WELCOME

EAGLE CREEK
SOLAR PARK

eaglecreeksolarpark.com

STRENGTHENING LOCAL SCHOOLS & SERVICES

Eagle Creek Solar Park will contribute **more than $40 million in additional funding** to the local government over the project's 35-year life, including **more than $1 million directly to area school districts in the first year alone.**

ESTIMATED ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO COMMUNITY
(BASED ON INDUSTRIAL PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES)

Taxing District	Local Revenue in Year 1	Total Lifetime Revenue (by 2060)
Saginaw County*	**$1,354,669**	**$17,085,379**
Intermediate Schools	$576,029	$7,265,002
Hemlock School #73210	$353,028	$4,452,465
St. Charles School #73240	$220,983	$2,787,089
Delta College	$253,382	$3,195,706
Fremont Township	$110,385	$1,392,206
Non-Principal Local School	$150,820	$3,729,142
State Education Fund	$50,273	$1,243,047
Total	***$3,069569***	***$41,150,036***

*Saginaw County's annual payments will be allocated in this fashion:

County Sub-jurisdiction	Local Revenue in Year 1	Total Lifetime Revenue (by 2060)
Operating	$601,420	$7,585,244
Sheriff Service	$216,740	$2,733,567
Mosquito Control	$124,043	$1,564,452
Senior Citizens	$73,073	$921,619
Health Department	$59,441	$749,685
County Events	$55,732	$702,908
Animal Control	$52,631	$663,797
County Hospital	$50,981	$642,990
County Parks	$36,431	$459,480
911 Authority	$34,670	$437,264
Children's Zoo	$24,771	$312,421
Castle Museum	$24,734	$311,952
Total	***$1,354,669***	***$17,085,379***

Revenue estimates are calculated using the current total industrial personal property tax rates for each jurisdiction. The calculations are in accordance with the provisions of MCL 211.34c, with a proposed project size of 120 MW based on our current understanding of the tax structure. Any change to the tax structure could impact these preliminary estimations



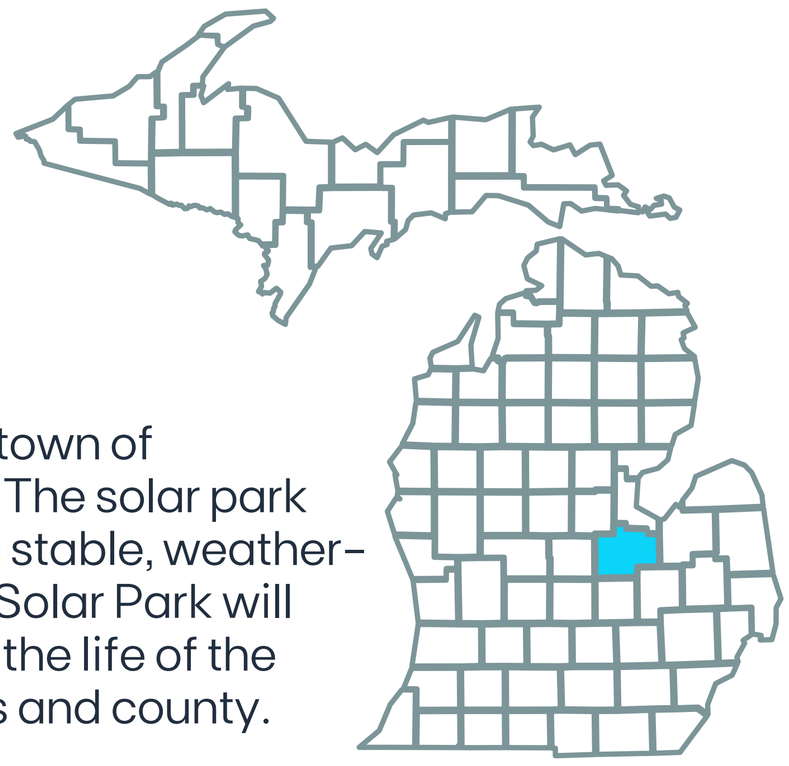
Eagle Creek Solar Park

Saginaw County, Michigan

Installed capacity: **120 MW**

Estimated commercial operation: **2027**

Installed capacity will be equivalent to the average consumption of more than **33,500 Michigan homes**.[1]



The Eagle Creek Solar Park will be located in Saginaw County, west of the town of St.Charles in Fremont Township. Its namesake, Eagle Creek, flows nearby. The solar park will complement the area's agricultural resources, providing farmers with a stable, weather-resistant cash crop in the form of landowner lease payments. Eagle Creek Solar Park will also generate millions of dollars in payments to local governments through the life of the project, benefiting schools, health and fire departments, and the townships and county.

