WELCOME

to the Sandhill Solar Project Open House. Our team is happy to answer questions, and we invite you to read the information boards, enjoy refreshments, and take handouts home.

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

For more information, scan our QR code or visit **SandhillSolarProject.com**

SANDHILL SOLAR

ABOUT US

MN8 Energy is a renewable energy company that develops, owns and operates solar and battery storage across the country — delivering reliable, affordable power to the customers and communities that depend on it. We approach every project with a long-term mindset, focusing on quality development, responsible operations, and lasting value for the communities where our projects are located.

We currently own and operate nearly 4.3 gigawatts of energy projects, and we bring that experience to Sandhill Solar — from development and design through construction, operations, and the long-term maintenance and optimization that keeps a site performing for decades. MN8 today serves more than 200 customers, including local utilities, government agencies, schools, community organizations and large corporations.

MN8 is a national company, but Sandhill Solar is a local project, run by local people. The team leading it has roots in Minnesota, working alongside a partner from nearby in Wisconsin — people who live and work in this region and plan to be part of it for the long haul. That means local jobs, new tax revenue for the county, and a partner who's here for the decades this project will run, not just the months it takes to build.

We're glad to be building here, and we look forward to working with residents, landowners, elected officials and community stakeholders as Sandhill Solar takes shape.

SANDHILL SOLAR

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PROJECT TEAM

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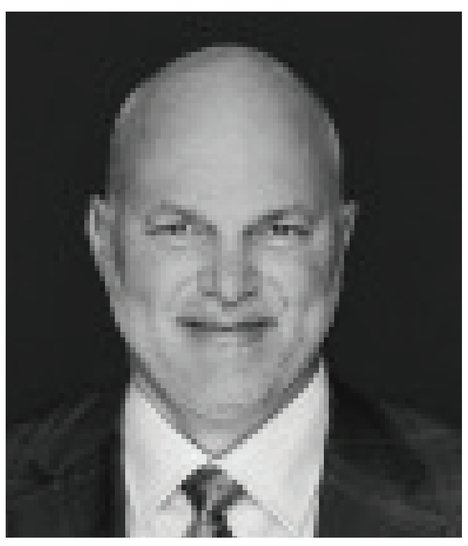
Project Development Manager
MN8 Energy

Olivia Dikeman
Analyst, Project Development
MN8 Energy

Brian Walsh
Vice President,
Project Development
MN8 Energy



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PROJECT OVERVIEW

MN8 Energy is developing Sandhill Solar, an approximately 100-megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic (PV) and 50 MW of battery energy storage project proposed for Barron County, Wisconsin. This development will generate clean electricity with no direct emissions during operations, and will create substantial local revenues for decades to come. Sandhill Solar looks forward to working with the local community in the planning and development of this project.

Will generate enough clean energy to power approximately 17,000 homes.

Targeting Commercial Operations in late 2029.

Expected to generate more than $19.25 million in new revenues to local town and county with an estimated $180 million total Project investment.

Significant increase in annual revenues to local taxing districts.

Helps meet the growing demand for clean renewable energy sources in Wisconsin and the state's commitment to be carbon-neutral by 2050.

Life cycle: 35+ years from date of commercial operation.

Up to 100 megawatts (MW) of solar added to support the local electric grid.

Proposed within 100% privately-owned land.

