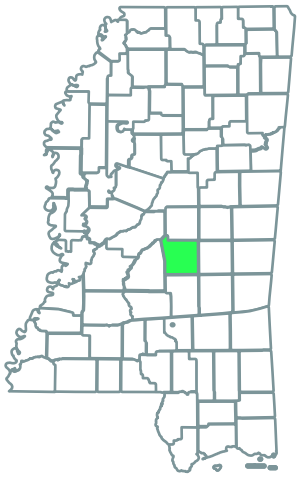
Pearl River Solar Park

Scott County, Mississippi

Pearl River Solar Park is located in the heart of Mississippi in a rural area primarily used as timber land. The project is close to the Bienville National Forest, historic Natchez Trace Trail, Ross Barnett Reservoir, and the Pearl River which flows into the reservoir. Pearl River is one of the largest solar parks by generation capacity in the state of Mississippi.

PEARL RIVER
SOLAR PARK



175 MW

COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE **2024**

Pearl River Solar Park's generation would be equivalent to the average consumption of more than **26,000 Mississippi homes**.[1]

Pearl River Solar Park's will save more than **222 million gallons** of water each year and prevents the air pollution that causes smog, acid rain, and climate change.[2]

Economic benefits

$63+ million
TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT[3]

$50 million
PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

$13+ million
PAID TO LANDOWNERS

Millions of dollars
SPENT LOCALLY

PERMANENT JOBS[4]
2 jobs created

CONSTRUCTION JOBS[4]
400+ jobs created

About us

EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR NA), its affiliates, and its subsidiaries develop, construct, own, and operate wind farms, solar parks, and energy storage systems throughout North America. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, with 61 wind farms, 15 solar parks, and eight regional offices across North America, EDPR NA has developed more than 10,600 megawatts (MW) and operates more than 9,600 MW of onshore utility-scale renewable energy projects. With more than 1,000 employees, EDPR NA's highly qualified team has a proven capacity to execute projects across the continent.

EDPR NA is a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables (Euronext: EDPR), a global leader in the renewable energy sector. EDPR is a global leader in renewable energy development with a presence in 28 regions in Europe, North America, South America and Asia-Pacific. With headquarters in Madrid and leading regional offices in Houston, São Paulo and Singapore, EDPR has a sound development portfolio of top-level assets and market-leading operating capacity in renewable energies. Particularly worthy of note are onshore wind, distributed and large-scale solar, offshore wind (OW - through a 50/50 joint venture), and technologies to complement renewables such as storage and green hydrogen.

EDPR's employee-centered policies have received recognition such as Top Workplaces 2023 in the USA, Top Employer 2023 in Europe (Spain, Italy, France, Romania, Greece, Portugal and Poland) Colombia and Brazil, and are also included in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.

EDPR is a division of EDP (Euronext: EDP), a leader in the energy transition with a focus on decarbonization. Besides its strong presence in renewables (with EDPR and hydro operations), EDP has an integrated utility presence in Portugal, Spain and Brazil including electricity networks, client solutions and energy management.

EDP – EDPR's main shareholder – has been listed on the Dow Jones Index for 16 consecutive years, recently being named the most sustainable electricity company on the Index.

For more information, visit **www.edpr.com/north-america**.

Pearl River Solar Park consists of approximately **400,000 monofacial and bifacial tracking photovoltaic panels**.

Power generated at Pearl River Solar Park supports **Mississippi's electric grid**.

Pearl River Solar Park **contributes to the national energy security** for the state of Mississippi and the United States, helping diversify domestic supply.

In the first three quarters of 2023, solar energy comprised of **48% of all new generating capacity.**[5]

PEARL RIVER
SOLAR PARK

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Corporate Headquarters

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[1] Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2022 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 throughout the life of the project.
[4] Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
[5] Solar Energy Industries Association, Solar Data Cheat Sheet, 2023.