



abstract
of the
Environmental Impact Statement
project
Aqueduct El Florido - Otay

June 2014

Study Elaborated by:



INTRODUCTION

Environmental impact statement developed for NSC Water, S.A. de C.V. for the aqueduct El Florido - Otay. As the legal representative Ismael Sánchez González residing in Street Boulevard Sanchez Taboada 10488 Zona Rio, CP: 22320 Tijuana BC

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

The "Acueduct El Florido - Otay is a project associated with another which is the principal, which involves the construction and operation of a desalination plant with a capacity of 4.4 m³ / s, whose location is projected at Playas de Rosarito, Baja California, in the adjoining vacant lot south of the CT President Juárez Federal Electricity Commission CFE.

Having said this, it is added to the pipeline, the subject of this study will aim to carry drinking water to be produced in the desalination plant to the point of delivery has been agreed, which is located at the northern end of the urban area on the border between Mexico and USA in Otay, Tijuana, BC

Summarizing, the nature of the project covered by the present study is the construction and operation of a pipeline to transport drinking water, with a nominal capacity of 4.4 m³ / s, from El Florido to Tijuana Otay in the state of Baja California.

Trace of the project and location plans

The projected line of the aqueduct shown in Figure II. 1, part of the 29 km Aqueduct "Rosarito - El Florido" in the delegation El Florido in Tijuana, continues north through a series of roadways within the urban area, 2000 Boulevard crosses the highway, which continues parallel to to the point of intersection of this road with street Tamulté, from which dates back about 600 m west along the dirt road that comes to the rights of way of the pipeline TGN, the PEMEX pipeline and transmission lines CFE to cross the Blvd, Las Californias to continue along the right of way of the pipeline, the pipeline and transmission lines, to reach and cross the bed of the Rio Alamar, to continue along the dirt roads 1 km, until Tecate crossing the road - Tijuana Otay in the delegation. The last 1,560 km aqueduct dirt roads continues to the point of delivery established in the Otay border - USA.



