

# **SUMMARY**

- ❖ **Management Report**
- ❖ **Independent Auditor's Report of the Interim Financial Information**
- ❖ **Interim Balance Sheets**
- ❖ **Interim Income Statements**
- ❖ **Interim Comprehensive Income Statements**
- ❖ **Interim Statements of Changes in Equity**
- ❖ **Interim Cash Flow Statements**
- ❖ **Interim Value Added Statements – Supplementary Information**
- ❖ **Management's Explanatory Notes to the Interim Financial Information**



# MANAGEMENT REPORT 3Q2022

Management report for the period ended September 30, 2022  
compared to the same period of 2021.

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais, unless otherwise stated)

# Highlights of 3Q2022

---



Increase in **Net revenue** by **13.22%**, about **R\$ 85,442 thousand**, in comparison to 3Q2021;

---



Increase in **Investments** by **267%**, about **R\$ 118,391 thousand** in comparison to 3Q2021;

---



Increase in **Water savings** of **53 thousand**, representing **2.11%** and in **Sewage** of **76 thousand**, representing **5.12%** compared with 3Q2021;

---



**Index of sewage service** changing from **66.51%** in 3Q2021 to **69.08%**, **204 thousand inhabitants** benefited in 3Q2022;

---



Issue of Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements for the 3Q2022, **with unmodified opinion.**

---

# 1. Operating Performance

In this 3Q2022, the Company expanded its water and sewage systems throughout the state reaching **97.77%** of the population served with water, with an increase of **2.11%** in savings in relation to the same period of 2021.

With this increase the Company reached a total population of **5,972 thousand** inhabitants with water supply.

As for the sewage system, served population increased from **66.51%** to **69.08%** at the closing of the 3Q2022, with an increase in savings of **5.12%** in relation to the same period of 2021.

As a result, **4,220 thousand** inhabitants have access to the sewage system in the municipalities served by the Company.

Table 1 - General Service Data

WATER - OPERATIONAL INDEXES	Unit	9M2022	9M2021	Var.	Var. (%)
Population w/ access to service	Thousands	5,972	5,893	79	1.34%
Service index	%	97.77%	97.59%	0.18%	0.18%
Connections	Thousands	2,371	2,319	52	2.24%
Savings	Thousands	2,569	2,516	53	2.11%
Expansion of pipeline network	Km	32,591	31,830	761	2.39%
SEWAGE - OPERATIONAL INDEXES	Unit	9M2022	9M2021	Var.	Var. (%)
Population w/ access to service	Thousands	4,220	4,016	204	5.08%
Service index	%	69.08%	66.51%	2.57%	3.86%
Service index (treated)	%	93.87%	93.53%	0.34%	0.36%
Connections	Thousands	1,389	1,318	71	5.39%
Savings	Thousands	1,560	1,484	76	5.12%
Expansion of pipeline network	Km	15,936	14,557	1,379	9.47%

Table 2 – Volume produced/billed/treated

WATER - OPERATIONAL INDEXES	Unit	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Volume billed	thousand m³	78,774	75,929	3.75%	222,245	216,574	2.62%
Volume produced	thousand m³	104,223	104,530	-0.29%	300,123	297,115	1.01%
SEWAGE - OPERATIONAL INDEXES	Unit	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Volume billed	thousand m³	49,627	46,514	6.69%	140,894	133,667	5.41%
Volume treated	thousand m³	46,959	43,589	7.73%	132,262	125,022	5.79%



# 1. Operating Performance

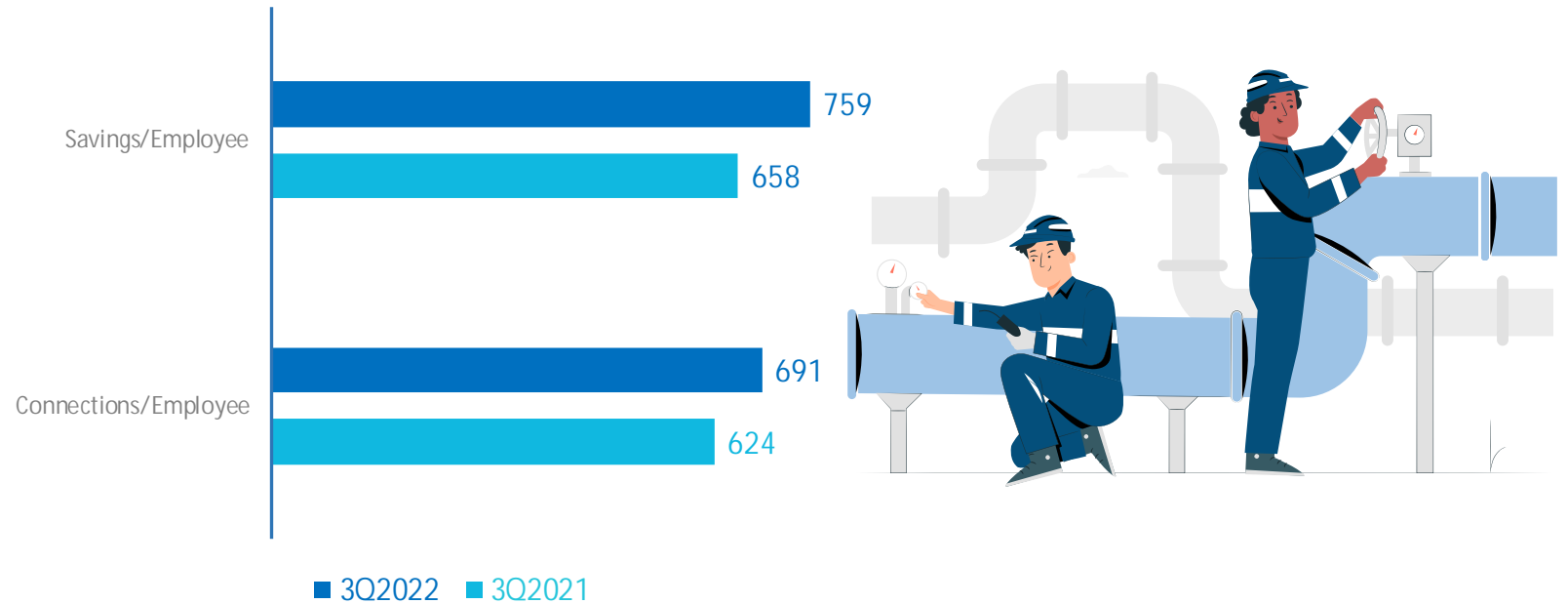
## 1.1 Personnel performance

The Company currently has 5,442 employees throughout the state of Goiás, who are responsible for 4,129 thousand water and sewage savings.

The productivity of the workforce, measured by the ratio between the amount of savings (water + sewage) and the number of employees, increased from 658 savings/employees to **759** savings/employees in 3Q2022.

Despite the hiring of 209 employees in 2022, this index shows an improvement in efficiency of **15.35%**, mainly caused by the increase in the portfolio of customers in the period resulting from the increase in the number of savings by **2.11%** - Water and **5.12%** - Sewage.

Additionally, there was a reduction of 443 employees dismissed through the Voluntary Redundancy Program (PDV) in the months of February and March 2022.



Graph 1 - Personnel Performance

## 2. Area of operation and Concessions

### 2.1 Operation and Concessions

The Company operates with Water Supply and Sewage Treatment Systems in the State of Goiás, in 225 of the 246 municipalities in the state, of which 62 have Program Contracts and 163 Concession Contracts.

The Company's operations guarantee a better quality of life in these municipalities, ensuring the health of Goiás' citizens.

Table 3 - Area of operation

Concession and Program Contracts	Unit	2Q2022	2Q2021	Revenue portion %
<b>Total municipalities served by Saneago</b>	<b>Nr.</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100%</b>
Total municipalities with program contracts	Nr.	62	62	71.48%
Total municipalities with active concession contracts	Nr.	83	74	13.18%
Total municipalities with expired concession contracts	Nr.	80	90	15.34%

In the 1Q2022, the Company terminated its operations in the municipality of Buriti Alegre de Goiás, being the activities assumed by the municipal government of the city.

Table 4 shows that the 10 municipalities with highest billing represent 61.78% of the Company's net revenue, with Goiânia and Anápolis standing out representing 43.92% of the Company's total billings and with maturities in December/2049 and November/2050, respectively.

Table 4 - Net revenue ranking per city

Ranking	Cities	Maturity	(%) Net revenue	Type of contract
1º	Goiânia	12/2049	36.58%	Program
2º	Anápolis	02/2050	7.34%	Program
3º	Aparecida De Goiânia	11/2041	4.09%	Program
4º	Valparaíso De Goiás	11/2048	2.58%	Program
5º	Rio Verde	11/2041	2.42%	Program
6º	Luziânia	12/2045	2.13%	Program
7º	Formosa	03/2025	2.05%	Concession
8º	Itumbiara	02/2025	1.70%	Concession
9º	Planaltina	04/2030	1.51%	Concession
10º	Trindade	11/2041	1.38%	Program
<b>Total</b>			<b>61.78%</b>	<b>-</b>

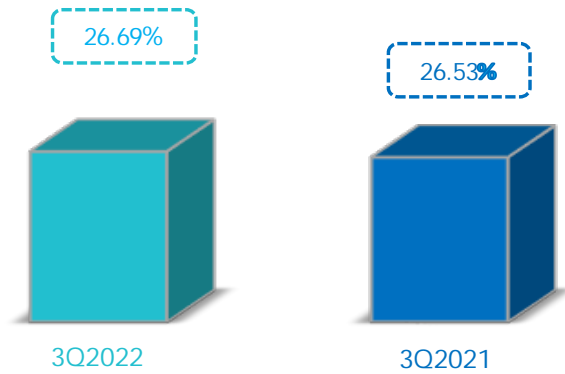
We point out that more than 71% of the Company's billings come from 62 program contracts that mature between 2037 and 2050.

The average maturity of contracts is 19.1 years (weighted by the % on net revenue of 3Q2022)

# 3. Operational improvements

## 3.1 Loss rate

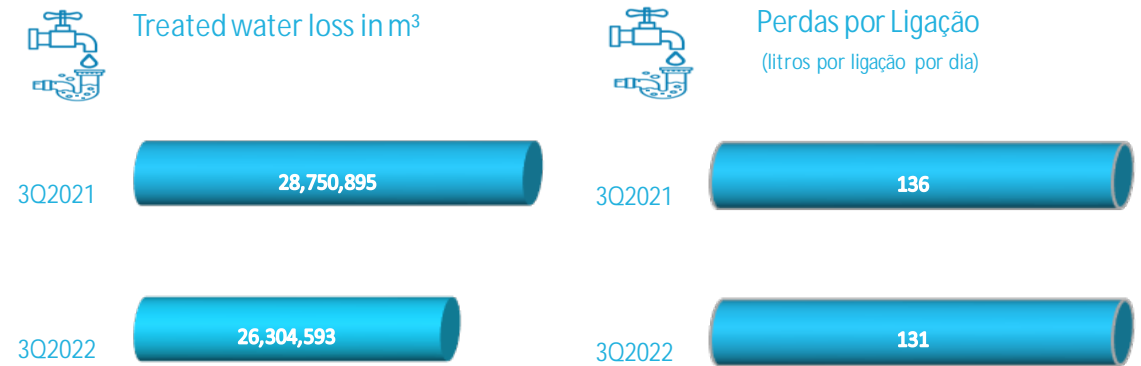
The Company reported a loss rate of **26.69%** at the end of 3Q2022.



Graph 2 - Loss rate

According to the data collection of the National System of Information on Sanitation (SNIS - Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento) for 2020, Saneago is the only regional company of the country with index below 30%.

Thus, in addition to guarantee the optimization of produced water, the fight against losses was fundamental to the critical period of water shortage in 2021.



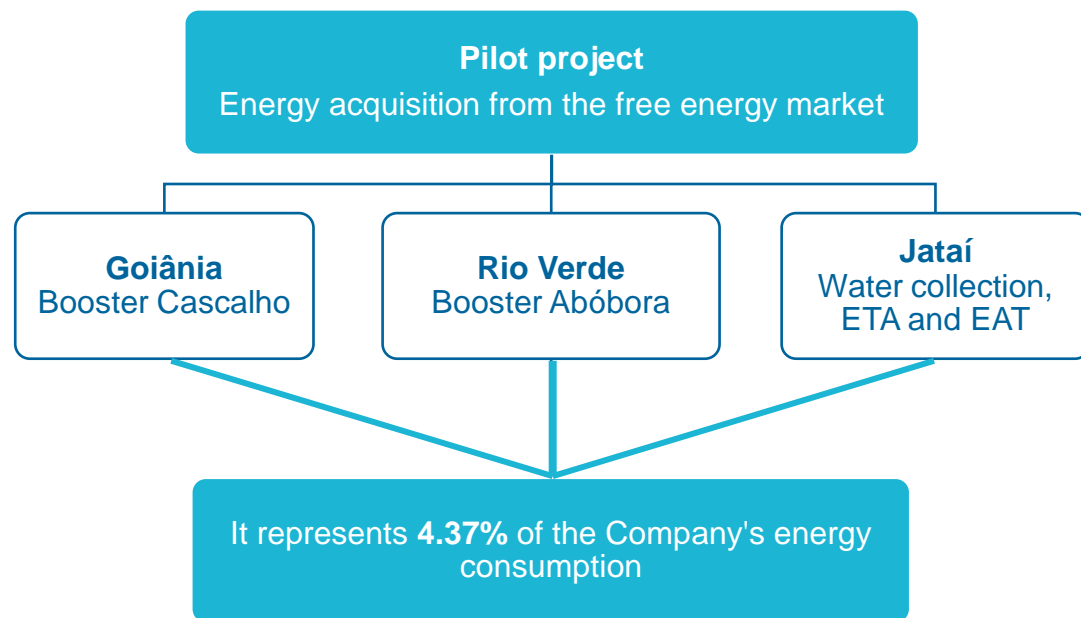
Graphs 3 and 4 - Losses on treated water per m³ and per Connection

This percentage is necessary to increase the volume available for consumption and to reduce costs on water production/distribution, mainly during the period of water shortage.

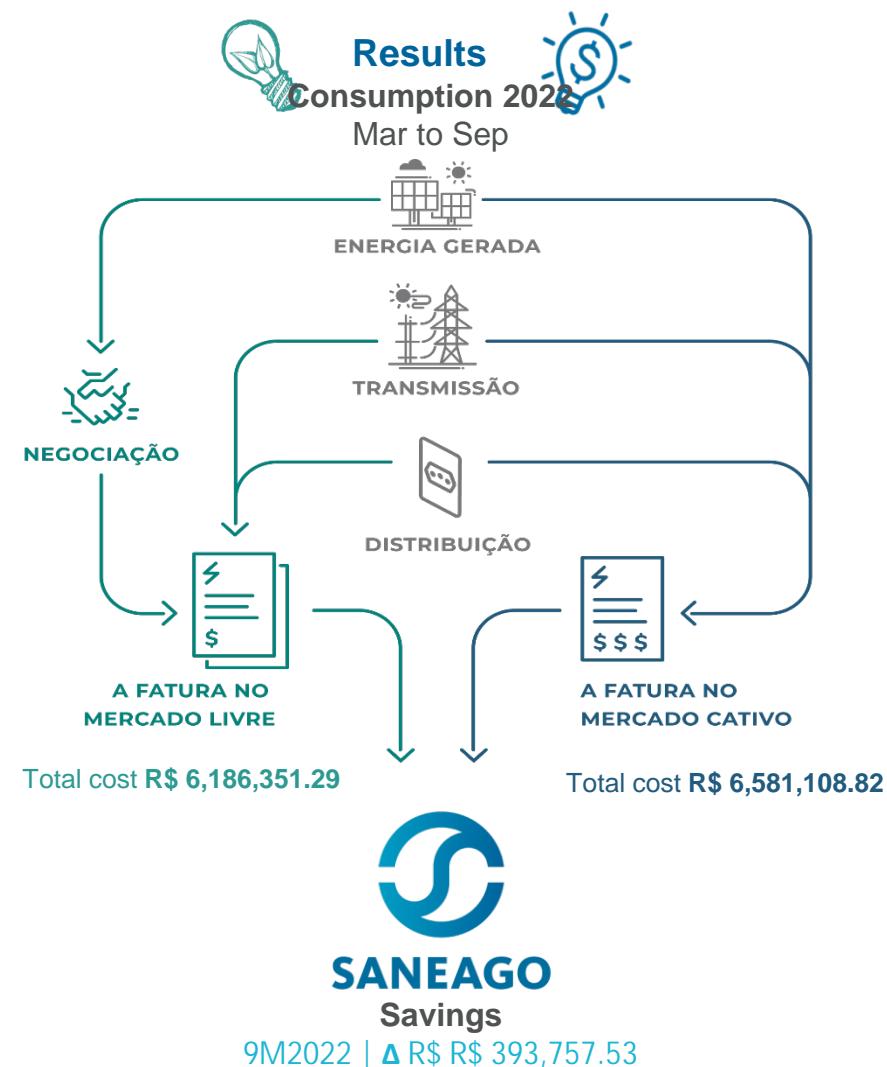
# 3. Operational improvements

## 3.2 Project of energy acquisition from free energy market

As from March of the present year, the Company started to acquire electric power through the Free Energy Market. There are 3 municipalities currently served by the contract in force, namely: Goiânia (Booster Cascalho), Rio Verde (Booster Abóbora and Jataí (Water collection, Water Treatment Station (ETA) and Water Lift Station (EAT)) representing 4.37% of energy consumption of the Company.



**Future actions:** It is included in the strategic planning on energy management the migration of **67 other Consumer Units (UC)** to be annually migrated until 2025 and representing about 53.60% of all energy consumed by the Company.





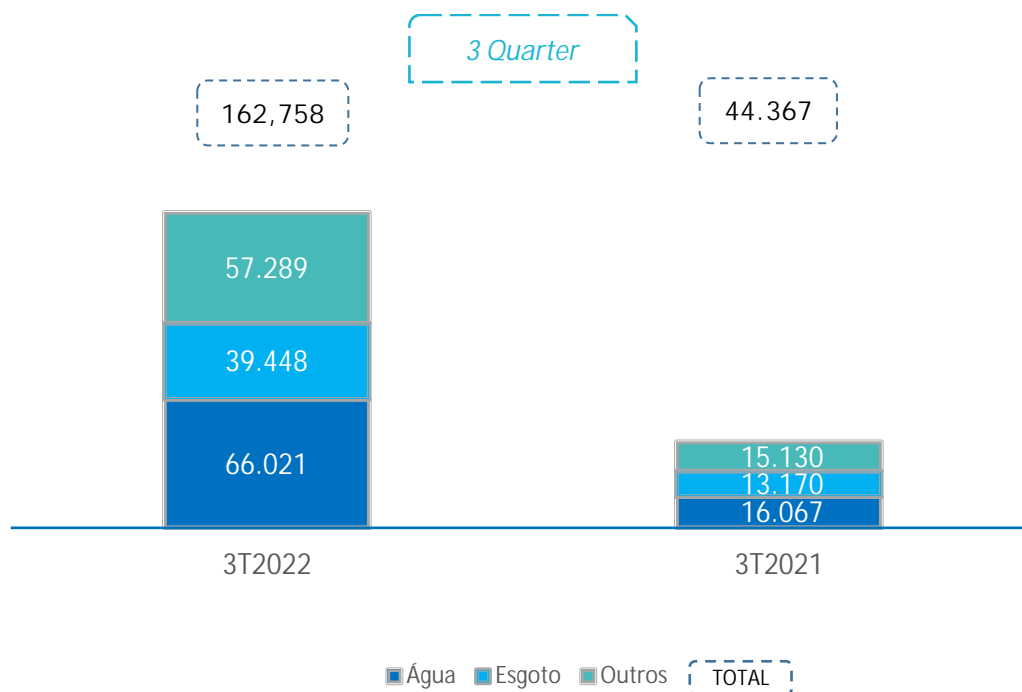
## 4. Investments

Investments made in 3Q2022 totaled **R\$162,758 thousand**, as shown in Graph 5. Of this amount, 40.56% was invested in water supply systems, whereas 24.24% was allocated to sewage collection and treatment systems and 35.23% invested in operational improvement programs, general purpose goods and others.

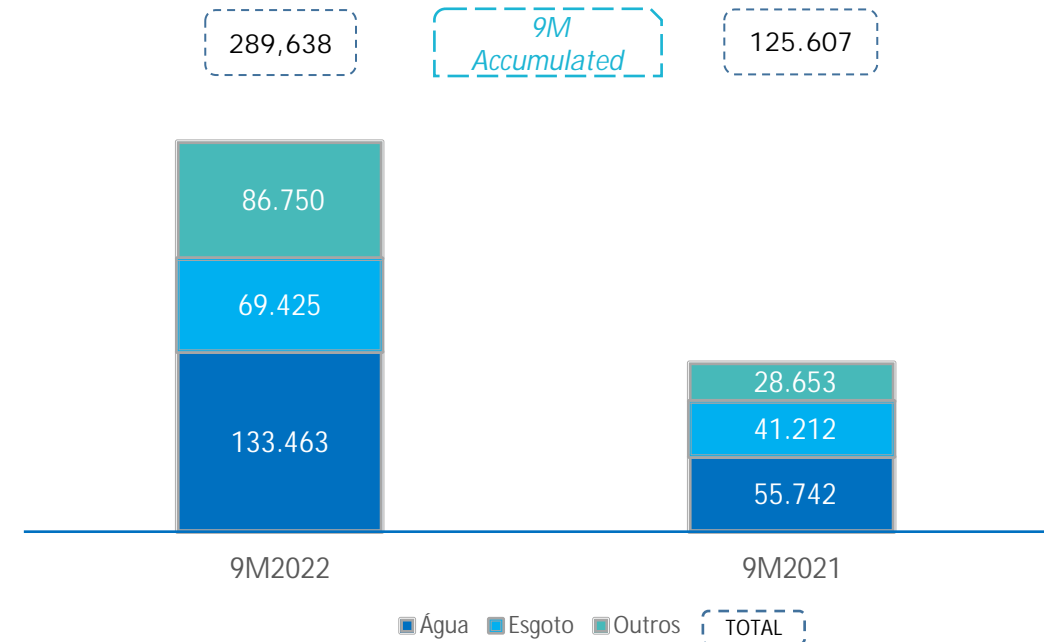
In relation to the same period of the prior year, there was an increase of **267%** in the 3Q2022, and in the 9M2022 accumulated analysis the increase was **131%**, reaching **R\$289,638 thousand**.

This increase was due to the signature of new contracts and service orders initiated in 1Q2022. However, in relation to the group "Others", there was the record of Lease agreements on Vehicles in the amount of R\$40,672 thousand accounted for as per Technical Pronouncement (CPC) 06.

In addition to the lease, we highlight the acquisition of R\$20,365 thousand referring to trucks and backhoes acquired for city operations.



Graph 5 - Volume of investments per system in 3Q2022



Graph 6 - Volume of investments per system in 9M2022

## 4. Investments

### 4.1 Main Constructions in Progress in 3Q2022

Among the main investments made in SAA and SES in this 3Q2022, we highlight:

- ❑ Construction work "Linhão GYN-APA", with R\$10,712 thousand in the municipality of Goiânia;
- ❑ Expansion of sewage collection networks in the municipality of Goiânia with R\$10,481 thousand;
- ❑ New water collection in the municipality of São Luís dos Montes Belos with R\$9,711 thousand;
- ❑ Expansion of sewage collection networks in the municipality of Anápolis with R\$6,355 thousand;



## 5. Financial Performance - Revenues

### 5.1 Revenues

In 3Q2022, the Company reported an increase of **13.28%** in revenue from Water and Sewage services.

This result mainly reflects the tariff adjustment of 8.85% as from 02/03/2022.

In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, the variation was **12.53%**.

Additionally, the increase in billed volume of water in the period of **3.75%** also stands out, that is, the increase in customers consumption mostly in public and commercial categories.

These numbers reflect the full resumption of business activities in 2022, as well as the return to in-person classes in public schools. We also point out the increase of 2.11% in water savings.



Table 6 – Revenue from Water and Sewage Supply Services

REVENUE FROM WATER AND SEWAGE SERVICES						
Revenue by type of service	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Residential water services	358,971	325,646	10.23%	996,704	917,767	8.60%
Social tariff	2,179	1,093	99.36%	4,529	3,138	44.31%
Commercial	50,198	42,109	19.21%	137,367	113,937	20.56%
Industrial	13,691	11,426	19.82%	35,654	29,625	20.35%
Public	28,230	23,037	22.54%	74,547	58,116	28.27%
Indirect services revenue	3,417	3,755	-9.00%	9,387	9,250	1.48%
Minimum fixed rate	74,926	68,333	9.65%	222,281	203,717	9.11%
Social subvention	1,066	-	-	1,557	-	-
<b>Total Water</b>	<b>532,678</b>	<b>475,399</b>	<b>12.05%</b>	<b>1,482,026</b>	<b>1,335,550</b>	<b>10.97%</b>
Residential sewage services	171,141	153,334	11.61%	481,300	437,543	10.00%
Social tariff	804	506	58.89%	1,874	1,450	29.24%
Commercial	37,692	32,005	17.77%	105,486	88,146	19.67%
Industrial	5,484	4,685	17.05%	15,452	13,247	16.65%
Public	16,807	13,478	24.70%	45,634	36,765	24.12%
Indirect services revenue	12,949	8,084	60.18%	35,749	14,048	154.48%
Minimum fixed rate	26,293	23,435	12.20%	77,396	69,611	11.18%
<b>Total sewage</b>	<b>271,170</b>	<b>235,527</b>	<b>15.13%</b>	<b>762,891</b>	<b>660,810</b>	<b>15.45%</b>
<b>Total gross revenue (water + sewage)</b>	<b>803,848</b>	<b>710,926</b>	<b>13.07%</b>	<b>2,244,917</b>	<b>1,996,360</b>	<b>12.45%</b>
Deductions	(75,291)	(67,766)	11.10%	(210,093)	(188,081)	11.70%
<b>Revenue from water and sewage</b>	<b>728,557</b>	<b>643,160</b>	<b>13.28%</b>	<b>2,034,824</b>	<b>1,808,279</b>	<b>12.53%</b>

## 6. Financial Performance - EBTIDA

### 6.1 EBITDA

The Company's EBITDA reached R\$225,847 in 3Q2022 in comparison to R\$230,382 recorded in the same period of the previous year, totaling a reduction of 1.97% in relation to 3Q2021.

In this 3Q2022, the main impact was the tariff adjustment of 8.85% effective as from February, in addition to the increase in volume of **3.75%**.

The EBITDA on net revenue in 3Q2022 was 30.87% in comparison to 35.66% in the same period of the previous year.

In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, this percentage reached 23.49% in comparison with 24.86% in 9M2021, mainly affected by the dismissals occurred in the 1Q2022 through the PDV 2022, with estimated expenditures of R\$ 142,215.

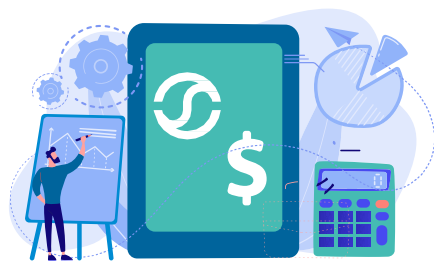


Table 7 - Performance of Financial Income (Loss)

Performance of financial income (loss)	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Total net revenue (+)	731,526	646,084	13.22%	2,043,485	1,817,025	12.46%
Personnel (-)	(283,712)	(256,308)	10.69%	(968,004)	(775,987)	24.74%
Materials (-)	(26,545)	(18,384)	44.39%	(72,472)	(58,967)	22.90%
Third parties (-)	(65,138)	(54,102)	20.40%	(166,614)	(156,019)	6.79%
Electricity (-)	(56,433)	(61,586)	-8.37%	(202,365)	(170,079)	18.98%
General (-)	(7,831)	(6,112)	28.13%	(46,836)	(24,038)	94.84%
Concession-related compensation (-)	(23,302)	(19,484)	19.60%	(67,129)	(55,696)	20.53%
Tax expenses (-)	(3,359)	(8,206)	-59.07%	(14,543)	(21,406)	-32.06%
Provisions/Reversals (-)	(14,130)	(10,343)	36.61%	(1,428)	(125,087)	-98.86%
Other revenues/ expenses (-)	(25,230)	18,823	-234.04%	(24,131)	22,003	-209.67%
Amortization/Depreciation (-)	(31,759)	(30,065)	5.63%	(89,506)	(89,457)	0.05%
<b>Total costs and expenses (=)</b>	<b>(537,439)</b>	<b>(445,767)</b>	<b>20.57%</b>	<b>(1,653,028)</b>	<b>(1,454,733)</b>	<b>13.63%</b>
Financial income (loss) (-)	(525)	(23,700)	-97.78%	7,599	(12,002)	-163.31%
Current/ Deferred Income and Social Contribution taxes (-)	(54,997)	(51,919)	5.93%	(110,063)	(101,792)	8.13%
<b>Net income (=)</b>	<b>138,566</b>	<b>124,698</b>	<b>11.12%</b>	<b>287,993</b>	<b>248,498</b>	<b>15.89%</b>
EBTIDA	225,847	230,382	-1.97%	479,963	451,749	6.25%
EBTIDA margin	30.87%	35.66%	-13.42%	23.49%	24.86%	-5.53%
Adjusted EBTIDA	239,977	207,091	15.88%	612,956	543,201	12.84%
Adjusted EBTIDA margin	32.80%	32.05%	2.35%	30.00%	29.90%	0.34%

Table 7.1 EBTIDA Reconciliation

EBTIDA Reconciliation	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Net income	138,566	124,698	11.12%	287,993	248,498	15.89%
(-) Amortization/ Depreciation	(31,759)	(30,065)	5.63%	(89,506)	(89,457)	0.05%
(-) Financial income (loss) (-)	(525)	(23,700)	-97.78%	7,599	(12,002)	-163.31%
(-) Current/ Deferred Income and Social Contribution taxes (-)	(54,997)	(51,919)	5.93%	(110,063)	(101,792)	8.13%
<b>(=) EBTIDA</b>	<b>225,847</b>	<b>230,382</b>	<b>-1.97%</b>	<b>479,963</b>	<b>451,749</b>	<b>6.25%</b>

## 6. Financial Performance - EBTIDA

### 6.1.1 Non-recurring items

In the months of February and March 2022, the Company carried out the termination of 443 employees who adhered the PDV of 2022. As provided for in Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission Instruction (ICVM) No. 527, the Company classified the cost of indemnities, deducted of regular proceeds, as non-recurring items and removed their effects from the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA. In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, the total value of non-recurring Expenses was R\$ 131,566.