Economic benefits

$250 million
CAPITAL INVESTMENT[2]

$41 million
WILL BE PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

$68 million
WILL BE PAID TO LANDOWNERS

Millions of dollars
WILL BE SPENT LOCALLY

PERMANENT JOBS[3]
Multiple jobs will be created

CONSTRUCTION JOBS[3]
250 jobs will be created

All economic data reflects the estimated amount throughout the life of the project.

Energy security

Power generated at Eagle Creek will support the state of Michigan's electric grid. The solar site will also contribute to the **national energy security for the United States**, helping add on-demand power.

Solar as a neighbor

Solar projects are essentially silent neighbors designed to capture light while not producing glare, and the vegetation maintained beneath the panels helps keep temperatures cool for the surrounding environment.[4]

Solar panel technology

EDPR NA's solar panels are made up of a thin layer of solar PV cells sealed on both sides. **Panels contain no liquids and do not pose a risk to the environment or human health.** All panels at Eagle Creek will be **Made in America**

[1] Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2023 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.
[2] Assumes utility fixed-tilt projects are $1.02/Wdc, and single-axis tracking projects are $1.11/Wdc. Based on Q3 2023 SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight.
[3] Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
[4] American Clean Power Association, Solar as a neighbor, 2021.

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ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA

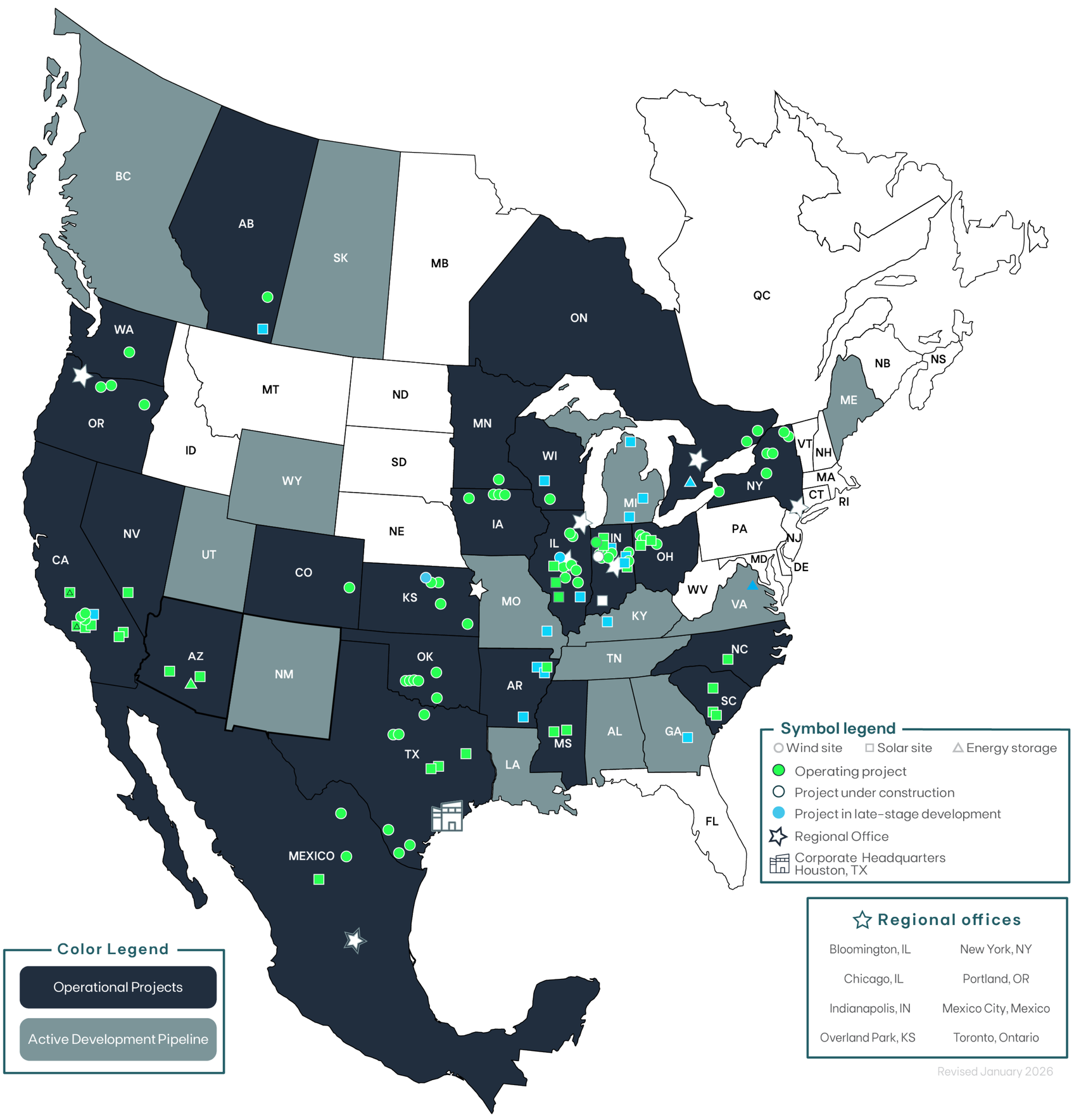
Operational Projects

61
WIND SITES

29
SOLAR SITES

4
STORAGE SITES

12,300+
MEGAWATTS



Revised January 2026

Economic & Environmental Benefits
OF EDPR NA'S OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

