INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE

MISSION

Santo Antônio Energia is a hydroelectric power company that is in the Amazon, working for the Amazon and Brazil. Located on the Madeira River in Porto Velho, Rondônia, it is an integral part of the ecosystem by making the environment its reason for existence. The development-inducing energy it produces is associated with exemplary implementation, sustainably generating products interconnected with research, the economy, culture and entertainment. An example for the world, a source of enthusiasm for Brazilians, a joyful responsibility for its stakeholders.

VALUES

Sustainability
Individual responsibility
Innovation
Preservation
Friendship
Efficiency
Inspiration
Transparency

The International Hydropower Association (IHA) is a non-profit organization founded nearly twenty years ago with the support of UNESCO. The IHA conducts annual assessments of hydroelectric plants around the world to determine their sustainability on the basis of a protocol that allows assessment at four stages: early stage, preparation, implementation and operation.

The IHA assessed the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant during the implementation stage, analyzing scores that strictly observed four of these criteria: Review, Management, Communication with Stakeholders, Support for Stakeholders. Results: They all require technical documentation, internal and external interviews, and proof of sustainability.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant obtained the largest number of top scores of all the ventures assessed so far, further attesting to its commitment to global best practices in sustainability.

International Hydropower Association.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant. The most top scores of all the hydroelectric plants assessed.

Santo Antônio Energia is a hydroelectric power company that is in the Amazon, working for the Amazon and Brazil. Located on the Madeira River in Porto Velho, Rondônia, it is an integral part of the ecosystem by making the environment its reason for existence. The development-inducing energy it produces is associated with exemplary implementation, sustainably generating products interconnected with research, the economy, culture and entertainment. An example for the world, a source of enthusiasm for Brazilians, a joyful responsibility for its stakeholders.

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
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<tr>
<td>A major Brazilian company is born in Rondônia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One of Brazil’s largest hydroelectric plants</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>A company for the new millennium</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putting sustainability first</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments determined by the Basic Environmental Plan</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development for Rondônia</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better quality of life for the community</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction based on sustainability</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social and environmental responsibility since the project’s conception</td>
<td>44</td>
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FROM HYDROPOWER TO ENERGY THAT TRANSFORMS
INTRODUCTION

The energy generated by the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant results from the power of the Madeira River, whose waters drive the turbines in the powerhouses installed in its bed in the northern Brazilian city of Porto Velho, Rondônia.

That immense stream of hydropower is born in the Andes, where the Beni River rises, then flows through Bolivia and becomes the Madeira on the Brazilian border after the confluence with the Mamoré-Guaporé River. When it arrives in Porto Velho, the accumulated power of the Madeira is converted into electricity that will help drive the economy and society, generating development, wealth and well-being.

Hydropower is one of the most highly valued forms of energy because it is clean and renewable. However, like all major human interventions in the environment, hydroelectric plants and their reservoirs cannot play their role without impacting nature. Although in the past, scant attention was paid to the social and environmental aspects of these ventures in the name of progress, today the concept of sustainability and reducing impacts prevails. The construction of the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant is a major milestone in this new approach. One of Brazil’s largest hydroplants, it stands out for being designed to operate with a minimal amount of water.

In other words, its reservoir is only slightly larger than the floodplain - the area covered by the river when it floods. That is possible because, unlike conventional hydroelectric plants, Santo Antônio mainly obtains energy from the river’s flow and can operate with small drops.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant is the result of several forces that have converged to bring about this strategic project for the nation’s future: the political vision of government officials, businesses and state agencies in the energy sector; the entrepreneurship of the investors, the competence of Brazilian engineering, the knowledge of scholars, researchers and technicians, the energy and dedication of tens of thousands of workers and their families, who helped build it, and the warm welcome and contributions of the State of Rondônia, the people of Porto Velho and local municipalities, their officials and organizations.

Thanks to this convergence of energy, and the power of the Madeira River, the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has become a reality, built in accordance with strict, modern social and environmental standards.

Its construction has been a successful experience that has opened the way to sustainably harnessing the wealth of hydropower available in the Amazon, which is vital to the development of the region and the future of Brazil.
THE COMPANY
An independent energy producer and concession company responsible for building and operating the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant on the Madeira River, since its inception, Santo Antônio Energia has undertaken the mission of acting as a sustainable generator of hydroelectric power in the Amazon region.

