged by a power source, such as wind or solar power, lithium-ions move from the cathode, through the electrolyte and to the negative anode, storing energy for future use. When discharging power, lithium-ions are released by the anode and received by the cathode.

How does energy storage work?

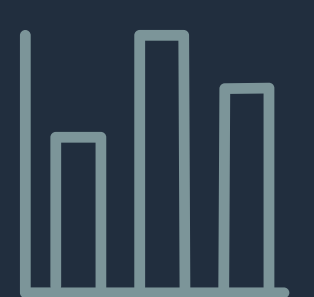
The most common electrochemical storage method is the **lithium-ion battery**. These are similar to the batteries that power your cell phones, laptops, or electric vehicles.



Energy storage systems are fuel-neutral.

This means that they can capture and dispense electricity from any power on the grid, such as nuclear, hydro, natural gas, and renewable energy projects, like Rattlesnake Road and Wheat Field Wind.

U.S. Energy Storage STATS



84%

decrease in cost

Lithium-ion battery pack prices have fallen from more than \$715/kWh in 2014 to \$115/kWh in 2024.¹



3.6 million+

tons of harmful carbon dioxide avoided – equivalent to removing 856,807 cars from the roads – by successful integration of energy storage by 2025.^{1,2}



60 million+
U.S. Americans

already save on electric bills because of energy storage systems operating within their region.¹



93,497 jobs

have been created in energy storage. In the years between 2019 and 2024, the clean storage sector marked 17% growth.³





ENERGY STORAGE SAFETY

Between cell phones, laptops, power tools, and even toys, many people have a lithium-ion battery in their pockets or hands nearly all the time.

No battery technology is completely risk-free, but the technologies we use for energy storage projects are safe for the public when designed and operated correctly.



Safe, Well-Tested Technology

Energy storage systems of varying types have been a part of our electricity grid for decades. They enjoy a safety record that is similar or better than other electricity generation, distribution, or management methods.



24/7 Monitoring

Energy storage systems are equipped with Battery Management Systems (BMS) that monitor the operational and fault status of the system for all parameters required to ensure safe operation. This includes State of Charge (SOC), voltage, current, power limits, and temperatures.

Parameters are monitored at the appropriate level of the battery cell, module, and rack, as applicable. The BMS functions to prevent potential hazards by shutting down battery modules/racks if monitored conditions are outside of those permissible for safe operation, similar to how a phone pauses functions whenever it overheats. In addition to these built-in systems, EDP Renewables (EDPR) also monitors all of its projects from a 24/7 Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC) located at EDPR's Houston headquarters.



Managing Fire Risk

Energy storage battery fires are very rare, and their rate of frequency is decreasing while the deployment of energy storage increases. In recent years, U.S. energy storage deployment has continued to grow rapidly—reaching more than 37,000 MWh added in 2024 alone—while safety performance has improved significantly, with studies showing a ~97% reduction in global failure incident rates between 2018 and 2023.^{1,2,3}

Energy storage systems are highly regulated and subject to stringent certification and testing requirements.

All EDPR battery systems comply with UL 9540 and UL 9540A, two of the industry's most stringent safety standards for energy storage. These requirements involve extensive testing and safety validation that exceed those applied to many common lithium-ion-powered devices. Having more regulations around the quality and safety of utility-scale energy storage projects greatly reduces the risk of fire or other dangers.³



Chemical Considerations

Energy storage facilities are designed to safely manage chemicals on site. In the unlikely event of a leak, containment measures such as spill trays and chemical absorbents are in place to capture materials on site for their safe removal.

Though the electrical components associated with energy storage release very low levels of non-ionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs), lithium-ion batteries themselves do not emit EMFs or contain radioactive materials.⁴ Even if an extremely rare emergency situation were to occur, there is no significant risk of radiation as the system would be powered down, and the sensitive materials inside the batteries are thoroughly insulated and highly resilient to high heat and force impacts.

Past energy storage incidents (not at EDPR facilities) and their subsequent lab testing demonstrate that when rare fires do occur, air quality in neighboring areas remains at safe levels.⁵



1. A failure 'incident' according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an occurrence, natural or man-made, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property, while an 'event' is a planned, non-emergency activity.
2. American Clean Power, REPORT: Energy Storage's Meteoric Rise Breaks Another Record, 2024
3. Electric Power Research Institute, Insights from EPRI's Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Failure Incident Database, 2024
4. Bureau of Environmental Health and Radiation Protection, Ohio Department of Health, 2022.
5. American Clean Power, Energy Storage Leading on Safety, 2023

Emergency Preparedness

EMERGENCY PREVENTION MEASURES

Energy storage systems must have a variety of emergency prevention measures in place to ensure safe operation in a variety of conditions.