Figure 1, Aqueduct stroke Rosarito - El Florido

Table. 1, Table Construction

Point	Kilometer	UTM mN	UTM mE	Elevation	longitude	Point	Kilometer	UTM mN	UTM mE	Elevation	Longitude
1	0+000.00	3,592,730.3069	515,808.4843	162.814	223.662	31	7+544.35	3,597,838.6676	511,060.0083	161.627	94.202
2	0+223.66	3,592,879.0068	515,641.4125	145.764	12.076	32	7+638.56	3,597,843.7615	510,965.9437	160.947	1189.653
3	0+235.74	3,592,889.6801	515,647.0610	145.510	236.662	33	8+828.21	3,599,028.4565	510,857.4426	140.979	113.760
4	0+472.40	3,593,039.0480	515,463.4899	145.099	337.837	34	8+941.97	3,599,132.4520	510,811.3306	140.478	54.730
5	0+810.24	3,593,263.0572	515,210.5986	156.652	643.668	35	8+996.70	3,599,144.7671	510,758.0037	140.273	355.710
6	1+453.91	3,593,878.1390	515,020.9059	179.044	821.623	36	9+352.41	3,599,464.2068	510,601.5173	79.728	369.154
7	2+275.53	3,593,968.8085	514,204.3008	200.401	83.760	37	9+721.56	3,599,803.1094	510,455.1627	79.441	253.932
8	2+359.29	3,593,970.9596	514,120.5688	200.550	33.008	38	9+975.50	3,600,042.4770	510,370.3996	79.877	161.506
9	2+392.30	3,594,001.2770	514,107.5166	200.422	66.365	39	10+137.00	3,600,132.1470	510,504.7253	79.896	19.990
10	2+458.66	3,593,998.1918	514,041.2230	200.085	22.823	40	10+156.99	3,600,152.1234	510,505.4507	79.904	93.421
11	2+481.49	3,594,020.2764	514,035.4632	199.964	21.236	41	10+250.41	3,600,242.3039	510,481.0590	80.673	22.753
12	2+502.72	3,594,036.2533	514,021.4738	199.801	255.624	42	10+273.17	3,600,239.9750	510,458.4255	81.235	482.342
13	2+758.34	3,594,284.0917	513,958.8665	199.790	68.118	43	10+755.51	3,600,710.0289	510,350.2435	106.856	49.407
14	2+826.46	3,594,350.3384	513,943.0103	200.001	232.597	44	10+804.92	3,600,759.1289	510,344.7407	113.741	37.748
15	3+059.06	3,594,576.3038	513,887.8667	199.573	24.761	45	10+842.66	3,600,796.8436	510,346.3266	119.202	60.685
16	3+083.82	3,594,600.6167	513,892.5540	199.373	182.986	46	10+903.35	3,600,816.0969	510,288.7770	119.480	59.389
17	3+266.81	3,594,778.2279	513,848.5293	206.413	39.525	47	10+962.74	3,600,874.4437	510,299.8558	119.482	31.755
18	3+306.33	3,594,776.4085	513,809.0465	206.280	202.172	48	10+994.49	3,600,903.2546	510,313.2102	119.471	68.245
19	3+508.50	3,594,978.5392	513,804.9801	220.729	20.755	49	11+062.74	3,600,968.5042	510,333.2058	119.727	30.905
20	3+529.26	3,594,994.8239	513,792.1116	222.751	152.387	50	11+093.64	3,600,999.3821	510,331.9006	119.851	61.876
21	3+681.64	3,595,146.7596	513,780.3971	236.359	569.964	51	11+155.52	3,601,052.3952	510,363.8101	119.914	39.260
22	4+251.61	3,595,516.4182	513,346.5630	239.445	985.812	52	11+194.78	3,601,085.7188	510,384.5677	120.000	23.305
23	5+237.42	3,596,150.0287	512,591.3392	200.029	730.641	53	11+218.08	3,601,099.4284	510,365.7215	126.723	161.581
24	5+968.06	3,596,614.2908	512,027.1617	220.897	470.950	54	11+379.66	3,601,113.1724	510,204.7264	160.123	542.088
25	6+439.01	3,596,922.6730	511,671.2204	201.314	83.586	55	11+921.75	3,601,651.7804	510,266.0533	181.575	149.497
26	6+522.60	3,596,991.4999	511,623.7911	202.882	59.328	56	12+071.25	3,601,666.0140	510,117.2354	175.871	7.196
27	6+581.93	3,597,027.7127	511,576.7972	201.707	81.599	57	12+078.45	3,601,666.7437	510,110.0761	175.640	362.528
28	6+663.52	3,597,092.9714	511,527.8109	200.197	359.315	58	12+440.97	3,601,703.8124	509,749.4482	159.923	119.349
29	7+022.84	3,597,391.4944	511,327.8325	184.735	157.452	59	12+560.32	3,601,822.7256	509,739.2583	159.996	
30	7+180.29	3,597,530.3793	511,253.6558	180.028	364.062						

LINKAGE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND, IF ANY, WITH LAND USE REGULATION

In preparing this section planning documents ordering the area where the project is located were consulted. According to the Planning Act of the State of Baja California, the documents are legally valid:

- National Development Plan 2013 - 2018 (PND)
- Ecological Management Plan of the State of Baja California (POEBC) 2009-2013.
- Ecological Coastal Corridor Tijuana-Rosarito-Ensenada Regional Program of Urban Development and Tourism (COCOTREN)
- Municipal Urban Development Plan of Playas de Rosarito. 2011-2013
- Municipal Development Plan 2011-2013 Tijuana
- Urban Development Program Center of Tijuana Population 2010-2030
- National Development Plan of the State of Baja California 2008 – 2013

In addition to legislation, regulations, ordinances and environmental regulations

Sectoral information

The 2013-2018 National Development Plan (NDP), competitive economy and generating jobs strategy mentioned in 4.4.3. "To strengthen national climate change policy and environmental care for the transition to a competitive, sustainable, resilient and low-carbon."