SANDHILL SOLAR

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PROJECT TIMELINE

LATE 2026
Apply for State Permits

LATE 2027
Receive State Permit Decision

LATE 2028 | EARLY 2029
Construction

LATE 2029
Operations

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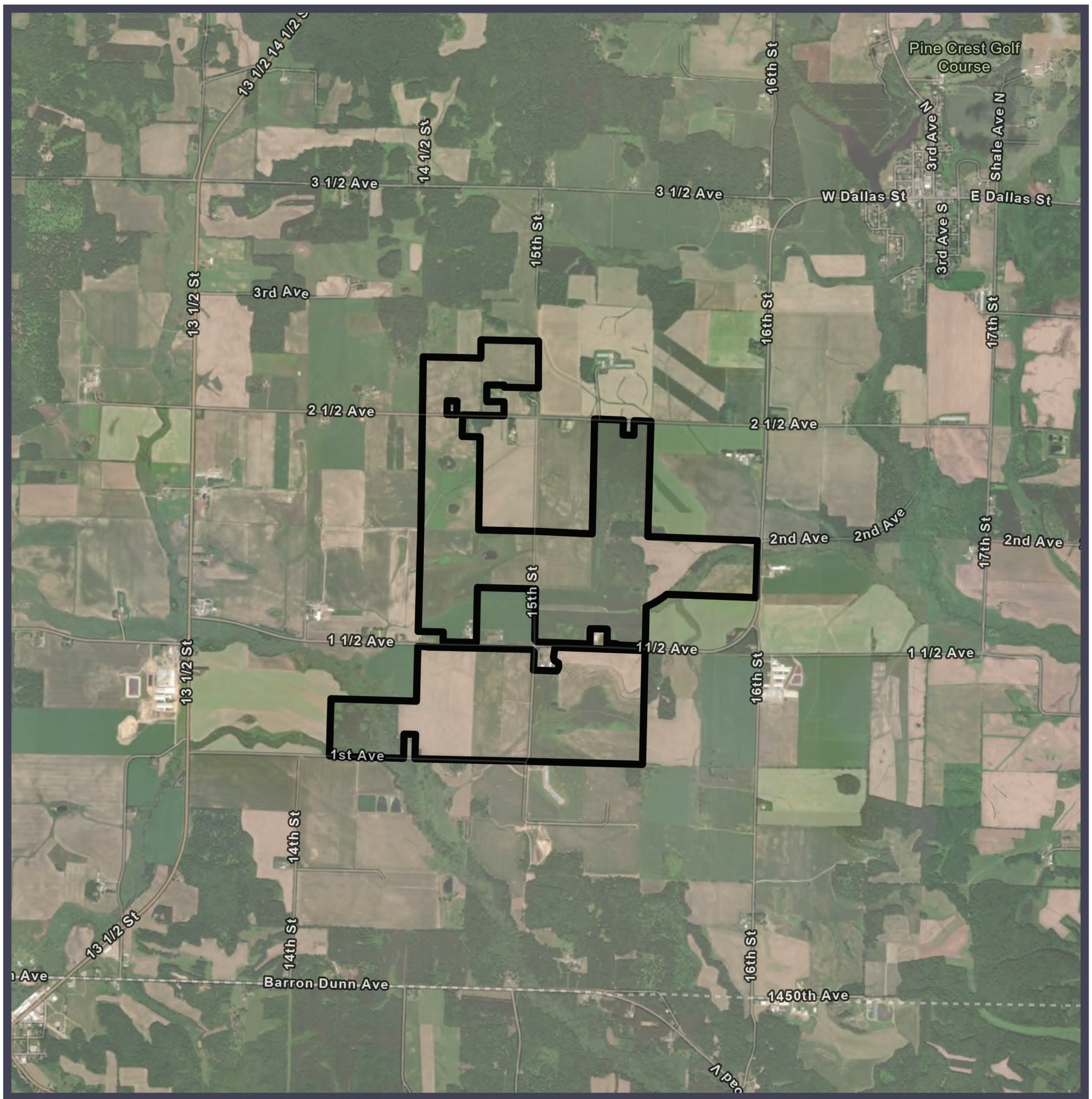
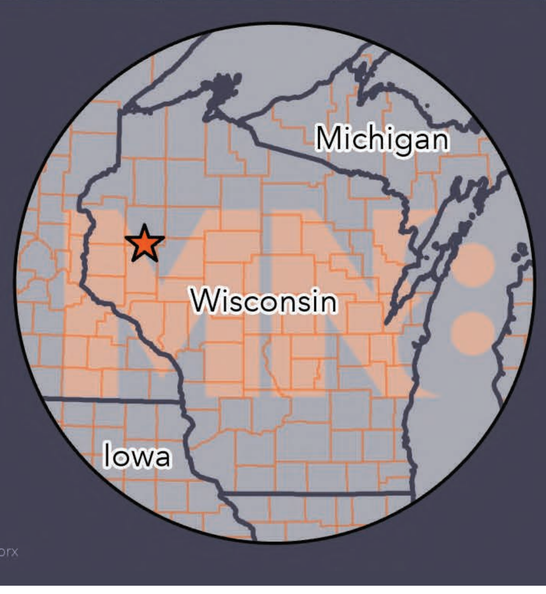
MAP



