

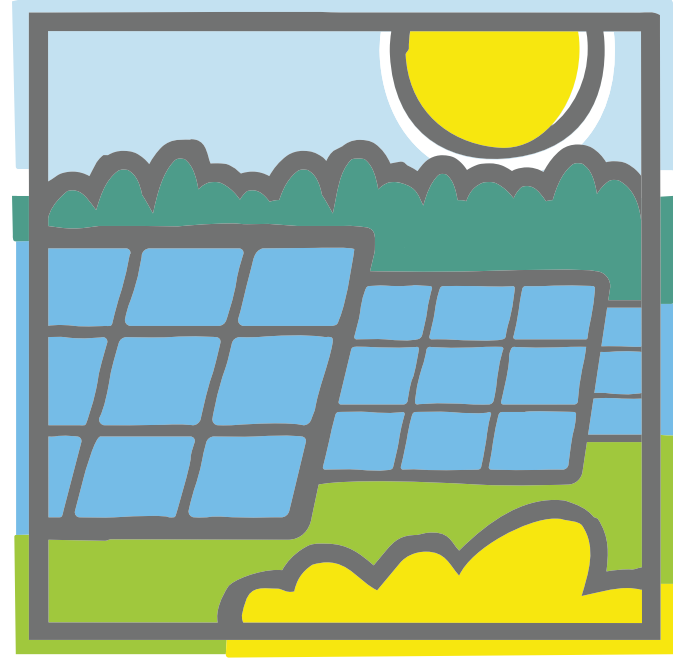
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WELCOME

Thank you for attending.

This Open House is for the SA Solar Project. Project Representatives are available to answer your questions and further discuss the Project.

Please sign in at the registration table to receive future project updates.



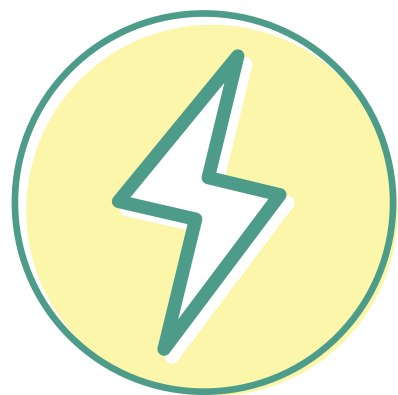
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Project Overview

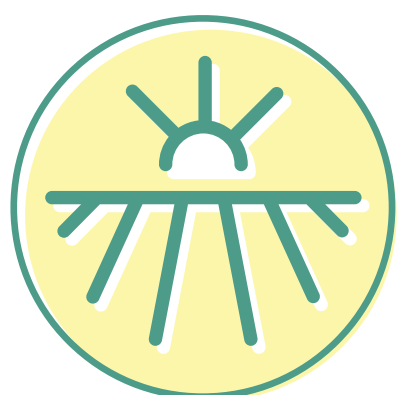
Sumter County
Georgia



Sumter County, Georgia



200 megawatt (MW AC) solar array.



Proposed within 1,400 acres of privately-owned land, with estimated Project size of 1,150 acres once operational.



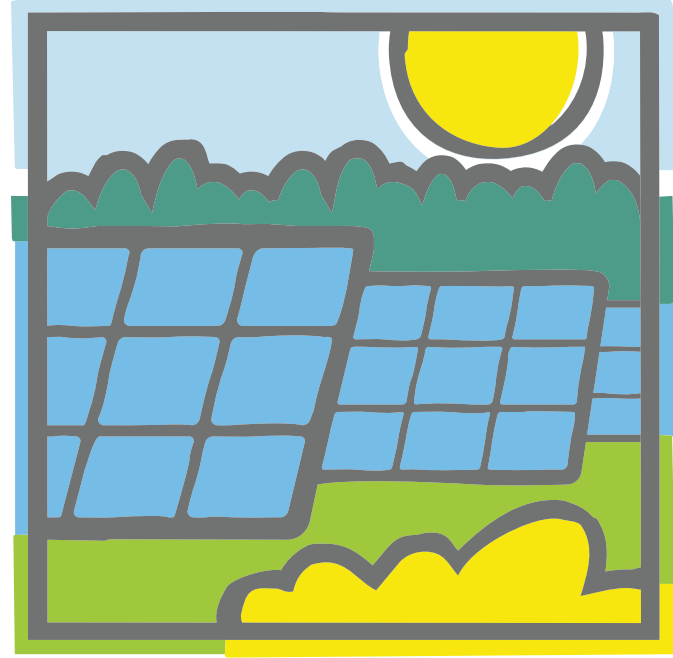
Expected to generate enough electricity to annually power up to 40,000 Georgia homes.