### 6.2 Adjusted EBITDA

The adjusted EBITDA measured for 3Q2022, whose calculation does not take into account Provisions/Reversals/Losses and Credit Recovery not affecting cash, as described in table 8, resulted in an amount of **R\$239,977**, representing an increase of 15.88% in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The main reason for this increase was the tariff adjustment of 8.85% in effect as from February, besides the increase in billed volume of water by **3.75%** and of sewage by **6.69%**.

In the accumulated analysis, there was an increase of **12.84%** reaching **R\$612,956 thousand**, considering the adjustment of R\$131,566 of non-recurring expenses of PDV 2022.

The ratio of Adjusted EBITDA on net revenue (adjusted EBITDA margin) in 3Q2022 was 32.80% compared to 32.05% calculated in the same period of the previous year. In the accumulated analysis (9M2022), the percentage reached 30.00% .

Table 8 - Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation:

Reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
EBTIDA (+)	225,847	230,382	-1.97%	479,963	451,749	6.25%
Provisions/Reversals (+)	(14,130)	(10,343)	36.61%	(1,428)	(125,087)	-98.86%
Reversal PPR 2020	-	(33,635)		-	(33,635)	
Indemnities PDV 2022 - Non-recurring	-	-	-	131,566	-	-
<b>Adjusted Ebtida</b>	<b>239,977</b>	<b>207,091</b>	<b>15.88%</b>	<b>612,956</b>	<b>543,201</b>	<b>12.84%</b>

### 6.3 Costs and expenses

**6.3.1 Personnel** – The expenses on personnel in 3Q2022 totaled R\$283,712 thousand, representing an increase of 10.69% compared to the same period in 2021. This increase was mainly due to the base date salary adjustment of the workers in June/2022, for compensation of inflation adjustments by 11.92%. Despite the adjustment of 11.92% and the hire of 209 new employees , in view of the terminations occurred due to the PDV 2022, the increase in personnel expenses was lower than the adjustment granted.

In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, the increase was 24.74% due to the indemnities of PDV 2022, which reached R\$142,215. As previously mentioned, the Company hired 209 new employees in 2022 at the cost of R\$2,812 monthly, however, the amount is still in accordance with the monthly estimated savings of R\$10,769 in PDV.

## 6. Financial Performance - EBTIDA

**6.3.2 Electric power** – The cost of electric power totaled R\$56,433 in 3Q2022, a reduction of 8.37% compared to 2021. Despite the increase in tariff by 14.21% in October 2021, by the end of July Statute 194/2022 was enacted limiting the charge of ICMS in electric power at 17%. The previous tax rate applied was 29%.

In the accumulated analysis of 9M2022, the increase reached 18.98%, reflection of the 'red flag' price system started in 2021 and finished in mid-April 2022

**6.3.3 Materials** – Expenses on materials had an increase of 44.39% in 3Q2022, totaling R\$26,545 thousand. The main reason for this result was the increase in expenses on maintenance of pumps, mainly large size pumps used in the capital. Additionally, preventive maintenance services were reinforced in the pumps to enhance supply in the drought period. We also point out the variance of 19%, about R\$1,072 thousand in expenses on fuel which, despite the reduction in ICMS rate and electricity, has accumulated price increases until mid-July.

In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, the variation was 22.9%.

**6.3.4 Third-party services** – Expenses on third-party services increased by 20% in 3Q2022. The change was mainly due to the increase in expenses on cleaning and surveillance services, given that both services went through labor contract renegotiation in the 3Q2022 with amounts retroactive to January. This variance totaled R\$ 7,087 thousand. However, a reduction in expenses on vehicles was verified in the amount of R\$1,121 thousand.

**6.3.5 General** – General expenses had an increase of 28.12% in 3Q2022. The main variation in this group was the increase of R\$2.100 thousand in indemnities to third parties, in addition to R\$ 813 thousand increase in lodging expenses. There was an increase in travel after the reduction in the restrictive measures of the pandemic in relation to 2021.

In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, there was an increase of 99.84%, mainly due to the payment of R\$15,942 thousand from a labor claim questioning proceeds related to interval between work days.

**6.3.6 Contractual/Concession-related compensation** – The amounts paid to municipal governments arising from program and concession contracts in 3Q2022 had an increase of 19.6%. This change is a result of the impact of billings and collection, calculation basis of the compensation, and of the tariff adjustment of 8.85% applied as from 02/03/2022. We also point out the retroactive amount of R\$558 thousand recorded as compensation to the Municipality of Trindade, considering that the city's Municipal Fund was created only in June In the accumulated analysis, the variance was 20.53% in view of the payment of retroactive compensation to the municipalities of Porangatu, R\$2,500 thousand and Jaraguá, R\$ 1,092 thousand.

**6.3.7 Tax**– In 3Q2022 this group had a reduction of 59%. In 3Q2021, there was the record of R\$6,047 thousand referring to tax debts discussed with the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service in an administrative proceeding.

In the 9M2022 accumulated analysis, this reduction was 32.06%, given that the changes occurred in the Municipal Tax Code of Goiânia in 2022, did not rule the local Regulation Fee, preventing its charge. Thus, the Regulation Agency awaits the conclusion of the new legislation to rule the charges referred to.

## 6. Financial Performance - EBTIDA

### 6.4 - Provision/Reversal/Losses/Recovery of barred credits:

According to the table above, an increase of over 36.61% was observed in the debt balance between reversals and provisions in 3Q2022 and a reduction of 98.86% in 9M2022. The main changes were:

- In 2022, the Company started to monthly recognize a provision for the amounts of the Profit Sharing Plan (PPR), affecting the 3Q2022 by R\$6,658 thousand and R\$6,000 thousand in the accumulated analysis. This group is also affected by the reversal of R\$36,718 thousand referring to the payment of 2021 PPR.
- In 2022, the Company ceased to recognize estimated losses using the tax criterion and started to adopt an own methodology in order to align its estimates to the expected credit loss from customers, adjusting the calculations according to CPC 48 (IFRS 09). Thus, there was an increase in expected credit loss in the period of over 1000%. However, part of this balance is offset by the effective losses included in the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.

Table 9 – Provisions/Reversals/Losses and Recovery of Credits

Reversals (-) Provisions Net	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Losses on banned credits	11,023	(6,688)	-264.82%	38,681	(36,425)	-206.19%
Provision for contingencies	(5,284)	3,549	-248.89%	20,527	(100,040)	-120.52%
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(23,417)	(6,990)	235.01%	(70,381)	(3,608)	1850.69%
Provision for losses on inventories	(456)	(214)	113.08%	5,952	14,986	-60.28%
Provision for profit sharing (PPR)	6,658	-	-	6,447	-	-
Estimated losses on concessions	(2,654)	-	-	(2,654)	-	-
<b>Provisions/ Reversals/ Losses and Recovery of Credits</b>	<b>(14,130)</b>	<b>(10,343)</b>	<b>36.61%</b>	<b>(1,428)</b>	<b>(125,087)</b>	<b>-98.86%</b>

In view of the termination of the Company's operation in Buriti Alegre,

without the proper indemnity for non-amortized investments, the Company established a provision of R\$ 2,654 thousand for losses on the concession.

### 6.5 - Net Financial Income (Loss):

The results of the 3Q2022 present a debt balance of R\$525, a lower balance in comparison with 2021 by 102%. One of the main reasons for this result was the record, in 2021, of R\$28,674 thousand referring to interest on installment payments and fines arising from the administrative proceeding filed with the Federal Revenue Service mentioned in item 6.3.7. Nevertheless, in view of the increase in cash available and in SELIC (Central Bank Overnight Rate) at 13.75%, there was an increase in gains from financial investments of R\$17,660 thousand.

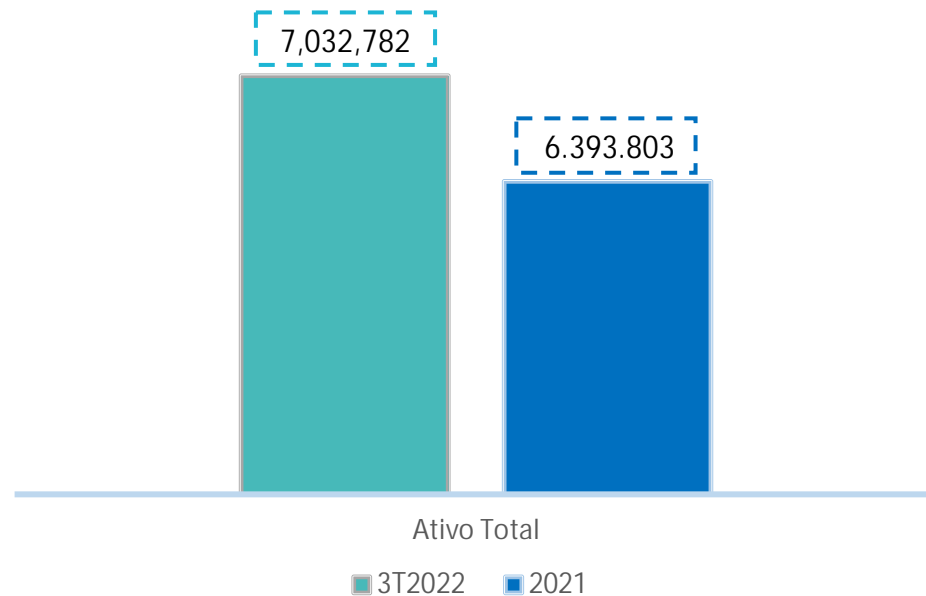
Table 10 – Net Financial Revenues and Expenses

Financial income (loss)	3Q2022	3Q2021	Var. %	9M2022	9M2021	Var. %
Interest/ fines	35,622	24,070	47.99%	93,962	64,331	46.06%
Monetary adjustments	9,628	15,825	-39.16%	28,574	32,083	-10.94%
Discount to present value	479	(435)	-210.11%	1,799	(1,220)	-247.46%
<b>Total financial revenues</b>	<b>45,729</b>	<b>39,460</b>	<b>15.89%</b>	<b>124,335</b>	<b>95,194</b>	<b>30.61%</b>
Interest/ charges and expenses	(43,086)	(55,121)	-21.83%	(115,979)	(100,807)	15.05%
Monetary adjustments	(777)	(714)	8.82%	(4,270)	(1,851)	130.69%
Exchange rate gains (losses)	(2,390)	(7,325)	-67.37%	3,513	(4,537)	-177.43%
<b>Total financial expenses</b>	<b>(46,253)</b>	<b>(63,160)</b>	<b>-26.77%</b>	<b>(116,736)</b>	<b>(107,195)</b>	<b>8.90%</b>
<b>Financial income (loss)</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>(23,700)</b>	<b>-102.22%</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>12,002</b>	<b>-36.69%</b>

**6.6 Net income/ loss** – The Company reported R\$138,566 income in 3Q2022, an increase of 11,12% in comparison with 3Q2021. In the accumulated analysis, this income reached R\$287,992 thousand in comparison with R\$248,498 thousand in the 9M2021. The main reason for the rise was the increase in tariff by 8.85% as from 02/03/2022, and the increase in the billed volume of water by 3.75% and of sewage by 6.69%, in the period. The Company reached such results even considering the terminations of PDV 2022, with total cost of R\$142,215.

## 7. Analysis and Discussion about the Structure of Assets

In the analysis below about the structure of the Company's assets, we tried to cover the accounts that we understand to be the most significant and justify the change in them in 2022 in comparison with the closing of the previous year.

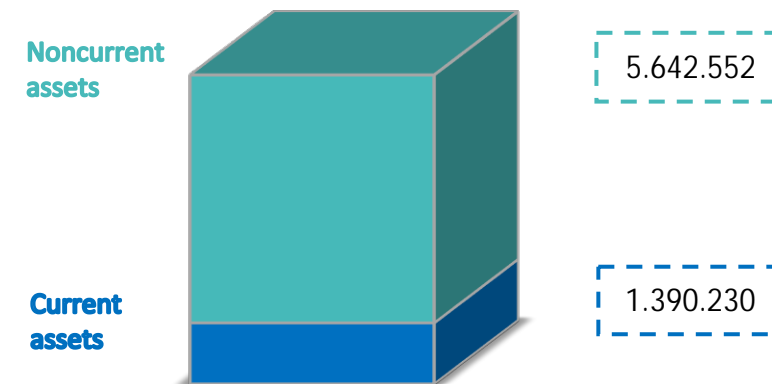


Graph 7 - Progression of Total Assets

In 2022, the main change in the structure of assets was in the group cash and cash equivalents, due to the disbursement of approximately R\$142,215 thousand for the dismissals of PDV 2022. Despite that, there was the redemption of FIDC (Receivables Investment Funds) subordinated shares in the amount of R\$73,994 thousand and the 10th Issue of debentures in the amount of R\$200,000 thousand. Accordingly, there was an increase in current liquidity, changed from 1.8465 at the closing of 2021 to 1.9329 at the closing of 3Q2022.

Additionally, there was an increase in third-party capital by 90.47% at the closing of the year 2021 in comparison with 96.64% at the closing of 3Q2022. Increase resulting from 10th Issue, as previously mentioned.

### 7.1 Assets



Graph 8 - Structure of Assets 3Q2022

#### 7.1.1 Current assets

**7.1.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents** – Cash and cash equivalents and financial investments presented an increase of R\$100,117, from cash and cash equivalents of approximately R\$569,228 at the closing of 2021 to R\$669,345 at the closing of 3Q2022. The main reason for the variation was the PDV 2022 in which 443 employees were terminated in February and March. The total cost of dismissals was R\$142,215 thousand. We also highlight the redemption of FIDC subordinated shares in the amount of R\$73,994 thousand and the 10th Issue of debentures in the amount of R\$200,000 thousand.



# 7. Analysis and Discussion about the Structure of Assets

## 7.2 Liabilities



Graph 9 - Breakdown of Liabilities - Equity - 3Q2022

### 7.2.1 Current liabilities

**7.2.1.1 Debentures** – Debentures classified as Current presented an increase of R\$52,910 thousand as a result of the end of the grace period of the 8th and 9th issues; event that causes the transfer of the balance from noncurrent to current liabilities.

**7.2.1.2 Loans and financing** – The account of loans and financing was reduced by 33.09% in relation to the balance reported for the year ended December 31, 2021, due to amortization and payments made in the period.

**7.2.1.3 Dividends and interest on Equity Capital Payable** – This caption had a reduction of 18,29%, reaching R\$68,398 in comparison with R\$83,709 in 2021. This reduction is the reflection of the payment to shareholders of dividends and interest on equity capital in the 2Q2022. Moreover, there is the monthly provision of interest on equity capital for the payment of dividends in 2023.

### 7.2.2 Noncurrent liabilities

**7.2.2.1 Loans and financing** – The account of loans and financing was reduced by 8.66% in relation to the balance reported for the year ended December 31, 2021, due to amortization and payments made in the period.

**7.2.2.2 Debentures** – Debentures classified in Noncurrent presented an increase of R\$ 62,762 as a result of the end of the grace period of the 8th and 9th issues; event that causes the transfer of the balance from noncurrent to current liabilities. In addition to the record of the 10th Issues of R\$200,000 thousand.

**7.3 Equity** Equity, due to the income determined in the period, presented an increase of approximately R\$219,595, corresponding to a positive variation of 6.54%.

## 8. Sanitation Legal Framework – Law No. 14.026/2020 and Decree No. 10.710/2021

On July 15, 2020, Law No. 14.026/2020 was enacted amending Law No. 11.445/2007, of January 5, 2007, National Legal Framework on Basic Sanitation. Among the changes brought by the law, it established attributions to the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA), which now defines regulatory guidelines on sanitation in Brazil. Rules on the regionalization of the services were also implemented, as well as the definition of targets of universalization of the services at 99% for water supply and 90% for sewage services until 2033. The contracts that do not include these targets shall be amended until March 31, 2022. Moreover, the state service providers shall prove their economic and financial capacity to meet the contract obligations, according to the methodology defined in Decree No. 10.710, of May 31, 2021, ruling article 10-B of Law No. 11.445/2007.

For the validation and certification of the 1st phase of proof of economic and financial capacity required by the decree, the Company contracted BDO RCS Auditores, which issued a report on the calculations carried out by the Company regarding minimum compliance with the established indexes, as shown in the following table:

Description	Target	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Median
Net margin index <sup>1</sup>	> 0	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.16
Indebtedness level index <sup>2</sup>	< 1	0.51	0.44	0.45	0.49	0.47	0.47
Index of Return on Equity <sup>3</sup>	> 0	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.10
Cash Sufficiency Index <sup>4</sup>	> 1	1.04	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06

**Net Margin without depreciation and amortization<sup>1</sup>:** economic and financial index calculated through the division of net income without depreciation and amortization by operating income; debt and tax expenses;

**Indebtedness Level<sup>2</sup>:** economic and financial index calculated from the sum of current liabilities and noncurrent liabilities, divided by total assets;

**Return on Equity<sup>3</sup>:** economic and financial index calculated through the division of net income by equity; and

**Cash Sufficiency<sup>4</sup>:** economic and financial index calculated through the division of total collection by the sum of operating expenses, expenses on interest, charges, debt amortization and tax expenses.

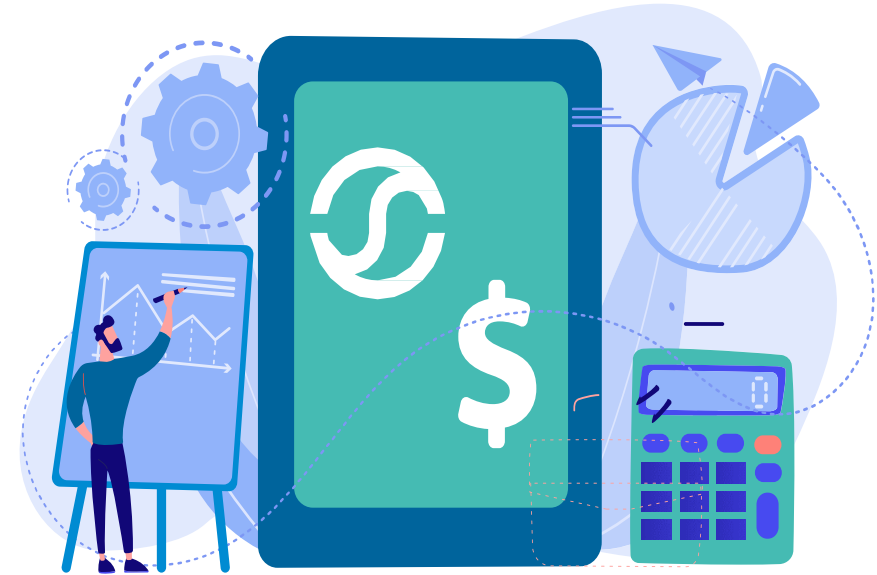
Regarding the 2nd phase, it consists of preparing feasibility studies and a fundraising plan to demonstrate the Company's capacity to make the necessary investments for the universalization of services. For this purpose, the Company contracted Consultoria EY (Ernst & Young Advisory Services) in order to comply with the requirements established by Federal Decree No. 10.710 of May 31, 2021. The work was concluded on December 16, 2021, and Consultoria EY attested that the Company complies with the requirements of adequacy for the base date of December 31, 2020, which demonstrates that the Company meets the minimum reference financial and economic indexes. It also showed that the present net value of global cash flows from regular contracts is higher than zero and that the fundraising plan of the Company is compatible with its feasibility studies, as per Decree No. 10.710, of May 31, 2021, which establishes the methodology for proving the financial and economic capacity of providers of public services of water supply or sewage, as set forth in the new Legal Framework on Basic Sanitation (Law No. 14.026/2021). Later, on March 24, 2022, the Regulatory Agencies of Goiás (AGR) and Goiânia (AR) approved the statement of financial and economic capacity of Saneago in compliance with Decree No. 10.710/2021.

## 8. Sanitation Legal Framework – Law No. 14.026/2020 and Decree No. 10.710/2021

In relation to the regionalization brought by the new law, the state had the obligation to promote the regionalization of the basic sanitation services rendering, including the 246 municipalities, until the limit date of July 15, 2021, or such definition would be done by the Federal Government.

By means of the State Department of Sustainability and Environment (SEMAD), public hearings were conducted on July 12 and 13, in the cities of Anápolis and Goiânia, for presenting the proposal of regionalization of the services of basic sanitation to the state of Goiás. The Bill (PLC) under discussion establishes micro-regions of basic sanitation in Center-West and Center-East of the state and their respective governance structures. The regionalization process was filed by the state of Goiás with the State Legislature on July 15, 2021, and will be object of discussion by the state representatives.

Thus, the Company has been adapting its structure to this new scenario. Among the measures taken for this adaptation, we highlight (i) the creation of a specialized unit to coordinate processes related to participation in biddings and compliance with its related obligations more efficiently; (ii) amendment of contracts to adapt them to the targets established by the new law; and (iii) reform of its creation law (State Law No. 6.680/1967) to guarantee new business arrangements and increase its efficiency and competitive capacity, as well as establishment of partnerships and incorporation of special purpose entities, subsidiaries of local level and funds.



## 9. Corporate Governance

Since 2019, a Sectorial Committee on Compliance and Governance has been created and since then fostering and monitoring the development of best management practices with the support of the Governance Superintendence. The Committee holds regular monthly meetings and, exceptionally, whenever necessary. It is for consultation purposes and for matters related to the Public Compliance Program of the State of Goiás, in order to guarantee the implementation of the axes described in State Decree No. 9.406/2019, which are:

- I. structuring rules and instruments referring to ethic and conduct standards;
- II. fostering transparency;
- III. Accountability;
- IV. Risk Management.

The Public Compliance Program consists in a group of actions intended to guarantee management acts to be in compliance with ethical and legal standards, promote transparency and denunciation and fight corruption by means of accountability of public agents and companies involved in misconduct.

Saneago, once committed to good administrative practices, has obtained deserved recognition from the trustees of the Public Compliance Program, as follows:

In 2021, Saneago won 2nd place in the Award "Goiás Mais Transparente" In addition to this trophy, Saneago was mentioned in other categories, such as: Innovation in Public Transparency, for the project "Graphs - facilitating data reading"; Top Civil Servant Award in Risk Management, for the superintendent of Logistics of the Company.

The Company has as main instrument the Code of Conduct and Integrity, duly implemented and submitted to half-yearly revisions; the last occurred on May 12, 2022.

In addition to the Code of Conduct and Integrity, the Company also has other mechanisms governing integrity approved by the Board of Directors and available at the RI website, as follows:

- Policy on Approval Levels and Limits, updated on 10/14/2021;
- Policy on Compliance, updated on 12/16/2021;
- Policy on Risk Management, updated on 10/14/2021;
- Policy on Corruption Prevention, updated on 12/16/2021;
- Policy on Conflict of Interests, updated on 10/21/2021;
- Policy on Non-Retaliation, updated on 09/24/2020;
- Policy on Prevention of Nepotism, updated on 06/10/2021;
- Policy on Related-party Transactions, updated on 05/12/2022;
- Policy on Sponsorship, updated on 10/15/2020;
- Policy on Information Security, updated on 03/26/2020.
- Policy on Management of Financial Risks and Use of Funds, updated on 09/15/2022.

The Company also informs that its Code of Conduct and Integrity and the other policies referred to above were prepared in compliance with the guidelines provided for in Law No. 13.303/2016, New Market Regulations, references used by the Comptroller General's Office ("CGU") and best practices recommended by the Brazilian Code on Corporate Governance, and following the parameters established by State Decree No. 9.406/19, which set up the Public Compliance Program of the State of Goiás and approved by Saneago's Board of Directors.



# 10. Water Security

## 10.1 Water situation

The state of Goiás has faced some months with no rain, with the population dealing with increases in temperatures, low levels of relative humidity, which, in addition to other factors, has contributed to cause some sources of water supply to be on attention/alert status.

In the last days of September, a humidity corridor extending from the north region to the ocean, over the states of the center-west region brought rain and a reduction in temperatures for this area crossing Brazil.

The rain observed reduced the high temperatures and partially recovered the soil humidity, therefore reducing the use of basin water and increasing the water availability. Water source flow rates returned to higher levels, bringing water security.

## 10.2 Measures and actions to face water supply issues

In order to promote the improvement of the conditions of water supply basins, Saneago has developed and implemented an Integrated Plan on Water Crisis, with decisive strategies and actions:

- Program for reduction in losses Saneago is reference in Brazil, with loss rates lower than the country's average, especially in Goiânia, where the loss rate is 18%, while the national average is 40%.



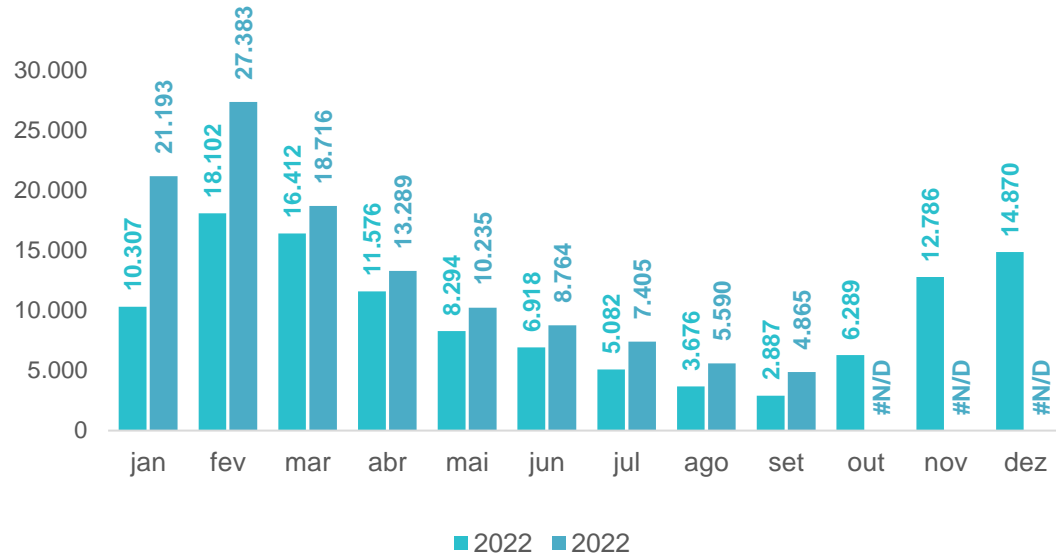
- Monitoring of water sources of interest of Saneago with implementation and expansion of Saneago's Hydrological Monitoring Network, counting with over 75 monitoring stations throughout the state. Among these, 20 are telemetric; part of the systems of Goiânia, Anápolis and Rio Verde presented to the population through Saneago's Monitoring Portal/ Status Room;
- Partnerships in programs of environmental recovery and conservation of supply basins, such as "Ser Natureza", a partnership with the Public Prosecutor's Office. These programs have implemented the recovery of water springs and Permanent Protection Areas (APPs) with the use of techniques of field curves, containment basins and road conservation;
- Preparation of Rationing Plans in which supply rotation/ rationing is the last item. The focus is mainly on the dissemination of information and awareness of the population and other users on the rational use of water to face drought periods, by means of marketing and communication actions planned in campaigns on social media, radio and TV.

The purpose of all these actions is to cooperate with the improvement of environmental conditions of supply basins and bring water security to the systems operated by Saneago, in addition to support the management of water resources and governance in Goiás.