CATALYZED
$5 billion
in local economic impact[1]

INVESTED
$17 billion
in capital[5]

SAVED
19.1 billion gallons
of water[4]

POWERED
3.4 million
Amercian homes [2]

CREATED
12,890 jobs
permanent & construction[6]

AVOIDED
18 billion pounds
of CO_2 emissions[7]

GENERATED
$645 million
to local governments[3]

PAID
$630 million
to landowners[3]

[1] Includes local vendor spending, property taxes, and landowner payments of all EDP Renewables North America's operational projects through 2025.
[2] Equivalent wind power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor for wind based on 2019 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.
[3] Cumulative landowner payments and local government payments through 2025.
[4] Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.
[5] Assumes 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 2018. Based on U.S. DOE 2015 and 2019 Wind Technologies Market Report. Utility fixed-tilt 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.
[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.

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STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Eagle Creek Solar is expected to contribute more than $40 million in additional funding to Saginaw County over the project's 35-year life including more than $1 million directly to area school districts in the first year alone.

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS TO SAGINAW COUNTY BY EAGLE CREEK SOLAR:

	STATE EDUCATION FUND	NON-PRINCIPAL LOCAL SCHOOL	FREMONT TOWNSHIP	DELTA COLLEGE	ST. CHARLES SCHOOL #73240	HEMLOCK SCHOOL # 73210	INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS	SAGINAW COUNTY	TOTAL
YEAR 1	$50,273	$150,820	$110,385	$253,382	$220,983	$353,028	$576,029	$1,354,669	**$3,069,569**
TOTAL BY YEAR 35	$1,243,047	$3,729,142	$1,392,206	$3,195,706	$2,787,089	$4,452,465	$7,265,002	$17,085,379	**$41,150,036**

* Revenue estimates are calculated using the current total industrial personal property tax rates for each jurisdiction. The calculations are in accordance with the provisions of MCL 211.34c, with a proposed project size of 120 MW based on our current understanding of the tax structure. Any change to the tax structure could impact these preliminary estimations.



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO SAGINAW 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 the solar park can help attract further business development** to the project area.

SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES

Solar 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 solar park continues to count on local businesses for ongoing maintenance needs,** such as vegetation management, panel washing, and equipment.

REINVESTING IN THE COMMUNITY

Eagle Creek Solar Park will 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**