The NDP regarding the water sector strategy mentioned in 4.4.2 "... Ensure sufficient water of suitable quality for human consumption and ensure food security, development and strengthen the technical and financial capacity of utilities to provide better services. "

The National Development Plan 2013-2018 (PED) on "Sustainable Regional Development mentioned in 3.3.2 Desalination axis" Achieving the planning and implementation of projects to desalinate seawater to integrate new sources of supply as a sustainable vision for the benefit of the towns"

The Municipal Development Plan 2011-2013 Playas de Rosarito, BC (PMDPR) relating to sustainable urban development and quality of life, mentions that... urban policy and land management, which aim the urban modeling city sustainably, planning and development of infrastructure, services and public works.

The Plan of the State Ecological Planning (POEBC), specifically with regard to Resource Water Chapter 2 ... "addresses the diagnosis of environmental variables highlighting the problems associated with the current and future availability of water, its treatment and reused ".

The Municipal Development Plan 2011-2013 Tijuana, within its comprehensive Social Development Strategy component mentioned 2.1.1.2 Improving the quality of life of marginalized sector that due to population and urban growth so fast ... one of their biggest challenges of the municipal government is to maximize the use and utilization of existing infrastructure and services

Given the characteristics of the project under study is conclusive that its objectives are deeply linked with the guidelines described in the preceding paragraphs, and is useful to note that the success of this project will result in a substantial increase in the availability of drinking water, which will enhance the opportunities for growth, economic and social development of the region.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS

As it was expressed in Chapter II, the proposed location for the aqueduct is within the urban area of Tijuana. The aqueduct crossing from Tijuana Cerro gordo, in the delegation of El Florido, then across town to get to the Otay delegation. In Figure IV. 1 shows the location of the line of the aqueduct is observed.

area where they are because each has several communities that differ in composition, exposure and other factors such as successional relations, local weather name.

What over distribution from the border to El Rosario, will find that this type of vegetation is manifested and difference in various associations according to their component taxa, so Delgadillo (1997) classify the coastal scrub succulent kind in BC according to the dominant species by way of series: Series Agave, Simmondsia Series Series Series Ambrosia Stenocereus

This author acknowledges that although these species occur more prominently in some areas than in others, the dominance of one of these genera and species is relative. It also notes that the presence of one of these taxa as the dominant species does not necessarily imply that some associations with the other three species are not present in each series.

For the present case series is the corresponding series Agave coastal scrublands, while Agave shawii manifested as dominant, is also accompanied by Simmondsia chinensis, Erigonum fasciculatum, Euphorbia misera, Artemisa californica. (Delgadillo 1997).

Current status of the vegetation.

The degree of disturbance that has vegetation cover within the Study Area is very dramatic because of its characteristics and location of the stroke. Because the trace lines will parallel pipeline and power lines CFE vegetation is mostly ruderal. In the adjacent areas ruderal vegetation with patches of coastal scrub. The use of surrounding land is agricultural, residential, so we can say that the Study Area is denatured.

IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The process of identifying environmental impacts arising from the project under study was the set of 23 impacts presented as summarized in Table 4. Immediately the methodology used in the identification process is described.

The following table lists the 23 impacts identified in each case the identification code, name or description of the impact simple, activity or project activities that would give rise to this impact is presented, and the attribute of Environmental System that would be listed affected by the impact.

Note 1 - All activities are preceded by a number. If this number is 1.00.00 group, the activity is the engineering stage of the project, if the group is 2.00.00, activity corresponds to developmental stages including site preparation and construction, if the number is group 3.00.00, then the activity corresponds to the operation stage of the project.