The process that led to its creation began with studies conducted in partnership by Odebrecht and Furnas from 2001 to 2006 to determine the feasibility and conditions for building hydroelectric plants sustainably in the Madeira River basin.

In 2008, Cemig and SAAG joined forces with Odebrecht and Furnas to form the joint venture that won the concession to build and operate the plant and sell energy for a 35-year period, following the auction held by the Federal Government in June of that year.

The company’s vision of the business is therefore based on knowledge obtained through studies of the Amazon environment, the combined experience of its shareholders in the electric power industry, and the belief that it is necessary to harness the hydroelectric power of the Amazon region for the good of the country and of the Amazon itself.

Santo Antônio Energia and the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant are profoundly aware of the responsibility that this combination of challenges places upon them.

The concession awarded to Santo Antônio Energia includes sustainably harnessing the hydroelectric power of the Madeira River for a 35-year period.
SHAREHOLDERS

Furnas Centrais Elétricas
A joint-stock company, a subsidiary of Eletrobras, associated with the Ministry of Mines and Energy. It operates a complex of 17 hydroelectric plants and two thermal power plants with over 12,000 MW of power and 23,000 km of transmission lines.

Caixa FIP Amazônia Energia
A fund managed by the Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF) bank. Its shareholders are Odebrecht Energy of Brazil and the Fi-FGTS, a fund created to invest resources from the FGTS (Employee Guarantee Fund) in infrastructure.

Odebrecht Energy of Brazil
A subsidiary of the Odebrecht Group. Created in 2011, it is responsible for over 1,400 MW of power through renewable energy projects in Latin America, including hydroelectric plants, wind power parks, solar energy, biomass projects and small hydropower plants.

SAAG Investimentos
A subsidiary of Andrade Gutierrez Participações S.A., a Brazilian company present in 15 countries that is active in engineering & Construction, telecommunications, energy, public concessions and ventures in the areas of urban sanitation, civil construction and integrated irrigation projects.

CEMIG Geração e Transmissão
A joint-stock company controlled by the State of Minas Gerais. It is made up of 40 companies and seven consortiums active in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power, natural gas distribution and data transmission lines.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>Eletrobras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>Furnas Centrais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Caixa FIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>SAAG</td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Cemig</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>Odebrecht Energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FUNDING**

**Bonds**

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant was classified as a priority energy project for the country by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and authorized to issue infrastructure bonds to raise funds. It thus became the first Brazilian energy generating company authorized to do so. The Santo Antonio Hydroelectric Plant follows the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission’s (CVM) regulations for publicly traded companies.

**Equator Principles**

The company’s commitment to respecting the Equator Principles is an integral part of the contracts for financing construction of the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant.

Established in 2002 by the World Bank, these Principles establish obligations to prevent environmental risks, ensure the protection of health and cultural and ethnic diversity, reduce socioeconomic impacts, especially for communities and indigenous peoples, protect natural habitats, respect human rights and combat child labor.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant is also financed by the Brazilian socioeconomic development bank BNDES.

---

**MAIN INDICATORS**

**TOTAL INVESTMENT OF OVER**

**BRL 20,0 BILLION**

**GENERATING CAPACITY AS OF NOVEMBER 2016**

**3,568 MEGAWATTS**

**ENERGY FOR OVER 45 MILLION PEOPLE**

**PHYSICAL GUARANTEE**

**2,424 MW average**

**NUMBER OF GENERATING UNITS**

**50**

* As of November 2016

**DISTRIBUTION**

ENERGY DISTRIBUTED TO RONDÔNIA AND ACRE VIA A DEDICATED LINE AND TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE INTERCONNECTED NATIONAL SYSTEM (SIN)

---

**BRL 2 BILLION IN SUSTAINABILITY**

Distributing funds to social and environmental programs

- **Social Compensation**: BRL 319 million
- **BRAZIL COMPENSATIONS**: BRL 207 million
- **Environmental Programs**: BRL 673 million
- **Programs for Affected Communities**: BRL 74 million
- **Public Relations Programs for Affected Communities**: BRL 652 million
- **Social Compensation Programs**: BRL 673 million
- **Programs for Affected Communities**: BRL 74 million
- **Public Relations Programs for Affected Communities**: BRL 652 million

**457 MEMBERS**

- 339 PORTO VELHO
- 81 SÃO PAULO

**ENERGY DISTRIBUTED TO RONDÔNIA AND ACRE VIA A DEDICATED LINE AND TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE INTERCONNECTED NATIONAL SYSTEM (SIN)**
ENERGY GENERATED
Since it began generating power in March 2012, the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has paid royalties to Porto Velho, Rondônia and the Federal Government. By 2014, the royalties paid by Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant totaled BRL 64 million. As of 2016, when it is fully operational, it will pay about BRL 100 million per year in royalties for the use of the waters of the Madeira River.

