

	RESULTS REPORT 2026 WATER RISK STATEMENT	
	Company: Colombina S.A.	
	Report issue date: 2026-07-21	

2026 CONSOLIDATED WATER RISK STATEMENT FOR THE LA PAILA, TULUA AND COLCAUCA PLANTS

Colombina S.A. periodically reviews water-related hazards that may affect the continuity of its operations. This statement consolidates the results of the 2026 updates for the La Paila, Tulua and Colcauca plants and supersedes the summary issued for 2025.

The consolidated statement is based on the following reports:

- *La Paila Plant: GAIA-INF-U1-068-26, technical update as of July 21, 2026.*
- *Tulua Plant: GAIA-INF-U1-067-26, technical update as of July 21, 2026.*
- *Colcauca Plant: GAIA-INF-U1-061-26, technical update as of July 21, 2026.*

Sources and interpretation criteria. The analysis incorporates the 2022 National Water Study, NOAA and IDEAM ENSO monitoring, the WWF Water Risk Filter, ThinkHazard, and SURA/GeoSURA reports. These sources assess different scales, variables, and time horizons. Their categories are not averaged and do not, by themselves, represent the residual risk of each facility. This statement establishes management priorities and should be supplemented with each plant's exposure, vulnerability, controls, consequences, and recovery capacity.

1. CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

Plant	Main water-related signal	2026-2027 priorities	Reported capacity and main gap
La Paila	Paila River: WUI of 38.3% in an average year and 110.8% in a dry year; regional demand of 70.4 Mm ³ exceeds dry-year available supply of 63.5 Mm ³ . Bugalagrande River: dry-year WUI of 46.5%. High/very high PWQAI.	Source continuity: very high. Flooding and intense rainfall: high. Water quality: high.	Four sources, a 500 m ³ tank, and an internal lake. Validate effective flows, water quality, autonomy, source-switching time, and simultaneous failure.
Tulua	WUI of 25.8% in an average year and 72.9% in a dry year; dry-year available supply of 118.4 Mm ³ versus regional demand of 86.2 Mm ³ . Very high PWQAI.	Availability, water quality, and intense rainfall: high. Flooding: medium-high due to uncertainty.	A 350 m ³ tank and reported optimization actions. Express capacity as hours or days of autonomy.
Colcauca	WUI of 9.0% in an average year and 30.2% in a dry year; medium/high WVI. Dry-year available supply of 138.7 Mm ³ versus regional demand of 41.9 Mm ³ . Very high PWQAI.	Availability, water quality, and intense rainfall: high. Lightning: medium-high. Flooding: medium.	Validate sources, storage, alternatives, treatment capacity, and interruption history.

Source: Prepared internally based on the three plant reports updated as of July 21, 2026.

Water-related priority order. The integrated assessment identifies La Paila as the facility requiring the greatest attention regarding supply continuity, followed by Tulua and Colcauca. This order does not correspond to SURA's combined prioritization for all natural hazards, in which Colcauca ranks first, La Paila second, and Tulua third.

2. WATER AVAILABILITY, DROUGHT, AND QUALITY ANALYSIS

2026 context. In July 2026, NOAA and IDEAM reported active and strengthening El Nino conditions, with a probability greater than 97% of persisting through the first quarter of 2027. The event may contribute to reduced rainfall, higher temperatures and evapotranspiration, and lower streamflows in some areas. This signal does not eliminate the possibility of local storms or intense rainfall.

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I. La Paila Plant

- **Regional condition:** The Paila River HZS presents the most critical signal: a WUI of 110.8% in a dry year, a very high WVI, and regional demand exceeding available supply. The Bugalagrande River HZS presents a less critical condition, although its WUI and WVI are high in a dry year.
- **Capacity and gap:** The four sources, 500 m³ tank, and lake provide potential adaptive capacity. Their effectiveness depends on actual available flows, water quality, treatability, permits, activation time, and the possibility that they may be affected simultaneously during the same dry period.
- **Priority statement:** A very high priority is established for source continuity and reliability, and a high priority for water quality.

II. Tulua Plant

- **Regional condition:** The Tulua and Morales Rivers HZS presents a very high WUI in a dry year, with a significant reduction in available supply. The very high PWQAI in average and dry years requires continued control of turbidity, solids, organic matter, and other variables critical to treatment.
- **Capacity and gap:** The 350 m³ tank and reported optimization actions strengthen response capacity, but they must be assessed against critical demand, service-provider continuity, replenishment time, and available water quality.
- **Priority statement:** A high priority is established for temporary availability, water quality, and operational continuity during 2026-2027.

III. Colcauca Plant

- **Regional condition:** The Quinamayo River and Other Direct Tributaries to the Cauca HZS shifts from a low WUI in an average year to a high WUI in a dry year; the WVI increases from medium to high. The PWQAI - Potential Water Quality Alteration Index remains very high under both scenarios.
- **Capacity and gap:** The assessment requires confirmation of the actual supply arrangement, usable storage capacity, autonomy, alternatives, and the treatment system's limits under low-flow conditions or turbidity peaks.
- **Priority statement:** A high priority is established for temporary availability and water quality, with emphasis on dry periods and El Nino preparedness.

Cross-cutting water quality conclusion. All three plants have a high or very high PWQAI. This regional indicator does not replace measurement at the supply point, but it supports the establishment of a corporate raw-water quality monitoring system, treatability ranges, treatment capacity thresholds, and source-switching or restriction protocols.