# 10. Water situation

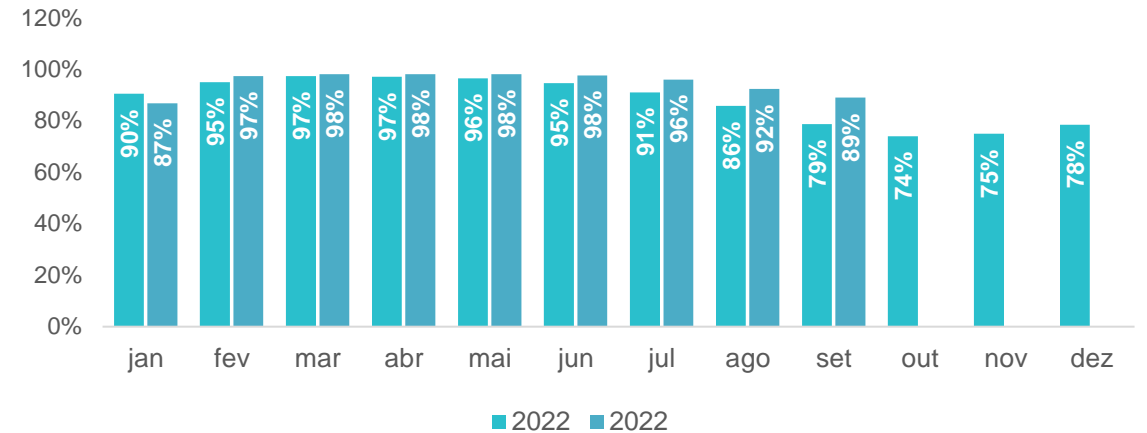
## 10.3 Situation of the Main Systems of the Metropolitan Area

System "Meia Ponte"



- Treatment capacity of 2.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s water/sec;
- Concession 2.0 m<sup>3</sup>/s (water/sec drought)
- Water collection by High Dam (Superficial)
- Connection water main with output capacity, by gravity, of 800 liters/sec from Mauro Borges System.

System "Mauro Borges"



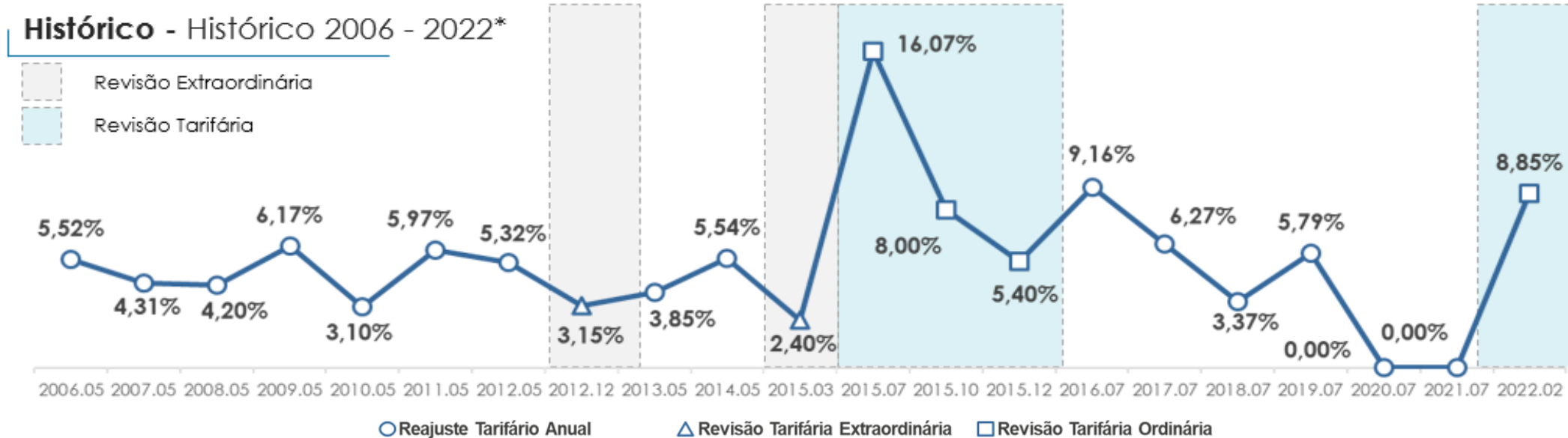
- Storage capacity of 129 million m<sup>3</sup> of water;
- Concession 6.6 m<sup>3</sup> water/sec
- Treatment capacity of 4.0 m<sup>3</sup> water/sec;
- Little variation in reservoir levels;
- 1,040 hectares of area;

Check the virtual Situation Room  
 Portal of Hydrological Monitoring:  
<https://www.saneago.com.br/hidrologia>



# 11. Regulatory Environment

Saneago is regulated by the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA), a federal agency, and by four independent agencies: a state agency, Control and Inspection Council of Public Services of the city of Goiânia (AGR), and three municipal agencies, Goiânia Regulatory Agency (AGR), created by the municipal government of Goiânia in 2016, Municipal Agency of Regulation of Water and Sewage Services (AMAÉ), established by the Municipal Government of Rio Verde in 2018, and Regulatory Agency of the Municipality of Anápolis (ARM), created in 2021, by means of Municipal Law No. 4.115/2021, with the purpose of regulating, monitoring and controlling public services granted by concession in the Municipality of Anápolis.



The year of 2021 was marked by the conclusion of the process of tariff adjustment and approval, by regulatory agencies, of a new methodology for tariff calculation, which allows the recovery of SANEAGO's costs previous to the revision and of future costs with the operation of the systems and amortization of investments made.

Such revision required the survey and final definition of the Regulatory Assets Base (BAR) of the Company, conducted by a consulting firm hired by means of a bidding procedure. The conclusion on the work of final definition and certification of the BAR occurred by means of Joint Technical Notice No. 10/2021-AGR-AR in September 2021.

In December 2021, the members of the Regulating Agencies of the state of Goiás and of the municipality of Goiânia (AGR and AR) approved Joint Technical Notice No. 12/2021 – AGR/AR, determining the index of tariff adjustment at 8.854%, resulting from the tariff revision as from 02/03/2022.

## 12. Ownership Interest

In 3Q2022, the Company's major shareholder is the State of Goiás, which holds 67.22% of the Company's total shares.

Table 11 - Ownership interest

SHAREHOLDERS	Common shares		Preferred shares		Total shares	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
State of Goiás	1,336,135,806	72	354,992,364	55	1,691,128,170	67.2271
GoiásPrev	488,016,887	26	122,637,514	19	610,654,401	24.2752
Goiás Parcerias	42,749,681	2	170,998,719	26	213,748,400	8.4971
Others	4,000	0	11,396	0	15,396	0.0006
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,866,906,374</b>		<b>648,639,993</b>		<b>2,515,546,367</b>	

In the 2Q2022, the Company made the payment of dividends and Interest on equity capital to shareholders amounting to R\$ 83,709 thousand related to income (loss) for 2021.



## 13. Risk Rating

On March 04, 2022, the firm *Fitch Ratings* announced the Long-Term National Rating of Saneamento de Goiás S.A. (“Corporate”) and of its bonds to stable “A+(bra)”.

In relation to the Receivables Investment Fund of Saneamento de Goiás S.A. - Saneago Infraestrutura IV (“FIDC IV”), on February 16, 2022, *Fitch Ratings* confirmed its rating as stable “AAAsf(bra)”.

The FIDC assessment reflects its perspective of reaching a Corporate *Rating* and takes into account the operation’s performance.

According to Fitch, Saneago’s credit profile is “benefited from the low risk of businesses of the Brazilian sector of basic sanitation, whose demand is relatively resilient in adverse macroeconomic scenarios”.

The Company should maintain a conservative financial leverage, despite the expectation of significant increase in investments required to meet the targets established by the new legal framework of the sector.

On October 28, 2021, Moody’s assigned a (CFR) AA+.br *Corporate Rating* to Saneago, with a stable outlook.

On June 08, 2022, the firm assigned rating 'AA+.br' to the proposal for 10th Issue of Debentures of Saneago, in line with its *Corporate Rating*.

According to Moody's, the Company's *rating* reflects its resilient demand, with stable and predictable cash flow generation, the growth opportunity of its concession area and the long remaining period of most of its contracts.

The *rating* also takes into account the Company’s strong credit metrics and the adequate level of its reservoirs, despite the country’s water crisis.

The complete list of ratings is provided in Table 12.

Table 12. Company's *Ratings* and issues - Saneago S.A.

Agency	Rating	Scale	Outlook	Date
Fitch	Corporate and Debenture Issuance (4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th)	A+(bra)	Stable	3/4/2022
	FIDC IV	AAAsf(bra)	Stable	2/16/2022
Moody's	Corporate	AA+.br	Stable	10/28/2021
	10th Debenture Issuance	AA+.br	Stable	6/8/2022

## 14. Environmental, Social and Governance Initiative (ESG)

Considering the growing market concern for best corporate environmental, social and governance practices (also known as *Environmental, Social and Governance* - ESG), on November 27, 2020, an executive committee was organized, which is responsible for the strategies, guidelines and other sustainability matters of the Company.

The adoption of ESG practices is in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals defined by the United Nations (UN) and demonstrates the concern of the Company's Management in generating value through sustainable development. Thus, the Company has been working to reduce the environmental impacts of its main activities and developing social-environmental and governance projects to promote public health and well-being of people, among other actions aiming to maintain its processes, aspects and impacts under control and being characterized as a sustainable Company.

Aiming to reinforce its commitment to the subject, which is a value at the Company, various actions have been put in place to strengthen communications and assure the evolution of ESG standards in and out of Saneago.

Among the actions and initiatives adopted, we highlight:

- Creation of a Sustainability Committee;
- Creation of the Committee for Women-Related and Diversity Matters;
- Approval of a Sustainability Policy;
- Review of bottlenecks at the Company that lead to recurrent court actions as a result of a lack of concern to ESG practices;
- Gathering of information and identification of ESG-related risks at the Company, in alignment with the Company's Strategic Planning;
- Inclusion of indicators to measure the impacts of the Company and analyze its performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Issue of Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)
- Inclusion of a Sustainability section on the Investor Relations website.
- Joining the Energy and Water Resilience Coalition and the Movement +Water of UN Global Compact;
- Recognition by means of the Certification of "Empresa Amiga da Família" (SEAF) (Family Supportive Company) - 2021/2022 edition, promoted by the Ministry of Woman, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH).

On August 24, 2022, the 5th edition of Saneago's Annual Report on Sustainability was approved and published. The document prepared according to the methodology of the *Global Reporting Initiative* - GRI presents the strategies, guidelines and policies that strengthen the contact with our most diverse public.

Additionally, the report reinforces the Company's commitment with the principles of transparency and efficiency. And shows our economic, social and environmental results of the last year.

Saneago is increasingly more prepared to meet market demands, confirming its goal of contributing for a sustainable economy, prioritizing the prosperity of environment and the creation of value shared with investors, employees, business partners and society.





Saneamento de Goiás S. A  
October 2022

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the  
Shareholders, Board Members and Management of  
Saneamento de Goiás S.A. - Saneago  
Goiânia - GO

### Introduction

We have reviewed the interim financial information of Saneamento de Goiás S.A. ("Company"), included in the Quarterly Information, for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, which comprises the interim statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, and the respective interim statements of income and comprehensive income for the three- and nine-month periods then ended, and of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, as well as the corresponding notes.

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation of this interim financial information in accordance with NBC TG 21 (R4) and with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for the presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) applicable to the Quarterly Information. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

### Scope of the review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international standards for reviewing interim financial information (NBC TR 2410 and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical and other review procedures and making enquiries of and having discussions with persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. An interim review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards and does not provide assurance that we would become aware of any or all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express such an audit opinion.

### Conclusion on the interim financial information

Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that would lead us to believe that the interim financial information included in the Quarterly Information referred to above has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with NBC TG 21 (R4) and IAS 34, applicable to the Quarterly Information, and presented in accordance with the standards issued by CVM.

### Emphasis

#### Virtual storeroom

We draw attention to Note 43, which discloses the events, measures and internal procedures taken by the Company's Management as a result of news published in a newspaper in January 2022, concerning the "Virtual Storeroom" agreement. Such actions, approved by members of the Company's internal governance, include the hiring, yet to occur, of an independent firm to carry out an internal investigation of alleged noncompliance with the agreement entered into for development and management of said virtual storeroom. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



## Other matters

### Interim statements of value added - supplementary information

The interim financial information referred to above includes the interim statements of value added for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's Management and presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IAS 34. These statements were submitted to review procedures executed with the review of the interim financial information, with the purpose of concluding whether they are reconciled with the interim financial information and accounting records, as applicable, and if its form and contents meet the criteria defined in NBC TG 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that would lead us to believe that these interim statements of value added were not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in this Technical Pronouncement and consistently with the interim financial information taken as a whole.

The accompanying financial information has been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside Brazil.

São Paulo, November 10, 2022.



BDO RCS Auditores Independentes SS

CRC 2 GO 001837/F-4

Eduardo Affonso de Vasconcelos

Accountant CRC 1 SP 166001/O-3 - S - GO

**STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Note	09/30/2022	12/31/2021		Note	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
<b>Assets</b>				<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>				<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	54,511	138,808	Trade accounts payable	-	146,105	129,261
Financial investments	5	614,834	430,420	Loans and financing	21.a	29,611	44,252
Marketable securities	6	894	3,360	Debentures	21.b	174,721	121,811
Receivables from consumers	7	548,876	470,243	Leases	21.d	13,332	18,768
Inventories	8	76,323	54,624	Labor liabilities	22	166,082	118,353
Recoverable taxes	9	8,525	8,030	Provision for profit sharing - Employees	34	28,799	35,246
Prepaid expenses and advances	10	43,291	30,025	Tax liabilities	23	63,062	42,496
Outsourcing	11	7,435	10,715	Installments	24	1,988	909
Other accounts receivable	12	35,541	9,699	Contractual obligations	25	2,260	10,146
Noncurrent assets held for sale	13	-	3	Consortiums	26	759	-
		<u>1,390,230</u>	<u>1,155,927</u>	Contractual advances	27	2,489	831
				Other accounts payable	28	21,116	13,392
				Outsourcing	11	511	6,386
				Subventions	20.2	-	467
				Dividends and interest on equity capital payable	31.f	68,398	83,709
						<u>719,233</u>	<u>626,027</u>
<b>Noncurrent assets</b>				<b>Noncurrent liabilities</b>			
Marketable securities	6	13,509	11,567	Loans and financing	21.a	167,726	183,626
Receivables from consumers	7	29,873	29,177	Debentures	21.b	668,082	605,320
Recoverable taxes	9	3,074	-	Leases	21.d	34,388	967
Prepaid expenses	10	237,247	185,905	Labor liabilities	22	857	-
Outsourcing	11	1,345,686	1,111,322	Tax liabilities	23	33,548	31,666
Other accounts receivable	12	8	42	Installments	24	14,776	14,028
Court deposits	14	19,471	18,491	Contractual obligations	25	10,146	-
Deferred taxes	15.2	16,574	42,464	Consortiums	26	-	2,144
Subventions receivable	20.3	21,920	-	Contractual advance	27	9,126	-
		<u>1,687,362</u>	<u>1,398,968</u>	Provision for lawsuits	29	212,630	233,157
				Outsourcing	11	1,345,686	1,111,322
				Subventions	20.1	218,782	207,339
				Actuarial obligations	30	21,389	21,389
						<u>2,737,136</u>	<u>2,410,958</u>
Investments	16	-	9	<b>Equity</b>			
Fixed assets	17	398,232	350,160	Capital stock	31.a	2,515,546	2,515,546
Contractual assets	18	740,808	680,900	Legal reserve	31.c	58,460	58,460
Intangible assets	19	2,816,150	2,807,839	Investment reserve	31.d	763,613	763,613
		<u>3,955,190</u>	<u>3,838,908</u>	Asset and liability valuation adjustment	31.e	33,314	33,315
				Retained earnings		219,596	-
				Other comprehensive income (loss)		(14,116)	(14,116)
						<u>3,576,413</u>	<u>3,356,818</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>7,032,782</u></u>	<u><u>6,393,803</u></u>	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u><u>7,032,782</u></u>	<u><u>6,393,803</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.

**STATEMENTS OF INCOME**  
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	Note	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
<b>Net revenue</b>					
Revenue from water and sewage services		728,557	2,034,825	643,160	1,808,279
Construction work revenue		96,393	189,115	23,667	70,412
Revenue from technical services		694	1,835	649	1,921
Outsourcing grant		2,275	6,825	2,275	6,825
	32	<u>827,919</u>	<u>2,232,600</u>	<u>669,751</u>	<u>1,887,437</u>
<b>Costs</b>					
Cost of services	33	(303,849)	(979,298)	(276,864)	(821,947)
Construction work costs	33	(96,393)	(189,115)	(23,667)	(70,412)
	33	<u>(400,242)</u>	<u>(1,168,413)</u>	<u>(300,531)</u>	<u>(892,359)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>427,677</b>	<b>1,064,187</b>	<b>369,220</b>	<b>995,078</b>
Selling expenses	33	(80,297)	(253,613)	(71,251)	(204,977)
Administrative expenses	33	(110,574)	(380,014)	(97,925)	(303,319)
Tax expenses		(3,359)	(14,543)	(8,206)	(21,406)
Provisions/reversals - Losses/recovery of receivables	34	(14,130)	(1,428)	23,291	(91,452)
Other operating revenues/expenses	35	(25,230)	(24,131)	(14,812)	(11,632)
		<u>(233,590)</u>	<u>(673,729)</u>	<u>(168,903)</u>	<u>(632,786)</u>
<b>Income before financial income (losses)</b>		<b>194,087</b>	<b>390,458</b>	<b>200,317</b>	<b>362,292</b>
Net financial income (losses)	36	(525)	7,599	(23,700)	(12,002)
<b>Income before Taxes on Income</b>		<b>193,562</b>	<b>398,057</b>	<b>176,617</b>	<b>350,290</b>
Current income and social contribution taxes		(47,425)	(84,174)	(28,457)	(71,140)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	15.2	(7,571)	(25,890)	(23,462)	(30,652)
<b>Net income for the period</b>		<b>138,566</b>	<b>287,993</b>	<b>124,698</b>	<b>248,498</b>
Earnings per share	31.g	0.0551	0.1145	0.0496	0.0988

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.*

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Net income for the period				
Net income for the period	138,566	287,993	124,698	248,498
Other comprehensive income				
Realization of deemed cost, net of deferred taxes	-	1	-	1
Comprehensive income for the period	<u>138,566</u>	<u>287,994</u>	<u>124,698</u>	<u>248,499</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.*



## Saneamento de Goiás S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	Capital stock	Statutory reserve	Investment reserve	Asset and liability valuation adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings/ accumulated losses	Total equity
Balances as at January 01, 2021	2,515,546	40,837	512,487	33,315	(24,553)	-	3,077,632
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	248,498	248,498
Interest on equity capital	-	-	-	-	-	(59,018)	(59,018)
Realization of deemed cost	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Balances as at September 30, 2021	<u>2,515,546</u>	<u>40,837</u>	<u>512,487</u>	<u>33,315</u>	<u>(24,553)</u>	<u>189,481</u>	<u>3,267,113</u>
Balances as at January 01, 2022	<u>2,515,546</u>	<u>58,460</u>	<u>763,613</u>	<u>33,315</u>	<u>(14,116)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,356,818</u>
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	287,993	287,993
Interest on equity capital	-	-	-	-	-	(68,398)	(68,398)
Realization of deemed cost	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	-
Balances as at September 30, 2022	<u>2,515,546</u>	<u>58,460</u>	<u>763,613</u>	<u>33,314</u>	<u>(14,116)</u>	<u>219,596</u>	<u>3,576,413</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.*

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	Note	<u>09/30/2022</u>	<u>09/30/2021</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b><u>434,344</u></b>	<b><u>560,440</u></b>
<b>Cash from operations</b>		<b><u>548,315</u></b>	<b><u>500,387</u></b>
Net income for the period		287,993	248,498
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	33	105,325	100,019
Write-off of investments in Fixed and Intangible Assets/Inventory adjustment		1,283	3,559
Discount to present value - Receivables	36	(1,800)	1,220
Deferred Taxes - Income and Social Contribution Taxes	15.2	25,890	30,652
Charges on loans, financing and leases	21.c	92,320	66,493
Capitalized interest	21.c	(72)	(280)
State Subventions	20.2	(1,557)	-
Return from Financial Investments	6	(1,033)	(290)
Gains from disposal of noncurrent assets held for sale		-	(4,383)
Monetary Adjustment - Sale of Noncurrent Assets		(143)	(128)
Provisions/Reversals	34	40,109	55,027
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>		<b><u>(119,567)</u></b>	<b><u>63,460</u></b>
Receivables from consumers	41	(147,910)	(33,117)
Recoverable taxes	41	2,219	13,468
Inventories	41	(11,201)	20,009
Prepaid expenses and advances to employees		(64,608)	(9,851)
Court deposits		(980)	(6,209)
Trade accounts payable		16,844	(4,956)
Consortiums	41	2,758	(237)
Labor liabilities		48,586	49,692
Tax Liabilities		22,448	44,254
Installments		1,827	(4,937)
Contractual obligations		2,261	(5,073)
Outsourcing		(2,595)	1,913
Contractual advances		10,784	(1,496)
<b>Others</b>		<b><u>5,596</u></b>	<b><u>(3,407)</u></b>
Other accounts receivable	41	(2,128)	(1,598)
Other accounts payable		7,724	(1,809)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b><u>(434,908)</u></b>	<b><u>(428,690)</u></b>
Purchase of Fixed Assets	17.1	(34,352)	(9,201)
Contractual assets	41	(127,450)	(31,080)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	19	(84,665)	(85,046)
Adjustments to subventions - PAC		(1,581)	-
Marketable Securities	6	1,557	(2,411)
Financial Investments/(Returns)		(184,414)	(289,953)
Purchase of inventories for construction work		(8,786)	(11,902)
Receipt from Disposal of Fixed Assets		4,774	903
Sale of Investments in shares	16	9	-
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>		<b><u>(83,733)</u></b>	<b><u>(68,859)</u></b>
Financing/Loans Raised	21.c	200,000	250,134
Amortization of Loans and Financing	21.c	(185,862)	(194,633)
Payment of Finance Charges on Raising of funds	21.c	(96,622)	(56,036)
Redemption of subordinate shares - FIDC	21.c	73,994	-
Leases	21.c	(15,532)	(12,338)
Subventions		23,998	23,898
Payment of interest on equity capital		(83,709)	(79,884)
<b>Net (Decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b><u>(84,297)</u></b>	<b><u>62,891</u></b>
Beginning balances of cash and cash equivalents	4	138,808	168,144
Final balances of cash and cash equivalents	4	54,511	231,035

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.*

**STATEMENTS OF VALUE ADDED**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	Note	09/30/2022	09/30/2021
<b>Revenues</b>			
Sales of goods, products and services		2,243,421	1,995,096
Revenue from construction work	32	189,115	70,412
Recognition/reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	34	(70,381)	(3,608)
Expiration/recovery of credit	34	38,681	(36,425)
Outsourcing grant	32	6,825	6,825
Revenue from technical services	32	1,835	1,921
Other revenues		11,359	26,907
		<b>2,420,855</b>	<b>2,061,128</b>
<b>Inputs acquired from third parties</b>			
Cost of goods and services sold		(355,264)	(301,330)
Raw material consumed		(4,062)	(2,905)
Electric power and third-party services		(187,953)	(154,465)
Cost of construction work		(189,115)	(70,412)
Recognition/reversal of provision for inventory losses		5,952	14,986
Other expenses		(35,490)	(38,539)
		<b>(765,932)</b>	<b>(552,665)</b>
<b>Gross value added</b>		<b>1,654,923</b>	<b>1,508,463</b>
<b>Withholdings</b>			
Depreciation/amortization	33	(105,325)	(100,019)
Recognition/reversal of provisions		24,320	(66,405)
		<b>(81,005)</b>	<b>(166,424)</b>
Net value added		<b>1,573,918</b>	<b>1,342,039</b>
<b>Value added received through transfer</b>			
Financial revenues	36	124,336	95,194
		<b>124,336</b>	<b>95,194</b>
<b>Total value added to be distributed</b>		<b>1,698,254</b>	<b>1,437,233</b>
<b>Distribution of value added</b>		<b>1,698,254</b>	<b>1,437,233</b>
<b>Personnel and Charges</b>			
Direct compensation		634,516	483,504
Benefits		140,353	119,249
Severance Pay Fund (FGTS)		41,728	37,925
		<b>816,597</b>	<b>640,678</b>
<b>Taxes, fees and Contribution</b>			
Federal taxes		429,920	389,233
Federal taxes - deferred income and social contribution taxes		25,890	30,652
State taxes		7,114	10,328
Municipal taxes		5,866	4,547
		<b>468,790</b>	<b>434,760</b>
<b>Compensation of third-party capital</b>			
Interest		116,737	107,196
Rent		8,137	6,101
		<b>124,874</b>	<b>113,297</b>
<b>Compensation of equity capital</b>		<b>287,993</b>	<b>248,498</b>
<b>Income for the period</b>		<b>287,993</b>	<b>248,498</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial information.*

Notes to the interim financial information as at September 30, 2022  
(In thousands of Brazilian reais, except where otherwise indicated)

Contents:

1. General information
2. Basis of preparation and summary of main accounting practices
3. Risk management and financial instruments
4. Cash and cash equivalents
5. Financial Investments
6. Marketable securities
7. Receivable from consumers
8. Inventories
9. Recoverable taxes
10. Prepaid expenses and advances
11. Outsourcing
12. Other accounts receivable
13. Noncurrent assets held for sale
14. Court deposits
15. Taxes on income
16. Investment
17. Fixed assets
18. Contractual assets
19. Intangible assets
20. Government Grants
21. Loans and financing
22. Labor liabilities
23. Tax liabilities
24. Installment payments
25. Contractual obligations
26. Jointly controlled enterprises - Consortium
27. Contractual advances
28. Other accounts payable
29. Provision for lawsuits
30. Employee benefits
31. Equity
32. Net operating revenue (expenses)
33. Costs and expenses
34. Net provisions/reversals
35. Other operating revenues and expenses
36. Net financial income (loss)
37. Obligations undertaken
38. Insurance
39. Related-party transactions
40. Compensation of Management, Tax Board and Statutory Committee
41. Supplementary cash flow information
42. 'Operação Decantação' (investigation process)
43. Virtual storeroom

## 1. General information

Saneamento de Goiás S.A. - Saneago (the “Company” or “Saneago”) is a government-controlled publicly traded company registered with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (“CVM”). It was established according to State Law 6,680 as at September 13, 1967, which has been later amended (“Law 6,680”). It is headquartered at Av. Fued José Sebba 1,245, Setor Jardim Goiás, Goiânia-GO and is enrolled with the registry of legal entities (CNPJ) under number 01.616.929/0001-02.

Saneago renders sanitation services in the state of Goiás, preferably through government concessions and/or joint management, in public or private systems. The Company is responsible for preparing studies, projects and research, carrying out construction work and rendering consulting services, as well as services relating to water supply and sewage; final destination of domestic and industrial effluents, solid waste and their byproducts; urban cleaning; drainage and management of urban rainwater; and protection of water resources and the environment.

As set in the Company’s articles of incorporation, urban cleaning, handling of solid residues and the services of drainage depend on technical approval and may only be rendered upon specific service contracts. Currently, the Company does not have any contracts of urban cleaning or handling of solid residues.

In order to achieve compliance with Law 13,303 as at June 30, 2016, addressing the articles of incorporation of federal, state and local public companies and of government-controlled enterprises and their subsidiaries, the following actions have been implemented at the Company: (i) adjustment of the articles of incorporation to the law; (ii) implementation of corporate governance processes; (iii) creation of an Audit Committee; (iv) creation of an Eligibility Committee; (v) preparation of a Code of Conduct; (vi) creation of a training program for managers and directors; (vii) preparation of policies for spokespeople, communications and provision of information; (viii) creation of an anti-corruption program, rules for distribution of dividends and prevention of conflicts of interest. All those activities have been implemented since 2016, and ever since being subject to improvement.

State Decree 9.406/2019 has been enacted, establishing a public compliance program to assure that Saneago’s Management complies with moral and legal standards, as well as realization of public actions and satisfaction of citizens, fostering ethics, transparency, responsibility and risk management. The mentioned decree superseded State Decree 7,905 of June 11, 2013. According to the recommendations of the General State Controllership (CGE-GO) effort has been made to implement the requirements of the program. The Board of Directors has organized a Committee of Compliance, with a permanent advisory role as for matters relating the compliance program to ensure its implementation.

State Law No. 21.028 of June 22, 2021, amended the law used to incorporate Saneago (Law No. 6.680/1967) in order to ensure new business arrangements and expand the Company’s competitive capacity and efficiency, with formation of partnerships and establishment of a special purpose entity and controlled companies in Brazil. These amendments were incorporated into the Company’s Bylaws through the reform and consolidation approved on August 10, 2021.

Considering the growing market concern for best corporate, environmental, social and governance practices, on November 27, 2020, a committee with representatives from different areas of the Company was organized, which is responsible for the strategies, guidelines and other sustainability matters, including corporate guidelines and acts in the management of environmental, social and governance matters (ESG - Environmental, Social and Governance). Among the actions carried out by the committee, the following are highlighted: preparation of Sustainability Policy, preparation of Sustainability Report by a specialized consulting company, definition of ESG indicators and contractual clauses and creation of Innovation Program. Furthermore, in February 2021, Saneago enrolled with the Global Compact, which is an initiative proposed by the United Nations to encourage companies to adopt corporate social responsibility and sustainability policies.