Energy sales
According to the regulations of the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), 70% of the total energy generated by the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant will be sold in the Regulated Market (ACR). The energy produced by the six new turbines added to the original design will also be used to meet the demands of the Regulated Market (ACR). The energy produced by the six new turbines added to the original design will also be used to meet the demands of the regulated market. The other 30% are sold in the Free Market (ACL). That is, purchase and sale agreements are signed directly between Santo Antônio Energia and companies interested in purchasing energy.

These projections take into account factors like increased energy consumption in industry, transportation, population growth, and, no less important, social mobility and improved living conditions. Household appliances, which currently consume nearly 25 percent of electricity in Brazil, will consume 50 percent, despite the improvements in energy efficiency that will certainly be made.

To ensure that the country has enough power to build that future, our installed capacity must grow at the rate of 3.1% per year, on average, until 2050. Given this growth scenario, with an emphasis on sustainability, hydroelectric plants will play an increasingly important role in supplying electricity as a clean, renewable source of energy. The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant contributes about 4% to the nation’s current supply of electricity.

Allocation of royalties
Porto Velho 45%
State of Rondônia 45%
Ministry of the Environment 3%
Ministry of Mines and Energy 3%
National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNCT) 4%
ENERGY GENERATED AND SOLD

Clean energy
In contrast with hydropower, which does not produce greenhouse gas emissions, oil, coal and natural gas generate 31.7 billion metric tons of CO2 per year.

Carbon credits
The United Nations accredited the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant within the scope of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in July 2013. It was the first large Brazilian hydroelectric plant effectively authorized to sell carbon credits to the global market.

Nationwide energy
The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has been connected to the National Interconnected System (SIN) since 2013 through two transmission lines - high voltage (500 kV) and direct current (DC).

Regional energy
The plant supplies energy to the states of Rondônia and Acre via a 230-kV transmission line. This increases the quantity, quality and reliability of power available, which is an important factor for attracting industry and commerce, thereby increasing employment opportunities throughout the region. This energy also helps reduce the use of diesel-fired thermal power plants in the Amazon, which have high operating costs and produce large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions.

TIMELINE FOR MOTORIZING SANTO ANTÔNIO HYDROELECTRIC PLANT TURBINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TURBINES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>09 TURBINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15 TURBINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32 TURBINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>34 TURBINES (projection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>50 TURBINES (projection)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant generates energy for Acre and Rondônia. The region’s stable power supply attracts new companies, ensures more jobs and makes life easier for the local communities.

Cristiano Almeida, IMMA, in Porto Velho
SANTO ANTÔNIO HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

FEATURES
Ground was broken for the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant in September 2008. Its first two turbines went online on March 30, 2012, nine months ahead of schedule. Today, 32 turbines are fully operational, with a generating capacity of 2,286.08 megawatts. When the plant reaches its full capacity of 3,568 MW with 50 turbines by November 2016, it will be one of the five largest hydro plants in Brazil and among the 20 largest in the world.

The layout of Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant distributes the turbines into four powerhouses. Powerhouse 1, with eight turbines, is located on the right bank of the river. It was the first to go online. Powerhouses 2 and 3, equipped with 12 turbines each, are on the left bank. They are also fully operational. Powerhouse 4 is on the riverbed. Currently under construction and installation phase, it is equipped with 18 turbines.

Thanks to the hydro plants original layout, it was possible to build the powerhouses simultaneously on both banks of the river, accelerated project implementation.

Unlike conventional hydroelectric plants, which need large drops for their turbines to generate power, the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant’s bulb turbines use the flow of the Madeira River, which is known for having a large amount of water. The water that does not run through the turbines flows through two spillways – the main one on the left bank and the supplementary one on the right bank. All together, there are 18 sluices, designed to allow up to 84 thousand cubic meters per second to flow through them.

Reservoir
The reservoir covers a 422 km² area, of which 142 km² correspond to the river’s flood plain. The submerged areas on the banks will therefore cover roughly 280 km².