Overview Map

Sandhill Solar

Barron County, Wisconsin



Legend

Leased Land

0 3,000 Feet

[\PROJECTS\SandhillSolar\MAPS\ARC\OTHER\SandhillSolar_Public_Map\SandhillSolar_Public_Map.aprx

Date: 4/22/2026

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WISCONSIN PERMITTING PROCESS

In Wisconsin, large-scale power generation facilities of 100 megawatts (MW) or more are governed through the state permitting process administered by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC). These solar projects submit a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) application to the PSC. Voluntarily, an applicant may also work with the town and county boards to negotiate a Joint Development Agreement (JDA), allowing local communities to provide feedback regarding the project in their community.

The size of the Sandhill Solar Project in Barron County is planned to be a 100 MW solar energy and 50 MW of battery energy storage facility.

State Permitting Process:

Who Oversees the State Permitting Process?

The PSC oversees the permitting process for large-scale solar facilities that are 100 MW or greater in size. The PSC oversees the permitting of other power generation sources as well, such as coal, natural gas, wind, and battery energy storage systems (BESS).

Who's Involved in the Permitting Process?

- PSC – permitting authority for state permitted projects
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)
- Permit Applicant – MN8 Energy

APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

Prior to submitting an application, Sandhill Solar will be required to consult with both the PSC and WDNR. This pre-application consultation with WDNR contacts will be to discuss filing requirements for both agencies, appropriate application formats, specific permits required for the project, estimated timeline, and more.

At least 60 days before filing a CPCN application, the applicant must submit an engineering plan (as required under Wis. Stat. § 196.491) to initiate agency review, including coordination with WDNR. This plan provides a high-level overview of the proposed project, including maps, all of which will be made publicly available through the applicant's docket on the PSC website. Within 30 days of receiving the engineering plans, the WDNR must provide the applicant with information on the permits that may be required for the project.

The applicant may proceed with submitting a CPCN application for its proposed project 60 days after submitting the engineering plans to the WDNR/PSC. Within 30 days of submitting the application, the PSC will determine if the application is complete. The applicant sends copies of the initial and complete CPCN application to local government (town, county, village) clerks in the project area and to the main public library in each affected county.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

As part of the state permitting process, the PSC will produce an EA in collaboration with WDNR. While the EA is being prepared, a letter will be sent by the PSC to the mailing list provided by the applicant informing the community that an EA is being prepared and seeking public input during the comment period. The EA provides information on the relevant areas of environmental concern and includes a recommendation as to whether an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required for the project. Once the comment period closes and the PSC has prepared an EA, a preliminary determination letter regarding whether an EIS is required will be released and another public comment period will begin. For most solar and BESS projects, an EIS is not required, so the EA will be entered into the docket and the PSC continues through the permitting process.

TECHNICAL HEARING & PUBLIC HEARING

An administrative law judge for the PSC will administer a technical hearing where witnesses verify their written testimony that was filed in the project's docket under oath and potentially provide additional testimony. The PSC will also host either an in-person public hearing in the project area or a virtual public hearing. The public hearing gives members of the community the opportunity to verbally share their thoughts on the proposed project. Leading up to an after the public hearing, the docket will be open for public comments to be received in a written or typed format. A transcript of the public hearing and the written public comments will be part of the evidentiary record reviewed by the Commissioners.

FINAL DECISION BY THE PSC

Upon final review of the application and the conditions proposed by PSC and WDNR staff (changes to the proposed application), the Commissioners will discuss the application and conditions at a PSC open meeting and make an oral final decision on whether to approve or deny the project's CPCN application, followed by a substantially similar written final decision that is usually released a few weeks later. Approval in this case would allow for the construction and operation of the Sandhill Solar Project in the proposed project area. The state permitting process takes roughly 12 months after the PSC deems the CPCN application complete.

