



**AMBITEC S.A. DE C.V.**

**AMBIENTE Y TECNOLOGIA**

Un Mundo Verde en sus Manos

**“ENVIRONMENTAL**

**QUALITATIVE**

**DIAGNOSIS”**



**INGELSA**

**“JILAMITO HYDROELECTRIC”**

Arizona, Atlántida Honduras, C.A.  
February, 2013

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<b>Annex No. 2</b>	Republic General Attorney Certification No. PGR-DNC-041-2012
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**I. General Data.**

**Electrical Subsector Demand**

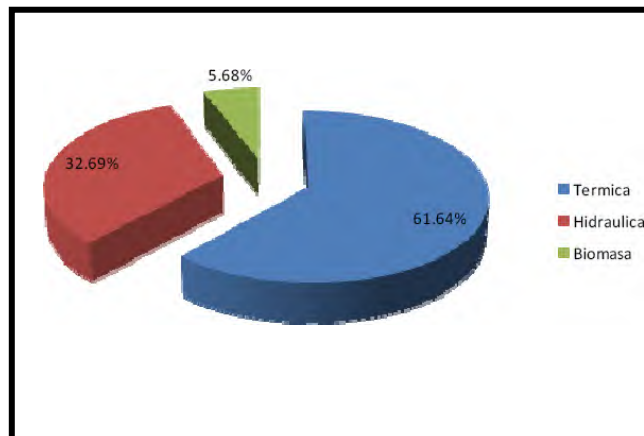
La Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) was created on February 20, 1957 as an autonomous body responsible for the production, commercialization, transmission and distribution of electricity in Honduras. When the ENEE was established, the construction of the first large hydroelectric power station in the country, Cañaveral, was started, as well as the construction of transmission lines and substations to conduct the electric power to the consumption centers. Over time, the electrical system, known as the National Interconnected System (SIN), has expanded and nowadays the transmission network covers the main regions of the country.

Since the early 90's the national electrical system has faced difficulties to meet the growing demand of the country. Proof of this is the electricity deficit that occurred in 1994, when consumers of the electric service suffered rationing of up to 12 hours a day. On the other hand, the failure of the Francisco Morazán Hydroelectric Power Plant (300 MW) in 1999 revealed the vulnerability of the generation system, having to rely on a relatively large power plant, which needs a similar capacity to face any contingency.

Under this environment, since 1994 the central government has oriented its energy policy to encourage private participation in the generation of electricity to meet the growing demand that entails the economic and social development that the country has been experiencing. In such a degree that currently to meet the needs of electricity, the Honduran system has an installed capacity of 1,610.29 MW (December, 2010).

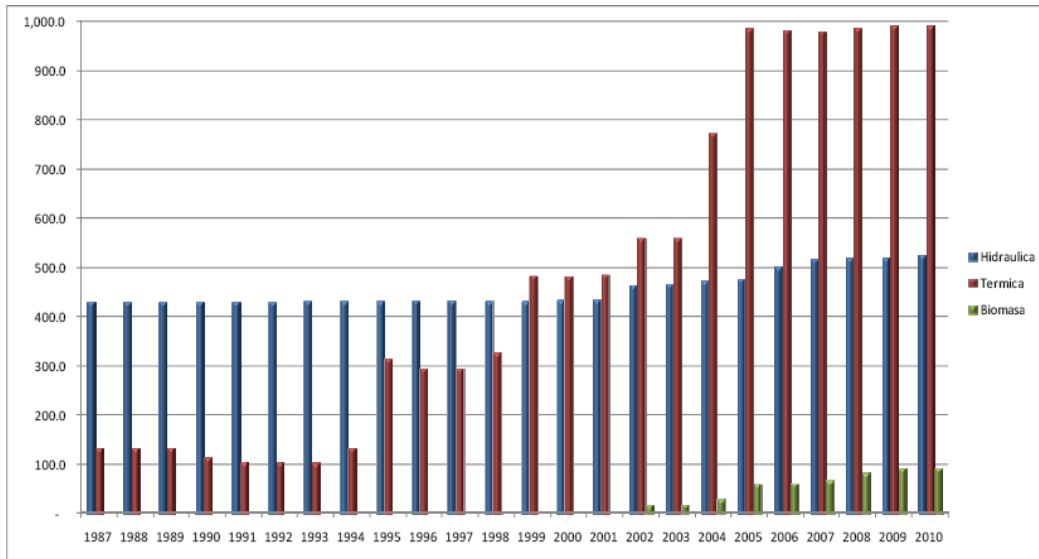
As a result of the immediate need for the power and energy required by the accelerated growth of the national economy, the greatest growth in installed capacity was focused on thermal generation plants with rapid installation and low energy costs due to the low prices the world oil market experienced; creating an imbalance between the generation of thermal energy versus renewable energy. Thus, to date 38% of the country's energy demand is supplied with renewable sources and the remaining 62% with thermal plants of different technologies.

**Installed Electrical Capacity 2010**



In the following figure we can observe the evolution of the electricity supply between 1985 and 2010; appreciating the modifications in the participation in the generation of renewable versus thermal electricity; starting in 1985, where almost 90% of generation was renewable, the predominance of renewable energy over thermal energy continued until 1994, where a sustained growth in thermal energy can be seen, coinciding with the increase in private investment in this area.

### Installed Capacity Historical Evolution



### Background

- On December 31, 2010, Power Supply and its Associated Energy Generated with Renewable Resources Contract No. 073-2010 was published in the La Gaceta. This contract was made by the Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica and Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctricas S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA) Jilamito Hydroelectric Project (**See Annex No. 1**).
- On September 7, 2012, the Attorney General's Office issued Legal Opinion No. PGR-DNC-041-2012, in which a Support Agreement for the Compliance of supply Power and Energy Contract No. 073-2010 was signed between Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica and la Empresa Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA) and Supportive Guarantee of the State of Honduras, as stated in file No. PGR-506-2010 (**See Annex No. 2**).
- On September 10, 2012, the Operating Contract for the Generation, Transmission and Marketing of Power and Electric Power was signed between Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente and la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctricas S.A. de C.V. (**See Annex No. 3**).
- On November 9, 2011, the Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente granted a Contract for the Use of National Waters for the Electric Power Generation of the Jilamito Hydroelectric Project (**See Annex No. 4**).

**1.1 Name of the Project.**

Hydroelectric Jilamito

**1.2 Economic Activity.**

The objective of the project is the use of the water resource of the Jilamito River for the generation of electrical energy.

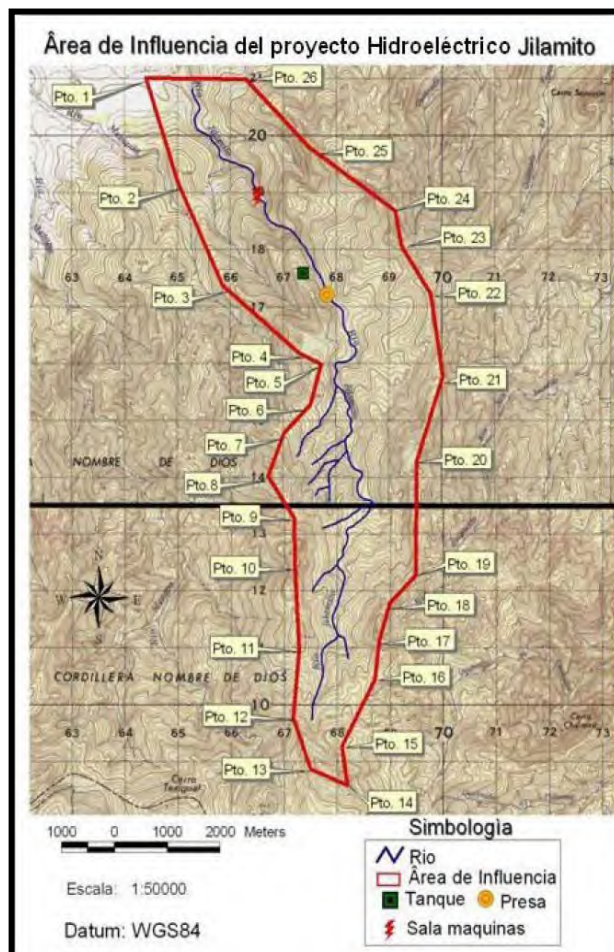
**1.3 Location.**

The Jilamito Hydroelectric Project is located on the Jilamito River, in the Jilamito Village, Municipality of Arizona, department of Atlántida. The UTM coordinates of the project are:

Site	X	Y
Dam Site	0467820.00	1717429.71
Pressure Tank	0467366.66	1717799.61
Powerhouse	0466516.86	1719130.19
Conducting Line	0465894.00	1719208.00
Conducting Line	0466371.00	1718658.00

**Influence Area of the Jilamito Hydroelectric Project**

(See Annex No. 5).





#### 1.4 Investment amount.

The initial investment of the project is Seven Hundred Thirty Six Million One Thousand Six Hundred Seventy Lempiras Exact (L. 736,001,670.00).

#### 1.5 Legal Guardian.

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#### 1.6 Legal Representative.

Name: **Lic. Rafael León De Picciotto Cueva**  
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**II. Biophysical Description of the Project Location Area.**

**2.1. Geographic conditions.**

The Municipality of Arizona has a diversity of topographic levels, marshy areas, flood valleys, non-floodplain plateaus, and small hills up to hills more than 1,800 meters high in the Nombre de Dios mountain range.

On the project site and the northern band of the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge the topography is abrupt and there are several types of soils.

**2.1.1 Geological Conditions**

The geology is represented in a high percentage by intrusive granodioritic, rock of high hardness but that in exposed zones presents high alterations of the rocks converted into waste and saprolitic soils, that due to its condition of easy erosion, it is possible to observe the landslides and the great thickness of the reddish soils, Lateritic Waste. The rest are some outcrops of metamorphic schists that are observed along the river or on the slopes of the nearby hills. The rock has healthy areas on the bedrivers with profiles of cliffs or very vertical slopes product of the turbulent action of the river during the periods of maximum avenues. The rocks that have been observed in the project area correspond to gneiss, which are generated by the weathering of the area, coming from hard rocks such as granites, which are of plutonic origin, meaning their cooling process has been slow, which results in the formation of large silica crystals.

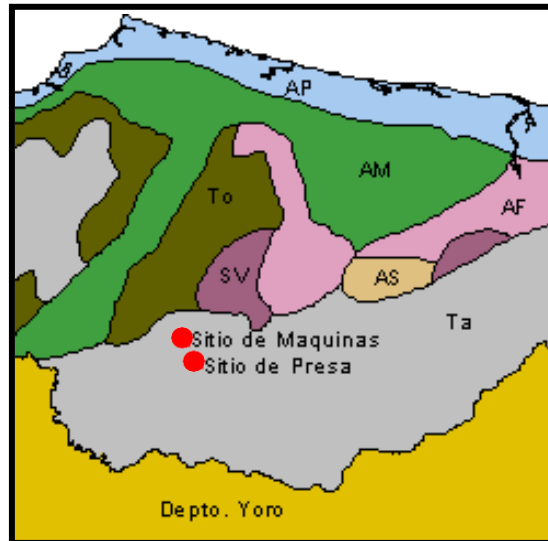
According to the Geological Map of Honduras, the project site is located in the stratigraphic unit corresponding to (Pzm) Esquistos Cacaguapa, which are metamorphic rocks comprised of schists and phyllites with quartz veins, sericitic schists, mica schists, talcum-schists, quartz shards, gneisses, quartzites and marbles.



**Project Site**  
**(Pzm) Esquistos Cacaguapa, (Qal) Quaternary Alluvium, (Ki) Intrusive Rocks**

**2.1.2 Soil**

According to the Simmons classification, the soils of the area where the project will be located are Tomalá soils (**See Annex No. 6**), which are well-drained, shallow soils derived from Esquistos Cacaguapa with a mixture of marble and quartzite. The slopes of these soils are very steep with slopes of up to 60%. Up to 20 centimeters deep are silty loamy soils of yellowish brown color. These soils have a moderate content of organic material composed of litter and humus, with granular structures and in angular and sub-angular blocks of different sizes, few thick fragments within the profile, constituted by stones and gravels of highly weathered metamorphic rock, remain moist most of the year, due to the vegetation cover they support.



● Sitio del Proyecto

(Ta) Tomalá, (Sv) Valleys Soils, (AM) Alluvial, (AS) Alluvial Soils, (AF) Alluvial Soils, (To) Toyos, (AP) Beach Sands

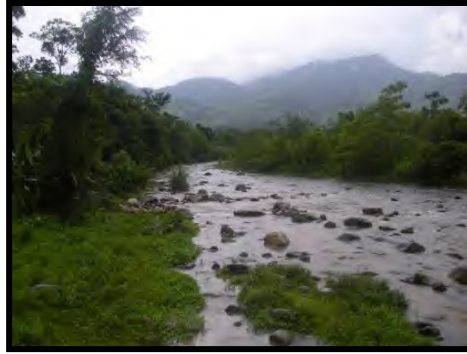
**2.1.3 Use of the Soil**

The area where the project will be developed is considered as Deciduous Forest (**See Annex No. 7**).

**2.2. Underground and surface hydrography.**

In the northern part of the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge, there are several streams and rivers, four of which are declared micro watersheds (PROLANSATE, 2011). The declared micro watersheds are the Matarras River, Mangungo River, Mezapa River and Jilamito River. There are also the Texiguat River, San Juan River, San Juancito River and Jimia River as well as La Ruidosa Stream, La Nutria Stream, La Vega Stream, Atenas Stream, Espinosa Stream, Grande Stream, Chalmito Stream, Polomoy Stream, Liquidámbar Stream, as like some other.

The Jilamito Hydroelectric Project will take advantage of the Jilamito River's water potential, developing the project in part of the Jilamito River sub-watershed, which belongs to the Lean River watershed.



Jilamito River

The Leán River watershed has a total area of 60 km<sup>2</sup>, which is under code 5 at importance level in the hydrological map of Honduras, but which at the Central American level, next to the Nutria y Cuero watersheds, has under the Official Nomenclature the number 27.

The rivers near the project are the following:

Site	Mangungo River	Mezapa River	Mezapita River	El Arrogante Stream	La Nutria Stream	El Espinoso Stream
Dam	5.7 km	4.2 km	1.4 km	3.5 km	1.8 km	3.2 km
Power house	4.3 km	3.7 km	1.3 km	2.6 km	3.0 km	4.6 m

(See Annex No. 8).

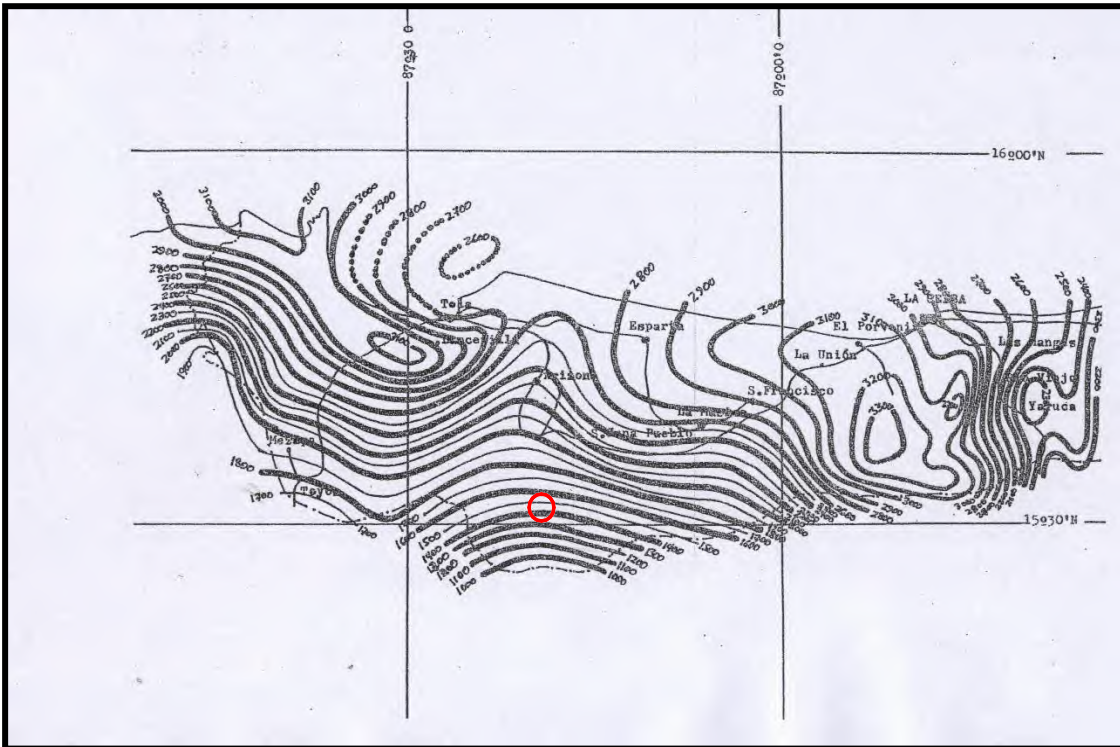
The company has made measurements of flow, rainfall, temperature and relative humidity of the Jilamito River watershed through a Civil Engineer specialized in Hydrology (See Annex No. 9).

### 2.3. Weather Conditions.

In the Municipality of Arizona, the very tropical rainy climate predominates, which is characterized by abundant rains throughout the year without a marked winter season; the average annual temperature oscillates at 26 °C, but also reaches up to 29 °C. The minimum temperature oscillates at 19 °C. The prevailing winds of the Northeast bring humid air to the coast; the mountain mass of Texiguat and Pico Bonito cause that the humidity that arrives at the coast becomes rain, making the most humid zones of the country those of the plains and mountains of the Atlantic.

The estimated relative humidity is 80%, although it can often be higher. The humid tropical climate in this area is characterized by good water conditions. The coastal plains and mountain slopes located north of the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge receive rainfall between 1,800 and 2,800 mm / year; the rainiest months are October and November, and the least rainy months are from March to May.

According to Edgardo Zuniga Andrade, the project area presents an annual rainfall ranging from 1400 to 1600 mm.



○ Project Site

Source: The modalities of the Rain in Honduras, Edgardo Zuniga Andrade, 1990

## 2.4. Flora and fauna.

### 2.4.1 Flora

In the reserve, 671 species were recorded including 298 species of plants, 72 of amphibians and reptiles, 200 of birds, 25 of mammals and 76 of aquatic macro invertebrates, it is important to note that in the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge there are species that they are within international environmental conventions, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES), which includes in its three appendices some of the species that inhabit Honduras. On the other hand, the IUCN Species Survival Commission includes several species of Honduran flora and fauna in its Red Book.

In this sense, protection for the species *Haptanthus hazletii* is prioritized.

In order to conserve the species, it is recommended to start the circa-situm modality.

The flora species that are present in the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge are the following:

Cedrillo (*Mosquitoxylum jamaicense*), bone (*Macrohaseltia macroterantha*), drum (*Hernandia stenura*), aguacatillo (*Phoebe gentlei*), cirin (*Miconia argentea*), charcoal (*Guarea brevianthera*), mayamaya (*Pithecellobium longifolium*), matapalo (*Coussapoa panamensis*), white blood (*Pterocarp [us hayesti]*), girdle (*Willardia schiediana*), green zapote (*Pouteria viridis*), bull leather (*Gordonia brandegeei*), cuts (*Tabebuia guayacan*), macuelizo (*Tabebuia rosea*), paletto (*Dialium guianensis*), mountain wood (*Swartzia panamensis*), barillo (*Symphonia globulifera*), white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), rosita (*Hieronyma alchorneoides*), cedar (*Cedrela adorata*), marapolan (*Guarea grandifolia*), massica

(*Brosimum alicastrum*), blood (*Virola koschnyi*), turkey tail (*Cespedezia macrophylla*), ant (*Platymiscium dimorphandrum*), bitter (*Vatairea lundelli*), jagua (*Genipa americana*), tit (*Zanthoxylum microcarpum*), selillon (*Pouteria izabalensis*), barenillo (*Ampelocera hottlei*), maria (*Calophyllum brasiliense*), ash (*Licania hypoleuca*), liquidambar (*Liquidambar stryaciflua*), aguacatillo (*Ocotea laetevirens*), reed beard (*Cojoba arborea*), coal (*Mimosa schomburgkii*), black chaperone (*Lonchocarpus lasiotropis*), matasano (*Esenbeckia* sp), silion (*Pouteria belizensis*), san juan (*Vochysia ferruginea*), negrito (*Simauruba glauca*), colorado, calf.



Project site Vegetation

## 2.4.2 Fauna

Within the direct project influence area, at least the presence and occurrence of some 40 species of amphibians and reptiles with a high degree of endemism and approximately 13 species of aquatic macro invertebrates in the Jilamito River have been reported in a sample. Endemic species are found, mainly with the herpetofauna of the Refuge, one of the largest localities that have great endemism in the region. There are 22 endemic species of herpetofauna in the Refuge, both from Texiguat and from the Nombre de Dios mountain range. Added to this, the fact that in the Refuge was detected the presence of the five species of felines located in Honduras and the danto (*T. bairdii*) this is a specie that is endangered according to the IUCN, whose populations are threatened by forest fragmentation and excessive hunting.

The fauna species that are present in the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge are the following:

### Birds

Pajuil, (*Crax rubra*), turkey (*Penelope purpuracens*), goldfinch (*Myadestes obscurus*), pigeons (*Columba* sp), thrush (*Turdus plebejus*), quetzal (*Pharomacrus mocinno*), torogon (*Aspatha gularis*), white sparrowhawk (*Leucopternis albicollis*), woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*), oriole (*Zarhynchus wagleri*), chachalaca (*Oreortyx lineatus*), parrots (*Psittacidae* sp).

### Mammals

Guatuzá (*Dasyprocta punctata*), tepezcuintle (*Agouti paca*), spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*), white-faced monkey (*Cebus capucinus*), tiger (*Panthera onca*), tigrillo (*Leopardus wiedii*), lion (*Felis concolor*), mountain cat (*Felis yagouaroundi*), squirrel (*Sciurus* sp), honey bear (*Myrmecophaga tridactyl*), tyrole (*Mazama americana*), very rare to see them.

### Reptiles

Yellow beard (*Bothrops asper*), timbo (*Bothrops nummifera*), mica (*Spilotes pullatus*), coral (*Micrurus nigrocinctus*), false coral (*Lampropeltis triangulum*).

### **Fishes**

Downstream from the powerhouse are some species Cuyamel (*Jothurus pichardi*), tepemechín (*Agonostomus monticola*), which will not be affected by being outside the area where the water intake will be made.

It should be noted that some of these wildlife species have migrated to the core area of the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge due to the reduction of vegetation due to the presence of people engaged in illegal logging on the site.

### **2.5. Areas of environmental importance.**

The dam site is located within the buffer zone of the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge, while the powerhouse is located at a distance of 1.0 km from said refuge (**See Annex No. 10**), which has been verified by AFE COHDEFOR (**See Annex No. 11**).

Decree 87-87 is the protection for the creation of the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge. This decree covers the creation and management of protected areas of cloud forests. From the enactment of this Law, the area was defined under the Wildlife Refuge management category.

#### Activities allowed by SINAPH.

- ❖ In an unrestricted way, in the buffer zone to the protected area, scientific-cultural activities, hiking, contemplation, preservation or conservation and regeneration of the ecosystem and / or landscape can be carried out. In the same area and with the permission of the competent authority, hunting activities, wildlife species collection, forestry, beekeeping, agrosilvopastoral practices, hunting farms and zoo breeding grounds and others authorized by the State may be carried out too.
- ❖ Likewise, the execution of projects for the generation of hydroelectric power with a capacity of up to fifteen (15) megawatts in the buffer zones, if the area has the corresponding delimitation and the corresponding approved Management Plan, will be allowed.
- ❖ Other related to ecotourism but regulated.

### III. Socioeconomic situation.

The Municipality of Arizona, is located in the North coast of Honduras, in the northern sector of the country, specifically in the center of the department of Atlántida, between the coastal plains of the Caribbean Sea and the Nombre de Dios mountain range in the department of Atlántida.

Its territorial limits are:

- To the North: with the Caribbean Sea
- To the South: with the Nombre de Dios mountain range.
- To the East: with the municipality of Esparta.
- To the West: with the municipality of Tela, Atlántida

The Municipality of Arizona has a population of 21,548 inhabitants, which is divided as follows: 10,902 Women and 10,646 Men. The surface of the municipality includes 530.80 km<sup>2</sup>

#### Water Supply.

The drinking water supply in the municipality of Arizona according to statistical data for 2001 is segmented as follows:

- Public or private system piping 86.55 %
- Winch well 1.54 %
- Well with pump 0.53 %
- Of slope, river or stream 9.24 %
- Lake or lagoon 0.05 %
- Of purifying companies 0.05 %
- Others 2.04 %

#### Garbage Truck.

The municipality of Arizona has a garbage truck; however, it does not cover all the homes in the sector, according to the number of occupied homes the collection is done by:

- Garbage Truck 0.77 %
- Waste taken to the container 0.16 %
- Private Service 0.77 %
- Burn or Buried 92.06 %
- Throws it to the street, river, ravine, lake or sea 4.69 %
- Other 1.56 %

#### Sanitary System.

In the municipality 2.73% of homes are connected to the sanitary sewer system, while 18.38% do not have sewerage service, 18.54% use the simple latrine for the elimination of excreta, 60.06% are connected to septic tank and 0.29% has a toilet with river or stream discharge.

#### Electric System.

The energy in the municipality is supplied by different sources, according to the inhabited dwellings; the energy is distributed according to the type:

Type of Energy	%
Own motor Electricity	0.24
Private system Electricity	3.58
Public system Electricity	65.57
Lamp, gas lamp (kerosene)	25.82



Candle	4.10
fiirewood	0.08
Solar panel	0.08
Other	0.53

**3.1. Communication in the area.**

The place of the project is accessed by the paved road between Tela and La Ceiba, then take the detour that leads to the community of Jilamito making an approximate route of 3.00 km on a unpaved road in good condition. After the community of Jilamito to where the powerhouse will be built there are 7.7 km of road used by people in the area where you only have access by horses and on foot.

The main means of communication used is the land bus service between the different communities and the main population centers. The radio is the media and diffusion of more long range. Currently there is a very good cell phone signal from the companies that provide this service.

**3.2. Nearest Population.**

The closest communities to the project are the following:

- San Rafael hamlet, is located at an approximate distance of 500 m from the powerhouse, has a population of 45 inhabitants.
- Agua Caliente hamlet, is located at an approximate distance of 2.2 km from the powerhouse, has a population of 63 inhabitants.
- Mezapita village, is located at a distance of approximately 4.5 km from the powerhouse, has a population of 1,728 inhabitants.
- Jilamito Viejo village is located at an approximate distance of 4.0 km from the powerhouse with a population of 162 inhabitants.
- Jilamito Nuevo village, is located at an approximate distance of 4.2 km from the powerhouse has a population of 320 inhabitants.
- El Retiro hamlet has an approximate population of 357 inhabitants.
- El Empalme hamlet has an approximate population of 160 inhabitants.

**3.3. Economic activities develop in the area.**

The main productive activities in the municipality are related to agriculture, livestock, manual sawmilling, wood processing and merchandize.

Below is a brief description of these activities:

**Agriculture**

The main source of income in most communities is agricultural activities, mainly producing basic grains. Fruits and vegetables are produced at the level of home gardens; occasionally there is the cultivation of sugarcane in some communities.

**Livestock**

Livestock activities are diversified and use traditional production systems. Most of the communities have a high population of pigs, cows, horses, mules and poultry.

### **Forest**

This resource is used on a regular basis, obtaining mainly wood and firewood; on the other hand non-timber products such as food and medicines are obtained. Hunting is also practiced for consumer purposes and honey is harvested from wild hives.

### **Merchandize**

There are other minor economic activities such as the sale of groceries.

### **Tourist Potential**

It is important to mention that the municipality has a high Eco touristic potential, where we find several points or sites of interest, such as waterfalls, boulders, watering place, viewpoints and caves present in most of the communities.

### **3.4. Community structures.**

Community structures in the Jilamito community are the following:

- 1 School
- 1 Church

### **3.5. Water supply source of the surrounding population.**

The water of the community of Jilamito comes from the Jilamito River.

**IV. Description of the project activities to be carried out in each of its stages.**

Honduras is a country with significant potential for hydroelectric generation, especially through small and medium-sized power plants, due to its available water resources and its orography.

The Jilamito hydroelectric project will take advantage of the Jilamito River's water potential, developing the project in part of the Jilamito River micro watershed, belonging to the Lean River watershed.

The average flow for the site of selected intake work is 2.70 m<sup>3</sup> / s, so the ecological flow to be considered will be 0.27 m<sup>3</sup> / s (270 l / s).

Due to the fact that there is no regulating reservoir that allows an hourly regulation of the river flow, the type of exploitation of the resource will be flowing water or running water, that is, there will be no important reservoir to store water. The waters will be derived from the river in an intake built in a weir on the channel and conducted by a 490 m conduction channel, by the left margin of the Jilamito River. Subsequently the water will be conducted by about 1,875 m of high pressure pipe to reach the powerhouse.

**General Data of the Project:**

*Nominal Data:*

Watershed catchment area:	17.72 km <sup>2</sup>
Design flow rate:	3.0 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Annual average flow:	2.70 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Ecological flow:	0.27 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Gross Falls:	600.00 m
Net Falls:	575.00 m
Average rainfall in the watershed:	5,520.20 mm
Avenue design flow:	340 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Avenue Frequency Period:	Every 200 años

*Installed capacity:*

Nominal Power:	14.90 MW
Annual Average Generation:	83.50 GWh
Plant factor:	64%
Interconnection Voltage to the SIN:	138 kV
Interconnection Line Length:	19.50 km

**Civil works**

*Weir*

Type:	Gravity, cyclopean concrete on the edge of water.
Dam height:	5.25 m
Dam width:	10.00 m
Dam length:	22.00 m

*Dump*

Type:	Profile in tiers for energy dissipation.
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*Water Intake*

Type: Inclined grid self-cleaning  
 Water intake elevation: 986.00 m

*Sand trap and spillway control*

Type: Büchi, rectangular pool with a longitudinal slope of 3.00%  
 Volume: 320.00 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Dimensions: Width: 4.00 m; long: 32.00 m; Depth: 2.50 m minimum with a bottom channel for sediments, Slope: 3.00%

*Conduction*

Type: Metal pipe exposed, in concrete supports, with an internal diameter of 1.3 m. Water will flow from the weir to the loading tank under pressure.  
 Slope: 0.41%  
 Length: 500.00 m  
 Diameter: 1.3 m  
 Location: Left bank of the river

*Loading chamber*

Type: Loading chamber, reinforced concrete structure  
 Dimensions: 7.5m (L) X 7.5m (A) X 8.00 m (Depth)  
 Water Volume: 450.00 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Water level meter: 1 Limnimeter  
 Dump: The Dump will be in the intake work, due to the fact that the conduction line will be a pressurized system.

*Pressure pipe*

Type: Charcoal steel pipe, exposed, supported by concrete pilasters.  
 Length: 1,875.00 m  
 Diameter: 1.00 m  
 Thickness: 17-23 mm  
 Hydraulic Distributor: At the end point of the pressure pipe the hydraulic distributor will be installed, whose main function will be to distribute and channel the water derived by the forced pipe to each of the turbines through the guard valves.

*Powerhouse*

Type of Unit: 2 Pelton, horizontal axis  
 Download level (aprox.): 382.00 m.s.n.m.  
 Area (aprox.): 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Building: Rectangular, concrete foundation, steel columns, block walls with a gable roof of sheet metal, windows on all four walls and an access bay.  
 Height: 17.00 m (from bottom of vent to ceiling ridge)  
 Width: 15.15 m

The water intake work in the Jilamito River will be of the "riverbed" or "zip line" type with a relatively low weir, in order to raise the level of the river as little as possible and not to increase this element of the project, given the gross fall of it; it will be located approximately at 985 m.a.s.l. a sand trap after this collection work will be responsible for accumulating the sediment solids that pass through said structure.

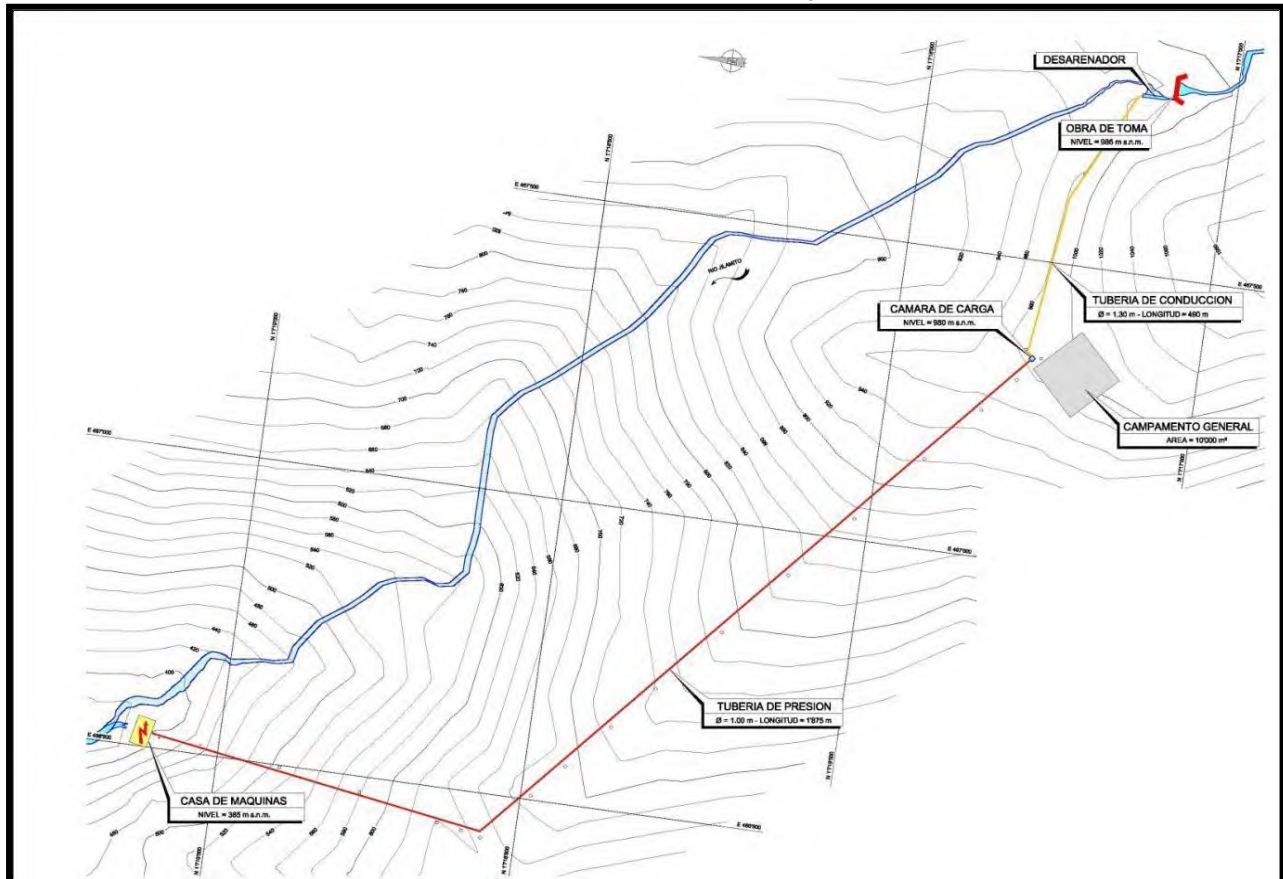
After capturing the water to be turbinated and to drain it, the transportation of the same will take place through exposed steel pipe. This pipeline will be designed to transfer the 3 m<sup>3</sup> / s of design flow from the project equipment to the structure of the pressure pipe.

At the end of the pipeline of the project, prior to the start of the pressure pipe of the same, there will be a loading chamber. This work will be constructed of reinforced concrete, and will be designed for the proper regulation of hydroelectromechanical equipment for the use.

Later, to conduct the water to the equipment in the control room, you will find the pressure pipe of the project, which will be made of steel; this pipe will also be exposed.

The powerhouse of the project will be located at an elevation of 385 m.a.s.l. approximately, which will house two Pelton turbines with two horizontal axis injectors with their respective generators, electrical equipment of command and control. After the generation of energy the water will be returned completely to the Jilamito River by means of two discharge channels.

### General Scheme of the Project



#### 4.1. Construction.

##### The main components

The general outline of the Jilamito hydroelectric project considers the following elements arranged in series:

- Work Taking Jilamito River + Sand Trap
- Conduction Pipe
- Loading Chamber
- Pressure Pipe
- Powerhouse, with its equipment and vent.
- Transmission line and electrical substation.

##### Powerhouse

It will house the two turbine-generator units with their grounding and excitation systems, the two guard valves, the two hydraulic groups, cable channels and a 50-ton bridge crane.

##### Control Room

It will house the control, measurement, protection and supervision panels.

##### Electric Room

It will house the panels of medium and low voltage switches, bank and battery charger.

##### Restitution Channel

Two channel-type structures made of reinforced concrete, to deliver the turbine water to the river.

##### Sub Station

The transformer will be located in a covered area, adjacent to the Powerhouse building.

##### Additional Components during Construction.

- Office
- Cellar materials
- Opening of access roads to the Works
- Maintenance of existing roads
- Aggregate processing plant
- Concrete aggregates quarries
- Concrete plant: small and truck mixers.
- Solid waste dumps (dumpsites)
- Quarry for the construction and maintenance of roads

The project’s construction is expected to be completed in 24 months (**See Annex No. 12**).

##### a. Leveling, excavations, new accesses.

The development of the Jilamito Hydroelectric Project involves the construction of access roads to the powerhouse area; in addition, roads will be constructed that communicate from the project intake work to its loading chamber.

The construction of this road will be carried out as defined by Detailed Engineering and as the works progress, so the exact length of this road is not yet known. However, it is preliminarily known that the length of the access road will be 7,698.19 m and a width of 6.00 m (**See Annex No. 13**).

For the transportation of materials, tools, machinery, equipment, etc., for the construction of the support saddles and the anchor blocks and for the installation of the pressure pipeline, a heavy-lift cable car will be used; no roads will be built along the project's pressure pipeline. The estimated load capacity of the cable car will be about 10 tons.

To achieve earthmoving, small "spider" type excavators should be considered which do not need an access road to be located at the points where they carry out earthmoving work.



Example of cable car loading heavy machinery and steel pipes

**b. Total Area.**

The total area of the project is 23,157,140 m<sup>2</sup>.

**c. Construction Area.**

The total construction area is 9.375 m<sup>2</sup>.

**d. Construction characteristics of physical facilities.**

***Intake Work in the Jilamito River + sand trap***

The deviation works of the river will be carried out as part of the construction of the intake work. This intake work will be, as mentioned above, of the type "riverbed", and will be relatively low; the maximum level in the catchment grid of 3 m<sup>3</sup> / s is defined at 986.00 m.a.s.l.

The structure will have an exceedances landfill of about 13 m wide at the height 986.50 m, which will dissipate the energy of the excess flow by means of the construction of bleachers, and with a steel grid of 6 m wide in the adjacent part to the left bank of the river; it will be built of reinforced and cyclopean concrete, and will have walls on its sides to protect the floods, which will be constructed of reinforced concrete. Below the grate there will be a box, which will contain the water that will be taken to the subsequent sand trap. After the intake work, the entire width of the riverbed will be placed with foundation to prevent erosion in the base of the work downstream of it. The sand trap of the flow taken from the Jilamito River (Büchi type) will be found on the left bank of the river, immediately after the intake. It will have a compound grader at the beginning for the evacuation of the largest solids that manage to pass the capture grid. After this, proceed to the main body of the sand trap, which will have a width of 4.00 m and a minimum depth of 2.50 m, without counting the bottom channel; the length of this part of the structure will be 32 m with a 3% slope. At the end you will find the purge system of the bottom channel, towards the Jilamito River; just before the purge, the landfill will be located at a height of 984.35 m.a.s.l. through which the water resource will flow into the pipeline of the project. The sand trap will be constructed of reinforced concrete. **(See Annex No. 14)**

The intake work on the Jilamito River is planned near the point with coordinates UTM 16P 467'810 E 1'717'610 N.

**Conduction Pipe**

To conduct the water to turbine from the intake point to the loading chamber and finally to the Powerhouse, a conduction structure capable of carrying the 3 m<sup>3</sup> / s of design flow of the project is necessary. For this element, the installation of steel pipe of approximately 490 m in length has been considered; the estimated diameter for this pipe is 1,300 mm.

The pipeline of the project will be installed in an exposed way and will have supporting saddles throughout its route, which will be constructed of reinforced concrete. It will be built on the adjacent road to the pipeline of the project, which will go from the intake work in the Jilamito River to the loading chamber prior the pressure pipeline.

(See Annex No. 15)

**Loading Chamber**

In order to guarantee the flow for the regulation of the equipment in the powerhouse of the project, and in order to support the level changes that may be caused by variations in the operation of the plant, precisely from the same equipment, the construction of an element that supports the oscillations associated with these events is necessary.

The loading chamber of the Jilamito Hydroelectric Project will consist of a single section. It is a square of 7.50 m long by side and 8.00 m deep, and will be connected on one side with the pipeline and on the other (perpendicularly) with the pressure pipe of the project. As for the construction aspects, it will be built entirely of reinforced concrete and will have a cover to prevent the entry of pollutants into the water to be turbinated (**See Annex No. 16**).

In replacement of the loading chamber, a usable raft of some 21,000 m<sup>3</sup> could be envisaged, which would guarantee the power of 14.9 MW for 95% of the time during the hours of more use (4 hours a day). The loading chamber is provided close to the point with UTM coordinates 16P 467'337 E 1'717'772 N.

**Pressure Pipe**

Starting in the loading chamber of the project will be placed the pressure pipe, which is expected to be steel, which will lead the water from this point to the bifurcation prior to the turbines in the powerhouse. The estimated diameter for it is 1,000 mm, with an approximate length of 1,875 m. At the beginning of the pipe a butterfly valve with safety locking devices will be installed, which is necessary to avoid causing damage to the steeply sloping hillside where the pipeline will be installed or in the powerhouse, due to eventual failures of the pipeline .

The pressure pipe of the project will be installed in an exposed manner and will have supporting saddles throughout its entire length. Where necessary, due to abrupt changes of direction either in the plant or in profile (for prior to arrival at the powerhouse), large anchor blocks will be installed. Both the blocks and the saddles will be constructed of reinforced concrete. (**See Annex No. 15**).

For the transport of materials, tools, machinery, equipment, etc., for the construction of the supporting saddles and the anchor blocks and for the installation of the pipeline, a heavy-lift cable car will be used; the construction of roads along the pressure pipe of the project is not foreseen, which will positively favor the environment, this being an innovative system in the country. The estimated load capacity of cable car will be about 10 tons.

**Powerhouse**

The project's powerhouse will be located on the left bank of the Jilamito River at approximately 385 meters above sea level (level of income of the pipeline); will be of external type and within it will be two Pelton turbines of horizontal axis of two injectors that will have an installed capacity of about 14.9 MW of power.



The usable flow will be conducted to each of this equipment through a bifurcation in the pressure pipe prior to the arrival of the same to the powerhouse. This last section of bifurcated pipe will have a smaller diameter per unit. Just before the water enters the turbines, butterfly valves will be found to stop the operation of the equipment.

For the assembly and maintenance of each of the equipment components (turbine, impeller, generator, etc.), a bridge crane with sufficient capacity to load and move them will be used. The discharge of the turbines resource will be achieved through discharge channels that will receive the water used in both machines to return it to the Jilamito River.

**(See Annex No. 17)**

The powerhouse is planned near the point with coordinates UTM 16P 466'530 E 1'719'127 N.

***Electrical substation and transmission line***

In the same powerhouse will be generated 13.8 kV and a high substation will be installed at 138 kV to transport the energy produced in this voltage due to the greater efficiency in terms of load losses. After this, to achieve interconnection the transmission line should be extended from the Jilamito HP powerhouse to the Leán substation. **(See Annex No. 18).**

***Interconnection Line***

The interconnection with the SIN will be done through a three-phase aerial power line at 138 kV 60 Hz, with a transport capacity of 17.0 MW and 19.50 km in length. The line will be built in lattice type metallic structures, according to the ENEE technical specifications.

***Interconnection Substation:***

On the site called Lean, an exchange Substation (Switchero) will be built without transformation. To connect to the transmission line L 516 of 138 KV, this goes from Tela to La Ceiba.