### Program contracts and concession contracts:

As at September 30, 2022, Saneago had executed 225 contracts, as follows: 145 in effect, of which 83 are concession contracts, 62 are program contracts, and 80 contracts overdue, representing an average percentage of 84.66% and 15.34% of net revenue, respectively. On March 18, 2022, Buriti Alegre concession contract was resumed by the municipality and the rendering of services was discontinued, with average representation of 0.17% of the Company's net revenue in 2021, and a lawsuit has been filed by Saneago to obtain compensation for investments made and not amortized, as described in Note 12 (a).

The Company has corresponding intangible assets and contract assets amounting to R\$601,779 in relation to expired contracts, of a total of R\$3,556,958 as per notes 18 and 19. The realization of these assets depends on the regularization by the National Water Agency - ANA for definition of the compensation calculation methodology.

The average term of current concession and program contracts, weighted by the percentage of 2022 net revenue from active contracts, is 19.41 years. The contracts have the following maturity schedule: 80 overdue, 31 due in the next 5 years, 12 due between 6 and 10 years, 27 due between 11 and 15 years, 19 due between 16 and 20 years and 56 due after 20 years. We list below the main contracts executed and their expiration dates:

Municipality	Status	Maturity date	% Net revenue	Type of contract	Term (years)
Goiânia	IN EFFECT	12/17/2049	36.58%	Program	30
Anápolis	IN EFFECT	02/27/2050	7.34%	Program	30
Aparecida De Goiânia	IN EFFECT	11/01/2041	4.09%	Program	30
Valparaíso De Goiás	IN EFFECT	11/16/2048	2.58%	Program	30
Rio Verde	IN EFFECT	11/01/2041	2.42%	Program	30
Luziânia	IN EFFECT	12/01/2045	2.13%	Program	30
Formosa	IN EFFECT	03/14/2025	2.05%	Concession	25
Itumbiara	IN EFFECT	02/23/2025	1.70%	Concession	20
Planaltina	IN EFFECT	04/01/2030	1.51%	Concession	25
Trindade	IN EFFECT	11/01/2041	1.38%	Program	30
Jataí	IN EFFECT	11/01/2041	1.33%	Program	30
Águas Lindas De Goiás	IN EFFECT	12/28/2048	1.30%	Program	30
Goianésia	EXPIRED	06/15/2020	1.22%	Concession	25
Novo Gama	IN EFFECT	11/16/2048	1.20%	Program	30
Cidade Ocidental	IN EFFECT	11/01/2041	1.18%	Program	30
Inhumas	IN EFFECT	06/17/2050	0.98%	Program	20
Quirinópolis	EXPIRED	06/24/2016	0.96%	Concession	30
Maturing in 01 - 05 years			4.42%		
Maturing in 06 - 10 years			0.65%		
Maturing in 11 - 15 years			1.72%		
Maturing in 16 - 20 years			2.61%		
Maturing in 21 - 30 years			7.49%		
Expired			13.16%		
			<u>100.00%</u>		

The operations of the Company are concentrated in the Municipality of Goiânia, which, as at September 30, 2022, represented 36.58% of net revenue and 33.60% of intangible assets (36.55% of net revenue and 32.51% of intangible assets as at December 31, 2021).

### New Legal Framework on Basic Sanitation

On July 15, 2020, Law 14.026/2020 was enacted amending the Brazilian basic sanitation regulatory framework. The main points changed were I) Regionalization: preference to regional provision of services and not to fragmented ones; II) Legal Targets of Universalization; III) Regulation: the National Water Agency (ANA) is now responsible for establishing general regulatory guidelines to the domestic industry; IV) Competition: the principle of competitive selection of service providers was established.

As for regionalization, the state government had the obligation to promote the regionalization of sanitation services for all 246 municipalities by July 15, 2021, under penalty of the Federal Government doing so in its stead.

Public hearings were held through the Department of Environment and Sustainable Development (Semad) on July 12 and 13, 2021, in the cities of Anápolis and Goiânia, to present the proposal for regionalization of sanitation services in the state of Goiás. The Complementary Law Project (PLC) under discussion establishes the sanitation microregions of the Midwest and Mideast of the state and their respective governance structures. The regionalization process was filed by the state of Goiás with the State Legislature on July 15, 2021, and will be discussed by state representatives.

Service providers must demonstrate having the necessary economic and financial capacity to comply with contracts, according to the methodology defined by Decree No. 10.710 of May 31, 2021, which regulated Article 10-B of Law No. 11.445 of January 5, 2007. Ernest Young, an independent certifier, confirmed that the company complies with the adequacy requirements on the base date of 12/31/2020, showing that it meets the minimum benchmark indexes of economic-financial indicators, that the net present value of the global cash flows of regular contracts is greater than zero and that the Company's fundraising plan is compatible with its feasibility studies, as provided for in the decree.

Additionally, with the update of the Sanitation Framework in 2020, new universalization targets were set to meet the demand for sanitation services, including water supply, sewage collection and treatment and solid waste management, which must be attained by 2033. In this second phase, contracts that do not include universalization targets must be amended by March 31, 2022 and the Company amended 114 contracts out of the 121 for which an economic and financial feasibility study was carried out.

The Company has been institutionally adapting itself to comply with current legislation arising from the new Sanitation Framework, as well as complementary regulatory consequences. It is still awaiting some general regulatory guidelines within the scope of ANA to define action strategies such as the methodology for calculating indemnities arising from investments made and not yet amortized or depreciated, which include the 80 expired contracts mentioned.

Also within the corporate scope, in addition to the reform carried out in its creation law (Law No. 6.680/1967) and the structuring to meet the requirements of the New Framework, the Company created a specialized unit to ensure its capacity to participate in bidding processes and fulfill its obligations more efficiently.

Concession contracts existing as at the date of publication of Federal Law 14.026/2020, whether related to a bidding process or not, "will remain in force until the end of their term", as provided for in Article 17 of the aforementioned legal text. Thus, due to the "principle of continuity" and for being an essential service to the population, Saneago is still responsible for supplying treated water and sewage services until new concessions are established by municipal governments and entitled to compensation for assets not yet amortized, as provided for in article 36 of the Law of Concessions.

#### Price adjustment

The Control and Inspection Council of Public Services of the city of Goiânia (AGR) approved, through Regulatory Resolution No. 185/21, Saneago's process of Ordinary Tariff Adjustment, with a percentage of 8.85% granted for water/sewage tariffs as from February 1, 2022. The adjustment was analyzed by Goiânia's Regulatory Agency (AR) and defined through Regulatory Resolution No. 005/2021 by such agency.

It is important to point out that the process of Tariff Adjustment was defined after a long period of work to define calculation methodologies for the tariffs revision and the Company's Regulatory Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC), approved through Joint Technical Notes AGR/AR No. 006/2021 and 007/2021, respectively, in addition to the methodology for approval of the Regulatory Assets Base (BAR) as per Technical Note No. 004/2021.

### Voluntary Redundancy Program (PDV)

In December 2021, the Voluntary Redundancy Program (PDV) of the Company was approved and launched with initial term of 30 days, comprising the month of January 2022, and reopened in February 2022 for 1 day.

The program included retired and non-retired employees with 10 or more years working for the Company, except for employees retired by the INSS (Social Security Authority) after November 13, 2019.

The conditions offered for adhesion were the following:

- Full payment of all termination and severance amounts;
- 40% over the FGTS (Severance pay fund) balance;
- 15% bonus (over the reference salary\*) per year of employment in the company;
- Compensation of 4 reference salaries\*;
- SODEXO food voucher equivalent to 12 months (paid fully and jointly with the termination amounts);
- Health insurance benefit for 24 months

*(\*) The reference salary includes the Base Salary of the employee, plus amounts received as incorporated gratified function, incorporated double function, incorporated salary bonus, complementation of working hours, one-year and/or five-year bonus, as applicable.*

After validation of the plan's requirements and formalization, a total of 443 employees were terminated, generating a total impact of R\$ 139,208, R\$ 128,559 referring to termination benefits and the remainder to ordinary remuneration amounts due over the term of the work relationship. All terminations took place before March/2022.

### Approval for issuance of interim financial information

Issuance of this interim financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on November 10, 2022.

## 2. Basis of preparation and summary of main accounting practices

Despite being allowed by CPC 21 (R1) and the guidelines contained in Circular Letter CVM/SNC/SEP/Number 003/2011, the Company chose to re-disclose the details presented, in note 2 "Basis of preparation for the interim financial information and summary of main accounting practices".

### 2.1 Declaration of compliance

The interim financial information has been prepared according to Brazilian accounting practices, which encompass Laws 6.404/76 and 11.638/07, Brazilian Corporate Law, pronouncements, guidelines and accounting interpretations issued by the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements, as approved by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) and Federal Accounting Council. The financial information is also in alignment with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The interim information has been prepared based on historical cost and adjusted to reflect the deemed cost of plots of land, building, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, vehicles and IT equipment at the date of transition to IFRS. Such assets cannot be returned to the grantor.

The Company's Management declares that all significant information is included in the individual and consolidated interim financial information and corresponds to the one used by Management in its administration.



## 2.2 Functional currency

The functional currency of Saneago is the Brazilian real (R\$) and all amounts are expressed in thousands of Brazilian reais.

## 2.3 Summary of main accounting practices

The preparation of interim statements involves the use of certain assumptions and judgment in the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are continually evaluated based on past experience and other factors, including projection of future events that are deemed reasonable in the circumstances. Thus, estimates may differ from actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that bring significant risk of adjustment in carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following accounting year are mentioned below:

### a) Allowance for doubtful accounts and write-off per maturity

In 2022, the Company interrupted the recognition of effective losses on receipt of credit from customers according to tax criteria (Law 9.430/1996), adopting the commercial maturity criteria, which are 10 years for private customers and 5 years for public customers.

Alongside this change, the Company improved the methodology for calculating the allowance for doubtful accounts in order to align its estimates of expected losses to the provisions of CPC48 (IFRS 09) - Financial Instruments.

Losses are estimated using the provision matrix technique, which considers expectations of loss as accounts receivable age, whose percentages are determined based on the Company's history of default in the years prior to disclosure. Due to different payment profiles, matrices are calculated separately for private and public customers, not considering those that have filed legal proceedings against the Company.

The methodology to determine losses demands a significant degree of estimation, considering a variety of factors, such as history of past receivables, current economic trends, estimate of projected write-offs and maturities of amounts receivable. Even if Management believes that the assumptions are reasonable, actual results may be different.

An allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized at an amount deemed enough to cover possible losses in the realization of receivables.

### b) Inventory losses

The provision for inventory losses is based on internal policies of the Company. Obsolescence is assessed for items that have not moved in the last 12 months.

### c) Deferred income and social contribution taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized and paid according to the results of operations and determined as per the Brazilian Corporate Law and tax regulations. According to standard CPC 32 (IAS 12), deferred tax is determined on existing differences between accounting carrying amounts and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are continuously reviewed as for recoverability and impairment recognized when it is probable that those assets will not be realized based on: (i) the history of taxable income; (ii) projections of future taxable income; and (iii) the estimated time of reversal of existing temporary differences. Those calculations demand the use of estimates and assumptions, which can result in full or partial impairment of deferred tax assets.

For more information on deferred taxes, please refer to Note 15.2.

d) Provision for lawsuits

The Company is a party to several court cases, which include, among others, labor complaints, civil actions, tax-related actions and environmental ones, including claims of customers and suppliers at different courts. Provisions are recognized for obligations (legally established or construed ones) resulting from past events, it is probable that an outflow of funds will be necessary to settle them and the respective amount can be reliably determined. Future rulings may differ significantly from current estimates and exceed the amounts accrued for. Provisions are revised and adjusted to take into account changes in circumstances.

For more information on lawsuits, please refer to Note 29.

## 2.4 Financial assets and liabilities

a) Financial assets

Financial assets are measured either at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss based on: (a) the business management model applied to the financial asset and (b) its cash flows characteristics.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The classification of the ones classified as "other liabilities" depends on the purpose for which they have been obtained.

As at September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities in the category of "other liabilities" are measured under the effective interest method to calculate the amortized cost and allocate the interest expense along the respective period. The effective interest rate is the same rate of discount used for future cash flows (including fees, transaction costs and other issuance costs) along the life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, smaller periods, for initial recognition of its net carrying amount.

Financial liabilities classified as "other liabilities" comprise:

- Balances payable to suppliers (Note 2.13);
- Loans and financing - (Note 2.18).

## 2.5 Operating revenue

a) Revenue from sanitation services

Revenue from the water supply and sewage services is recognized as the services are rendered and measured. Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the service and is booked net of taxes, fees, rebates and discounts. Revenue incurred and not yet billed until the end of each period is estimated and recognized in trade accounts receivable with a corresponding item to the statement of income.

Thus, revenue is recognized when: (i) the services are provided; (ii) the value can be reliably measured; (iii) the performance obligations are fulfilled; and (iv) it is probable that the mounts will be received.

## b) Revenue from construction work

As per ICPC 01 (R1)/ IFRIC 12 Concession agreements and CPC 47/ IAS 15 Construction contracts, at the Company, revenue and costs relating construction services or infrastructure improvements to water supply and sewage services are accounted for. There is no markup, considering that: (i) the Company's business purpose is the supply of water and sewage services; (ii) all revenue from construction relates to the building of infrastructure to reach its business purpose; and (iii) the Company sources out the infrastructure construction with non-related parties. All additions made to intangible assets in progress are recognized on a monthly basis in the statement of income as construction revenue and costs.

Besides, according to standard CPC 47/IFRS 15, the construction of infrastructure entitles the receiving of future consideration, which is recorded during the construction as a Contractual asset. When the item is put into operation, that asset is transferred to intangible assets.

### 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are composed of petty cash, cash at banks, billing, deposits linked to construction work and short-term financial investment, which is readily redeemable and with expected use by the Company for a period of six months, presenting insignificant risk of change in fair value. Those balances are kept with the purpose of meeting short-term obligations and not for investment or other purposes.

### 2.7 Receivable from consumers

Amounts are recognized at nominal value as the services are provided and measured. Services measured that go beyond the end of the month are estimated and recorded as estimation of amounts to be billed at present value, without any additions. Interest and adjustment of overdue amounts received are recognized as financial revenue. Management believes that trade accounts receivable are close to their market fair values, seeing the short-term period of realization of the operations.

Receivables to be settled in installments and financed services are adjusted at the moment of negotiation considering the whole period until the installments will be received. According to Decision 0080/2016-CR of the Control and Inspection Council of Public Services (AGR) and Management's decision 162/2016, the rate applied is 1% p.m. The amounts are separated into current and noncurrent assets according to the maturities of the installments and discounted to present value against financial expenses. The rate of discount to present value is also 1% p.m.

### 2.8 Inventories

Inventories of consumption materials and maintenance of the water supply and sewage systems are carried at average purchase cost. They do not exceed realizable amounts and are classified as current assets, less provision for impairment, which is recognized as described in Note 2.3 b.

### 2.9 Other current assets

They are carried at purchase or realization cost including yield earned, when applicable.

### 2.10 Fixed assets

Assets are carried at purchase and/or construction cost. In 2009, assets were adjusted by a net amount of R\$47,810 to reflect the deemed cost of plots of land, buildings, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, vehicles and IT equipment. The appreciation value recognized in Fixed assets was R\$72,440 with a corresponding item to the equity account called Asset and liability valuation adjustment. Deferred taxes at a total amount of R\$24,630 were recognized in noncurrent liabilities. The assets cannot be returned to the grantor and as they are depreciated or written-off, the respective deemed cost is transferred from the account of Asset and liability valuation adjustment to the account of Retained earnings/accumulated losses.

Depreciation starts when assets are available for use at the locations and under the necessary conditions. They are calculated on a straight-line basis and realized along their economic useful lives, which are based on a report of an independent appraisal firm. Determining depreciation on a straight-line basis results in constant debit along the useful lives of assets, if their residual values do not change.

## 2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at acquisition and/or construction cost. Historical cost includes the expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, as well as interest paid on financed purchases until the assets are put into operation. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use at the place and under the necessary conditions, determined on a straight-line basis and realized along the useful life, which is based on a report of an independent appraisal firm. Determining amortization on a straight-line basis results in constant debit during the useful lives of assets if their residual values remain the same. In compliance with standard ICPC 1 - Concession Contracts, this group of accounts includes the assets used in the water and sewage systems linked to the concessions.

The control over work in progress and the respective transfer of the items to assets in operation (finished assets) is made upon documentation issued by the unit responsible for the execution of the work, informing that the asset is finished.

The Company annually assesses the existence impairment of its fixed and intangible assets with a defined useful life in accordance with CPC 01 - Reduction in the Recoverable Value of Assets (note 2.12).

The useful lives of assets are described below:

Nature of the assets	EUL*	Nature of the assets	EUL*
Civil construction	50	Equipment - Metering pumps	13
Dams	50	Hydrometers	11
Reservoirs and Tanks - Concrete	50	Vehicles	11
Decanters and Ponds	50	Machinery and Tractors	10
Transmission and Electricity Lines	40	Equipment - Sewage pumps	10
Piping	40	Treatment Equipment	10
Building connections	30	Laboratory Equipment	10
Water wells	25	IT equipment - Switch	10
Renewable Energy Systems	25	Other equipment	9
Reservoirs and Tanks - Metal	20	Deemed Cost (General)	25
Environmental Protection and Preservation - Reforestation	17	IT equipment - Servers	8
Environmental Protection and Preservation - Fencing	15	IT equipment - Endpoints	7
Equipment - Air Conditioning	15	IT equipment - Leasing	8
Equipment - Other Pumps	15	Vehicles - Right of Use	3
Macro-meters	15	IT equipment - No breaks	2
Equipment - Engines	14	Works of Art	-
Furniture and fixtures	13	Plots of land	-
Computer programs	13	Servers	-

### *\*Economic Useful Life*

Based on a study prepared in 2021 by an independent firm, the economic useful lives of Fixed and intangible assets were reviewed with the purpose of meeting the provisions of Law 11.638/2007 and standard CPC 27. The current valuation report was issued on 12/20/2021 and implemented still within the year, causing changes to the depreciation rate of equipment (treatment and laboratory equipment, motors and pumps) and, mainly, of environmental preservation equipment, which was broken down into reforestation and fencing, going from 8 years to 17 and 15 years, respectively.

a) Concession and Program contracts

The infrastructure linked to concession and program contracts is governed by standard ICPC 01 - Concessions - considering that: (I) the municipal government (grantor) controls or regulates which services the operator must supply, (II) the grantor holds residual participation in the infrastructure at the end of the concession period and as for certain infrastructure items used in the concession of public services to private entities along all their useful lives; (III) infrastructure operated according to contracts, built or acquired from third parties with the exclusive purpose of providing the services; (IV) the Company is entitled to receive cash or other financial asset in the event of termination, retaking and/or non-renewal of the contract, and the counterparty has little or no option to avoid payment, usually because the contract is enforceable by law; (V) the Company is entitled to collect amounts from the users of the public services.

Assets are recorded as concession-linked intangible assets, considering the Company is entitled to charge for the use of those assets and the users (consumers) have the main responsibility of paying for the services.

The fair value (initial recognition) of construction work and other infrastructure work represents the cost of intangible assets, provided such work will bring future economic rewards.

Item 3 of article 29 of the Brazilian sanitation framework (Law 11.445/2007, amended by Law 14.026/2020, resulting in the "New Sanitation Framework") indicates that the economic and financial sustainability of public sanitation services has to be assured through the amounts charged for services, preferably in the form of tariffs.

In spite of the expectation of remuneration preferably in the form of tariffs, it is known that the Company's operating income (loss) in the municipalities is not always enough to amortize the investments made, during the period in which services are rendered. The amortization of the investments in concessions is not limited to contractual terms, because this system is ruled by the reasonability of tariffs during the rendering of services, and thus, the term of the contract is not always enough for the amortizations. Accordingly, the compensation for investments not yet amortized is left as a form of remuneration. This is provided for in article 36 of Federal Law No. 8.987/1995, which also establishes that "the reversal upon the termination of the contract shall be carried out by the compensation of the installments of investments linked to reversionary assets, not yet amortized or depreciated, which have been realized for the purpose of ensuring the continuity and effectiveness of the service rendered". This is provided for in the sanitation legislation, in its article 42, § 5, which establishes that the transfer of services from one provider to another shall be conditioned to the previous compensation of the investments linked to reversionary assets not yet amortized or depreciated (Law No. 11.445/2007 with wording given by Law No. 14.026/2020). Additionally, there is no discussion regarding the right to compensation prior to the reintegration of the system to the municipality, especially after the decision by Minister Sérgio Kukina of the Federal Court of Appeals (STJ), in Special Appeal No. 1.564;416 - PR, which establishes that "strictly speaking, the Municipality must not reassume the services granted in concession before paying the due compensation" and that "the contract is not expired until that occurs, since its clauses have not been duly complied with".

Accordingly, Saneago's departure from the sanitation services operation due to the maturity of the Concession Contract must be preceded by the administrative procedures required to promote the effective compensation of the assets not yet amortized. The obligation of compensation obliges the granting power to anticipate the termination of the contract and proceed with the analyses, evaluations and settlements needed to determine the value of the compensation it owes to the concessionaire. Thus, until the due administrative process is initiated for settlement of the contract, with payment of the due compensation to the Company, the Municipality cannot retake, and Saneago cannot transfer the services, without due settlement.

In locations where the Municipalities launch public bidding notices in advance, to hire a company for the rendering of such public services, Saneago is pursuing its legitimate interests and rights by administrative and judicial means. There are 5 municipalities in this situation, which represents 2.77% of the Company's total revenues. We point out the failed attempt by 2 municipalities, representing around 1.03% of the Company's total revenues, of retaking the system through an emergency hire, with no legal grounds and observation of the due compensation. Nevertheless, for the reasons exposed above, the prognosis regarding proceedings in progress are favorable to Saneago, given that there is only reversal with compensation; if there is no definition of the value of such compensation, or conclusion on it not being due, there can be no reversal, since the requirement of the law was not met.

Regarding the other expired contracts, they await the regionalization of the sanitation services in the state and there are also regulatory uncertainties, given that the rules for provision of the services are still being defined by ANA and that the Agency will take a considerable period of time to develop such legal framework, considering the complexity of the matter. Thus, Saneago seeks, through the Statement of Consent, the sustainability of the relationship after the termination of the contract, supplementing the ruling regarding the technical and operation condition of provision, whether by waiting for the new ANA guidelines for the regulation of services, with the specific definition of the criteria to be observed in cases of compensation; or by waiting for the regionalization to be instituted by the state.

Considering that i) in view of the principle of continuity of the public service and in respect to the rights of local consumers, Saneago continues to be responsible for the rendering of services; ii) the compensation for the investment realized and not amortized is guaranteed by law; iii) that such compensation constitutes a prerequisite to the termination of the contract and that iv) the regulation by ANA for the definition of the calculation methodology of compensations is pending, which would provide a technical orientation to the Company on the measurement of such value. The investments in the municipalities in which the rendering of the services occurs without contractual coverage are maintained as intangible assets without bifurcation in Financial assets, which are amortized by their respective useful lives.

As soon as the matters above are solved, which do not depend on the Company's actions, it intends to review the bifurcation policies for its investments.

#### b) Government subsidies

When government subsidies related to assets are received, but not all condition have been fulfilled yet, they are recognized in the statement of financial position in a liability account, as per balance in note 20.1. When the established condition of immobilization of the work is fulfilled, they are reclassified by deducting the carrying amounts of the respective assets.

As per standard CPC 07 - Government Subsidies, grants are recognized as revenue along the period and systematically offset with subsidized expenses, provided the following recognition conditions are satisfied: (I) the requirements established for the subsidy have been fulfilled; (II) the subsidy was received. A subsidy related to assets that depreciate is recognized as revenue along the useful life of the assets at the same proportion of their depreciation.

The government subsidy related to revenues, when received and with obligations not yet met, is recognized in the statement of financial position in a liability account, as per the balance shown in Note 20.2. When the condition established is complied with, i.e., the billing of customers included in the Social Tariff program, such values are recognized in revenue, recording an amount receivable in case the transfer has not been made yet.

#### c) Software use licenses

Purchased software use licenses and managerial systems are capitalized and amortized along the useful lives and the expenses associated to their maintenance recognized as incurred. There is no indication that their carrying amounts will not be recovered in the future.

## 2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets and other noncurrent assets with defined useful lives are annually reviewed with the purpose of identifying evidence of impairment, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. They include, among others, intangible assets linked to concession/program contracts relating water supply and sewage systems.

In testing assets for impairment, the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is compared to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. Considering the particularities of the Company's assets and the expectation of use until the end of their useful lives, the recoverable amount used in the evaluation is the value in use.

Additionally, the Company adopts impairment for works that have been paralyzed for more than a year and with no expectation of cash generation, with direct and indirect costs fully provisioned. If the works are resumed, the incurred losses are calculated and recognized in the statement of income for the year. The amount of the provision for impairment related to paralyzed works is R\$128,347 as at September 30, 2022 (RS 128,347 as at December 31, 2021).

## 2.13 Trade accounts payable

They are amounts payable for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of businesses, classified as current liabilities, except when their maturities take place 12 months after the reporting date, being then presented as noncurrent. They are recognized at the value of the corresponding invoice.

Management believes that trade accounts payable are close to their market fair values, given the short-term period for realization of the operations.

## 2.14 Employees' pay and related charges

Wages, including provisions for vacations, year-end bonus, amounts negotiated in collective bargaining agreements and corresponding payroll-related costs are carried under the accrual basis of accounting.

## 2.15 Profit sharing

Saneago's employees are entitled to profit sharing according to article 75, paragraph 3 of the Company's articles of incorporation. Profit sharing must comply with the Company's regulations and legislation in force, pursuant to the provisions of articles 189 and 190 of Brazilian Corporate Law.

The Company recognizes a provision of 10% on income for the quarter (maximum amount to be distributed) in accordance with values disclosed in Note 34. Its effective realization depends on approval by the Governance Agencies and calculation of the goals realized.

## 2.16 Income and social contribution taxes

### a) Current taxation

Current income and social contribution taxes are booked according to the accrual basis. Taxes are determined based on income before taxes presented in the statement of income. According to prevailing regulations, they are adjusted for non-deductible expenses, exclusions from the tax base and tax benefits allowed. The applicable rate for income tax is 15%, plus surtax of 10% on the portion of income exceeding the annual limit and social contribution tax at a rate of 9%.

## b) Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are calculated on temporary differences (on leases, tax and accounting depreciation bases, allowance for doubtful accounts, provision for contingencies, discount to present value of receivables, inventory obsolescence, tax losses and other losses accrued for) at the same rates applied to current taxes. They are only recognized to the extent that future taxable income will be available to set temporary differences off. However, they are not recognized during the initial measurement of assets and liabilities in operations that do not affect the tax base, except for business combinations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legal right to offset current tax assets with tax liabilities exists and they relate to the same taxation authority. They are booked net in the statement of financial position.

### 2.17 Taxes on revenue

Revenue from sanitation services is subject to the levying of Contribution to the Social Integration Program (PIS) and Contribution for Social Security Funding (COFINS) under the accrual basis and determined at the rates of 1.65% and 7.60%, respectively.

### 2.18 Loans and financing

Funds borrowed from third parties are classified in current and noncurrent liabilities as applicable. Financial charges incurred to obtain the funds are recognized at amortized cost under the effective interest method and stated net, according to standard CPC 08 (R), item 12.

For certain assets (that demand a substantial time to be ready for use or sale) costs are capitalized as established in item 8 of standard CPC 20(R1) - Borrowing Costs. Other loan costs are recognized as expenses in the period where they are incurred, considering the internal rate of return (IRR) of the operation for recognition of the financial charges along its term.

By using amortized cost, financial charges reflect the effective cash cost of the financial instrument and not only the contract interest rate of the instrument. In other words, they include interest paid on the loan and transaction costs, as well as premium received, goodwill, negative goodwill, discounts, as well as monetary and other adjustments. Therefore, the internal rate of return method considers all cash flows, from the net amount received in the transaction to all payments made until settlement of the transaction. Thus, balances payable as at reporting date are close to market values, even those classified as noncurrent.

Exchange rate variation relating to long-term financing contracted in foreign currency is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount determined at the previous exchange rate and the balance of the same loan converted at the exchange rate prevailing as at reporting date. Gains or losses are recognized as financial revenues or expenses.

### 2.19 Leases

Standard CPC 06 (R2)/IFRS 16 - Leases establishes the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of lease operations. It establishes that lessees must account for leases according to a single model, similar to the booking of finance leases, by recognizing right-of-use assets ("Lease assets"), which correspond to lease liabilities, unless the leases are short-term ones (12 months or less) or they are low value operations (below US\$5).