3. INTENSE RAINFALL AND FLOODING ANALYSIS

Criterion. Differences among WWF, ThinkHazard, and SURA should not be resolved by averaging their results. Each tool models different phenomena and scales. Intense rainfall, pluvial flooding, and fluvial flooding should remain separate events in the corporate risk matrix.

Plant	Flood evidence	SURA intense rainfall	Integrated priority
La Paila	WWF: very high. ThinkHazard: high fluvial and urban flooding. SURA: very low flooding.	Current: high. 2030-2070 scenarios: high to very high.	High for flooding and intense rainfall.
Tulua	WWF: low. ThinkHazard: high fluvial flooding and low urban flooding. SURA: very low flooding.	Current: high. 2030-2070 scenarios: high to very high.	High for intense rainfall and medium-high for flooding.

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Plant	Flood evidence	SURA intense rainfall	Integrated priority
Colcauca	WWF: medium. ThinkHazard: high fluvial and urban flooding. SURA: very low flooding.	Current: high. 2030-2070 scenarios: medium.	High for intense rainfall and medium for flooding.

Source: WWF Water Risk Filter, ThinkHazard, and SURA/GeoSURA reports provided for Colombina, 2026.

- **La Paila:** Prioritize a hydraulic and topographic assessment of the site and its surroundings, including review of watercourses, levees, low-lying areas, and drainage systems, as well as protection of intakes, equipment, inventories, and access routes.
- **Tulua:** Prioritize intense rainfall, drainage systems, roofs, downspouts, and access routes; verify the fluvial exposure identified by ThinkHazard using site-specific information and historical event records.
- **Colcauca:** Prioritize drainage and continuity during intense rainfall; verify the divergence in flood results using elevations, flow paths, proximity to watercourses, inlet capacity, and accumulation points.

4. CLIMATE SCENARIOS AND COMPLEMENTARY HAZARDS

Climate change scenarios. SURA assessed 2030, 2050, and 2070 under SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5. Intense rainfall is the most consistent future signal: it remains high to very high at La Paila and Tulua, and medium at Colcauca. The future category of "no hazard" for drought does not invalidate the seasonal water stress expected during 2026-2027, because it reflects different time horizons and thresholds.

Plant	Future intense rainfall	Future drought in SURA	Relevant complementary hazards
La Paila	High to very high	No hazard	Medium lightning; may affect pumping, power supply, and treatment.
Tulua	High to very high	No hazard	Medium vegetation-fire hazard; monitor access routes and emergency water demand.
Colcauca	Medium	No hazard	High lightning and medium wildfire hazard; strengthen electrical continuity.

Source: Suramericana S.A., Phase 0 reports on natural hazards and climate change scenarios, June 2026.

5. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

Based on the evidence analyzed, it is hereby stated that:

1. The water profiles of the three plants differ and reflect a combination of pressure on availability, water quality, and excess-precipitation events. It is not technically appropriate to assign a single corporate category without completing the vulnerability and consequence assessment.
2. The La Paila Plant requires the greatest attention regarding supply continuity, due to the critical dry-year condition of the Paila River HZS and the convergence of high or very high flood and intense-rainfall signals.
3. The Tulua Plant has a high priority due to very high dry-year water-use pressure, very high regional water-quality alteration, and high exposure to intense rainfall, with significant uncertainty regarding fluvial flooding.

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4. The Colcauca Plant has a high priority due to temporary water availability, water quality, and intense rainfall, in addition to a high lightning hazard that may compromise the continuity of electrical and treatment systems.
5. Water quality is a cross-cutting issue for all three facilities. Reduced streamflows may decrease dilution, while intense rainfall may increase turbidity, solids, and runoff loads, affecting treatment costs and capacity.
6. The reported capacities - multiple sources, tanks, a lake, water-saving plans, and drainage controls - represent potential adaptive capacity, but they must be demonstrated through autonomy, reliability, quality, recovery times, and performance during contingencies.
7. The available information is sufficient to define management priorities, but not a definitive residual-risk rating. The next step should integrate hazard, exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, operational and financial consequences, and existing controls for each plant.

6. CORPORATE GUIDELINES 2026-2027

Guideline	Minimum evidence	Frequency or application
Corporate climate and water dashboard	ENSO, forecast, precipitation, streamflow or supply continuity, storage, water quality, and alerts.	Monthly; weekly during alerts or restrictions.
Water balance by plant and source	Inputs, process consumption, losses, recirculation, discharge, and intensity per unit produced.	Monthly, including trend and cause analysis.
Supply autonomy and reliability	Hours or days of autonomy, effective flow, water quality, switching time, and simultaneous-failure scenarios.	Semiannually and before dry periods.
Water quality and treatability control	Turbidity, TSS, organic matter, conductivity, and source-specific treatment-capacity ranges.	According to operations; activate internal alert levels.
Hydraulic assessment of facilities	Elevations, low-lying areas, flow paths, drainage capacity, proximity to watercourses, and exposed assets.	Specific study and update following infrastructure changes.
Continuity, emergency response, and financial impact	Protocols for scarcity and flooding, drills, recovery times, shutdown costs, and insurance.	Update and test at least once a year.
Residual-risk update	Plant-level matrix covering hazard, exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, impact, and controls.	Annually or following significant changes in source, process, or infrastructure.

Source: Prepared internally based on the management plans included in the three updated reports.

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5. Worldwide Fund for Nature - WWF. (2026). Water Risk Filter. <https://riskfilter.org/water/home>
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