***Provisional installations***

Prior to the physical execution of the different elements of the project, temporary works necessary for the storage of materials, machinery and equipment of the contractors thereof must be constructed.

***Dumps***

The project will have sites destined for dumps; its location will be defined by the corresponding Detail Engineering during the construction process according to the best engineering practices and economic technical analysis.

***Quarries***

The location will depend on the results of the laboratory analysis during the construction period.

***Camps***

The construction of camps will not be necessary since the camp that was built for the "Mezapa Hydroelectric Plant" will be used, which has offices for Project Supervision, the contractor and subcontractors. The camp has excellent conditions of security, lighting, health and hygiene. It has the necessary facilities for a nursery with the capacity to produce 5,000 seedlings per month. The houses for the technical and administrative staff will be located in the community of Mezapita.



Camp



Camp bathroom



Nursery



House for technical and administrative staff

**Materials and supplies to be used during construction:**

- Cyclopean concrete
- Cement
- Concrete blocks
- Iron
- Grids
- Zinc sheets
- Iron rod
- Wood
- Nails
- Welding rod
- Sand
- Gravel
- Gutter
- Painting
- Gas
- Explosives

**Machinery to Use.**

- D6R and D6H tractors.
- Spider-type excavator
- Retro-excavators
- Hydraulic hammers on excavator.
- Moto leveling machines.

- Vibratory and manual roller compactors.
- 5 and 10 m3 dump trucks.
- Service trucks.
- Pick Up 4X4
- Pneumatic drills.
- Paila trucks
- Heavy Equipment Maintenance Trucks
- Compressors
- Welding equipment

*Aggregate processing plant*

Due to the distance of the aggregates production centers, it is foreseen to manufacture the coarse and fine aggregates in the work site, using as quarry the Jilamito River material. The aggregate production plant or crushing plant will consist of a crushing mill and an aggregate grading system that will have a pumping system for water supply and the energy supply will initially depend on a diesel power plant. This plant will be located within the home of the powerhouse. The plant will be equipped with reducing devices or fines decanters and means to avoid river contamination by diesel or grease waste.

*Concrete Plant (small mixers)*

For the production of concrete will be used concrete plants and mobile mixers of 1.5 bags and 2 bags with gasoline engine and mixers of 3 self-propelled bags, gasoline engine the dosage of aggregates, water and additive will be volumetric and the concrete in bags.

**4.2. Operation.**

Once the assembly work is completed in the entire dam system, powerhouse, electromechanical and electrical installation, it will proceed to the issuance of the owner's preliminary acceptance certificate, prior to the operation and performance tests that must be carried out to each of the equipment and production systems before issuing a substantial acceptance certificate.

In coordination with the Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica, the final tests are carried out, which consist of interconnecting the plant generators with the national interconnected system, thus leaving the plant ready for commercial operation, after reading the energy meter in the delivery point established in the PPA.

During the plant's operation there will be qualified engineering staff and technicians who will be in charge of their due operation and the respective maintenance to maintain it at the optimum level. Likewise, there will be staff from the area that will be hired to clean the grid, clean the conducting channel and supervise the works.

**a. Project Objective.**

The objective of the project is the generation of Electric Power through water, an installed capacity of 14.9 MW is estimated.

**b. Materials or supplies to use.**

Water is the main resource to be used; maximum flow rates of 3.0 m3 / s are estimated. The materials to be used during the operation stage will basically be spare parts for machinery and consumables (hydraulic oils, lubricating oils, fuels solvents and paints).

**c. Tecnología a utilizar.**

*Turbines*

Type:	Pelton
Injectors:	Two per Turbine
Turbine design flow rate:	1.50 m <sup>3</sup> / s
Number of Units:	Two
Efficiency at design flow rate:	88.00%
Rotational speed:	720 RPM
Power of each turbine:	7.45 MW
Inlet valves:	Spherical
Control Units:	Hydraulic oil
Regulator:	Governor of Speed-Frequency and Active Power.
Runaway speed:	1300 RPM
Separation of Units:	6.60 m

*Generators*

Estimated maximum annual production:	100.00 GWh
Service Factor:	1.25%
Power Factor:	0.9
Type:	Three-phase synchronous
Ventilation:	Air / Water.
Rotor:	Rotor of salient poles with damping coils.
Excitation:	Auto excited in solid state.
Insulation class:	F / F
Nominal capacity:	7.45 MW
Plate Capacity:	8.20 MVA
Power Factor:	0.9 backward
Nominal voltage:	13.8 kV
Frequency:	60 Hz
100% efficiency:	96.91%
Overload:	110% for 1 hour
Regulator:	AVR and Reactive Power.
Moment of Inertia GD2:	7 tm <sup>2</sup>

**Auxiliary equipment**

*Electric Panels:*

- Automatic Control Panels, Local-Remote for each generating unit.
- Common Protection panel, Measurement and annunciator of alarms and shots.
- Bar Panels and Medium Voltage Switches of Generators and
- Elevator transformer.
- Bars Panel and switches of the Own Service.
- Bars Panel and switches of the Own Service Transformer and
- Emergency generator.

*Supervision and Control System:*

SCADA system (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition which translated into Spanish means: Control Supervisor y Adquisición de Datos) for the digital collection of status and operation data and for the remote control of the generating units. Limnimeter in the loading tank.

*Own Service Transformer*

Capacity of 150 KVA, 208/120 V

*Light and Force System*

Lighting and outlets in PowerHouse, Sub Station, Loading Tank and Dam.

*Emergency generator*

A 75 KW emergency generator driven by diesel engine, starting and stopping automatically, with transfer switch.

*Sub Station*

The substation will be for outdoor equipment. In this area will be located the 20 MVA step-up transformer, with line disconnectors, earthing switch, power switch, current and potential transformers for measurement and protection of the transformer and the electric line, and a granty for the connection with the transport airline.

*Crane*

Crane type traveler bridge, located in the engine room, with displacement on 2 fixed rails, one at each end and on which run the 4 wheels of the bridge. The crane is positioned on the generating units and guard valves.

Capacity: 50 Ton

Drive: Cable control with remote center.

**V. Human Resource.**

**5.1. Number of employees.**

In the construction phase of the project, there will be 225 employees and 11 employees will work in the operation stage.

**5.2. Distribution by Departments.**

**Construction Stage**

- Heavy Machinery Operators 20 people
- Light Machinery Operators 10 people
- Bricklayers and Assistants 50 people
- Welders and Assistants 25 people
- Carpenters 10 people
- Technical Staff 20 people
- Administrative Staff 15 people
- Laboratories and Quality Control 10 people
- Nursing 1 person
- Maintenance Staff 10 people
- Security 20 people
- Electricians and Linesmen 20 people
- Food and hygiene 14 people

• **Operation Stage:**

Department	Number of employees	Gender
Operation	3	Masculine
Maintenance	3	Masculine
Civil Works	2	Masculine
Administration	1	Masculine
Forest	2	Masculine

**5.3. Workdays.**

**Construction Stage:** It will work under the scheme of 11 continuous days from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. plus three days of continuous rest. Eventually, work will be done under the scheme of 44 weekly hours with three rotating shifts.

**Operation Stage:** Due to the nature of the operation, it will work with three rotating shifts so that the Plant operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

**5.4. Benefits to be granted.**

The employees will count, in addition to all the benefits granted by the Labor Code Law, with the following benefits: transportation to work sites, accident insurance, medical insurance, and training against accidents.

## **VI. Basic Services.**

### **6.1. Water Supply and Consumption.**

The supply and consumption of water during the construction stage will be obtained from the Jilamito River. The design, logistics and operation of said supply and consumption network will be under the responsibility of the civil work Contractor who is awarded the construction of the project, having to follow the environmental regulations established by the corresponding authorities.

The water for human consumption will be bottle purified water.

### **6.2. Garbage Truck.**

Due to the fact that there is no municipal garbage truck, there will be a private service that will transfer the waste to the Arizona municipal crematorium. This work will be the responsibility of the Civil Works Contractor who is awarded the construction of the project, having to follow the environmental regulations established by the corresponding authorities.

It is also planned to install a garbage dump on the project site, with all the necessary environmental characteristics to avoid contamination of the area.

### **6.3. Telephone Access.**

In the area there is no telephone service, so the project will have radio communication systems and satellite telephony.

### **6.4. Sanitary and Pluvial System.**

During the construction and operation stages, the project will be equipped with toilets with their respective septic tanks. The individual toilets for the construction employees as well as the waters coming from cleaning activities will be connected with said septic tanks.

The pluvial drainage will be by natural means following the unevenness of the land.

### **6.5. Road System.**

Access to the different points of the project will be by cable car like from the loading tank to the powerhouse and by dirt roads from the loading tank to the weir.

Likewise, the development of the Jilamito Hydroelectric Project involves the construction of an access road to the powerhouse area.

The construction of this road will be carried out as defined by Detailed Engineering and as the works progress, so the exact length of this road is not yet known. However, it is preliminarily known that the length of the access road will be 7,698.19 m and a width of 6.00 m (**See Annex No. 13**).

### **6.6. Type of Energy.**

In the areas where the project will be developed, there is no electricity. Due to the proximity to Jilamito an extension of the primary circuit of this community is projected which will supply the office, campus and workshops.

For the loading tank and intake sites the power supply will be through stationary generators, from 1 to 2 units with a total of 600-700 Kw generation capacity.

During the project operation, electric power produced by the same generating plant will be used.

Likewise, the powerhouse will be provided with a Diesel generating unit for emergency cases of essential services. This unit will be installed on the outside of the powerhouse, with its required protection systems which is expected to provide:

- Continuous power supply of the battery chargers of the Power House.
- Continuous power supply for the essential AC service for control of the power plant, fire detection and safety.
- Opening of a bottom discharge gate with its own power supply.
- Capacity to supply the high demand electric service required for the following operations:
  - Start and connect a unit to the national interconnected system without external conditions.
  - Operate the sump pumps under conditions of maximum flow.
  - Operate fire pumps in the powerhouse.
  - Operate the powerhouse cranes, the dam frames and the drainage monorail.

The emergency generator will be dimensioned for continuous operation, automatic starting and feeding of the main bars. It will be supplied with a diesel storage tank of adequate capacity.



## VII. Contingencies.

As part of the corporate policies and taking into account the guidelines provided by the National Legislation on Safety, Health and Environment, this study proposes general guidelines for the preparation of a Contingency Plan, which must be formulated by the Contractor either of Civil Works and assembly of machinery adapting to the specific conditions of the environment and of the labor activities, for contractual acceptance and for compliance with the municipal and governmental environmental authorities, additionally, a Contingency Plan will be formulated according to the Organizational Structure of the Generation Company and Internal Policies, will also take into account institutions such as COPECO, the Fire Department, the Red Cross and others that provide assistance in the event of high-risk natural disasters and contingency accidents. Said plan has the purpose of preventing any potentially dangerous situation that represents damage to the health or physical integrity of the workers as well as diminishing the risks inherent in the development of the site preparation, construction and operation activities of the project.

The contingency plan should be based on:

- Action plan during emergency.
- Use of equipment for the protection of assigned tasks.
- Designation of specific areas.
- First aid.
- Clean and neat.
- Spills Prevention.
- Traffic accidents.

It should be noted that the probability and magnitude of the contingencies that may arise, are determined depending on the stage of development of the project, that is, in the construction stage there is a greater risk of accidents due to the nature of the activities and the number of people involved, on the other hand, in the operation stage, the number of employees is lower and the activities to be carried out have a lower risk of emergency occurrence.

### 7.1 Organizational Structure

The organizational structure will be made up of different levels of operation (Supervision and Execution) in the construction activities, assembly of equipment and machinery as well as in the operation stage of the project; these levels will be integrated by staff with the necessary competence according to the assigned functions.

Risk management will be entrusted to all staff that integrates the different levels of the organization, which could be integrated hygiene and safety committees, taking as a rule that the committee that complies should be composed of an equal number of representatives of the employer and Workers. This will also take into account working days establishing a committee for working hours.

In the construction stage, the direct responsibility for the execution of the contingency plan corresponds to the contractor in charge of the construction work who will select the person responsible for the implementation of said plan and will also have a construction execution protocol that contemplates both the prevention of accidents, drills, review or inspection of infrastructure conditions and work environment aimed at effective risk management.

INGELSA will be directly responsible for compliance with the plan of the operation stage and will supervise the compliance of the same by the contractor in the construction stage.

## 7.2 Occupational Safety

### Action Plan During Emergency

This plan aims to provide an effective and efficient response to the occurrence of events following predefined logical steps.

### Rules to Follow in Case of Fire

To attack and counteract the fires, a series of basic rules have been created to avoid that in case of this, the damage may be greater and above all avoid the loss of human life.

### Authority Designated by the Company

Both the Contractor and INGELSA will appoint a Representative (Chief of the Hygiene, Safety and Environment Committee) with sufficient authority to make decisions based on their experience, to direct the workforce to a fire event in order to carry out the safe actions to face the sinister.

This will also be the communication link between the Company and external institutions such as the Municipal Fire Department, Red Cross.

Coordination of the Safety Committee with the members present or in shift, for the execution of the response actions before a fire event, will carry on.

### Identification of Institutional Assistance

You must have identified the different external entities in the project jurisdiction (Fire Department, Red Cross), that can provide help, with the name of the entity, name of the contact, telephone numbers to establish communication before a fire event of a such magnitude that it cannot be counteracted by the Safety Committee of the company.

This information should be available to key staff of the company at any time.

### Communication devices available

The means of communication available must be established and provided so that the staff, whether from the Company's Safety Committee or not belonging to it, can give alarm to the rest of the workers and ask for help from the Institutions authorized to provide assistance in event of a fire event of such magnitude that it cannot be counteracted by the staff.

For this you can provide:

- Portable radio
- Portable Speakers.
- Alarms (bells, electronic devices with audio).

### Equipment to Attack Fires

First of all you must have a basic equipment to attack any fire of small magnitude.

Within the equipment that can be used is:

- An extinguisher in places where flammable liquids are handled.
- Long extension hoses in case of having to attack a small fire.
- Emergency departures which must have a dimension that allows the eviction of employees in a maximum time of three minutes.
- Helmets and gloves for personal protection in case of attacking a small fire with a fire extinguisher.

In addition to having the equipment, it is important to give employees talks about how to act in case of a fire and teach one or more employees how to use fire extinguishers in case of emergency.

It is important to mention that fire extinguishers should be given constant maintenance to avoid damage and a periodic review to verify its validity or expiration.

It is clear that all the guidelines that are proposed are to counteract a fire of small magnitude, not for major fires.

### Signaling Area

It is important to highlight the importance to signaling the different areas and the location of the project equipment.

The signaling is an element that transmits information on the status, location and characteristics of the equipment and the different areas for each activity.

The signaling system is used to give better and greater location and orientation, to the staff in general, besides when an evacuation route is followed; the loss of time is avoided. Staff will be trained for this purpose.

That is why the signaling must be done through visible, clear and understandable signs.

The following must be signaled:

- The location of fire extinguishers.
- Flammable areas, with a no smoking sign or no matches.
- The location of tools.
- The dangerous areas.
- Evacuation routes.
- Emergency exits.
- Areas and different work centers.

The following General Standards must be followed:

- The signaling should not be affected by the occurrence of other signals or circumstances that hinder their perception and understanding. The signaling must remain as long as the situation that motivates it persists.
- The means and signaling devices must be kept clean, checked, repaired or replaced when necessary in order to preserve their purpose.
- Health and safety signaling will be carried out using safety colors, panel signs, obstacle signs, dangerous and marked road signs, special signs, acoustic light signals, verbal communications and gestural signals.
- Safety colors will have the following characteristics:
  - They should draw attention and indicate the existence of a danger, as well as facilitate their rapid identification.
  - They can also be used by themselves to indicate the location of devices and equipment that are important from the safety point of view.

**Table of Safety Colors, Meaning and Indications**

<b>COLOR</b>	<b>MEANING</b>	<b>INDICATIONS AND PRECISIONS</b>
<b>RED</b>	Prohibition Danger - Alarm  Firefighting equipment and material	Dangerous behavior Stop, disconnection and emergency devices Identification and location.
<b>YELLOW OR ORANGE</b>	Warning	Attention, caution. Verification.
<b>BLUE</b>	Obligation.	Behavior or specific action. Obligation to wear personal protective equipment.
<b>GREEN</b>	Salvage or aid. Premises, etc. Safety situation.	Doors, exits, passages, materials, rescue or emergency post.  Back to normal.

The combination between safety colors, contrast and symbols or pictograms will be made according to the following table:

**Symbology Colors**

<b>SAFETY COLOR</b>	<b>CONTRAST COLOR</b>	<b>SYMBOLS COLOR</b>
Red	White	Black
Yellow	Black	Black
Blue	White	White
Green	White	White

- The prohibition signs will carry the following characteristics:
  - Round shape.
  - Symbol in black on a white background, edges and red bands (transverse descending from left to right crossing the pictogram at forty-five degrees (45°) with respect to the horizontal). The red color must cover at least thirty five percent (35%) of the signal surface.
  
- Warning signs will carry the following characteristics:
  - Triangular shape (equilateral triangle).
  - Black symbol on yellow background and black borders (yellow must cover at least fifty percent (50%) of the surface of the signal).
  
- The obligation signs will have the following characteristics:
  - Round shape.
  - White symbol on a blue background (blue must cover at least fifty percent (50%) of the signal surface).
  - Signs relating to firefighting equipment shall have the following characteristics:

- Rectangular or square shape.
  - White symbol on a red background (the red color must cover at least 50% of the signal surface).
- The rescue or emergency signals will have the following characteristics:
    - Rectangular or square shape.
    - White symbol on a green background (green should cover at least fifty percent of the surface of the signal).
  - The requirements for using the signals in the form of a panel are the following:
    - The signs will be installed preferably at a height and in an appropriate position in relation to the visual angle, taking into account possible obstacles in the immediate proximity of the risk or object to be signaled, or when it is a general risk, in the access of the risk zone.
    - The place where the signal is placed must be well lit, accessible and easily visible. If the general lighting is insufficient, additional lighting will be used, or phosphorescent colors or phosphorescent and well-lit material will be used.
    - Not put too many signals close together may cause confusion.
    - The signals must be removed when the situation that justified them ceases to exist.
  - Special signaling; in case of falling risks, shocks and blows.
    - For the signaling of unevenness, obstacles or other elements that give rise to risks of falling of persons, shocks or blows, it will be possible to choose, with equal efficiency a corresponding panel or a safety color, or both can be used in addition.
    - The delimitation of those areas of the work premises to which the worker has access on the occasion of this, in which there are risks of falling people, falling objects, shocks or blows, will be signaled, by means of a safety color .
    - The signaling by color referred to in the two previous sections, will be made by alternate yellow and black stripes, the stripes should have an approximate inclination of forty-five degrees (45°) and be of similar dimensions according to the following model:



- Characteristics that must be marked on the communication routes.
  - When the use and equipment where required, for the workers protection, the traffic routes of the vehicles will be clearly identified, by continuous strips of a visible color, preferably white or yellow, taking into account the color of the soil.
  - For the painting of the strips, the necessary safety distances between the vehicles that can circulate on the road and any object that could be nearby, as well as between pedestrians and vehicles, will be taken into account.
  - Permanent exterior roads that are located in built-up areas should also be marked to the extent necessary, unless they are provided with barriers or an appropriate perimeter.

All these signaling rules must be instructed to the Hygiene and Safety Committee of both the Contractor and INGELSA of the project, by a professional in aspects of occupational hygiene and safety, giving the training to all the representatives and members of each committee (in the case that there is more than one due to the organizational need of more than one working day); it must be defined which signals will be used, these should appear graphically and in color in the hygiene and safety manuals of both the contractor in the construction and assembly stage and in the operation stage by INGELSA, said manuals should be accessible to all staff and as part of the induction of new employees should be educated about its content and application.

**7.3 First Aid**

To be able to attend the first aid, there will be a First Aid kit which will be supplied with the necessary equipment to assist the staff in non-serious or minor emergencies.

In this First Aid kit you will have the following medications:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small, medium and large dressings</li> <li>• Bandages</li> <li>• Immobilizing splints</li> <li>• Cervical necks</li> <li>• Gauze</li> <li>• Sticking plaster</li> <li>• Wipes</li> <li>• Cotton</li> <li>• Peroxide</li> <li>• Alcohol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hibiscet (disinfectant soap)</li> <li>• Analgesics</li> <li>• External local anesthesia</li> <li>• Anti spasmodic</li> <li>• Optical solutions</li> <li>• Sulfaplate (For burns)</li> <li>• Antacids</li> <li>• Antidiarrheals</li> <li>• Ophthalmic solutions</li> <li>• Antidotes for snake bites</li> </ul>
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It is necessary to be trained to be able to give the adequate assistance at the moment of an accident that is why in the project, there will be people trained to give the assistance in the correct way. It has been taken as a precaution to have several capable people because in the absence of one, another will be available to give the necessary assistance. The training of the employees responsible for the First Aid kit should be provided by a health professional, be it a general practitioner or Red Cross staff, the effectiveness of the training on supervised practices will be evaluated.

The training will be given to the representatives and members of the Safety Committees of both the Contractor and INGELSA, who are present at each working day to ensure timely assistance in the event of a minor accident, personal injury to any worker.

Records will be kept of each accident event or first aid assistance (due to occupational disease, pre-existing illness, among other probable causes) where the type of accident, cause of the condition, medications provided, date of the incident, name of the accident, etc. will be established also the person served, referral to a healthcare center in case of further treatment when necessary, the responsible for providing first aid, all this information will be analyzed by the hygiene and safety committee to establish the applicable preventive and corrective measures, any event will be quantified by means of applicable statistical techniques.

It is important that this First Aid kit is conditioned with medications for injuries, accidents or first degree ailments, which does not require medical or professional assistance.

It will be treated that in the project, accidents do not happen very often due to the precaution that will be taken when executing the different activities. All accidents and minor assistance that have to be given will be given in the project, the assistance they require a professional, they are treated in a hospital or in a private clinic.

## 7.4 Clean and Neat

This section refers to the correct disposition and in its place of the utensils, tools, machines, containers, waste in each work place, in order to reduce the risk of suffering work accidents it is essential to maintain order and cleanliness in all work areas. That is why the project will have a series of rules to follow to maintain order and cleanliness in it.

Here are some rules and parameters to follow:

- Throw the garbage in its place.
- Place the tools and materials in the places already established and well protected.
- Carry out a garbage collection in your work area at the end of the day and deposit it in the trash can.
- Leave at the end of the day, your work area well-arranged and conditioned.

## 7.5 Behavior and Rules of Conduct

Both the Contractor during the construction and assembly stages as well as INGELSA for the operation stage must establish an Internal Regulation which will regulate the conduct of the workers during the working hours by means of regulations, said regulation should focus on the following aspects:

- Restriction of consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- Presentation of the worker's drunken state during working hours.
- Adequate clothing at work.
- Use of assigned personal protective equipment.
- Prohibition of smoking in critical or restricted areas.
- Prohibition of the use of stimulating substances (drugs, narcotics).
- Misuse of communication equipment.
- Fights or pugilism among workers.
- Respect and mutual cooperation.
- Restriction on the use of weapons in the workplace.
- Confidentiality of company information.
- Contribution to the protection of local fauna.
- Adequate disposal of waste.
- Cleaning and order of the work site.
- Section of internal sanctions.

The weighting of the magnitude of an incident must be agreed between the Contractor and INGELSA, as well as the appointment of the representatives of the parties for the communication and resolution of conflicts.

## 7.6 Hurricane Preparedness

The project will establish and maintain a preparation plan against hurricanes or tropical storms where preventive actions are established to continue if necessary; the timely evacuation of staff at risk, assurance of the existing infrastructure, suspension of services (closing gas water and electricity supply,) securing of fuel tanks and evacuation of transport units.

## 7.7 Post–Storm

Once the storm has passed, every effort should be made to return to normal operation in the project. A complete inspection of the installation must be made and any type of damage must be evaluated, which must be reported and repaired.

Project staff should return to their work as quickly as practically possible after the storm has passed. Consideration should be given to the existence of broken pipes and broken transmission lines when inspecting the project.

Care should be taken when reconnecting to the electrical system since faults in the system can cause operational problems.

## 7.8 Floods

Severe floods can result from heavy rains, or from waters carried by storms. Floods bring the following threats:

- Contamination. The flooding of the waters can cause drains and bilge pumps to overflow causing environmental pollution.
- Damaged equipment. Machinery and other equipment can be damaged due to the elevation or overflow of water.
- Threat of electrocution. The flooding of the waters can cause electrical short circuits and can cause electric shock.
- Flooded land may sink. Tanks underground, especially if they are empty, may be forced to emerge. The pipe can be broken or distorted.
- Ground slides. Flooded lands can move or result in landslides or mud. Earth dams can collapse.

### *Procedures*

In case of flooding of the waters or continuous heavy rains the person in charge of the project must ensure that:

- Timely evacuation of the workforce.
- Communication and coordination between the Contractor, INGELSA and the Local Institutions of the jurisdiction and national institutions represented locally; COPECO, ENEE, Red Cross to determine the actions to be taken depending on the intensity of the natural event.
- Inventory and equipment should be moved from the site to a safe storage location or raised high enough to ensure they are not flooded.
- Vehicles should move to higher places if possible, or evacuate them.

### *Post-Flooding situation*

In general, follow the outlined procedures established in a Procedures Manual in such events for after a hurricane, which should contemplate at least the following actions:

- Ensure that if there is contamination by sediment, organic plant material (fallen trees), be contained and removed in accordance with established procedures.
- Check if there has been any collapse or possible distortion of the equipment's frames and its foundations.
- Review the state of conservation of infrastructures such as tunnel and powerhouse.



- Evaluate the conditions resulting from the access routes to the site.
- Pump the areas that have not been drained naturally.

## 7.9 Spill Prevention

It is intended to prevent or minimize the potential for contamination from spills and identify the actions and equipment required to disperse or remove contaminants in case they occur.

### *Fuel spills*

The areas considered critical must be defined and conditioned to reduce the risk of spills. Generally small or moderate spills occur when the machines maintenance is carried out and during the supply of the same due to not using the adequate tools and not having the minimum required care, on the other hand, the spills of larger quantities are linked to the activities of transport and discharge of fuels.

For the control of spills caused, spill equipment must be purchased, which must include at least:

- Absorbents of cloth type, pads, wood sawdust, shale.
- Shovels, poly bags.
- Protection glasses.
- Boots.

This equipment is functional for the use of containment and prevention of spills of fuels and oils.

### Small Spills

The penetration of fuel into the soil will be avoided by using absorbents, cloths or other containers. All fuel wastes will be collected and their final disposition will be made according to the best environmental practices in waste management.

### Large Spills

Due to the magnitude of the spill, external help will be required to control it; the measures recommended by the external support team will be taken.

### 7.10 Traffic Accidents

The transit through the access roads to the project being from the working population and of the machinery and heavy equipment in the construction and assembly stage will be done considering all the existing regulations in the traffic regulations, being the drivers trained to this aspect.

Drivers must have their current driver's license, respect the speed limits established and the use of seat belts will be mandatory for drivers and passengers.

The conditions of the vehicle must be reviewed periodically and this must have the necessary equipment to face mechanical and medical emergencies.

### 7.11 Protective Equipment

According to what is established in the Labor Code in its Article No. 391, every employer or company must provide premises and work equipment that guarantee the safety and health of its workers during the different stages of the project.

Employees will use the following protective equipment:

- Gloves
- Eye protectors
- Strength belts
- Masks
- Ear protectors
- Suitable shoes
- Boots
- Helmets

The protective team will be selected according to the activity to be carried out, either emergency response or daily tasks.

### 7.12 Safety Organization and Management in the Construction and Assembly Stage

This section gives the general guidelines so that both the Contractor and INGELSA take them into account when organizing and ensuring Safety in the different activities during the Construction and Assembly stage for the workers involved. The author of this report recommends following the ILO guidelines for construction, for which he has selected these Good Practices according to the type of activity that is carried out, as well as by type of implement, input and tool that is used and that are common in all constructive work of great magnitude. Finally the Security manager will take into account the guides needed for specific activity in the work.

The improvement of safety, health and working conditions ultimately depends on the collaboration of people who work together, whether government officials, employers or workers. Security management includes the functions of planning, identification of problem areas, coordination, control and direction of safety activities in the work, all with the aim of preventing accidents and diseases. It is often misunderstood what accident prevention means, since most people mistakenly believe that "accident" is equivalent to "injury", which assumes that an accident is unimportant unless it leads to an injury. Construction managers are obviously concerned about workers' injuries, but their main concern should be the hazardous conditions that cause them, the "incident" rather than the "injury" itself. In a construction site there are many more "incidents" than injuries. A dangerous action can be done hundreds of times before it causes an injury, and the efforts of managers must focus on eliminating those potential dangers: they cannot expect human or material damage to do something. So security management means taking security measures before accidents occur. An effective security management pursues three main objectives:

- Achieve a safe environment.
- Make work safe.
- Make workers aware of safety.

### 7.13 Safety Policies

Safe and healthy working conditions do not happen by chance: it is necessary that employers have a written safety policy in the company that establishes the safety and health standards they intend to achieve. Said policy shall appoint the chief in charge of applying the rules and authorized to delegate responsibilities to management and supervisors at all levels to comply with them.

The security policy must cover the following aspects:

- Devices to provide training at all levels. It is necessary to pay special attention to workers in key positions, such as those who build scaffolding and handle cranes, whose mistakes can be especially dangerous for others.
- Safe working methods or systems for risky operations; the workers who carry out these operations must participate in its preparation.
- Duties and responsibilities of supervisors and workers in key positions.
- Devices to disclose health and safety information.
- Measures to establish security commissions.
- Selection and control of subcontractors.

### 7.14 Safety Organization

It will depend on the size of it, the employment system and the way in which the project is organized. It is necessary to keep safety and health records that facilitate the identification and resolution of problems of that nature.

For subcontractors, the contract must establish the responsibilities, duties and safety measures that are expected of the work force of the subcontractor. Such measures may include the supply and use of certain safety equipment, methods for the execution of specific tasks in a safe manner, and the inspection and proper handling of tools. The person in charge of the work must also verify that the materials, equipment and tools brought to it comply with the minimum safety standards.

Training should be provided at all levels: management, supervisors and workers. It may also be necessary to train subcontractors and their workers in the safety procedures of the work, since different teams of specialized workers can affect their mutual safety.

There must also be a system for management to receive information quickly about unsafe practices and defective equipment.

Safety and health tasks should be assigned specifically to certain people. The following are examples of some of the duties that need to be included:

- Supply, construction and maintenance of safety facilities such as access roads, pedestrian paths, barricades and overhead protection.
- Construction and installation of safety posters.
- Safety measures characteristic of each trade.
- Testing of lifting devices such as cranes and load winches, and lifting accessories such as ropes and rings.

- Inspection and rectification of access facilities, such as scaffolding and ladders.
- Inspection and cleaning of common welfare facilities, such as toilets, changing rooms and dining rooms.
- Transmission of the relevant portions of the safety plan to each of the working groups.
- Emergency and evacuation plans.

### **7.15 Security Manager / Supervisor**

Construction companies of any size must appoint one or several duly qualified persons whose main and special responsibility will be the promotion of safety and health. Whoever is appointed must have direct access to the executive director of the company, and among his duties will be:

- The organization of information that will be transmitted from the management to the workers, including those who work for subcontractors.
- The organization and conduct of safety training programs, including basic training of the construction workers.
- Research and study of the circumstances and causes of accidents and occupational diseases, in order to advice preventive measures.
- Provide consulting service and technical support to the safety commission.
- Participate in the preliminary planning of the work.

To fulfill these functions, the security officer must have experience in the industry and have adequate training, as well as belong to a recognized professional association of safety and health, in countries that have one.

### **7.16 Supervisors**

The good organization and planning of the work and the assignment of clearly defined responsibilities to the supervisors are fundamental for construction safety. In the present context, "supervisor" refers to the first level of supervision that in the works receives different names such as "foreman", "overseer", "manager", etc.

Each supervisor requires the direct support of the work management, and within their area of competence must ensure that:

- Working conditions and equipment are safe.
- Occupational safety inspections of work sites are carried out regularly.
- The workers are adequately trained for the work they must do.
- Security measures at work sites are met.
- The best solutions are adopted using available resources and skills.
- Exist and use the necessary personal protective equipment.

The work safety will require regular inspections and the provision of means to take corrective measures. The training of the workers allows them to recognize the risks and know how to overcome them. They should be shown the safest way to do their job.

### 7.17 Workers

Every worker has a moral, often legal, duty to exercise the utmost care for his own safety and that of his colleagues. There are several ways to achieve the direct participation of workers in the preparation of the work, such as:

- Pre-instructional sessions: meetings of five to ten minutes with the supervisors before beginning the task, which give these and the workers the opportunity to consider the security problems that may arise, and their possible solution. It is a simple activity that can prevent serious accidents.
- Security control: proof, that workers perform to verify the safety of the environment before starting an operation, and allow them to take preventive measures to correct situations of risk that could later endanger them or other workers.

### 7.18 Safety Commissions

A dynamic safety commission is a great incentive. Its primary purpose is for the management and workers to collaborate in monitoring the work safety plan to prevent accidents and improve working conditions. Its size and number of members will depend on the size and nature of the work under construction and the different legal provisions and social circumstances of the countries in question, but it must always be an action-oriented group in which both the management and the workers are represented. Work Inspections by the full commission raise awareness of safety. The duties to be fulfilled by a dynamic safety commission will include:

- Regular and frequent meetings at the construction site to consider the safety and health program and make recommendations to management.
- Study of security staff reports.
- Analysis of reports on accidents and diseases in order to make preventive recommendations.
- Evaluation of improvements introduced.
- Study of the suggestions presented by the workers, especially by the security representatives.
- Planning of educational and training programs and information sessions, and participation in them.

### 7.19 Security Representatives

They are appointed by workers, sometimes in accordance with national legislation, to represent them in matters of safety and health. They must be experienced workers, capable of recognizing the risks of a work under construction, although they probably require training to acquire new skills in inspection and use of information. Its functions are as follows:

- Present complaints to management about matters of importance related to the safety and health of workers.
- Attend meetings of the security commission.
- Perform regular and systematic inspections of the work.
- Investigate accidents together with management to establish their causes and propose ways to remedy them.
- Investigate the complaints of their peers.
- Represent the workers in the deliberations with the government inspectors in their visits to the work.

Sufficient time must be given to security representatives to train and fulfill their duties properly. These activities should not mean loss of pay, since safety and health on the job are beneficial for both employers and workers.

## 7.20 Plan and Disposition of the Work

### Disposition of the work

A poorly distributed and untidy work is the underlying cause of many accidents that result from the collapse of materials and collisions of the workers with each other or with the plant and equipment. The reduced space, especially in urban works, is almost always the main limiting factor and a work plan designed for the safety and health of workers may seem difficult to reconcile with productivity. Adequate planning by management is an essential part of the preparation and factor of the efficient operation of a construction site.

Before the work begins, it is necessary to think about the following aspects:

- The sequence or order in which tasks and especially dangerous processes or operations will be carried out.
- The access of workers to the work and its surrounding areas. The routes must be free of obstructions and risks such as falling materials, equipment and vehicles. Appropriate warning signs should be posted. The roads to and from the toilets, changing rooms, etc., require similar consideration. It will be necessary to install protections on the edges of wells and stairs, and in any place where there is a fall of two meters or more to the vacuum.
- Ways to move vehicles. They should be one-handed, as far as possible. Traffic congestion is detrimental to the safety of workers, especially when impatient drivers unload their vehicles in a hurry.
- Areas of storage of materials and equipment. The materials should be stored as close as possible to the work sites, for example, sand and gravel near the cement mixing plant, wood near the carpentry shop. If this is not possible, it is important to plan the arrival of materials.
- Location of construction machinery. This usually depends on operational requirements so that tower cranes are subject to limitations in their radius of action or loading and unloading points. The objective should be to avoid that the loads pass over the operators.
- Location of the craft workshops, which usually do not change place once they are built.
- Location of medical and security facilities. On the other hand, in large works it is necessary to provide hygienic services for both sexes in several different places.
- Artificial light in poorly lit places or where work continues at night.
- Safety in the work. The work must be fenced to prevent access by unauthorized persons, especially children, and to protect the public from risks. The type of fence will depend on the type of project to be executed.
- Measures to conserve the ordered work and for the collection and removal of waste.
- Low voltage electrical power requirements for temporary lighting, tools and portable equipment.
- Training needs, both for operators and supervisors.

### The order in the Work

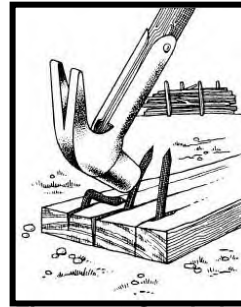
By making the worker aware, he can make an important contribution to the work safety on site, paying attention to order. To prevent many accidents from tripping, slipping or falling on materials and equipment that have been left on the road, and step treading nails protruding from the wood.

The worker must take the following precautions:

- Go cleaning as you move, do not leave garbage or debris to be picked up by the one behind.
- Clear walkways, work platforms and stairs, removing materials and equipment that are not of immediate use.
- Clean spilled liquids (Figure No. 7.1).
- Deposit wastes in the sites conditioned for that purpose.
- Remove or crush the nails you see protruding from wooden boards (Figure No. 7.2).



**Figure 7.1**  
Clean  
spilled  
liquids.



**Figure 7.2** Crush the  
protruding nails  
with the hammer.

## 7.21 Excavations

### Risks

Most of the construction work includes some type of excavation for foundations, sewers and services below ground level. The digging of ditches or pits can be extremely dangerous and even the most experienced workers have been surprised by the sudden and unexpected collapse of the walls without propping up an excavation. A person buried under a cubic meter of earth will not be able to breathe due to the pressure on his chest, and leaving aside the physical injuries he may have suffered, he will soon suffocate and die, because that amount of land weighs more than a ton.

The excavation task involves extracting earth or a mixture of earth and rock. Water is almost always present. Although it is not in the form of soil moisture and copious rain is a frequent cause of slippery floors. The possibility of waterlogging is another risk to always keep in mind. The release of pressures as material is being removed, and drying in hot weather, causes the appearance of cracks.

The nature of the soils is variable (for example fine sand slides easily, hard clay is more cohesive), but no soil can be expected to sustain its own weight, so precautions must be taken to prevent the collapse of soil sides of any ditch more than 1.2 m deep.

### Causes of Accidents

The main causes of accidents in the excavations are the following:

- Workers trapped and buried in an excavation due to the collapse of the sides.
- Workers beaten and injured by materials falling into the excavation.
- Workers who fall into the excavation.

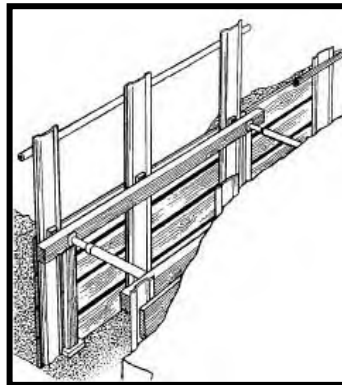
- Insecure access means and insufficient means of escape in case of waterlogging.
- Vehicles brought to the edge of the excavation, or very close to it (especially in reverse), which cause walls to detach.
- Asphyxiation or poisoning caused by gases heavier than the air entering the excavation, for example exhaust gas from diesel engines and gasoline.

Security Measures to Prevent the Collapse of Excavations and Falls

The sides of the excavation or ditch should be laid at a safe angle, usually at an angle of 45 ° at rest, or fastened with timber or other suitable material to prevent them from collapsing. The kind of support will depend on the type of excavation, the nature of the terrain and the existing groundwater.

Planning is of vital importance. It is necessary to ensure the availability of materials to prop up the ditch that has to be dug in all its extension, since the supports must be installed without delay when excavating. For all excavations an accumulation of reserve woods is required, but those 1.2 m or more in depth require a wood or special coating (Figure No. 7.3). If the ground is unstable or lacks cohesion, a tighter deck is needed. Never work in front of the propped up area.

The shoring must be installed, modified or dismantled only by specialized workers under supervision. As much as possible, they should be erected before they have dug to the maximum depth of the trench. You have to start before reaching the 1.2 m. The excavation and installation of supports must then continue in stages, until reaching the desired depth. It is necessary that the workers know well the procedures to rescue a companion trapped by a landslide.

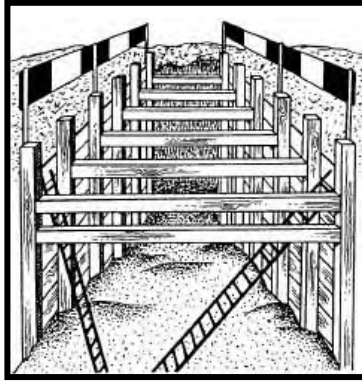


**Figure 7.3**

**Shoring to prevent the collapse of the sides of an excavation, consisting of wooden or steel frames with narrow boarding between them.**

Workers often fall inside the excavations. Appropriate barriers, of sufficient height (for example, about 1 m), should be placed to prevent these accidents (Figure No. 7.4). Often, the ends of the supports protruding from ground level are used to support these barriers.





**Figure 7.4**  
**Barriers on both sides of a ditch,**  
**to prevent workers from falling**  
**into it.**

### Inspection

Excavations should be inspected by a suitable person before work begins on them, and at least once a day after the work has begun. A suitable person should review them thoroughly once a week and a record of those inspections should be kept.

### Edges

Materials or equipment should not be stored or moved near the edges of excavations, as this leads to the danger of falling materials on those working below, or that increases the load on the surrounding land and collapses the timber or supports of the support. Waste piles or discards must also be away from the edges of ditches.

### Vehicles

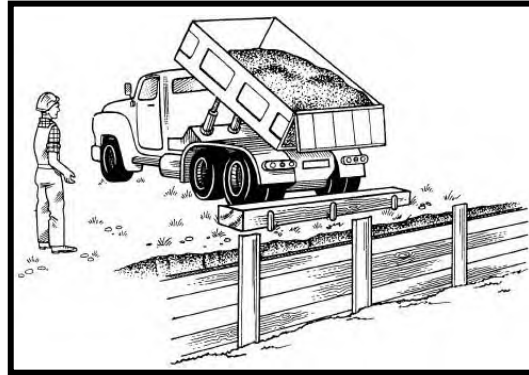
Suitable stop blocks should be placed and well anchored on the surface to prevent tipper vehicles from slipping into the excavations, especially when they reverse to discharge (figure 7.5). The blocks must be sufficiently far from the edge to avoid the dangers of a detachment under the weight of the vehicles.

### Access

When working in an excavation, it is necessary to ensure that there are safe means of entry and exit, such as a ladder properly secured. This becomes particularly important when there is a risk of waterlogging, and rapid escape is essential.

### Illumination

The area surrounding the excavation should be well lit, especially at access points and in the openings of the barriers.



**Figure No. 7.5**  
**Stop blocks to prevent dump trucks from sliding into the excavation when unloading in reverse.**

## 7.22 Ladders

Every year many workers are killed or seriously injured when working with ladders of all kinds.

### Limitations

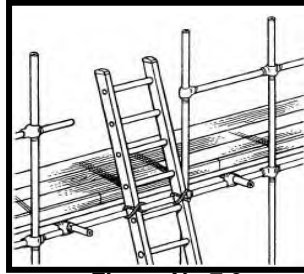
If you are going to use a ladder, remember that:

- Only allows the ascent or descent of one person at a time.
- Only allows one person to work from it at a time.
- If it is not tied at the top, it will require two workers to use it: one on the ladder and the other down to hold it.
- Leaves only one free hand; climbing a ladder with tools or loads is difficult and dangerous, and the weight that can be carried, very limited. There is also the danger of dropping things on top of other people.
- Constrain the movements.
- It must be well located and fastened.
- It is limited in terms of the height it can reach.

### Tie the ladder

More than half of the accidents involving ladders are caused by sliding the ladder at the base or top, so be sure to support it on firm, level ground. Never lift one side of the base with a wedge if the ground is uneven: if you can, level the ground or bury the foot of the ladder. If the terrain is soft, place a plank. Never support the ladder by letting your full weight rest on the first rung; only the legs or stringers are intended for that purpose.

The head of the ladder must rest against a solid surface capable of supporting the loads it supports; otherwise, it is necessary to use a rein. Whenever possible, tie the top of the ladder; another person must hold it at the base while performing the operation (Figure No.7.6). If such a thing is not feasible, hold the foot of the ladder by tying it to buried stakes or by means of sandbags. If that is not possible either, another worker should stand at the foot of the ladder to prevent it from sliding while you work, but this precaution is effective only if the ladder is less than 5 m long. Your partner must face the ladder holding a stringer with each hand, with one foot on the first step. The use of non-slip pads on the legs of the ladder helps to prevent slipping.