Tabla 4, Relación de Impactos

<i>Núm</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>attribute</i>	<i>character</i>	<i>Importance</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Temporality</i>	<i>Corrigibility</i>
1	A-16	Issue PST activities during transportation of materials and equipment to construction	Air Quality	negative	shortly transcendent	slight	temporary	mitigated
2	A-17	Issue PST during movement activities, and terrigenous material warehouse	Air Quality	negative	inconsequential	slight	temporary	mitigated
3	A-18	Pollutant emissions by heavy machinery that consumes diesel	Air Quality	negative	inconsequential	slight	temporary	mitigated
4	A-15	Contribution to climate change	Air Quality	negative	significant	slight	permanent	temporary
5	B-11	Preservation of regional aquifers	Performance aquifers	positive	significant	high	Almost Permanent	-
6	B-12	Change flow conditions by construction activities.	Flow conditions	negative	significant	high	temporary	preventable
7	B-15	Pollution discharge to the environment, the wastewater generated by sanitation workers during construction	Water Quality	regulated	shortly transcendent	high	Almost Permanent	- preventable
8	PB-06	Soil contamination due to the irresponsible disposal of construction waste	Soil Viability	Biochemistry regulated	significant	moderate	Almost Permanent	- preventable
9	PB-05	Management lubricants and waste during maintenance of heavy equipment used in construction	Soil Viability	Biochemistry regulated	significant	high	temporary	preventable
10	C-21	Exploiting bank of materials	Grade Erosion	negative	significant	high	permanent	preventable
11	E-03	Noise emission during construction	noise	regulated	significant	high	temporary	mitigated
12	G-08	Increased public sector income in respect of the investment in the project	Government Revenue	positive	significant	moderate	permanent	mitigated
13	G-10	Economic income through wages, contracts and procurement for the construction of the aqueduct	Economic Stability	positive	significant	high	temporary	
14	C-11	Waste generation office	Soil Viability	Biochemistry regulated	significant	high	permanent	mitigated
15	C-22	Change in land use	Land Use	regulated	absolute	high	permanent	compensable
16	C-23	Elimination of putting mulch down in erosion risk in building the aqueduct	Grade Erosion	negative	significant	high	temporary	mitigated
17	B-13	Discharge of waste water used in hydrostatic	Water Quality	regulated	absolute	high	temporary	preventable

<i>Núm</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>attribute</i>	<i>character</i>	<i>Importance</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Temporality</i>	<i>Corrigibility</i>
		testing of the aqueduct						
18	B-14	Sludge generation by tunneling activities	Water Quality	regulated	absolute	high	lasting	preventable
19	F-04	Availability of drinking water	utilities	positive	significant	very High	permanent	mitigated
20	G-04	The new availability of drinking water provides economic stability and growth potential of the region	Economic Stability	positive	significant	high	Almost-Permanent	
21	G-05	Increased public sector income in taxes buy / sell water generated by the desalination plant.	Government Revenue	positive	significant	high	permanent	
22	F-06	Water availability guarantees social welfare of the region.	Social welfare	positive	significant	high	permanent	
23	PB-30	New availability of Potable Water	Availability of resources	positive	absolute	very High	permanent	

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND MITIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A way to index and to facilitate access to the information presented below, the Table5 presents a brief description of the mitigation measures proposed or preventing negative impacts identified for each project under study. The table includes the number of impact according to the assigned sequence in the previous chapter, so you can go to the information in that table with the characterization of impacts.

Tabla 5, Medidas de Prevención y Mitigación Propuestas

<i>Núm</i>	<i>Actividades</i>	<i>Nombre</i>	<i>Medida</i>
1	2.01.01-removal and management of the organic layer 2.02.01-Demolition, Removal and disposal of asphalt 2.02.02-Cortes, excavation and disposal of excess material 2.02.03-take and hauling of material to the base of support 2.02.04-Laying the pipeline 02.02.06-Formwork 2.02.09-paving with asphalt 02.02.14-Foundations	Issue PST to engage in transportation of materials, personnel, etc..., On dirt during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soak the roads with recycled water • Keep the movement of vehicles at low speed. • Ensure that the transported material is covered with tarps
2	2.01.01-removal and management of the organic layer 2.02.01-Demolition, Removal and disposal of asphalt 2.02.02-Cortes, excavation and disposal of excess material 2.02.03-take and hauling of material to the base of support 2.02.07-Fill and compaction 2.02.08-Establishment of the organic layer 02.02.11-drilling pilot tunnel 02.02.12-Widened pilot tunnel 02.02.14-Foundations	Issue PST while performing earthwork activities and storage areas of terrigenous material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soaking material stacks • Cover the material with tarps during storage and transport, • Suspend the activities of terrigenous material handling during episodes of strong wind
3	2.01.01-removal and management of the organic layer 2.02.01-Demolition, Removal and disposal of asphalt 2.02.02-Cortes, excavation and disposal of excess material 2.02.03-take and hauling of material to the base of support 2.02.04-Laying the pipeline 02.02.06-Formwork 2.02.07-Fill and compaction 2.02.08-Establishment of the organic layer 2.02.09-paving with asphalt 2.02.10-location rig 02.02.11-drilling pilot tunnel 02.02.12-Widened pilot tunnel 02.02.13 Laying the pipe 02.02.14-Foundations Electro-2.2.15 Installation 02.02.16-tightness test and physical integrity of the pipeline	Combustion gas emissions from the use of heavy machinery and transport equipment that consumes diesel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain machinery and utilize technologies that make more efficient combustion, a way to minimize greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the consumption of diesel