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ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Together We Shine Brighter

Sandhill Solar offers a new resource of economic development for the community, with new revenue for the County, Town(s), and local government services. This project will generate economic opportunities by creating both short-term (construction) and long-term (maintenance and operational) jobs in the local area, as well as other jobs and businesses supported through spending and purchases by project workers at local businesses, shops, restaurants, and hotels.

Local Economic Benefits

Estimated at least $180 million total Project investment for the Barron County Community.

The Town of Dallas and Barron County will receive up to $550,000 in combined annual utility aid payments during the Project's operating life.

The Project will create up to 200 jobs during the construction phase; multiple highly skilled long-term jobs for Project operations.

At the end of its operational life, the equipment will be recycled or reused, and the land restored to its original condition.

Taxpayers and landowners are protected against decommissioning costs by Sandhill Solar's binding commitment to decommission the Project.

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DECOMMISSIONING

As part of Sandhill Solar Project's lease agreements with landowners and as required by Wisconsin state regulations, the project will be responsible for the removal of all equipment from leased land at the end of the project's useful life. The removal of equipment and restoration of the host site is referred to as 'decommissioning'.

A Decommissioning Plan will be submitted during permitting and updated periodically. This plan will detail the responsibility of the project to remove equipment and return land to a similar state as was present before the project was constructed. As part of the Decommissioning Plan, the project will agree to post a bond or similar financial surety to ensure the funds necessary to decommission are consistently available throughout the life of the project; this bond provides a financial guarantee that the project will bear the cost to decommission the project. The financial assurance will remain in place for the life of the project.

Once solar panels are removed, can the land be used again for agriculture?

Yes. The Sandhill Solar Project will be located on private land under long term lease arrangements and at the end of the life of the project, the project will be decommissioned, and the land will be available again for farming. This is in stark contrast to other developments, such as commercial or industrial building projects, which often leave land unusable for agriculture again. During construction, native vegetation – often friendly to bees and other pollinators – will be planted. The deep roots of native vegetation retain more water than turf grass during heavy storms and periods of drought. They also retain topsoil and improve soil health over time.

What happens to solar panels when the project is decommissioned?

Sandhill Solar will submit a detailed decommissioning plan and financial assurance to cover all decommissioning costs. At the end of the project's operating life (35 years or more), panels will be removed from the site. Because solar panel production only degrades around 0.5% annually and up to 90% of the materials used in solar panels are recyclable, it's common for solar panels to lead a new life after decommissioning, and to ultimately be recycled.

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POWER GENERATION & TRANSMISSION

Solar array generates electricity from the sun

Inverter converts direct current (DC) power to alternating current (AC) power

Transformer (project substation), steps-up voltage before distribution on grid network