Utility-scale energy storage systems are located within secure facilities that are explicitly designed to maximize the safety for people both operating and neighboring the facilities.



Each energy storage system features thermal monitoring sensors. These are monitored 24/7 and are rigorously tested prior to operation.



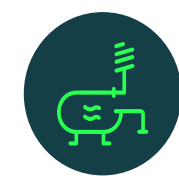
Energy storage batteries are airtight, unable to leak or emit gas during normal operation.



If an unforeseen event were to cause damage to one of the storage units, a rapid shutdown of the system would occur, causing it to go offline until the operations team has repaired the damage and retested it for functionality and safety.



Energy storage containers are built of non-combustible materials with exterior steel walls and interior insulation for better cooling and fire containment.



In the rare case of a fire, the storage units feature pressure relief systems that automatically vent the system in a controlled manner to prevent buildup of gases inside the units.



The energy storage site is designed to have adequate setbacks from vegetation, with a crushed aggregate base and perimeter to avoid safety concerns.

Emergency Response Plan

EDPR prepares an Emergency Response Plan for every project. The Emergency Response Plan ensures that project site employees and local first responders are up to date on the best methods for responding to potential emergencies such as fire, severe weather, or injury.

The Emergency Response Plan also establishes protocols with local services for communicating increased risk and the required response with project neighbors to ensure the community's safety during rare emergency events.



WHAT ABOUT SPECIAL EQUIPMENT & TRAINING?

No special equipment other than regular firefighting equipment is required during an emergency. Extra safety features are already installed inside and around the energy storage containers.

EDPR's Health & Safety Department works with local emergency services to facilitate written and on-site emergency drills during the construction and operation of the project.

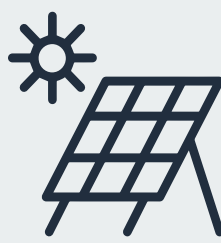


Solar as a neighbor

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

PANEL CONTENTS

The panels most commonly manufactured in America are typically 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

PANEL SAFETY

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.

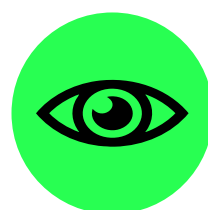
Modern commercial solar panels do not pose a danger to the environment or human health when in operation or at their disposal.

In the rare case that a panel is damaged during construction or operation, EDPR would immediately clean up all residual materials and send the panel for disposal—in most cases, this means recycling. EDPR's solar panel suppliers have completed studies analyzing the potential for component materials to leach into the environment under extreme conditions—similar to being pulverized in a landfill—and have confirmed that no risk would be posed to the environment.

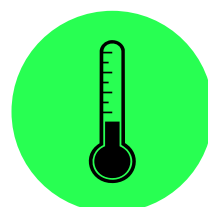
AREA EFFECTS



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 site's immediate area.