More energy per square kilometer of reservoir generating a large amount of power with a relatively small reservoir is one of the major environmental advantages of the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant’s design, which has a larger ratio between generating capacity and reservoir area: 9MW/km².
Turbines
The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant uses bulb turbines that can generate energy with variable flows and small drops. As a result, they do not require large reservoirs, which reduces the project’s environmental footprint. With an average capacity of 71.6 MW each, they have the highest generating capacity of any bulb turbines in operation in the world. They are 9 meters in diameter and weigh 900 metric tons each.
Transmission line

The energy produced by Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant is conveyed from the powerhouse to the collecting substation in Porto Velho by two transmission lines for distribution to several parts of Brazil.

The DC lines are 2,375 km long – the longest in the world – connecting the converting substation built in Porto Velho to the Araraquara substation in São Paulo State after running through five states and 90 municipalities. The Araraquara substation distributes energy to consumers throughout the country, including Acre - Rondônia.
Beach and pier built by the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant in the Vila Nova de Teotônio community could become an attractive tourist destination on the Madeira River.
The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant makes the most of the Madeira’s characteristics. Its turbines are driven by the river’s flow and its reservoir is only slightly larger than the area of the river's floodplain. At the same time, strict measures were taken during construction of the project to minimize its negative impacts. Because it has a powerful influence on all aspects of life in the region – environmental, social and economic – the Madeira is the center of attention in that regard.

Water quality and fishing
Studies of fishing activity conducted by researchers from the Federal University at Rondônia demonstrate that the amount of fish caught after construction of the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has remained within the same range observed previously. At the same time, monitoring of water quality in the Madeira River and its tributaries shows that it has also remained unchanged, thereby preserving the habitat of its ichthyofauna. The monitoring system for the plant includes the observation of 60 physical, chemical and biological variables and produces results in real time.

Conservation Program
No other river has ever shown the vast diversity of fish species found in the Madeira River. A study conducted by the Federal University at Rondônia in partnership with other institutions has identified over 920 types of fish – equal to the total number of species identified in Europe, Russia and Oceania together. Sponsored by the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant, that project is part of the Madeira Ichthyofauna Conservation Program.

The study has produced surprising findings and results. At least 40 of the species documented were previously unknown. The materials collected make up the largest collection of fish from the Madeira basin – a priceless biological archive housed in the “Consolidated Zoological Collections and Labs” building, which the company built for the Federal University at Rondônia. The results of the study have been published in the three-volume book Peixes do Rio Madeira (Fish of the Madeira River).

In addition to producing scientific knowledge and collecting a wealth of materials for research and further study, the program has laid the foundations for working to preserve ichthyofauna during the process of installing the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant. Among other outcomes, the information obtained about the relationship between the fish and the river rapids showed the way to design the Fish Passage System (STP).

One of the world’s largest rivers, both in terms of length and flow, the Madeira’s characteristics are derived from its dual nature – both Andean and Amazonian. It rises in the Andes Mountains and runs for 3,240 km, including 1,425 km in Brazilian territory, before flowing into the Amazon River. Thaws in the Andes and abundant rainfall in the Amazon explain the extraordinary changes in the level of the river, which ranges from 4,000 to 40,000 cubic meters per second in the dry and rainy seasons. They also explain the power of the rapids in the Upper Madeira, up to the point where the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant was built. The site was chosen because it is the narrowest and deepest part of the riverbed, where the water flow is very fast.

Three Andean rivers, the Beni and Mamoré in Bolivia, and the Madre de Dios in Peru, contribute to the Madeira, which gains that name when it enters Brazil through southern Rondônia.

It got that name, which means “wood” in Portuguese, from the large quantities of trunks and branches in its waters, especially when it floods. Then the river strips the banks of soil and vegetation, and carries off large amounts of sediment and plants. When the river is full, the water level can rise up to 12 meters and the river channel widens from 440 to nearly 10,000 meters.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant makes the most of the Madeira’s characteristics. Its turbines are driven by the river’s flow and its reservoir is only slightly larger than the area of the river’s floodplain. At the same time, strict measures were taken during construction of the project to minimize its negative impacts. Because it has a powerful influence on all aspects of life in the region – environmental, social and economic – the Madeira is the center of attention in that regard.
After conducting detailed studies of the ichthyofauna, researchers believe that the Madeira has the greatest biodiversity of any river in the world. The book published by the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant catalogues tremendous natural wealth: 920 fish species, 40 of which were previously unknown to science.
MADEIRA RIVER

Fish Passage System (STP)
A channel that recreates semi-natural conditions, the aim of the STP is to preserve the habitat of fish in the Madeira River.