Over \$200 million estimated total Project investment with more than \$12 million in state revenue reinvested into local and state communities.

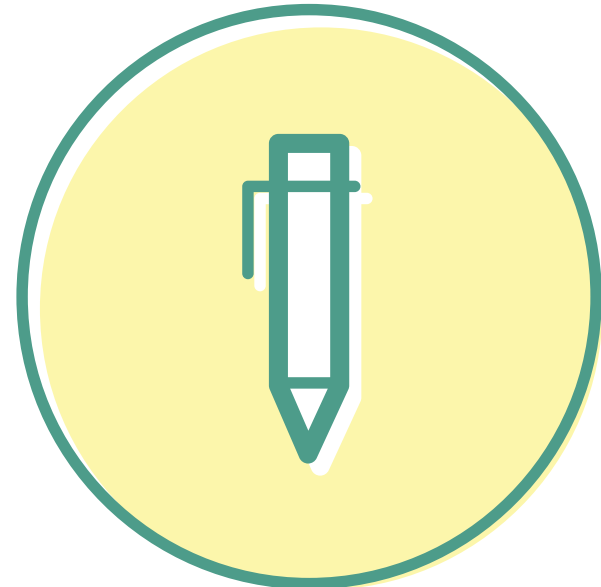


Once constructed, the project has an anticipated 35 years of useful commercial operation. After this time, it will be removed in accordance with an approved decommissioning plan and returned (or restored) to viable agricultural land or updated for continued commercial operation.



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Timeline



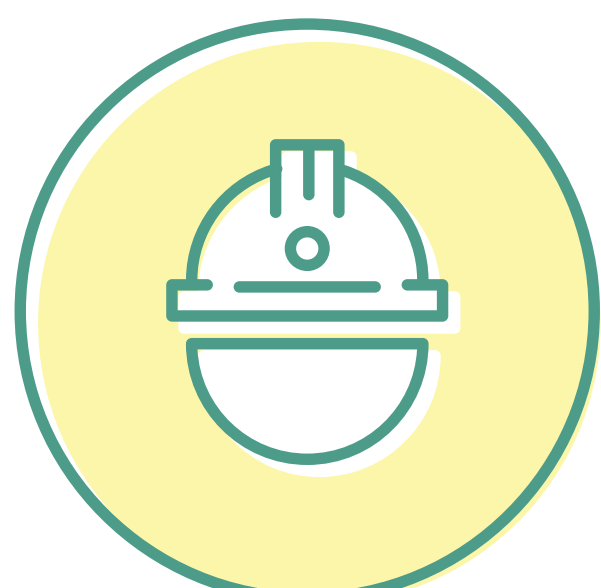
APPLY FOR LOCAL PERMITS: Q3 2023



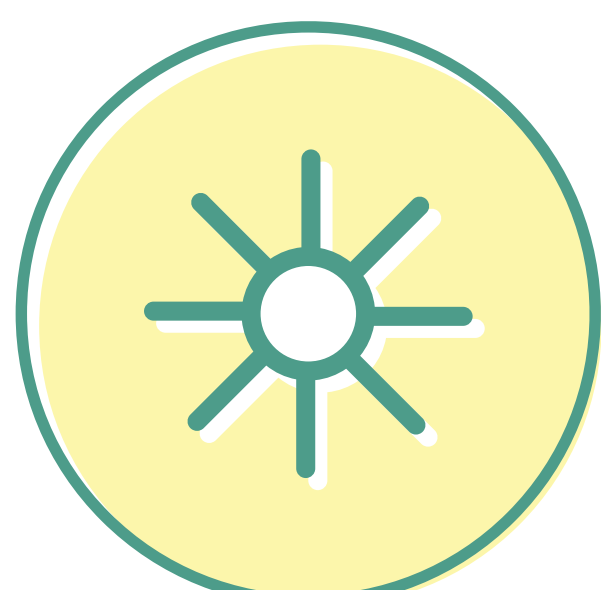
**ANTICIPATED COUNTY RULING
ON APPLICATION: Q4 2023**