**Figure No 7.6.**  
**Ladder tied by the head**  
**and protruding above the**  
**access point.**

### Safe Use of Ladders

Safe use means taking the following precautions:

- Verify that there are no overhead power lines with which the ladder can come in contact.
- When wooden ladders have metal reinforced stringers, they should be used with the metal part back; the metal crosspieces must be below the rungs and not above.
- The ladder must extend at least 1 m above the place where it is accessed, or the highest step that must be stepped on, unless there is a suitable handles on which to hold (Figure No. 7.6). This prevents the risk of losing balance when entering and leaving the top.
- It is necessary to be able to leave the ladder in the place where it is going to work without having to go over or under the handrails and planks. Anyway, the spaces between handrails and planks should be minimal.
- Never use a ladder that is too short, and never set the base on a drawer, a pile of bricks, a fuel drum or something similar to lengthen it.
- Support the ladder at a safe angle of about 75 ° to the horizontal, that is, leave a light of about 1 m at the base for every 4 m of height.
- Go up or down facing the ladder.
- Make sure there is enough space behind the rungs to support your feet.
- On extendable ladders, leave at least two steps above if the sections are 5 m long, and three steps if they are more than 5 m.
- Always stretch and shorten the extendable ladders from the ground, and check that the hooks or locks are tight before climbing.
- Verify that your shoes are clean of mud or grease before climbing a ladder.
- As much as possible, carry the tools in your pockets or in a purse when climbing a ladder, leaving your hands free to grab the stringers.
- Try not to carry materials when climbing stairs: use a rope to hoist them.
- A common cause of accidents is stretching a lot; do not try to reach too far; move the ladder when necessary.

### Ladders care

Appropriate care of the ladders requires the following measures:

- Ladders have to be checked regularly by a suitable person; those that are damaged should be removed from service. In the wooden ones you have to look for cracks, splinters, and bends; in the metal mechanical failures. They must not miss rungs.
- Each ladder must be identifiable, for example, by means of a brand.
- Ladders should not be left on the floor when not in use, exposed to the weather, and damaged by water and impacts. They must be properly conditioned on supports under

- roof, without touching the ground. Those being more than 6 m long must have at least three support points so that they do not deform.
- Do not hang a ladder from the rungs or a crossbar, as rungs can be ripped out.
  - Wooden ladders should be stored in well-ventilated areas, where there is no excess heat or humidity.
  - The equipment and the wooden ladders can be covered with a layer of clear varnish or protector, but not with paint, which hides the defects.
  - Aluminum ladders require an adequate protective layer if they are exposed to acidic, alkaline or corrosive substances.

### Scissor Ladders

Scissor ladders should be opened to the maximum and used on a level surface. As far as possible, they should be placed at an angle of 90 ° with respect to the work that is being done. Do not work from the top platform or from the bottom step unless there is an extension of where to hold on. The ropes or chains used to prevent the ladder from opening further must be of sufficient length and in good condition. If you use the stepladder in the open doorway, make sure that the door is secured with a wedge.

## **7.23 Woodworking Machines**

The staff who develop tasks in the woodworking area must be trained in the risks inherent to these tasks and in the use of the protection elements that they must use.

The machines and other work equipment in wood must be equipped with the protections that guarantee the safety of the workers. Be provided with mechanisms of action within reach of the operator in normal working position, and have an emergency stop system with easy access and visualization. While the machines are not in operation, the cutting sectors must be covered.

Every operation of repair, cleaning or maintenance must always be carried out with the machine stopped, and the respective safety systems placed, which prevent the operability of the machine.

The circular saw should be provided with guards that cover the exposed part of the saw cut, above the table, both when the saw turns in vacuum and when working.

These guards must be easily adjustable, protecting the worker against any accidental contact with the blade in movement, splinter projections, total or partial breakage of the blade. In addition, the lower part of the saw must be protected.

The wooden pieces of small dimensions must be guided and clamped or pushed with an auxiliary element.

The band saw or auger must have the blade completely covered until the proximity of the cutting point, by means of an adjustable device. The upper and lower wheels must be fully protected, to avoid accidental contact.

The planing machine must have a bridge guard that covers the work slot in all its length and width.

## **7.24 Manual Drive Tools and Portable Mechanics**

The hand tools must be safe and adequate to the operation to be carried out and must not present defects that hinder their correct use. They must have adequate protections, which should not be modified or withdrawn when this means increasing the risk.

The tools must be deposited, before and after their use in appropriate places that avoid accidents risks due to falling from them, also during transportation should observe similar precautions.

Any failure or malfunction that is noticed in a portable tool or equipment, whether manual, electric, pneumatic, activated by explosives or other energy sources, must be immediately informed to the person in charge of the sector and taken out of service. Repairs in all cases must be made by competent people.

Workers must be properly trained in relation to the risks inherent to the use of the tools they use and also of the corresponding elements of protection.

Portable tools powered by internal power must be protected, to avoid dangerous contacts and projections.

Its sharp or cutting elements must be equipped with guards such that they do not interfere with the operations to be carried out and prevent accidents.

Triggered tools must have insurance, in order to prevent the accidental activation thereof.

In pneumatic and hydraulic tools, valves must close automatically when they are not pressed. The hoses and their couplings must be firmly fixed to each other and must be provided with chain, retainer or safety lock or other elements that prevent accidental detachment.

In areas of risk with flammable materials or in the presence of dust whose concentrations exceed the limits of flammability or explosiveness, only tools that do not cause sparks should be used.

## **7.25 Pneumatic Tools**

The percussion tools must have staples or seals to prevent the dies or drills from being accidentally ejected from the machine.

Pneumatic tools must have a quick coupling system with a safety device and the hoses must be secured by appropriate clamps.

It must be verified that the speed of rotation of grinders and grinding discs does not exceed those established in the technical specifications of their components.

## 7.26 Electric Tools

Power tools, power cables and other accessories must have mechanical protection and dielectric conditions that guarantee the safety of workers according to the provisions of the Electricity chapter.

They must also have devices that cut the power automatically, before the cessation of the operator's action.

## 7.27 Vehicles and Automotive Machinery

Staff exposed to operations with machinery and motor vehicles must be adequately trained and trained in relation to the specific tasks to which they are intended and the risks arising from them.

These machinery and automotive vehicles must be provided with the necessary safety mechanisms and devices to:

- Avoid falling or sudden return of the platform, bucket, receptacle or vehicle, due to machine failure, lifting mechanism or conveyor or breakage of cables, chains, etc., being used.
- Avoid the fall of people and materials outside the aforementioned receptacles and vehicles or through the holes in the box.
- Avoid random start-up and dangerous excessive speeds.

They must be kept in perfect use:

- The electromechanical system; brake and steering system, front, rear and horn lights.
- Safety devices such as: direction signs, windshield wipers, defrosters and defrosters for windshield and rear window, fire extinguishers, tire alarm system, rear-view mirrors, reversing lights, audible reversing signal for trucks and vehicles that have it, non-slip surfaces on bumpers, floors and steps, safety belt, reflective markings, etc.

They must carry a visible sign with indication of maximum admissible load that they support and in no case can they transport people, unless they are adapted for that purpose.

All these vehicles must be equipped with brakes that can immobilize them even when they are loaded to the maximum of their capacity, in any work condition and in maximum allowed slope. These brakes must be blocked when the vehicle is stopped. In addition, the vehicle must be equipped with wheel chocks, which must be used when necessary and as long as the vehicle is stopped on a slope.

The vehicles and automotive machinery must be provided with a seat for the driver, who must meet ergonomic conditions, and safe means to ascend and descend.

All those vehicles, in which closed cabins cannot be provided, must be provided with safety gantries of sufficient strength in the event of overturning and protected from falls from height with guardrails and baseboards in their empty contour.

The exhaust pipes must be installed in such a way that harmful gases and fumes do not accumulate around the driver or passengers, and must be provided with a spark arrester in good condition.

During the operation or displacement of a vehicle, a person must not be allowed to stand, or sit on the roof, trailer, hitch bars, fenders, and stirrups or load the vehicle.

It must also be prohibited for people to ascend, descend or move from one vehicle to another while they are moving.

The coupling mechanism of the traction vehicles must avoid that the worker has to be placed between the vehicle that is hooked and the adjoining vehicle, if one of them is in movement. To prevent the vehicles that are hooked from colliding with each other, to have a resistance that allows towing the heaviest load in the most unfavorable conditions and is provided with interlocking mechanisms.

In case a vehicle is suitable for transporting people, it should not be allowed to transport flammable liquids, explosive material and / or toxic substances.

All vehicles and machinery must have a combined inertial safety belt (waist and banderole), and be used permanently by their users.

Drivers must not be exposed to a sound level higher than the values established in this regulation. If these values are exceeded, the appropriate measures must be taken to reduce them.

Any work that is done under a vehicle or machinery must be done while it is stopped and properly shod and supported with fixed elements if it is raised for this purpose.

## **7.28 Trucks and Transport Machinery**

The load that is transported in the trucks must not exceed its capacity, or the stipulated weight, nor should it be loaded over the sides. In the case of having to transport a unitary package that makes it impossible to comply with this standard, it is necessary to resort to the signaling of high degree of visibility.

Dump trucks must have a visor or cabin protector. However, when a truck is loaded by other equipment (crane, loader, etc.), the driver must ensure that the load cannot reach the cabin or seat.

## **7.29 Lifting Devices**

The staff affected to tasks that use lifting devices must be adequately trained and trained in the risks of the specific tasks to which they have been assigned.

Cranes and equivalent fixed or mobile devices must have signs indicating the maximum permissible loads for different conditions of use recorded in a visible place and on the original plate.

The assembly and disassembly of cranes and lifting devices must be carried out under the direct supervision of competent staff. All the elements of the frame, mechanism and fixing accessories of the cranes, winches and remaining lifting devices must be examined periodically by competent staff.

Maneuvers with lifting devices must be carried out by means of a pre-established signal code or other effective communication system.

Likewise, the displacement area must be marked, the circulation of people is forbidden while the task is being carried out and the workers are transported with the load.

The elements of the lifting devices must be built and assembled with the following safety factors:

- • THREE (3) for hooks used in hand-operated devices.
- • FOUR (4) for hooks used in devices driven by motive power.
- • FIVE (5) for those that are used in the hoisting or transport of hazardous materials.
- • FOUR (4) for the structural parts.
- • SIX (6) for the hoist cables.
- • EIGHT (8) for transporting people.

Those suspended loads that by their characteristics are received by the workers for their positioning must be guided by accessories (ropes or others) that avoid accidental displacement or direct contact.

The lifting of loose materials must be done with precautions and procedures that prevent the fall of those. Lifting appliances with suspended loads must not be left.

The inputs of the material to the different levels where it rises, must be arranged in such a way that the workers should not lean out of the vacuum to carry out the loading and unloading operations.

Lifting devices that are manually operated must have devices that automatically cut off the driving force when the height, displacement or maximum load is exceeded.

### Cabins

They must have such resistance and be installed in such a way as to offer adequate protection to the operator against falls and the projection of objects, the displacement of the load and the overturning of the vehicle.

They must offer the operator an appropriate visual field. Windshields and windows must be of shatterproof safety material.

They must be well ventilated and in reasonable conditions, avoiding the accumulation of fumes and gases inside, taking in the case of cold areas a heating system. Its design should allow the operator to leave quickly in case of emergency.

The accesses to the cabins and posts of the operators, whether they are walkways, ramps, stairs, etc., must comply with the characteristics already specified in the ladder item and its protections.

### Cranes

Cranes and equivalent equipment must have, at least in service, the original devices and interlocks plus those that are added in order to enable the safe stopping of all movements and the activation of the lifting and translating stroke limits.

When the crane requires the use of support stabilizers, do not operate with loads until they are positioned on firm bases that prevent the crane from overturning. The same precautionary criterion must be applied when the equipment is located on tires, in which case it will be necessary that they are shod to avoid accidental displacements.

The frames of the vehicles and the ends of the bridge in the mobile cranes must be provided with safety stops or brackets to limit the fall of the vehicle or bridge in the event of a broken wheel or axle.

When the cranes are operated from the floor of the premises, there must be corridors along their route, with a minimum width of NINETY Centimeters (90 cm), without abrupt slopes, for the movement of the operator.

Bridge cranes must have aisles and platforms of a width not less than SIXTY centimeters (60 cm) along the entire bridge, provided with railing and anti-slip floors, which ensure the safety of the worker.

### Forklifts and Similar Equipment

Do not drive with forklifts on surfaces with obstacles or unevenness that compromise their stability



Also, do not load or unload a forklift manually while you are making movements or transporting suspended and oscillating loads or people. The forklifts must have all the safety elements.

### Lift truck

The unused holes of forklifts must be protected by means of screens, fences or partitions, in such a way that access and falling of people and objects is impossible. The assembly and disassembly of forklifts must be carried out by staff with adequate training, provided with belts and other safety elements, under the supervision of the person in charge of the task.

Access points to forklifts must be provided with sturdy doors or other similar protections. The protection of the enclosure must have a minimum height of 2 meters above the ground, landing or any other place where access is planned.

The structure and its supports must have sufficient strength to support the maximum expected load and dead load of the forklift, with a safety factor of at least FIVE (5). A cover securely attached to the sides of the conduit of the highest level to which the forklift accesses must be provided.

The towers of the external forklifts must be lifted on firm bases and conveniently braced.

### Cables, Chains, Ropes and Hooks

The rings, ropes, hooks, cables, sleeves, swivels, pulleys and other elements used to hoist or lower materials or as means of suspension, must be tested.:

- Before starting a work.
- When they are destined for another use.
- When there is some kind of incident (overload, sudden stop, etc.) that could alter the integrity of the element.
- With the periodicity indicated by the person responsible for Hygiene and Safety.
- This task must be carried out by competent staff authorized by the person in charge of the assembly.

In their case, they must have identified the maximum admissible load they bear, either through figures and letters, a particular code, payrolls, etc. said load must be strictly respected in each operation.

All the elements considered should be stored grouped and classified according to their maximum load in a dry, clean, closed and well ventilated place, avoiding contact with corrosive substances, acids, alkalis, high temperatures or so low that they produce freezing. These items must be stored suspended.

Any defective item must be replaced, not admitting any type of treatment, repair or modification.

None of the aforementioned elements must come into contact with sharp edges, electric arcs or any other element that could damage its integrity.

### General Purpose Metal Cables

Metal cables for general use must meet the following conditions:

- Must be made of steel, with a minimum tensile safety resistance of ONE HUNDRED

FORTY KILOGRAMS (140 kg.) per square millimeter. In no case shall the coefficient be less than THREE WITH FIVE (3,5) times the maximum permissible load.

- They must be of a single piece, not accepting longitudinal joints.
- They will not have visible faults, knots, cracks, etc., nor will they be frayed.
- The terminals and fasteners of the cables that constitute the gauze as well as the tightening of flanges and clamps should be examined before use.
- The cables must be lubricated periodically, according to the use and environmental conditions of the place where they are used or where they are stored. The lubricant used must not contain acids and alkalis.
- Cables that exhibit wear, corrosion, elongations and broken wires should be discarded.
- Daily they must be verified visually by the operator under the supervision of the person in charge of the task.
- The diameter of the pulleys or of the spools in which a cable is wound must not be less than the one fixed in the written recommendation of the manufacturer of said cable or in the pertinent standards.
- Every cable terminal must be constituted by elements that have a resistance superior to that of the cable in ONE WITH FIVE (1,5) times the resistance of the same.

### Metal Cables for Specific Use

All cable used in aerial rails, funiculars, elevators and forklifts must be considered for specific use and adjusted to safety factors according to the speed of travel and conditions of use.

### Ropes

All fiber ropes that exhibit wear due to rubbing, fraying, crushing, discoloration or any other sign of deterioration must be replaced. A visual check should be made before each use under the supervision of the person responsible for the task.

When storing the fiber ropes, the general storage regulations described must be observed, bearing in mind that they must not be in contact with rough surfaces, earth, harrow or sand and that they must be protected from rodents.

Strings of fibers must pass only by pulleys having a throat of a width equal to the diameter of the rope and not showing sharp edges, rough surfaces or protruding parts.

Natural fibers ropes should not be used when wet or damp.

The use of natural fibers of sisal type is not allowed. Those in Manila must satisfy a security coefficient equal to NINE (9).

It is the obligation of the manufacturers to clearly record the safety factors to be used, the resistance tables and the average life of these elements, in the marketing catalogs. In all cases, they must comply with national and international quality standards of recognized standardization institutes.

It is mandatory to use the tensile strength and weight table provided by the manufacturer. In case of absence of this and up to one year of the promulgation after the entry into force of this decree, the one that integrates this regulation will be used.

### Chains

Only chains that are in their original condition can be used and that the maximum deformation of any of

their links does not show elongations greater than FIVE PERCENT (5%) of their initial length. Likewise, no chain that has a link with a wear greater than FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) of its initial diameter should be used.

Must be constructed of forged steel and be selected for a calculated effort with a safety factor greater than or equal to FIVE (5) for the maximum allowable load.

The rings, hooks, rings of the ends or any other element that directly participates in the effort of the set, must be of the same material as the chain to which they are fixed. The pulleys or winding shafts must be appropriate to the type of chain to be used.

### Slings

They must be constructed with chains, cables, fiber ropes or strips of adequate strength to withstand the stresses to which they will be subjected. The use of slings whose elements do not comply with what is regulated in the cables, chains, ropes and hooks category is prohibited.

The nominal load capacities vary with each configuration use of the sling and with the opening angle, with respect to the vertical. The manufacturer must issue tables with the respective values. The manufacturer must provide detailed technical information of the tests carried out on the slings of its manufacture.

The rings, hooks, swivels and end links, mounted on the lifting chains must be at least the same strength as the chain.

When the slings are cables, they must be kept clean and lubricated.

When TWO (2) or more slings are used hanging from the same hook or support, it must be verified that each one of them is taken individually from the aforementioned element, not being allowed to take one sling to another.

In the operation, the slings must be protected at those points where the load has sharp angles. Workers should keep their hands and fingers away from both the slings and the load.

### Hooks, Rings, Shackles and Accessories

When these accessories are used in slings, they must have a minimum resistance of ONE TO FIVE (1.5) times the strength of the sling, except in those cases in which the assembly (all the elements that constitute the complete sling) has technical certification.

The hooks must be made of forged alloy steel and have a safety latch that prevents the accidental fall of the loads. The part of the hooks that comes into contact with cables, ropes and chains must not have sharp edges.

All hooks that are open more than FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) of the original distance of the throat, measured in the smallest place, or that are bent more than TEN DEGREES (10°) outside the proper plane from the hook must be discarded.

The shackles used for the suspension of blocks must have pins fastened with locknuts and through keys on the shackle bolt.

### Blocks

The diameter of the pulleys or sheaves that constitute the blocks must be at least equal to

TWENTY (20) times the diameter of the cable to be used. The replacement of any pulley whose throat is damaged is mandatory.

The person responsible for the maneuver must check the block and lubricate its axis before being used. It is forbidden the use of any block whose wear can compromise the sliding of the pulley on its axis, as well as those whose deformation of the box allows the cable to fit between it and the pulley.

#### Synthetic Fiber Webbing Sling

It must have the following characteristics and conditions that must be detailed in the technical specifications by the manufacturer:

- Sufficient resistance to the efforts specified by its manufacturer.
- Thickness and uniform width.
- Have factory selvages.
- Do not show fraying or being cut from a wider strip.
- The belt must be made with thread of the same material.
- The seam, by coupling the ends of the sash and forming buttonholes, must have a resistance greater than the breaking stress of the sling.
- The minimum safety coefficient for synthetic fiber belts is equal to FIVE (5).

The fittings must meet the following requirements:

- Have enough capacity to withstand twice the nominal load of the belt without showing a permanent deformation.
- Resistance of breaking stress at least equal to that of the sling.
- Be free of any living angle that may damage the tissue.

Each sling should be marked or coded so that it can be identified by:

- Name or registered trademark of the manufacturer.
- Rated load capacity for the type of use.
- Type of material from which it is constructed.

Once the value of the load to be moved has been determined, the sling will be selected according to the configuration of the load and working environment.

When a sling is prepared to be used as a lasso, it must be long enough so that the ironwork that serves as the eye of the lasso falls into a girdle area.

In operations with slings the following should be observed:

- They must not be dragged on the floor or on any abrasive surface.
- They will not be twisted or knotted in any way.
- They will not be extracted by traction if they are imprisoned by the load.
- They will not be dropped from height.
- They will not be deposited in places that cause them mechanical or chemical aggressions.
- Will not be used in acidic environments.
- They will not be used in caustic environments when they are polyester or polypropylene.
- They will not be used in environments whose temperature is higher than EIGHTY CENTRAL GRADES (80° C), when they are made of polypropylene.
- They will not be used in caustic atmospheres, when they have aluminum fittings.

In general, they should be inspected by the person responsible for the task before each use. The frequency of this inspection will depend on the frequency of use of the sling and the severity of the working conditions.

All repairs must be made by its manufacturer or specialized staff, who must issue a certificate for the nominal load, after being repaired. Provisional repairs are prohibited.

#### Slings of Metallic Belt

Belt slings must be carbon steel or stainless steel and all its components must meet the capacity, strength and safety conditions appropriate to the functions to which they are intended. They must have permanent markings containing the following data:

- Brand and name of the manufacturer.
- Nominal capacity for use as a simple sling that links the load and as a hook-on sling at both ends.

These slings must be tested before their first use and after each repair, with a safety factor equal to FIVE (5). They will be inspected with the periodicity indicated by the person in charge of Hygiene and Safety, being discarded those that present anomalies that mean risk for the workers safety, especially the following ones:

- Broken welding or metal defects in the eyelets.
- Wires cut anywhere in the mesh.
- Reduction in the diameter of wires greater than TWENTY FIVE PERCENT (25%) due to abrasion or to FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) due to corrosion.
- Lack of flexibility due to distortion of the mesh fabric.
- Deformation or deterioration in the groove of the eye of the female, so that it exceeds by FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) its own original dimension.
- Metal deterioration of the ends that cause their width to be reduced by more than TEN PERCENT (10%).
- Any wear or deterioration of the ends that causes the metal section remaining around the eyelets to be reduced by more than FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) of the original section.
- Any deformation of the end that presents a distortion or warping.
- After each repair and before its new use, these slings must be subjected to a load test.

The staff affected to tasks that use metallic belt slings must be adequately trained in the respective operations and trained in relation to the specific risks of that activity and the use of these accessories. The person in charge of Hygiene and Safety will intervene in the determination of the working methods and the requirements of characteristics, capacity, storage and manipulation of the belts.

Slings must be used within the limit temperatures indicated by the manufacturer to protect their integrity. In his absence, the person responsible for Hygiene and Safety will indicate the values to be respected.

### **7.30 Welding and Gas cutting**

When cutting or welding, equipment that meets the protection and safety conditions of workers must be used.

The staff related to the tasks must be properly trained in relation to the specific risks of the same. It must be provided with protective equipment appropriate to those risks determined by the person responsible for Hygiene and Safety and its use will be supervised by the person responsible for the task.

Staff circulating in the proximity of the welding stations must be protected from radiation by screens or similar means.

When the worker enters a confined space through a manhole or other small opening, he will be provided with a seatbelt and life cable, to perform emergency rescue, and must be assisted from the outside during the duration of the task. The cylinders of compressed gas will remain outside while the same is carried out. When the work is interrupted the torches will be removed from the interior of the place.

In the works in which welding and cutting of containers that have contained explosive or flammable substances are carried out, they will be cleaned by inerting and degassing procedures. If the contents of the container are unknown, precautions shall be taken as if they were explosive or flammable substances.

### **7.31 Acetylene Generators**

The installation, use and maintenance of acetylene generators must comply with the specifications for Pressure Installations.

### **7.32 Calcium Carbide**

In the handling and storage of calcium carbide should be observed efficient precautions to avoid fire hazards.

The containers that contain it must be hermetic, clearly identified and located in a protected area of water, an element that should not be used in case of fire. To open such containers should use tools and procedures that do not produce sparks. Containers containing calcium carbide should be placed at a level higher than the floor, in dry and well-ventilated rooms.

The premises where they are stored will have easily visible notices that indicate the prohibition to use water in case of fire, as well as smoking or fire.

The installation of artificial lighting in the rooms where this material is stored must be designed to avoid the explosion risk. Equipment that generates sparks that are not protected may not be used in these premises. Empty containers must be destroyed, being forbidden to be reused for any purpose.

### **7.33 Pressure Gas Cylinders**

The storage, handling and transport of cylinders with gases under pressure, must comply with the specified safety standards for Devices and Equipment under pressure.

#### Regulators

Pressure regulators designed only and especially for the gas in use should be used. All regulators, whether for oxygen or for other gases under pressure, must be equipped with high pressure gauges (to verify the content) and low pressure (to regulate the work).

The high pressure manometers must have safety purge covers that prevent the glass from breaking in case of an internal explosion.

Any manometer for oxidizing gases (oxygen and others) must expressly indicate the prohibition to use oil or lubricating grease. When the regulators are attached to the cylinders, the connections and threads should not be forced, and once installed it should be checked for leaks.

### Hoses

The hoses used for oxygen and gas fuel must be suitable for the fluid to be driven and its maximum working pressure, of different colors and meet the following requirements:

- Not been used to drive compressed air.
- Be mechanically protected against the passage of vehicles and similar assaults.
- They must not have metallic exterior coatings.
- Have devices that prevent the flashback of flames.
- Have blocking valves.
- Not having been subject to repairs.
- Connections must be made using metal clamp, zipper or similar.

### Nozzles and Torches

They must be kept clean and with them only work for which they have been designed must be done.

The specific lighter or a pilot flame must be used to ignite the torches avoiding the hand approach to the nozzle. To turn off a torch, the acetylene valve must be closed first.

### Compressors

All air compressors, liquids or other products must have the following information on legible plates: name of manufacturer, year of manufacture, test and working pressure, number of engine revolutions and engine power.

These equipment will be equipped with explosion-protected pressure gauges and automatic safety devices that prevent the maximum admissible working pressure from being exceeded. The moving parts (stains, pulleys, belts or parts that present risk of accident) must be adequately protected.

### Pressure Gas Cylinders

Cylinders and other containers containing pressurized gases must meet the following requirements:

- Have an enabling certificate.
- Clearly indicate the contents of the cylinder in the cap and cap with letters and codes in accordance with the internationally recognized Technical Standards.
- To be equipped with valves, pressure gauges, regulators and discharge devices.

The storage, handling and transport must be carried out observing the strict security measures.

The Allowed Combinations and the Prohibited Combinations must be taken into account and the conventional colors will be used for the identification of the containers:

Safety ARSEG					
STORAGE OF COMPRESSED GASES - PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED COMBINATIONS					
Name and formula	Oxygen	Nitrous oxide	Hydrogen	Acetylene	Ethylene
Argon (A)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Acetylene (C2H2)	NO	NO	YES	-	YES
Air	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ethylene (C2H4)	NO	NO	YES	YES	-
Helium (He)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hydrogen (H2)	NO	NO	-	YES	YES
Nitrogen (N2)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	YES	-	NO	NO	NO
Oxygen (O2)	-	YES	NO	NO	NO
Propane (C1H)	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Cyclopropane (C1H6)	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
O2-001 Mixtures	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
O2-He Mixes	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
N2O-CO2 Mixtures	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
N2-He Mixtures	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
O2-A Mixtures (Less than 5% O2)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
O2-A Mixtures (More than 5% O2)	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO

Cylinders should be protected from temperature variations and electric shocks and located in adequately ventilated rooms.

In addition, any possibility of shock should be avoided, separating the empty cylinders from the full cylinders and also those from different types of gases.

### 7.34 Use of Compressed Gases

It is forbidden to use reducers, valves, hoses, etc. in a gas different from the one originally assigned to it.

Connections to the cylinders must be tightly fastened by appropriate clamps to prevent leakage. As a leak or leak detection system, soapy water or other safe procedure should be used.

It is forbidden to attach or shape cylinder batteries on site. These systems must be provided by the equipment manufacturer.

### 7.35 Compressed Air Tanks

The compressed air equipment must be equipped with a safety valve, pressure gauge and purge valve and also with a check valve between the tank and the compressor.



They must have a suitable opening installed so that it is accessible for the purposes of inspection and cleaning.

They must be inspected and tested at intervals not exceeding one year by the manufacturer, the installation firm or the competent professional.

### **7.36 Steam and Gas Ducts**

For the pipes and ducts of steam and gases under pressure, preventive measures of accidents must be adopted, such as the following:

- They must be marked, highlighting the location of the opening and closing valves of the steam and gas pipes.
- Special procedures must be adopted duly authorized for pipe connection or disconnection tasks while there is pressure on them.
- Pipes that conduct hot pressurized fluids and pass through walls, partitions, floors, or other sites constructed of combustible material and where workers may come into contact with them should be properly insulated.
- Fluids escaping from safety valves and other similar valves must be evacuated, so that they do not endanger workers.

### **7.37 Energy Transformation Machines and Equipment**

Its design, installation and repair must meet the safety conditions, so that they are not dangerous for its operators, nor for the staff near them.

They will only be operated by qualified staff who has received specific prior training for that task, under the direct supervision of the person responsible for the task.

They must have appropriate guards and protections that allow performing routine operation and maintenance control, without the need to remove them. If for some reason it is necessary to remove these guards, there will be devices that cut or prevent the operation of the machine or equipment (locks, micro contacts, etc.), in addition to signs or other warnings that indicate the prohibition to operate said equipment.

### **7.38 Internal Combustion Engines Start and Stop System**

The commands of the start and stop systems must have devices that prevent accidental activation.

The accumulators of energy or batteries must be installed away from sources of intense heat and from places where sparks or electric arcs are produced, and precautions must be taken to prevent the risk of electrolyte projection in case of breakage or explosion.

### **7.39 Aspects of Occupational Safety in Quarries or Bank Loan of aggregates**

#### Actions to Take After an Accident in the Quarry or Loan Bank

When an accident has occurred, the necessary measures should be taken in order to:

- Remove employees to a safe place to provide first aid.
- Eliminate any other danger that the fact may cause.

Employees involved in rescue operations must take the necessary precautions to avoid jeopardizing their own physical integrity and avoiding the dangers of any hasty action when the risks they face are unknown. No person should be allowed into the area where the accident occurred, unless it has been declared safe and the Chief or supervisor has expressly granted permission.

All injuries sustained by a quarry employee must be communicated to the person in charge of first aid in the quarry so that the injured person can be checked and treated before returning to work or leaving the quarry.

In case that the injured person requires specialized medical attention, they will be referred to a health center in the nearest municipality.

#### Personal Protective equipment

The Manager and / or quarry supervisor must provide the necessary personal protective equipment that will be used in the development of all activities in the quarry and must ensure that this equipment is used properly.

The basic Personal Protective equipment must have the following:

- Safety helmet.
- Protective gloves (protects in the manipulation of materials or in the performance of work that could cause injuries to the hands).
- Appropriate Protective Footwear.
- Hearing Protectors (in places where excessive levels of noise occur, where compressors, drills or hammers are used).
- Mask (to protect from dust in places where excessive dust is produced).
- Eyeglasses or protective goggles (to protect yourself from particles that are thrown away can cause damage to the eyes, for example when you have to split a hard rock).

Another type of personal protection is also necessary, for example:

- Appropriate Work Clothing. Work clothes must meet the following characteristics:
  - Adjust well without prejudice to the worker and his ease of movement.
  - Do not have loose, torn or broken parts.
  - Do not cause conditions when it is in contact with the user's skin.
  - Lack of elements that hang or protrude, when working in places with risk derived from machines or moving elements.
  - Being of fabric and clothing adapted to the temperature and humidity conditions of the workplace.
- Belts and Safety Ropes (when there is a danger of falling).

#### Security in Loans Bank of Aggregate Work for Concrete

##### *Placement of Warning Signs and Barriers*

It is recommended to correct the conditions of the land or any other dangerous condition in the quarry that creates a danger for people before authorizing another job or trip in the affected area. While no corrective work has been carried out, it is recommended to place a warning sign at the entrance.

When there is no surveillance, a barrier must be installed to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons.

### *Travel Routes and Secure Access Means*

Quarry staff must often traverse difficult terrain to travel to and from workplaces within the site (eg, walking through steep ditch walls and excavations where there may be a danger of slipping or falling, the occurrence of slippage of materials, falling rocks, etc).

To reduce these hazards, it is necessary to regularly examine and adequately conserve the stability of the ditches walls and the horizontal bleachers or of the slopes by which people normally move to and from their assigned work places.

All quarry sites where people normally work must have adequate transit routes.

### *Surface Soil Removal*

The quarries activities begin with the removal of the superficial soil, which usually consists of loose soil or disintegrated rock. This material is unstable and can easily slip, especially when wet. As a result, when digging loose ground, biased cutting or steep slope formation should be avoided.

#### *Works in Walls and Horizontal Harrows*

Any slope, wall or horizontal bench in which work is to be performed should be examined with some regularity to detect cracks or other signs of tension or wear, in particular:

- Before starting any work
- After the blasting
- After a heavy rain
- As a guarantee of the conditions of the land

### *Loose Material Release*

When rock or loose soil on any pit front could be a danger to people, it must be detached or propped up safely before further work or travel is authorized in the affected area. If possible, detachment should be carried out from the top of the cutting front in a downward direction. All people should clear the lower area where the material that will be detached will fall. The detachment must be done from a point of location that does not expose people to any injury because of the material that will fall as a result of the detachment.

If the detachment is made from the lower part of the front of the pit, the bar that is used to detach the loose material must be of a length and design that allows to remove said material without exposing the person performing the work to any type of injuries.

## Mechanical equipment

### *General Requirements*

All machinery and equipment used in the Quarry must be resistant, be provided with security that provides adequate protection and be maintained in good condition. The maintenance service must be carried out according to the scheme prepared by the Quarry Manager in conjunction with the Maintenance Workshop. Only a competent person must perform work with machinery that requires technical knowledge and experience.

### *Operation of Drilling Pneumatic Hammers*

In the case that pneumatic drills are used or before starting the drilling hammers, the quarry supervisor should check the mechanical parts that could affect the safe operation of the same, such as the hose sockets, the hammer retainer and the condition in which it is found, to verify that there are no defects. The same recommendations apply to pneumatic drilling machines.

The drilling hammer extraction operations must be done adopting a position that does not expose the operator to occasional injuries due to the material that is released when drilling.

Lubricating oil must be used before starting the drilling hammer and every so often as the operation requires. The material that is going to break with the drilling hammers (secondary break) must be placed or blocked in such a way that any movement that could endanger the people who are in the work area is avoided.

Before moving the pneumatic drills from one work site to another, the air compressor must be turned off and any air remaining in the hose must be expelled. Drill hammers should not be used to break material that may contain explosives or detonators.

## **7.40 Drilling Operations**

It is recommended to inspect and correct any damage that the drilling equipment may have before being used. The drilling area must be inspected for possible hazards before starting drilling operations. Workers should not hold the drill bit while drilling holes or rest their hands on the chuck while drilling. Workers should not drill when the support of their feet is not safe.

Before the drills are moved from one place to another, the air compressor must be turned off and the air remaining in the hose must be expelled. No drilling should be done where there is a danger of crossing a hole with an explosive charge that has not come to burst or a hole containing explosive material.

## **7.41 Air Compressors and Related Equipment**

The air intake of the compressor must be kept extremely clean and dry. Air filters should be used to ensure that only uncontaminated air enters the compressor. The flow of compressed air flowing from the compressor to the point of use should be kept as dry and refrigerated as possible. Never point the compressed air towards a person; the necessary precautions will be taken to protect from injuries to the people who manipulate compressed air equipment and tools.

## **VIII. Environmental Indicators.**

Water-based power plants, also called flowing or run-of-river power plants, use part of the flow of a river to generate electricity. They do not have a significant regulation dam. In this project the reservoir is a reservoir in which the water that enters also leaves almost immediately. The turbines of the project turbine the water available at the moment, limited to the installed capacity. The potential environmental impacts of the proposed project are associated with the existing natural conditions of the site before the start of construction works and how they will be modified, affected or not, as the different stages of project development are carried out as well as in their phase of operation, as well as its influence on existing communities and any sociocultural change that occurs in the area of direct and indirect influence, the different environmental aspects considered to evaluate the potential impact that the development and operation of said project will be detailed.

## 8.1 Construction Stage

### 8.1.1 Liquid Waste

The flow generated by sewage effluents (black and gray) is directly dependent on the number of workers who remain at the construction site, considering that most of the employees will be residents of the towns near the project site. It can be predict that sewage generation will be timely, temporary on-site.

Taking as a parameter the generation of 56 Liters per person per day approximately equivalent to 15 gallons and an estimated 225 people the generation of gray and black water would be estimated at 3,375 gallons per day.

Basically they will be the black water of the latrines. The adequate management of this domestic wastewater by means of portable treatment systems or systems prepared in situ such as waterproofed septic tanks would prevent any significant adverse environmental impact to both occupational health and hygiene and to the ground and surface water courses near the camps. The best solution to be implemented from a technical, economic and environmental point of view should be evaluated.

Another type of liquid waste that is expected is the generation of water with sediments produced in the activities of washing aggregates, activity necessary to eliminate remains of organic material in gravel, garvin and sand. The correct disposition of these effluents with high turbidity and solid particles in suspension in works that allow the rest and settlement of the washing water and its correct drainage will avoid environmental impacts of negative influence to superficial courses of water.

The curing water of concrete on site to form the necessary installations of the project, is a water at low temperature with a certain concentration of sediments, also said water must be conducted properly to avoid forming surface run-off that alter the soil resource and nearby water currents.

In view of the remoteness of the works site with respect to a workshop in an urban or rural population, it is necessary that the maintenance activities (be corrective or preventive) where lubricant oils and greases are generated (synthetic and hydrocarbon-based compounds) from rolling machinery and heavy equipment are carried out on the site, for this reason good practices must be implemented and supervised to avoid, as much as possible, significant adverse impacts of a permanent nature due to contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater resources produced by spills of oil. The correct disposal of such highly polluting liquid waste is essential before being taken to an appropriate and authorized collection center for this type of waste.

### 8.1.2 Solid Waste

Generally in the development of the construction activities of a project a certain amount of waste of different type and origin is generated, which, if not properly disposed, can cause certain impacts of different magnitude, as the first affected medium would be the soil itself and depending on the permeability and the depth of the groundwater level the groundwater second. Air is another medium affected mainly during handling and disposal of materials that release runaway dust.

The production of household waste per person is 1 kg per day. It is considered that the production of household waste will be 225 kg per day, equivalent to 495 pounds of waste per day, this considering 225 employees in the construction stage.

For the collection of these household waste will be available in all areas of the project properly labeled containers or dumpsters, which must have a hermetic cover to prevent the generation of bad odors and also prevent rodents access to them, then they will be transferred to a specific temporary storage site, its transfer to the landfill will be either by the municipal garbage collector or by a truck hired for that purpose. Among the household wastes are listed below the most important:

- Packaging plastic
- wrapping paper
- Cardboard of packaging
- Aluminum sheets
- Food waste
- Used toilet paper
- Cleaning cloths

It is predicted that during the construction stage, the previous parallel activities of site preparation that involve dismantling (removal of vegetation cover) of the specific areas where access roads will be constructed, excavations for installation of pipeline, foundation of support infrastructure of buildings, tank and concrete components of the hydroelectric project under study will also involve the removal of organic soil, consolidated rocks and remains of roots and trunks of plant origin.

The vegetal origin waste, as well as organic soil and rocks do not imply any impact as such if they are disposed in a safe and differentiated place from the rest of non-degradable inorganic and inert waste. The selected site should not be exposed to runoff, much less near surface water currents.

During the maintenance activities, cleaning rags impregnated with lubricating oils and greases are generated, they must be disposed of separately from domestic garbage, in suitable containers to be destined to the hazardous waste collection company, thus avoiding environmental impacts for contamination to soil or water resource.

Both used oil filters and used and obsolete spare parts that are generated during maintenance activities must be disposed of in specific places separated from domestic garbage, most of them have metallic components that can be disposed of as scrap for recycling or reused, according to be the case.

The waste disposal according to the existing capacity should be established in coordination with the Municipal Environmental Unit of the project's jurisdiction, and in case of limitations, alternate sites should be found that meet the appropriate and approved conditions.

Below is a list of wastes that may originate from different types of activities during the Construction phase.

#### Construction Waste

- Filling material
- Organic material for plant removal
- cement mix
- Pieces of wood
- Metal pieces
- Pieces of leftover concrete
- Paper
- Paperboard

- Welding rods
- Paint residues
- Adhesives Waste.
- Pieces of electric cables Waste.
- Pieces of poly-pipe pipes
- Pieces of PVC pipes.
- Metal containers.
- Plastic containers.
- Packaging plastic.

Rolling Equipment Maintenance Wastes

- Packaging; plastic, paper, paperboard, wood.
- Scrap metal: Metal.
- Oil filters.
- Oiled rags.

**8.1.3 Atmospheric Emissions**

The impacts to the air are characterized by loose dust and gaseous emissions of automotive vehicles, both light and heavy. Although the extension of the impacts to the air does not have a long-term effect, rather they can be considered punctual and concentrated in the project area and are temporary during the preparation stage of the site and construction activities.

Emissions of Particulate Material

- *Activities of Excavation and Removal of Organic Soil and Rocky Stratus*

At the preparation stage of the site, where it involves excavations, removal and transfer of soil and rock stratum are removed, these produces particulate material in suspension, which can be classified as TPS (total suspended particles) and PM10 (particles less than 10 microns) both they cause pollution to the environment with implications for health and safety at work if the appropriate measures are not taken, such as sprinkling water, covered with waterproof awning of stacked materials that could produce particulate material.

Environmental impacts affect air quality temporarily; their magnitude may vary from moderate to significant depending on the implementation or not of good practices where they apply.

- *Transit of Vehicles through Unpaved Roads*

Particulate material emissions occur whenever vehicles move on unpaved roads or land. Dust clouds are left behind as vehicles passes, since the force of the tires on the surface of the ground causes the surface material to be pulverized. The particles are lifted and fall from the moving tires, and the surface of the ground is exposed to strong air currents in a turbulent transient with the surface. The turbulence left behind the vehicle continues on the surface after it has passed.

Emissions concerning the transit of vehicles on unpaved roads or land are designated as particulate material (PM) including particles smaller than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM-10) and particulate material smaller than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM-2.5). The amount of dust emissions from a segment of an unpaved road varies linearly with the traffic volume. Field research has also shown that emissions depend on correction parameters that characterize:

- The particular condition of the road or terrain
- The associated vehicular traffic
- Number of vehicles
- Characteristics of the vehicles (weight of the vehicle)
- Vehicle transit speed
- The properties of the road surface material to be disturbed (silt content, moisture content)
- Weather conditions (frequency and amounts of precipitation)

Dust emissions from unpaved roads vary directly with the silt fraction in the material of the ground surface. The silt consists of particles smaller than 75 µm in diameter.

Vehicle Emissions

During the construction stage it is expected that there will be a certain degree of air pollution due to the contribution of gas from area sources derived from the traffic of both light vehicles, and heavy rolling equipment, since they are gases generators such as nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water vapor and volatile hydrocarbons. These gases, mainly CO2 and NOx are the cause of the greenhouse effect, and the SO2 that causes acid rain.

The contribution of vehicular emissions to atmospheric pollution in this sense and the magnitude of the construction works of the project is moderate and its incidence is related to the effects on occupational health and to a lesser extent to the natural environment that is already anthropogenically intervened.

Examples of effects on human health include eye irritations, headaches and breathing difficulties. In relation to the vegetation can cause abnormal growths, discoloration and mottling of leaves and death.

The vehicular concentration in the project site is determinant and proportional to the magnitude of the impact by gaseous emissions, although said magnitude of the impact is associated to the type of vehicle, the fuel used, taxiing and number of passengers its indirect and direct incidence is also determined by room temperature, vehicle speed and site weather conditions.

Below is a table of emission factors for some types of vehicles.