The system was introduced to ensure that fish can migrate upstream, swimming past the dam and going on their way during spawning season. The STP’s design was studied for two years in an experimental channel built in the river – a first in Brazil. The system has been operating since December 2011 and is getting good results.

Tree Trunk System (SMT)
When the Madeira is in full flood, it carries over a million tree trunks and branches from as far away as the Andes Mountains.

A system has been built to guide the trunks downstream using a combination of floats and grills.
Incentivized by the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant, fish farming for pirarucu has produced good results and could become a promising activity. Rondônia is the first Brazilian state authorized by the Fishing Ministry to export pirarucu meat.
NATURE AND THE COMMUNITY
NATURE AND THE COMMUNITY

Before the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant was built on the Madeira River, several studies were conducted to determine the possible impacts of its construction and operations. In 2001 and 2003, a team of technicians hired by Eletrobrás / Furnas and Odebrecht went out into the field to determine the project’s feasibility. Afterwards, from 2003 to 2005, specialists in several fields conducted the analysis and diagnostics consolidated in the Environmental Impact Study and Report (EIA-RIMA). Based on that document, which was discussed in public hearings and approved by the authorities, measures were established to neutralize or mitigate negative effects and boost the positive impacts of the hydroelectric plant’s construction.

Twenty-eight programs were introduced, including projects focused on the community, protecting the physical environment (soil, climate, groundwater and sediment) and protecting the biosphere (plant and animal life in the river and on land, water quality, deforestation and wildlife rescue). The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has invested a total of BRL 2 billion in this area.

The timetable for building the plant was established by the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), in conjunction with the state and municipal governments. In all of the programs implemented, as in the construction and operations of the plant, the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant follows the Equator Principles.
The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant encourages family farming. In the resettlement areas near the plant, average family incomes have doubled through the production of fruits, vegetables and cassava, raising small livestock, garment making and recycling activities.

Rosalino Carvalho dos Santos – Farmer
NATURE AND THE COMMUNITY

Indigenous communities
Although they are not located within the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant’s direct sphere of influence, the indigenous Karitiana, Karipuna and Cassupa communities, which are located over 50 km from the reservoir, have specific programs focused on health, education, safety, support for production and the economic sustainability of indigenous activities.

Public relations
The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has developed a public relations program to demonstrate the benefits of the plant and to address the concerns of the nearly 420,000 residents of Porto Velho.

The tools used to communicate with the public include monthly printed newsletters, a weekly radio program and a system of boxes residents can use to send suggestions and questions, a toll-free number, public hearings and visits to the company’s resettlement areas. The Traveling On-Call Social program, an innovative partnership with an NGO – the Traditional Cuniã Peoples Research Center – works independently to establish dialogue with riverside communities in the vicinity of the reservoir as well as the resettlement areas.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant has twice received the Public Opinion Award from the Regional Council of Public Relations Professionals (CONRERP) for PR programs used to introduce social outreach programs.
Human development and professional education are the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant’s invaluable legacies for Porto Velho and Rondônia.

The story of Santo Antônio Energia began in May 2008, when the company started hiring. Five years later, in April 2013, the Operations and Maintenance team of technicians joined its members.

As a result, its members now include a significant number of young people endowed with creativity and initiative, as well as seasoned professionals who contribute their knowhow and life experience.

Rosâria Régis, a member of Santo Antônio Energia, with her children.
Investments in health care
Santo Antônio Energia has invested about BRL 100 million in improving public health care in the region of Porto Velho, the state capital of Rondônia. Those funds have been used to build and revitalize hospitals and clinics and to finance programs to combat endemic diseases like malaria and dengue.

Controlling malaria
The effort to combat malaria, an infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes and endemic to tropical and subtropical regions, was included in the programs covered by the hydroelectric plant’s Basic Environmental Plan (PBA).

As part of the program, working in partnership with the Municipal Health Department (Semusa), the company has distributed and installed Long Life Insecticide Treated Nets – considered one of the most efficient ways of controlling the disease.