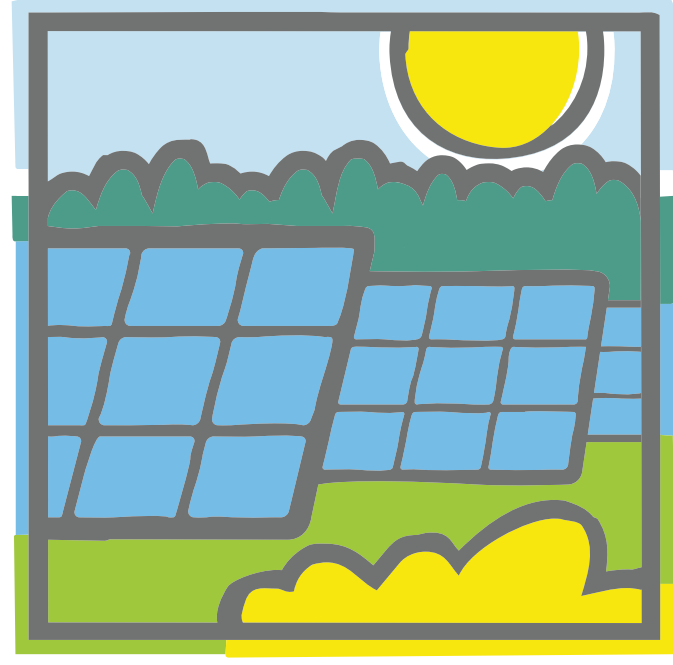
**APPLY FOR STATE/LOCAL PERMIT FOR
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT: Q4 2024**



BEGIN CONSTRUCTION: Q1 2025



SITE OPERATIONAL: Q4 2028



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Key Engineering and Environmental Studies

Wetland and Waterway Delineation:

Identifies the location and extent of wetlands and waterways within the project area.

Threatened and Endangered Species Studies:

Evaluates the potential effects of project on federal or state listed threatened or endangered species.

Cultural, Archaeological and Historical Resource Survey:

Reviews catalogued archaeological sites and historic structures in and near the project areas.

Road Conditions Survey:

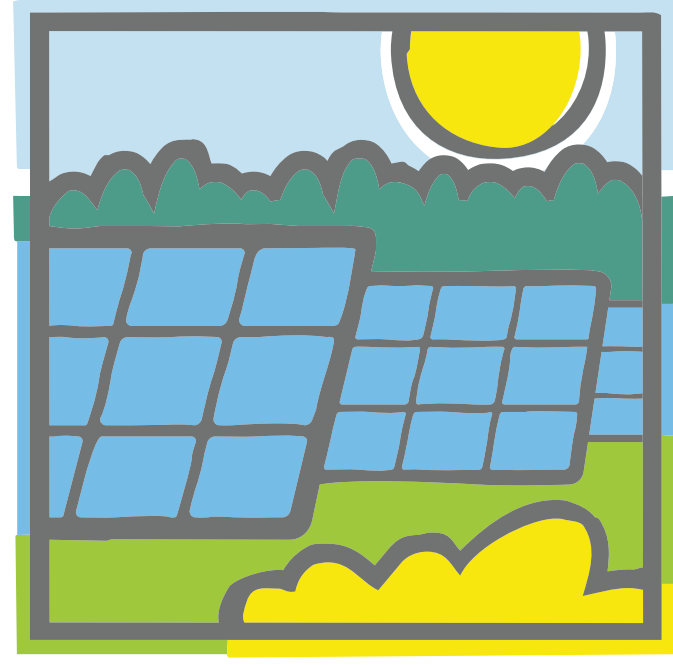
Reviews local road conditions to ensure that project construction has no detrimental impact on local roadways

Geotechnical Study:

Evaluates subsurface conditions relevant to project construction.

Decommissioning Plan and Security:

Outlines SA Solar's plan and commitment for decommissioning/deconstructing/restoration at the end of the project's useful life.



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Economic Benefits

When completed and operational, SA Solar will generate approximately \$864,956 in annual payments to local government. In addition, a separate community fund will be established to provide revenue to school districts in the project area.