Type of vehicle	Carbon Dioxide (lb/passenger - mile)	(gramo/passenger-mile)			
		Organic compounds	Carbón Monoxide	Oxides of nitrogen	Dioxide of sulfur
Truck (gasoline):					
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple occupation	1.55	3.20	27.46	2.05	0.23
<input type="checkbox"/> Average occupation	0.81	1.68	14.45	1.08	0.12
Car:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple occupation	1.12	2.57	20.36	1.61	0.14
<input type="checkbox"/> Average occupation	0.68	1.51	11.98	0.95	0.08



Occupation of vehicles:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Cars with 3 occupants.	0.37	0.86	6.79	0.54	0.05
<input type="checkbox"/> Cars with 4 occupants	0.28	0.64	5.09	0.40	0.03
<input type="checkbox"/> Vans with 9 occupants.	0.17	0.36	3.05	0.23	0.03
Bus (diesel):					
<input type="checkbox"/> Transit	0.39	0.25	1.21	1.82	n/a

Source: World Resources Institute, 1992, pg. 70

Another important factor to consider in the vehicles used is the fuel used that is directly related to the concentration of pollutants produced by gasoline and diesel engines that contribute mainly to air pollution, since the pollutants produced by the vehicles are formed to ground level, in this case there is no chimney that favors the dispersion of the pollutants as it happens in the factories.

Below is a table showing the different concentrations of gases emitted in the vehicle emissions of diesel and gasoline engines:

Pollutant	Gasoline	Diesel
Suspended particles	0.1 g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	25 ppm	400 ppm
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	1200 ppm	200 ppm
Volatile hydrocarbons (HC)	150 ppm	20 ppm
Carbon monoxide (CO)	3 %	—

It is important to mention that the implementation of the cable car will reduce the aforementioned negative effects on a large scale, since most of the equipment and materials will be transported to the project site by means of the same.

The impacts to the air are characterized by loose dust and gaseous emissions of automotive vehicles, both light and heavy. Although the extension of the impacts to the air does not have a long-term effect, rather they can be considered punctual and concentrated in the project area and are of a temporary nature.

### 8.1.4 Noise and Vibrations

Sound impacts may be of interest during the operational and construction phases of any project. Noise should also be considered in relation to current and future planning and territorial policy.

The noise of a building is an important source in a community. This importance is greater and, therefore, its impacts, in nearby towns that develop activities without any relation with the construction activities (for example, residents of the area, workers, etc.). Among the important factors to determine the sound levels that can potentially impact a population includes the distance to the sound source, if there are natural or anthropogenic barriers between the source and the affected population and in this particular case, the scale and intensity of the of the construction phase in particular (excavation, heavy equipment, lifting or finishing).

A positive aspect to consider is that the community closest to the project is at a distance of approximately 500 m, so it is unlikely that they will perceive or hear any noise or vibration generated by the construction or operation process of the Project.

The type of sound emission of interest will be a continuous noise, that is, noise of greater duration and less intensity such as construction or traffic of heavy rolling equipment.

The construction activities in general cause noise levels higher than those that usually appear in the project site; in this case they will be the staff that works in the construction of the project.

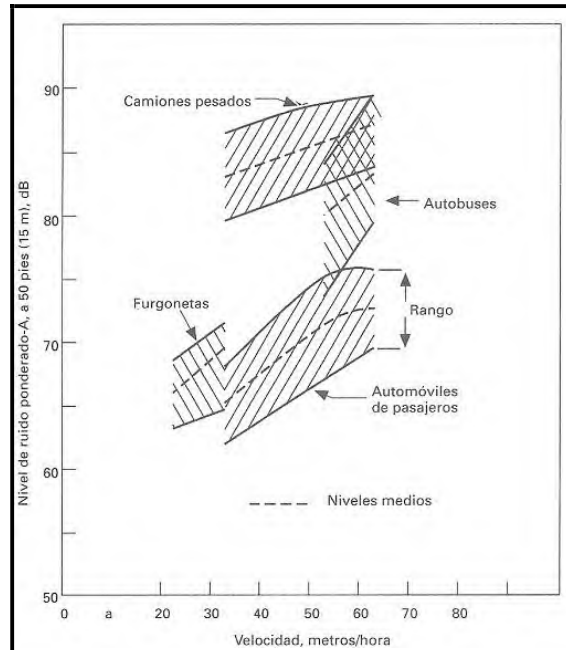
The noise in a construction varies according to the specific operation that is carried out. The operations can be divided into five consecutive phases:

- Land clearing, including the demolition and removal of structures, trees and rocks.
- Excavation.
- Laying of foundations, including the conditioning of the old pavements and the compaction of the ditches.
- Lifting, including structures, placement of walls, floors, windows and pipe installations.
- Finishing, including filling, paving and cleaning.

The noise for each activity is generated by the construction equipment used, as well as vehicles for handling, loading and transfer of materials or waste.

The staff health can be affected by noise caused by the movement of vehicles and machinery present in the project site, according to the specific activity that is being developed.

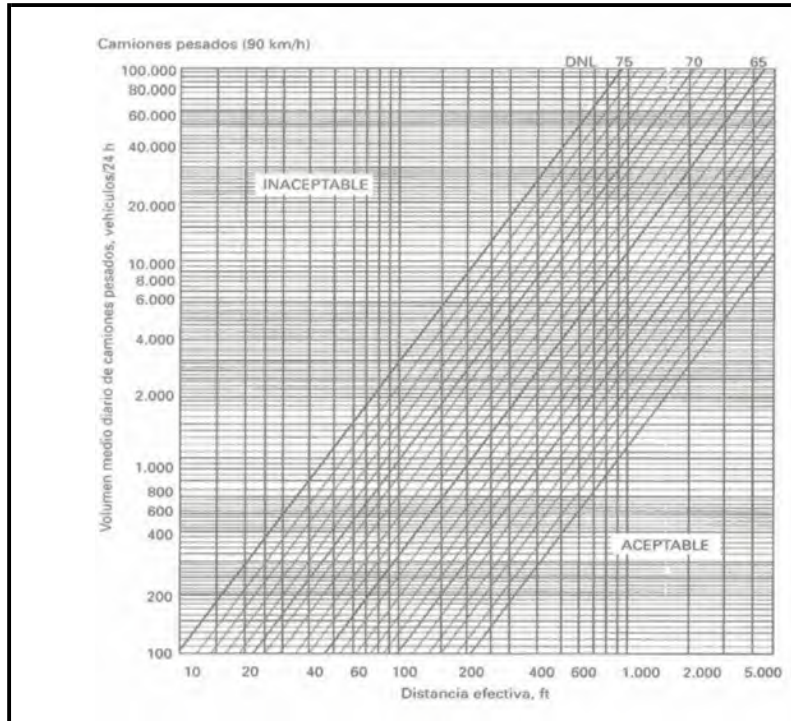
Below is a table showing that the noise levels produced by vehicles in circulation are a function of vehicle speed.



Noise power of individual vehicles depending on their speed (Laboratories Wyle, 1971)

**From the Book: Manual of Environmental Impact Assessment, by Larry W. Canter.**

It should also be considered that the concentration of heavy vehicles either on the site under construction, as well as on the road they are traveling, it is important to take appropriate measures not to allow a high concentration of loading vehicles concentrated in one place. The following table shows the noise levels produced at a certain distance from a reference point versus the number of heavy vehicles that can circulate. It can be said that the sound impacts in this sense are minimal or almost nil with respect to populations near the operations site.



The noise in a construction varies depending on the activity that is performed; the following table presents information on noise levels observed at 15 m distance from different construction equipment. These levels vary from 72 to 96 dBA for earthmoving equipment, from 75 to 88 dBA for material handling equipment and from 68 to 87 dBA for fixed equipment.

**Noise Interval in Construction Equipment**

		Noise level at 50 feet (15 m),			
		dBA	80	90	100
Equipment with internal combustion	Earth movement	Compactors (roller)			
		Front loaders			
		Back shovels			
		Tractors			
		Scrapers, harrows			
		Asphalt trucks			
	Material handling	Concrete mixers			
		Concrete pumps			
		Cranes, mobile			
	Set	Cranes, towers			
		Pumps			
		Generators			
Impact Equipment	Compressors				
	Pneumatic wrenches				
	Hammer and drill drills				
Others	Impact pile driver spikes				
	Vibrator Saws				

From the Book: Manual of Environmental Impact Assesment, by Larry W. Canter

The environmental impacts related to the noise aspect during the preparation and construction phase of the site are of a temporary nature and have their impact mainly on the local fauna, since it will be frightened away and displaced, this adverse effect will be reversed once the activities and human presence on the site is finished.

**8.1.5 Biotic Environment**

Site preparation activities that involve removal of vegetation cover, cutting of a certain number of trees, will inescapably affect both the local flora and fauna altering its natural environment, habitat of both small organisms, such as rodents, insects, small reptiles and nesting of certain birds, the impact will alter the original conditions of the site as well as the characteristics of the natural landscape, by building roads, structures for transmission lines and buildings that were not previously in the place.

The dismantling will involve the removal of both the vegetation that is established in the soil, and trees of high altitude, the trees cut for their restitution should be quantified when the construction activities are finished.

The opening of roads in a site that has already had anthropogenic intervention does not constitute a significant additional impact to the existing conditions, although the opening of roads constitutes initial barriers of certain species that transit through the site, as construction activities end and the transit of heavy vehicles is reduced, the local species will return and cross by the open roads incorporating themselves to the environment although this is modified.

The alteration of the characteristics of the local landscape will be drastic during the preparation phase of the site, mainly by the excavations, to give rise to the foundations of the components of the dam. The significant environmental impact in terms of landscape, natural conditions of the environment in terms of soil and flora will be temporary and transitory, foreseeing their recovery with the natural conditions of the environment as the vegetation regenerates, although to a lesser degree certain civil works erected will mean a permanent change in the natural characteristics of the environment.

#### **8.1.6 Biotic Environment Associated with Water Resources**

The project construction does not require a deviation of the current of the river, but it becomes narrower to work half the river first and then the other half; therefore, there will be a temporary change to the existing hydrological conditions that are linked to the ecosystem on which it depends, which will impact due to the high turbidity of suspended solids in the water in the existing niches, affecting birds, fish, amphibians, invertebrates such as; molluscs, insects, which depend on water resources. As the construction work is completed and the normal course of the river continues the ecosystem can be renewed according to the initial characteristics.

In this phase of the project the environmental aspects of the associated biological life of the water resource will be affected by the reduction of the river channel, maintaining an ecological flow will reduce the impacts on the ecosystems downstream of the river; this affectation is considered temporary.

#### **8.1.7 Sociocultural Environment**

The nearby communities can be favored thanks to this type of projects, which from their planning and construction give opportunities for work sources to their inhabitants; the construction activities of this project will provide new sources of employment to a certain part of the economically active population, mainly male, but only of a temporary nature during the development of the works.

The development of this project will not imply a change in the cultural patterns of the population in the area of influence, that is, it will not substantially change the environment where their economic activities take place, such as agriculture and livestock activities.

There will be no mobilization of inhabitants to other areas because the characteristics of the dam "on the edge of water" will not impact flooding of land where housing or agricultural economic activities are located.

We expect more vehicular mobility (passenger units, heavy loading transport) in the access roads near the project and that communicate with nearby populations, there will be more people, and the interaction of the inhabitants of the area could offer service opportunities to the technical workers that arrive at the site, increasing the circulation of traffic in the area.

#### **8.1.8 Visual and Landscape Aspect of the Site**

The natural conditions of the place will be affected in a temporary way, by the establishment of infrastructure for storage of inputs and equipment will substantially modify the original aspects of the site in its natural conditions by the removal of vegetation cover; such conditions are not common on the site.

The construction of scaffolds will temporarily and in a timely manner change the current conditions of the site since after the construction these will be removed. The presence of mobile cranes will make changes but very punctually.

There is no recognized landscape value in the site that has given rise to recreational activities and tourist value, for this reason the modification that the construction works of the project will rise not affect this item.

## 8.2 Operation Phase

### 8.2.1 Liquid Waste

During the operation stage it is foreseen that the generation of liquids waste will be reduced in terms of wastewater since the labor population is considerably lower, composed of 11 workers estimated at approximately 440 gallons per day, this volume of wastewater will not imply any environmental impact to the environment or that imply a risk to the hygiene and occupational health as long as said sewage is conducted by sewers in good condition and that lead to a system of disposal or adequate treatment (septic tank).

During the maintenance activities of the equipment and machinery for generating and transforming electrical energy when programmed, it will involve the generation of certain quantities of oil and used lubricating greases which, due to their chemical nature, imply a highly polluting waste in soil and water resources if they spill or they are poured of deliberate way, its correct disposition in suitable and safe containers for its correct shipment to recollection centers of this type of waste will be done.

The above also applies to oil changes to electric power transformers in the electric substation.

### 8.2.2 Solid Waste

During the operation stage of the hydroelectric project, the generation of solid waste from domestic sources will be considerably reduced since the working population is minimal, and can be characterized in the following wastes:

- Food waste
- Paperboard packaging
- Plastic packaging
- Waste paper
- Plastic
- Cleaning cloths
- Empty containers of cleaning products
- Excreta

During the activities of preventive and corrective maintenance either to transformers, generating turbines, engines and other components of the hydroelectric plant, it is expected that the following solid waste will be generated:

- Oiled rags used in cleaning
- Containers that have contained lubricating products (fats and oils)
- Spare parts (mainly made of metal)
- Packing wood
- Paperboard
- Paper
- Plastic wrapping
- Sawdust impregnated with oils
- Paint residues
- Solvents

A correct waste management will allow the correct and safe disposal of the different wastes mentioned above, having as final destination either the authorized municipal dump or collection and treatment of hazardous waste companies.

The final disposal of domestic waste must be at a site authorized by the UMA.

**8.2.3 Atmospheric Emissions**

The generation of hydroelectric energy provides an alternative to the generation of electrical energy by burning fossil fuels (electric power produced by thermal plants based on diesel, bunker, coal, among others), or nuclear energy, since , allows to satisfy the demand of energy without producing hot water, atmospheric emissions, ash, radioactive waste or CO2 emissions. For this reason there is no significant impact related to the increase of gaseous emissions to the atmosphere since there is no associated combustion process, nor will it incur alterations to the existing air quality.

Vehicular emissions are likely to increase a little bit in a non-significant way in addition to those already existing at the project site, but they will not alter in any significant way the current conditions.

**8.2.4 Noise and Vibrations**

During the operation phase the produced noise will be generated in the powerhouse by the generating turbines, the level reached is estimated to easily surpass 90 dBA, it is prudent to observe the manufacturer's specifications regarding the noise levels produced by the different machines installed in operation, as well as verifying the real values by means of noise audits, to determine the risks present in the areas where the machines are located and to signal the present risk for the requirement of the use of hearing protectors that mitigate the sound impacts at a time of exposure by workers.

It is important to mention that the noise of the generating turbines is confined to the powerhouse, so it will not have any impact towards the exterior of the project, therefore it will not affect any nearby population.

The following table must be taken into account for the purposes of assuring the occupational safety of workers in the plant, where the noise level generated is related to a maximum exposure time allowed:

<b>Allowed Exhibition Time per Day (Hours)</b>	<b>Medium Level of Sound Pressure Measured on the Scale (Decibels)</b>
8	85
4	90
2	95
1	100
0.50	105
0.25	110
0.13	115

**The maximum value of 115 dB A shall be considered the maximum exposure limit, workers cannot be exposed to higher levels of continuous noise**

**8.2.5 Biotic Environment**

During the operation stage there will not be a significant permanent alteration (of great extension) of the biotic environment in spite of the erected infrastructure, it is considered an alteration of moderate magnitude, for being infrastructure that did not previously exist in the site, one of the benefits of the project is that it is a "water edge" hydroelectric project, that means, that the natural course of the river will be used without altering its course or its flow, there will be no large reservoirs that cause flooding and permanent drastic alteration of an irreversible nature, like happens in other hydroelectric projects that need large reservoir areas for their operation. In addition, an ecological flow in the river will help maintain aquatic life.

The terrestrial fauna can be displaced by the activities of civil constructions, some will return as long as the flora is allowed to regenerate, although some others having a greater presence of anthropogenic activities move to more distant places less intervened.

### **8.2.6 Water Resource**

The realization of a hydroelectric project of this type is necessary to contribute to the supply of electricity from renewable sources and reduce the dependence on hydrocarbons as sources of energy that pollute the environment even more.

The proposed project, as it has been said previously throughout the document, does not imply an alteration or over-utilization of the water resource in this case the Jilamito River, since it is a hydroelectric plant "water edge ", which will no incur alteration of the original natural course of the river, or of the flow throughout the climatic seasons that occur in the year, it will not imply the creation of a reservoir that produces flood of certain extensions of land that in turn imply relocations of populations, no changes in the use of land or rural activities, as well as permanent and irreversible drastic modification of the biophysical environment.

The rural communities near the site will not be affected in the use of the water resource for their agricultural or domestic activities.

### **8.2.7 Sociocultural Environment**

In its operation stage, the project will not affect the adjacent land extensions that are subject to agricultural activities, believing that there will be dam discharges in rainy seasons that could cause flooding, in this sense the project cannot give rise to this situation since it will not affect the flow patterns of the river and the components of the dam are designed for events of large natural phenomena.

The project operation will offer job opportunities to skilled labor or with some academic training, the opportunities of employment sources are reduced and oriented to competent staff that can develop in the company.

### **8.2.8 Visual and Landscape Aspect of the Site**

Once the construction works involving the powerhouse and other components of the project are completed, the original conditions of the site will change, it is expected that the modifications made will not radically change the existing conditions since there will not be a reservoir of great magnitude due to the nature of the project that is a "water edge" dam, nor does it represent a significant alteration to the current forest cover conditions of the Jilamito River sub-watershed.

## **8.3 Transmission Line Environmental Aspects.**

### **8.3.1 Operation and Construction Stage.**

From the sub-station the energy will be conducted through a line of 19.50 kilometers in length until it is connected to the L-516 transmission line. Although the length of this Transmission Line is not very long, the environmental aspects during the construction phase of the power transmission line specific to this industrial sector include the following:

- The alteration of the terrestrial habitat will be minimal and punctual, because the zone from where the powerhouse will be located to reach the sub-station in Lean are already intervened



areas (paddocks). In addition, the transmission line will be parallel to real roads and dirt roads already established, is parallel to the fence of properties (land used as pastures for livestock, areas heavily intervened by owners).

- Presence of magnetic and electric fields.

### **Terrestrial Alteration.**

The construction and maintenance of the transmission line in its laying route, especially those lined up through forest zones, can result in alteration and disruption to the terrestrial habitat, including bird species and an increased risk of forest fires; however, the transmission line of the project will be located in heavily intervened areas, so there will be no section that will cross wooded areas thus reducing the chances of forest fires.

### **Construction of the Right-of-Way.**

The construction activities of right of way can transform habitats, depending on the characteristics of the existing vegetation, topographic characteristics of the route chosen for the passage of the transmission line and the height through which it passes, considering itself as permanent and impact on habitat moderately. However, the establishment of towers for the transmission and distribution lines, are heavily intervened areas (agricultural areas and pastures for livestock), so the alteration of the habitat by these construction activities (preparation of the ground, foundation for the towers, opening of temporary access roads) will be minimal, in turn disturbance may occur due to the presence of machinery, construction workers, transmission towers and associated equipment. The transmission line runs parallel to real passable roads and does not cross any wooded or forested area; therefore there will be no forest fragmentation.

### **Maintenance of the Right-of-Way.**

Regular maintenance of vegetation within the Right-of-Way is necessary to avoid disruption of power lines and towers. However for the project maintenance will be minimal because the transmission line passes mostly on land with agricultural plantations and paddocks.

Regular maintenance of the right of way for the control of vegetation growth may involve the use of mechanical methods, such as mowing and cutting equipment that may disturb wildlife and their habitats, in addition to manual thinning or. Vegetation management should not eradicate all vegetation, but help maintain the growth of trees and plants that can negatively affect the infrastructure at a level that is below an economically damaging threshold. Excessive vegetation maintenance can unnecessarily remove vegetation amounts resulting in the continuous replacement of successor species and an increased likelihood of establishment of invasive species. However, the maintenance activities will be reduced because the transmission line passes through highly intervened areas and parallel to the real road, therefore the vegetation is very small. In some particular case where vegetation growth control is necessary, no herbicides will be used.

### **Collisions and Electrocutions of Birds and Bats.**

The combination of the height of the transmission towers and the electricity carried by the transmission lines can potentially represent a fatal risk to birds and bats due to collisions and electrocutions, the latter can occur in any of three ways (Raptor Protection Video Group 2000):

1. Touching simultaneously an energized wire and a neutral wire.
2. Touching two live wires simultaneously.
3. Touching simultaneously an energized wire or any other piece of equipment on a pole or tower that is glued to the ground by means of a ground wire.

Bird collisions with power lines can occur in large numbers if they are located on daily flight routes or migratory corridors, or if the groups are traveling at night or during low light conditions (for example presence of fog).

To reduce as much as possible the impacts to the animals that fly, the transmission lines will be built according to the usual and normal standards for this type of works dictated by the ENEE and the IEC.

### **Alteration of the Aquatic Habitat.**

The power transmission and distribution lines, and access roads and associated facilities, may require construction of corridors crossing aquatic habitats that may cause disturbances in water courses and require the removal of riparian vegetation, although on a smaller scale because they are very intervened and the vegetation is extremely low. In addition to this, sediment and erosion caused by construction activities and runoff from rainwater can increase the turbidity of the surface of the watercourse.

Measures should be implemented to prevent and control impacts on aquatic habitats.

### **Impacts by Electric and Magnetic Fields.**

Electric and magnetic fields are invisible lines of force emitted by and in the contour of any electrical device (for example, electric power lines and electrical equipment). Electric fields are produced by the voltage and increase in force when the voltage increases. The strength of the electric field is measured in volts per meter (V / m). The magnetic fields result from the flow of electric current and increase in resistance when the current increases. Magnetic fields are measured in units of gauss (G) or tesla (T), where 1 T equals 10,000 G. Electric fields are protected by materials that conduct electricity, and other materials, such as trees and building materials. Magnetic fields pass through most materials and are difficult to shield. Both electric and magnetic fields decrease rapidly with distance. The frequency of electric power typically has a frequency in the range of 50-60 Hz, and is considered an Extremely Low Frequency.

While there is a public and scientific concern about the potential health effects associated with exposure to electric and magnetic fields (not only high-voltage power lines and substations, but in addition to the domestic day-to-day use of electricity), there is no empirical data demonstrating adverse health effects from exposure to typical levels of electric and magnetic fields from electricity transmission lines and equipment. (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) (2001); International Agency for Research on Cancer (2002), US National Institute of Health (2002), Advisory Group to the Radiation Protection Board of the UK (2001), and U.S. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (1999).

The construction of the project will be in accordance with the usual and normal standards for this type of work dictated by the ENEE and the IEC, following the necessary recommendations and taking into account the exposure to electric and magnetic fields of the personnel of both erection and maintenance.

**Insulating oils and fuels.**

Highly refined insulating mineral oils, are used to cool the transformers and provide electrical insulation between the components. These are typically found in large quantities in electrical substations and maintenance workshops. The oil hexafluoride (SF6) can also be used as an insulating gas for electrical switchgear equipment and in cables, tubular transmission lines, and transformers. SF6 can be used as an alternative to insulating oils. However, the use of SF6, a greenhouse gas with a potential global warming effect significantly higher than CO2, should be minimized.

Liquid petroleum-derived fuels for vehicles and other equipment can also be used and stored in transmission and distribution projects. The impacts in the incorrect handling of these inputs that could cause spills directly to the ground and to the ground and surface water, as in other types of projects have their effects in the contamination of the ground and in turn in the groundwater table of groundwater as well as to receiving bodies, affecting organisms that depend on the quality of these ecosystems.

Measures must be implemented for the prevention and control of hazards associated with the prevention of spills, emergency responses, cleaning and remediation of contaminated soils.

**Environmental Impacts due to the use of Pesticides.**

The use of pesticides should be established as part of an integrated pest management strategy with their respective documented plan; the strategy should consider the preference of alternative strategies for the management and control of pests with the use of pesticides based on synthetic chemicals such as last option.

The environmental impacts from the use of pesticides for pest control do not differ from the impacts indicated for the use of wood preservatives from the poles; affecting mainly soil and ground and surface water by rainwater runoff, the recommendations of the manufacturer's application should be followed to minimize or eliminate risks both from container spills and improper handling affecting the health and occupational hygiene of the person does the application. It should try not to use products that affect the habitat for other organisms where apply the product is needed.

For the minimization or elimination of potential impacts by management and application of chemical products for pests control, it is suggested to follow international recommendations (IFC) of alternatives to the application of pesticides or in the unavoidable case the recommendations for a correct application, also it can consult and follow those recommendations issued at the country level by la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) y el Instituto de Conservación Forestal (ICF).

## IX. Environmental Control Activities.

### 9.1 Construction Stage

#### Soil Resource

1. The slopes must be stabilized and consolidated to avoid risks of landslides or erosion, through the construction of bioengineering works, structures, among others. The slopes can be covered with native plant species such as vetiver, grasses, izote and others depending on the site.
2. Install sediment traps, ditches and energy dissipaters in the required places.
3. The disposal of sterile material (not suitable for use as aggregate in construction) should be done on surfaces with little slope, away from water sources and stacked in such a way that they allow their subsequent revegetation.
4. Resistant and with sufficient capacity containers should be placed, in all work fronts for the temporary disposal of solid waste of domestic origin, following the guidelines established in the Regulation of Solid Waste Management and in the Integral Management of solid waste Manual.
5. The waste should be collected as necessary, to avoid contamination / spill risks, and transferred to the site established for that purpose.
6. The burning or accumulation of solid waste of any composition or characteristic within and near the project area is strictly prohibited.
7. Upon completion of the work, all construction equipment, leftover material, waste and temporary facilities shall be cleaned and removed from the land and disposed of properly. As part of the final disposal of the solid waste, the cleaning activities of the surroundings and within the areas of the Camp will be carried out, which is the exclusive responsibility of the Contractor, who through the workers will keep the material stored; when finishing work, employees must verify that their work sites (yards, warehouses, workshops and plants) do not present inadequately disposed garbage.
8. Excavation and demolition waste must be disposed of in previously selected, evaluated and adequate sites for this purpose, and must be authorized by the project supervisor.
9. In the selection of a property as a deposit of materials, it should be kept in mind that it is not located in an area of high agricultural productivity, in areas identified as unstable or close to sectors of geological faults with the development of gap areas; it is necessary to evaluate the ease of access to the place and locate the property on the intervened corridor.

#### Water Resource

1. To delimit the superficial and underground water courses, in the area of direct or indirect influence of the project, in order to reduce the impacts derived from the construction works.
2. Respect the natural drainage patterns existing in the area, in order to practice good management of rainwater and reduce erosion rates, especially in areas subject to landslides and silt.
3. Construct adequate drainage works for the management of rainwater in the main works and access roads; they must be designed according to the standards of the Road Manual of the Secretaría del Transporte Obras Públicas y Vivienda (SOPTRAVI) or in its absence, by the Manual "Guidelines and Standards for Better Forest Management" (ICF, 2011).

4. Establish a quarterly monitoring of water quality during the construction period according to the quality indicators in the sections of the riverbed that will be altered by the aforementioned activities; these indicators must be compared with the Baseline generated in the planning stage.
5. When the work construction requires the construction of dams, these will be conditioned preferably using rocks or coarse granular material, thus avoiding the discharge of fine particles and their subsequent sedimentation in the course of water. A sediment barrier or curtain must be installed to hold it downstream during dike construction.
6. Civil stabilization works must be installed in the sites of the intake, machine house and venting channel, in order to avoid erosion and sedimentation of the channel; these works must contemplate risk actions. Wherever possible, the planting of local vegetation perpendicular to the ground will be used to reduce erosion.
7. The felling of trees in the protection strip of the riverbed should be avoided, and measures should be taken for their protection. With exception where the civil works will be installed and where construction activities will be carried out on the riverbed (roads, intake work, conducting channel, powerhouse).
8. The water to be used for construction activities may be supplied directly from the springbed, as long as the latter is not used for human consumption.
9. When water is used for human consumption (water from springs, rivers, and streams), it must be treated in such a way as to guarantee the consumption of it by carrying out physicochemical and bacteriological analyzes periodically, with the exception of purified water purchased in large bottles.
10. The sites for the location of latrines or septic tanks should be outside the protection strips of surface or underground water sources.
11. The dumping of fuels and waste oils on the ground or bodies of water is prohibited. These wastes must be moved outside the construction area, treated or marketed for the reuse or transformation of their components; it must have the appropriate means of verification, such as: payment receipts, certificates, photographs, among others.
12. Pollution of watercourses with construction material waste should be avoided by the construction of sand filters or drains. In addition, the correct storage of materials should be observed, making ditches around sites with spill potential, such as material and hydrocarbon stacks.
13. Portable latrines should be installed for the exclusive use of the work crew in the construction phase, in relation to one latrine for every 10 employees, they must meet the specifications established by the Ministry of Health. The cubicles will be kept in the proper conditions of disinfection, deodorization and suppression of fumes

## **Air Resource**

1. Dust emissions should be avoided during construction, material haulage and road traffic, for this purpose, the busiest areas should be moistened periodically, as well as the use of awnings for the reduction of suspended particles. If the use of water in the area is not adequate, the roads should be covered with gravel to minimize the emission of dust into the atmosphere. The use of burned oil will not be allowed to prevent this impact.

2. If there are paved access roads, they should be kept clean of materials, waste or debris, thus avoiding the dragging of material by rain or the generation of suspended particles to the atmosphere.
3. Vehicles used in the hauling of materials and / or construction waste should not exceed their capacity limit.
4. Use tarps or plastics that completely cover the stacks of particulate material and aggregates to minimize the emission of dust or the dragging of sediments by the action of rain. Protect the stacks also with removable boards (wooden for example) to ensure their containment.
5. Use equipment and mobile machinery in good condition, which must have appropriate devices to prevent air pollution and excessive generation of noise. Options that are friendly to the environment, such as biofuels, should be preferred where feasible.
6. A maintenance program for machinery and equipment will be established to maximize the efficiency of combustion and minimize emissions of pollutants. This should include, but not be limited to, tuning the engine, checking oil and tires. You must have records of this activity.

### **Flora**

1. An area reforestation plan should be prepared.
2. During the clearing activities, the trees that need to be cut must be cut down and cut in such a way that the fall does not damage the surrounding vegetation; it must be directed towards the already cleared areas.
3. During the clearing of trails, avoid destroying habitat areas that are clearly used by wildlife, this point is defined in the Fauna Component.

### **Fauna**

1. Strictly prohibit project staff and contractors from carrying out wildlife collection, extraction and hunting activities in the project area and surrounding areas.
2. Strictly prohibit employees from killing, injuring, maiming, chasing and / or trapping wild animals in the project area, except in defense of their lives (an attack by snake for example).
3. The Proponent must consider the installation of infrastructure that allows the free movement of terrestrial and aquatic species, in the case of the latter the drainage systems should consider the riverbed and other contributions for such purposes. Here we will also consider the measures defined when determining the ecological flow.
4. The project staff must respect the biological corridors and make the respective disclosure to the area residents, this disclosure refers to signage or any other means that the proponent considers appropriate.
5. The sale or exchange of wild animals for consumption or as pets, or products derived from them, shall not be permitted.
6. The introduction of wildlife species of any kind to the project area is prohibited.

## **Health**

1. Prepare and implement a Health and Occupational Health Plan for all stages of the project in order to comply with the General Regulation of Preventive Measures of Work-related Accidents and Occupational Diseases (STSS-053-04 Published in La Gaceta on October 19, 2004).
2. Elaborate an Internal Regulation for Field Employees that includes general standards, of human behavior, hygiene and Health, environmental and of Health and road circulation, of obligatory fulfillment for all employee and / or worker that works or renders his services through Contractors and Subcontractors. The regulation will be in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Labor.
3. Prepare, implement and update a contingency plan against accidents that includes the situations of the different stages of the project.
4. Provide to the staff the required personal protective equipment, in accordance with the activity carried out, in order to prevent damage to workers' health.

## **9.2 Operation Stage**

### **Solid waste management**

1. Perform an Integrated Management of Solid Waste in accordance with the provisions of the current Solid Waste Regulation and the Manual for the Integral Management of Solid Waste.
2. The burning or accumulation of solid waste in and around the area of influence of the project is prohibited.
3. The silting material of the dam or any infrastructure work must be properly removed and disposed of in a place where it does not affect the normal course of the river.

### **Electric power**

1. Carry out periodic maintenance activities in the right-of-way areas of the transmission lines of their own service. The use of herbicides should be avoided since they can contaminate the surface waters, fauna and flora of the site; preferably using manual cleaning instead of mechanical or by herbicides).
2. In the clearing of the sites vegetation where the towers of the line of conduction and the rights of way will be constructed, the use of herbicides should be avoided, since these can contaminate the superficial waters, the fauna and flora of the site; therefore, manual techniques of clearing should be used (eg manual cleaning).
3. Label the towers of the conducting line with legends indicating danger, high voltage, etc. when they are 69 kV or more; the signs should consider the degree of literacy of the residents.

### **Intake site or dam site**

1. In order to meet the necessary requirements for the existence of aquatic life, the developer through the environmental ruler shall monitor the quality of the water every six months in the parameters of dissolved oxygen, temperature, turbidity, pH, suspended solids, heavy metals, and color at the following monitoring points: upstream of the dam, downstream from the site of the intake and discharge site, copies of these records must be submitted to the DECA, comparing them with the information described in the project's baseline. The monitoring should start once there is vehicular access to the Dam site.
2. In order to comply with the requirements of the ecological flow, the Developer must ensure that it is continuous as long as there is water in the river.

### **Risk management**

1. The developer must disclose and socialize a risk management manual aimed at the project's employees.
2. All areas must be properly demarcated and marked according to the local literacy index, especially those related to temporary closure of access roads, handling of dangerous material, etc.
3. Maintain properly stored the toxic or dangerous material, have the indications of its use and what to do in case of accidents in visible places also have a file of the Health Sheets and train employees on the handling of these materials.

### **Hygiene, health and occupational health component**

1. Develop and implement a Health and Occupational Health Plan for all stages of the project in order to comply with the General Regulation of Preventive Measures of Work-related Accidents and Occupational Diseases (STSS-053-04 Published in La Gaceta on October 19, 2004).
2. To elaborate an Internal Regulation for Field Employees that includes general standards, of human behavior, hygiene and health, environmental and health and road traffic, of obligatory fulfillment for all employees and / or workers that work or provide their services through Contractors and Subcontractors. The regulation will be in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Labor.
3. Prepare, implement and update a contingency plan against accidents that includes the situations of the different stages of the project.
4. The Contingency Plan must also contain the acquisition of health equipment and the training of staff in its use, including extinguishers to locate in strategic places that will be defined in the Plan.
5. To provide the staff with the required personal protection equipment, in accordance with the activity carried out, in order to prevent damage to workers' health.



**X. Data from the Environmental Consultants executing the diagnosis**

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**REGISTRATION OF THE CONSULTING FIRM AT SERNA RE-0004-2002**

**AMBITEC**

**XI. Affidavit Consultant.**

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, **MIGUEL ÁNGEL ENAMORADO VALLECILLO**, Agronomist Engineer, Administrator, of legal age, married, with residence in San Pedro Sula, as General Manager of Empresa Ambiente y Tecnología, S.A. (AMBITEC), by this document and under affidavit, I state that all the information presented of the Jilamito Hydroelectric Project located on the Jilamito River, in the Municipality of Arizona, department of Atlántida; before the Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA), is authentic in all its content.

And for the corresponding legal purposes, I extend the present in the city of San Pedro Sula, Cortés, on the twenty-third day of the month of January of the two thousand thirteen.

**ING. MIGUEL ÁNGEL ENAMORADO V.**  
General Manager  
AMBITEC, S.A.

**XII. Certification of Acceptance.**

**Certification of Acceptance**

I, **Mr. Rafael León De Picciotto Cueva**, of legal age, married, of Honduran nationality, of this domicile, acting on behalf of the company named Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica S.A. of C.V. (INGELSA), as president, I formally accept the Qualitative Environmental Diagnosis, carried out in the "Jilamito Hydroelectric Project", which is located on the Jilamito River, jurisdiction of the municipality of Arizona, Atlántida, so I can attest that it is from my conformity which can be presented to the Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambientes. And for which I sign the present on the twenty-third day of January two thousand thirteen.

**LIC. RAFAEL LEÓN DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA**  
Legal Representative  
Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA)

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**XIV. Anexos.**

**Anexo No.1**

**Contrato No. 073-2010 de Suministro de Potencia y su Energía Asociada Generada con Recursos Renovables entre la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica y la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctricas S.A. de C.V.**

Anexo No.2  
Certificación Procuraduría General de la República No. PGR-DNC-  
041-2012



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CERTIFICACIÓN

La infrascrita Secretaría General de la Procuraduría General de la República, CERTIFICA la Opinión Legal y el Auto de Aprobación que literalmente dicen: Exp. No.PGR-506-2010.- Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica.- **OPINIÓN LEGAL No.PGR-DNC-041-2012.**- La Dirección Nacional de Consultoría de la Procuraduría General de la República, a través del suscrito Consultor Jurídico, ha tenido a la vista el Expediente Administrativo No. PGR-506-2010, proveniente de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE), el cual corresponde a la solicitud para la suscripción del Acuerdo de Apoyo y Aval Solidario del Estado de Honduras que se habría de firmar entre la Procuradora General de la República, la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Finanzas y la Empresa Inversiones de Generación Eléctricas Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable (INGELSA), en el marco de lo establecido en el Artículo 4 reformado del Decreto 70-2007 de fecha 31 de Mayo de 2007 que contiene la Ley de Promoción a la Generación de Energía Eléctrica con Recursos Renovables, para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones derivadas del Contrato No. 073-2010 de Suministro de Potencia y Su Energía Asociada Generada con Recursos Renovables, suscrito entre la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica y la Empresa Inversiones de Generación Eléctricas Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable (INGELSA) en fecha 8 de Junio de 2010, como consecuencia de la Licitación Pública Internacional 100-1293-2009 aprobado por el Congreso Nacional mediante Decreto No 212-2010 de fecha 26 de Octubre de 2010. Habiendo analizado el mismo y en estricto cumplimiento a lo instruido en el auto de fechas 21 de Agosto de 2012, emitido por la Señora Procuradora General de la República, así como, en aplicación de los preceptos jurídicos relacionados al caso bajo examen, procede a emitir la siguiente Opinión Legal: *I.- Mediante Opinión Legal No. PGR-DNC-109/2011 de fecha 21 de Noviembre de 2011 esta Representación Legal del Estado, se pronunció al respecto, concluyendo lo siguiente: "...que no procede la firma del Acuerdo de Apoyo y Aval Solidario del Estado de Honduras que se habría de firmar entre la Procuradora General de la República, la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Finanzas y la Empresa Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable (INGELSA), porque dicho contrato fue suscrito en base a una recomendación de la Comisión de Evaluación de la Licitación, que se emitió en relación a la Garantía de Mantenimiento de la Oferta, en contravención a las Bases de Licitación Pública Internacional No. 100-1293/2009, la Ley de Contratación del Estado y su Reglamento, porque el vicio de que adolece la Garantía de Mantenimiento de la Oferta No.SPS-21-499-102636, la hacía incurrir en la causa de descalificación antes indicada". II. Mediante Oficio No. GG-674-2012 de fecha 17 de Agosto del mismo año, el Señor Emil Hawit Medrano actuando en su condición de Gerente General de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE), solicitó a esta Representación Legal del Estado de Honduras se proceda a la celebración del Acuerdo de Apoyo con la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. (INGELSA), sustentado en lo siguiente: "1. El Numeral 4, Sección III Datos de Licitación de la Licitación Pública Internacional "Compra de Potencia y su Energía Asociada Generada con Recursos Renovables" No. 100-1253/2009, establece que los oferentes, en este caso INGELSA, tendrá derecho a*





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celebrar con el Estado de Honduras a través de la Procuraduría General de la República con el aval solidario de la Secretaría de Finanzas un Acuerdo de Apoyo para el Cumplimiento del contrato en cuestión. 2. **Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica S. A. cumplió con todos y cada uno de los requisitos definidos por las bases de dicha licitación, conforme fue dictaminado por la Comisión Evaluadora coordinada por el Dr. Dennis A. Rivera López; por lo tanto, la ENEE, en base a lo anteriormente expuesto y sustentada en la Ley de Contratación del Estado, adjudicó y procedió a la suscripción del Contrato de Potencia y Su Energía Asociada Generada con Recursos Renovables No. 073-2010 con dicha Sociedad con fecha 08 de Junio del 2010.** (La negrita es nuestra). 3. Este contrato, ya fue aprobado por el Honorable Congreso Nacional mediante el Decreto No. 159-2010; asimismo, ha sido sancionado por el Excelentísimo Sr. Presidente de la República, resultando en su publicación en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 31 de Diciembre del 2010". **III.** Consta en el Expediente, el Acuerdo Ejecutivo No. 959-2010 de fecha 3 de Junio del 2010 publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 7 de Junio del 2010 mediante el cual se autoriza al Procurador(a) General de la República como Representante Legal del Estado, para que en su nombre y representación en forma conjunta con la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Finanzas suscriba el respectivo Acuerdo de Apoyo y Aval Solidario del Estado a favor de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) para el cumplimiento de los contratos de suministro que se deriven del proceso de Licitación Pública Internacional No. 100-1293/2009 en el cual resultó adjudicada la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. (INGELSA), y el pronunciamiento favorable por escrito de la Dirección General de Crédito Público que requiere el Artículo 4 reformado del Decreto 70-2007 de fecha 31 de Mayo de 2007 que contiene la Ley de Promoción a la Generación de Energía Eléctrica con Recursos Renovables. **IV.** Por otra parte, la Ley de Contratación del Estado en sus Artículos 32 y 33 establece: "**Artículo 32. Órganos Responsables.** La preparación, adjudicación, ejecución y liquidación de los contratos se desarrollará bajo la dirección del órgano responsable de la contratación, sin perjuicio de la participación que por ley tengan otros organismos del Estado. Son responsables de la contratación, los órganos competentes para adjudicar o suscribir los contratos. El desarrollo y la coordinación de los procesos técnicos de contratación, podrá ser delegado en unidades técnicas especializadas". "**Artículo 33. Comisión de Evaluación.** Para la revisión y análisis de las ofertas en los procedimientos de selección de contratistas, el órgano responsable de la contratación designará una Comisión de Evaluación integrada por tres (3) o cinco (5) funcionarios de amplia experiencia y capacidad, la cual formulará la recomendación correspondiente. No podrá participar en esta Comisión, quien tenga un conflicto de intereses que haga presumir que su evaluación no será objetiva e imparcial; quien se encuentre en esta situación podrá ser recusado por cualquier interesado". El Reglamento de la Ley de Contratación del Estado en sus Artículos 136 y 139 establece: "**Artículo 136. Recomendación de adjudicación.** El análisis y evaluación de las ofertas se hará dentro del plazo que se establezca para su vigencia... Como resultado de la Evaluación, la Comisión Evaluadora presentará al titular del órgano responsable de la contratación, un informe, debidamente fundado, recomendando







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en su caso, cualquiera de las siguientes acciones: a)...b)...c) Adjudicar el contrato al oferente que, cumpliendo los requisitos establecidos, presente la mejor oferta...". "Artículo 139. Criterios para la adjudicación. Las licitaciones de obra pública o de suministros se adjudicarán dentro del plazo de validez de las ofertas, mediante resolución motivada dictada por el órgano competente...". En razón de lo antes expuesto y con fundamento en las disposiciones legales citadas, esta Dirección Nacional de Consultoría, concluye y Opina que: 1. Para el trámite de firma del ACUERDO DE APOYO PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DEL CONTRATO DE SUMINISTRO DE POTENCIA Y ENERGÍA ENTRE LA EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA Y LA EMPRESA INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA S.A. DE C.V. ACUERDO DE APOYO PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DEL CONTRATO No. 073-2010 DE SUMINISTRO DE POTENCIA Y SU ENERGÍA ASOCIADA GENERADA CON RECURSOS RENOVABLES ENTRE LA EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA Y LA EMPRESA INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA S.A. DE C.V. Y AVAL SOLIDARIO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS., que se presenta para suscripción de la Señora Procuradora General de la República con el Vendedor y con el Aval Solidario del Estado de Honduras por parte de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Finanzas, se cumplió con lo que establecen las disposiciones legales aplicables, se presentaron los documentos requeridos, entre los cuales constan la autorización gubernamental del Poder Ejecutivo previa a la suscripción del mismo y el pronunciamiento favorable por escrito de la Dirección General de Crédito Público y el Borrador del Acuerdo de Apoyo relacionado corresponde al aprobado por el Congreso en el Contrato como Anexo 10 mediante el Decreto No. 212-2010 de fecha 26 de Octubre de 2010. 2. Siendo que a quien corresponde en razón de la Ley, la evaluación y calificación de las ofertas, por medio de la Comisión de Evaluación, es al órgano ejecutor, en este caso a la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) y en atención a que el Gerente General de la ENEE en su Oficio No. GG-674-2012 de fecha 17 de Agosto del 2012 manifiesta que la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. (INGELSA), cumplió con todos y cada uno de los requisitos definidos por las bases de dicha licitación, conforme fue dictaminado por la Comisión Evaluadora coordinada por el Dr. Dennis A. Rivera L., bajo la responsabilidad directa de las autoridades de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) del efectivo cumplimiento de los requisitos legales de la adjudicación y ejecución del Contrato No. 073-2010 de Suministro de Potencia y Su Energía Asociada Generada con Recursos Renovables, suscrito entre la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica y la Empresa Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable (INGELSA), pues no corresponde a esta Procuraduría General de la República evaluar dicho proceso, procede suscribir por parte de la Señora Procuradora General de la República el Acuerdo de Apoyo solicitado para garantizar el cumplimiento de dicho contrato. En fe de lo cual se firma la presente Opinión en la Ciudad de Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central, a los Tres días del mes de Septiembre del año Dos Mil Doce. (F y S) **JOSÉ ANTONIO PINEDA RAMOS.** Consultor Jurídico. **MAURA JAQUELINE PORTILLO GONZÁLEZ.** Consultora Jurídica Principal.- **PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA.**- Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central, a los







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Tres días del mes de Septiembre del año Dos Mil Doce. Tiénesse por devueltas las presentes diligencias con procedencia de la Dirección Nacional de Consultoría de ésta institución y habiéndose emitido la *OPINIÓN No: PGR-DNC-041-2012*, de fecha Tres de Septiembre del año Dos Mil Doce por parte del Abogado *JOSÉ ANTONIO PINEDA RAMOS*, en su condición de Consultor Jurídico, con el Visto Bueno de *MAURA JAQUELINE PORTILLO G.* en su condición de Consultora Jurídica Principal. *APRUEBASE* la misma en todas y cada una de sus partes; Ordénese a la Secretaría General de la Procuraduría General de la República proceder al archivo de la presentes diligencias, una vez suscrito y remitido al lugar de su procedencia el correspondiente Acuerdo de Apoyo.- Artículos 228 de la Constitución de la República; 27 y 32 de la Ley Orgánica de la Procuraduría General de la República.- *CÚMPLASE.* (F y S) *ETHEL SUYAPA DERAS ENAMORADO*, Procuradora General de la República. *GUILLERMINA L. AYALA*, Secretaria General.