Transmission lines move electricity across grid

Transformer steps-down voltage before distribution on local network

Electricity is distributed to homes and businesses on local power lines

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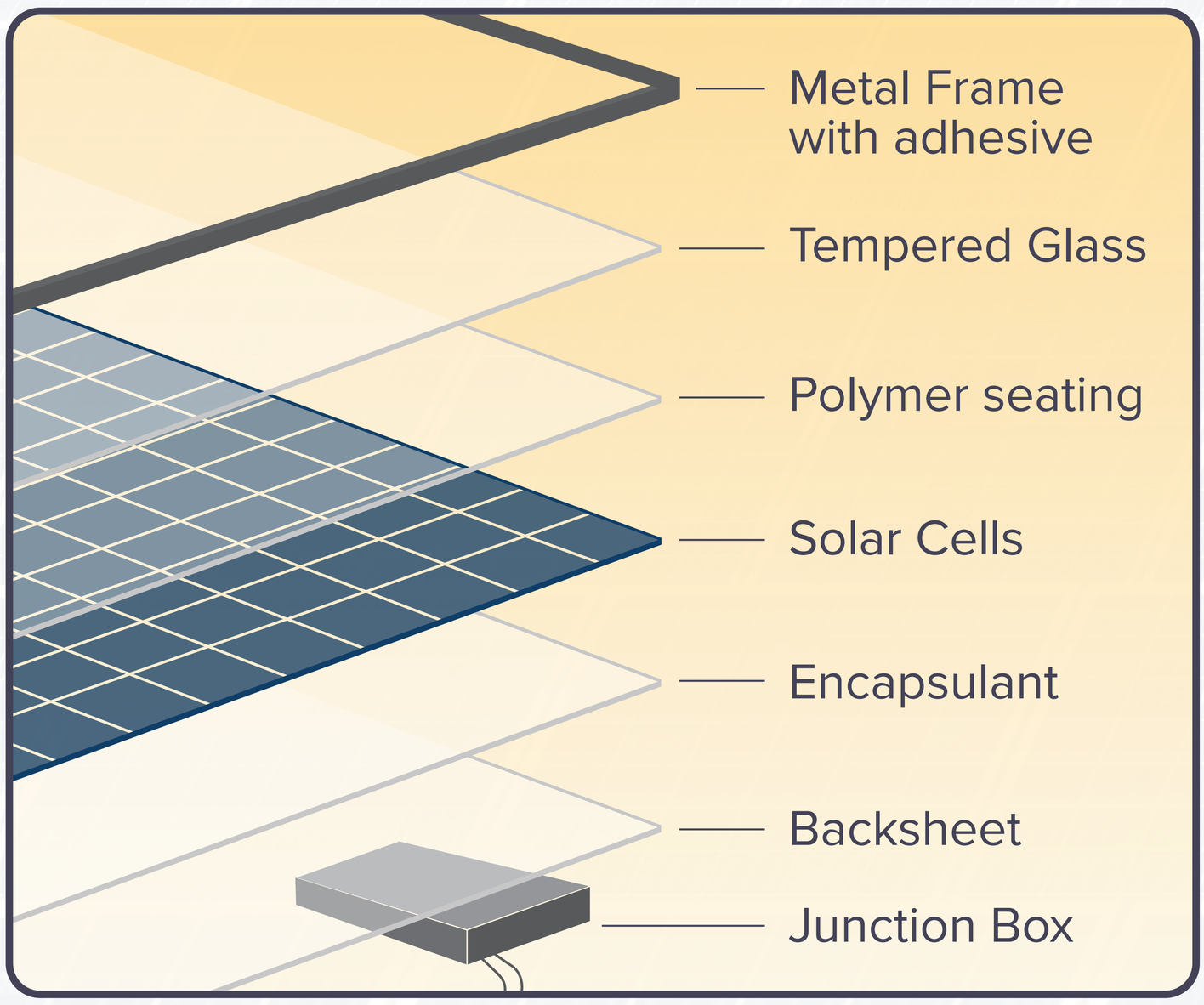
SOLAR PANEL COMPONENTS



Common types of solar panels:

[***thin-film*** or ***monocrystalline*** or ***polycrystalline***] and [***monofacial*** or ***bifacial***]

Solar modules are built from durable, sealed layers that work together to convert sunlight into electricity. Although the exact materials and construction can vary by technology and manufacturer, most modules include protective outer layers, photovoltaic materials, electrical connections, and weather-resistant structural components.

These modules are designed for safe, long-term outdoor use. Unlike equipment that stores or transports fuel, solar modules are solid-state and do not contain liquids or gases that can leak or spill during normal operation.

Modern solar technology is commercially proven, built to withstand the elements, and managed at the end of its useful life in accordance with applicable manufacturer and regulatory requirements.