237 JOBS

Construction Jobs during the 1–2-year construction process

20 PERMANENT JOBS

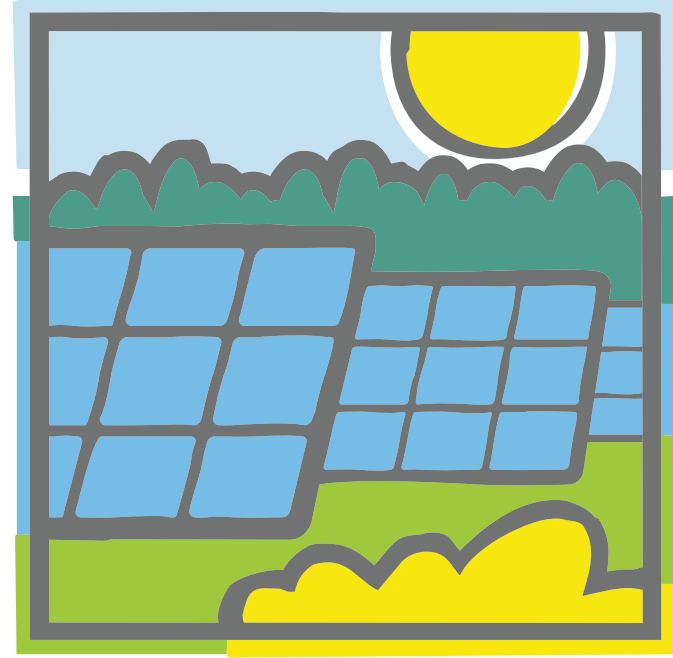
High-paying Jobs during the 35-year life of the Project

\$200 MILLION

Long-Term Investment in Sumter County, Georgia

\$21.1 MILLION+

Estimated Revenue to Sumter County over 45 years



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Frequently Asked Questions – Solar

1. HOW WILL THE PROJECT IMPACT FARMLAND AND LOCAL AGRICULTURE?

- A.** Solar development and traditional agriculture can co-exist side-by-side, and increasingly are found together. Responsible solar development provides benefits to both agriculture and ecosystems by improving soil health, retaining water, nurturing native species, and supporting native pollinators which improves local food production. In addition, solar farms help farmers and landowners diversify their income by providing a reliable, drought-resistant revenue stream. This steady income means that farmers are less vulnerable to fluctuations in market prices on their products, uncertain trade regimes, and volatile annual weather, thus helping farmers stay in business. Additionally, at the end of its useful life, the project will be decommissioned, and the land will be available for all future potential uses, including traditional agriculture.

2. IS THERE A FIRE RISK ASSOCIATED WITH UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR POWER GENERATION FACILITIES?

- A.** There is a very low risk of fire at large-scale solar facilities. The equipment at SA Solar will be electronically monitored 24/7, and physically monitored throughout a standard work week. It is the Project's number one priority to ensure the safe operation of the Project facility and the safety of nearby residents and landowners. As SA Solar is being developed, the Project team will work with local fire departments regarding all necessary procedures for the safe handling of fires within the facility. While this is prudent planning, fires within the Project are highly unlikely to occur.

3. ARE PROPERTY VALUES IMPACTED BY THIS FACILITY?

- A.** Industry studies show that large-scale solar power facilities economically benefit the community and do not decrease residential property resale values. The increase in state revenues generated by the facility typically lead to more funding for local services like schools, roads and emergency services. Additionally, homeowners may view the solar facility as a safe, quiet neighbor.

4. HOW IS THE SOLAR PROJECT TAXED?

- A.** Sumter County collects taxes from this project for the value of the land (property taxes) and for the value of the equipment. The value of equipment for SA Solar is estimated to be \$200 million dollars.

5. WHERE WILL THE POWER GENERATED FROM THE PROJECT GO?

- A.** The power from SA Solar will be delivered into the local Georgia electric grid, helping to diversify the state's energy portfolio. Power generated by the Project will be used both locally and transmitted to where it is needed based on demand.