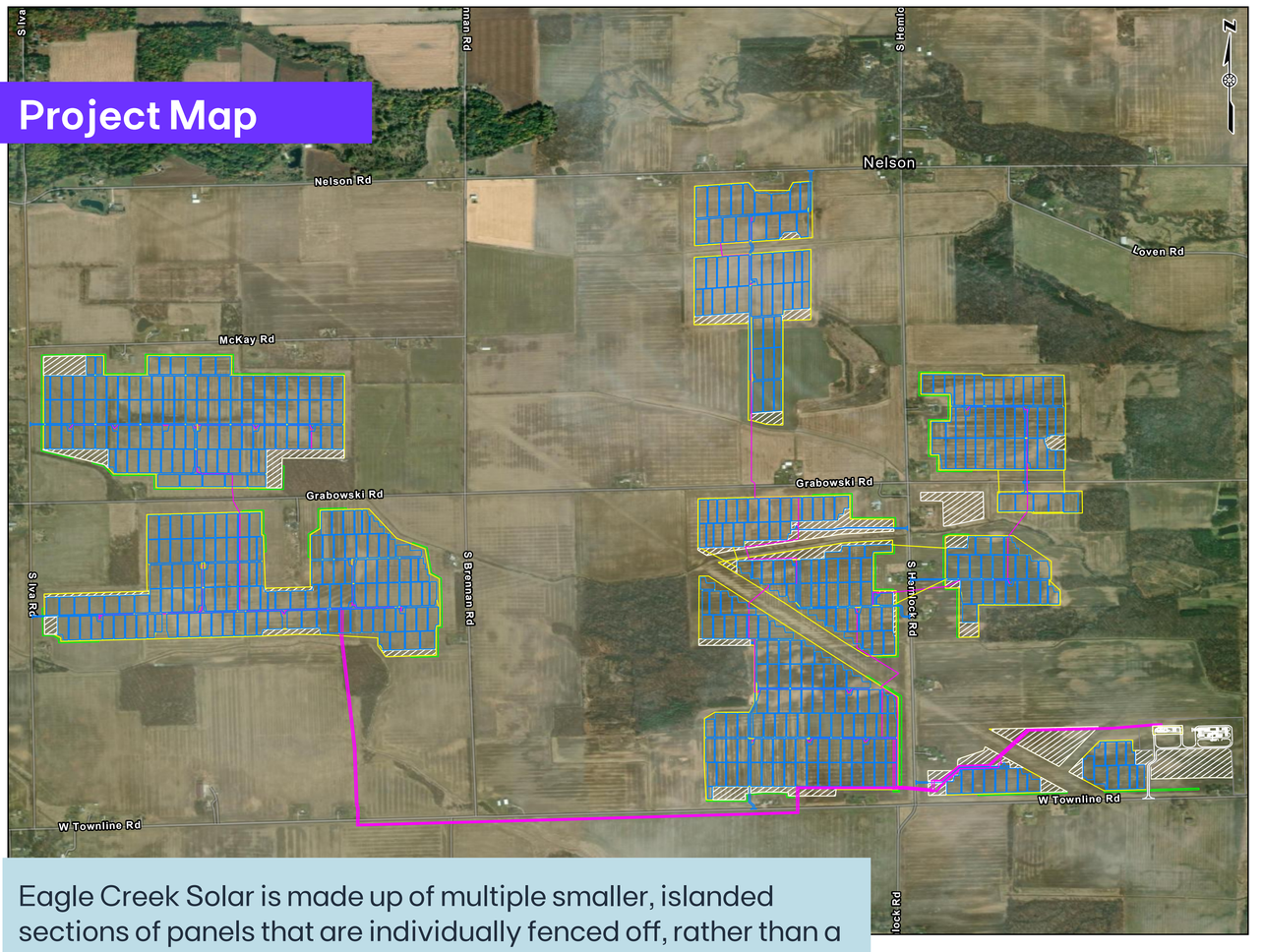
Eagle Creek Solar Park will be a long-term member of the community for decades to come. EDPR's commitment extends beyond generating renewable energy—our development and operations teams aim to build strong, supportive relationships in the community through thoughtful donations and educational outreach.

EDPR and Eagle Creek Solar have donated money to local organizations such as the Saginaw County Fair, the Tri-Township Fire District, St. Charles High School Basketball Program, and the St Charles District Library. Eagle Creek will donate over $90,000 by the end of 2026.

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

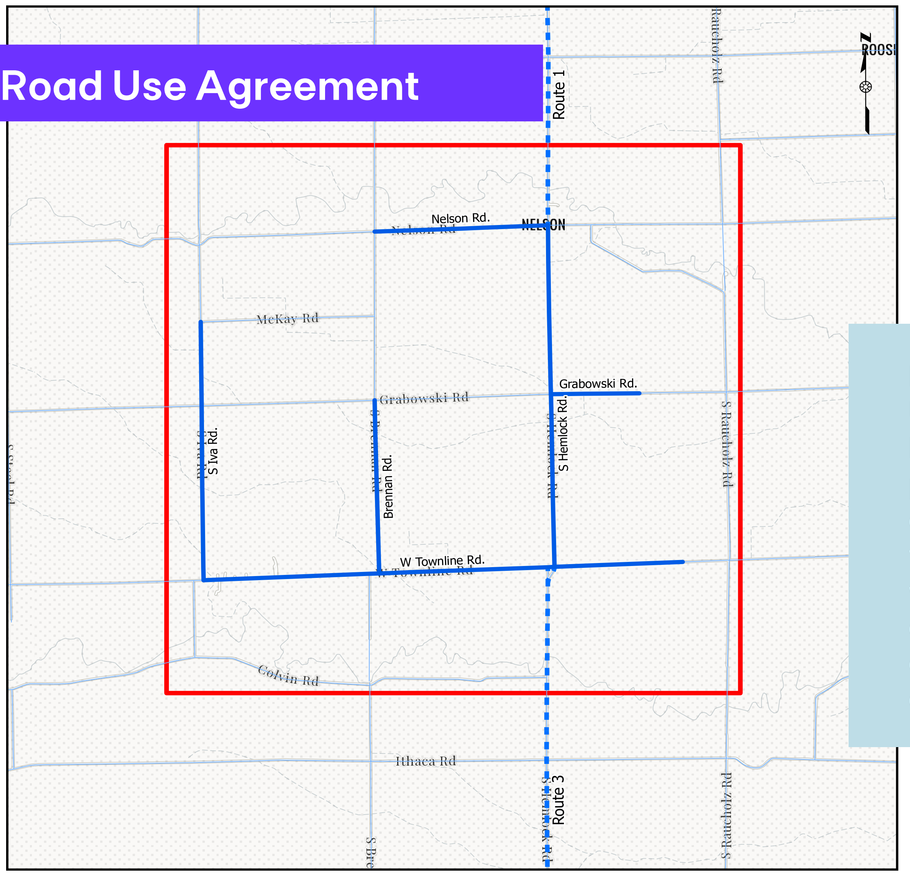


Project Map



Eagle Creek Solar is made up of multiple smaller, islanded sections of panels that are individually fenced off, rather than a single block of panels. **This leaves plenty of corridors open for wildlife and vegetation.**