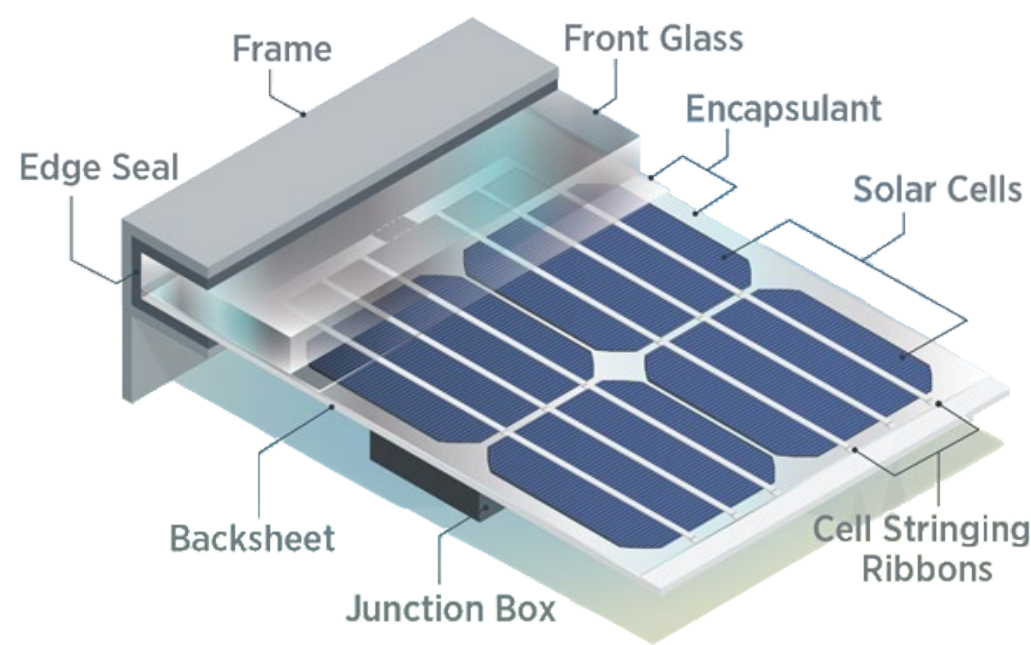


Image from U.S. Department of Energy.

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

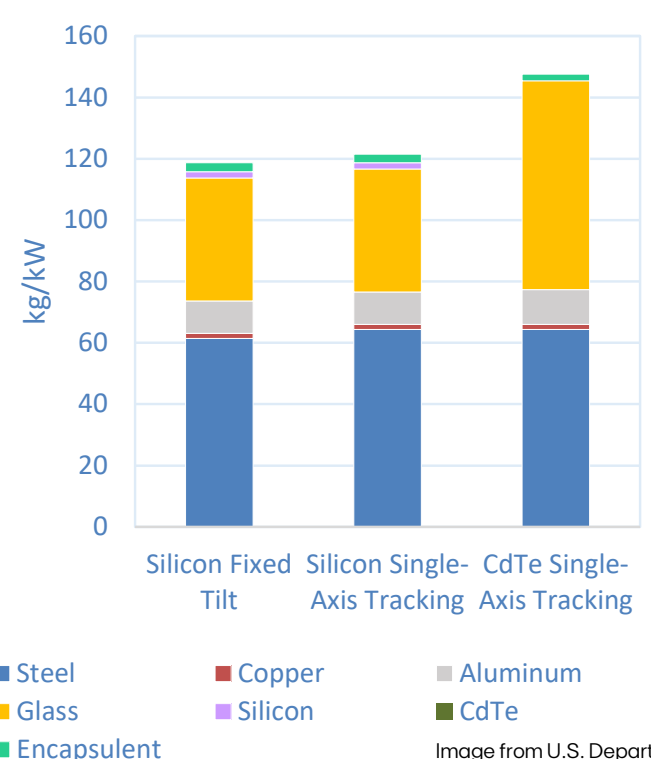


Image from U.S. Department of Energy.

“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."

Caretaking the Land, Wildlife, & Environment

Elkhorn Valley Wind | Union Co., OR

PRE-PROJECT: SITE DESIGN & ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE

- **Big River Renewable Energy will be developed to meet local, state, and federal permitting standards and industry best practices.** Numerous surveys and studies will be or have been conducted to minimize or avoid impacts to native vegetation, wetlands, cultural resources, wildlife, and their habitats.

FIELD SURVEYS:

- Avian Use Surveys
- Raptor/ Eagle Nest Surveys
- Cultural Resources Study
- Botanical Surveys
- Wildlife & Habitat Surveys
- Wetland Delineations
- Washington Ground Squirrel Survey

CONSULTANTS WE'RE WORKING WITH:

- Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc (WEST)– Environmental Studies
- Tetra Tech – Permitting
- Willamette Cultural Resources Associates (WCRA) – Cultural Resources
- KTA Associates, Inc. – Environmental Site Assessments

- **Wind, solar, and storage projects are all designed to be very quiet neighbors.** The batteries in storage systems are silent, while the fans, HVAC units, and transformers in energy storage systems can produce very low-level sounds. Depending on how far one is from the project fence, these hums can be compared to the sound of a standard refrigerator, and should not be audible from neighboring properties.

OPERATIONS: MAINTAINING POSITIVE IMPACTS

- **The project is monitored 24/7 and is maintained by a local operations team.** These teams take care of the equipment to ensure efficient operation and safe and healthy conditions for Big River Renewable Energy employees, the community, and the surrounding landscape.
- **All of Big River's technologies are designed to withstand extreme weather conditions.** In the rare instance that equipment is disabled from a major storm, the site teams are prepared to clean up any damage and repair equipment as quickly as possible and return the project to full operation.
- **When renewable energy from Big River is generated and stored for use during high demand, people and wildlife benefit from reduced emissions and the positive outcomes created by keeping the lights on without pollution.**

DECOMMISSIONING: REMOVING & RESTORING

- **EDPR is unusual in the industry in that we are a Developer–Owner–Operator.** This means EDPR is fully committed to the success of Big River for the long haul. EDPR is developing a decommissioning plan that will be based on an independent third-party engineering study to determine the cost for decommissioning the projects. EDPR will guarantee the funding of these decommissioning costs so when the projects reach the end of its operational life, EDPR will be able to remove the infrastructure and return the land to its pre-project use.