### 2.20 Provisions, legal obligations, court deposits and contingent assets

Provisions for lawsuits are recognized when: (i) present obligations exist (legally established or construed ones) as a result of a past event; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of funds will be necessary to settle them; and (iii) the amount can be reliably determined. If similar obligations exist, the probability of outflow of funds is determined considering the obligations as a whole.

The Company had no contingent assets to be recognized in the financial information.



## 2.21 Other current and noncurrent liabilities

They are stated at known or estimated values, plus corresponding charges and monetary changes incurred, where applicable.

## 2.22 Benefits and defined contribution plans granted to employees

A defined benefit pension plan entails the following: (a) obligation of the sponsoring entity of supplying benefits agreed upon to current and former employees; (b) actuarial risks (that is, benefits costing more than what was expected) and (c) investment risks, which are mostly the responsibility of the sponsor. If the actuarial amount or returns on investments are worse than what was projected, the entity's obligation may be increased, as per item 30 of standard CPC33 (R1).

In a defined contribution plan, the legally established or construed obligation of the entity is limited to its participation. Thus, the after-employment benefit an employee receives is determined according to the amount of contributions the sponsor made to the plan (and, in some cases, also the employee), plus the yield from financial investment of the contributions. Thus, the actuarial risk (benefits being lower than expected) and the investment risk (invested assets not being sufficient to cover the expected benefits) are a responsibility of the employee.

Actuarial obligations relating private pension and retirement plans, as well as medical assistance programs are accrued for according to procedures established in technical standard CPC 33 (R1). They are based on actuarial calculations prepared by independent actuaries, according to the projected unit credit method, net of the fair value of the assets of the plan and of the costs referring increase in the present value of the obligation. They correspond to services provided by employees and are recognized along their time of service with the Company.

## 2.23 Segment reporting

Given the characteristics of the Company, which works in an industry considered an essential public service (sanitation), the investment decisions Management makes are guided mainly by social and environmental responsibility. Water supply and sewage services are classified as a single segment for all municipalities in the state of Goiás, with which the Company has contract. The main factor for that classification is the existence of a cross subsidy in the rendering of water supply and treatment of sewage.

Measurement of performance and reporting in a single segment are consistent with the policies adopted in the preparation of the interim financial information, seeing that in analyzing performance, Management uses that criterion.

This information by segment may be changed due to the regionalization of the contracts as discussed in Note 1.

## 2.24 Statement of value added

Such statement has as purpose to make evident the wealth the Company generated and its distribution over a certain period of time. It is a required statement according to Brazilian accounting practices, although as per IFRS, it is supplementary information. The interim statement of value added was prepared based on the accounting records that base the annual statements and follows the provisions of standard CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Its first portion presents wealth generation, divided into gross revenue (including taxes, other revenue (expenses) and allowance for doubtful accounts), inputs acquired from third parties (selling costs and acquisition of materials, electric power and third party services, as well as taxes applicable at the moment of purchase, the effects of losses and the recovery of the value of assets and depreciation and amortization) in addition to the value added received from third parties (equity in earnings or loss of investees, financial revenue and other revenue (expenses)). The second part presents the distribution of wealth among personnel, taxation, interest paid on third party capital and interest on equity capital.

### 3. Risk management and financial instruments

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's businesses, financial standing and results operations may be affected by changes in economy, exposing it to:

- a) Market risk (interest rate and foreign currency rate fluctuations);
- b) Credit risk;
- c) Liquidity risk;
- d) Risks associated with concession/program contracts.

##### (a) Market risk (interest rate)

Saneago is exposed to fluctuations in the interest rates of loans, financing, Debentures, and short-term financial investment. That could impact payments and receiving of amounts, as well as cash flows. Such rates are the Reference Rate (TR), London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the rate of Certificates of Interbank Deposit (CDI) or inflation indexes, such as the Amplified Consumer Price Index (IPCA).

To mitigate such risk, the Company may use the following financial instruments and strategies: Swap contracts, renegotiation of contracts or anticipated settlement.

##### Debt Sensitivity

In determining the sensitivity to interest rate risk, the following rates were analyzed: IPCA, CDI, LIBOR and TR. Thus, based on the current value or on market projections for these indexes by the end of the year, in relation to September 2022, three scenarios were simulated - the probable scenario considers the maintenance of the current value or the expected evolution of the rates, whereas scenarios II and III consider appreciation of the rates by 25% and 50%, respectively.

Indexes	Exposure	Debt sensitivity -09/30/2022					
		Probable scenario		Scenario II		Scenario III	
		Rate	Value	Rate	Value	Rate	Value
IPCA (FIDC IV)	27,078	5.62%	28,599	7.03%	28,980	8.43%	29,360
CDI (Banks + Debentures)	851,687	13.65%	967,942	17.06%	997,006	20.48%	1,026,070
USD LIBOR 3M (BID)	77,840	2.51%	99,218	3.14%	104,562	3.77%	109,906
TR (Caixa Econômica Federal)	111,296	1.19%	112,619	1.48%	112,950	1.78%	113,280
Sub Total	1,067,901		1,208,378		1,243,498		1,278,616
Subordinated shares	(25,103)						
Transaction costs	(6,345)						
	1,036,453						
Not subject to risk							
FCO - Cezarina and Silvânia							
(a)	3,687						
	1,040,140						

- a) Contract with fixed interest.

##### Exchange rate risk

Saneago is exposed to fluctuation in exchange rates of financial operations denominated in foreign currencies. That could lead to the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to higher financing liabilities and financial expenses.

With the purpose of managing the unpredictability of exchange rate fluctuations and optimizing cash, hedge instruments may be contracted, such as swap contracts, currency forward contracts (NDF), or financial investments in exchange funds limited to the amount of the corresponding liability. The contracting of those instruments depends on the ratio of cost to expected benefit of the instrument used.

As in the debt sensitivity analysis above, the balance used was that of foreign debt, i.e., the financing agreement with IDB, denominated in US dollars. Based on market expectations for the end of the year of this currency value, in relation to September 2022, three scenarios were simulated. The probable scenario considers the expected evolution of the value of foreign currency, while the other scenarios assume appreciation or depreciation of exchange rates by 25% and 50%, respectively.

Sensitivity of debt in foreign currency - 09/30/2022						
Currency	Exposure	Probable scenario	-25%	25%	-50%	50%
Debt in R\$ (IDB)	77,840	R\$ 5.20	R\$ 3.90	R\$ 6.50	R\$ 2.60	R\$ 7.80
Exposure in US\$	14,177	-	-	-	-	-
Debt in R\$ in the scenarios	-	73,720	55,290	92,151	36,860	110,581
Effects on income before taxation		4,120	22,550	(14,311)	40,980	(32,741)

#### Sensitivity of the debt in foreign currency with IDB

In relation to contract No. 1414/OC-BR executed between Saneago and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), no currency forward mechanisms have been adopted against oscillations in exchange variation. However, Management has evaluated the possibility of hedging against current and probable changes in the world economic scenario.

In the sensitivity analysis for foreign currency debt, the probable scenario projected as at September 30, 2022, indicates a slight decrease in the expected amount of future debt. We point out, however, factors that have been substantially affecting Brazilian and international economy, such as the increase in interest rates and inflation in Brazil and worldwide, as well as the appreciation of foreign currencies in relation to the Brazilian real, mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, the global economy has been slowing down and economic and geopolitical uncertainties exist, in particular some commercial disputes and the possible resurgence of the military conflict in Ukraine - that may contribute to less global growth. Domestic factors relate to whether the Brazilian economy is able to absorb problems in the international market and if internal structural changes are possible, in special in relation to taxation, which would allow resuming economic growth. The dollar exchange rate used for the payment due in April 2022 was R\$4.76, and R\$5.20 for the payment of the installment due in October 2022. The projection of exchange rate for 2022 is R\$5.20.

The dollar rates of the scenarios were based on data the Brazilian Central Bank published in the FOCUS Market Report (Market Expectations) on October 14, 2022.

#### (b) Credit risk

Saneago provides services to almost all people of the state of Goiás. As for individual customers, the practice at the Company is to cut the services in the event of payment default, and no credit analysis is made. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, cuts were suspended from March 19, 2020, to January 3, 2021, and this suspension was maintained only for customers in the special category and other categories deemed as vulnerable, in effect until the end of 2021. Such practice is not applicable to legal entities and government customers and Management has been making efforts to reduce contract default levels through negotiation with municipal governments and public agencies of the state of Goiás.

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk can be defined as the possibility of the Company not having enough funds to fulfill financial obligations or even having to pay extra costs due to shortage of funds at due dates as a result of a mismatch between payables and receivables.

The Company's liquidity risk associates mainly with its capacity of generating cash and borrowing funds from federal, state and private financial institutions. Besides, liquidity is affected by shortages of water, which have significant impact to the Company's revenue, as well as lower tariffs ordered by courts, reduction in demand, increase in default level and costs and expenses above projected limits, besides realization of non-recurrent expenses not accrued for.

The exposure to liquidity risk is mitigated by monitoring and management of cash inflows and outflows, so that the Company can fulfill its obligations.

(d) Risks associated with concession/program contracts

Saneago's results depend on the maintenance of contracts with the municipalities where it operates. Usually, the Concession Contracts and the Programs Contracts have 30-year terms. In some situations, a municipality is entitled to cancel contracts before expiration or do not give authorization for their renewal due to noncompliance with legal or contract obligations, upon compensation of the balances of investment not yet amortized, something guaranteed by law, as discussed in Note 2.11 (a).

### 3.2 Capital management

The objective of managing capital is safeguarding the capacity of the Company continuing as a going concern, offering return to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, besides keeping an ideal capital ratio and reduce costs. The financial leverage ratio is tracked. It corresponds to net debt divided by total capital. Net debt, in its turn, corresponds to total loans and financing, less cash and cash equivalents and financial investments of immediate liquidity. Total capital is determined through the sum of equity as demonstrated in the statement of financial position with net debt.

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Net Financial Position		
Total loans/Debentures/Leases	1,087,860	974,744
(-) Cash and cash equivalents.	(54,511)	(138,808)
(-) Financial Investment (a)	(614,834)	(430,420)
(=) Net debt	418,515	405,516
(+) Total equity	3,576,413	3,356,818
(=) Total capital	3,994,928	3,762,334
Financial Leverage Index	10.48%	10.78%

(a) Immediate liquidity financial investments as per note 5.

### 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Imprest fund	246	60
Bank checking accounts/billing	8,693	12,218
Banks - Accounts linked to construction work	317	5,842
Banks - Billing not yet released (a)	7,803	12,724
Financial investments (b)	37,452	107,964
	54,511	138,808

Refer to amounts held at banks and short-term financial investment with immediate liquidity and insignificant risk of change in value.

(a) Refers to bank float that is released between 1 to 3 business days after the funds enter into the bank account;

(b) The Company maintains in Cash and Cash Equivalents the investments expected to be used within six months.

The financial investments breakdown as follows:

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
B. Brasil	829	568
BBM	5,097	1,771
Bradesco	5,232	2,112
Itaú	26,283	103,503
Santander	11	10
	37,452	107,964

The average return on these financial investments as at the third quarter of 2022 was 70.92% of CDI (as at December 31, 2021, it was 91.89% of CDI%).

The decrease in cash and cash equivalents is due mainly to the payment of obligations arising from the Company's Voluntary Redundancy Program - PDV, and from the allocation of resources to the caption Financial Investments, since a reduction in the use of cash balance is expected for the next 6 months, considering the expected generated cash necessary for the payment of obligations during this period.

## 5. Financial investments

These refer to investments with immediate liquidity to meet short-term commitments. It differs from investments allocated to Cash and Cash Equivalents only in terms of their expected use by the Company, which is after six months, and breakdown as follows:

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Itaú	52,462	85,130
Santander	562,372	345,290
	<u>614,834</u>	<u>430,420</u>

The average return on the financial investments in the 3rd quarter of 2022 was 101.96% of the Interbank Deposit Rate (CDI) (104.82% of CDI as at December 31, 2021).

The market value of short-term financial investment is close to the one recorded in the interim financial information seeing it is pegged to the variation in CDI, or is composed of specific funds with variable yield, which are monthly checked through the statements issued by the financial institutions. The Company has no financial instruments measured at fair value.

## 6. Marketable securities

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current		
Banco do Brasil	634	586
Caixa Econômica Federal	260	2,774
	<u>894</u>	<u>3,360</u>
Noncurrent		
Bradesco	1,117	-
Caixa Econômica Federal	12,392	11,567
	<u>13,509</u>	<u>11,567</u>
	<u>14,403</u>	<u>14,927</u>

Such investments are a contract demand. Guarantee reserves maturing after 12 months are classified as noncurrent assets. Contracts maturing within the next 12 months are carried in current assets, as well as other investment available within the year.

The amount of R\$ 1,033 was recorded in marketable securities, with redemption in the net amount of R\$ 1,557.

The average returns on marketable securities in the 3rd quarter of 2022 was 84.76% of the Interbank Deposit Rate (CDI) (74.57% of CDI as at December 31, 2021).

## 7. Receivables from consumers

	09/30/2022			12/31/2021		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
Amounts billed and not yet due	142,329	23,974	166,303	103,162	11,990	115,152
Becoming due in more than 30 days	33,468	4,603	38,071	39,316	9,267	48,583
Overdue for up to 30 days	107,097	598	107,695	91,304	4,087	95,391
From 31 to 60 days overdue	37,003	1,757	38,760	37,712	2,195	39,907
From 61 to 90 days overdue	14,756	1,583	16,339	18,355	1,554	19,909
From 91 to 120 days overdue	12,087	1,422	13,509	13,535	1,144	14,679
From 121 to 180 days overdue	21,387	2,217	23,604	21,641	1,773	23,414
From 181 to 360 days overdue	53,890	5,105	58,995	5,355	5,381	10,736
From 361 days to 5 years overdue	49,030	7,611	56,641	23,722	6,548	30,270
Overdue for more than 5 years	5,172	3,659	8,831	1,741	2,456	4,197
Collection to be identified	(50)	-	(50)	(100)	-	(100)
Estimate of amounts to be billed	112,050	9,167	121,217	90,782	6,782	97,564
(-) Discount to present value of receivables	(1,269)	(209)	(1,478)	(1,656)	(266)	(1,922)
(-) Allowance for doubtful accounts	(80,271)	(19,290)	(99,561)	(9,030)	(18,507)	(27,537)
Subtotal	<u>506,679</u>	<u>42,197</u>	<u>548,876</u>	<u>435,839</u>	<u>34,404</u>	<u>470,243</u>
Amounts receivable (noncurrent)	25,477	12,131	37,608	24,378	15,533	39,911
(-) Discount to present value of receivables	(3,780)	(2,416)	(6,196)	(4,167)	(3,385)	(7,552)
(-) Allowance for doubtful accounts	(783)	(756)	(1,539)	(261)	(2,921)	(3,182)
Subtotal	<u>20,914</u>	<u>8,959</u>	<u>29,873</u>	<u>19,950</u>	<u>9,227</u>	<u>29,177</u>
Total	527,593	51,156	578,749	455,789	43,631	499,420

During recognition, the amounts demonstrated above were equal to their respective fair values and do not consider fines, interest or any form of monetary adjustment payable on overdue amounts.

The change in the allowance for doubtful accounts, recognized pursuant to the policy mentioned in Note 2.3 a), is as follows:

Balance as at 12/31/2021	(30,719)
Recognition of allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 34)	(70,381)
Balance as at 09/30/2022	<u>(101,100)</u>

The increase in the balance of the allowance for doubtful accounts is due to the change in the criterion for effective write-off of overdue credits, alongside the improvement in the methodology for calculating the allowance, as mentioned in Note 2.3 (a). Overdue credits not written-off and not yet paid remain outstanding, and an allowance is recognized for them according to time elapsed. This change had no material impact on income as per note 34, since the increase in the allowance is compensated by the effective write-off of losses.

The practice in relation to individual customers is initially notifying them about the debt through a message in the invoice of the following month. After notification, a period of 30 days is granted for payment and in the event the invoice is not paid, the supply of water is cut, what happens on average 48 days after the expiration of the original invoice in normal periods. For public customers, the cut does not occur, and only the debt notification step is applied. In addition, by means of Regulatory Resolution AGR/CR No. 9/2014 for activities considered essential, it is not possible to interrupt the water supply, and only the possibility of the flow reduction procedure is applicable.

## 8. Inventories

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Materials to be used in treatment stations	6,540	6,666
Materials to be used in pipelines	616	8
Electric materials and equipment	1,713	1,934
Tubes and connections for pipelines and water mains	46,092	36,122
Materials to be used in building pipelines	3,861	2,483
Water meters	6,354	5,974
Valves	9,585	6,433
Pumps	1,878	1,557
Sundry materials	4,364	4,079
(-) Provision for inventory losses	(4,680)	(10,632)

The change in inventory losses, accrued for as described in Note 2.3, is broken down below:

Balance as at 12/31/2021	(10,632)
Reversal of net provision for inventory losses (Note 34)	5,952
Balance as at 09/30/2022	(4,680)

#### 9. Recoverable taxes

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current		
Income Tax	-	3,171
Social Contribution Tax	-	11
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	4,495	2,115
PIS/COFINS on Leases	1,297	-
Brazilian Federal Revenue Service	2,733	2,733
	<u>8,525</u>	<u>8,030</u>
Noncurrent		
PIS/COFINS on Leases	3,074	-
	<u>3,074</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 10. Prepaid expenses and advances

	09/30/2021	12/31/2020
Current amounts		
Insurance premium	-	168
Investment fund - Receivables - FIDC IV (a)	9,534	10,881
Advances for payment of graduate courses	27	27
Advances for travels	721	673
Advances for vacations	1,579	7,761
Advances for year-end bonus	21,859	-
Contractual indemnities (b)	9,571	6,898
Share issuance expenses	-	3,593
Subscriptions to periodicals and annuities	-	24
	<u>43,291</u>	<u>30,025</u>
Noncurrent amounts		
Contractual indemnities (b)	237,247	185,905
	<u>237,247</u>	<u>185,905</u>

(a) Amortization and charges paid in advance according to the FIDC IV Regulations.

(b) This refers to payment of indemnities for anticipated renewal of contracts with the municipalities of Goiânia, Anápolis and Águas Lindas and the anticipated interest of Anápolis, Novo Gama, Águas Lindas and Planaltina, with the amounts amortized until the contractual term of each municipality. The change in balances is due to the anticipated payments of Novo Gama and Águas Lindas in the second quarter of 2022, and Planaltina, in the third quarter of 2022.

#### 11. Outsourcing

To assure compliance with Program Contracts executed between Saneago and the municipalities of Aparecida de Goiânia, Jataí, Rio Verde and Trindade, the Company chose to outsource sewage services through a bidding process, and contract # 1327/2013 went into effect on July 19, 2013.

Full operations began in November 2013 and the contract term ends on November 1, 2041, with contract 1327/2013 being currently managed by BRK Ambiental Goiás S.A.

The contract addresses regionalized provision of services by Saneago and has the following characteristics:

- The regulation agency is the Control and Inspection Council of Public Services (AGR) and the consenting intervening parties are the municipalities of Aparecida de Goiânia, Jataí, Rio Verde and Trindade;
- Payment of R\$273,000 granting fees to Saneago in thirty (30) installments, annually adjusted according to the IPCA rate (National Consumer Price Index);
- Operation and expansion of collection, removal and sewage treatment systems within six (6) years. The water supply universalization ratio must reach at least ninety percent (90%) of the population;
- Saneago will manage the integrated commercial operation of public water supply and sewage services in the outsourced area. It is a responsibility of the outsourced service provider to register consumers, read water meters, issue and simultaneously deliver the payment invoices, cut and reconnect the water supply and micro-measurement, among other activities related to the rendering the water supply and sewage services.

Granting fees are recorded in current assets proportionally to the contract term and adjusted according to the IPCA rate, with a corresponding item to the statement of income. Current liabilities refers to matching of accounts between parties and mainly derives from subdelegate's revenues received by Saneago. Long term assets and liabilities represent investments made by the subdelegate entity not yet amortized.

	Current assets		Current liabilities	
	09/30/2022	12/31/2021	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Outsourcing Granting fees	7,435	10,715	511	6,386

	Noncurrent assets		Noncurrent liabilities	
	09/30/2022	12/31/2021	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Investment in sewage system	1,345,686	1,111,322	1,345,686	1,111,322
Total	1,353,121	1,122,037	1,346,197	1,117,708

## 12. Other accounts receivable

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current portion		
Collateral deposits	18	18
Consortium-related amounts (a)	33,036	5,019
Sundry advances	2,862	406
Credits from Auctions	-	4,631
(-) Provision for losses	(375)	(375)
	<u>35,541</u>	<u>9,699</u>
Noncurrent portion		
Contracts under legal dispute (b)	35,419	32,765
(-) Estimated credit losses	(35,419)	(32,765)
Other receivables	8	42
	<u>8</u>	<u>42</u>

### (a) Consortium

Amount receivable due to a temporary imbalance in the interest held in the consortium Águas Lindas.

As mentioned in Note 26 a), in August 2022, Saneago's percentage of participation was 61.07%, against 38.93% of Caesb, Saneago's being higher due to the payment of the advances made by Saneago. The participation is likely to even out in the next periods, with the division of the amounts raised by the Consortium.

### (b) Contracts under legal dispute

The Company is questioning at court concession contracts of water supply and sewage services of the following municipalities:



## Caldas Novas

Due to the recovery of the systems by the municipal government on June 27, 1995, Saneago filed an indemnity action, Proceeding No. 0033803.68.1995.8.09.0051. The local judge accepted the request for indemnity, sentencing the municipal government of Caldas Novas to pay R\$ 37,058. On June 05, 2019, the court of Goiás revoked the lower court decision and determined the proceeding to continue on its original court, with reversal of the burden of proof to Saneago, in order to verify the existence of the amounts to be amortized. In April/2020, the proceeding was sent to the Federal Court of Appeals (STJ), to judge the special appeal filed by Saneago, with conclusion for decision of its President on May 06, 2020. On October 02, 2020, the STJ acknowledged the Special Appeal, but dismissed it, thus maintaining the decision of the court of Goiás.

The proceeding returned to its instance of origin, and inadvertently closed without compliance with the decision by the court of Goiás. The company has filed a request to be called to court, so that the proceeding can be reopened and the decision by the court of Goiás can be executed and, consequently, the Company can be determined to present the amounts to be amortized, so that the amount effectively owed by the municipality can be calculated.

On March 31, 2022, Saneago adjusted the values of indemnity for the assets not amortized, in the form suggested by the court of Goiás, for procedural purposes, with no effects on accounting records. The municipal government contested the calculation on May 04, 2022, and requested the dismissal of the proceeding. The proceeding was concluded for judgment.

## Catalão

On June 28, 2002, by means of the Judgement of Compliance and Assumption on the records of Injunction No. 2001.017.607.73, the municipality of Catalão terminated the municipal basic sanitation system, with no possibility of resumption. An action was proposed by means of Proceeding No. 37532.36.2016.8.09.0029. Saneago had concession agreements with final maturity on July 27, 2019. The mentioned proceeding remained suspended by a long period of time, awaiting the progress of appendix No. 0174386-71/2015.8.09.0029, which was processed by the Federal Court of Appeals (STJ) for judgement of the Special Appeal (REsp.) In September 2019, the Attorney General of SAE - Superintendência Municipal de Água e Esgoto de Catalão requested access to the electronic proceeding. On June 02, 2020, the proceedings were concluded, by order of the Judge, with a delay in the preparation of the analysis by withdrawal of the expert hired. On October 04, 2021, there was a new expert appointed, and we await the analysis for the calculation of indemnity. The expert accepted the duty. We await analysis for the calculation of amounts of assets not amortized (indemnity).

## Buriti Alegre

On January 17, 2022, the municipality of Buriti Alegre filed proceeding No. 5021253-07.2022.8.09.0019, with the main objective of resuming the water supply and sanitation services. Once the judge of the Municipal Finance Court granted it an injunction, Saneago, in compliance with the court decision, delivered the system on March 18, 2022. The Company presented objection, including a counterclaim for the municipality to pay Saneago the amount related to the investments linked to reversionary assets, not yet amortized or depreciated at the end of the contractual term. This proceeding is in the awareness phase. In spite of the provisions in the contract and in legislation regarding the right to indemnity, considering that the effective reimbursement depends on the progress of the proceeding, the net book value of R\$ 2,654 was provisioned as loss.

## 13. Noncurrent assets held for sale

In 2021, Management decided to sell 17 properties that were in a situation of idleness and for not being part of any plan or project to expand the Company's water supply and sewage systems. The Company published three notices for biddings in a similar type to the Auction, under the criterion of highest price offer, which resulted in the sale of 12 properties.

Given that the Company is in process of structuring to proceed with the sale of the remaining 5 plots of land, and the proceedings have no determined conclusion date, the corresponding balance as at December 31, 2021 was reclassified to fixed assets, with no effects to be recorded referring to the period the assets were classified as held for sale.

Noncurrent assets held for sale	12/31/2021	Inflows	Return to Fixed Assets	09/30/2022
Plots of land	3	-	(3)	-
Total	3	-	(3)	-

#### 14. Court deposits

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Court deposits	19,471	18,491
	19,471	18,491

Of the outstanding balance as at September 30, 2022, around 93% correspond to deposits made in the last five years, with emphasis on deposits arising from proceedings 5532023-46.2019.8.09.0103, filed by the municipality of Minaçu in the amount of R\$5,444, and 241645.61.2008.8.09.0051, filed by the municipality of Goiânia in the amount of R\$4,164 and 0010242-85.2016.5.18.0016 filed by the STIUEG - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Urbanitários of the State of Goiás, with balance of R\$3,500.

#### 15. Taxes on income

##### 15.1 Taxes on Income in the Statements of Income

	09/30/2022		09/30/2021	
	Income tax	Social Contribution tax	Income tax	Social Contribution tax
Income before Income and Social Contribution Taxes (IRPJ and CSLL)	398,057	398,057	350,290	350,290
IR and CSLL - Current Rates	(99,514)	(35,825)	(87,573)	(31,526)
Deductibility on Interest on Equity Capital	17,100	6,156	14,755	5,312
Nondeductible Fines	(1,153)	(415)	(1,425)	(513)
Workers' Meal Program - PAT	1,653	-	-	-
Loss/Recovery of nondeductible credits - Law No. 9.430/96	474	171	(108)	(39)
Management Bonus	(306)	-	(311)	-
Corporate Citizen Incentive - Law No. 11.770/08	217	(26)	-	-
Expenses on issue of shares	(623)	(224)	125	45
Monetary variations on tax credits	202	73	-	-
Donations	-	-	(78)	(28)
Others	1,458	518	(303)	(125)
IRPJ and CSLL - Effective Amounts	(80,492)	(29,572)	(74,918)	(26,874)
Total IRPJ and CSLL	(110,064)		(101,792)	
Effective rate	27.65%		29.06%	

## 15.2 Taxes on Income - Deferred in the Statement of financial position

	09/30/2022				12/31/2021			
	Tax base	IRPJ (25%)	CSLL (9%)	Total	Tax base	IRPJ (25%)	CSLL (9%)	Total
Deferred tax assets								
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Credits receivable	101,100	25,274	9,099	34,373	30,719	7,681	2,765	10,446
Discount to Present Value - Credit receivable	7,674	1,919	691	2,610	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses on Inventory	4,681	1,170	421	1,591	10,633	2,658	957	3,615
Provision for losses on investments	564	141	51	192	564	141	51	192
Provision for contingencies	212,630	53,157	19,137	72,294	233,157	58,289	20,984	79,273
Provision for losses on other credits	375	94	34	128	375	94	34	128
Provision for Contracts without Concession	35,419	8,855	3,188	12,043	32,765	8,191	2,949	11,140
Provision for Losses on Construction	128,347	32,087	11,550	43,637	128,347	32,087	11,551	43,638
Actuarial liabilities	21,388	5,347	1,925	7,272	21,388	5,347	1,925	7,272
Provision for profit sharing	28,799	7,200	2,592	9,792	35,246	8,811	3,172	11,983
Lease - Vehicles	(3,068)	(767)	(276)	(1,043)				
CSLL Tax Losses (a)	125,995	-	11,340	11,340	208,258	-	18,743	18,743
<b>Total</b>	<b>663,904</b>	<b>134,477</b>	<b>59,752</b>	<b>194,229</b>	<b>701,452</b>	<b>123,299</b>	<b>63,131</b>	<b>186,430</b>
Deferred tax liabilities								
Tax Accounting Depreciation Asset and liability valuation adjustment	472,040	118,010	42,484	160,494	372,953	93,238	33,566	126,804
	50,474	12,618	4,543	17,161	50,476	12,619	4,543	17,162
	<b>522,514</b>	<b>130,628</b>	<b>47,027</b>	<b>177,655</b>	<b>423,429</b>	<b>105,857</b>	<b>38,109</b>	<b>143,966</b>
<b>Total Deferred Taxes, net</b>			<b>16,574</b>				<b>42,464</b>	

At the Company, based on studies and future perspective of growth, tax assets are limited to the lower between the amount of future income and the amount of tax to be offset through the realization of temporary differences and tax losses.

a) We provide below the projection of realization of deferred tax assets in relation to tax losses:

Year	Estimated Tax Income	Expected realization			Sum
		IRPJ	CSLL		
2022	211,549	-	2,790		2,790
2023	247,792	-	6,690		6,690
2024	248,813	-	1,860		1,860
<b>Change in deferred taxes</b>					
Balance kept in deferred tax assets as at 12/31/2021					42,464
(+)-Recognition/Realization of deferred tax assets - Statement of income					7,799
(+)-Recognition of deferred tax assets - Equity					-
(+)-Recognition/Realization of deferred tax liabilities- Statement of income					(33,690)
(+)-Recognition of deferred tax liabilities - Equity					1
Balance kept in deferred tax assets as at 09/30/2022					<b>16,574</b>
<b>Reversal in the statement of operations as at 09/30/2022</b>					
Income before taxes					398,057
Combined rate 34%					135,339
(+/-) IRPJ/CSLL on permanent/temporary additions and deductions and tax losses					(161,229)
Deferred taxes in the statement of income					<b>(25,890)</b>

	Effects on Income for the year - Deferred taxes					
	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022			01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021		
	IRPJ	CSLL	Total	IRPJ	CSLL	Total
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Credits receivable	17,593	6,333	23,926	904	325	1,229
Discount to present value - Credits receivable	1,919	691	2,610	-	-	-
Provision for Losses on Inventory	(1,488)	(536)	(2,024)	(3,747)	(1,349)	(5,096)
Provision for contingencies	(5,132)	(1,847)	(6,979)	25,010	9,003	34,013
Provision for Contracts without Concession	664	239	903	-	-	-
Provision for Losses on Construction	-	(1)	(1)	-	1	1
Provision for profit sharing	(1,611)	(580)	(2,191)	(8,409)	(3,027)	(11,436)
Leases - Vehicles	(767)	(276)	(1,043)	-	-	-
Tax Losses - IRPJ (a)	-	-	-	(10,432)	-	(10,432)
Tax Losses - CSLL (a)	-	(7,403)	(7,403)	-	(7,014)	(7,014)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,178</b>	<b>(3,380)</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>(2,061)</b>	<b>1,265</b>
Deferred tax liabilities						
Tax x Accounting Depreciation	24,771	8,918	33,689	23,468	8,449	31,917
Asset and liability valuation adjustments	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Taxes, net</b>	<b>24,770</b>	<b>8,918</b>	<b>33,688</b>	<b>23,468</b>	<b>8,449</b>	<b>31,917</b>
			<b>25,891</b>			<b>30,652</b>

## 16. Investment

The Company has shares of investment in some companies where it does not hold significant control, corresponding to R\$564, which are accounted for under the cost method. However, a provision for impairment has been recognized, as there is no perspective of realization of that investment.