Y para remitir a la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica, firmo y sello la presente Certificación, en cuatro hojas de papel membretado de la Procuraduría General de la República, en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central, a los siete días del mes de septiembre del año dos mil doce.

  
Guillermina L. Ayala Espinoza  
SECRETARÍA GENERAL 



### Anexo No.3

Contrato de Operación para la Generación, Transmisión y Comercialización de Potencia y Energía Eléctrica entre La Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente y la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctricas S.A. de C.V.

## ***Poder Legislativo***

**DECRETO No. 343-2013**

**EL CONGRESO NACIONAL,**

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que en fecha diez de Septiembre del año dos mil doce, la Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente y la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. de C.V., (INGELSA), suscribieron un Contrato de Operación para la Generación de Energía Eléctrica, el cual utilizará como fuente el recurso agua, para la Generación de Energía.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que según el Artículo 205, atribución 19) de la Constitución de la República, corresponde al Congreso Nacional aprobar o improbar los contratos que hayan de producir o prolongar sus efectos al siguiente período de Gobierno de la República.

**POR TANTO,**

**D E C R E T A:**

**ARTÍCULO 1.-** Aprobar en todas y en cada una de sus partes EL CONTRATO DE OPERACIÓN PARA LA GENERACIÓN, TRANSMISIÓN Y COMERCIALIZACIÓN DE POTENCIA Y ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA, “PROYECTO HIDROELÉCTRICO, JILAMITO”, ubicado en el Río Jilamito Cuenca Río Leán, Aldea Jilamito, Municipio de Arizona, Departamento de Atlántida, con una capacidad instalada de catorce punto ochenta y cinco Megavatios (14.85 MW) de potencia nominal y una generación promedio anual estimada de energía de sesenta y nueve punto veintiséis Gigavatios hora (69.26 Gwh), celebrado entre la Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos

de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA) y la Sociedad de Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA), suscrito en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa Municipio del Distrito Central a los diez (10) días del mes de Septiembre del año 2012, entre el Doctor Darío Roberto Cardona Valle, Subsecretario de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Energía y el Licenciado Rafael León de Picciotto Cueva, interviniendo en nombre y representación de la Sociedad Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica S.A. de C.V., (INGELSA), que literalmente dice:

**“SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO EN LOS DESPACHOS DE RECURSOS NATURALES, AMBIENTE Y MINAS. CONTRATO DE OPERACIÓN PARA LA GENERACIÓN, TRANSMISIÓN Y COMERCIALIZACIÓN DE POTENCIA Y ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA ENTRE LA SECRETARÍA DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AMBIENTE Y LA SOCIEDAD INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, S.A. DE C.V.** Nosotros, **DARÍO ROBERTO CARDONA VALLE**, mayor de edad, casado, Doctor en Medicina, hondureño, con tarjeta de identidad No. 1401-1970-00160 y de este domicilio, actuando en carácter de Subsecretario de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Energía, según acuerdo de nombramiento No. 201-2010 de fecha 12 de abril del año 2010 y en adelante llamada la **“SECRETARÍA”** y **RAFAEL LEÓN DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA**, mayor de edad, casado, Licenciado en Finanzas, de nacionalidad hondureña, con tarjeta de identidad No. 0801-1978-06447, interviniendo en nombre y representación de Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA) inscrita bajo el número 89 del tomo 445 del Registro de Comerciantes Sociales del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Mercantil de San Pedro Sula, Departamento de Cortés, en calidad de Gerente Administrativo y de Finanzas, y con Poder de Administración suficiente para celebrar este tipo de actos de conformidad con el

poder especial de representación debidamente inscrito bajo el número 36 del tomo 608 del Registro de Comerciantes Sociales del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Mercantil de San Pedro Sula, Departamento de Cortés, y en lo sucesivo denominado la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, quienes en lo subsiguiente podemos ser designados, conjuntamente, como “Partes” o, individualmente, como “Parte”, hemos convenido en celebrar como al efecto celebramos el presente **Contrato de Operación**, en los términos y condiciones siguientes: **CLÁUSULA PRIMERA: ANTECEDENTES, DEFINICIONES, AUTORIZACIONES Y CONDICIONES: Sección 1.1 ANTECEDENTES.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, atendiendo sus necesidades y las de su Grupo Industrial de consumo de energía eléctrica y demanda de potencia, ha realizado los estudios para la construcción de una planta hidroeléctrica con carácter de exclusividad en el área cuyas coordenadas se describen en el Anexo No. 1 que forma parte integral de este contrato, la cual, una vez construida, tendrá las condiciones para que a partir del inicio de la operación comercial pueda tener la capacidad para generar hasta aproximadamente catorce punto ochenta y cinco megavatios (14.85 MW) de potencia nominal y producir anualmente un promedio estimado de sesenta y nueve punto veinte y seis gigavatios hora (69.26 GWh), con base en lo cual la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” propuso a la “SECRETARÍA” el presente Contrato de Operación por lo que en aplicación de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico se solicitó dictamen de la Comisión Nacional de Energía que es el organismo asesor técnico, quien emitió dictamen favorable. Las partes reconocen que es obligación del Estado de Honduras velar por el respeto y protección de la propiedad privada, promover la seguridad pública en la construcción y operación de los sistemas de generación de electricidad y alentar e involucrar al sector privado para ampliar la oferta de energía eléctrica en el País por lo que es necesario que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” opere la Planta de nombre

“**Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito**”, ubicado en el Municipio de Arizona, Departamento de Atlántida y cuyas instalaciones se describen en el Anexo No.1, Instalaciones del Proyecto, sujeta a las disposiciones del marco legal y reglamentario vigente para el subsector eléctrico, así como a las condiciones que se establecen en el presente Contrato, con calidad y de manera económica, segura y confiable, a efecto de incrementar la eficiencia, utilizar el potencial del recurso y satisfacer la creciente demanda de energía eléctrica mediante la producción de energía por fuentes renovables.- **Sección 1.2 DEFINICIONES.** Para los propósitos del presente Contrato los términos siguientes tendrán el significado que a continuación se define: **1) CESION DEL CONTRATO:** Significará la transferencia de derechos y obligaciones asumidas en este Contrato por cualquiera de las Partes a una tercera persona quien asume la calidad de la persona que cede, subrogándola en todo o en parte de sus derechos y obligaciones, toda vez que las Partes de manera previa expresen su consentimiento por escrito al efecto, salvo las excepciones contempladas en el presente Contrato. Se denominará cedente al titular actual de los derechos y obligaciones de este Contrato, y la persona que los asume se denominará cesionaria. **2) COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE ENERGÍA(CNE):** Es el ente regulador, organismo asesor técnico para la aplicación de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico. **3) CONTRATO:** Significará este acuerdo para la operación del Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito contenido en este instrumento sus enmiendas, modificaciones y ampliaciones, juntamente con todos sus anexos, apéndices y demás documentos referidos según el propio acuerdo aquí pactado. **4) DÍA HÁBIL ADMINISTRATIVO:** Significará el período comprendido de lunes a viernes de las 09:00 a las 17:00 horas, con excepción de los días feriados nacionales. **5) EMERGENCIA DEL SISTEMA:** Significará una condición o situación del Sistema Interconectado Nacional o de la Planta, que a juicio, basado en Prácticas Prudentes en el Servicio de Energía Eléctrica, del

Operador del Sistema o de la Empresa Generadora pueda afectar en forma relevante y adversa la capacidad del Sistema Interconectado Nacional o de la Planta para mantener un servicio eléctrico continuo, adecuado y en las condiciones de seguridad preestablecidas o amenace la vida humana. **6) EMPRESA:** Se refiere a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”. **7) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA (ENEE):** Es la empresa Estatal creada por el Decreto número 48 del 20 de febrero de 1957. **8) EMPRESA OPERADORA DEL SISTEMA:** El organismo responsable de la operación del sistema interconectado nacional. A la firma del presente Contrato, dicho organismo es el Centro de Despacho de Carga de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica. **9) FECHA DE INICIO DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN:** Fecha en la cual la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” ha obtenido todos los permisos y ha cumplido con los requisitos establecidos en la legislación aplicable y que haya manifestado en forma escrita su disposición de iniciar las obras físicas para las instalaciones del proyecto. **10) FUERZA MAYOR O CASO FORTUITO:** Son acontecimientos impredecibles o que previstos no puedan evitarse y que imposibiliten el cumplimiento parcial o total de las obligaciones derivadas del presente Contrato. Se considerará FUERZA MAYOR el proveniente de la acción del hombre y CASO FORTUITO el proveniente de la naturaleza. Las causas de FUERZA MAYOR incluirán, en forma enunciativa, más no limitativa, lo siguiente: a) Contaminación química o explosión que ocurra de manera natural; b) Accidentes aéreos, marítimos, ferroviarios, etc.; c) Actos de guerra (ya sea declarada o no), invasión, conflicto armado o un acto de enemigo extranjero, bloqueo, embargo (incluyendo la falta o carencia de combustible o materiales), revolución, insurrección, levantamiento, conmoción civil, acto de terrorismo o sabotaje; d) cualquier cambio de leyes; e) Expropiaciones; f) Retrasos en el transporte que resulten de accidentes, tomas de carreteras, o cierre de las vías de transporte;

g) Cualquier evento o circunstancia de una naturaleza análoga a cualquiera de las circunstancias anteriores. Las causas de CASO FORTUITO incluyen a modo enunciativo, más no limitativo, los siguientes eventos: a) Relámpagos, sequía, fuego, terremoto, erupción volcánica, deslave, huracán, tormenta tropical, lluvia con tormentas excepcionalmente abundantes, ciclón, tifón, tornado, o cualquier otro efecto proveniente de elementos naturales; b) Epidemias, plagas, cuarentena o hambruna; c) cualquier otro previsto en el Código Civil de la República de Honduras; y, d) los que se describan en el Contrato de Suministro de Energía y Potencia Eléctrica a ser suscrito con la ENEE. **11) GENERACIÓN:** La producción de electricidad mediante el aprovechamiento y transformación de fuentes energéticas y recursos renovables. **12) GRAN CONSUMIDOR:** Será definido periódicamente por la CNE. Inicialmente, es aquel que sea servido como mínimo a una tensión de trece punto ocho kilovoltios (13.8 kv) y cuya demanda máxima sea de por lo menos setecientos cincuenta kilovatios (750 kW). **13) GRUPO EMPRESARIAL:** Se entenderá por Grupo Empresarial las personas naturales o jurídicas que mantengan entre sí vínculos de propiedad o gestión ejecutiva con la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”. **14) INSTALACIONES:** Las instalaciones propiedad de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” que se utilizar para la generación y transmisión de energía eléctrica hasta el punto de entrega incluyendo los bienes, edificios y construcciones, así como los equipos de generación, transformación de tensión y transmisión de electricidad, otras facilidades y equipos asociados incluyendo los de protección, comunicación y transmisión de datos y otros, que, como un solo conjunto funcional integrado, son necesarios y convenientes para permitirle a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” producir y entregar, en normal operación, potencia y energía eléctrica. El contenido descrito en el Anexo No. 1 no es limitativo, pudiendo aumentarse, agregarse, sustituirse mejorarse o modificarse, haciéndolo del conocimiento de la

“SECRETARÍA”. **15) INSTALACIONES DE INTERCONEXIÓN:** Las instalaciones y equipos necesarios para suministrar en el punto de entrega toda la energía producida o que pueda ser producida por la empresa. Las instalaciones de interconexión incluirán, pero no se limitarán, al transformador para convertir el voltaje generado al voltaje del punto de entrega, a las instalaciones de comunicación asociadas con su equipo y a la línea de transmisión. **16) LEY MARCO DEL SUBSECTOR ELÉCTRICO:** Significará el Decreto No. 158-94, publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 26 de Noviembre de 1994 y su Reglamento, Acuerdo No. 934-97, publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 12 de Abril de 1999, con las modificaciones y enmiendas incorporadas a cualquiera de ellos vigentes a la firma de este Contrato. **17) MES:** significará un mes calendario, comenzando a la hora 00:00 (hora oficial de la República de Honduras) del día 1º de cada mes y terminando a las 24:00 horas (hora oficial de la República de Honduras) del último día del mismo mes. **18) PARTES:** “SECRETARIA” y la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”. **19) PERTURBACIÓN ELÉCTRICA:** Cualquier condición eléctrica súbita, inesperada, cambiante o anormal que se origine en el Sistema Interconectado Nacional (SIN) o en las instalaciones de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” y que afecte la operación del uno o del otro o de ambos. **20) PLANTA:** Significará los terrenos, las áreas en las cuales se construyen obras temporales y permanentes, el área ocupada por el azud, así como todas las otras áreas que se requieran para la construcción y operación de la Planta, el equipo de generación y todas las instalaciones conexas, incluyendo la casa de máquinas, líneas de transmisión e instalaciones de interconexión, sistemas de comunicación que pertenezcan y sean mantenidas y/o operadas por la EMPRESA GENERADORA, que se requieran para producir y transmitir la energía y potencia eléctrica del Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito y cuya descripción general está incluido en el Anexo No. 1. **21) PRÁCTICAS PRUDENTES EN EL**

**SERVICIO DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA:** Significará aquellas prácticas, métodos, técnicas y estándares, modificados de tanto en tanto, para uso en la industria eléctrica internacional, tomando en consideración las condiciones existentes en la República de Honduras, que comúnmente son usadas de forma segura y prudente en las prácticas de ingeniería y operaciones para diseñar, aplicar la ingeniería, construir, probar, operar y mantener en forma segura y eficiente el equipo que sea aplicable a instalaciones similares a las de la Planta y que generalmente se ajusten a los lineamientos, instrucciones, operación y mantenimiento y estándares de seguridad del constructor de tales equipos. **22) PUNTO DE ENTREGA:** El o los puntos físicos de la instalación donde se recibe la energía eléctrica que es entregada por la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” y donde está instalado el equipo de medición. Este punto define el límite de responsabilidad que tiene la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” para la construcción, operación y mantenimiento de las instalaciones. **23) SISTEMA INTERCONECTADO NACIONAL (SIN):** Es el compuesto por las centrales generadoras, los sistemas de distribución y el subconjunto de elementos del sistema nacional de transmisión y de subtransmisión que los une físicamente sin interrupción. **24) SECRETARÍA:** Es la Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA). **25) VIOLACIÓN DEL CONTRATO:** Significa el incumplimiento de este contrato que da derecho a una de las partes a optar por algún recurso. **Sección 1.3. AUTORIZACIÓN. Sección 1.3.1.** Por medio del presente Contrato de Operación para la generación, transmisión y comercialización de potencia y energía eléctrica, el Estado de Honduras, a través de esta “SECRETARÍA”, otorga a favor de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” el derecho de prestar, por su cuenta y riesgo, con el alcance establecido en la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico, la actividad de generación, transmisión y comercialización de potencia y energía eléctrica, a través de la Planta de Generación Hidroeléctrica Jilamito, en concordancia

con lo cual queda autorizado para operar las instalaciones de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” como definidas en el Anexo 1 de este Contrato. **Sección 1.3.2.** La presente autorización cubre la eventual modificación del Anexo No. 1, para lo cual la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” únicamente deberá notificar dicha modificación a la “SECRETARÍA”. **Sección 1.3.3.** Las instalaciones de generación deberán ser usadas prioritariamente para satisfacer las necesidades de su Grupo Empresarial, las de cualquier Gran Consumidor o Agente de Mercado autorizado dentro de la República de Honduras. Los excedentes se destinarán a cubrir las necesidades nacionales. Una vez cubiertas éstas, la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” podrá exportar sus excedentes ajustándose para ello a lo que al respecto dispone el Decreto No.70-2007 publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 2 de Octubre del 2007 y demás leyes vigentes a la firma del presente Contrato.- **Sección 1.4: CONDICIONES. Sección 1.4.1. CONDICIONES GENERALES.** La autorización de operación otorgada a la EMPRESA GENERADORA mediante el presente Contrato continuará manteniéndose vigente durante toda la vida del presente Contrato siempre y cuando la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” esté dando cumplimiento a las disposiciones del marco legal y reglamentario vigente para el subsector eléctrico. **Sección 1.4.2. CONDICIONES APLICABLES A LAS INSTALACIONES:** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” se obliga a construir y poner en servicio sus instalaciones en un plazo no mayor de cuarenta (40) meses contados a partir de la FECHA DE INICIO DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN. Las instalaciones de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” deberán satisfacer las normas aplicables relativas a las especificaciones de los equipos a fin de no perturbar la buena operación del Sistema Interconectado Nacional. **Sección 1.4.3. CONDICIONES DE OPERACIÓN: Sección 1.4.3.1.** La Empresa Generadora tendrá el derecho exclusivo y preferente de investigar, estudiar, desarrollar, construir, poseer, operar y mantener las INSTALACIONES descritas en

el Anexo No. 1 y sus futuras ampliaciones para generación de potencia y energía eléctrica; efectuar estudios de impacto ambiental, estudios de campo y toma de muestras; generar, vender, comercializar y transmitir la energía generada, tener licencias y/o permisos temporales o permanentes para el acceso y uso de áreas nacionales, tomar muestras; realizar actividades requeridas para la elaboración del proyecto; abrir canteras y extraer y/o depositar roca, tierra, arena y materiales de construcción, usar aguas del subsuelo y superficiales, utilización del aire ambiental, emisión de gases al ambiente; solicitar a la autoridad competente la imposición de servidumbres; construir líneas de transmisión y de comunicación; construir temporal o permanentemente caminos, derechos de paso, mejorar caminos, construir puentes temporales y/o permanentes según sea necesario para el transporte de la maquinaria, equipo y vehículos pesados, otras actividades relacionadas con la investigación, estudio, desarrollo, construcción, propiedad, operación, administración, monitoreo y mantenimiento de la PLANTA; transmitir energía hasta el PUNTO DE ENTREGA, exportar energía a través del SIN mediante pago de peaje, cobrar peaje por el uso que hagan otros de sus facilidades de transmisión, pagar peaje por el uso de transmisión de terceros, contratar agentes, compañías, trabajadores o equipos de procedencia tanto nacional como extranjera. Con el fin de que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” pueda operar la PLANTA en forma sostenible, eficiente y correcta, el Estado de Honduras considera a la PLANTA y sus obras como parte del plan de manejo de dichas áreas, por lo que protegerá las áreas necesarias para tal fin, incluyendo las zonas núcleos, zonas de amortiguamiento, cuencas y micro cuencas, bosques, áreas protegidas, así como el área de influencia de la PLANTA, reduciendo y controlando las prácticas actuales de los pobladores de las zonas relativas a la tala de los árboles y quemas; limitando de acuerdo a los estudios de factibilidad e impacto ambiental, la instalación y operación de compañías con actividades mineras, agrícolas, industriales, construcción, irrigación,



deforestación, ganadera, generación de electricidad y todas aquellas que afecten, impidan o disminuyan la capacidad de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” en la ejecución del proyecto o su operación o su expansión. Por lo tanto y considerando que la “SECRETARÍA” mediante este contrato otorga a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” la concesión del área correspondiente donde se encuentra el recurso natural renovable y el desarrollo del proyecto conforme las coordenadas detalladas en el ANEXO No. 1, aquellas futuras concesiones solicitadas por terceros a cualquier dependencia o Secretaría de Estado que se encuentren en las cercanías de las zonas de influencia y del área de desarrollo del proyecto de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, deberán concertar y/o armonizar con la EMPRESA GENERADORA sus trabajos de explotación de los recursos a ser concesionados garantizando siempre a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” el libre y seguro aprovechamiento del área y de los recursos renovables destinados para la generación de energía eléctrica y adicionalmente deberá dicho futuro concesionario demostrar la factibilidad de conducir sus operaciones de forma armonizada sin interferencia al proyecto. Además, el Estado podrá ejecutar programas de manejo de cuencas para evitar la erosión, conservar el agua del subsuelo, mejorar el clima, rehabilitar el área, y purificar la atmósfera. La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” podrá firmar convenios para la protección de la cuenca y el desarrollo de las comunidades vecinas con el Estado o el Municipio. El Estado podrá asistir a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, sus agentes y Contratistas en la obtención de las autorizaciones gubernamentales y locales necesarias para la operación de las INSTALACIONES. Todo lo anterior sin perjuicio de las disposiciones legales que regulen cualesquiera de las actividades mencionadas.- **Sección 1.4.3.2.** La EMPRESA GENERADORA podrá contratar los servicios de personas naturales y jurídicas nacionales e internacionales para la correcta operación, administración, mantenimiento y monitoreo de la PLANTA y su zona de influencia.

**Sección 1.4.3.3.** La EMPRESA GENERADORA será el único responsable por los daños o perjuicios que se produzcan o lleguen a producirse por o como consecuencia de los derechos establecidos en la presente cláusula.- **Sección 1.4.3.4.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” podrá desarrollar la actividad de generación de potencia y energía eléctrica poniendo toda la capacidad disponible no comprometida para auto consumo y en contratos físicos privados permitidos por la ley, a las órdenes del Operador del Sistema en forma confiable y eficiente, administrando, operando, monitoreando y manteniendo correctamente las instalaciones y bienes afectos a dicha actividad observando a tal efecto, “Buenas Prácticas de Operación”, entendiéndose por ello: métodos, estándares, equipos, especificaciones y prácticas de seguridad y desempeño comúnmente usados a nivel nacional e internacional. **Sección 1.4.3.5.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” podrá realizar todas las actividades necesarias y convenientes para asegurar que la prestación de la actividad de generación de electricidad sea conforme a las disposiciones contenidas en la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico, la Ley General del Ambiente, contenida en el Decreto No. 104-93, publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 30 de Junio de 1993 y su Reglamento publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 5 de Febrero de 1994, y otras normas concordantes. **Sección 1.4.3.6.** Cumplir las disposiciones emanadas por la SECRETARÍA, en virtud de sus atribuciones legales y cumplir con todas las leyes y regulaciones que por cualquier concepto le sean aplicables. **Sección 1.4.3.7.** Tomar las medidas pertinentes para no ocasionar daños y perjuicios a personas, bienes e inmuebles en la zona de influencia de las instalaciones. **Sección 1.4.3.8.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” estará obligada a participar en las tareas de regulación de frecuencia, suministro o absorción de potencia reactiva, operación en situaciones de emergencia y restablecimiento de la actividad de generación, en su caso

acatando las instrucciones que a tales efectos le gire el Operador del Sistema. Cualquier capacidad y energía que la EMPRESA GENERADORA desee destinar a la exportación, deberá proponerla en primer lugar al Operador del Sistema.- **Sección 1.4.3.9.** Informar a la “SECRETARÍA” la fecha de inicio de operación comercial de la planta con por lo menos quince (15) días de anticipación.- **Sección 1.4.4. CONDICIONES RELATIVAS A LA SUPERVISIÓN.** **Sección 1.4.4.1.** Colaborar con la “SECRETARÍA” en la realización de inspecciones que se realicen durante horas hábiles y con un preaviso de setenta y dos (72) horas, para verificar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones contenidas en el presente Contrato. **Sección 1.4.4.2.** La “SECRETARÍA” definirá los índices de gestión que le permitan evaluar trimestralmente el desempeño de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, a través de informes de operación presentados por éste cubriendo ese período. A este efecto la SECRETARÍA suministrará en tiempo oportuno los formularios que, para información técnica y estadística, serán completados por la EMPRESA GENERADORA de conformidad con las actividades derivadas de la prestación de actividad de generación de energía eléctrica. **Sección 1.4.4.3.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” proveerá cualquier otra información técnica que la “SECRETARÍA” estime razonablemente conveniente. **Sección 1.4.5. ACCESO AL SISTEMA DE TRANSMISIÓN Y/O DISTRIBUCIÓN.** Sujeto a las disposiciones técnicas que aseguren la seguridad de operación del sistema de transmisión y distribución, así como la seguridad de las personas, sean estos usuarios o no del sistema de suministro de energía eléctrica, la Empresa Generadora tiene el derecho de construir sus propias facilidades para conectarse al Sistema Interconectado Nacional y/o utilizar en la forma prevista por las Leyes, las facilidades de transmisión y/o distribución de terceros que le permitan vender, de conformidad con las Leyes, cualquier porción de la potencia y energía eléctrica producida por la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”

a Grandes Consumidores, empresas de distribución y/o agentes autorizados. En caso de utilizar facilidades (incluyendo el Sistema Interconectado Nacional, SIN) de terceros, la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” les pagará un total de un centavo de Dólar por cada Kilovatio-hora (US\$ 0.01/KWh) que venda a Grandes Consumidores, empresas de distribución y/o agentes autorizados o un valor menor en caso de que la CNE así lo dictamine. En caso de utilizar las facilidades de transmisión o distribución de una o más operadores o propietarios de redes, para efectuar dicha transferencia de energía, el peaje antes mencionado será compartido equitativamente entre los mismos. Las pérdidas eléctricas, técnicas o no técnicas, que resulten de la transferencia de energía (kWh) por las ventas a terceros mencionadas en esta sección, serán asumidas por la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” y/o Gran Consumidor, y en cualquier caso, el valor máximo que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” compensará por las pérdidas asociadas a la transferencia de energía será el uno por ciento (1%) del total de la energía (kWh) vendida al tercero por la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” o un valor menor si así lo dictamina la CNE. El resto de las pérdidas será asumido por el propietario de la red de transmisión y distribución eléctrica, por haber sido éstas compensadas a través del peaje aquí preestablecido para dichas transferencias. De igual forma, la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” tendrá el deber de permitir el acceso remunerado de terceros a sus facilidades de transmisión en la forma establecida por las Leyes y siempre que dicho acceso no ponga en riesgo la operación de la Planta, el SIN, así como la seguridad de las personas, sean estos usuarios o no del sistema de suministro de energía eléctrica. La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” podrá vender su producción de energía eléctrica y potencia a agentes del mercado regional o compradores fuera del territorio nacional y el Operador del Sistema deberá facilitar tal operación, debiendo la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” pagar por los correspondientes cargos por transmisión o peajes y

reconocer las pérdidas eléctricas tal como lo definido previamente en este Contrato. **Sección 1.4.6. BENEFICIOS ASOCIADOS A LA AUTORIZACIÓN:** La “SECRETARÍA”, en virtud de las disposiciones legales vigentes, establece que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” es sujeta de todos los incentivos y beneficios generales que se establecen en el Decreto No. 85-98, reformado por el Decreto No. 267-98, y del Decreto No. 70-2007, así como de otras Leyes que promueven la utilización de los recursos naturales renovables en forma sustentable para la generación de energía eléctrica.- **CLÁUSULA SEGUNDA: VIGENCIA, DURACIÓN Y PRÓRROGA.:** El presente Contrato entrará en vigencia una vez aprobado por el Congreso Nacional y a partir de su publicación en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta y terminará cincuenta años (50) después, contados a partir de la fecha de dicha publicación, a menos que sea prorrogado o resuelto de acuerdo a los términos de este Contrato. Este Contrato de Operación deberá ser renovado antes de su vencimiento si así lo solicitará la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, pudiendo la “SECRETARÍA”, o autoridad competente responsable en dicho momento, de mutuo acuerdo con la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, incluir los cambios operativos en el Subsector Eléctrico vigentes al momento de la renovación. Las renovaciones serán aprobadas por la “SECRETARÍA” o autoridad competente responsable en dicho momento, por lo menos ciento ochenta (180) días antes del vencimiento del Contrato.- **CLÁUSULA TERCERA: CAUSAS DE INTERVENCIÓN DEL ESTADO.** En caso de que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” no pueda operar cumpliendo con las condiciones establecidas en el presente Contrato, la “SECRETARÍA”, previo dictamen de la CNE, notificará la naturaleza del incumplimiento a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” quien deberá subsanar el incumplimiento en un plazo máximo de seis (6) meses. Si en este período de tiempo no se subsanan los incumplimientos por causas imputables a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, el ESTADO podrá intervenirla

y operar sus instalaciones temporalmente por un tiempo establecido de común acuerdo de conformidad con las disposiciones del marco legal vigente del subsector eléctrico. Si dentro de seis (6) meses contados a partir de la fecha de dicha intervención la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” no puede reanudar la operación por sus propios medios, se procederá a la terminación anticipada del presente Contrato y cesará la intervención. En los casos en que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” incumpliere con lo pactado en este Contrato por situaciones no imputables a ella, tales como mora en el pago por parte las empresas distribuidoras o de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica o cualquier agente de mercado y otros casos de Fuerza Mayor o Caso Fortuito, no aplicarán las intervenciones establecidas en los Artículos 69 literal c) y el Artículo 73 segundo y tercer párrafo del Decreto No. 158-94 contenido de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico. Esto, sin perjuicio de los derechos que le corresponden a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” de seguir los reclamos administrativos y judiciales del caso.- **CLÁUSULA CUARTA: TERMINACIÓN ANTICIPADA:** La SECRETARÍA tendrá el derecho de cancelar de forma unilateral este Contrato de Operación, luego de la probada ocurrencia de alguna de las siguientes condiciones: **Sección 4.1.** Cuando debido a un suceso de FUERZA MAYOR o CASO FORTUITO conforme se detalla en la CLÁUSULA OCTAVA Sección 8.1.1 de este Contrato, se haya producido una interrupción en la operación de la central y la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” sea incapaz de reanudar la prestación de la actividad de generación en el plazo establecido por la “SECRETARÍA”, siendo este plazo igual y congruente con la notificación que hiciese la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” a la “SECRETARÍA” conforme se detalla en la CLÁUSULA OCTAVA Sección 8.1.2.- **Sección 4.2.** La suspensión definitiva o temporal de la operación por más de treinta (30) días calendario continuos sin causa justificada según el programa de generación

que elaborará la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” periódicamente o abandono de las INSTALACIONES sin previo consentimiento escrito del Estado de Honduras. Para los efectos de este Contrato, abandono de las INSTALACIONES significará ausencia en la PLANTA de empleados de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, trabajadores de construcción, operación y mantenimiento, contratistas, subcontratistas, afiliados, subsidiarios o representantes por un período continuado de por lo menos treinta (30) días calendario. **Sección 4.3.** El mutuo acuerdo de las Partes.- **Sección 4.4.** Las demás causales que se establecen en el Artículo 72 de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico. Para todos los casos mencionados en esta cláusula, se establece que el acto administrativo que declare la rescisión del contrato o la terminación unilateral anticipada deberá basarse en un dictamen preparado por la CNE notificándose personalmente al Representante Legal de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”. Contra el acto procederán los recursos previstos en la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo.

**CLÁUSULA QUINTA: OBLIGACIONES DE LAS PARTES EN CASO DE TERMINACIÓN DEL CONTRATO:** Sí a la terminación del Contrato de Operación, la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” decide no renovarlo conforme a lo que establece el Artículo 71 de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico o en caso de terminación anticipada del Contrato de Operación por cualquier causal de incumplimiento debidamente justificada y significativa, establecido en este Contrato de Operación o en el Artículo 72 de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico y además se considera a juicio del Estado que la instalación es necesaria para la operación del Sistema Interconectado Nacional, el Estado de mutuo acuerdo con la “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, podrá adquirir los bienes señalados en el Contrato de Operación a través de la Institución correspondiente y mediante el reconocimiento y pago a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” del valor de mercado de las instalaciones y equipos. El valor de mercado será determinado

de común acuerdo, y en caso de no lograr este acuerdo dentro de los tres (3) meses posteriores a la terminación del Contrato de Operación, las partes se someterán al procedimiento de Arbitraje según lo establecido en la Ley de Conciliación y Arbitraje, contenida en el Decreto No.161-2000 de fecha 17 de octubre de 2000 y publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 14 de Febrero del 2001.- **CLÁUSULA SEXTA: FONDO DE RESERVA.**

**Sección 6.1. MONTO:** El monto del fondo de reserva que la empresa deberá constituir o de las pólizas de seguro que deberá contratar a efectos de cumplir con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico será de **VEINTE MIL CIENTO CINCUENTAY CUATRO DÓLARES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA CON SESENTA Y SEIS CENTAVOS (US\$ 20,154.66)** y un Fondo de Garantía de Sostenimiento del Contrato de **ONCE MIL OCHOCIENTOS OCHENTA DÓLARES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA (US\$ 11,880.00)**. En caso de ampliaciones de capacidad, el monto del fondo de reserva se aumentará con respecto al valor indicado proporcionalmente al incremento de la producción anual promedio de energía.-

**Sección 6.2. COMPROBACIÓN:** Quince (15) días antes del inicio de la operación comercial, y en cualquier momento posterior en que la SECRETARÍA lo solicite, la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” deberá demostrar que tiene constituido el fondo de Reserva o contratadas las pólizas de seguro por el monto indicado. La falta de la misma se considerará como una violación al presente Contrato.- **Sección 6.3. MODALIDADES:** El Fondo de Reserva podrá tomar de una póliza de seguro, garantía bancaria, una línea de crédito, una fianza, o un depósito en cuenta bancaria destinado únicamente al pago directo o indirecto de las indemnizaciones a que se refiere el Artículo 44 de la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico. **CLÁUSULA SÉPTIMA. SANCIONES POR INCUMPLIMIENTO.** En caso que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” incumpla sus obligaciones

establecidas en el presente Contrato de Operación, estará sujeto a la imposición de sanciones por la SECRETARÍA, en concordancia con la Ley Marco del Subsector Eléctrico y la Ley General del Ambiente, reglamentos y disposiciones conexas de dichas leyes aplicables, sin perjuicio de otras medidas que, en razón de este Contrato de Operación, la SECRETARÍA estime necesario adoptar. **CLÁUSULA OCTAVA: DISPOSICIONES VARIAS: Sección 8.1. FUERZA MAYOR Y CASO FORTUITO. Sección 8.1.1.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” no tendrá responsabilidad por el cumplimiento total o parcial de las obligaciones estipuladas en este Contrato de Operación en la medida que dicho incumplimiento sea consecuencia de un evento de FUERZA MAYOR o CASO FORTUITO. Sin embargo, la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” realizará todos los esfuerzos razonables para atenuar los efectos de un evento de FUERZA MAYOR o CASO FORTUITO. - **Sección 8.1.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” notificará a la SECRETARÍA del evento de FUERZA MAYOR o CASO FORTUITO dentro de las setenta y dos (72) horas siguientes de conocer del suceso. Una segunda notificación se enviará a la SECRETARÍA dentro de los siguientes diez (10) días de la notificación inicial, en la que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” describirá el evento con toda clase de pruebas y dará una estimación del tiempo en superar el incidente. Una tercera notificación se remitirá a la SECRETARÍA informando del cese del evento de FUERZA MAYOR o CASO FORTUITO dentro de los siete (7) días de terminado el mismo. - **Sección 8.2. EMERGENCIAS Y SEGURIDAD:** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” deberá acatar las órdenes e instrucciones de carácter temporal, por el tiempo estrictamente necesario, que por circunstancias de interés general, emergencia nacional, emergencia del sistema interconectado nacional o por seguridad de las personas imparta la “SECRETARÍA” y/o el Centro de Despacho de Carga de la ENEE. Tan pronto como tales circunstancias desaparezcan, la relación debe nuevamente registrarse por las cláusulas

contractuales descritas en este Contrato de Operación. Si durante la temporalidad se le hubiese causado a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” un perjuicio económico, el Estado debe resarcirlo. En caso de discrepancia en cuanto al cálculo del resarcimiento, deberá solicitarse dictamen de la Comisión Nacional de Energía, y de no llegarse a un acuerdo aún con este dictamen, la PARTE afectada podrá recurrir al arbitraje dentro de los noventa (90) días desde que la condición temporal dejase de existir sometiendo al procedimiento definido en la Ley de Conciliación y Arbitraje contenida en el Decreto Legislativo No. 161-2000 de fecha 17 de Octubre del 2000 y publicada el 14 de Febrero del 2001. **Sección 8.3. ENMIENDAS:** Este Contrato de Operación para generación de Potencia y Energía Eléctrica podrá ser ampliado, enmendado o modificado por el acuerdo de las voluntades de las partes y de conformidad con la legislación aplicable. Para el caso específico del Anexo No.1, bastará simple notificación por parte de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” a la “SECRETARÍA”. **Sección 8.4. CENTRO DE DESPACHO DE CARGA:** Se entiende que, el Centro de Despacho de Carga (CDC) tendrá las obligaciones siguientes: a) Coordinar, supervisar, controlar y analizar la operación del SIN, incluyendo las interconexiones internacionales; b) Coordinar la programación del mantenimiento preventivo de las instalaciones del SIN; c) Obtener y procesar la información necesaria para cumplir con sus funciones, así como para producir informes mensuales a ser presentados a las empresas del sector y a la CNE, respecto a la operación habida y proyectada del SIN; y, d) Mantener la operación del SIN dentro de los límites operacionales de prácticas prudentes de Ingeniería. La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” cuando se vea afectado por las decisiones del Centro de Despacho de Carga, podrá impugnarlas ante las autoridades del CENTRO DE DESPACHO DE CARGA quienes oirán el dictamen de la CNE. La resolución de las autoridades del CDC podrá ser objeto de los recursos de Ley así como de los procedimientos pactados entre las partes.

La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” deberá de suministrar oportunamente toda la información técnica que le sea solicitada por el CDC para la adecuada operación del SIN. **Sección 8.5. RIESGO DE PÉRDIDA DE LA “EMPRESA GENERADORA”.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA”, será responsable y correrá con el riesgo de cualquier pérdida o daño a la Planta, a las instalaciones de Interconexión del propietario de la PLANTA si el mismo no lo fuera o cualquier otra propiedad localizada del lado de “LA EMPRESA GENERADORA” visto desde el punto de entrega (Incluyendo el transformador y el equipo medidor).- **Sección 8.6. CESIÓN O GRAVAMEN.** La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” podrá ceder, previa autorización de la “SECRETARÍA”, en todo o en parte los derechos y obligaciones estipuladas en este Contrato a cualquier sociedad mercantil con capacidad técnica y financiera, exceptuando a Gobiernos o Corporaciones oficiales extranjeras, quien deberá reunir todos los requisitos de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” cedente y que quedará subrogada en todos los derechos y obligaciones que correspondan al cedente. La “EMPRESA GENERADORA” tiene el derecho de ceder, sin consentimiento previo de la “SECRETARÍA”, los beneficios y derechos concedidos por la “SECRETARÍA” y que fueron establecidos en este Contrato a cualquier financista o financistas que no sean un ente público, como garantía por cualquier préstamo o prestamos que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” desear obtener. **Sección 8.7. INCORPORACIONES.** Al presente Contrato podrán incorporarse los beneficios que se otorguen conforme a nuevas leyes, interpretaciones o reformas y futuros contratos, con la simple solicitud de la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” a la “SECRETARÍA” quien emitirá su respectivo dictamen.-

**Sección 8.8. ANEXO.** El Anexo No. 1 Instalaciones del Proyecto, se declara parte integral del presente Contrato. **Sección 8.9. LEY APLICABLE.** Los derechos y las obligaciones de las partes bajo o de conformidad con este Contrato de Operación estarán gobernados por las Leyes de Honduras y las partes se obligan a acatar, cumplir y someterse a dichas leyes, especialmente pero sin limitarse, al ordenamiento jurídico en materia administrativa, electricidad y ambiente. Ninguna de las Cláusulas del Contrato de Operación deberá entenderse en forma que contradiga los principios y estipulaciones específicas contenidas en las normas que regulan el Subsector Eléctrico y la Ley General del Ambiente y sus Reglamentos, las que prevalecerán en caso de ambigüedad u oscuridad de cualquier cláusula del Contrato de Operación y serán de aplicación para regular todas las situaciones no previstas en el mismo.- **CLÁUSULA NOVENA: VENTAS A O POR INTERMEDIO DE LA EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA.** En los casos en los que la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” venda toda o parte de su generación a la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica, la venta de energía y servicios auxiliares será regulada conforme a lo que se establezca en el Contrato de Suministro de Potencia y Energía Eléctrica que suscriban las partes, en el cual se determinará la cantidad de capacidad a comprar, especificaciones de calidad, precios y sus fórmulas de indexación y ajuste automático, programas de entrega y mecanismos de despacho, coordinación de actividades de operación y mantenimiento, designación de un Comité Operativo con representación de ambas partes, definición de los puntos de entrega, forma de pago e intereses por mora, definición de las garantías que otorgará el Estado o la ENEE para garantizar sus pagos a la “EMPRESA GENERADORA” y las

garantías de cumplimiento de Contrato emitidas por la Empresa Generadora. **CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA: DISPUTAS.** Las Partes llevarán a cabo sus deberes y obligaciones contenidas en este acuerdo con un espíritu de cooperación mutua y buena fe y harán sus mayores esfuerzos para resolver diligentemente cualquier diferencia, disputa o controversia relacionada con este Contrato. Si cualquier diferencia, disputa o controversia no puede ser resuelta por las Partes dentro de un plazo de treinta (30) Días Hábiles Administrativos contados a partir de la fecha en que tal diferencia, disputa o controversia le fue sometida a la otra Parte, entonces, tal diferencia, disputa o controversia será resuelta mediante el sometimiento de las Partes a un arbitraje vinculante e inapelable tal como es establecido en el Decreto No. 161-2000 de fecha 17 de Octubre del 2000 y publicado en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta el 14 de Febrero del 2001 contentivo de la Ley de Conciliación y Arbitraje o en los recursos establecidos en las Leyes. **CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA PRIMERA: NOTIFICACIONES.** Todas las notificaciones que se giren a partir de este Contrato de Operación deberán ser por escrito y estar dirigidas a la atención de la persona que se indica a continuación y ser entregadas directamente o enviadas por correo certificado, correo electrónico debidamente firmado y sellado, escaneado y enviado en formato PDF, o por fax. Las notificaciones remitidas por fax precisan de confirmación por escrito y entregadas como lo indicado al inicio; sí a la SECRETARÍA: Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente 100 metros al sur del Estadio Nacional, frente al campo Birichiche, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. Atención Secretaría de Estado, teléfonos (504) 2232-1386 Fax: (504) 2232-6250 e-mail: [sdespacho@serna.gob.hn](mailto:sdespacho@serna.gob.hn) y LA “EMPRESA GENERADORA”: Lic. Rafael L. De Picciotto Cueva, Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, S.A. de C.V., Km. 13 carretera a Puerto Cortés, Choloma, Cortés. Atención INGELSA, teléfonos 2565-2820, Fax 2565-2835, e-mail: [ingelsa@iesah.hn](mailto:ingelsa@iesah.hn). Los cambios en

personas y direcciones deberán ser notificados en forma similar.- En fe de lo cual las partes firmamos el presente Contrato por triplicado en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, municipio del Distrito Central, República de Honduras, a los diez días del mes de Septiembre del año dos mil doce. **(F Y S) DR. DARÍO ROBERTO CARDONA VALLE**, Subsecretario de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Energía. **(F Y S) LIC. RAFAEL LEÓN DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA**, Gerente Administrativo y de Finanzas Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica, **S.A. DE C.V. (INGELSA)”**.