“My land is very important to me.

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

They really respect the land and the
landowners.”

– Walt P., South Carolina landowner





Big River Construction

Building a combination wind-solar-energy storage site takes approximately 18-24 months to complete and takes a workforce of 600-700 jobs. Here are some of the goods and services we can source regionally:

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

The site is cleared of plants and large debris to create a stable foundation for project infrastructure. Drainage systems are added to control water flow. Great care is taken to salvage topsoil and prevent erosion.

2 SECURITY FENCE & ROADS

To protect the public during construction, as well as to prevent trespassing and vandalism, a fence is erected around key project areas. Additionally, roads may be constructed to allow for transportation of vehicles, supplies, and equipment.

3 PILES & FOUNDATIONS

Metal beams are inserted into the ground using pile-drivers to serve as the foundation for solar modules. Concrete and rebar foundations are established for the turbines and storage equipment.

4 WIRING INFRASTRUCTURE

High-voltage cables are installed to connect the generation equipment with storage and the substation. These cables are often buried underground for safety and to protect them from the weather. Control and communication systems are also installed to monitor and control the charging, discharging and overall operation of the project.

5 TECHNOLOGY

Turbines, energy storage containers, and panels with their trackers are installed on the prepared sites.

6 INVERTERS & INTERCONNECTION

The electricity generated by the panels and turbines is in the form of direct current (DC). Inverters are installed to convert the DC output 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 through the substation. Once on the grid, the electricity will be sent to homes, businesses, and utilities.

7 TESTING

All energy components go through rigorous equipment and commissioning testing to ensure they respond correctly to grid signals for charging and discharging.

8 OPERATIONS

After all connections are in place, the energy system is linked to the grid through the substation, which adjusts the voltage and meets utility requirements. Systems are adjusted, safety checks are completed, and the site is then ready to operate.

Big River Renewable Energy FAQs



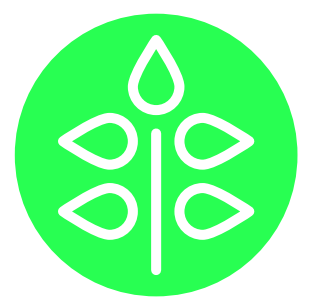
WHY ARE MY POWER BILLS RISING?

Utility bills have risen sharply across many parts of the country, but renewable energy deployment is not the cause. The three main reasons for rising power bills: an outdated grid, skyrocketing energy demand, and global volatility around gas and oil prices. Utility-scale wind and solar power are the cheapest forms of electricity.¹ Adding cheap, reliable, domestic renewable energy to the grid strengthens the region with more available and affordable power.



WHERE DOES THE POWER GO?

Though the power from Big River Renewable Energy would be purchased through a Power Purchase Agreement, the electrons from Big River are likely to stay nearby, strengthening the local power grid surrounding the project. If the power isn't needed locally, then it will flow to the next area on the grid that needs power. No matter where the power goes, the tax revenue stays local.



ARE THESE PROJECTS RECYCLABLE?

Yes, the majority of wind, solar, and storage projects are recyclable, though the extent of recyclability depends on the materials used in each type of system. Ongoing research is focused on developing more efficient and sustainable materials for these technologies and creating innovative methods to recycle components. For example, lithium-ion batteries contain recyclable metals like lithium, cobalt, and nickel, which are considered critical materials that can support supply chain resilience to meet future demand.

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 is collaborating across the solar, wind, and storage sectors with over 19 recycling partners throughout North America to ensure equipment is managed responsibly both during and at the end of their useful life. **Through sustainability efforts like these, EDP has met a goal of 85% waste recovery along the project value chain (including construction, operations, and dismantling of solar, wind, and storage) and is committed to upholding that rate through 2028.**



WHAT IS THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF THIS PROJECT?

The equipment warranties for wind, solar, and energy storage typically last 20–30 years. At the end of that period, we would evaluate the potential for repowering the project with updated equipment, or decommissioning the project by removing equipment and returning the land to be suitable for its previous use.

¹Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis 2026.