Núm	Actividades	Nombre	Medida
4	3.00.00-stage operation	Contribution to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimizing electricity demand by specifying efficient pumping equipment ensuring their proper maintenance
6	2.02.02-Cortes, excavation and disposal of excess material 2.02.03-take and hauling of material to the base of support	Changing the flow conditions of surface waters due to construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embed aqueduct engineering, hydraulic analysis of runoff to ensure that contractors perform the project under way to ensure that the effects of the rains undesirable consequences due to blockage of natural water runoff will. Integrate into work supervision ongoing review of this aspect, particularly during the wet season.
7	2.03.02-Installation camps	Pollution discharge to the environment, the wastewater generated by sanitation workers during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring toilet installation and maintenance services for the same company to ensure a professional management
8	2.00.00-Development Stage	Soil contamination due to the irresponsible disposal of construction waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize generation volumes Segregate waste by material type Collect residue stream to produce adequate volumes of collection Identify alternatives for reuse or gathering places Dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with the provisions of regulation
9	2.03.01-Gen., Handling and disp. of solid, liquid and air emissions	Management lubricants and waste during maintenance of heavy equipment used in construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sound management of waste generated residual hydrocarbons maintenance of heavy machinery
10	2.02.03-take and hauling of material to the base of support	Exploiting bank of materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use only fully licensed material banks
11	2.01.01-removal and management of the organic layer 2.02.01-Demolition, Removal and disposal of asphalt 2.02.02-Cortes, excavation and disposal of excess material 2.02.03-take and hauling of material to support base 2.02.04 Laying the pipeline 02.02.06-Formwork 2.02.07-Fill and compaction 2.02.08-Establishment of the organic layer 2.02.09-paving with asphalt 2.02.10-location rig 02.02.11-drilling pilot tunnel 02.02.12-Widened pilot tunnel 02.02.13 Laying the pipe 02.02.14-Foundations 02.2.15 Electro Installation	Noise emission during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit noise to day shift

Núm	Actividades	Nombre	Medida
14	02.02.16-tightness test and physical integrity of the pipeline 2.03.02-Installation camps	Waste generation office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation, recycling and reuse
15	1.00.00-Step Engineering	The selection of the aqueduct stroke could be cause for land use changes	<p>Stroke the selection so that it is not necessary to cause a change in land use.</p> <p>This condition can be achieved starting from the basis that it is an underground project during its operation stage presence will have an imperceptible effect out of water transport to involve the target areas.</p> <p>To ensure that no change in land use will occur should this project based on the following criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harnessing the rights of way of other linear infrastructure projects such as gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, roads. Prevent Stroke surfaces use natural vegetation, and if this is inevitable at some point, implement the rehabilitation of soil and vegetation to completion of construction land use remains the same.
16	2.02.07-Fill and compaction	Elimination of putting mulch down in erosion risk in building the aqueduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create, record and implement a conservation program of the Organic Layer Soil Protection and Reforestation Disassembled zones whose purpose is to establish the actions and controls that should be made to achieve the desired level (and agreed with the authority) protection soil from rain and wind erosion, by applying the necessary measures for the preservation of topsoil, and the restoration of the organic layer. Contractors must have a responsible for this aspect, specializing in natural resource management
17	02.02.16-tightness test and physical integrity of the pipeline	Discharge of waste water used in hydrostatic testing of the aqueduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The discharge must adhere to the specifications in the NOM-002-SEMARNAT-1996, which sets limits that are subject to discharges of wastewater to municipal sewage systems
18	02.02.11-drilling pilot tunnel 02.02.12-Widened pilot tunnel	Sludge generation by tunneling activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should formulate specific programs for the management and disposal of the sludge that is to be produced in each of the points to be constructed by tunneling. It should integrate special authorization procedure for handling drilling muds so that there is a clear responsibility of the person authorizing these functions. A touch who perform authorization of these tasks will be important to ensure that the management will be given to the sludge will not cause violation of the regulations concerning the discharge of wastewater and waste management and that no damage will be caused to neighbors or environmental effects.