#### A N E X O No. 1

#### INSTALACIONES DEL PROYECTO CENTRAL HIDROELÉCTRICA JILAMITO

##### LOCALIZACIÓN

Departamento:	Atlántida
Municipio:	Arizona
Aldea:	Jilamito
Río y Cuenca:	Río Jilamito, cuenca Río Leán
Coordenadas del sitio de Presa:	Latitud 1717429.71 N, Longitud 467820.16 E Cota 986.00 m.s.n.m.
Coordenadas del sitio de Tanque de Carga:	Latitud 1717799.61 N, Longitud 467366.66E, Cota 980.00 m.s.n.m.
Coordenadas de Casa de Máquinas:	Latitud: 1719130.19N, Longitud 466516.86 E Cota 385.00 m.s.n.m.
Ubicación del sitio de presa y casa de máquinas del proyecto	



Coordenadas de Zona de Influencia:

Pto.	X	Y
1	464397.81	1721222.26
2	465000.00	1719400.00
3	465840.00	1717600.00
4	467300.00	1716400.00
5	467700.00	1716200.00
6	467500.00	1715500.00
7	467000.00	1715000.00
8	466700.00	1714240.00
9	467200.00	1713500.00
10	467210.00	1712680.00
11	467300.00	1711200.00
12	467180.00	1710000.00
13	467500.00	1709100.00
14	468200.00	1708820.00
15	468100.00	1709500.00
16	468720.00	1710670.00
17	468800.00	1711340.00
18	469000.00	1712000.00
19	469500.00	1712500.00
20	469500.00	1714500.00
21	470000.00	1716000.00
22	469780.00	1717440.00
23	469230.00	1718270.00
24	469100.00	1718900.00
25	467500.00	1720000.00
26	466288.78	1721203.63



DATOS NOMINALES

Área de captación de la cuenca:	17.72 Km <sup>2</sup>
Caudal de diseño:	3.0 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Caudal promedio anual:	2.7 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Salto Bruto:	600.00 m
Salto Neto:	575.00 m
Precipitación media en la cuenca:	3,010 mm
Caudal de diseño de avenida:	220.00 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Período de Frecuencia de avenida:	Cada 100 años

CAPACIDAD INSTALADA

Potencia Nominal:	14.85 MW
Generación Promedio Anual:	69.26 Gwh
Factor de Planta:	53%
Tensión de Interconexión al SIN:	138 kV
Longitud Línea de Interconexión:	19.5 KM

OBRAS CIVILES

## Presa

Tipo: Gravedad, de concreto ciclópeo a filo de agua.

Altura de presa: 5.25 m

Ancho de presa: 10.00 m

Largo de presa: 22.00 m

## Vertedero

Tipo: Aliviadero, con disipación de energía por medio de gradas.

## Toma

Tipo: Reja inclinada  
autolimpiable

Elevación de toma: 986.00 m

## Desarenador y Aliviadero de Control

Tipo: Büchi, con una pendiente longitudinal aproximada de 3%.

Volumen: 320 m<sup>3</sup>

Dimensiones: Ancho: 4.0m  
Largo: 32.00 m;  
Profundidad:  
2.50 m

## Conducción

Tipo: Tubería metálica expuesta en régimen a presión.

Pendiente: 0.41%

Longitud: 490 m

Diámetro: 1.3 m

Ubicación: Margen Izquierda del río

## Tanque de Presión

Tipo: Cámara de Carga  
Estructura de hormigón armado

Dimensiones: Cuadrada de 7.5 m por lado x 8 m de alto

Volumen de agua: 450 m<sup>3</sup>

Medidor de nivel de agua: 1 Limnómetro

Vertedero: El nivel será regulado en el  
Desarenador posterior a la obra  
de toma.

## Tubería de Presión

Tipo: Tubería de acero al carbón  
expuesta en su mayor recorrido.

Longitud: 1,875 m

Diámetro: 1.000 m

Espesor: 17-23 mm

Repartidor Hidráulico: En el punto final de la tubería de presión se instalará el repartidor hidráulico, cuya función principal será la de distribuir y encauzar las aguas derivadas por la tubería forzada a cada una de las turbinas a través de las válvulas de guarda.

## Casa de Máquinas

Edificio: Rectangular, cimentación de hormigón, columnas de concreto, paredes de bloque con un tejado a dos aguas de chapa metálica, ventanas en las cuatro paredes y una bahía de acceso.

Altura: 18 m

Longitud: 24.00 m

Ancho: 16.00 m

Sala de Máquinas: Albergará las dos unidades turbina-generador con sus sistemas de puesta tierra y excitación, las dos válvulas de guardia, los dos grupos hidráulicos, canales de cables y una grúa puente de 50 toneladas aproximadamente.

Sala de Control: Albergará los paneles de control, medición, protección y supervisión.

Cuarto Eléctrico: Albergará los paneles de interruptores de media y baja tensión, banco y cargador de baterías.

Canal de Restitución: Estructura tipo canal, de concreto armado, para entregar las aguas turbinadas al río.

Subestación: Estará localizada contiguo al edificio de casa de máquinas, en un área engrabi-

nada. Para confinar el área, el perímetro estará cercado con malla ciclón y un portón de acceso.

EQUIPOS PARA GENERACIÓN DE ENERGÍA

## Turbinas

Tipo: Pelton

Inyectores: Dos por Turbina

Caudal de diseño por turbina: 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s

Número de Unidades: Dos

Eficiencia al caudal de diseño: 86.60%

Velocidad de rotación: 720 RPM

Potencia de cada turbina: 7.45 MW

Válvulas de admisión: Esférica

Unidades de control: Óleo hidráulica

Regulador: Gobernador de Velocidad-Frecuencia y Potencia Activa.

Separación de Unidades: 6.6 m

## Generadores

Producción máxima anual estimada:	100.00 Gwh	Panel común de Protección, Medición y anunciador de alarmas y disparos.
Factor de Planta:	64%	
Tipo:	Sincrónicos trifásicos	
Ventilación:	Agua/Aire	Paneles de barras e interruptores de Media Tensión de Generadores y Transformador Elevador.
Rotor:	Rotor de polos salientes con bobinas de amortiguamiento.	
Excitación:	Autoexcitado en estado sólido.	Panel de barras e interruptores del Servicio Propio.
Clase de aislamiento:	F/F	
Capacidad nominal:	7.45 MW	Panel de barras e interruptores del Transformador de Servicio Propio y Generador de Emergencia.
Capacidad en Placa:	8.2 MVA	
Factor de Potencia:	0.9 atrasado	
Voltaje nominal:	13.8 kV	
Frecuencia:	60 Hz	Sistema de Supervisión y Control:
Eficiencia al 100%:	96.91%	Sistema SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition lo que traducido al idioma español significa: Control Supervisor y Adquisición de Datos) para la recolección digital de datos de estado y operación y para el control remoto de las unidades generadoras. Limnómetro en el tanque de carga.
Sobrecarga:	110% durante 1 hora	
Regulador:	AVR y Potencia Reactiva.	
Momento de Inercia GD <sup>2</sup> :	7 tm <sup>2</sup>	
Equipos Auxiliares		
Paneles Eléctricos:	Paneles de Control Automático Local-Remoto para cada unidad generadora.	

Transformador de Servio Propio: Capacidad de 150 KA, 208/

120 V

Sistema de Luz y Fuerza: Iluminación y tomacorrientes en Casa de Máquinas, Subestación, Tanque de Carga y Presa.

Generador de Emergencia: 1 Generador de emergencia de 75 KW accionado por motor a combustible Diesel, de arranque y paro automático, con interruptor de transferencia.

Grúa : Grúa tipo puente viajero, ubicada en sala de máquinas, con desplazamiento sobre 2 rieles fijos uno en cada extremo y sobre los que corren las 4 ruedas del puente. La grúa de posiciona sobre las unidades generadoras y válvulas de guardia.

Accionamiento: Control de mano con cable al piso.

Línea de Interconexión: La interconexión con el SIN se hará a través de una línea eléctrica aérea trifásica en 138 kV 60 Hz, con una capacidad de transporte suficiente para transmitir ininterrumpidamente la totalidad de la potencia generada por la

planta y 19.5 Km. de longitud desde la Planta hasta la zona cercana al puente sobre el Río Leán.

**ARTÍCULO 2.-** El presente Decreto entrará en vigencia a partir del día de su publicación en el Diario Oficial “LA GACETA”.

Dado en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, municipio del Distrito Central, en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso Nacional, a los diecisiete días del mes enero del dos mil catorce.

**MAURICIO OLIVA HERRERA**  
**PRESIDENTE, POR LA LEY**

**JARIET WALDINA PAZ**  
**SECRETARIA**

**ÁNGEL DARÍO BANEGAS LEIVA**  
**SECRETARIO**

**Líbrese al Poder Ejecutivo en fecha 02 de mayo de 2014**

**Por Tanto: Ejecútese.**

**Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 14 de mayo de 2014.**

**JUAN ORLANDO HERNÁNDEZ ALVARADO**  
**PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA**

**EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN LOS DESPACHOS**  
**DE RECURSOS NATURALES, AMBIENTE Y MINAS.**

**JOSÉ GALDÁMEZ**

Anexo No.4  
Contrata de Aprovechamiento de Aguas Nacionales para  
Generación de Energía Eléctrica del Proyecto Hidroeléctrico  
Jilamito




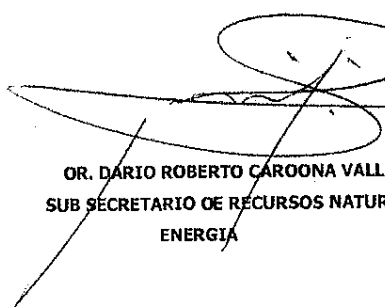
República  
de Honduras



**CONTRATA DE APROVECHAMIENTO DE AGUAS NACIONALES PARA GENERACION DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA DEL PROYECTO "HIDROELECTRICO JILAMITO".**

Nosotros, **DARIO ROBERTO CAROONA VALLE**, mayor de edad, casado hondureño, Doctor y de este domicilio y, **RAFAEL LEÓN DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA**, mayor de edad, casado, Licenciado en Finanzas, de nacionalidad hondureña, con tarjeta de identidad No.0801-1978-06447, actúa el primero en su condición de Sub-Secretario de Recursos Naturales y Energía, según Acuerdo de nombramiento No. 201-2010 de fecha 12 de abril del año dos mil diez y el segundo comparece en su condición de Gerente Administrativo y de Finanzas, de la Sociedad **INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, S.A. DE C.V. (INGELSA)**, inscrita bajo el número 89 del tomo 445 del Registro de Comerciantes Sociales del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Mercantil de San Pedro Sula, Departamento de Cortés, con Poder de Administración suficiente para celebrar este tipo de actos de conformidad con el poder especial de representación debidamente inscrito bajo el número 36 del tomo 608 del Registro de Comerciantes Sociales del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Mercantil de San Pedro Sula, Departamento de Cortés, quienes encontrándose en el goce de sus derechos civiles, en el uso de sus atribuciones y por así haberlo convenido, celebran la presente **CONTRATA DE APROVECHAMIENTO DE AGUAS NACIONALES PARA GENERACIÓN DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA MEDIANTE EL PROYECTO HIDROELÉCTRICO JILAMITO**, que se regirá por las condiciones y cláusulas siguientes: **PRIMERA:** Las partes de esta Contrata se denominarán, la Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente como "**LA SECRETARIA**" y la Sociedad **INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, S.A. DE C.V. (INGELSA)** como el "**CONTRATISTA**".-**SEGUNDA:** Declara **LA SECRETARIA**, que mediante Resolución No. 1423-2011 de fecha veintitrés de mayo del año dos mil once, se declaró **CON LUGAR** la solicitud de Contrata de Aprovechamiento de Aguas Nacionales para la Generación de Energía Eléctrica del Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito, ubicado en el Municipio de Arizona, Departamento de Atlántida.-**TERCERA:** "**LA SECRETARIA**" concede al "**CONTRATISTA**" el derecho de explotación de las aguas que discurren por el cauce natural del Río Jilamito, Municipio de Arizona, Departamento de Atlántida. El proyecto tendrá una capacidad para producir aproximadamente catorce mil ochocientos cincuenta kilovatios (14,850 Kw) de potencia, con una producción anual máxima estimada de cien gigavatios hora año (100 Gwh/año) con la condición de que este respete el caudal ecológico del mismo.-**CUARTA:** Continúa manifestando "**LA SECRETARIA**" que éste Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito se ha considerado para ser operado a filo de agua y no altera significativamente las condiciones ambientales actuales en el área de influencia del proyecto, ni genera daños ni reduce las corrientes de agua superficiales naturales de dominio público o privado y que actualmente no se visualizan conflictos futuros por el aprovechamiento del recurso hídrico, pero en caso de existir éstos, deberán dirimirse por lo señalado en la Ley General de Aguas.-**QUINTA:** La Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente, a través de la Dirección General de Recursos Hídricos, será la responsable del monitoreo y seguimiento del proyecto para que se cumplan todas las cláusulas de la presente Contrata, para lo cual se reserva el derecho de realizar su control y seguimiento en la forma periódica que considere pertinente, hasta que entre en funcionamiento la Autoridad del Agua.-**SEXTA:** El "**CONTRATISTA**" pagará en la Municipalidad de Arizona, en el Departamento de Atlántida, en concepto de Canon anual por el aprovechamiento de las aguas que discurren por el cauce natural del Río Jilamito para

la generación de energía, en el mes de enero de cada año comenzando a partir de la entrada en operación comercial de la planta la cantidad de **UN MIL CUATROCIENTOS OCHENTA Y CINCO DOLARES EXACTOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA (US\$ 1,485.00)** por los primeros quince (15) años y, de **DOCE MIL NOVECIENTOS SETENTA DOLARES EXACTOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA (US\$ 2,970.00)** a partir del año dieciséis (16) en adelante para cada año subsiguiente, montos convertidos a lempiras según el cambio oficial al momento del pago.-**SEPTIMA:** El "CONTRATISTA" podrá ceder los derechos de la presente Contrata de Aprovechamiento de Aguas Nacionales, a cualquier sociedad mercantil que demuestre tener capacidad técnica y financiera suficiente para continuar las operaciones, de lo cual se notificará a la "SECRETARIA".-**OCTAVA: LA VIGENCIA** de la presente Contrata será conforme al Contrato de Operación del proyecto para la Generación de Energía Eléctrica del proyecto hidroeléctrico Jilamito, contados a partir de la fecha de su publicación en el Diario Oficial "La Gaceta".-**NOVENA:** El "CONTRATISTA", será responsable de los daños y perjuicios que ocasionen sus trabajos al público, comunidades y propiedades a terceros.-**OECIMA:** La presente Contrata caducará por las siguientes causas: A) Por la contaminación de las aguas que se hará constar mediante dictámenes del Centro de Estudios y Control de Contaminantes (CESCCO), de la Dirección General de Evaluación y Control Ambiental (DECA) y la Dirección General de Recursos Hídricos (DGRH). B) Por utilizar las aguas para otros fines diferentes a lo autorizado. C) Por la falta de pago del canon respectivo establecido por parte del "CONTRATISTA" a la Municipalidad de Arizona.-**OECIMA PRIMERA:** El "CONTRATISTA" queda obligado a proporcionar todas las facilidades necesarias a la Dirección General de Recursos Hídricos, a fin de verificar el cumplimiento de la presente contrata.-**DECIMA SEGUNDA:** En lo no previsto en la presente Contrata, se regirá por las disposiciones de la Ley de Aguas vigente, la Ley de Promoción a la Generación de Energía Eléctrica con Recursos Renovables contenida en el Decreto No. 70-2007, y demás aplicables y al Código Civil en su caso.-**DECIMA TERCERA:** El otorgamiento de la Contrata de Aprovechamiento de Aguas Nacionales para el desarrollo del proyecto, en ningún momento exime al **CONTRATISTA** de obtener los permisos requeridos para la ejecución del proyecto.- **OECIMA CUARTA:** Declara el Contratista que siendo cierto todo lo anteriormente expuesto, acepta obligándose al cumplimiento de la Contrata, en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa Municipio del Distrito Central, a los 09 días del mes de Noviembre del año dos mil once.



OR. DARIO ROBERTO CAROONA VALLE  
SUB SECRETARIO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y  
ENERGIA

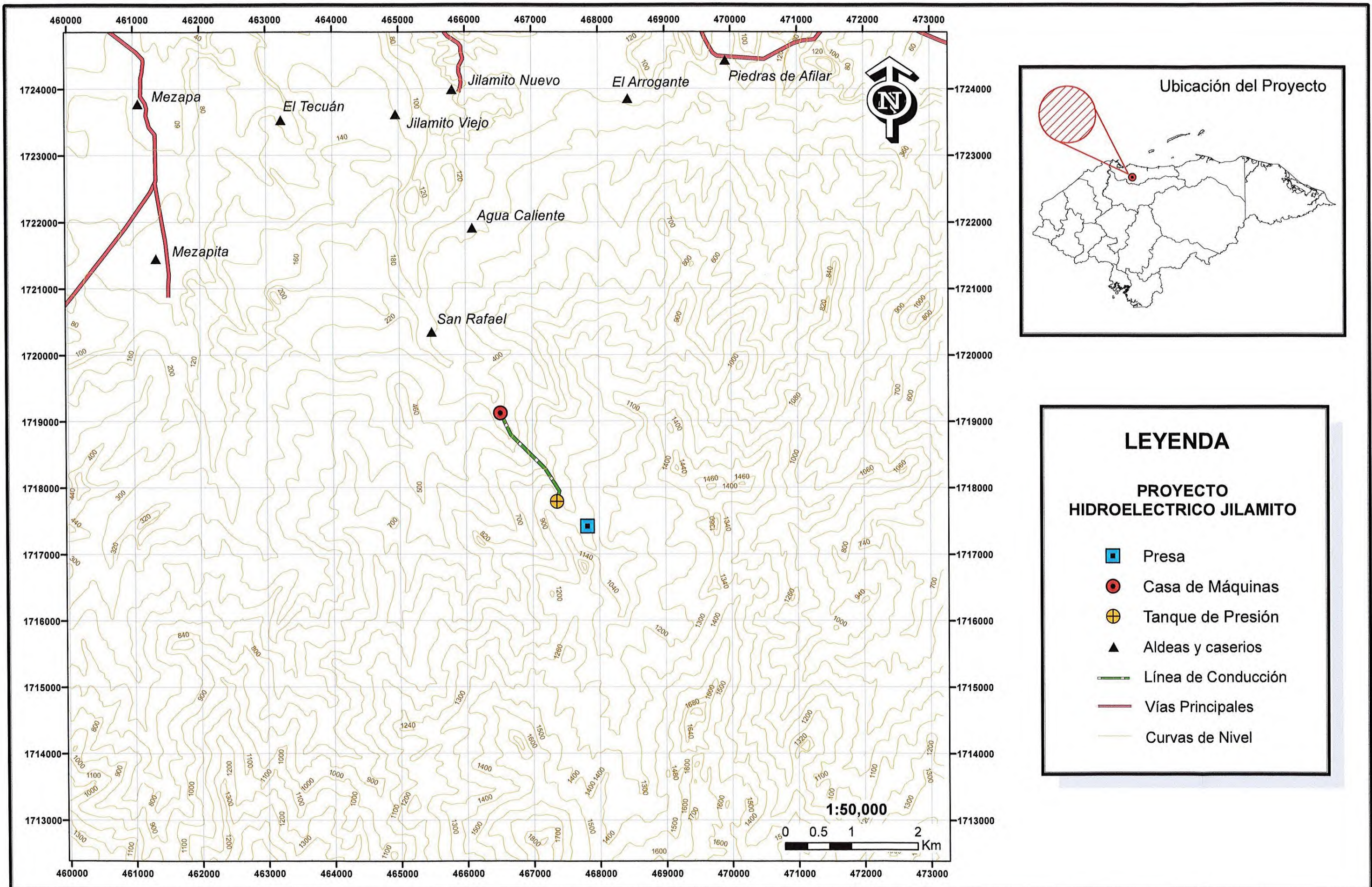


LIC. RAFAEL LEON DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA  
GERENTE ADMINISTRATIVO INVERSIONES  
DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, S.A. de C.V

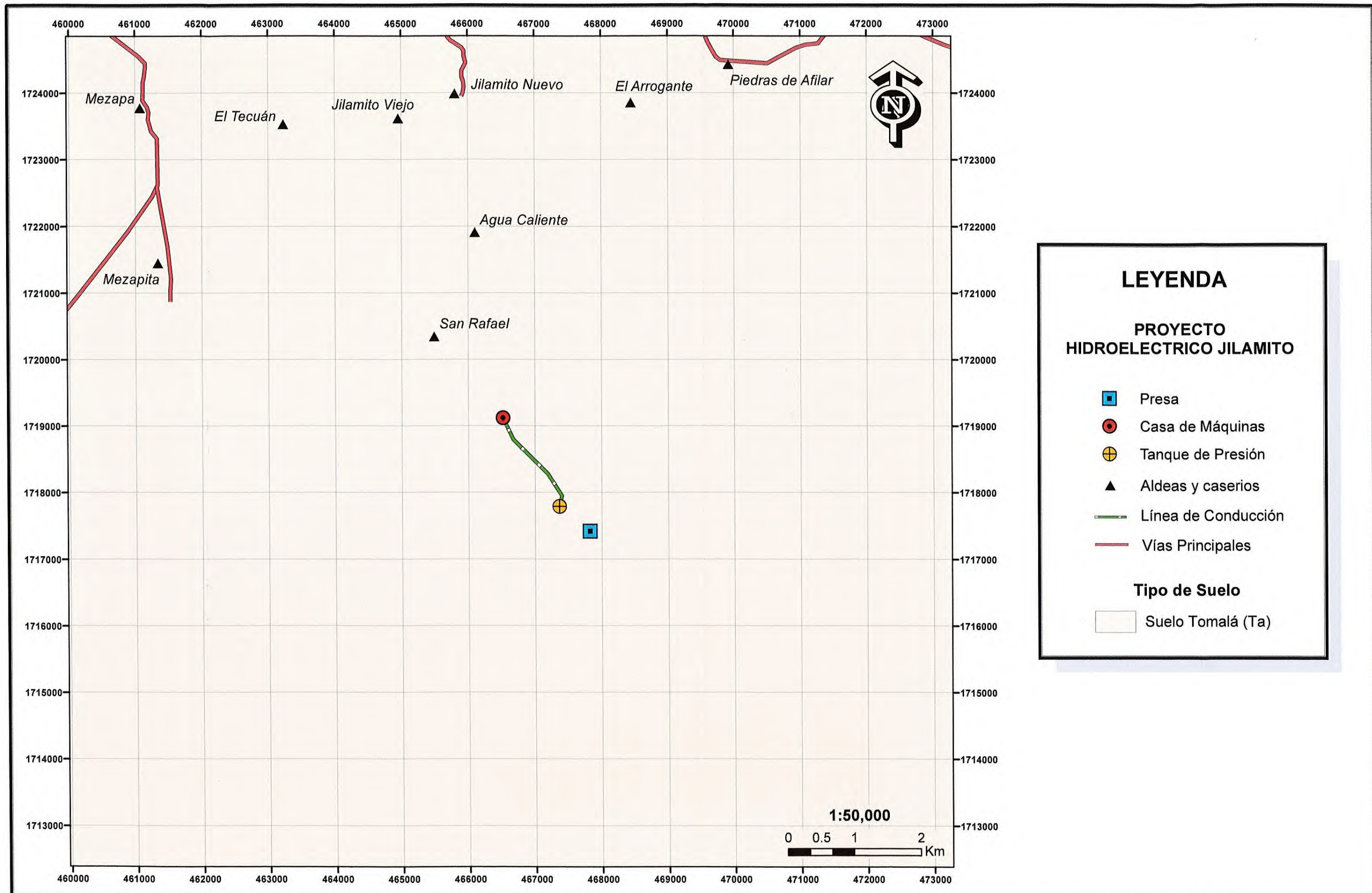


Anexo No.5  
Mapa Ubicación del Proyecto

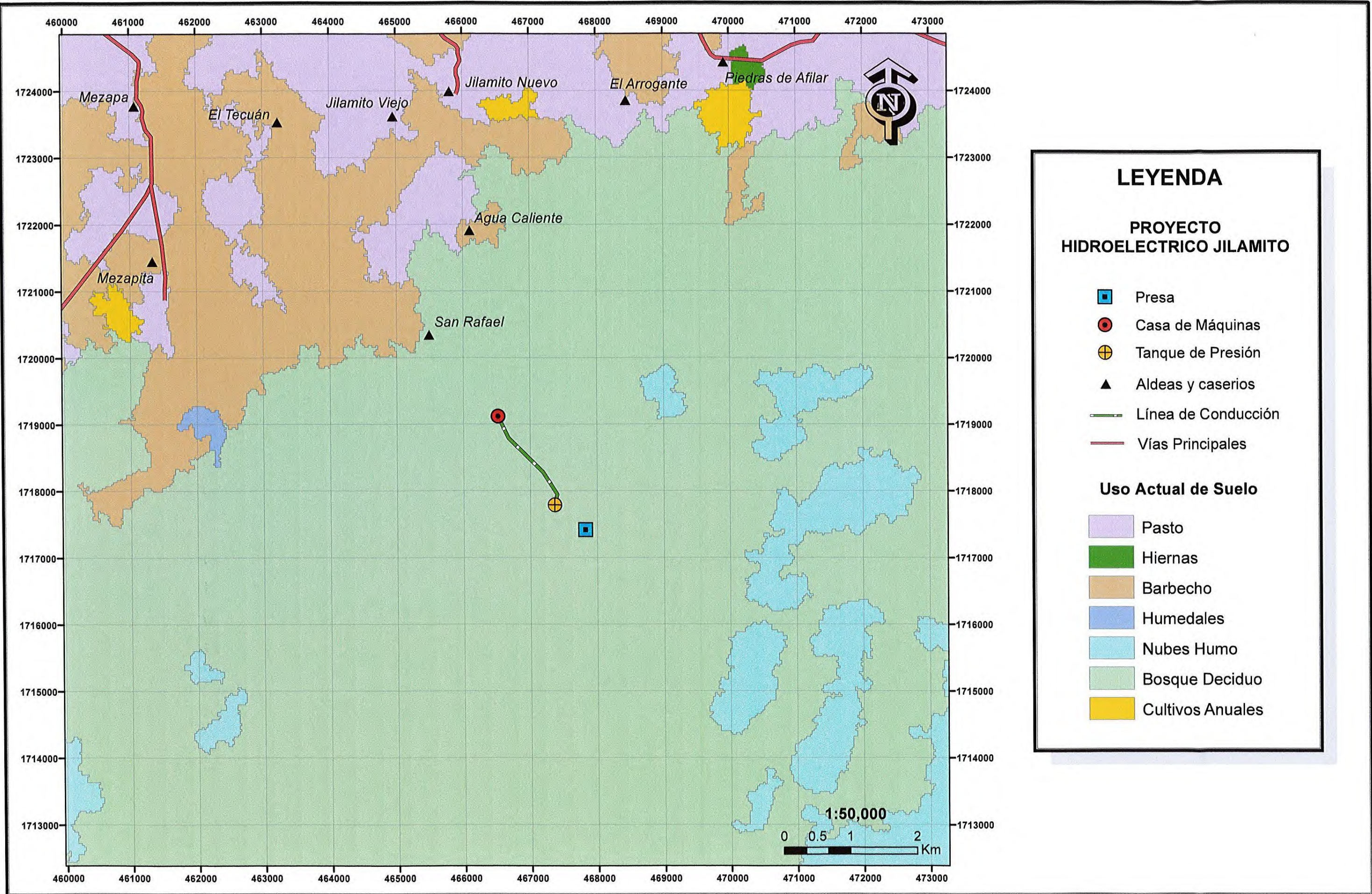




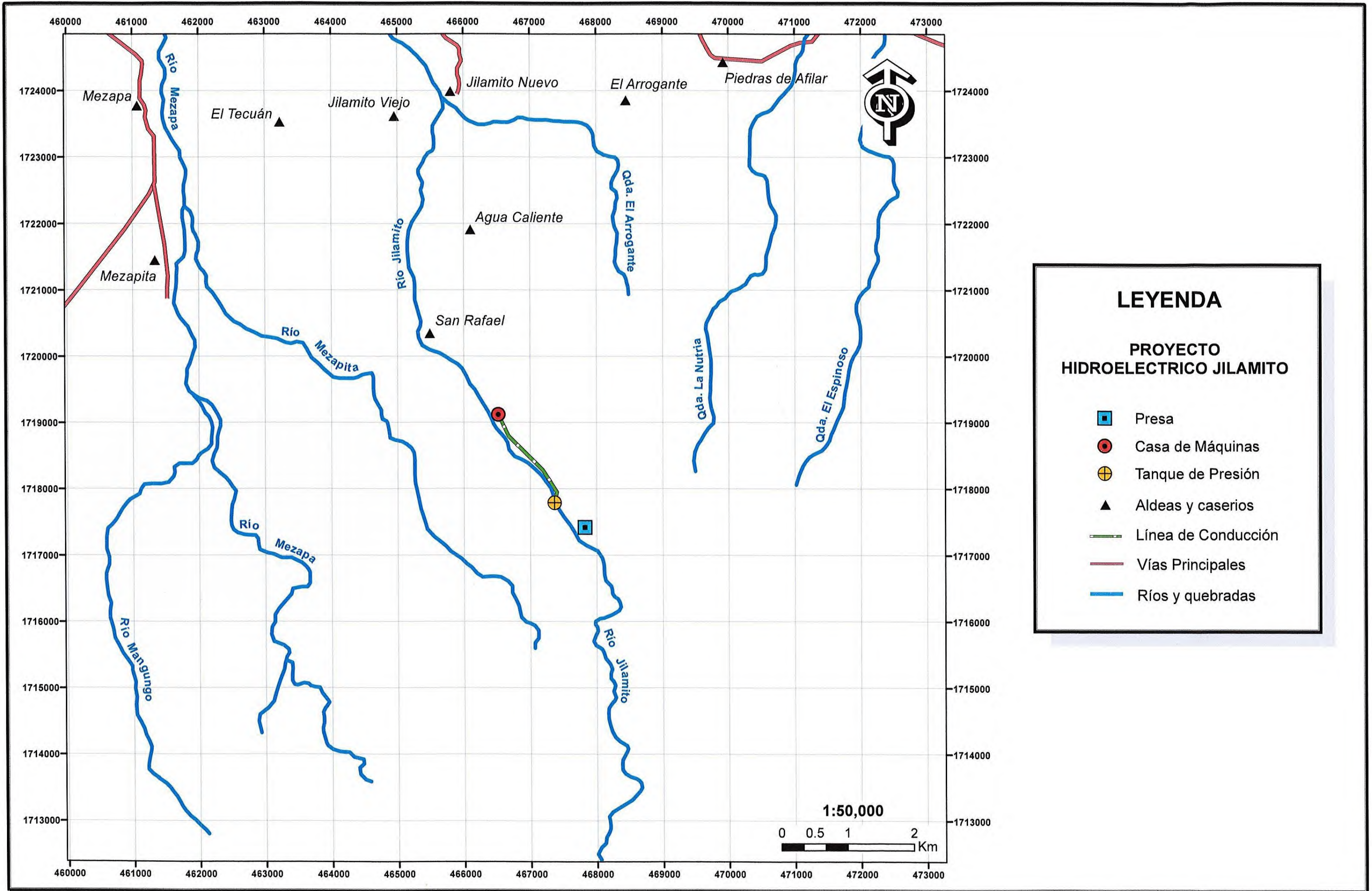
Anexo No.6  
Mapa Tipo de Suelo



Anexo No.7  
Mapa Uso Actual del Suelo



Anexo No.8  
Mapa Ríos Cercanos al Proyecto



### LEYENDA

#### PROYECTO HIDROELECTRICO JILAMITO

- Presa
- Casa de Máquinas
- + Tanque de Presión
- Aldeas y caserios
- Línea de Conducción
- Vías Principales
- Ríos y quebradas

Anexo No.9  
Constancia de Realización de Estudios de Hidrología



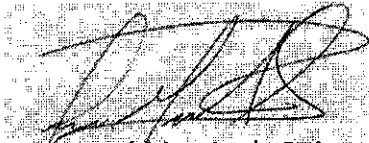
ING. JOSÉ MAX AYALA ROJAS  
COL. VILLAS DE RIO, 8LOQUE B CASA No. 1804  
TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS  
TEL: 2221-8170, 99316148

TEGUCIGALPA, M.D.C., 06 DE NOVIEMBRE, 2012.

### CONSTANCIA

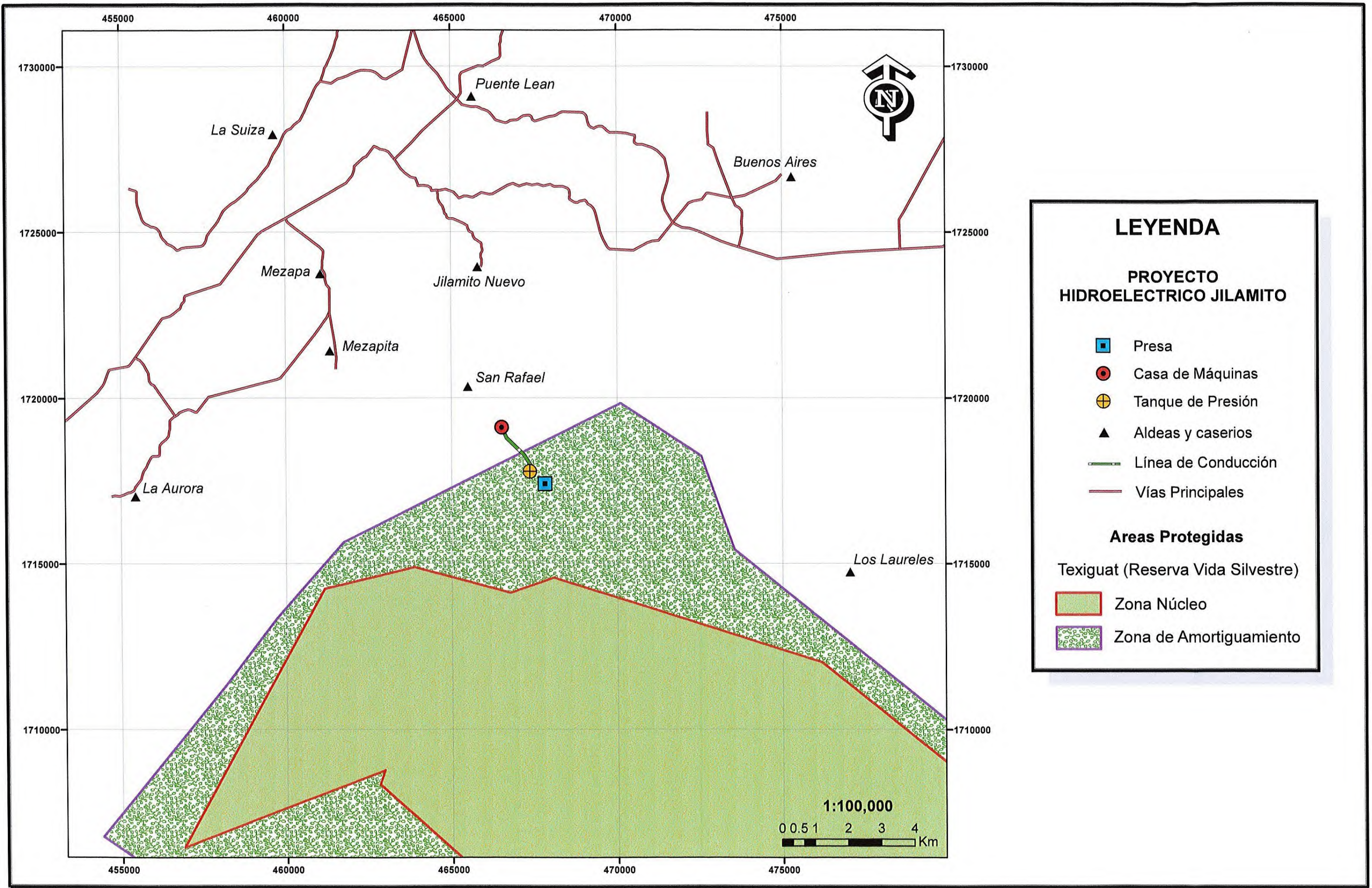
Yo José Max Ayala Rojas, ingeniero civil especialista en hidrología hago constar que la empresa INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, S.A. DE C.V. (INGELSA) ha realizado a través de mi persona mediciones mensuales de caudal, lluvia, temperatura y humedad relativa en la cuenca del río Jilamito con la finalidad de contar con una base de datos que permita la correcta descripción de las aptitudes hídricas de la cuenca.

La presente se extiende a petición del interesado a los seis días del mes de noviembre del 2012 en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa M.D.C.



Ing. José Max Ayala Rojas  
CICH No. 4216

Anexo No.10  
Mapa Áreas Protegidas Cercanas al Proyecto



### LEYENDA

**PROYECTO  
HIDROELECTRICO JILAMITO**

- Presa
- Casa de Máquinas
- ⊕ Tanque de Presión
- ▲ Aldeas y caserios
- Línea de Conducción
- Vías Principales

**Areas Protegidas**

Texiguat (Reserva Vida Silvestre)

- Zona Núcleo
- Zona de Amortiguamiento

Anexo No.11  
Constancia AFE COHDEFOR



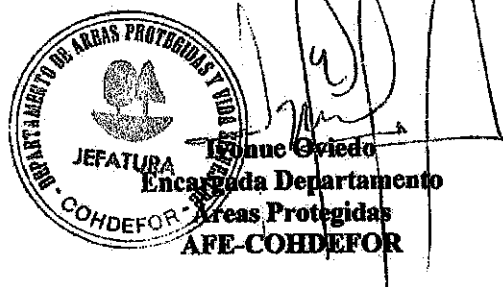
*Administración Forestal del Estado, Corporación  
Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal*

**DICTAMEN TECNICO.  
DAPVS-0113-2006**

El Departamento de Áreas Protegidas de La AFE-COHDEFOR, después de haber visto y analizado la solicitud No. 459 de La Sociedad Eléctrica Mesoamericana, S.A. de C.V. (SEMSA) enviada al Ing. Ramón Álvarez Lazoroni en el cual solicitan pronunciación por parte del Departamento de Áreas Protegidas sobre la categoría de manejo del RVS Texiguat y ubicación, determina lo siguiente:

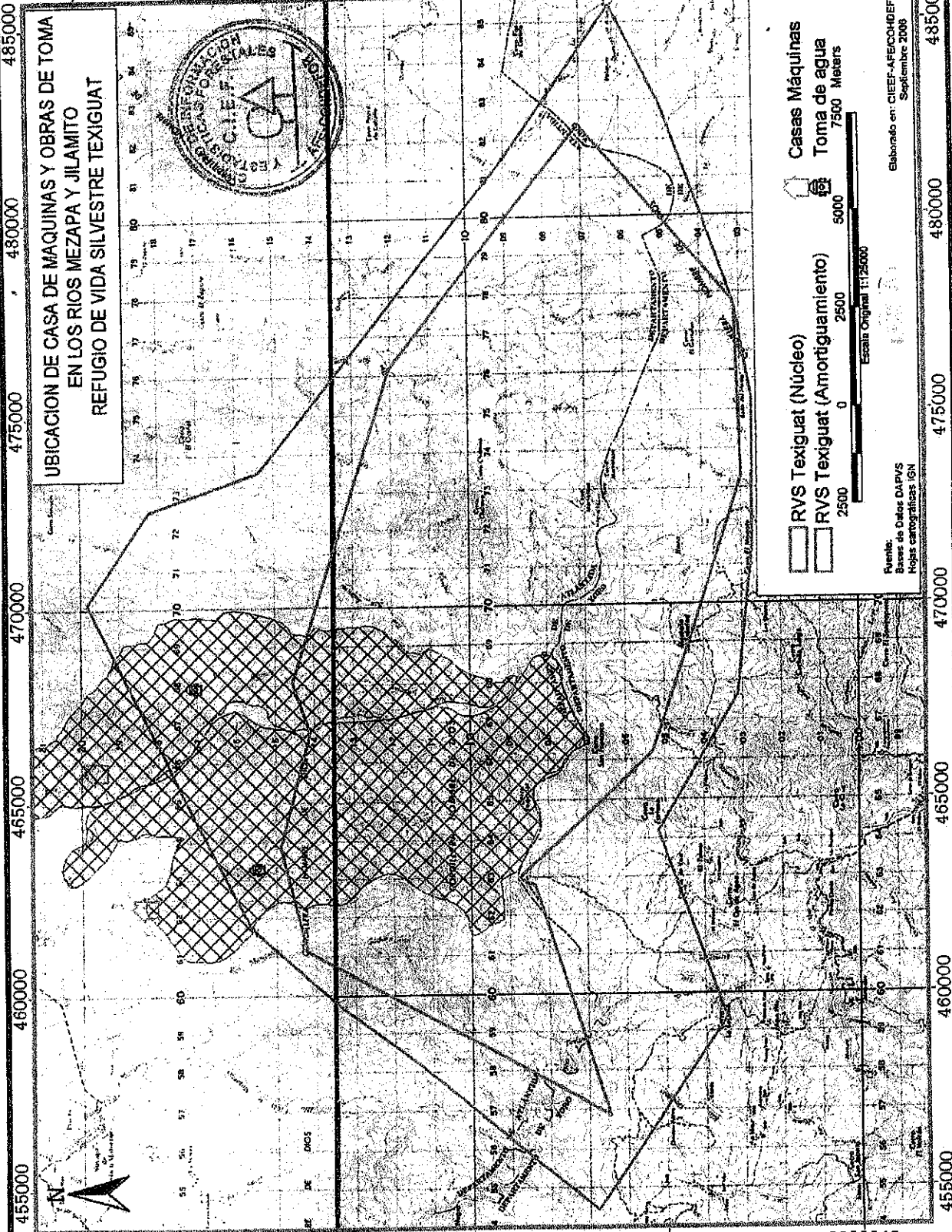
1. De acuerdo al Decreto 87-87 en el artículo 2 Declara como Refugio de Vida Silvestre a perpetuidad el bosque nublado de Texiguat ubicado en los departamentos de Atlántida y Yoro.
2. En base al dictamen emitido por el Centro de Información y Estadísticas Forestales (CIEF) de fecha 21 de septiembre de 2006 y al mapa adjunto, se determina que las Obras de Toma de los proyectos Hidroeléctricos sobre los ríos Mezapa y Jilamito están dentro de la zona de amortiguamiento de La RVS Texiguat y Las Casas de Maquinas de los mismos proyectos se encuentran fuera de los límites de la RVS Texiguat, pero dentro de las microcuencas declaradas de los ríos Mezapa y Jilamito.

Dado en la ciudad de Comayagüela, municipio del Distrito Central, a los veinte y uno días del mes de septiembre de dos mil seis.