On January 25, 2022, at the General Meeting No. 169, the dissolution of Saneago's ownership interest in the companies Comurg, Metrobus, Codego and Agehab in the total amount of R\$573 thousand was approved, followed by the notification of the companies involved to formalize the process. In June 2022, the Company received reimbursement for its shares in Codego, with a zero net balance at September 30, 2022.

Description	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Comurg	515	515
Metrobus	46	46
Other	3	12
	<b>564</b>	<b>573</b>
Provision for losses	(564)	(564)
	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>

## 17. Fixed assets

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
General use assets	211,071	177,031
General use assets in construction (a)	212,162	212,030
Deemed cost of assets	64,706	64,738
General use assets - Lease-purchase operations	7,242	7,242
Contributions- Corumbá Consortium (b)	(2,921)	1,222
Land-title regularization	225	222
Right-of-use - vehicles (Note 17.2)	98,281	59,256
Accumulated depreciation - Right-of-use assets (Note 17.2)	(54,927)	(41,448)
Accumulated Depreciation - General	(117,055)	(110,122)
Accumulated depreciation - Deemed cost	(14,281)	(14,280)
Accumulated Depreciation - Lease-purchase operations	(6,271)	(5,731)
	<b>398,232</b>	<b>350,160</b>

### (a) Breakdown of general use assets in construction:

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
General use assets in construction	152,119	152,147
General use assets in construction - Growth Acceleration Program (PAC)	60,043	59,883
	<b>212,162</b>	<b>212,030</b>

## 17.1 Technical assets

The change in assets is as follows:

Technical assets	Balance as at 12/31/2021	Additions	Write-offs	Depreciation / Amortization	Transfer from Current Assets	Fixed Assets	Contribution	Balance as at 09/30/2022
General use assets	177,031	33,597	(52)	-	3	492	-	211,071
General use assets in construction	212,030	752	-	-	-	(620)	-	212,162
Deemed cost of assets	64,738	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	64,706
General use assets - Lease-purchase operations	7,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,242
Contributions - Corumbá Consortium (b)	1,222	-	-	-	-	-	(4,143)	(2,921)
Land-title regularization	222	3	-	-	-	-	-	225
Accumulated depreciation - general	(110,122)	-	40	(7,278)	-	305	-	(117,055)
Accumulated depreciation - deemed cost	(14,280)	-	1	(2)	-	-	-	(14,281)
Accumulated depreciation - lease	(5,731)	-	-	(540)	-	-	-	(6,271)
	<u>332,352</u>	<u>34,352</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>(7,820)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>(4,143)</u>	<u>354,878</u>

- (a) This refers to differences in interest in the investment of Consórcio Corumbá, a business jointly controlled with Caesb as per note 26. As at December 31, 2021, Saneago was a debtor, with amounts payable complementing the amount invested. As at September 30, 2022, the company was a creditor with amounts receivable, and the balance refers to the amount invested corresponding to Caesb.

## 17.2 Right-of-use assets - Leases

The requirements of standard CPC06 (R2)/IFRS16 have been applied as described in Note 21d, and the balances of right of use are as follows:

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Right-of-use assets - vehicles	98,281	59,256
Accumulated depreciation- Right-of-use assets	(54,927)	(41,448)
	<u>43,354</u>	<u>17,808</u>

The change in right-of-use assets is broken down below:

Right-of-use assets	Balance as at 12/31/2021	Additions	Depreciation/ Amortization	Balance as at 09/30/2022
Right-of-use assets - vehicles	59,256	39,025	-	98,281
Accumulated depreciation - right-of-use assets	(41,448)	-	(13,479)	(54,927)
Total	<u>17,808</u>	<u>39,025</u>	<u>(13,479)</u>	<u>43,354</u>

According to decision CVM 859 of June 7, 2020, the lease-purchase operations of the Company were assessed according to the provisions of standard CPC 06 (R2). No change in contracts or in right-of-use assets in 2020 and 2021 was necessary and the operation of assets is normal.

## 18. Contractual assets

A Contractual asset (work in progress) is the right to consideration for goods or services transferred to customers. As determined by standard CPC 47 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers, assets tied to construction work established by a concession and recognized under the scope of standard ICPC 01 (R1) - Concession Contracts must be classified as Contractual assets during the construction period and transferred to intangible assets only after the conclusion of the work.

Contractual assets are initially recognized at fair value, including costs of loans capitalized along the period where the asset is under construction and consider the effective rate of loans prevailing at capitalization date.

Contractual assets	Water system	Sewage system	Work in Progress	Advance to suppliers	Total
Balance as at 12/31/21	218,252	415,004	44,944	2,700	680,900
Additions	74,671	56,927	-	-	131,598
Write-offs and losses	(192)	(522)	-	-	(714)
Inventory adjustment	-	-	54	-	54
Inventory return and purchases	-	-	11,486	(2,700)	8,786
Transfer to storeroom	-	-	(4,546)	-	(4,546)
Allocation of Inventories in Additions	-	-	(4,076)	-	(4,076)
Fixed assets in progress	(36,561)	(37,199)	-	-	(73,760)
Transfer to intangible assets	166	2,400	-	-	2,566
Balance as at 09/30/2022	<u>256,336</u>	<u>436,610</u>	<u>47,862</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>740,808</u>

## 19. Intangible assets

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Water systems	2,722,507	2,656,057
Sewage systems	2,888,679	2,846,653
General use assets	13,738	15,386
Software (licenses)	50,882	48,844
Accumulated amortization	(2,841,339)	(2,773,010)
Contributions to realize - Águas Lindas	26,386	54,697
Provision for impairment	(128,347)	(128,347)
"Operação Decantação" (Note 42)	(118,494)	(118,494)
Land-title regularization	53,528	45,368
Non onerous assets - water supply	60,244	51,424
Non-onerous assets - sewage	88,366	109,261
	<u>2,816,150</u>	<u>2,807,839</u>

The change in intangible assets in the period is as follows:

	Balance as at 12/31/2021	Additions	Write-offs (a)	Depreciation/ amortization	Contribution	Transfer between accounts.	Fixed assets and subvention	Balance as at 09/30/2022
Intangible assets in use								
Water system	2,656,057	29,144	(4,870)	-	-	38	42,138	2,722,507
Sewage system	2,846,653	3,772	(79)	-	-	10	38,323	2,888,679
General use assets	15,386	7,150	13	(8,895)	-	84	-	13,738
Accumulate amortization	(2,773,010)	-	2,013	(70,076)	-	(266)	-	(2,841,339)
Software (licenses)	63,352	7,133	-	-	-	-	-	70,485
Amortization of software (licenses)	(14,508)	-	-	(5,095)	-	-	-	(19,603)
Contributions to realize - Águas Lindas	54,697	-	-	-	(28,311)	-	-	26,386
Provision for losses (impairment)	(128,347)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(128,347)
"Operação Decantação" (Note 42)	(118,494)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118,494)
Land-title regularization	45,368	15,172	(311)	-	-	-	(6,701)	53,528
Non-onerous intangible assets - Water supply	3,417	-	-	-	-	(4)	7,286	10,699
Non-onerous intangible assets - Sewage	13,514	14	-	-	-	-	24,502	38,030
(-) Government subsidies/grants	(16,616)	-	-	627	-	-	(31,798)	(47,787)
Amortization of non-onerous assets	(315)	-	-	(627)	-	-	-	(942)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,647,154</b>	<b>62,385</b>	<b>(3,234)</b>	<b>(84,066)</b>	<b>(28,311)</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>73,750</b>	<b>2,667,540</b>
Intangible assets in progress - Non-onerous								
Non onerous assets - water supply	51,424	13,954	-	-	-	-	(5,134)	60,244
Non-onerous assets - sewage	109,261	8,326	-	-	-	(2,566)	(26,655)	88,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,685</b>	<b>22,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,566)</b>	<b>(31,789)</b>	<b>148,610</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>2,807,839</b>	<b>84,665</b>	<b>(3,234)</b>	<b>(84,066)</b>	<b>(28,311)</b>	<b>(2,704)</b>	<b>41,961</b>	<b>2,816,150</b>

- (a) From the net balance written off, R\$2,654 refers to the assets of Buriti Alegre municipality, transferred to Other Accounts Receivable as described in Note 12.

## 20. Government subsidies

### 20.1 Fixed and intangible assets

The balances of the Fixed and intangible assets include those obtained with own funds and/or purchased with funds transferred by the Brazilian Federal Government through the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), in addition to other considerations from the granting power in specific contracts.

As at December 19, 2007, fund-transfer contracts were executed between the Federal Government, through the Ministry of Cities represented by Caixa Econômica Federal and the state of Goiás. That aimed urban water supply and sewage service provision in several municipalities, having Saneago as executing intervening party.

The purpose of each contract is establishing joint actions between Saneago and the Municipalities to expand water supply and sewage systems, as well as transfer the amount of consideration payable by the state of Goiás to the Company.

Item 8.5.1 of Clause eight - Financial Performance of Fund-Transfer Contracts and the Guidelines of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) provide refund in the following cases:

- a) When the purpose agreed upon in the contract has not been achieved;
- b) When a report on the rendering of accounts is not presented within the required time limit, whether a partial or final one;
- c) When the funds are used for other purposes and not the one established in the contract;
- d) When the amounts from financial investment are used in violation to the term, purpose or consideration established in the contract.

In the cases above, the refund is made according to the rules set in the contract for partial performance or non-compliance.

The amounts recorded in liabilities refer to transfers received from work not yet concluded. Finished work, concluded with own funds and in process of receipt of the transfers are recorded in assets. One same contract of transfer may include amounts received from unfinished work (recorded in liabilities) and finished work with amounts still pending to be transferred (recorded in assets).

It can be observed that the subventions concluded with own resources and not yet reimbursed were recorded as intangible assets, and reclassified as non-onerous intangible assets once the rendering of accounts is concluded and the resources are received. As from 2022, aiming for better control of the ongoing processes of rendering of accounts, the Company started to record the onerous and non-onerous portions of the work in progress as per the proportion established in contract, while the amounts not yet transferred are recorded as Subventions Receivable.



a) The transfers recorded in liabilities are shown below:

City	Agreement	12/31/2021	Inflows	Work concluded/ Others	09/30/2022
PAC					
Formosa	0218016-87	3	-	-	3
Sto Antônio do Descoberto	0218331-07	389	-	-	389
Cristalina	0226017-65	309	-	-	309
Goiânia - Meia Ponte	0226025-62	4,566	1,544	-	6,110
Luziânia	0218328-52	1,467	-	(1,467)	-
Planaltina	0218330-94	64	-	(64)	-
Valparaíso	0218343-40	46	-	(46)	-
Novo Gama	0226015-46	130	-	-	130
Novo Gama	0226018-79	972	-	-	972
Goiânia - Vila Adélia	0226024-57	7,294	-	-	7,294
Luziânia	0226026-76	69,502	-	-	69,502
Luziânia	0231460-45	57	-	(57)	-
Goiânia	0350788-10	40,423	-	-	40,423
Sto Antônio do Descoberto	0350796-17	1,054	-	9	1,063
Pirenópolis	0350884-88	3,709	-	(3,709)	-
Aparecida de Goiânia	0351738-28	8,170	868	-	9,038
Goiânia Jd Petrópolis SES	0408678-27	38,360	21,274	(3,646)	55,988
Anápolis SES	0408691-99	21,144	1	(3,473)	17,672
Other Agreements	Sundry	36	-	-	36
<b>Total PAC</b>		<b>197,695</b>	<b>23,687</b>	<b>(12,453)</b>	<b>208,929</b>

Other Federal Programs					
Aduora João Leite	1524/01	729	-	44	773
Aduora João Leite	0187/06	1,472	-	-	1,472
Amaralina - FUNASA	25	248	-	-	248
Nerópolis - ANA-PRODES	68/15	4,601	-	-	4,601
Pires do Rio - ANA PRODES	68/15	1,976	-	-	1,976
Campos Verdes	TC650/20	383	-	-	383
<b>Total Other Federal Programs</b>		<b>9,409</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9,453</b>

Municipal subventions					
Vianópolis	1288/14	131	15	(146)	-
Itapirapuã	1283/2014	51	-	-	51
Itapuranga	1210/2014	53	-	-	53
Porangatú	1247/2014	-	296	-	296
<b>Total Municipal Subventions</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>(146)</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>207,339</b>	<b>23,998</b>	<b>(12,555)</b>	<b>218,782</b>

b) The transfers recorded in assets are shown below:

City	Agreement	12/31/2021	Concluded units	06/30/2022
Goiânia Jd Petrópolis SES	0408678-27	-	15,696	15,696
Goiânia	0350788-10	-	5,002	5,002
Anápolis SES	0408691-99	-	132	132
<b>Total PAC</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>20,830</b>	<b>20,830</b>

## 20.2 Social Water Program

On December 16, 2021, the state government of Goiás created the Social Water Program, by means of law No. 21.203/2021. The program establishes a subsidy of up to 80% of the water bill to families living in the state of Goiás, served by Saneago, that are in situations of economic vulnerability. Customers who have no economic capacity to pay for the full cost of the services of water supply and collection and treatment of sewage are primarily considered as beneficiaries of the social tariff, in the terms of article 55 of law 14.939/2004.

The program will last for 12 months, and it is financed by the state of Goiás, by means of transfers to Saneago and tariff subsidies proposed by it and approved by the regulatory agency, as per item II, article 31 of Federal Law no. 11.445, of January 5, 2007. In 2021, R\$502 was transferred and subsidies in the amount of R\$35 were granted, with a remaining balance of R\$ 467 at the end of the year. Until the conclusion of the interim financial information as at September 30, 2022, R\$ 1,557 were granted, referring to subsidies in 2022, with the amount receivable of R\$ 1,090, as described in Note 20.3.

## 20.3 Subventions Receivable

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
PAC (Note 20.1 b)	20,830	-
Social Water Program (Note 20.2)	1,090	-
	<u>21,920</u>	<u>-</u>

## 21. Loans and financing

### IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)

Interest is paid every six months in April and October at the rate IDB establishes. The rate on October 8, 2021, was 0.96% for that three-month period and 1.93% per annum. Amortization is also half-yearly made. It began on October 11, 2008, and will end on October 11, 2027.

### Debentures - 5th Issuance

In December 2018, in compliance with article 59 of Law 6404 of December 15, 1976, and CVM instruction 476 of January 16, 2009, there was the fifth (5th) issuance of simple, book-entry, secured Debentures, not convertible into shares in a single series to be distributed in a restricted manner.

The indenture of issuance and the trust assignment contract were executed as decided during the 370th Meeting of Saneago's Board of Directors on November 8, 2018:

Number of Debentures issued	Unit value	Amount obtained (R\$)
250,000	1,000	250,000,000

According to clause 4.15.1 of the indenture, such operation contains covenants, which, if not fulfilled, entitles the Trustee to enforce all obligations and demand immediate payment. Such financial ratios relate to the debt-service coverage ratio annually checked.

The financial index to be annually fulfilled for the 5<sup>th</sup> Issuance is a ratio between net debt and adjusted EBITDA lower or equal to 3.0. As at December 31, 2021, that ratio had been achieved.

### Debentures - 6th Issuance

In September 2019, in compliance with article 59 of Law 6404 of December 15, 1976, and CVM instruction 476 of January 16, 2009, there was the sixth (6th) issuance of simple, book-entry, secured Debentures, not convertible into shares in a single series to be distributed in a restricted manner.

The indenture of issuance and the trust assignment contract were executed as decided during the 387th Meeting of Saneago's Board of Directors on July 24, 2019.

Number of Debentures issued	Unit value	Amount obtained (R\$)
140,000	1,000	140,000,000

According to clause 4.15.1 of the indenture, such operation contains covenants, which, if not fulfilled, entitles the Trustee to enforce all obligations and demand immediate payment.

The financial index to be annually fulfilled and established for the 6th Issuance is a ratio of net debt to adjusted annual EBITDA lower or equal to 3.0. As at December 31, 2021, the ratio had been reached.

### Debentures - 8th Issuance

In November 2020, in compliance with article 59 of Law 6404 of December 15, 1976, and CVM instruction 476 of January 16, 2009, there was the fifth (5th) issuance of simple, book-entry, secured Debentures, not convertible into shares in a single series to be distributed in a restricted manner.

The indenture of issuance and the trust assignment contract were executed as decided during the 429th Meeting of Saneago's Board of Directors on November 26, 2020.

Number of Debentures issued	Unit value	Amount obtained (R\$)
220,000	1,000	220,000,000

As per clause 4.15.1 of the indenture, such operation contains covenants, which, if not fulfilled, entitles the Trustee to enforce all obligations and demand immediate payment.

The financial index established for the 8th Issuance is a ratio of net debt to adjusted annual EBITDA lower or equal to 3.0 and must be verified annually by the Issuer and monitored by the Trustee. As at December 31, 2021, the ratio had been reached.

#### Debentures 9<sup>th</sup> Issuance

In August 2021, in compliance with article 59 of Law 6404 of December 15, 1976, and CVM instruction 476 of January 16, 2009, there was the ninth (9th) issuance of simple, secured bonds, not convertible into shares in a single series to be distributed in a restricted manner.

This indenture of issuance and the trust assignment contract were entered into in accordance with the 443rd Meeting of Saneago's Board of Directors, held on June 02, 2021.

Number of Debentures Issued	Unit Value	Amount obtained (R\$)
250,000	1,000	250,000,000

As per clause 4.15.1 of the indenture, such operation contains covenants, which, if not fulfilled, entitles the Trustee to enforce all obligations and demand immediate payment.

The financial index to be annually reached and established for the 9<sup>th</sup> Issuance is a ratio of net debt to adjusted annual EBITDA lower or equal to 3.0 to be annually checked by the Issuer and followed up by the Trustee. As at December 31, 2021, the ratio had been reached.

#### Debentures 10<sup>th</sup> Issuance

In June 2022, in compliance with article 59 of Law 6404 of December 15, 1976, and CVM instruction 476 of January 16, 2009, there was the tenth (10th) issuance of simple, secured debentures, not convertible into shares in a single series to be distributed in a restricted manner.

The Indenture of Issuance and the Trust Assignment Contract were entered into in accordance with the 472nd Meeting of Saneago's Board of Directors, held on May 12, 2022, and ratified based on the decisions made at the 475<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Saneago's Board of Directors, held on June 09, 2022.

Number of Debentures Issued	Unit Value	Amount obtained (R\$)
200,000	1,000	200,000,000

As per clause 4.16.1 of the indenture, such operation contains covenants, which, if not fulfilled, entitles the Trustee to enforce all obligations and demand immediate payment.

The financial index established for the 10th Issuance is a ratio of net debt to adjusted annual EBITDA lower or equal to 3.0 and must be verified annually by the Issuer and monitored by the Trustee, as from December 31, 2022.

#### FIDC IV (Fund of Investment in Receivables)

During a meeting held on June 5, 2017, and as established in Article 50, paragraph (e) of the Regulations of the Fund, new covenants were set for Saneago, establishing a debt-service coverage ratio to be complied with or otherwise that may imply in anticipated payment of the debt. They have been in effect since the closing of the 2nd half of 2017.

As at September 30, 2022, the ratio had been reached

#### Banco do Brasil

On December 20, 2017, a Bank Credit Note was established - CCB 330.701.235 - between Saneago and Banco do Brasil. Item 10 of its regulations establishes covenants where the bank can declare all obligations established enforceable and demand immediate payment, if the covenants are not fulfilled.

We draw your attention to the fact that the ratio is annually checked. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had satisfied the debt-service coverage ratio.

## Rating

As per the Notice to the market disclosed on March 04, 2022, in compliance with the provisions of article 157, paragraph 4, of Law No. 6.404/1976 and CVM Instruction No. 358/2002, Fitch Rating Brasil Ltda. rated the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> issuance of the Company's bonds to 'A+(bra)', with stable perspective.

On February 16, 2022, also in accordance with the Notice to the market, Fitch Rating Brasil Ltda. increased the rating of the first issuance of single series of senior shares of the Fund of Investment in Receivables - FIDC Saneago IV to 'AAAsf(bra)', from AA+sf(bra), with stable perspective.

As per the Notice to the market disclosed on June 08, 2022, in compliance with the provisions of article 157, paragraph 4, of Law No. 6.404/1976 and CVM Instruction No. 358/2002, Moody's Local BR Agência de Classificação de Risco Ltda. rated the 10th issuance of the Company's debentures to 'AA+(bra)', with stable perspective.

21.a Loans and financing

Bank name	Type	Contract	Commencement date	Maturity	Annual rate	Transaction Costs	Transaction costs to be recognized	Amount borrowed	Collateral	09/30/2022	12/31/2021	
BRASIL	Loan	330701235	27/12/2017	04/06/2023	2.9% + CDI	940	3	30,000	a)	4,487	10,082	
FIDC IV	Loan	FIDC	15/12/2015	12/15/2022	3.13 + CDI or IPCA + 8.90	47,828	1,945	600,000	g)	27,078	108,445	
Subordinated shares FIDC IV	Loan	Subordinated shares	-	-	-	-	-	-		(25,103)	(91,473)	
CEF	Financing	Various		2024	5.73% + TR	-	-	-	i)	2,905	4,147	
CEF	Financing	410461-57	31/12/2013	04/14/2037	8.5% + TR	-	-	132,760	c)	4,571	4,669	
CEF	Financing	0410526-20	31/12/2013	04/14/2037	8.5% + TR	-	-	36,410	c)	24,920	25,459	
CEF	Financing	0410517-19	02/14/2014	06/14/2036	8.5% + TR	-	-	18,265	c)	5,102	5,226	
CEF	Financing	0410538-64	03/27/2015	04/14/2036	8.5% + TR	-	-	51,544	c)	38,431	39,381	
CEF	Financing	26340190232-94	06/29/2006	03/05/2028	12% + TR	-	-	3,185	b)	1,361	1,936	
CEF	Financing	26340190233-07	06/29/2006	05/05/2030	12% + TR	-	-	39,214	b)	20,371	22,142	
CEF	Financing	2635248557-66	06/30/2008	10/12/2030	8.5% + TR	-	-	6,600	b)	3,263	3,510	
CEF	Financing	2634248555-47	10/09/2009	06/14/2031	9% + TR	-	-	10,000	b)	5,428	5,799	
CEF	Financing	2634248548-42	12/30/2009	06/14/2031	9% + TR	-	-	11,882	b)	4,944	5,197	
IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)	Financing	1414/OC	12/11/2002	10/11/2027	1.74% + USD LIBOR + 3M + VC	-	-	\$47,000	h)	77,840	86,942	
BRASIL	Financing	40/01033-3	09/10/2012	04/01/2022	10.00%	-	-	2,360	d)	-	32	
BRASIL	Financing	40/00984-x	12/20/2012	01/01/2028	2.94%	-	-	6,846	d)	3,687	4,205	
Transaction costs	Loan	Transaction costs				-	-	-		(1,948)	(7,821)	
						<b>48,768</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>996,066</b>		<b>197,337</b>	<b>227,878</b>	
										Current	29,611	44,252
										Noncurrent	167,726	183,626

## 21.b Debentures

Debentures	Beginning	Maturity	Annual rate	Transaction costs	Transaction cost to be recognized	Amount obtained	Collateral	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Debentures - 5th Issuance	11/15/2018	11/16/2023	2.5% pa + CDI	4,296	450	250,000	e)	81,988	134,497
Debentures - 6th Issuance	09/23/2019	09/23/2024	1.2% pa + CDI	3,226	753	140,000	f)	91,114	125,211
Debentures - 8th Issuance	11/27/2020	11/27/2025	2.45% pa + CDI	1,254	394	220,000	f)	220,533	220,489
Debentures - 9th Issuance	08/25/2021	08/11/2026	1.9% pa + CDI	2,314	1,675	250,000	f)	252,195	251,588
Debentures - 10th Issuance	06/15/2022	06/15/2027	1.55% pa + CDI	1,840	1,626	200,000	f)	201,370	
Transaction costs of Debentures								(4,397)	(4,654)
				<u>12,930</u>	<u>4,898</u>	<u>1,060,000</u>		<u>842,803</u>	<u>727,131</u>
Current								174,721	121,811
Noncurrent								668,082	605,320

Description	Balance
Loans and financing	197,337
Debentures	<u>842,803</u>
	1,040,140

- a) 20% of the debt amount collected at the end of each month;
- b) Pledge of the assets to the Financial Agent;
- c) A reserve corresponding to 3 times the monthly debt-service coverage ratio;
- d) 10% of the debt amount collected at the end of each month;
- e) 120% of the amount collected of each installment not yet due;
- f) 110% of the amount collected of each installment not yet due;
- g) 45% of the amount collected;
- h) Suretyship of the state of Goiás;
- i) No collateral.