6. ARE SOLAR PANELS TOXIC?

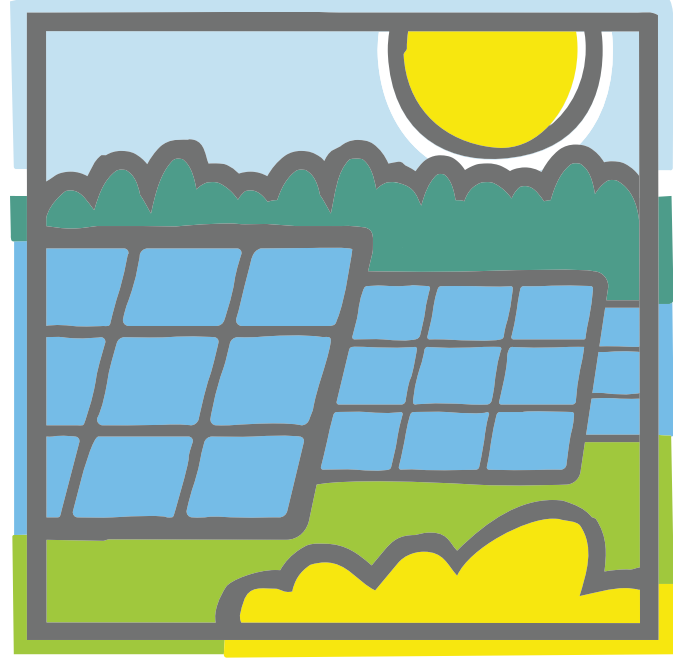
- A.** No. SA Solar will utilize monocrystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) solar panels, which account for over 90% of solar PV panels installed today. These panels use a crystalline lattice of silicon atoms to convert sunlight into electricity. Silicon is the second-most abundant material on Earth (after oxygen) and the most common semiconductor material used in computer chips. It is nontoxic and does not pose a risk to public health or safety. When a project is decommissioned, panels can be recycled.

7. WHAT WILL THIS DO TO LOCAL WILDLIFE?

- A.** Impacts to local wildlife are expected to be minimal. Project environmental experts have been assessing the Project footprint by conducting site-specific studies to understand and mitigate potential impacts on wildlife. The Project will comply with all state and federal wildlife regulations, including requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR). Small local wildlife will be able to come and go through wildlife friendly fencing, including rabbits and other small mammals as well as turtles and other small reptiles. The Project fencing will be set back from public roadways, and larger animals, such as deer, will be able to safely traverse around the Project area.

8. WHAT HAPPENS TO SOLAR PANELS AT THE END OF THEIR LIFE?

- A.** As part of the permitting process, SA Solar will provide a detailed decommissioning plan and a commitment to implement the same. At the end of the Project's useful life (35-40 years on average), panels can be removed and recycled. Up to 90% of the materials used in panels, much of which is glass and aluminum, are recyclable.



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Land Use

- It is important to recognize the rights of property owners in their choice to lease their land.
- Solar farms help farmers and landowners diversify their income by providing a reliable, drought-resistant revenue stream.
- Responsible solar development provides benefits to both agriculture and ecosystems by improving soil health, decreasing flooding potential, nurturing native species, and supporting native pollinators.

Will the Project affect the agricultural economy?

Although participating farmers will be removing land from row crop agricultural use so it may be used for the Project, they are receiving additional income from the new land use type. It is common for participating landowners to participate with a portion of their total land and continue farming other non-participating acres of land.

What will the Project plant?

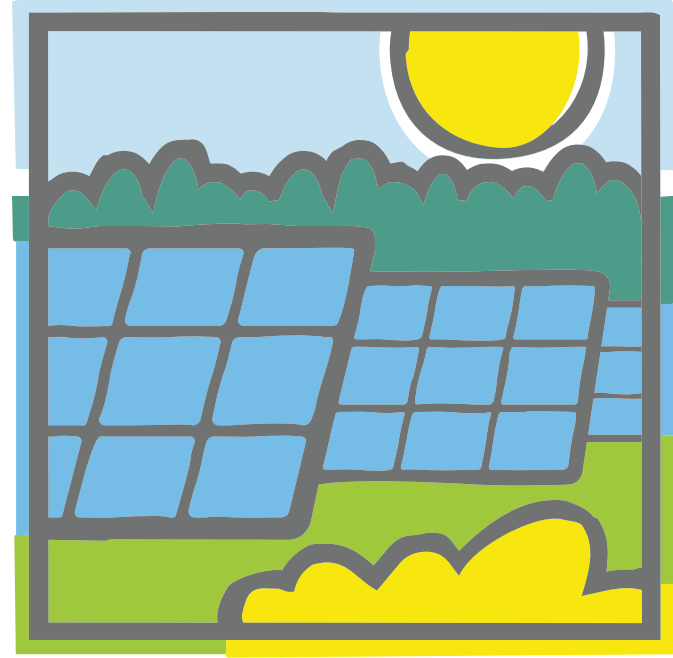
SA Solar will be utilizing a vegetative management plan that incorporates pollinator-friendly habitats and deep-rooted native/indigenous vegetative ground cover throughout the Project footprint. The additional pollinator-friendly habitat has the potential to increase the yields and quality of surrounding pollinator-impacted foliage and crops, which will benefit the local farmers.