**Cc: Archivo DAPVS**

1720000 485000 1715000 1710000 1705000 1700000



UBICACION DE CASA DE MAQUINAS Y OBRAS DE TOMA  
EN LOS RIOS MEZAPA Y JILAMITO  
REFUGIO DE VIDA SILVESTRE TEXIGUAT



RVS Texiguat (Núcleo)  
RVS Texiguat (Amortiguamiento)  
Casas Máquinas  
Toma de agua  
7500 Meters



Fuente: Datos DARPUS  
Fogis Cartograficos IGN

Elaborado en: CIEEF-AFECOMDEFOP  
Septiembre 2008

455000 460000 465000 470000 475000 480000 485000

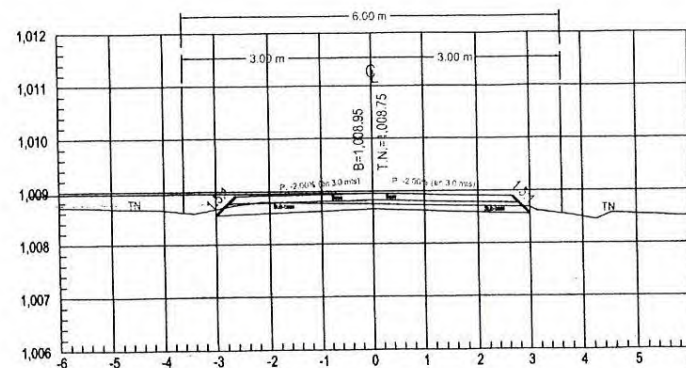
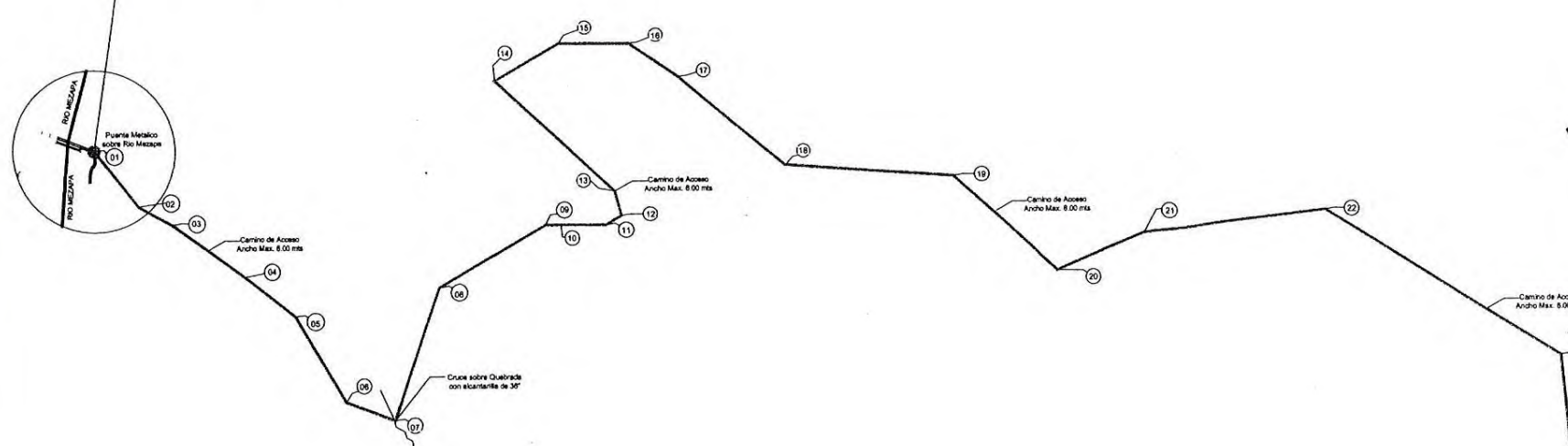
Anexo No.12  
Cronograma de Actividades





Anexo No.13  
Mapa Caminos de Acceso

Puente Metalico Cordenadas UTM:  
1721522.87 N, 0461668.88 E



SECCIÓN TIPO

**Especificaciones Generales**

- Longitud de Camino: 7,698.19 km
- Area Total Camino: 46,189.13 m<sup>2</sup>
- Ancho de via: 6.00 m
- Velocidad Maxima en Camino: 40 km/h
- Pendiente Gobernadora: 6.00 %
- Pendiente Maxima: 9.00 %

Estación	Cordenada UTM N	Cordenada UTM E	Estación	Cordenada UTM N	Cordenada UTM E
1	1721522.87	461668.88	1-2	165.00	Puente Metalico, Aldea de Mesapita, Arizona, Atlantida.
2	1721522.87	461770.17	2-3	90.23	
3	1721522.87	461849.25	3-4	213.18	
4	1721522.87	462023.39	4-5	154.85	
5	1721522.87	462146.38	5-6	233.21	
6	1721522.87	462262.13	6-7	123.65	
7	1721522.87	462377.89	7-8	329.49	
8	1721522.87	462486.41	8-9	291.67	
9	1721522.87	462739.63	9-10	86.19	
10	1721522.87	462775.8	10-11	108.54	
11	1721522.87	462804.32	11-12	42.21	
12	1721522.87	462920.5	12-13	59.39	
13	1721522.87	462806.03	13-14	384.18	
14	1721522.87	462623.87	14-15	175.01	
15	1721522.87	462775.8	15-16	166.42	
16	1721522.87	462942.2	16-17	140.50	
17	1721522.87	463057.06	17-18	328.86	
18	1721522.87	463311.17	18-19	399.16	
19	1721522.87	463709.08	19-20	332.71	
20	1721522.87	463955.06	20-21	227.08	
21	1721522.87	464164.87	21-22	429.86	
22	1721522.87	464591.72	22-23	656.48	
23	1721522.87	465148.8	23-24	559.38	
24	1721522.87	465199.44	24-25	380.78	
25	1721522.87	465438.19	25-26	392.56	
26	1721522.87	465669.7	26-27	397.86	
27	1721522.87	465821.63	27-28	272.26	
28	1721522.87	465974.84	28-29	234.54	
29	1721522.87	466291.89	29-30	120.85	
30	1721522.87	466357.17	30-31	307.36	
31	1721522.87	466479.99	Total	7,698.19 mts	Sitio de Casa de Maquinas

Nota: el levantamiento de esta ruta se hizo mediante el uso del programa ARCVIEW auxiliandose de las hojas cartograficas de Honduras.

Casa de Maquinas  
Cordenadas UTM: 1719171.57 N, 0466479.99 E

Zona de Influencia  
Proyecto Hidroelectrico de Jilamito



**LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA**

REVISO Y APROBÓ:  
**ING. ADONY RAUDALES**  
CICH 4952

PROYECTO: **HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO**

PLANO DE: **CAMINO DE ACCESO**

PROPIETARIO: INGELSA

LEVANTO:  
ING. ERIS PORTELA

DIBUJO:  
ING. ADONY RAUDALES

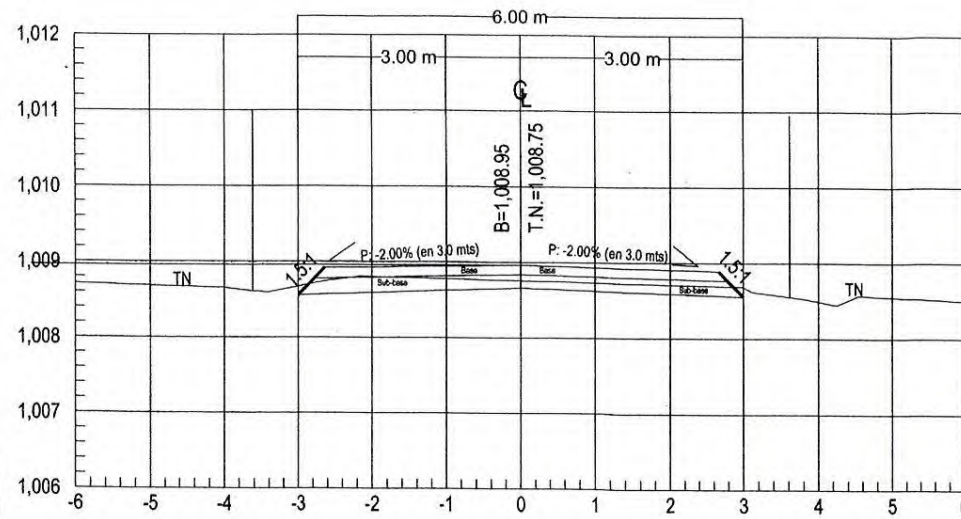
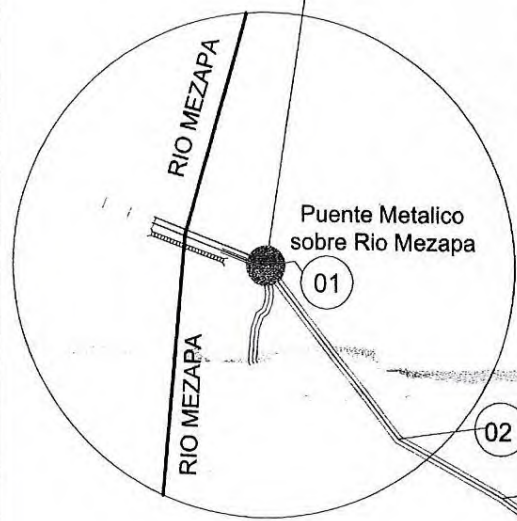
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02-01-2013

LAMINA N°:

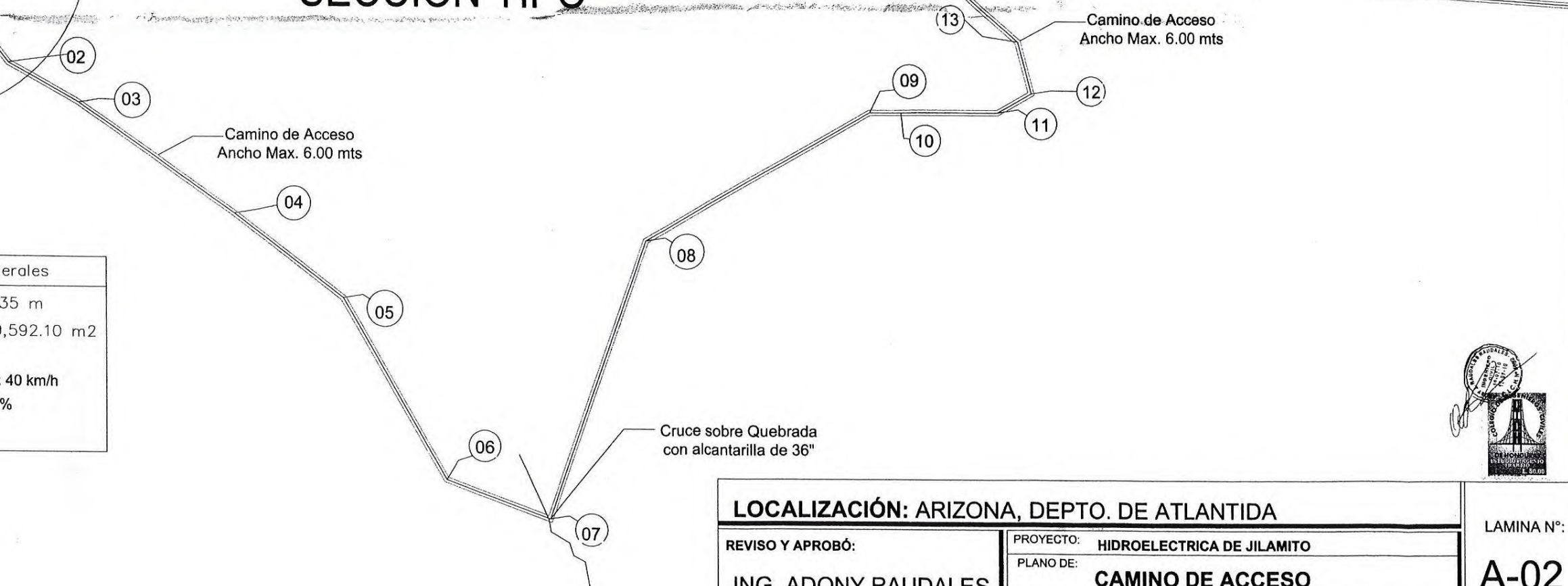
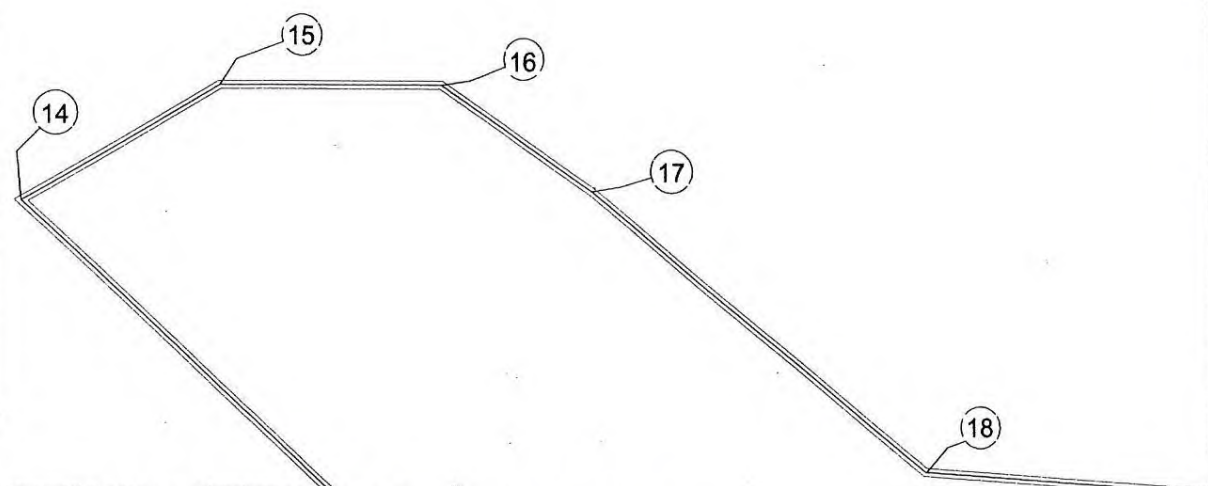
**A-01**

ESCALA:  
No Def.

Puente Metalico Cordenadas UTM:  
1721522.87 N, 0461668.88 E



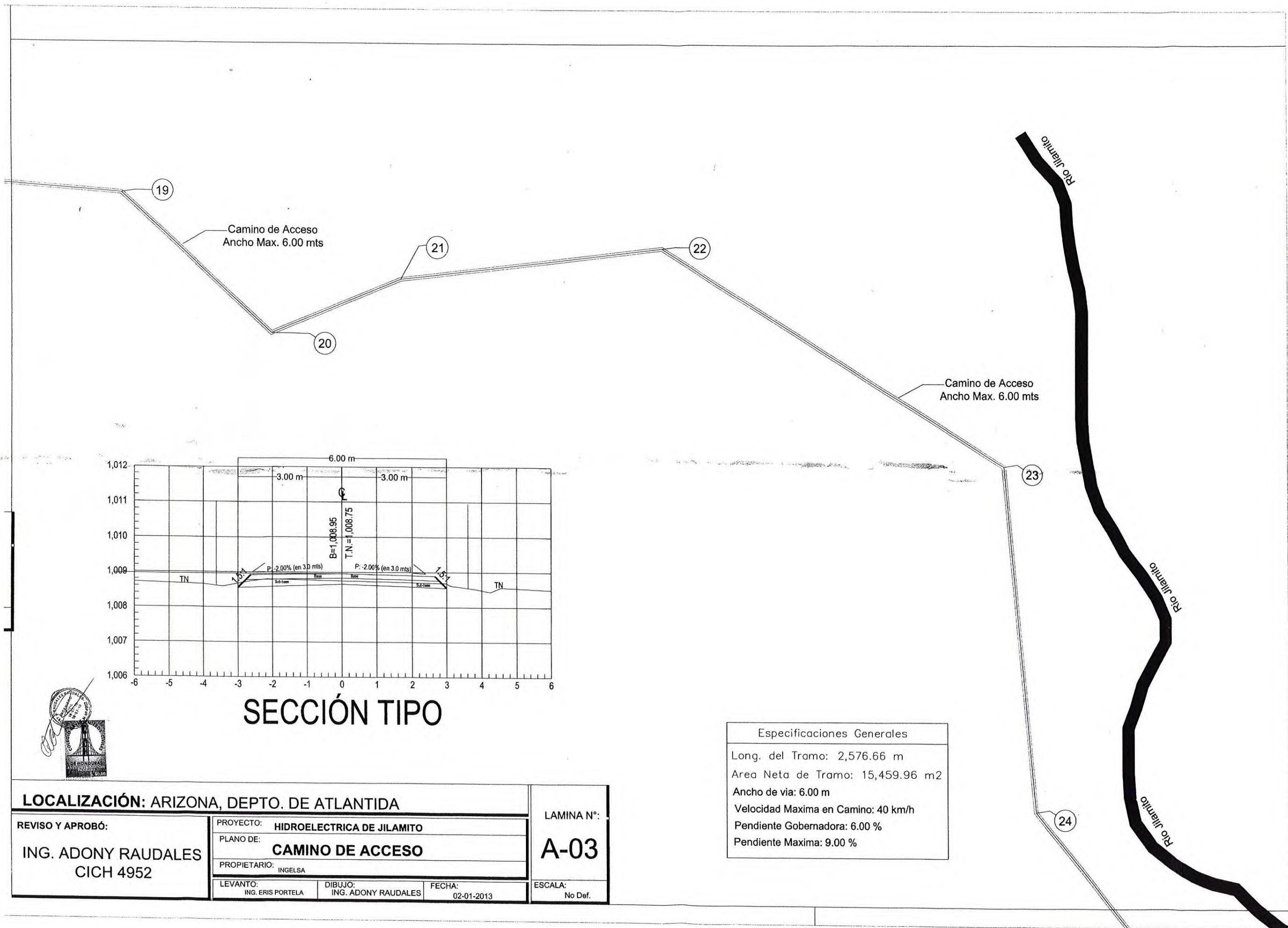
**SECCIÓN TIPO**



Especificaciones Generales
Long. del Tramo: 3,265.35 m
Area Neta de Tramo: 19,592.10 m <sup>2</sup>
Ancho de via: 6.00 m
Velocidad Maxima en Camino: 40 km/h
Pendiente Gobernadora: 6.00 %
Pendiente Maxima: 9.00 %

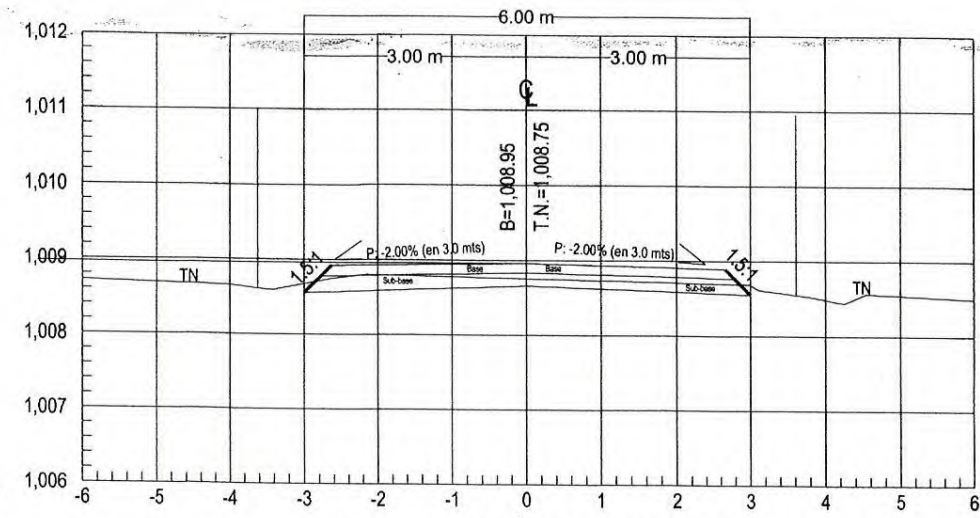


<b>LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA</b>		LAMINA N°:
REVISO Y APROBÓ:	PROYECTO: <b>HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO</b>	<b>A-02</b>
<b>ING. ADONY RAUDALES</b> CICH 4952	PLANO DE: <b>CAMINO DE ACCESO</b>	
	PROPIETARIO: <b>INGELSA</b>	ESCALA:
LEVANTO:	DIBUJO:	FECHA:
ING. ERIS PORTELA	ING. ADONY RAUDALES	02-01-2013
		No Def.



Camino de Acceso  
Ancho Max. 6.00 mts

Camino de Acceso  
Ancho Max. 6.00 mts



**SECCIÓN TIPO**

Especificaciones Generales	
Long. del Tramo:	2,576.66 m
Area Neta de Tramo:	15,459.96 m <sup>2</sup>
Ancho de via:	6.00 m
Velocidad Maxima en Camino:	40 km/h
Pendiente Gobernadora:	6.00 %
Pendiente Maxima:	9.00 %

**LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA**

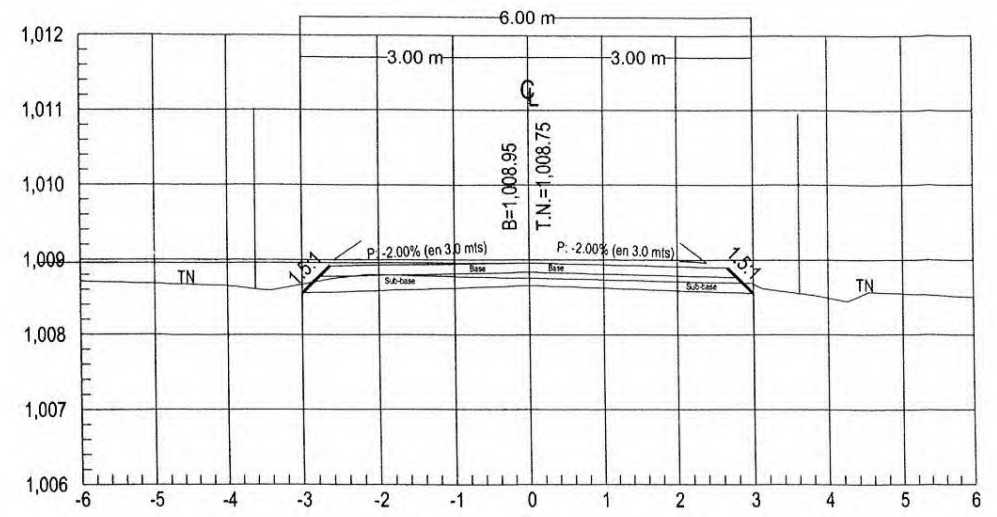
REVISO Y APROBÓ:  
**ING. ADONY RAUDALES**  
CICH 4952

PROYECTO:	HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO	
PLANO DE:	CAMINO DE ACCESO	
PROPIETARIO:	INGELSA	
LEVANTO:	DIBUJO:	FECHA:
ING. ERIS PORTELA	ING. ADONY RAUDALES	02-01-2013

LAMINA N°:  
**A-03**  
ESCALA:  
No Def.



**Especificaciones Generales**  
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 Area Neta de Tramo: 11,137.08 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Ancho de via: 6.00 m  
 Velocidad Maxima en Camino: 40 km/h  
 Pendiente Gobernadora: 6.00 %  
 Pendiente Maxima: 9.00 %



**SECCIÓN TIPO**

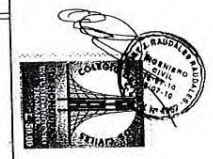
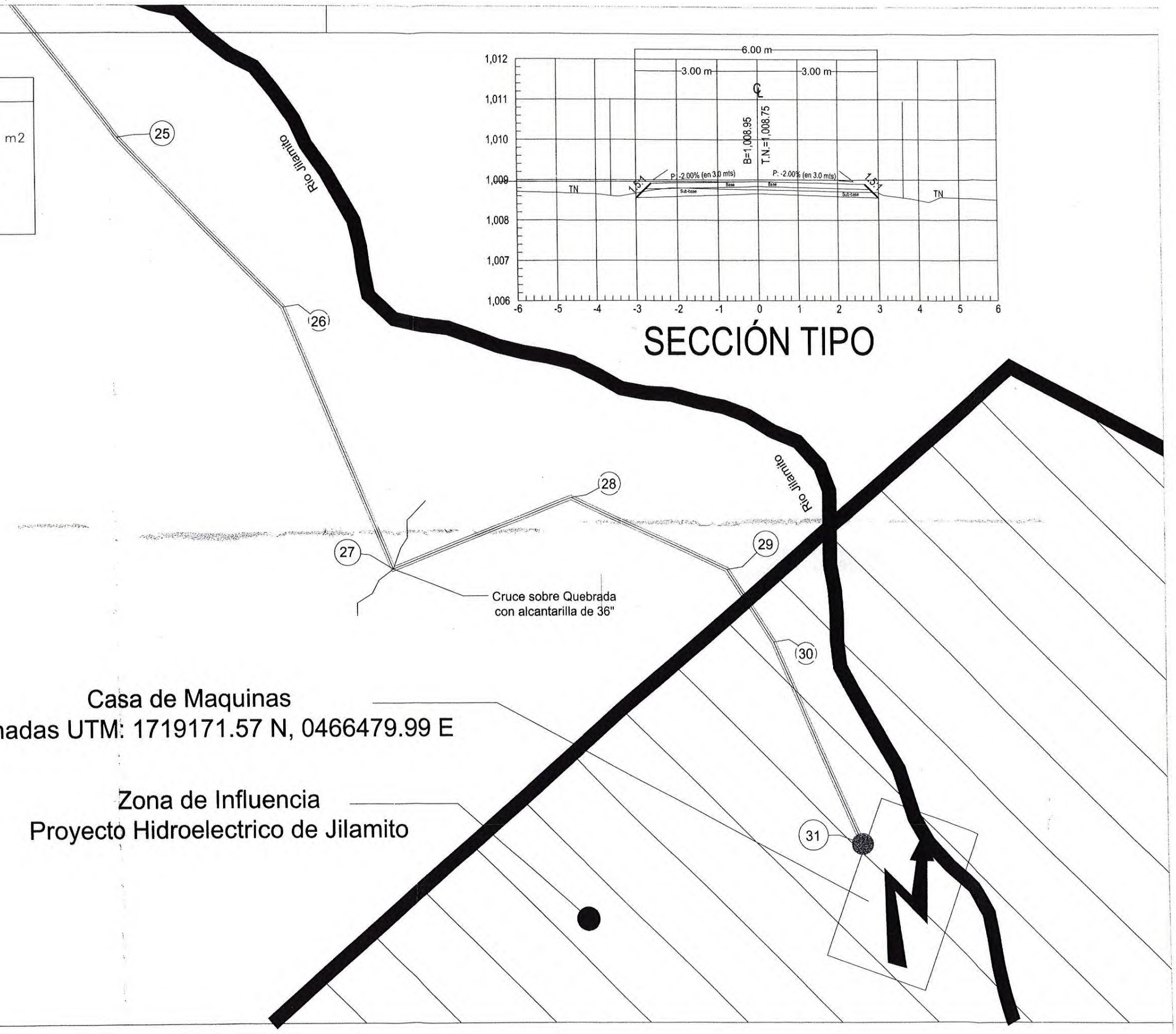
**LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA**  
 REVISO Y APROBO:  
**ING. ADONY RAUDALES**  
 CICH 4952

PROYECTO: **HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO**  
 PLANO DE: **CAMINO DE ACCESO**  
 PROPIETARIO: **INGELSA**  
 LEVANTO: **ING. ERIS PORTELA**  
 DIBUJO: **ING. ADONY RAUDALES**  
 FECHA: **02-01-2013**

ESCALA: **A-04**  
 LAMINA N°:  
 No Def.

**Casa de Maquinas**  
 Cordenadas UTM: 1719171.57 N, 0466479.99 E

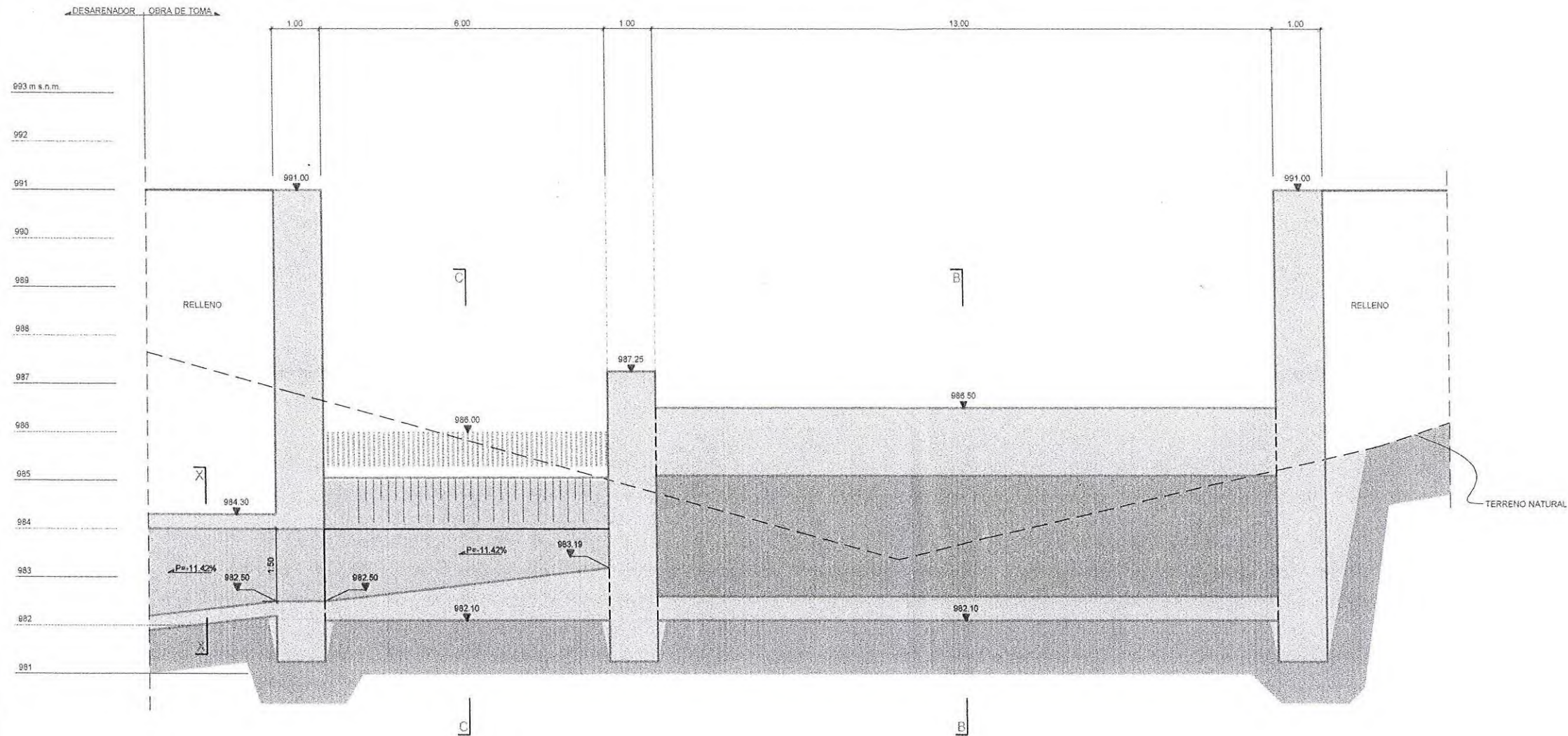
**Zona de Influencia**  
 Proyecto Hidroelectrico de Jilamito



Anexo No.14  
Plano Obra de Toma

**SECCION A-A**

(1:50)



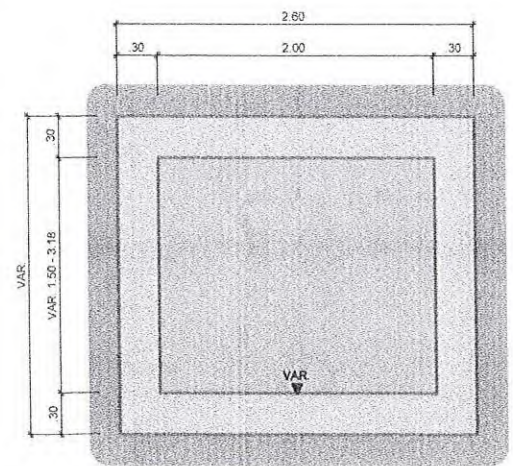
**UBICACION DE SECCION**

(SIN ESCALA)




A — A

**SECCION X-X - CANAL DE CONDUCCION**

(1:25)



**LEYENDA:**

-  CONCRETO ARMADO
-  CONCRETO SIN REFUERZO
-  CONCRETO CICLOPEO

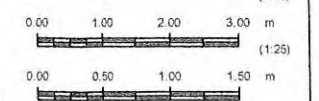
**NOTA:**

- DISTANCIAS Y COTAS EXPRESADAS EN METROS EXCEPTO DONDE SE INDIQUE LO CONTRARIO

**REFERENCIA:**

- OBRA DE TOMA + DESARENADOR - PLANTA GENERAL

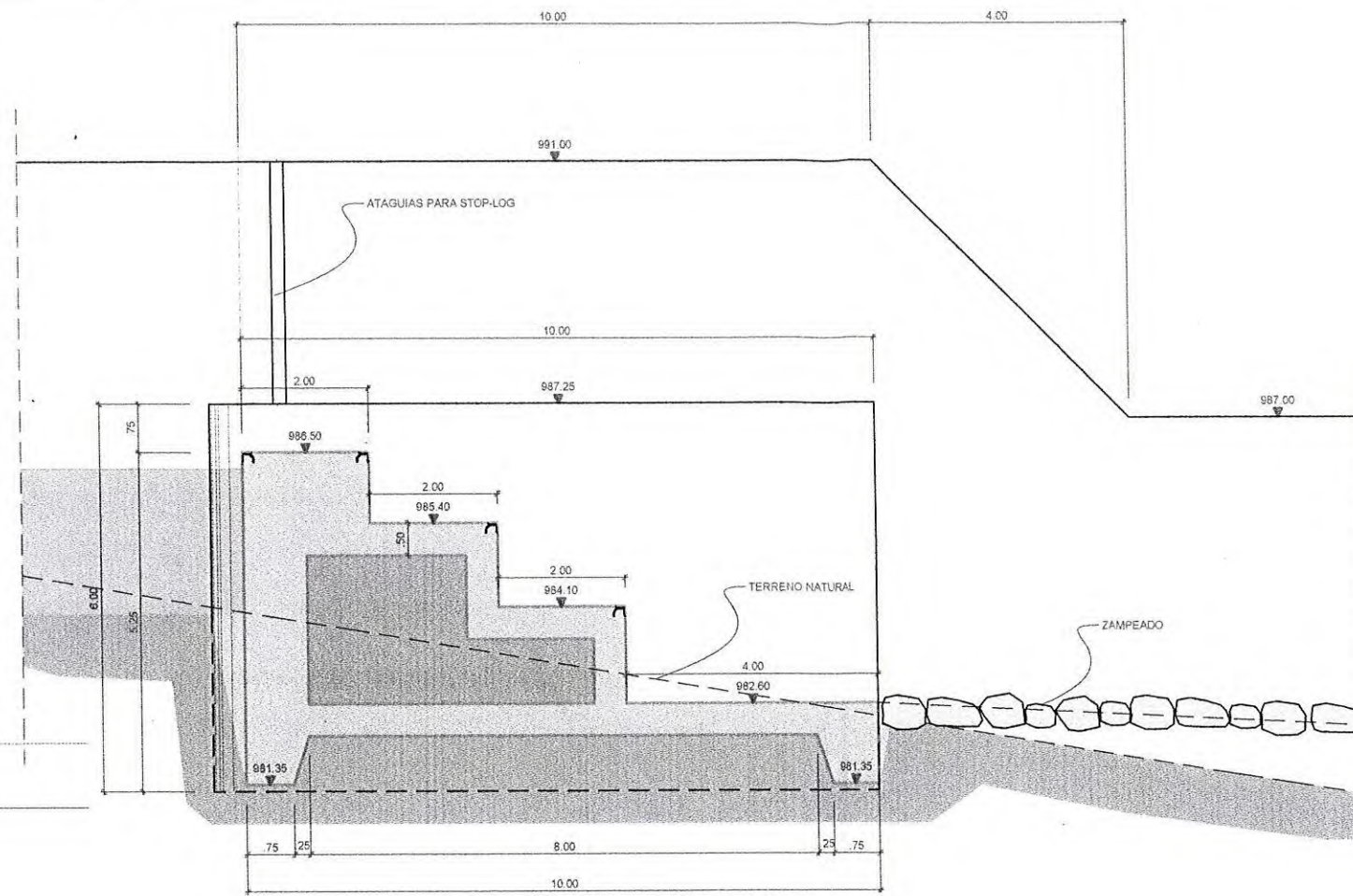
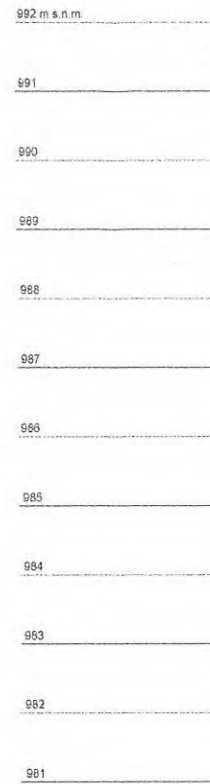
**ESCALAS GRAFICAS :**



<b>LOCALIZACIÓN:</b> Aldea Jilamito, Arizona, Atlántida		<b>LAMINA N°:</b>	
<b>REVISO Y APROBÓ:</b>		<b>PROYECTO:</b> HIDROELECTRICA JILAMITO	
ING. ADONY RAUDALES CICH 4952		OBRA DE TOMA + DESARENADOR - PLANTA GENERAL	
		<b>PROPIETARIO:</b> INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICA S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA)	
		<b>DISÑO:</b> LOMBARDI CONSULTORES S.A.	
		<b>FECHA:</b> 15-ENERO-2013	
		<b>ESCALA:</b> Grafica	
		<b>A-05</b>	

**SECCION B-B**

(1:50)



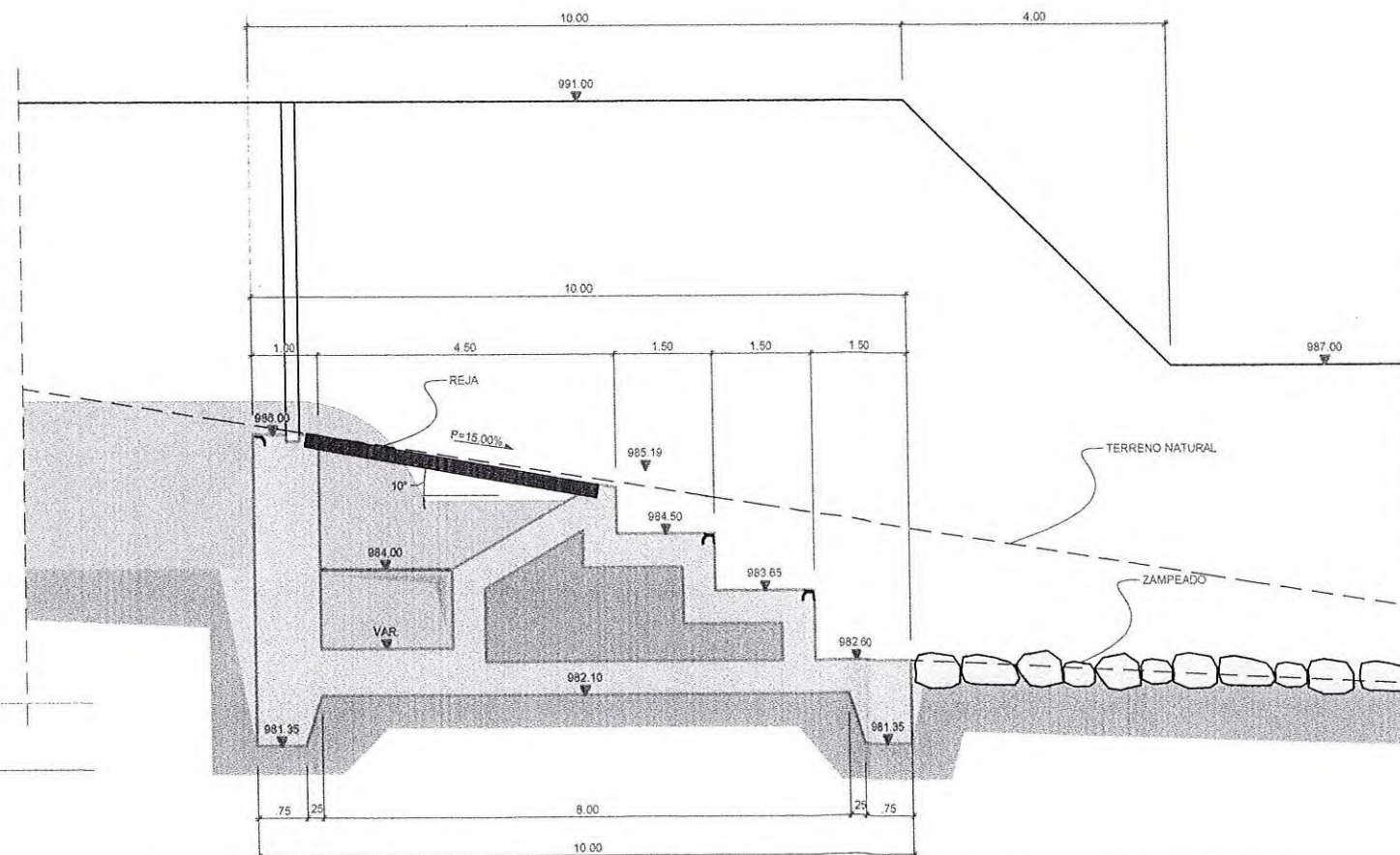
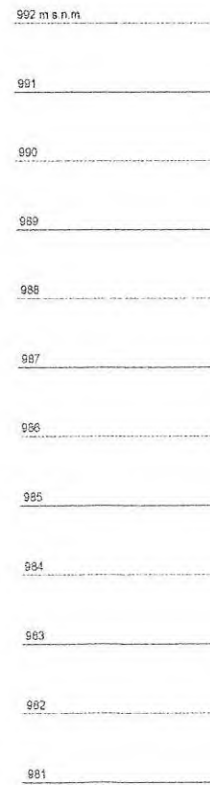
**UBICACION DE SECCION**

(SIN ESCALA)



**SECCION C-C**

(1:50)



**LEYENDA:**

- CONCRETO ARMADO
- CONCRETO SIN REFUERZO
- CONCRETO CICLOPEO

**NOTA:**

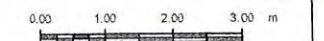
- DISTANCIAS Y COTAS EXPRESADAS EN METROS EXCEPTO DONDE SE INDIQUE LO CONTRARIO

**REFERENCIA:**

- OBRA DE TOMA + DESARENADOR - MITA GENERAL



ESCALA GRAFICA (1:50)



<b>DISEÑO:</b> LOMBARDI INGENIEROS CONSULTORES S.A.		<b>REVISO Y APROBÓ:</b> ING. ADONY RAUDALES CICH 4852	
<b>LOCALIZACIÓN:</b> Aldea Jilamito, Arizona, Atlántida			
<b>PROYECTO:</b> HIDROELECTRICA JILAMITO		<b>LAMINA N°:</b> <span style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">A-06</span>	
<b>PLANO DE:</b> OBRA DE TOMA + DESARENADOR - SECCIONES		<b>ESCALA:</b> Grafica	
<b>PROPIETARIO:</b> INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICA S.A. de C.V. (INGELSA)		<b>FECHA:</b> 15-ENERO-2013	