Road Use Agreement





Designated Roads
Haul Route
Other Roads
Project Area

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles

Eagle Creek has entered into a RUA (Road Use Agreement) with the Saginaw County Road Commission and has already provided payment for road improvements after construction. The RUA outlines our obligations to the community, to ensure road safety, as well as maintain and repair roads during construction, and repair/restore roads post-construction. This map shows the roads that are included in that agreement

Project Timeline

2026

- Interconnection facility construction completed
- Final solar design complete
- Final permit obtained
- Solar construction kick off and labor hiring

2027

- Complete construction
- Commercial operation begins

EAGLE CREEK SOLAR PARK

www.eaglecreeksolarpark.com
audrey.beedle@edp.com | 913.343.0056



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 Eagle Creek Solar Park has been in accordance with local, state, and federal permitting standards and industry best practices.** Numerous surveys and studies are conducted to minimize or avoid impacts to wildlife, wetlands, natural vegetation, and cultural resources. Eagle Creek Solar has coordinated with the relevant state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. In addition, Eagle Creek Solar has worked closely with Saginaw County road and Public Works Commissions.

FIELD SURVEYS COMPLETED:

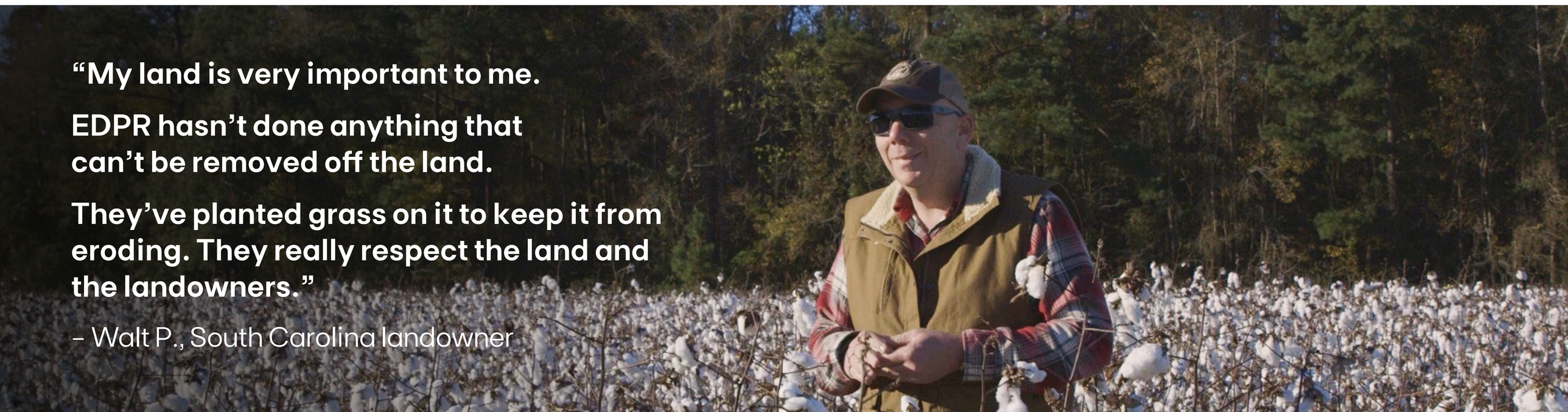
- Biological and Wildlife Survey and Assessment
- Geotechnical (Soil Sampling) Study
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study
- Wetlands & Waters Delineation
- Cultural Resources Survey

OPERATIONS: EQUIPMENT & LAND MAINTENANCE

- **The land under and around the solar park will be planted with a locally suitable seed mix.** This mix 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 will be replenished with nutrients by increasing the biodiversity of plants, boosting soil fertility for its life after solar.
- **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 site in our fleet, allowing for immediate awareness and response for any abnormalities that arise.

DECOMMISSIONING: REMOVING & RESTORING

- **EDP Renewables is committed to being a good neighbor and steward of the land. 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.** Once the infrastructure is removed, EDPR will restore the land to as close to its pre-solar state as possible. The decommissioning process will follow all regulatory guidelines, ensuring safe disposal or recycling of equipment, in compliance with environmental standards.
- In year 15 of the project's life, a bond will be put in place to cover the eventual cost of decommissioning. The amount will be determined by a third-party engineer and will ensure the local municipality and/or landowners are not responsible for removal costs, even in the unlikely event EDPR NA were to no longer exist.