The Project will make a significant financial investment in the seed purchased for ground cover, as well as the components necessary for planned small animal and bird habitats within the array.

How will topsoil be impacted?

In most Project areas, when construction commences, there will be some light grading necessary. When design and construction crews deem it necessary to remove a layer of topsoil they will, whenever feasible, retain it and replace it.





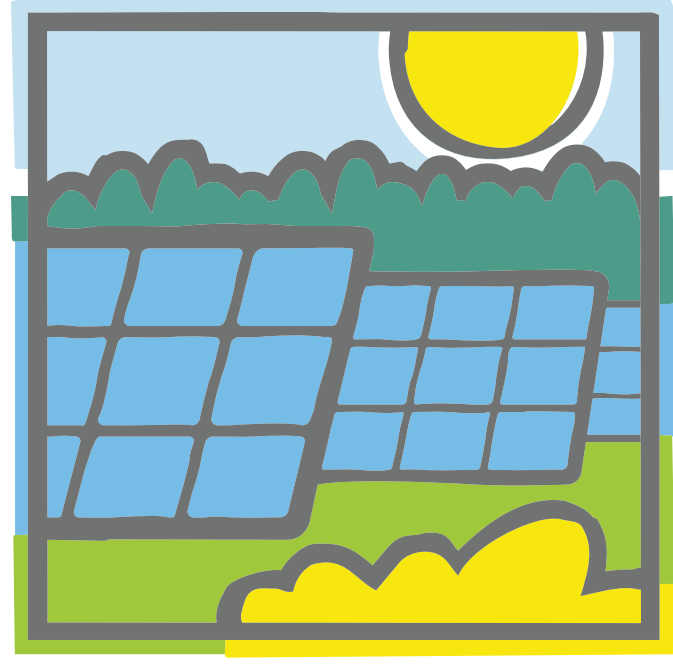
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Safety of Solar

Are Solar Panels Toxic?

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Wildlife & Pollinator Habitat

Project environmental experts have been assessing the project footprint by conducting site-specific studies to understand and mitigate potential impacts on wildlife. The project will comply with all state and federal regulations associated with wildlife including requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR).

SA Solar will utilize wildlife friendly fencing, which will allow small local wildlife to pass through, such as rabbits and other small mammals as well as turtles and other small reptiles. Larger animals, such as deer, will be able to traverse through and around the total project area.

Creating wildlife enhancements and planting pollinator-friendly landscapes can supplement and improve existing vegetation within the project site. These proven techniques increase wildlife and plant species, resulting in an increase of biodiversity within the project site and beyond.



NATIVE POLLINATOR FRIENDLY PLANTS AND GROUND COVER SEED

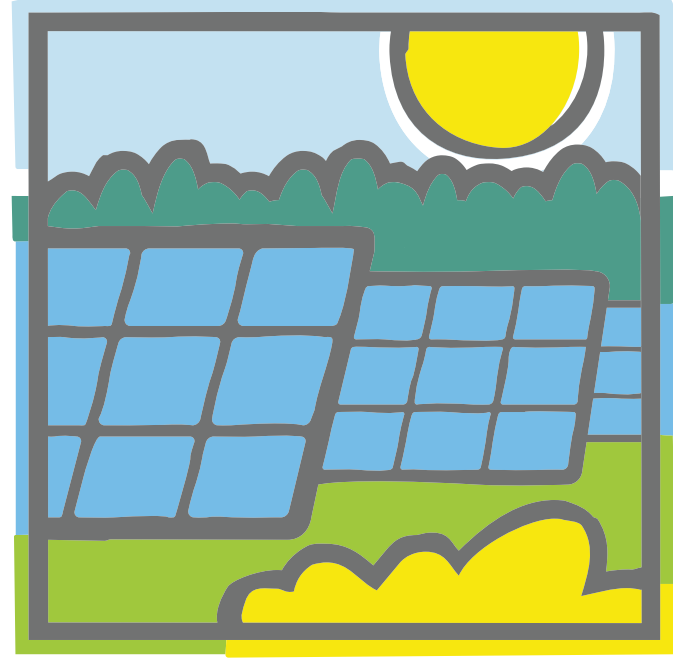
Plants

A planting scheme throughout the project site will use a mixture of native and pollinator friendly plant species.