<i>Núm</i>	<i>Actividades</i>	<i>Nombre</i>	<i>Medida</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The sludge generated will be disposed at approved sites.• Logs shall be used where the Responsible Drilling, sludge characteristics and place of discharge are included.

ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING AND IF EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Of all identified impacts are presented in Chapter V, are only those that can only be mitigated, which will determine the environmental footprint of the project. Below is a discussion of the impact Nonpreventable occurs and therefore have some residual effects in the environment. They are grouped so as to facilitate understanding of their importance:

- a. During construction, the following impacts may only be mitigated:
- Issue the following air pollutants:
 - PST or during movement activities, and terrigenous material warehouse
 - PST activities or during transport of materials and equipment to construction
 - or combustion gases by the use of heavy machinery that consumes diesel
 - Noise emission during construction

All these impacts can control and monitor the points of generation, thereby ensuring that its effects are minimized and that alterations are insignificant, they have cut temporary, low extension, or they do not affect the quality of life in the neighborhood. These impacts will cease when the construction of the plant is completed.

Environmental Monitoring Program

For environmental project management, program implementation and strategies for environmental management of the project is proposed. These strategies are:

Para la administración ambiental del proyecto, se propone la implementación del programa o estrategias para el manejo ambiental del proyecto. Estas estrategias son:

- a) The Environmental Protection Program for the Development Stage (PPAED)

As part of the program, a set of specifications for conducting ongoing audits of environmental performance, to be conducted by third party with, and they will confirm that the purpose of project management is in close engagement with the environmental objectives are integrated.

Program

The Environmental Protection Program for the Development Stage

Objectives

In its first phase, the PPAED be the complete list of specifications for environmental management should be to secure the General Contractor and all Subcontractors.

The list of specifications referred to above, will join the pack information of the tender, warning the contestants that the winning bidder must have a guarantee or insurance to comply with these conditions, having the expectation that if necessary, held responsible procurement necessary to correct any aspect of environmental compliance or be warned and turned away. Also notice that compliance with environmental obligations will be required as part of the authorization of advance estimates. Finally, the contestants will be noted that the successful bidder shall at all times subject to audits of environmental compliance to which should meet with staff trained in the subject and the documentary evidence available.

During construction, ensure responsible environmental auditing contract with a qualified firm, whose responsibility will be to provide continuous monitoring of environmental compliance for the general contractor and its subcontractors are subject specifications. The office also being checked to monitor the environmental specifications of PAEE.

The environmental audit firm shall report immediately to the Project Manager to find any significant or serious failure. Monthly draw up a technical report of the findings in the audit of the month, in time they can be used for the administrative management of the

estimates of progress of the work.

The office will prepare a report every six months detailing how it has complied with the environmental specifications of the project. This report is delivered PROFEPA and SEMARNAT.

Responsible

The Project Manager is the one who will notice the proper implementation of this program, but for execution hire an environmental audit despite showing sufficient capacity to audit the contractor and subcontractors experience.

Conclusiones

There are now large industrial parks, and housing developments, without feasibility for development by the inability to compromise CESPT facing water delivery these projects demand. The development pressure imposed on the limited water resources, has resulted in this region are paid prices higher water in the global context.

This project aims to solve what is probably the biggest problem facing the region to accommodate the economic development that society demands. For years it was anticipated that the future implied seawater desalination, the future in our present so far, the commitment is now to rise to the height that involves the development of this project in a way that your environment is properly inserted.

Based on the balance environmental impacts vs economic and social impacts, the conclusion to recommend the project, ensuring emphasize the obligation to implement programs and measures to protect the environment that will ensure excellent environmental performance during the completion of this project, and achieve a low ecological costs and benefits that this project will generate.