Statement of noncurrent amounts per maturity		09/30/2022
2023		83,105
2024		246,762
2025		239,775
After 2026		268,411
Transaction costs		(2,245)
		<u>835,808</u>

## 21.c Change in loans and financing

	01/01/22 to 09/30/22					01/01/21 to 09/30/21				
	Fundraising /Redemptions	Paid Amortization	Interest and Charges Paid	Charges for the Period	Capitalized Interest	Fundraising	Paid Amortization	Interest and Charges Paid	Charges for the Period	Capitalized Interest
Internal Financing	-	(9,934)	(5,741)	6,579	-	134	(10,452)	(5,995)	5,973	-
Inter-American Development Bank - IDB	-	(6,145)	(707)	(2,249)	-	-	(8,134)	-	6,230	-
Banco IBM - Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	(404)	(158)	158	-
Receivables Investment Fund Saneago INFR. IV	-	(80,597)	(10,114)	9,341	-	-	(80,597)	(20,037)	19,872	(88)
Subordinate Shares FIDIC IV	73,994	-	-	(7,627)	-	-	-	-	(2,710)	-
Agreements	-	(2,806)	(3,551)	3,142	-	-	(2,160)	(2,998)	2,897	-
Debentures	200,000	(86,380)	(74,669)	76,465	(72)	250,000	(93,852)	(23,568)	24,823	(192)
Transaction cost	-	-	(1,840)	7,970	-	(2,314)	-	-	7,839	-
Subtotal	<u>273,994</u>	<u>(185,862)</u>	<u>(96,622)</u>	<u>93,621</u>	<u>(72)</u>	<u>247,820</u>	<u>(195,599)</u>	<u>(52,756)</u>	<u>65,082</u>	<u>(280)</u>
Lease - Vehicles	-	(15,532)	-	(1,301)	-	-	(12,338)	-	1,411	-
Total	<u>273,994</u>	<u>(201,394)</u>	<u>(96,622)</u>	<u>92,320</u>	<u>(72)</u>	<u>247,820</u>	<u>(207,937)</u>	<u>(52,756)</u>	<u>66,493</u>	<u>(280)</u>

## 21.d Lease of vehicles

Total lease liabilities recognized in the interim financial information as at September 30, 2022, and December 31, 2021, pursuant to standard (CPC 06(R2)/IFRS 16 - Leases), can be reconciled as follows:

Description	Balance as at 12/31/2021	Inflow	Recognition of interest	Payments	Transfers	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Vehicles	19,735	44,818	(1,301)	(15,532)	-	47,720	19,735
					Current	13,332	18,768
					Noncurrent	34,388	967
						<u>47,720</u>	<u>19,735</u>

## 22. Employees' pay and related charges

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current		
Salaries payable	1	
Alimony and contract termination amounts	6	124
Private pension plan (PREVSAN)	21	1,710
Health Assistance Program (CAESAN)	3,121	3,173
SESI and SENAI	1,685	1,487
Vacations payable	63,145	63,695
Year-end bonus payable	37,890	-
FGTS on vacations and year-end bonus	10,858	11,262
Social Security Contribution (INSS) applicable to salaries	18,010	18,237
Provision for INSS on vacations and year-end bonus	29,098	18,345
Voluntary Redundancy Program	1,717	-
Profit sharing	530	320
	<u>166,082</u>	<u>118,353</u>
Noncurrent		
Voluntary Redundancy Program	857	-
	<u>857</u>	<u>-</u>

## 23. Taxes payable

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current		
Contribution for Social Security Funding (COFINS)	16,370	12,776
Social contribution tax	4,080	-
INSS on services payable	3,372	2,271
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ)	14,687	-
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF) applicable to payroll and services	8,566	15,249
Tax on Services (ISS)	1,891	1,057
Federal tax debt to be paid in installments (a)	10,254	7,925
Contribution to the Social Integration Program (PIS)	3,521	2,710
Withholding of Federal Contributions	321	508
	<u>63,062</u>	<u>42,496</u>
Noncurrent		
Federal tax debt to be paid in installments (a)	33,548	31,666
	<u>33,548</u>	<u>31,666</u>

### (a) Debt payable to the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service

Description	Beginning	End	Number of installments	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
I INSS	09/26/2017	01/26/2030	149	7,404	7,433
II PIS/COFINS	08/31/2021	07/31/2026	60	29,127	32,158
III INSS	03/28/2022	02/25/2027	60	7,271	-
				<u>43,802</u>	<u>39,591</u>
Current				10,254	7,925
Noncurrent				33,548	31,666



I) INSS - Social Security Debts

The debt of the Company was included in a program established by Law 13.496/2017 called Special Tax Settlement Program (PERT) for taxes governed by the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service. As a result, after the waiver of lawsuit # 200935000107769 that questioned the payment of contributions for the Brazilian Social Security Institute (INSS) on the amounts of meal tickets in the period from Jan./2004 to Dec./2005 resulting from the lack of registration with the Workers' Meal Program (PAT).

II) Taxes on Sales (PIS and COFINS)

In August 2021, Saneago agreed to pay in installments PIS and COFINS referring to proceedings 10120-005929/2003-73 and 10120-005927/2003-84, respectively, to the Federal Revenue Service. Such lawsuits referred to contingencies assessed with a possible likelihood of an unfavorable outcome, arising from assessment of tax deficiency for non-recognition of realized tax offsets. The payment will be in 60 installments, plus interest equivalent to reference rate of SELIC (Central Bank Overnight Rate), for federal government bonds.

III) Social Security Tax - (INSS)

In March 2022, the Federal Revenue Service approved the installment payment plan of Saneago for settlement of the employer's portion of INSS and Insurance Against the Level of Disability Resulting from Occupational Environment Risks (GILRAT) charged on the 1/3 of monthly salary to be added to vacation pay, as discussed in proceeding 10120-734.564/2018-74. Payment will take place in 60 installments, plus interest equivalent to the reference SELIC rate for government bonds.

24. Amounts to be paid in installments

Description	Beginning	End	Number of installments	Adjustment	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
AGR - Control and Inspection Council I T.A.0255/15	12/10/2015	12/10/2030	180	a)	10,260	10,792
AGR - Control and Inspection Council II T.A.054/18	05/10/2018	04/10/2033	180	a)	4,004	4,139
Public Prosecutor's Office - Labor III Other	15/04/2022	03/15/2025	36	-	2,500	-
					-	6
					<u>16,764</u>	<u>14,937</u>
Current					1,988	909
Noncurrent					14,776	14,028

a) Adjustment and monthly interest of 1% p.m.

I) AGR - Control and Inspection Council of Public Services

Based on Law 18.109 of July 25, 2013, amended by Law 18.957 of July 16, 2015, on December 10, 2015, the Company's Management executed instrument # 255/15 relating an installment debt payment plan.

The amount includes the remaining balances relating instruments 024/2011 and 0102/2013 regarding the Control and Inspection Fee (TRCF) of previous periods and tax assessment notices for non-fulfillment of regulatory requirements.

Total consolidated amount	
Principal	10,808
One-time penalty	2,797
Fine	42
Interest	<u>133</u>
	13,780

## II) AGR - Control and Inspection Council of Public Services

Based on Law 18.109 of July 25, 2013, amended by Law 19.906 of July 14, 2017, on May 10, 2018, the Company's Management executed instrument # 054/2018 relating an installment debt payment plan, which allows reduction in interest and fine on late payment, as well as in the indexation applicable. The debt to be paid in installments corresponds to R\$4,667 and refers to the Control and Inspection Fees (TRCF) of 2016 and 2017.

## III) Public Prosecutors' Office for Labor Issues

On March 04, 2022, an agreement was reached between Saneago and the Public Prosecutors' Office for Labor Issues regarding proceeding 0010469-20.2021.5.18.0010, as compensation for damages caused to the diffuse and collective rights of workers. Saneago will settle the balance of three million Brazilian Reais (R\$ 3,000,000.00) in 36 monthly installments of R\$ 83.

## 25. Contractual obligations

	Description	Beginning	End	Number of installments	09/30/2022 2	12/31/2021 1
I	Municipality of Águas Lindas	12/28/2018	10/11/2019	4	10,146	10,146
II	Municipality of Planaltina	08/26/2022	11/26/2022	4	2,260	
					<u>12,406</u>	<u>10,146</u>
	Current				2,260	10,146
	Noncurrent				10,146	-

### I) Municipality of Águas Lindas

On December 28, 2018, Saneago executed an agreement with the Municipal Government of Águas Linda where the Company commits to transfer to the Local Fund of Environmental and Sanitation Infrastructure (FMSAI) an amount of R\$20,293. It represents a compensation for the anticipated termination of Concession Contract # 170/2000 and execution of a Program Contract. The funds must be used in the construction of local sewage systems and are conditioned to fulfillment of the work schedule. Until September 30, 2022 two installment payments were made. In the second quarter of 2022, the outstanding balance payable was reclassified to long-term, as there is no prospect of payment of the two remaining installments in the next 12 months.

### II) Municipality of Planaltina

On March 31, 2022, Saneago executed a contract addendum with the Municipality of Planaltina, which established the advance of R\$ 4,520 of the contractual compensation of the municipality, to be paid in 4 installments of R\$ 1,130. As at September 30, 2022, two of them are still pending payment.

## 26. Jointly controlled enterprises - Consortium

Current liabilities	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Águas Lindas Consortium (a)	759	-
	<u>759</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current liabilities	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Corumbá Consortium (b)	-	2,144
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,144</u>

a) Águas Lindas Consortium

The companies Saneago and Caesb organized Águas Lindas Consortium on April 7, 2003. It is enrolled with the registry of legal entities (CNPJ) under # 05.966.179/0001-50, and is headquartered at Quadra 45, Conjunto B, Lote 36 a 38, Salas 01 a 04, Setor 01, Águas Lindas de Goiás, CEP 72,910-000. It is set to run for thirty-one (31) years, renewable for an equal period and relates to the existing concession contracts between the municipal government and the consortium members.

It has the specific purpose of designing guidelines for the preparation of studies and analyses aiming implementation of sanitation infrastructure, in all its phases and processes, including water supply and sewage systems, in the municipality of Águas Lindas de Goiás.

Saneago holds the financial control of the Consortium (bank accounts and accounts receivable) and its management is shared by the consortium members. Expenses are paid and amounts invested by the member companies and reported in a monthly rendering of accounts where one consortium member approves the accounts of the other party.

It is classified as a joint operation. According to items 14 and 15 of standard CPC 19, the parties that hold joint control have rights on assets and obligations in relation to liabilities. According to the articles of organization, the participation of the member companies is 50% each. However, in practice it is not proportional. On August 31, 2022, Caesb held 38.93% and Saneago 61.07%, (as at December 31, 2021, Caesb held 47.65% and Saneago 52.35%) and the difference is currently recognized in Saneago's current assets As detailed in Note 12. The amount recognized in current liabilities according to the table above refers to the matching of accounts between the parties and arises mainly from consortium revenues received by Saneago.

Below are the equity values of the consortium recognized by the Company in its interim financial information as at August 31, 2022:

Statement of Financial Position - Águas Lindas Consortium					
	08/31/2022	12/31/2021		08/31/2022	12/31/2021
Assets			Liabilities		
Current assets			Current liabilities		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,872	2,134	Contributions to be realized - Suppliers	3,104	3,568
Receivable from consumers	19,397	16,822	Employees' pay and related charges	874	493
Prepaid expenses	1,894	677	Other payables	6,230	11,477
Storeroom	417	350		10,208	15,538
	23,580	19,983			
Noncurrent assets			Noncurrent liabilities		
Receivable from consumers	1,227	1,172	Other payables	10,147	-
Court deposits	-	-	Provision for lawsuits	41	41
Prepaid expenses	47,981	17,587		10,188	41
	49,208	18,759			
Fixed assets and intangible assets			Equity		
Fixed assets	91	95	Participation Fund - Saneago	123,182	96,253
Intangible assets	86,708	87,735	Fundo de Participation Fund - Caesb	78,540	87,616
Contractual assets	80,380	72,876	Income reserve	17,849	
	167,179	160,706		219,571	183,869
Total assets	239,967	199,448	Total liabilities	239,967	199,448

b) Corumbá Consortium

Saneago and Caesb organized Corumbá Consortium on September 17, 2009. It is enrolled with the registry of legal entities (CNPJ) under number 18.801.675/0001-03 and is headquartered at Rua Recife, Quadra 184 Lote Área Especial, Parque Marajó, in the municipality of Valparaíso de Goiás. Its organization is based on articles 278 and 279 of Law 6.404 of December 15, 1976, and it was set to run for a period of thirty (30) years, renewable for equal and successive periods.

The consortium has as exclusive purpose the implantation, operation and joint maintenance of an enterprise called Sistema Produtor de Água Corumbá and aims to meet the demand of water supply in the municipalities of Luziânia, Valparaíso de Goiás, Novo Gama and Cidade Ocidental in the state of Goiás, as well as the cities of Gama and Santa Maria in Distrito Federal.

It is conducted by a managing council with ten equally divided members representing the companies and an Executive Management with two officers.

This consortium fits the definition of a joint operation. According to CPC 19 items 14 and 15, the parties that jointly control the business have rights over assets and obligation for liabilities. As per the bylaws, participation of the consortium members is equal in 50%, but it is disproportional. On August 31, 2022, Caesb held 49.48% and Saneago 50.52% interest in it, (as at December 31, 2021, Caesb held 50.34% and Saneago 49.66%). The difference, which as at December 31, 2021, was recognized in noncurrent liabilities as per the table above, is currently recognized in Saneago's current assets, as detailed in Note 12.

Below are the equity values of the consortium recognized by the Company in its interim financial information as at August 31, 2022:

Statement of Financial Position - Corumbá Consortium					
	08/31/2022	12/31/2021		08/31/2022	12/31/2021
Assets			Liabilities		
Current assets			Current liabilities		
Storeroom	269	67	Contributions to be realized - Suppliers	2,507	1,910
	<u>269</u>	<u>67</u>	Labor liabilities	<u>176</u>	<u>-</u>
				<u>2,683</u>	<u>1,910</u>
Noncurrent assets					
Long-term assets					
Fixed assets			Equity		
General use assets	13,446	13,261	Participation Fund - SANEAGO	220,106	216,965
Construction work in progress	385,818	392,911	Participation Fund - CAESB	215,544	219,956
Construction work in progress - PAC	<u>32,753</u>	<u>32,592</u>	Loss for the period	<u>(6,047)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>432,017</u>	<u>438,764</u>		<u>429,603</u>	<u>436,921</u>
Total assets	<u>432,286</u>	<u>438,831</u>	Total liabilities	<u>432,286</u>	<u>438,831</u>

27. Contractual advances

The Brazilian Central Bank authorized the hiring of a private bank institution to process the payment of salaries, vacations, travel advances, pension plans and similar ones of Saneago's employees according to the conditions established in the invitation to bid and its attachments. The contracted service provider paid an amount of R\$ 12,444 to Saneago for the assignment of the services, in one installment. The term of the contract is sixty (60) months starting June 1, 2022. The outstanding balance of R\$ 11,615 as at September 30, 2022, refers to 56 installments in the amount of R\$ 207 thousand corresponding to the period from October/2022 to May/2027 (R\$ 831 as at December 31, 2021 corresponds to the 5 last installments of the previous contract).

## 28. Other payables

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current		
Guarantees	604	667
Expropriation process (a)	4,200	-
Provision for contractual compensation (b)	7,345	5,780
Provision for suppliers	2,057	2,084
Contractual compensation (c)	2,060	-
Other payables	4,850	4,861
	<u>21,116</u>	<u>13,392</u>

- (a) This corresponds to an agreement entered into in an expropriation process. In June 2022, an indemnity amounting to R\$ 7,000 was agreed upon for the expropriation of the area of Aguas Lindas sewage treatment station. Payment will be made in 10 installments of R\$ 700. As at September 30, 2022, the balance is R\$ 4,200 (corresponding to 6 installments);
- (b) Provision for concession-related compensation owed to municipal governments for the period of 09/2022.
- (c) This refers to the retroactive payment of contractual subvention in accordance with the contracts of the Municipalities of Pontalina and Campos Belos.

## 29. Provision for lawsuits

The Company is a party of various civil, tax and labor court cases classified as probable losses and duly accrued for according to CVM Decision 594/09 and standard CPC 25, as follows:

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Civil proceedings	109,366	105,757
Tax proceedings	23,901	24,146
Labor claims	77,888	101,756
AGR - Agência Goiana de Regulação	1,475	1,498
	<u>212,630</u>	<u>233,157</u>

Changes to the provisions were as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2021	Payments of provisioned lawsuits	Recognized Provisions/ Reversals	Balance 09/30/2022
Civil proceedings (a)	105,757	(8,955)	12,564	109,366
Tax proceedings (a)	24,146	(7,683)	7,438	23,901
Labor claims	101,756	(20,092)	(3,776)	77,888
AGR - Agência Goiana de Regulação	1,498	-	(23)	1,475
Total	<u>233,157</u>	<u>(36,730)</u>	<u>16,203</u>	<u>212,630</u>

The main proceedings provided for as at September 30, 2022 are as follows:

Nature	Proceeding	Description	Author	Estimate
Civil	0421373-37.2007.8.09.0103	Tax foreclosure - Active debt certificate - AMA	Municipal Government of Minaçu	75,123
Labor	0011614-8.2016.5.18.0004	Class action claiming weekly paid rest time	STIUEG	22,600
Labor	0010341-76.2021.5.18.0017	Class action claiming payment of rest time between working days	STIUEG	17,250
Tax	10120.744616/2020-35	Assessment of Tax Deficiency	Brazilian Revenue Service	10,699
Tax	0026826-44.2018.4.01.3500	Tax Execution	Regional Chemistry Committee	11,455
Labor	0010242-85.2016.5.18.0016	Class action claiming payment of rest time between working days	STIUEG	8,703
Labor	0010243-24.2021.5.18.0007	Class action claiming payment of rest time between working days	STIUEG	5,500
Labor	0010206-66.2022.5.18.0005	Class action claiming payment of rest time between working days	STIUEG	5,500
Labor	0011237-62.2015.5.18.0007	Class action claiming compensation for uniform cleaning	STIUEG	3,983
Labor	0010348-13.2021.5.18.0003	Proceeding - Payment of the effects of pay-in-lieu of notice, vacation pay and year-end bonus	STIUEG	3,300
				<u>164,113</u>

### Causes rated as possible

They are not accrued for, but the possibility of loss is continuously evaluated.

	09/30/2022		12/31/2021	
	Estimated value	Qty	Estimated value	Qty
Environmental	133,113	33	44,916	32
Civil	61,722	700	90,870	764
Criminal	-	1	-	-
Regulatory	608	39	766	41
Labor	66,319	142	28,376	92
Tax	623,285	7	675,838	12
	<u>885,047</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>840,766</u>	<u>941</u>

The main proceedings with likelihood of loss considered possible are the following:

Proceeding	Plaintiff	Nature	Value
0057557-58.2003.8.09.0051	Municipal Government of Goiania	Tax	367,300
0281694-13.2009.8.09.0051	Municipal Government of Goiania	Tax	255,703
0350138-73.2008.8.09.0103	Municipal Government of Minaçu	Environmental	65,966
5182910-61.2019.8.09.0051	Prosecution Office of Goiás	Environmental	25,050
0350155-12.2008.8.09.0103	Municipal Government of Minaçu	Environmental	22,122
0011388-6.2021.5.18.0011	STIUEG	Labor	15,000
0025114-40.2009.8.09.0117	Eco Engenharia Ltda.	Civil	14,194
0215530-65.2004.8.09.0011	Prosecution Office of Goiás	Environmental	12,247
0400750-30.2015.8.09.0051	Saalva - Associacao Dos Amigos Do Residencial Aldeia Do Vale	Civil	9,000
0010242-39.2021.5.18.0007	STIUEG	Labor	8,000
0010217-89.2022.5.18.0007	STIUEG	Labor	8,000
0010413-62.2022.5.18.0006	STIUEG	Labor	8,000
0010092-88.2022.5.18.0018	STIUEG	Labor	5,000
0010639-31.2022.5.18.0018	Employee victim of Covid-19	Labor	4,455
0250140-93.2009.8.09.0137	Prosecution Office of Goiás	Environmental	4,000
5379008-22.2018.8.09.0126	Sobrado Construcão Ltda	Civil	4,000
0010290-17.2020.5.18.0012	STIUEG	Labor	3,957
			<u>831,994</u>

### 30. Employee benefits

#### 30.a - Defined benefit pension plan

The retirement pension plan 001 managed by PREVSAN is of the defined benefit type, financed by contributions of active participants and assisted by Saneago as sponsor. According to regulations of the plan, the monthly contribution of the Sponsor is equal to the ones of employees, maintaining a one to one parity.

At the Company, after-employment benefits provided to employees that choose Retirement Pension Plan 001 are the following: Retirement pension for disabled workers, retirement pension for time of service or contribution, retirement for age, special retirement plan, annual bonus and deferred proportional benefit. They take into account other actual benefits paid, equivalent to an average of the contributions made to the plan and the value of the benefit paid by government program.

In the preparation of the study, actuarial calculations were made for the reference date of October 31, 2021:

	In R\$
Total assets	1,150,563
(-) Operating liabilities	(12,927)
(-) Administrative funds	(35,853)
(-) Investment funds	(2,942)
(=) Assets with Plan Coverage	1,098,841
(+/-) Adjustment to market value (BD installment)	(17,057)
(=) Fair value of the plan's assets	1,081,784
Proportion of the company's obligations	100%
Fair value of the assets	1,081,784

Net Liabilities/Assets are as follows:

Determination of net liabilities (assets)	12/31/2021
1 Deficit/(Surplus) determined	
1 Actuarial obligations determined	1,103,173
2 Fair value of the assets of the plan	(1,081,784)
3 Deficit/(Surplus) determined	21,389
2 Asset ceiling effect and additional liabilities	
1 Asset ceiling effect	-
2 Additional liabilities	-
3 Asset ceiling effect and additional liabilities	-
3 Net liabilities/(assets) resulting from the provisions of CPC 33 (R1)	-
1 Net liabilities/(assets) determined (A 1.3 + A 2.3)	21,389

As seen in the table above, the existing pool of funds of the plan on October 31, 2021, was not enough to assure the pensions of the plan. The actuarial liability in 2021 was R\$ 21,389.

#### Assumptions used in the calculation of liabilities and projections

The assumptions and actuarial methods adopted were those set forth in standard CPC 33(R1) addressing when and how the cost to provide the benefits to employees must be recognized by the employer, as well as data that must be disclosed in the financial information. As demanded in the norm, the projected unit credit method was adopted to calculate actuarial liabilities. In 2021, for calculation of the weighted average of future payments of benefit of the plan, the following hypotheses and actuarial assumptions were used:

Assumptions at	12/31/2021
Actual rate of actuarial discount	5.48%
Actual return expected from assets	5.48%
Actual rate of salary growth for active employees	3.20%
Actual rate of growth in benefits of the plan during receipt / HCCTR (in Health)	0.00%
Benefit capacity factor	98.00%
Salary capacity factor	5.03%
Estimated inflation	10.79%
Nominal discount rate	10.79%
Nominal return expected from the assets of the plan	8.39%
Nominal rate of salary growth for active employees	5.03%
Nominal rate of growth in benefits of the plan during receipt	BR-EMSSb-2015, divided by gender
General death rate	MI-85 divided by gender
Death of disabled people	TASA 27
People becoming disabled	Linear 1.50% p.a.

### 30.b. - Defined contribution pension plan

Approved on April 16, 2019, according to Administrative Act 310 of the National Superintendency of Private Pension Plans (Previc), code CNPB 2019.0009-38, the benefit plan 002 managed by PREVSAN is of the defined contribution type, or in other words, where the programmed benefits have their value adjusted to the balances of the shares kept on behalf of the participant, including in the phase where benefits are received, considering the net result of the pool of funds invested, amounts contributed and benefits paid.

It is financed by the contributions of active participants and sponsored by Saneago. The participants' monthly contribution has to be at least 3% of the minimum contribution and the maximum one is at discretion of the participant'. The contribution of the sponsor is at least 3% of the minimum individual contribution and 6.10% at most.

### 30.c. - Health assistance program

CAESAN is a non-profit private association destined to provide exclusive medical and hospital assistance to its beneficiaries and their dependents, offering non-mandatory collective plans according to the conditions established in its specific benefit regulations.

As determined in article 68 of the Regulations, the Program is maintained by means of usual and special contributions by Saneago of forty percent (40%) of the amount of the expenses incurred with employees during work. As article 69 of the Regulations provides, former employees and retired ones that opt for the program undertake to pay the cost and the one that would be payable by Saneago.

CAESAN's Program has the characteristic of a defined contribution plan. To meet the provisions of CVM Decision CVM 695/12, accounting of obligations of that type of program is determined through the amount of contributions Saneago made to it. As at September 30, 2022, they corresponded to R\$ 25,344 (R\$ 20,138 as at September 30, 2021), not being necessary to calculate actuarial liabilities.

## 31. Equity

### a) Capital Stock

According to the prevailing law, capital may be increased upon decision of the Board of Directors, regardless of amendment to the articles of incorporation, up to the limit of three billion, one hundred and twenty-five million Brazilian reais (R\$3,125,000,000.00), provided the proportion established in Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Articles of Incorporation.

The Company's capital totally subscribed and paid corresponds to two billion, five hundred and fifteen million, five hundred and forty-six thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven Brazilian reais and seventy-six cents (R\$2,515,546,367.76), represented by two billion, five hundred and fifteen million, five hundred and forty-six thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven (2,515,546,367) book-entry shares, without face value.

The shareholder called Companhia de Investimentos e Parcerias do Estado de Goiás - Goiás Parcerias, through Letter 091/2019-GP of October 18, 2019, confirmed by letter 091/2019-GP of January 9, 2020, requested the conversion of ordinary shares into preferred ones. The conversion at an amount of 170,998.719 (broken down in the table below) was approved in the Meeting of the Board of Directors # 404/2020 on January 30, 2020.



09/30/2022

Shareholder	# of ordinary shares		# of preferred shares		Total # of shares	
		%		%		%
State of Goiás	1,336,135,801	71.5695%	354,992,364	54.7287%	1,691,128,165	67.2271%
State Social Security Fund	488,016,887	26.1404%	122,637,514	18.9069%	610,654.401	24.2752%
Cia de Inv. E Parcerias Goiás	42,749,681	2.2899%	170,998,719	26.3627%	213,748.400	8.4971%
Others	4,005	0.0002%	11,396	0.0018%	15,401	0.0006%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,866,906,374</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>648,639,993</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2,515,546,367</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

The unit value of ordinary and preferred shares is R\$ 1,00 (one Brazilian real).

#### b) Payment of capital

Between December 31, 2021, and September 30, 2022, there was no payment of capital.

#### c) Statutory reserve

It is recognized by allocating 5% of the net income of the year up to the limit of 20% of capital. A statutory reserve is no longer recognized in the year where the balance of the reserve exceeds 30% of capital. The statutory reserve aims to assure the integrity of capital and can only be used to compensate losses or increase capital and it cannot be used for payment of dividends.

#### d) Investment reserve

According to Article 73, item II of the Company's articles of incorporation, the remaining balance of income after deduction of accumulated losses, statutory reserve and mandatory minimum dividends has to be destined for the recognition of an investment reserve.

#### e) Asset and liability valuation adjustment

Law 11.638/07 created this account, which was amended by Law 11.941/09. Its purpose is accounting for increase and decrease in the value of assets and liabilities as a result of adjustment to fair value not yet computed in the income of the year because of the accrual basis and also the realization of the depreciation of assets.

Asset and liability valuation adjustment	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Asset and liability valuation adjustment	50,475	50,477
Deferred taxes on deemed cost (Note 15.2)	(17,161)	(17,162)
	<u>33,314</u>	<u>33,315</u>

#### f) Dividends and interest on equity capital

In compliance with the Brazilian corporate law, the Company's articles of incorporation establish the distribution of mandatory dividends of 25% of the net income of the year, first paid to holders of preferred shares, to be paid within 60 days as from the date in which it is declared in an Annual General Meeting.

By deliberation of the Board of Directors, interest on equity capital may be attributed, which will be calculated on the Company's equity in accordance to TJLP as provided for in Regulatory Instruction RFB 1.700/2017, and will be mandatorily compensated in the distribution of mandatory dividends. Thus, the dividends are distributed in the form of interest on equity capital, within the established limit, as per the calculation described above, and in case the minimum mandatory dividend exceeds this amount, the difference is paid as dividends.

The Company has opted for quarterly recognition in the form of provision, and such amount will not be distributed until the closing of the year and upon approval in a General Meeting. The total provisioned referring to 2022, as at the closing of the 3rd quarter, is as follows:

Calculation of dividends and interest on equity capital payable

Statement of income - 3rd quarter of 2022	287,993
Income recognized directly in equity	-
Recognition of legal reserve (5%)	(14,400)
Adjusted profit distributable	<u>273,593</u>
Mandatory dividends (25%)	<u>68,398</u>
Interest on capital added to dividends	<u>68,398</u>
Total proceeds distributed to shareholders as at 09/30/2022	<u><u>68,398</u></u>

Type of share	Quantity	Percentage	Total compensation	Earnings per share
Ordinary shares	1,866,906,374	74.21%	49,485	0.02651
Preferred shares	<u>648,639,993</u>	25.79%	<u>18,913</u>	0.02916
	2,515,546,367		68,398	

g) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average of outstanding ordinary and preferred shares. However, as described in item II of paragraph 1 of article 17 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, shareholders holding preferred shares are entitled to receive a dividend ten percent (10%) higher than the one attributed to ordinary shares.