Seeds

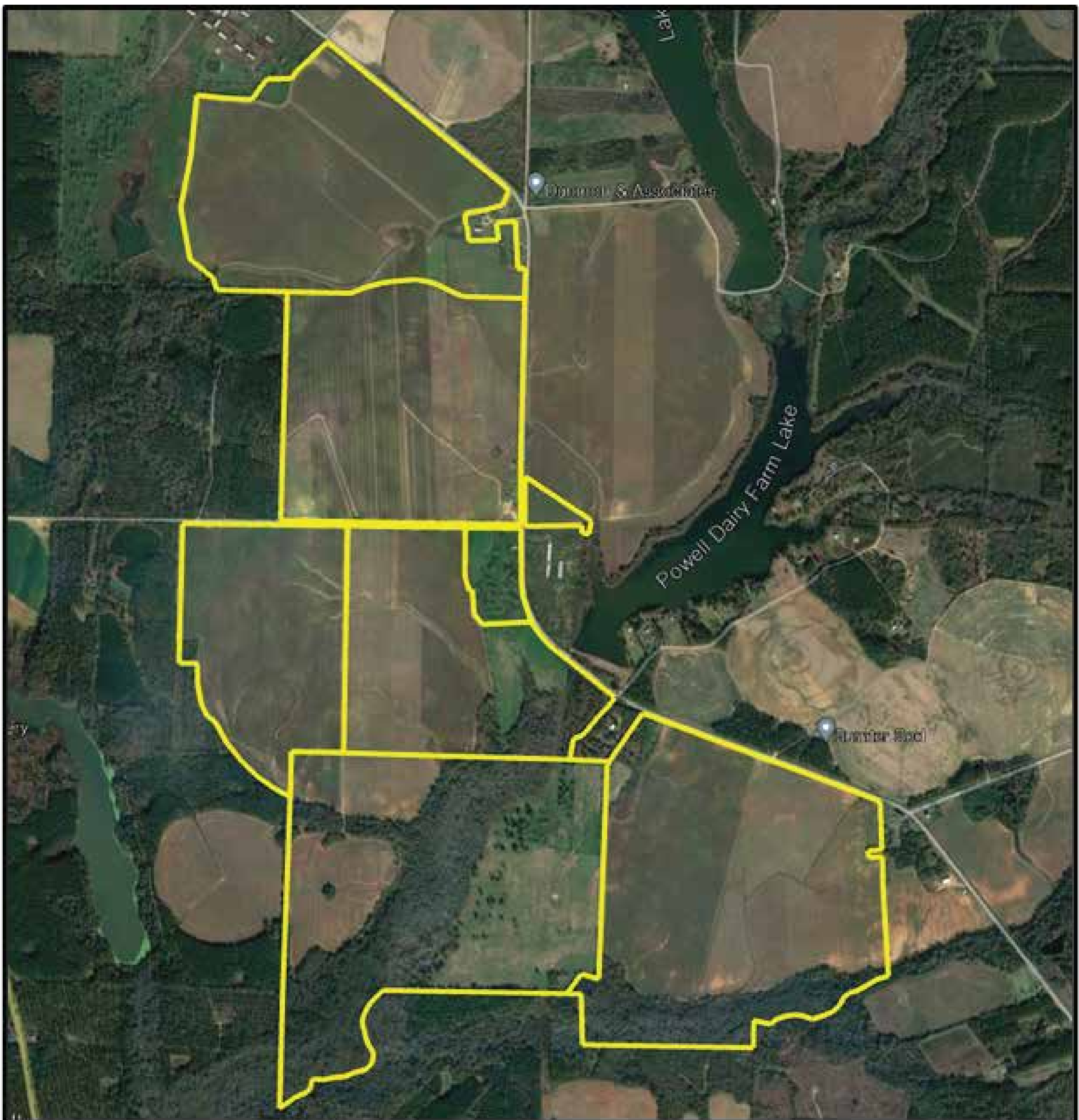
Solar farm seed mixes are comprised of grasses and forbs that contain some plant species native to the area and are favorable for wildlife habitat and sustainable growth.