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ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL FACTS

KEY ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

- **Wetland and Waterway Delineations:** Identifies the location and extent of wetlands and waterways within the Project area.
- **Protected Species Habitat Assessment:** Evaluates the potential effects of Project on federal and state protected species.
    - Sandhill Solar will consult with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to ensure minimal impact to local species.
- **Glint and Glare Hazard Analysis:** Assesses potential impact from reflected sunlight at different times of year using Project-specific details including panel height, orientation, and angle.
- **Cultural, Archaeological and Historical Resource Survey:** Reviews catalogued archaeological sites and historic structures in and near the Project area.
- **Noise Study:** Analyzes pre-construction ambient sound to estimate ambient sound levels post-construction.
- **Road Conditions Survey:** Reviews local road conditions to ensure that Project construction has no detrimental impact on local roadways.
- **EMF Profile Study:** Ensures that the Project's estimated electric and magnetic field forces are consistent with industry norms.
- **Geotechnical Study:** Evaluates subsurface conditions relevant to Project construction.
- **Decommissioning Plan and Security:** Outlines Sandhill Solar's plan and commitment for decommissioning/deconstructing/restoration at the end of the Project's useful life.
- **Economic Impact Analysis:** Evaluates the direct and indirect economic benefit of the Project for the local community.

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BESS FACTS

What is "energy storage"?

Energy storage is the capture of produced energy, stored for use at a later time to help minimize imbalances between energy production and energy usage.

What type of battery is commonly used for energy storage?

Although there are different kinds of battery chemistries, lithium-ion batteries (similar to the ones in consumer electronics such as phones and laptops) have been the most commonly used technology for both residential and utility applications in the United States. This is because they offer a well-established combination of safety performance, reliability, and operational efficiency.

What is the value of large-scale battery energy storage?

The electric grid functions by continuously matching supply and demand for electricity. Demand for power goes up and down over time –sometimes minute-by minute – which means that the grid requires significant flexibility to manage those fluctuations. Adding battery energy storage to the electric grid provides flexibility, as batteries can store energy for use at times when generation is not otherwise readily available during periods of very high demand.

Why are energy storage systems paired with solar projects?

Solar and energy storage systems are commonly paired with one another as an efficient way to meet the growing energy demands. In most cases, batteries will be co-located with solar – meaning they are located on the same site. The pattern of how solar arrays generate power across the day is predictable, which pairs well with battery storage, because battery systems are limited in the length of time they can discharge energy before needing to recharge. Pairing a dependable source of energy from the solar arrays and the ability to dispatch stored energy from the batteries 24/7 results in an optimized, large-scale project.

Are batteries safe?

Yes. Lithium-ion batteries have been in use commercially for several decades and are widely deployed across multiple industries. When properly designed, installed, and operated in accordance with applicable codes, standards and safety regulations, utility-scale battery systems are considered a mature and well-understood technology.

In addition to designing, planning and operating with safety as a priority, the Sandhill Solar Team will work with local First Responders to develop an Emergency Response Plan, as well as provide proper training prior to starting operations of the site to ensure all parties are familiar with the technology and its safety systems.

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AGRIVOLTAICS

WHAT IS AGRIVOLTAICS?

Agrivoltaics refers to dual use areas with the careful integration of agricultural practices and solar energy generation on the same plot of land.

With Sandhill Solar, MN8 is exploring the following opportunities and more regarding agrivoltaics:

SHEEP GRAZING IN THE PROJECT FOOTPRINT

Sheep Grazing is a practice that combines agriculture and renewable energy, allowing sheep to graze beneath and around solar panels on a solar farm. This method not only supports clean energy production but also enhances soil health, pasture quality, and animal welfare.

POLLINATOR FRIENDLY VEGETATION

Pollinator friendly vegetation, such as native grasses, wildflowers, and nectar-producing plants, would be planted beneath and around the panels to create habitat for bees, butterflies, and other wildlife. Pollinator planting is one of the most common and widely adopted forms of agrivoltaics due to its ecological benefits. On average, these plants take a few years to fully develop. Once that time has passed, the solar site would attract pollinators.

Incorporating agrivoltaics practices into the site design of Sandhill Solar can benefit the land in the following ways:

- Keeps the land in agriculture
- Soil Fertility
    - Solar production on farmland allows for an extended fallow period, improving soil structure and nutrient retention for future crops
    - Reduced chemical treatment for noxious weeds
    - Net benefit of topsoil seedbank composition

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