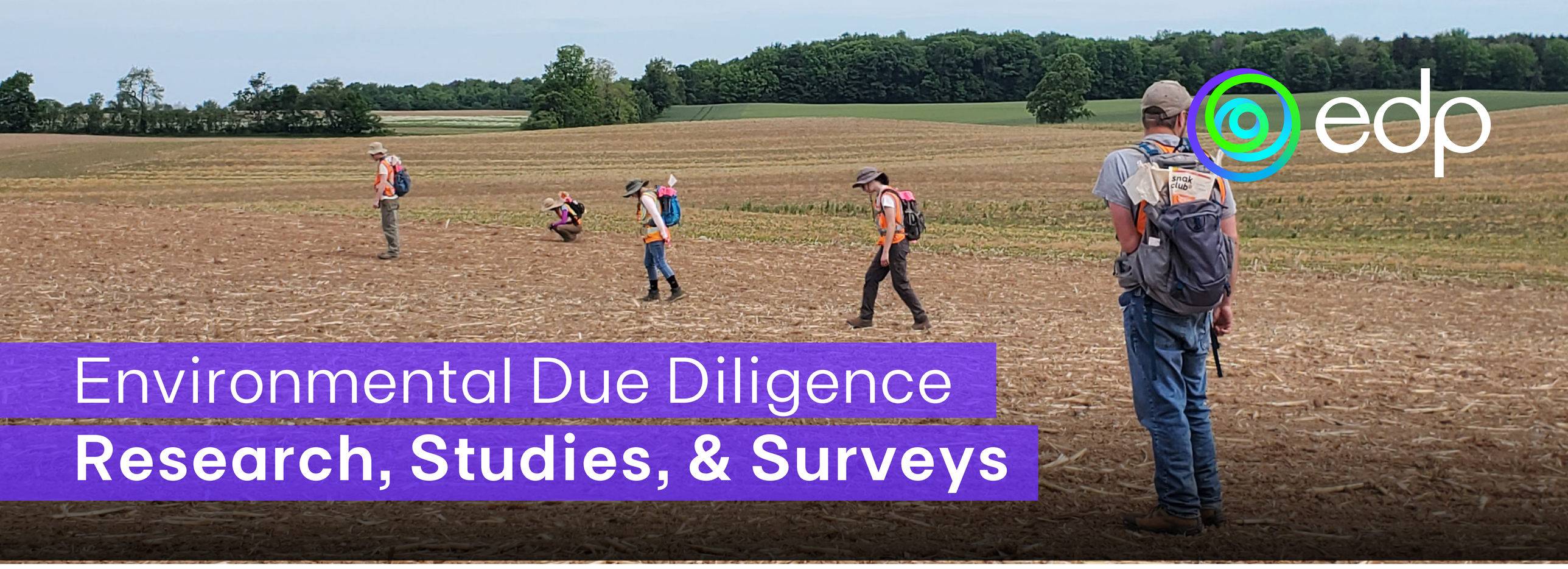


"My land is very important to me.

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

SENSITIVE SPECIES & HABITATS

Eagle Creek Solar has competed numerous wildlife studies and consulted with state and federal resource agencies.

The Project has been designed to avoid impacts to sensitive habitat, and the project solicited input from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Michigan Department of Natural Resources. No protected species were identified within the project, and a pollinator-friendly seed mix will be planted beneath the panels which will provide improved habitat for a variety of species.



WETLANDS & SURFACE WATERS

A wetland delineation was completed by professional wetland scientists to identify surface water features throughout the project.

The Project was designed to avoid wetlands, and involves minimal impacts to watercourses and floodplains. The Project received a permit from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy and will construct the project in accordance with this permit.



CULTURAL RESOURCES

A Phase I Archaeological Survey was conducted to identify historical and archaeological sites within the Project area.

The Project is not expected to impact any significant cultural resources. An Unidentified Discoveries Plan will be implemented during construction if any archaeological or cultural sites are encountered.





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.