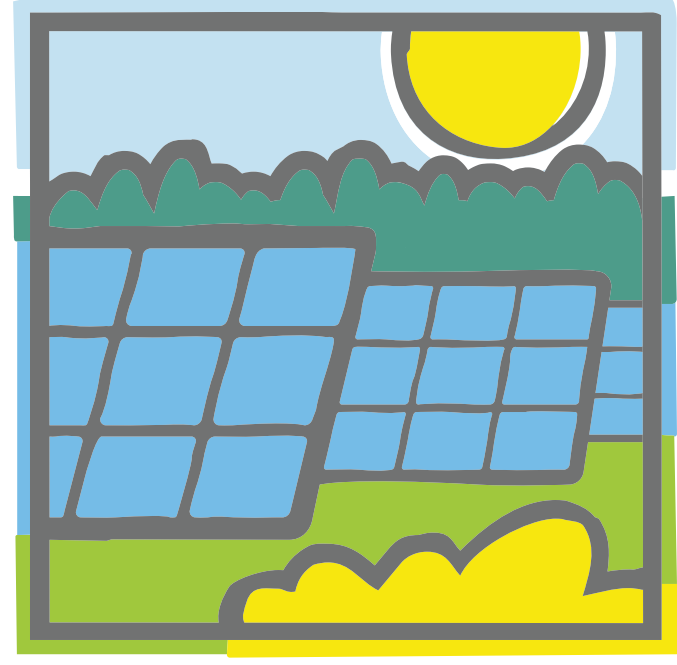
In addition, the project will plant deep-rooted native vegetation beneath the solar panels and throughout the project footprint. Establishing native vegetation throughout the array will allow the ground to rest and build nutrient-rich soil. The well-rested, nutrient-filled soil will also help with erosion control and water runoff impacts in, near, and around the solar site.



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Project Site Map





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Visual Simulations

Perspective 1

Existing Condition



Perspective 2

Existing Condition



Perspective 1 Post - Development without Buffer



Perspective 2 Post - Development without Buffer



Perspective 1 Vegetative Buffer

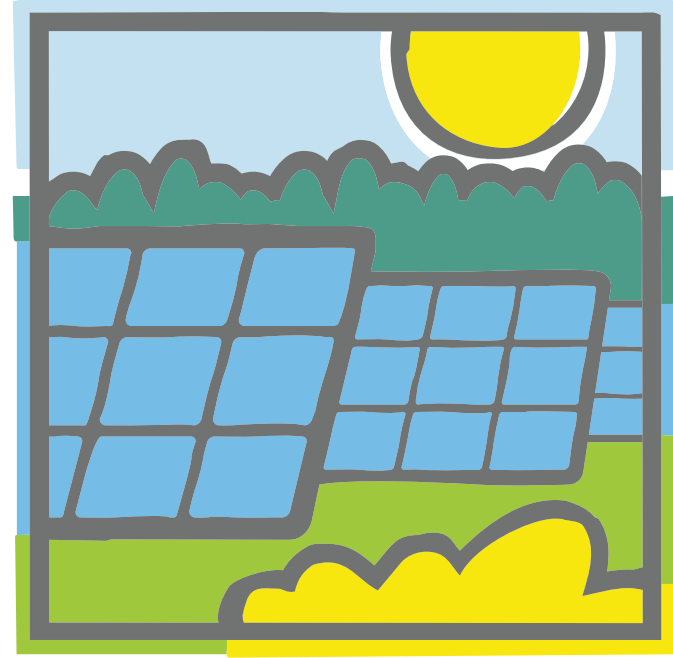
Vegetative Buffer



Perspective 2 Vegetative Buffer

Vegetative Buffer





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Samsung C&T Renewables

Samsung C&T Renewables is the developer of the proposed SA Solar Project. Since 2009, Samsung has developed and constructed a total of 1.38 gigawatts (GW) of utility scale wind and solar projects which are in operation in Ontario, Canada. Samsung is currently developing over 10 GW of utility scale solar projects across the US, including several states in the southeast, like Georgia. Samsung is committed to developing reliable, high-quality projects while respecting the environment and balancing the best interests of the community, landowners, and partners.

Windsor Solar Project



Grand Renewable Solar Project



Southgate Solar Project

WINDSOR SOLAR PROJECT

50 MW located at Windsor International Airport, ON, Canada

GRAND RENEWABLE SOLAR PROJECT

100 MW located in Haldimand County, ON, Canada

SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT

50 MW located in Southgate Township, ON, Canada