The reduction in the incidence of the disease – by nearly 50% in Porto Velho – led the Health Ministry to change the city’s risk rating from “high” to “medium.” Santo Antônio’s program was one of the winners of the 32nd Public Opinion Prize (POP) in the nationwide Social and Environmental Responsibility category.
Archaeological treasures were found in the vicinity of the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant. Thousands of years old, they are pre-Colombian artefacts that demonstrate the customs and settlements of the peoples that once inhabited the Amazon region.
NATURE AND THE COMMUNITY

Monitoring water quality
This system monitors physical, chemical and biological variables related to the water quality of the Madeira River in real time. The goal is to detect any changes that could affect aquatic life or pose a risk to riverside communities. The equipment is installed on floating barges upstream and downstream of the dam. Among other indicators, they measure the temperature, turbidity, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, hydrogen potential and redox potential of the river.

Paleontology and archaeology
Carried out in partnership with the Federal University at Rondônia, this program studied 21 paleontological and archaeological sites in the Porto Velho region. Valuable objects were retrieved, catalogued and included in the collection of the university’s permanent research facility.

Wildlife rescue
Since ground was broken for the plant, Santo Antônio Energia’s teams have taken great care to rescue the animals whose habitats were located in the areas affected by the construction project and transferred them to sites previously selected and approved by the federal environmental protection agency, IBAMA. Over 100,000 animals have undergone this process. At the same time, the company has invested in the construction of the Wildlife Screening Center (CETAS), set up to provide temporary housing for animals in poor health. The center contains specific areas for big cats and a variety of birds. IBAMA has classified it as the largest and most advanced wildlife screening facility in Brazil. In the future, it will be transferred to the environmental agencies.
A 30,000-hectare area surrounding the hydro’s reservoir has become a Permanent Preservation Area (APP) for which the company will be responsible throughout the concession period. By 2016, around 1,900 ha of degraded land on the banks of the river will be restored by planting over a million seedlings native to the Amazon rainforest.
In the early 20th century, construction of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway was one of the greatest epics in the history of world engineering. The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant undertook the commitment to restoring one of the most iconic sections of that legendary railway.
The people who work at Santo Antônio Energia are called Members because they truly are part of a living and dynamic organism that is capable of transforming knowledge into new methods, solutions, innovations and results for everyone.

That is why the company believes and invests in the professional and personal development of each of its Members. That is one way to steadily improve the performance that helps Santo Antônio Energia carry out its business plan.

In this regard, it is important to stress the main characteristics of the company’s people management, such as Action Plans, in which each Member and his or her leaders agree on their goals, Skills Assessments and Career Maps. Together they reflect aspects that determine the company’s overall success, combining the pursuit of results, the perception of human capital and the firm aim of establishing long-term ties with its Members. Furthermore, they are extensions of Santo Antônio Energia’s values, such as transparency, inspiration and personal responsibility.

It is essential to care for and motivate the team as a whole as well as each individual Member by creating environments that ensure safety, health, performance, growth and quality of life.

The company’s initiatives in this area are many and reflect the market’s best practices, with a focus on the present and the future prospects of its Members, both personal and professional.

Santo Antônio Energia does all this because it strives to be at the forefront of innovation and best practices in people management, making its way of thinking and acting a benchmark for the entire electric power industry.

Facebook: www.facebook.com/santoantionioenergia
Twitter: twitter.com/uhesantoantionio
Youtube: www.youtube.com/user/SantoAntonioEnergia
Site: www.santoantonioenergia.com.br

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Canteiro de Obras da Usina Hidrelétrica Santo Antônio, S/N – BR 364 km 9 + 100
CEP 76805-812 – Porto Velho – Rondônia – Brazil.
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The IHA assessed the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant during the implementation stage, analyzing twenty topics that strictly observed four to six of these criteria: Review, Management, Communication with Stakeholders, Support for Stakeholders, Conformance and Compliance and, finally, Results. They all require technical documentation, internal and external interviews, and proof of sustainability.

The Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant obtained the highest number of top scores of all the ventures assessed so far, further attesting to its commitment to global best practices in sustainability.

Santo Antônio Energia is a hydroelectric power company that is in the Amazon, working for the Amazon and Brazil. Located on the Madeira River in Porto Velho, Rondônia, it is an integral part of the ecosystem by making the environment its reason for existence. The development-inducing energy it produces is associated with exemplary implementation, sustainably generating products interconnected with research, the economy, culture and entertainment. An example for the world, a source of enthusiasm for Brazilians, a joyful responsibility for its stakeholders.