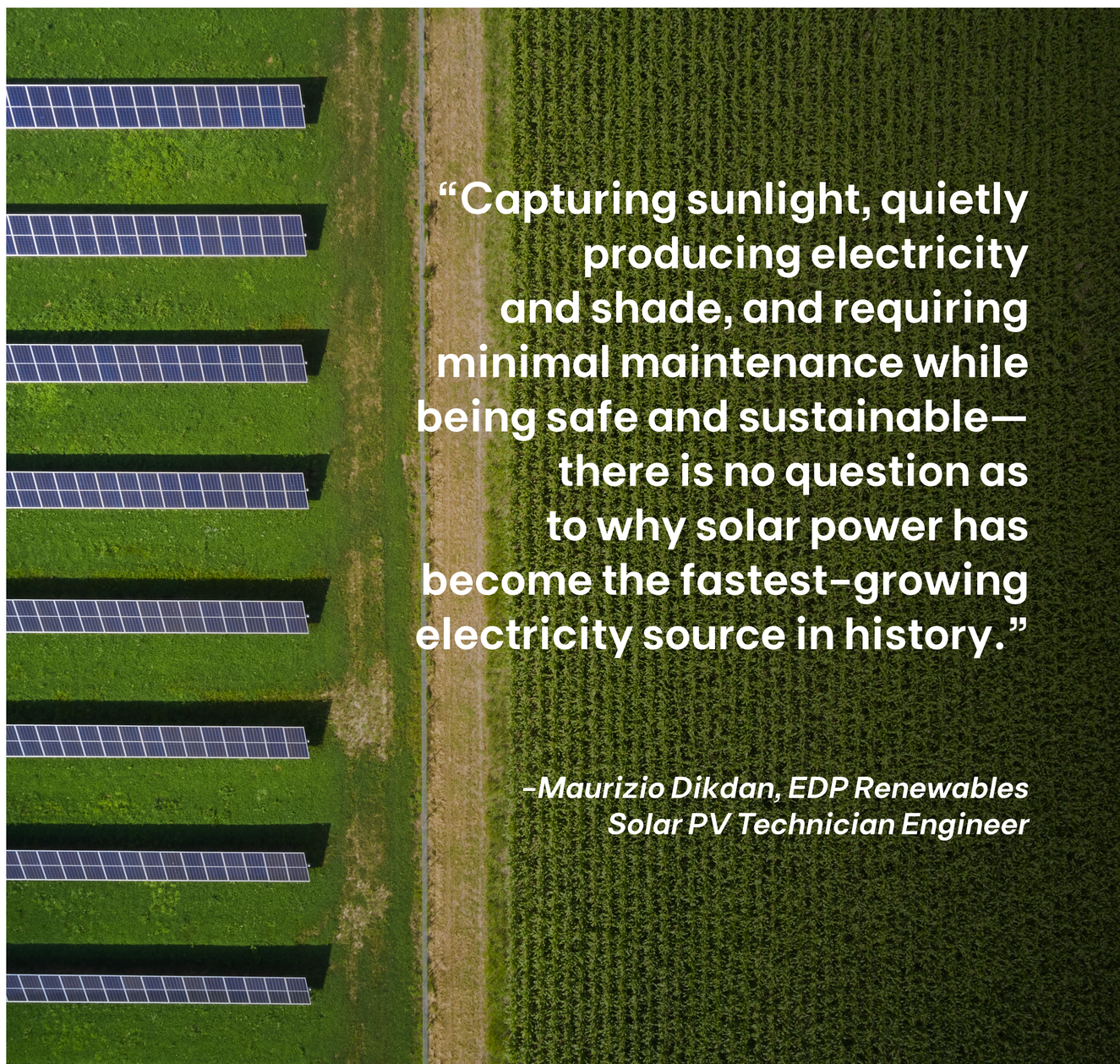
PROPERTY VALUES

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. To account for this impact, we have voluntarily incorporated significant setbacks from neighboring residences into our design, ensuring that all residences will be located over 100 feet away from the solar project's perimeter.



[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 Park FAQs

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to learn more about EDPR and our renewable technologies.

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 in rows typically about 10 feet apart or more, the vast majority of the ground within a solar park is covered in well-maintained vegetation, meaning plenty of green space.**

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 Saginaw County, or to various parts ofMichigan 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?

No, the costs of the equipment and construction are funded from EDP's own balance sheets. We do receive some level of tax incentive, as do all forms of energy generation. In solar's case, these incentives don't kick in until the project is producing energy, meaning all of the up-front cost is from EDP. 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 ant its national security. **The tax incentives we receive for building projects drive down the overall cost of electricity, which is something that benefits everyone.**

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

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Solar Panel Contents & Durability