Type of share	Quantity	Percentage	Income for the period	Earnings per share
Ordinary shares	1,866,906,374	74.21%	213,733	0.1145
Preferred shares	<u>648,639,993</u>	25.79%	<u>74,260</u>	0.1145
	2,515,546,367		287,993	

32. Net operating revenue (expenses)

Gross revenue	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Water supply and sewage services	802,783	2,243,361	710,926	1,996,360
Technical services	694	1,835	649	1,921
Subsidy - Social Tariff	1,066	1,557	-	-
Outsourcing	2,275	6,825	2,275	6,825
Revenue from construction work	<u>96,393</u>	<u>189,115</u>	<u>23,667</u>	<u>70,412</u>
Total	<u>903,211</u>	<u>2,442,693</u>	<u>737,517</u>	<u>2,075,518</u>
Taxes and returned items				
Contribution to the Social Integration Program (PIS)	(13,324)	(37,209)	(12,005)	(33,324)
Contribution for Social Security Funding (COFINS)	(61,370)	(171,387)	(55,294)	(153,493)
Products returned and rebates	<u>(598)</u>	<u>(1,497)</u>	<u>(467)</u>	<u>(1,264)</u>
	<u>(75,292)</u>	<u>(210,093)</u>	<u>(67,766)</u>	<u>(188,081)</u>
Net operating revenue	<u><u>827,919</u></u>	<u><u>2,232,600</u></u>	<u><u>669,751</u></u>	<u><u>1,887,437</u></u>

33. Costs and expenses by nature

Cost of services	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Personnel (a)	(168,168)	(553,412)	(147,354)	(447,659)
Materials	(25,011)	(68,410)	(17,557)	(56,062)
Electric power	(55,893)	(200,195)	(60,947)	(168,208)
Third-party services	(30,246)	(73,002)	(26,109)	(77,003)
General expenses	(2,128)	(18,211)	(1,380)	(3,458)
Amortization	(26,674)	(78,932)	(26,059)	(77,123)
Depreciation	(1,012)	(2,861)	(996)	(2,908)
Depreciation of lease-purchase operations	(25)	(76)	(25)	(72)
PIS and COFINS credit on depreciation and amortization	<u>5,308</u>	<u>15,801</u>	<u>3,563</u>	<u>10,546</u>
	<u>(303,849)</u>	<u>(979,298)</u>	<u>(276,864)</u>	<u>(821,947)</u>
Construction costs	<u>(96,393)</u>	<u>(189,115)</u>	<u>(23,667)</u>	<u>(70,412)</u>
	<u><u>(400,242)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,168,413)</u></u>	<u><u>(300,531)</u></u>	<u><u>(892,359)</u></u>

Administrative expenses	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Personnel (a)	(83,875)	(301,199)	(79,477)	(237,648)
Materials	(1,291)	(3,421)	(729)	(2,526)
Electric power	(539)	(2,170)	(639)	(1,871)
Third-party services	(12,112)	(31,546)	(7,322)	(25,564)
General expenses	(3,473)	(18,453)	(3,265)	(15,966)
Amortization	(14,472)	(17,764)	(1,463)	(4,729)
Depreciation	5,320	(5,063)	(4,894)	(14,603)
Depreciation of deemed cost	-	-	-	(1)
Depreciation of lease-purchase operations	(132)	(398)	(136)	(411)
	<u>(110,574)</u>	<u>(380,014)</u>	<u>(97,925)</u>	<u>(303,319)</u>
	<u>(83,875)</u>	<u>(301,199)</u>	<u>(79,477)</u>	<u>(237,648)</u>
Selling expenses	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Personnel (a)	(31,669)	(113,394)	(29,477)	(90,681)
Materials	(242)	(640)	(99)	(379)
Third-party services	(22,779)	(62,066)	(20,670)	(53,452)
Concession-related compensation	(23,302)	(67,129)	(19,484)	(55,696)
General expenses	(2,230)	(10,172)	(1,467)	(4,614)
Amortization	(12)	(32)	(7)	(20)
Depreciation	(47)	(133)	(34)	(95)
Depreciation of lease-purchase operations	(22)	(66)	(19)	(57)
PIS/COFINS credit on depreciation and amortization	6	19	6	17
	<u>(80,297)</u>	<u>(253,613)</u>	<u>(71,251)</u>	<u>(204,977)</u>
Total costs and expenses	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Personnel (a)	(283,712)	(968,005)	(256,308)	(775,988)
Materials	(26,544)	(72,471)	(18,385)	(58,967)
Electric power	(56,432)	(202,365)	(61,586)	(170,079)
Third-party services	(65,137)	(166,614)	(54,101)	(156,019)
Concession-related compensation	(23,302)	(67,129)	(19,484)	(55,696)
General expenses	(7,831)	(46,836)	(6,112)	(24,038)
Amortization	(41,158)	(96,728)	(27,529)	(81,872)
Depreciation	4,261	(8,057)	(5,924)	(17,606)
Depreciation of deemed cost	-	-	-	(1)
Depreciation of lease-purchase operations	(179)	(540)	(180)	(540)
PIS/COFINS credit on depreciation and amortization	5,314	15,820	3,569	10,563
	<u>(494,720)</u>	<u>(1,612,925)</u>	<u>(446,040)</u>	<u>(1,330,243)</u>

(a) In 2022, caption "Personnel" was affected by expenditures amounting to R\$ 139,208 with the Company's PDV, as detailed in Note 1.

#### 34. Recognition/Reversals of provisions and Credit Losses/Recovery

	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Recognition/reversal of provision for contingencies (e)	(5,285)	20,527	3,549	(100,040)
Net recognition/reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts (b)	(23,417)	(70,381)	(6,990)	(3,608)
Recognition/reversal of provision for profit sharing for employees (c)	6,658	6,447	33,635	33,635
Recognition/reversal of provision for inventory losses	(455)	5,952	(214)	14,986
Losses/Reversals of Concessions (d)	(2,654)	(2,654)	-	-
Net recognition/reversal of provisions	(25,153)	(40,109)	29,980	(55,027)
Losses/recovery of barred credits (a)	11,023	38,681	(6,689)	(36,425)
Net recognition/reversal of provisions	<u>(14,130)</u>	<u>(1,428)</u>	<u>23,291</u>	<u>(91,452)</u>

- (a) These refer to effective write-offs of overdue credits receivable, which in 2022, as mentioned in Note 2.3 (a), started to be carried out according to business criteria to the detriment of tax criteria since the latter do not provide an actual indication of overdue credits. Accordingly, a greater volume of credits previously written-off were recorded as recovered.
- (b) These refer to estimates used for recognition of the allowance for doubtful accounts according to the criteria of expected losses. After the methodology was improved on as mentioned in Note 2.3 (a), losses started being estimated using the provision matrix technique, and an allowance is recognized for outstanding credits according to time elapsed. At the same time, as credits are no longer written-off according to the tax criteria described in item (a) above, possible outstanding credits not actually overdue are provided for according to time elapsed.

It is important to point out that the net difference between estimated and actual losses resulting from the improvement in the methodology had no relevant impact on income compared to the same quarter of the previous year, as seen above. However, the Company understands that the change provides more relevant information by differentiating the effective loss on write-off of overdue credits from estimated losses, which is an expectation and can be reversed.

- (c) The total referring to 2021 refers to the reversal of Profit sharing for 2020, with effective payment of R\$ 33,057, and this expense is recorded under Other Operating Revenues/Expenses.

In 2022, the reversal of the 2021 provision for profit sharing amounted to R\$ 35,246 (effective expense of R\$ 24,927, as per Note 35). Additionally, as from 2022, the provision for profit sharing is provisioned on the accrual basis, with the amount of R\$ 28,799 recorded until the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter.

- (d) Refers to the provision for the Concession of Buriti Alegre, as described in Note 12 (a).
- (e) In 2021, the total of R\$ 75 million was provided for, referring to contingencies with the municipal government of Minaçu. That refers to an environmental fine dated 2002, listed as enforceable debt, and for which motions to stay execution were filed, within disputable matters. The motions were judged groundless, but there was an expectation of reversing this decision through the filing of an appeal by Saneago. The likelihood of loss, previously considered possible, was changed to probable, based on the denial, occurred on January 15, 2021 of the appeal filed regarding the motions to stay execution and on the procedural situation, whose applicable appeals are not enough to prevent matters of substance. This proceeding is expected to be paid in the medium term, and in cash. Dation in payment or tax credit installment payment depends on the legal authorization of the municipal government.

Additionally, in March 2021, the Urban Workers' Union of the State of Goiás judged three collective actions that discussed the rest time of the Company's system operators in the period from March 2016 to February 2021. The likelihood of loss was based on previous proceedings in which the final decision was unfavorable (corresponding to the period from 2011 to February 2016) and a provision in the amount of R\$ 8,703 was recognized. In the second quarter of 2022, the Company received a favorable final decision in the lower court, causing the reversal of the provision for loss.

In the first quarter of 2022, there was also a reversal of provision in the amount of R\$ 22,347 referring to a proceeding from 2016 regarding rest time between working days, and the payment in the amount of R\$ 15,942 was made.

In the third quarter, a provision in the amount of R\$ 5,500 was made referring to a class action claiming overtime filed by the Urban Workers' Union of the State of Goiás. The action went from being classified as possible to probable, due to a determination of inclusion of time card records to the proceeding, resulting in an unfavorable analysis to the Company.

### 35. Other Operating Revenues and Expenses

Other Operating Revenues and Expenses	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Reimbursement and indemnities	420	1,545	337	953
Disposal and Write-off of Fixed Assets	(2)	(948)	4,028	3,108
Sale of Unserviceable Materials	-	-	-	4,180
Adjustments to Inventories	(478)	(473)	(272)	(1,938)
Legal indemnities	-	-	13,659	13,659
Employee Profit Sharing	(24,927)	(24,927)	(33,057)	(33,057)
Other Operating Revenues/Expenses	(243)	672	493	1,463
	<u>(25,230)</u>	<u>(24,131)</u>	<u>(14,812)</u>	<u>(11,632)</u>

### 36. Net financial income (loss)

	07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	01/01/2022 to 09/30/2022	07/01/2021 to 09/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 09/30/2021
Financial revenues				
Interest/finances/income (a)	36,430	94,770	24,070	64,331
Monetary adjustment (b)	8,819	27,766	15,824	32,083
Discount to present value	479	1,800	(435)	(1,220)
	<u>45,728</u>	<u>124,336</u>	<u>39,459</u>	<u>95,194</u>
Financial expenses				
Interest/fine/charges and other expenses (c)	(43,086)	(115,980)	(55,121)	(100,808)
Monetary adjustment	(777)	(4,270)	(713)	(1,851)
Exchange rate losses (d)	(2,390)	3,513	(7,325)	(4,537)
	<u>(46,253)</u>	<u>(116,737)</u>	<u>(63,159)</u>	<u>(107,196)</u>
Net financial income (loss)	<u>(525)</u>	<u>7,599</u>	<u>(23,700)</u>	<u>(12,002)</u>

(a) The variation verified in revenues from Interest, fines and income is due to the increase in income from financial investments;

(b) In the third quarter of 2021, the amount of R\$ 4,928 was recorded, referring to the monetary adjustment of the indemnity for material damages received from a favorable court decision;

(c) The increase in Interest and Fines in 2022 in comparison with 2021 is mainly due to the charges related to installment payment plans entered into with the Federal Revenue Service in March 2022 (See Note 23) and increase in interest paid on debentures issued that are indexed to the DI (Interbank Deposit) rate, linked to the base interest rate SELIC.

(d) The variation in exchange rate losses refers to contract 1414/OC executed in 2002 and is a reflex of the current scenario of exchange instability. Until the closing of the third quarter of 2021, there was an increase in the exchange rate of the US dollar in relation to the Brazilian real, of 5.37% going from R\$ 5,16 to R\$ 5,44. Up to the third quarter of 2022, there was a decrease of 3.97%, going from R\$ 5,63 to R\$ 5,41.

### 37. Obligations undertaken

Currently, 62 of the contracts with municipalities of the state of Goiás are Program Contracts, which define the investment to be made within the terms of the Contracts. The amount to be invested and the realized amounts are broken down below:

Municipality	Expiration of Program Contract	Amount to be invested	Amount invested until 09/30/2022 - Saneago	Amount invested until 09/30/2022 - BRK Ambiental	Total amount invested
Adelândia	01/16/2048	525	112	-	112
Águas Lindas de Goiás	12/28/2048	309,022	9,806	-	9,806
Anápolis	02/27/2050	525,925	60,649	-	60,649
Anicuns	04/10/2048	42,785	6,827	-	6,827
Aparecida de Goiânia	11/01/2041	988,848	198,107	789,404	987,511
Aporé	04/6/2048	7,682	289	-	289
Aragoiânia	12/26/2042	27,926	1,350	-	1,350
Araguapaz	03/16/2048	5,210	986	-	986
Avelinópolis	01/22/2046	1,724	271	-	271
Barro Alto	12/26/2042	32,703	1,930	-	1,930
Brazabrantes	02/06/2044	8,056	1,523	-	1,523
Cachoeira Alta	07/27/2045	26,167	920	-	920
Caldazinha	08/02/2048	1,070	337	-	337
Campestre de Goiás	01/06/2046	645	332	-	332
Campinaçu	08/12/2045	13,146	9,755	-	9,755
Cavalcante	12/28/2048	1,612	2,178	-	2,178
Cezarina	12/17/2042	23,352	15,114	-	15,114
Cidade Ocidental	11/01/2041	243,394	18,208	-	18,208
Cristalina	02/07/2044	58,952	21,709	-	21,709
Davinópolis	05/04/2048	506	127	-	127
Diorama	07/24/2047	1,091	35	-	35
Divinópolis	10/05/2047	675	287	-	287
Flores de Goiás	08/14/2044	4,221	435	-	435
Goianira	10/03/2048	1,457	168	-	168
Goiânia	12/17/2049	3,419,897	405,434	-	405,434
Guarani de Goiás	09/15/2040	962	622	-	622
Guarinos	02/16/2048	1,383	147	-	147
Hidrolândia	08/03/2046	9,737	2,667	-	2,667
Indiara	04/30/2044	32,180	1,765	-	1,765
Inhumas	06/17/2050	79,176	5,441	-	5,441
Israelândia	11/24/2039	3,300	132	-	132
Itajá	12/19/2042	2,328	357	-	357
Itapaci	12/28/2048	56,172	862	-	862
Itapuranga	12/28/2048	8,063	8,122	-	8,122
Jataí	11/01/2041	114,116	34,407	140,771	175,178
Jussara	12/26/2046	5,759	891	-	891
Luziânia	12/01/2045	366,853	29,356	-	29,356
Mambaí	03/07/2046	1,689	495	-	495
Minaçu	02/06/2044	57,857	9,806	-	9,806
Morrinhos	11/30/2040	46,917	18,927	-	18,927
Morro Agudo de Goiás	05/02/2046	1,198	415	-	415
Mozarlândia	12/28/2046	1,894	1,206	-	1,206
Nazário	05/04/2048	2,280	498	-	498
Novo Gama	11/16/2048	253,055	12,247	-	12,247
Palmelo	10/29/2042	1,039	174	-	174
Perolândia	12/21/2048	499	260	-	260
Petrolina de Goiás	10/20/2041	6,797	7,473	-	7,473
Pires do Rio	11/03/2038	10,529	24,042	-	24,042
Posse	06/12/2047	19,945	9,740	-	9,740
Rio Verde	11/01/2041	249,889	57,823	214,048	271,871
Santa Cruz de Goiás	06/28/2043	1,497	342	-	342
Santo Antônio da Barra	12/29/2045	3,977	427	-	427
Santo Antônio de Goiás	12/02/2045	15,868	838	-	838
Santo Antônio do Descoberto	06/10/2046	55,686	22,990	-	22,990
São Domingos	12/28/2048	1,334	303	-	303
São João D'aliança	05/31/2049	3,033	1,759	-	1,759
São Luís de Montes Belos	12/19/2042	41,928	17,730	-	17,730
São Miguel do Passa Quatro	12/18/2049	8,686	312	-	312
Trindade	11/01/2041	169,222	21,857	201,463	223,320
Uirapuru	12/28/2048	699	77	-	77
Uruaçu	12/28/2048	44,341	5,061	-	5,061
Valparaíso de Goiás	11/16/2048	389,652	4,923	-	4,923
		<b>7,816,131</b>	<b>1,061,383</b>	<b>1,345,686</b>	<b>2,407,069</b>

### 38. Insurance

On July 05, 2022, the Company's civil liability insurance policy was renewed for twelve (12) months in relation to Managers and Directors (D&O Insurance). According to it, the insurance company will pay, on behalf of policy holders, all losses they are legally forced to pay as a result of actions brought for alleged wrongful acts during the retroactivity period or within the term of the policy, provided such loss does not exceed the maximum contracted limit of insurance, which is fifty million Brazilian reais. The total premium paid was 388 thousand, in 4 installments.

The Company has no full coverage of all costs inherent to its businesses and assets. The occurrence of any uncovered losses may adversely affect its financial performance.

### 39. Related-party transactions

As required according to item 9, of standard CPC 05(R1) and CVM Decision 642 of October 7, 2010, we list below the entities that are related to Saneago.

#### 39.1 State of Goiás

##### a) Non-dependent relation

Saneago is in the condition of a non-dependent state company, or in other words, it does not receive any financial funds to pay payroll costs, general costs general or capital from the controller, the Government of the state of Goiás, except for funds for shareholding increase.

##### b) Participation in financing operations

The state of Goiás participates as guarantor in the loan agreement executed between the Company and the Inter-American Development Bank (IBD), besides offering collateral to a financing contract executed with Caixa Econômica Federal.

##### c) Rendering of services

The Company provides water supply and sewage services to direct and indirect public administration agencies of the state of Goiás. In the third quarter of 2022, the net revenue the Company received from that State was R\$ 76,381 (R\$ 66,563 in the third quarter of 2021).

The balances of debt due and falling due of those agencies are the following:

	09/30/2022	12/31/2021
Amounts billed not yet due	10,151	5,522
Falling due in more than 30 days	652	4,435
Overdue for up to 30 days	-	1,615
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	207	358
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	232	376
Overdue from 91 to 120 days	223	364
Overdue from 121 to 180 days	505	481
Overdue from 181 to 360 days	1,672	3,222
Overdue from 361 days to 5 years	3,910	6,375
Overdue for more than 5 years	3,641	2,435
Estimate of amounts to be billed	4,234	3,254
(-) Discount to present value of receivables	(22)	(27)
(-) Allowance for doubtful accounts	(9,020)	(14,459)
Subtotal	<u>16,385</u>	<u>13,951</u>
Amounts receivable (noncurrent)	1,793	2,115
(-) Discount to present value of receivables	(22)	(279)
(-) Allowance for doubtful accounts	(112)	(1,251)
Subtotal	<u>1,459</u>	<u>585</u>
Total	<u>17,844</u>	<u>14,536</u>

The allowance for doubtful accounts referring to accounts receivable from State Agencies considers the calculation method detailed in Note 2.3 a), with the application of the provision matrix referring to public agencies.

#### 39.2 Operations with municipalities

a) The program contract with the municipality of Goiânia was executed on December 17, 2019, to be in effect until December 17, 2049. The contract establishes monthly payment of 5% of gross revenue into the Municipal Sanitation Fund. Until September 30, 2022, gross revenue in the municipality of Goiânia corresponded to R\$ 846,268 and an amount of R\$ 42,313 was deposited into the Fund.

b) As at September 30, 2022, 35 out of the 225 contracts had as compensation a percentage ranging from 2% to 5% of the amounts collected in the municipality.

c) Rendering of accounts have been prepared and debt settled through services provided by local governments to the Company. As at September 30, 2022, the balance of accounts receivable overdue and not yet due regarding the debt of municipalities with the Company was R\$ 89,461. An amount of R\$ 2,340 was settled after 12 rendering of account reports were prepared. (December 31, 2021 - R\$ 83,892, and 31 reports, with settlement of R\$ 1,124).

#### 40. Compensation of Management, Tax Board and Statutory Committee

As at September 30, 2022, the expenses related to the compensation of members of the Board of Directors, Executive Board, Internal Audit Committee and Statutory Audit Committee was R\$ 5,258 (R\$ 4,884 as at September 30, 2021).

##### a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the area of the Company that establishes norms and makes decisions. It has at least seven (7) and eleven (11) members at most, which receive monthly fees of eighteen percent (18%) of the average compensation paid to Executive Officers of the Company.

##### b) Executive Board

The Executive Board has the powers to manage the Company's day-to-day businesses and has the following composition: Main Management Board, Sales Management, Corporate Management, Financial Management, Relationship with Investors and Regulations, Production Management, Expansion Management and Legal Affairs Management. The Board of Directors establishes Management's compensation, which cannot be lower than the highest compensation paid to employees of the Company. Officers receive fees between the equivalent to the highest base salary of the Company and ninety five percent (95%) of the highest compensation established for the position of CEO.

The Company's articles of incorporation do not provide the payment of annual bonus to the Officers; however, they are employees of the Company and receive the same benefits that other employees receive.

##### c) Internal Audit Committee

The Internal Audit Committee has at least three (3) and five (5) members at maximum and an equal number of substitutes. The Board of Directors also establishes the monthly fees to be paid them, observing a minimum limit, for each member, of fourteen percent (14%) of the average fees attributed to Officers.

##### d) Statutory Audit Committee

It is a Committee that reports directly to the Board of Directors, with operating autonomy to conduct or determine the execution of consultations, evaluations and investigations. It is composed of at least three (3) and five (5) members at maximum and, according to Law 13.303/2016, the appointment of substitutes is not allowed. The Board of Directors chooses the members and determines their monthly fees, which correspond to eighteen percent (18%) of the average compensation paid to the Officers of the Company.



#### 41. Supplementary cash flow information

As demonstrated below, changes not affecting cash are deducted from the Statement of Financial Position:

ASSETS	Note	09/30/2022	LIABILITIES	Note	09/30/2022
Receivable from consumers	7	(79,329)	Consortium-related amounts	26	(1,385)
Allowance for doubtful accounts/ reversals/discount to present value	7	<u>(68,581)</u>	Transfers within equity	17.1	<u>4,143</u>
		<u>(147,910)</u>			<u>2,758</u>
Other accounts receivable	12	(25,808)			
Credits from auctions - sale of noncurrent assets held for sale receivable	12	(4,631)			
Transfers of Intangible assets - Contributions	19	28,311			
Transfers of Intangible assets - Buriti Alegre	19	2,654			
Provisions/Reversals	34	<u>(2,654)</u>			
		<u>(2,128)</u>			
Recoverable taxes	9	(3,569)			
Taxes and contributions to be offset - Leasing		<u>5,788</u>			
		<u>2,219</u>			
Inventories	8	(21,699)			
Transfers of Contract Assets	18	4,546			
Estimated inventory losses/reversals	8	<u>5,952</u>			
		<u>(11,201)</u>			
Contract Assets	18	(131,598)			
Allocation of Inventories in Additions	18	4,076			
Capitalized interest	21.c	<u>72</u>			
		<u>(127,450)</u>			

#### 42. 'Operação Decantação'

Current situation:

The complaint brought by the Public Prosecution Office was rejected by the Federal Judge of the 11th Federal Court of Goiás (proceeding No. 0020618-15.2016.4.01.3500), given the lack of exposure of the criminal fact and the elements of conviction required to file a criminal suit against those then investigated.

The Public Prosecution Office filed an appeal against the decision issued, with a request for reform, for receipt of the complaint and consequent filing of the criminal suit. The parties presented counterarguments and, until September 30, 2022, the court has issued no decision contrary to the prior one.

Chronological description of events and Management's response:

On August 24, 2016, an official investigation process called "Operação Decantação" was started, aiming to determine whether irregularities exist at Saneago in relation to certain bidding operations at the Company, under the reasoning that possible price alignments have been taking place, as well as overpayment in the performance of the respective contracts.

As described in the complaint, those facts would be causing misapplication of federal funds coming from the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) and from financing obtained with financial institutions, as well as of amounts destined for the execution of construction work, besides other assumed acts against the government.

It is important to clarify that the investigation started is based on the need of determining assumed irregularities in the application of public funds by certain managers, employees and suppliers and Saneago is not a party to the complaint.

The investigation was divided into two stages:

- (I) analyzing the bidding process executed for the purchase of pumps to be used in the Raw Water Pumping Station of Corumbá IV Production System;
- (II) determine whether fraud exists in the above-mentioned bidding process and the assumed overpricing in the Company's reference budget, as well as the people who was making use of their positions to take personal advantage and who may still be holding their respective positions.

As per a federal court order at the time of the investigation, all executive officers of the Company were dismissed. On August 24, 2016, Saneago's Board of Directors quickly adopted measures for the permanent recomposition of the Company's Executive Management, which provided legal and administrative security to the shareholders, the market and the population.

The members of the Permanent Bidding Committee mentioned in the official investigation were removed from their positions according to Decision # 123/2016 of September 06, 2016, and new members were appointed.

An external audit company was hired to assess occasional irregularities appointed by *Operação Decantação*, which concluded for the legality of the bidding procedures object of the engagement, with no prejudice that would discredit the respective processes.

On the other hand, as per the report, noncompliance regarding the execution of construction work was found, which elicited the adoption of several measures to treat the nonconformity verified.

After the conclusion of the reports and analysis by a multidisciplinary team, including technicians of the Company and the Statutory Audit Committee, it was detected that a complement to the existing provision was necessary, as follows:

Description		In Brazilian reais
Sample (Period from 2007 to 2017)		
Amount paid in priority contracts (EY's Report)	A	1,166,017,570
Amount of difference described on EY's Report in Priority Contracts	B	74,426,982
% ratio of difference to priority payments (B*100/A)	C	6.383
Extrapolation of the sample to the universe of the construction work contracts (Period 2007 - 2017) Total amount paid in all contracts mentioned in the "Operação Decantação"	D	1,709,805,620
Total amount paid in contracts of companies listed for Background Check	E	75,306,360
Subtotal (D+E)	F	1,785,111,980
Estimated provision for contracts listed in "Operação Decantação" (F*C/100)	G	113,943,821
Amount accrued for as at December 31, 2017	H	64,785,432
Subtotal (G-D)	I	49,158,389
Tax effects to contracts entered in the statement of income	L	4,550,663
Supplementary provision restated on January 1, 2018 (I+L)	K	53,709,052

Besides, considering the facts occurred on March 28, 2019 ("*Operação Decantação 2*") and April 04, 2019 ("*Operação Decantação 3*"), where the Federal Police executed the first investigation actions, the Company released an official letter to the market stating that:

- In relation to the facts occurred in the period from 2012 to 2016, Saneago highlights that the current Management of the Company has been prioritizing the implantation of governance and compliance practices to assure the lawfulness of all processes;
- Among the actions implemented, there was the creation of a Governance Superintendency, responsible for the implantation of a series of strategic policies, such as Responsibility Limits, a document that standardized the making of decisions by the Executive Board, Policies for Prevention of Conflict of Interests, a Code of Conduct, Policies for Transactions with Related Parties and Policies for Prevention of Corrupt Acts.

It is also important to point out that there is mention in “*Operação Decantação*” 3 that some companies mentioned in the 1st Phase of the Operation still have contracts in effect with Saneago.

However, the Company trusts the governance measures adopted after 2016, mainly through the preparation of risk matrices for contracts with companies mentioned in “*Operação Decantação*” 1, 2 and 3, for the diagnosis of inherent risk, according to the perception of the manager, as well as their awareness of risk events in the execution of such contracts, resulting in medium and high risk for Saneago, which is establishing mitigating measures capable of reducing risk. For more information, access Item 4.7 (Other Significant Contingencies) of Saneago’s Reference Form.

#### 43. Virtual storeroom

After news published in January 2022 regarding the existence of accusations related to the Virtual Storeroom contract, the Board of Directors requested the Internal Audit Committee for the conclusion of the audit procedure that had already been initiated by determination of the Executive Board, and for the preliminary report to be delivered to the Statutory Audit Committee, for deliberation and measures by the Board of Directors.

Similarly, the CGE-GO had already been engaged by the Executive Board to perform the analysis on the execution of the contract. That caused the suspension of the requests through the Virtual Storeroom platform since August 2021, and the procedure for suspension of the contract was effectively concluded in December 2021.

With the delivery of the preliminary Internal Audit report to the Economic Affairs Commission (CAE), and the conclusion of the work by CGE-GO, Saneago’s Executive Board collectively deliberated on the necessary corrective actions, deciding to withhold the last contractual payment and also to file a proceeding for calculation of liability, aiming to terminate the contract, with due respect to the right to adversary system and full defense of the company hired, a proceeding which is currently in progress. It was also decided to inform the CGE-GO regarding the acceptance of the request for corrective actions recommended by the agency and forwarding of the matter to the CAE.

The contract, amounting to R\$ 86 million for a period of 30 months, had total revenue of R\$ 20 million. The Company adopted all governance practices regarding the matter, the contract is suspended and the services halted until the termination is formalized.

The procedure for hiring of the Virtual Storeroom is being revisited by the Legal Department in order to further improve the compliance and risk management practices, collaborating on the procedure for possible changes and improvement of the standards for hiring and execution of contracts, as well as their management and monitoring.

The Board of Directors adopted the proposal by the CAE, to hire of a firm with sound reputation to perform procedures on the facts related to the “Virtual Storeroom” contract, in accordance with the independent audit guidelines. As at September 30, 2022, procedures for hiring are in progress, and the Reference Term is going through the final proceedings for approval.

It is also important to point out that, regarding the bidding process for the Virtual Storeroom, all the observations and technical recommendations of the CGE and other regulatory agencies regarding the first hiring initiative, which was unsuccessful, were complied with, and that there was a legal opinion and monitoring of the bidding process with no irregularity found, and that the phase of contractual execution lasted only 8 months, and was then suspended to avoid losses to the Company.

---

Ricardo José Soavinski  
Chairman

---

Hugo Cunha Goldfeld  
Sales Officer

---

Edson Sales de Azeredo Souza  
Corporate Management Officer Financial and  
Investor Relation Officer

---

Paulo Rogério Bragatto Battiston  
Financial and Investor Relation Officer

---

Mauro Aparecido Lessa de Souza  
Production Officer

---

Fernando Cozzetti Bertoldi de Souza  
Expansion Officer

---

Ariana Garcia do Nascimento Teles  
Legal Officer

---

Elias Evangelista Silva  
Accountant CRC/GO 13.330