Photovoltaic cells | PANEL COMPOSITION

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

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

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

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

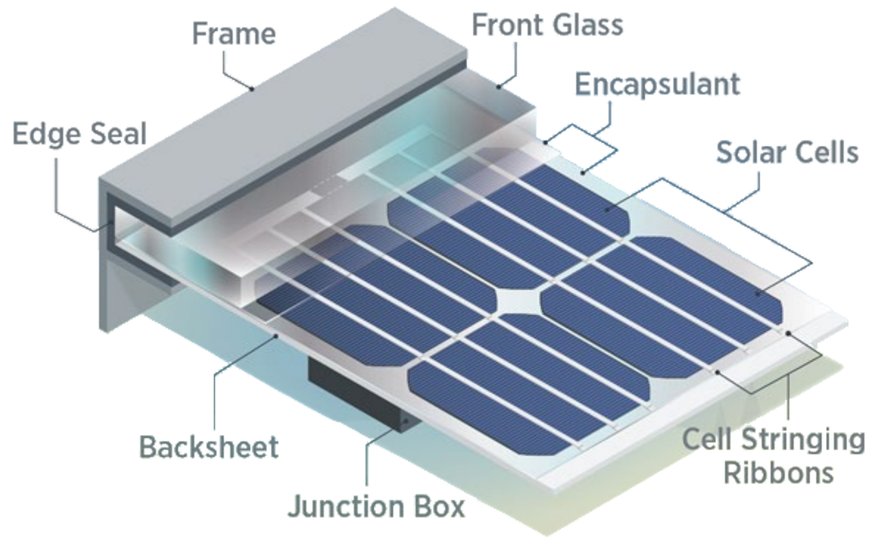


Image from U.S. Department of Energy.

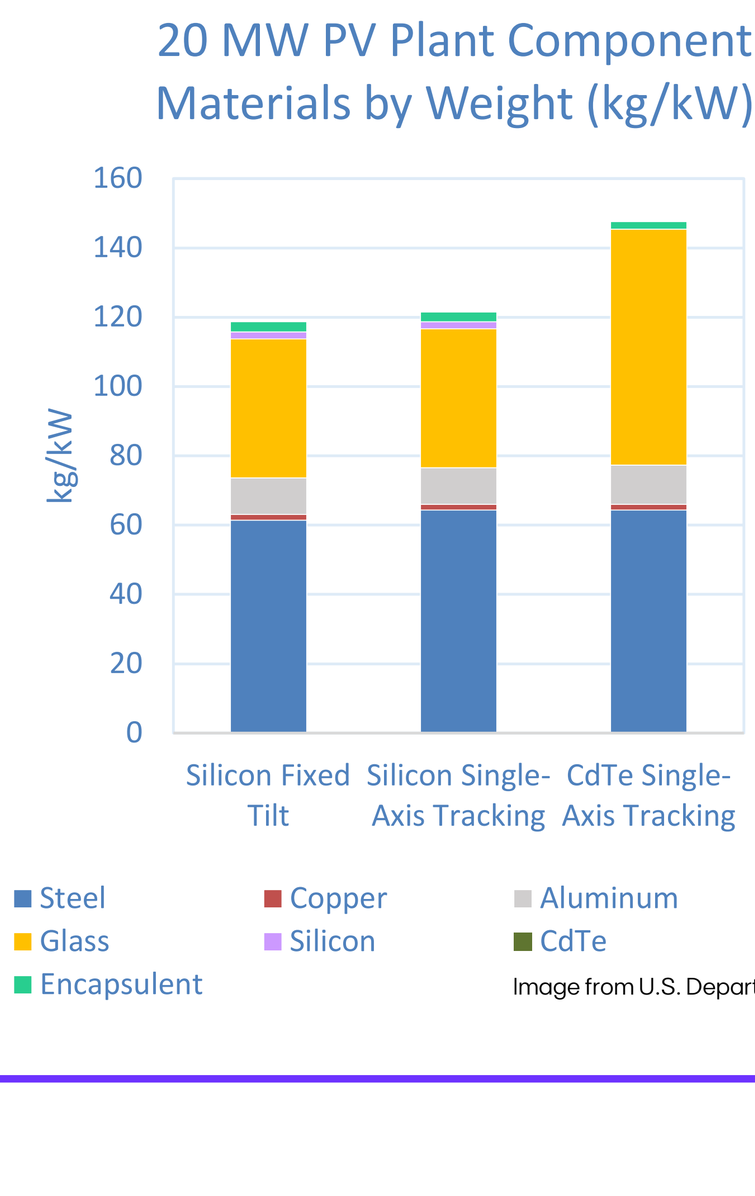


Image from U.S. Department of Energy

MADE IN AMERICA



Eagle Creek Solar is using Qcells and First Solar panels. **All of the panels will be coming from manufacturing facilities in Georgia and Ohio.**

These panels retain 86% of their original performance 25 years into their operational lifespan. These panels are well suited for the Michigan climate and will continue to produce energy even on snowy and cloudy days in Saginaw County.

They are extensively well-tested and have achieved more than 30 years of continuously monitored performance testing at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's Outdoor Test Facility. Recycling services are typically able to recover over 90% of the materials for reuse.[1]

WHAT ABOUT LEACHING?

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. These conditions are significantly harsher than what is typically experienced over the course of regular solar park operation.

[1] First Solar. "Our Technology." 2026.