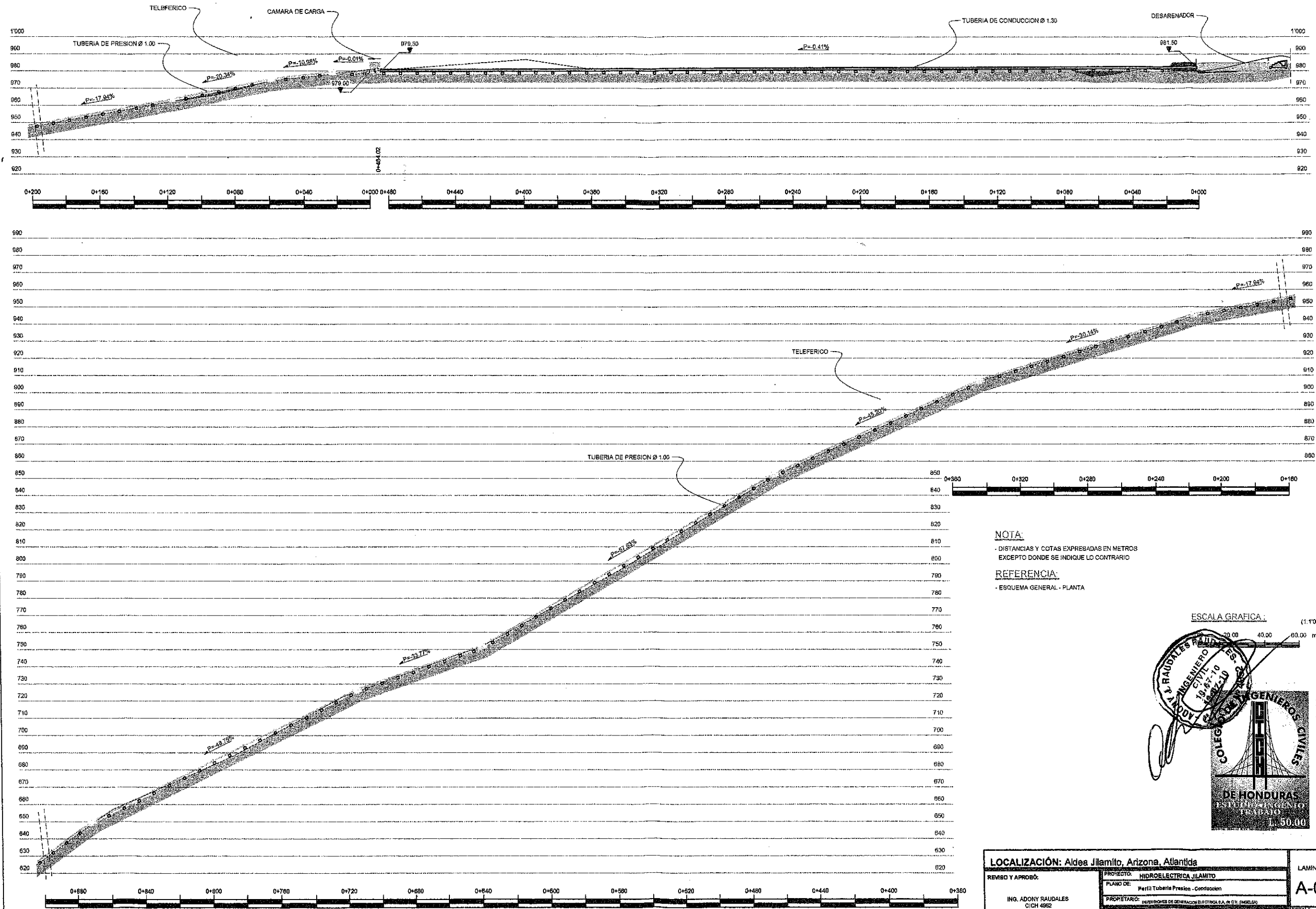




Anexo No.15  
Plano perfil Tubería Presión – Conducción

**PERFIL**

(1:1000) HOJA 1/2



**NOTA:**  
 - DISTANCIAS Y COTAS EXPRESADAS EN METROS  
 EXCEPTO DONDE SE INDIQUE LO CONTRARIO

**REFERENCIA:**  
 - ESQUEMA GENERAL - PLANTA

ESCALA GRAFICA: (1:1000)

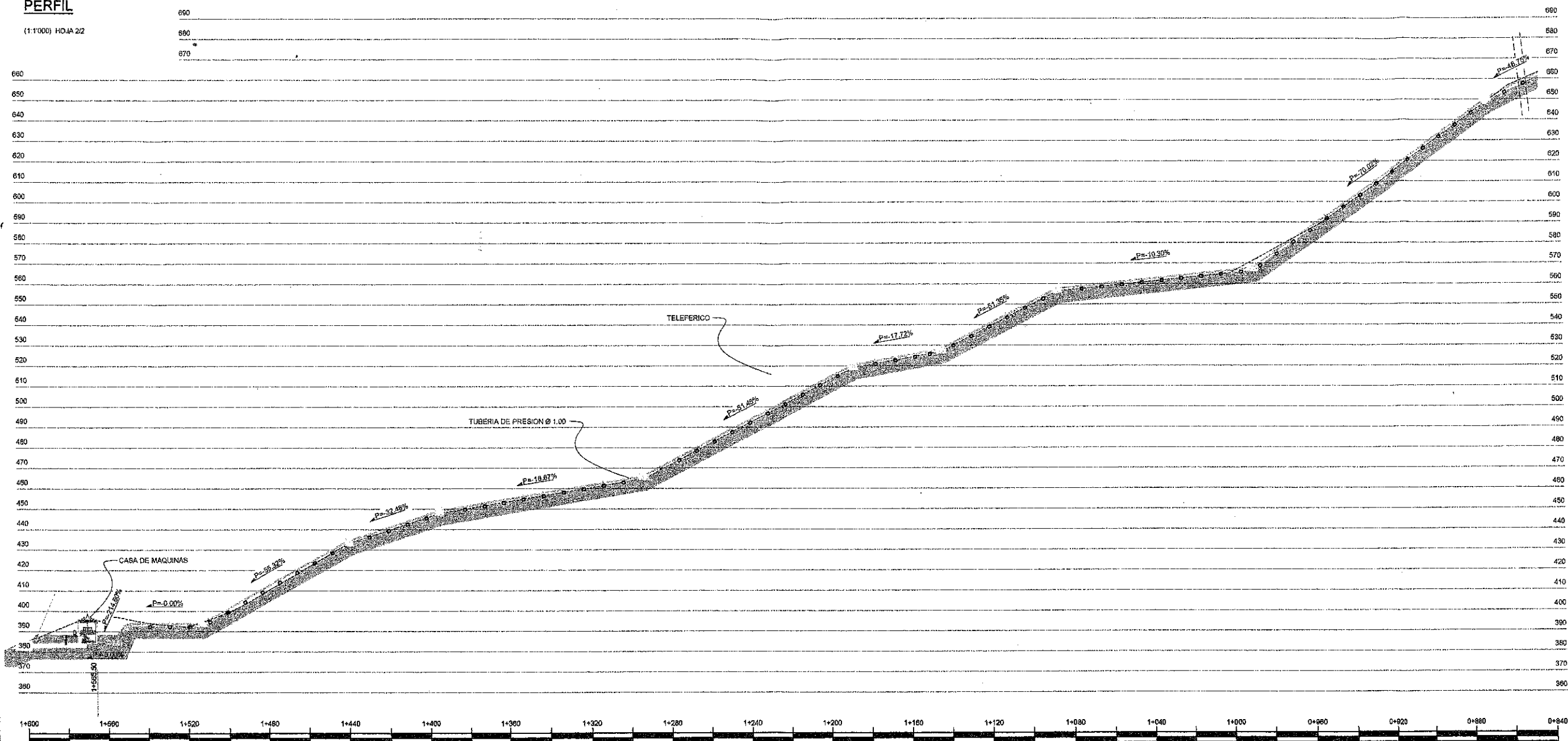
ING. ADONY RAUDALES RAUDALES  
 C-1711  
 19-87-10  
 18-87-10

COLEGIO DE INGENIEROS CIVILES  
 DE HONDURAS  
 INGENIERO CIVIL  
 11-50-00

<b>LOCALIZACIÓN:</b> Aldea Jilamito, Arizona, Atlántida		<b>LAMINA N°:</b>
<b>REVISO Y APROBO:</b>	<b>PROYECTO:</b> HIDROELECTRICA JILAMITO	<b>A-09</b>
ING. ADONY RAUDALES CICH 4952	<b>PLANO DE:</b> Perfil Tuberia Presion - Conduccion	
	<b>PROPIETARIO:</b> INVERSIÓN DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA S.A. DE C.V. (SHELLEN)	
	<b>DISEÑO:</b> LOMARCO CONSULTORES S.A. <b>FECHA:</b> 15-ENERO-2013	
	<b>ESCALA:</b> Grafica	

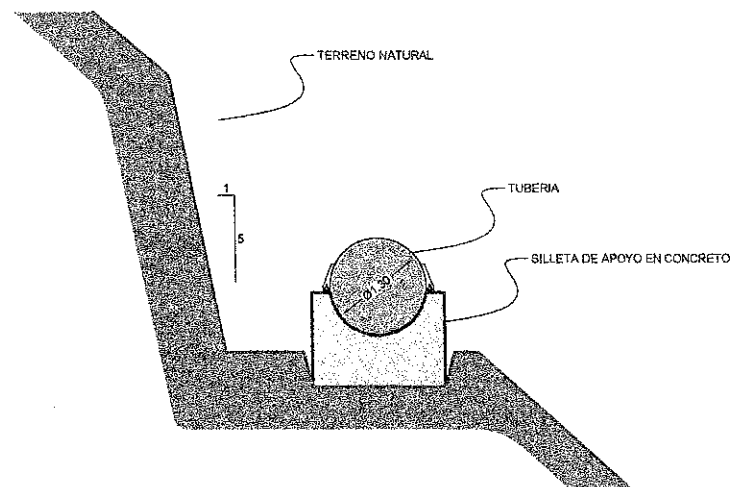
**PERFIL**

(1:1'000) HOJA 2/2



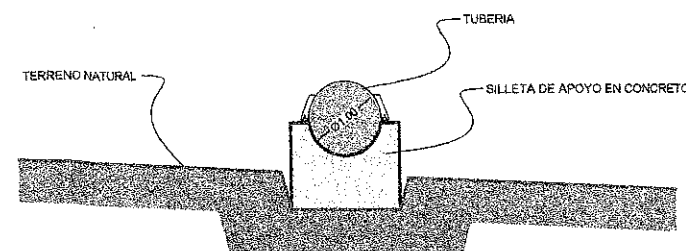
**SECCION TIPICA - TUBERIA DE CONDUCCION**

(1:50)



**SECCION TIPICA - TUBERIA DE PRESION**

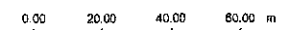
(1:50)



**NOTA:**  
- DISTANCIAS Y COTAS EXPRESADAS EN METROS EXCEPTO DONDE SE INDIQUE LO CONTRARIO

**REFERENCIA:**  
- ESQUEMA GENERAL - PLANTA

**ESCALAS GRAFICAS:** (1:1'000)



(1:50)

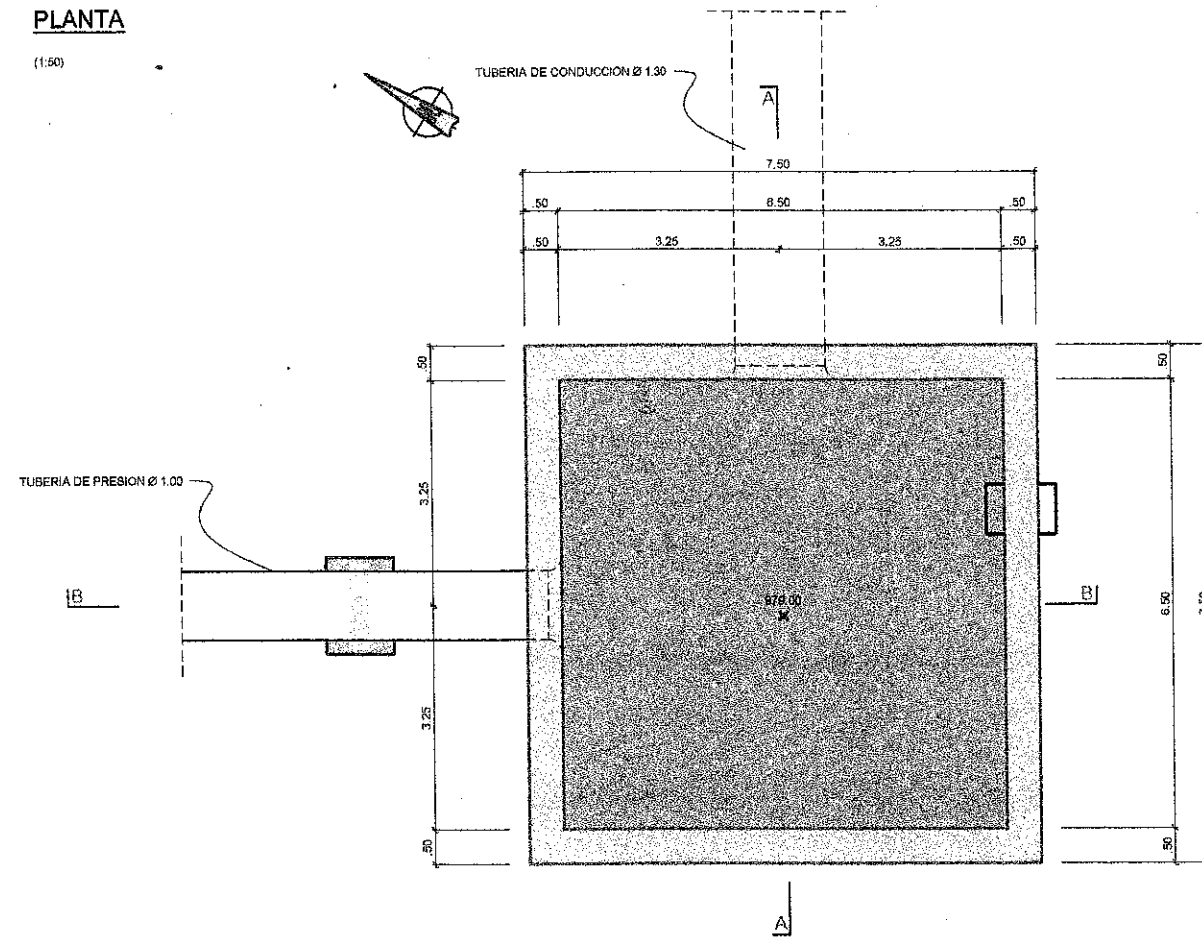


<b>LOCALIZACIÓN:</b> Aldea Jilamito, Arizona, Atlántida		<b>LAMINA N°:</b>
<b>REVISO Y APROBO:</b>	<b>PROYECTO:</b> HIDROELECTRICA JILAMITO	<b>A-10</b>
ING. ADONY RAUDALES C.I.C.H. 4952	<b>PLANO DE:</b> Perfil Tubería Presión - Conducción	
	<b>PROPIETARIO:</b> INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTROSA. S.A. (I.G.E.S.A.)	
	<b>DISENYO:</b> LUISBARDI CONSULTORES S.A.	<b>FECHA:</b> 15-ENERO-2013

Anexo No.16  
Plano Tanque Carga Esquema General – Planta

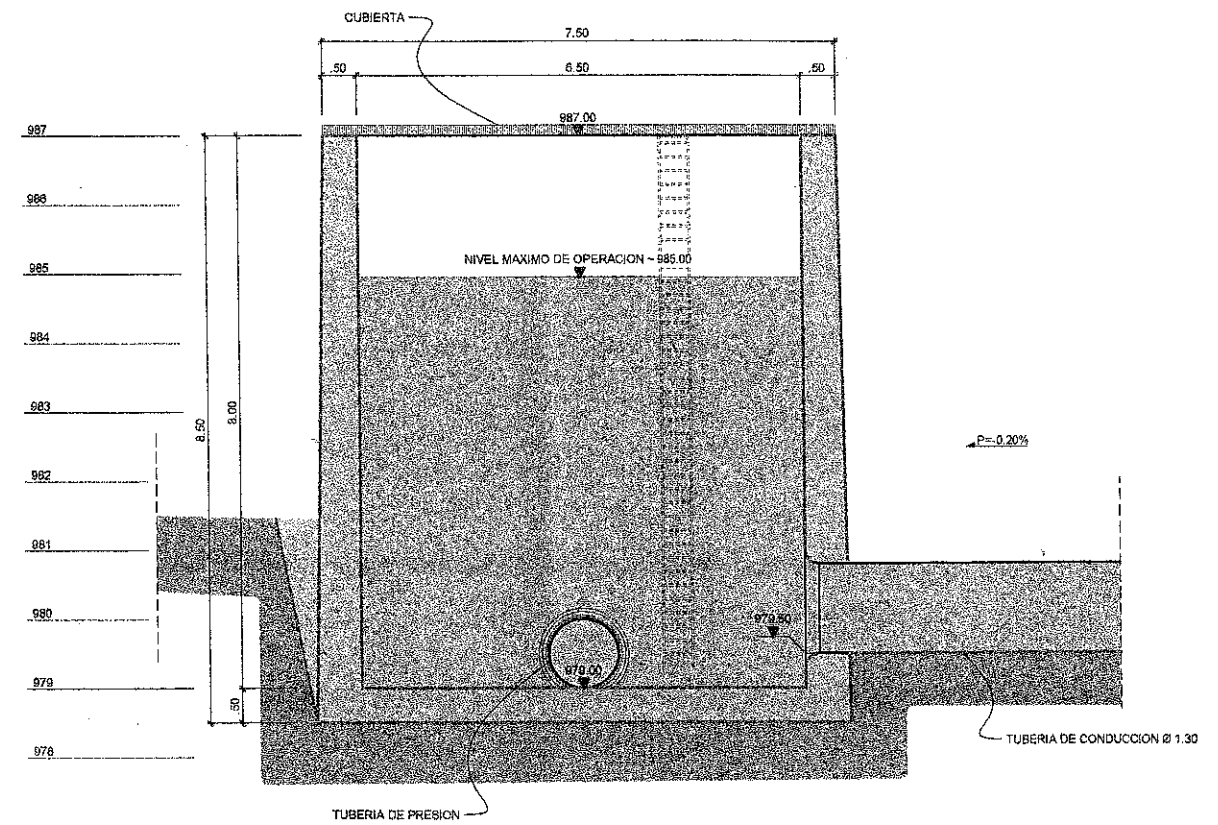
**PLANTA**

(1:50)



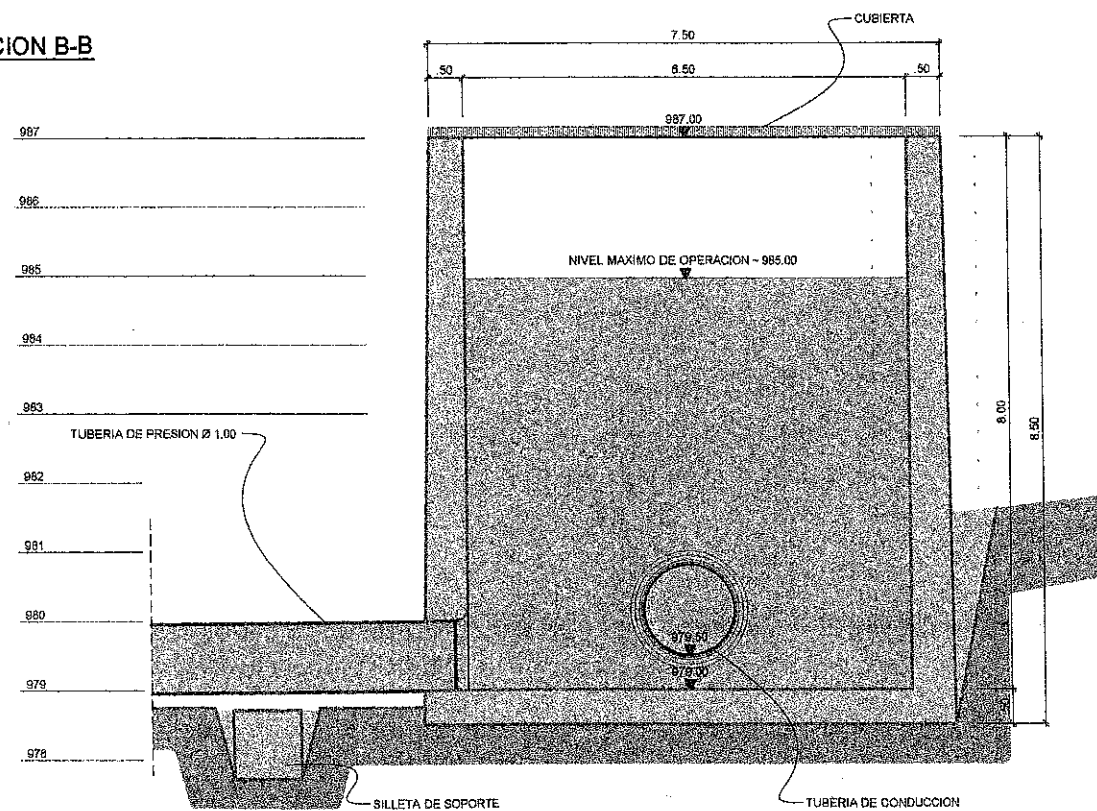
**SECCION A-A**

(1:50)



**SECCION B-B**

(1:50)



**NOTA:**

- DISTANCIAS Y COTAS EXPRESADAS EN METROS EXCEPTO DONDE SE INDIQUE LO CONTRARIO

**REFERENCIA:**

- ESQUEMA GENERAL - PLANTA

**LEYENDA:**

- CONCRETO ARMADO
- CONCRETO SIN REFUERZO

**ESCALA GRAFICA:**

0.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 m (1:50)



**LOCALIZACIÓN:** Aldea Jilamito, Arizona, Atlantida

REVISO Y APROBÓ:

ING. ADONY RAUDALES  
CICH 4952

PROYECTO: **HIDROELECTRICA JILAMITO**

PLANO DE: **TANQUE CARGA ESQUEMA GENERAL - PLANTA**

PROPIETARIO: **INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICA S.A. de C.V. (INSELSA)**

DISEÑO: **LOMBARDI CONSULTORES S.A.**

FECHA: **15-ENERO-2013**

LAMINA N°:

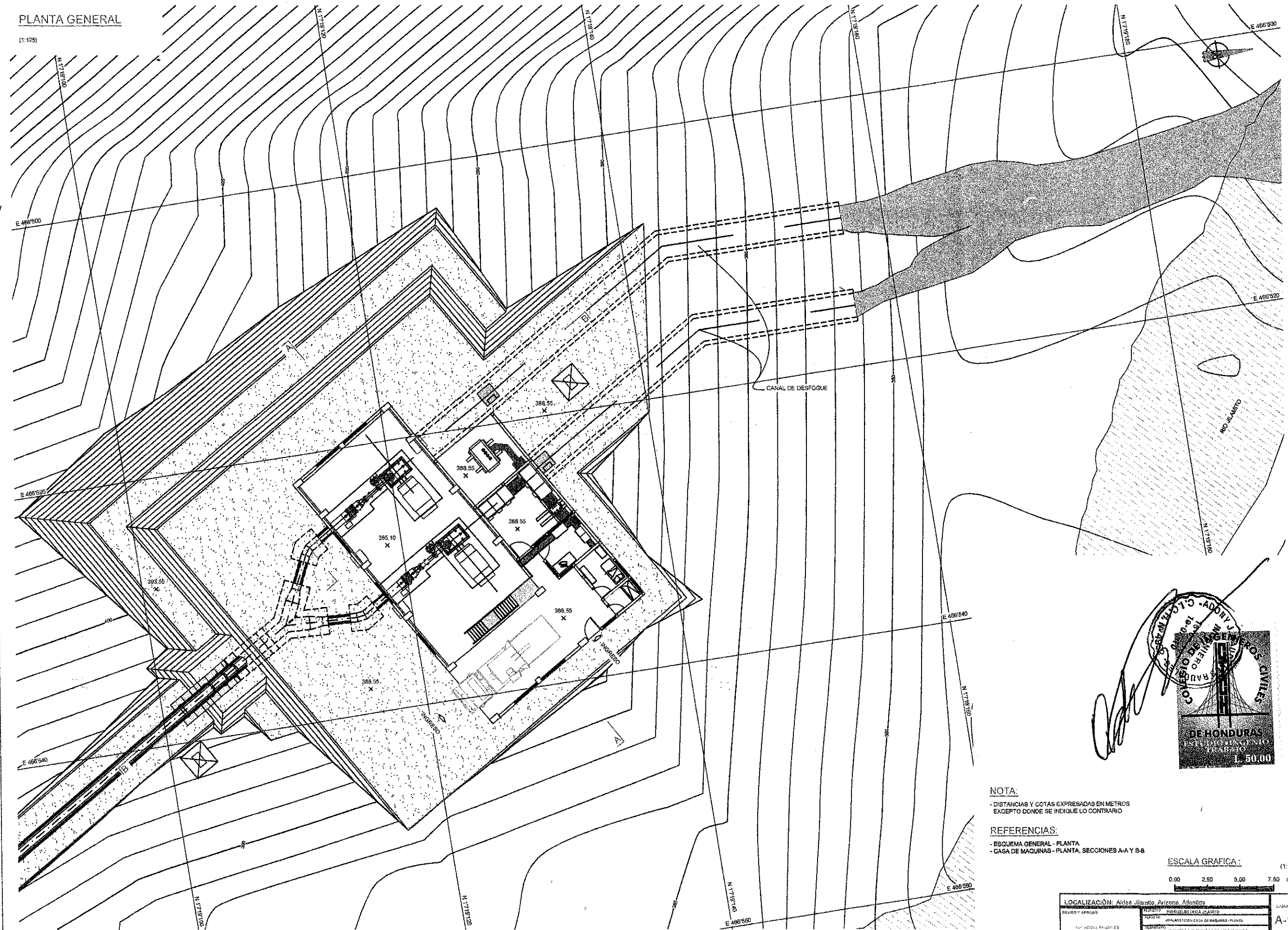
**A-08**

ESCALA: **Grafica**

Anexo No.17  
Plano Casa de Maquinas

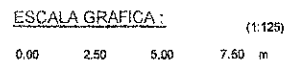
PLANTA GENERAL

(1:125)



**NOTA:**  
 - DISTANCIAS Y COTAS EXPRESADAS EN METROS EXCEPTO DONDE SE INDIQUE LO CONTRARIO

**REFERENCIAS:**  
 - ESQUEMA GENERAL - PLANTA  
 - CASA DE MAQUINAS - PLANTA, SECCIONES A-A Y B-B

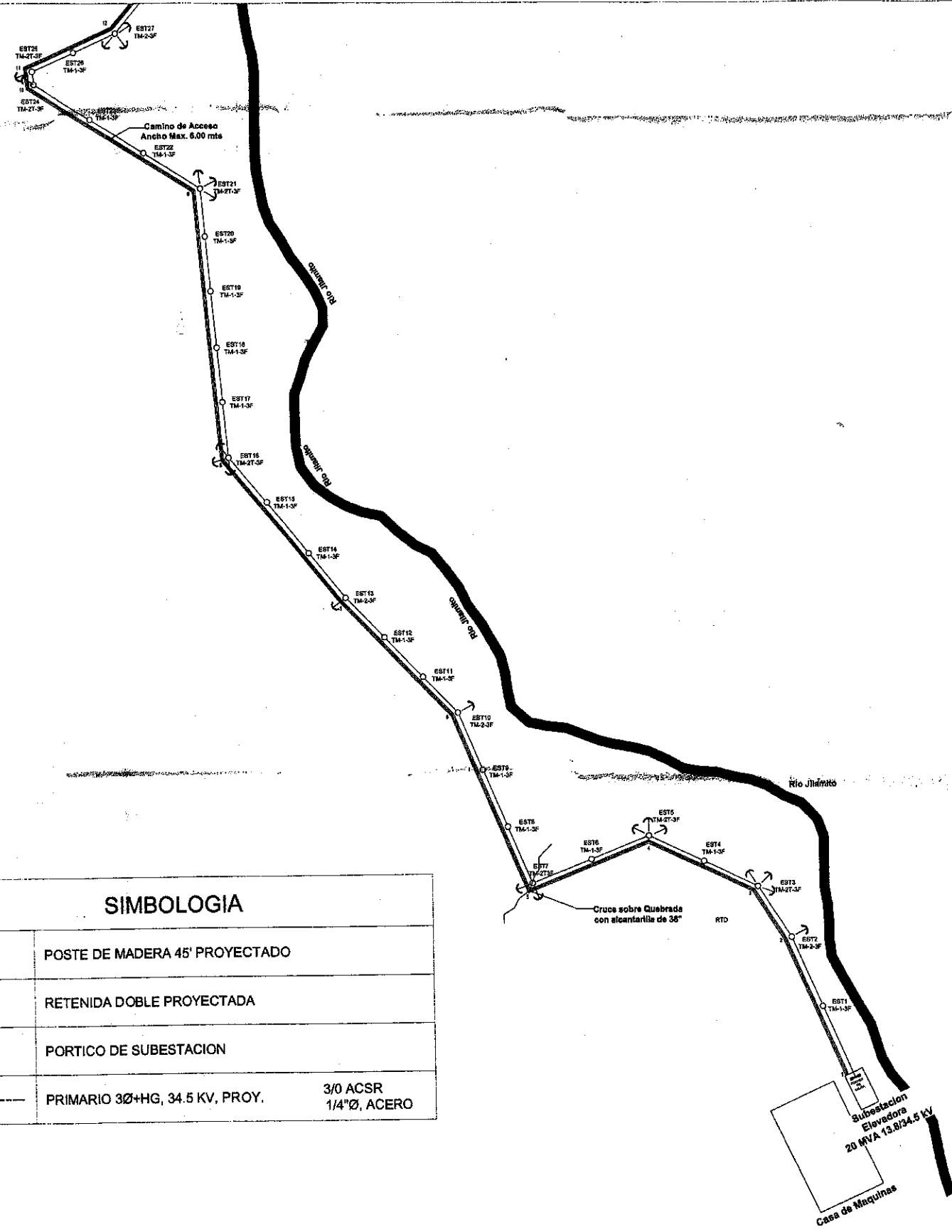


LOCALIZACIÓN: Alda Jilamito, Aizena, Atlántida		LÁMINA II
PROYECTO: PROYECTO DE CASA DE MAQUINAS	PLANTAS: PLANTAS DE CASA DE MAQUINAS - PLANTA	A-11
PROYECTANTE: INGENIERO RAFAEL RAMOS	PROYECTO: PROYECTO DE CASA DE MAQUINAS - PLANTA	FECHA: 2014-08-20
PROYECTANTE: INGENIERO RAFAEL RAMOS	PROYECTO: PROYECTO DE CASA DE MAQUINAS - PLANTA	FECHA: 2014-08-20





Anexo No.18  
Planos Línea de Transmisión

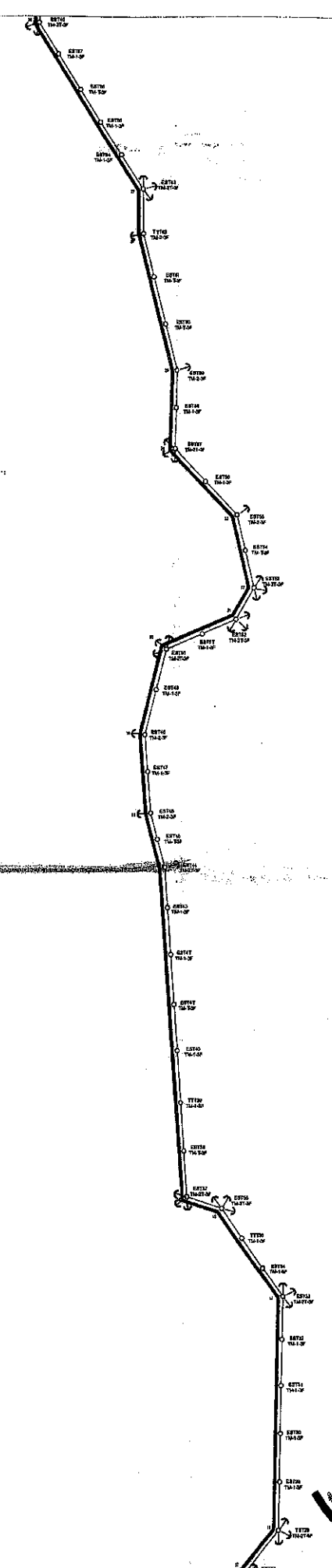


SIMBOLOGIA	
○	POSTE DE MADERA 45' PROYECTADO
←	RETENIDA DOBLE PROYECTADA
⚡	PORTICO DE SUBSTACION
---	PRIMARIO 3Ø+HG, 34.5 KV, PROJ. 3/0 ACSR 1/4"Ø, ACERO

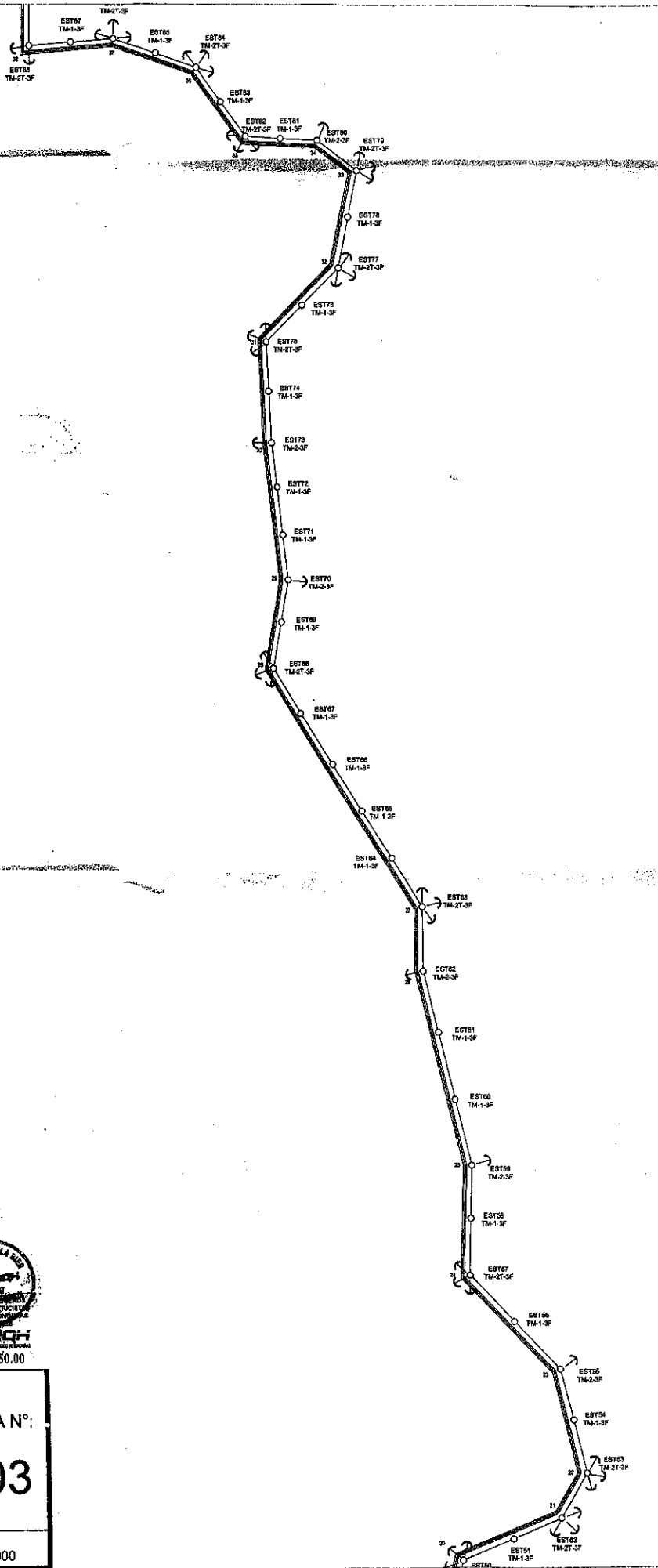


<b>LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA</b>		LAMINA N°:
REVISO Y APROBÓ:	PROYECTO: <b>HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO</b>	<b>A-01</b>
<b>ING. REYNALDO AVILA</b> CIMEQH 037	PLANO DE: <b>Línea de Transmision</b>	
	PROPIETARIO: INGELSA	ESCALA: 1:5000
LEVANTÓ:	DIBUJO:	FECHA:
ING. ERIS PORTELA	ING. ADONY RAUDALES	02-01-2013

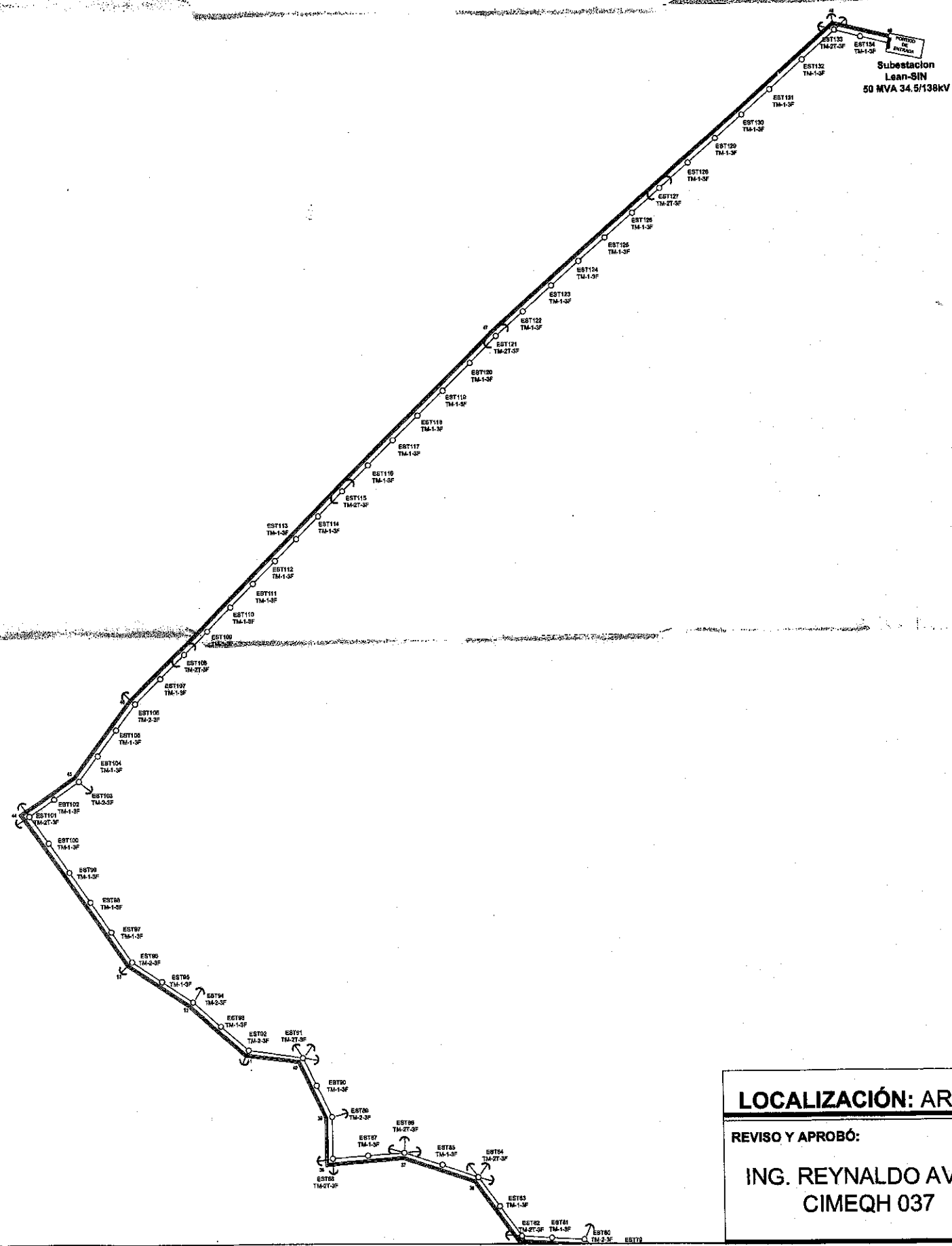
POSTALIZADO DE BARRIO	NO. CU	DESCRIPCION	TIPO	NO. CU	DESCRIPCION	TIPO
1571	1571-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1571	1571-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1572	1572-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1572	1572-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1573	1573-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1573	1573-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1574	1574-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1574	1574-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1575	1575-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1575	1575-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1576	1576-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1576	1576-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1577	1577-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1577	1577-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1578	1578-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1578	1578-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1579	1579-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1579	1579-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1580	1580-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1580	1580-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1581	1581-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1581	1581-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1582	1582-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1582	1582-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1583	1583-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1583	1583-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1584	1584-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1584	1584-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1585	1585-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1585	1585-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1586	1586-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1586	1586-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1587	1587-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1587	1587-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1588	1588-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1588	1588-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1589	1589-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1589	1589-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1590	1590-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1590	1590-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1591	1591-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1591	1591-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1592	1592-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1592	1592-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1593	1593-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1593	1593-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1594	1594-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1594	1594-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1595	1595-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1595	1595-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1596	1596-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1596	1596-01	PASO EN ANGLE
1597	1597-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1597	1597-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1598	1598-01	PASO EN TANGENTE	TTTO	1598	1598-01	PASO EN TANGENTE
1599	1599-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE	TTTO	1599	1599-01	SEÑAL EN ANGLE
1600	1600-01	PASO EN ANGLE	TTTO	1600	1600-01	PASO EN ANGLE



<b>LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA</b>		<b>LAMINA N°:</b>	
<b>REVISO Y APROBÓ:</b>		<b>A-02</b>	
<b>ING. REYNALDO AVILA</b>			
<b>CIMEQH 037</b>			
<b>PROYECTO: HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO</b>			
<b>PLANO DE: Linea de Transmision</b>			
<b>PROPIETARIO: INGELSA</b>			
<b>LEVANTO: ING. ERIS PORTELA</b>	<b>DIBUJO: ING. ADONY RAUDALES</b>	<b>FECHA: 02-01-2013</b>	<b>ESCALA: 1:6000</b>



<b>LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA</b>		LAMINA N°:	
REVISO Y APROBÓ:  <b>ING. REYNALDO AVILA</b> <b>CIMEQH 037</b>	PROYECTO: <b>HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO</b>	<b>A-03</b>	
	PLANO DE: <b>Línea de Transmision</b>		
	PROPIETARIO: <b>INGELSA</b>	ESCALA:	
LEVANTO: <b>ING. ERIS PORTELA</b>	DIBUJO: <b>ING. ADONY RAUDALES</b>	FECHA: <b>02-01-2013</b>	<b>1:5000</b>



<b>LOCALIZACIÓN: ARIZONA, DEPTO. DE ATLANTIDA</b>		LAMINA N°:	
REVISO Y APROBÓ: <b>ING. REYNALDO AVILA CIMEQH 037</b>	PROYECTO: <b>HIDROELECTRICA DE JILAMITO</b>	A-04	
	PLANO OE: <b>Linea de Transmision</b>	ESCALA: 1:5000	
LEVANTO: <b>ING. ERIS PORTELA</b>	DIBUJO: <b>ING. AONY RAUOCALES</b>	PROPIETARIO: <b>INGELSA</b>	FECHA: <b>02-01-2013</b>

Anexo No.19  
Copia Escritura Constitución de Sociedad, Escritura de Poder  
Especial de Representación y Copia de Contrato Promesa de  
Venta de Terrenos Autenticadas

REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS, C. A.

TESTIMONIO



8 97.45  
14

DE LA

ESCRITURA PUBLICA

No. 31

ESCRITURA PUBLICA DE CONSTITUCION SOCIAL

De "INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICAS, SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE CAPITAL VARIABLE"

Otorgado por Los señores EMIN JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS y CARLOS

\* RENE AVILA GARCIA

A favor de Los mismos

AUTORIZADA POR EL NOTARIO

MIGUEL FERNANDO RUIZ FIGUEROA

S.P.S. 09 DE Febrero DE 2006

Honduras, C. A.

Hector Urmeneta

1123





PAPEL SELLADO OFICIAL  
CINCO LEMPIRAS  
2004 - 2007

No 1823484

9 FEB. 2006



TESTIMONIO

1 "INSTRUMENTO NÚMERO TREINTA Y DOS (32).- En la ciudad de San Pedro  
2 Sula, Departamento de Cortés, a los nueve días del mes de Febrero del año Dos Mil  
3 Seis (2006).- Ante mí, MIGUEL FERNANDO RUIZ FIGUEROA, Notario Público de  
4 este domicilio, inscrito en el Colegio de Abogados de Honduras, bajo el número Un Mil  
5 Ochocientos Cincuenta y Siete (1,857), comparece personalmente los señores  
6 CARLOS RENE AVILA GARCÍA, Perito Mercantil y Contador Público y EMIN JORGE  
7 ABUFELE MARCOS, Empresario; ambos son Hondureños, mayor de edad, casados y  
8 de este domicilio; quienes asegurándome hallarse en el pleno goce y ejercicio de sus  
9 derechos civiles, libre y espontáneamente dice: Que han convenido en constituir como  
10 al efecto por éste acto constituyen una. **SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE CAPITAL**  
11 **VARIABLE**, la cual se registrá por las leyes de la República de Honduras, por el  
12 presente Pacto Constitutivo y por los Estatutos Sociales que se establecen a  
13 continuación: **PACTO CONSTITUTIVO.- CLÁUSULA PRIMERA.- DE LA**  
14 **DENOMINACION SOCIAL.-** La Sociedad girará bajo la denominación social de  
15 **INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELECTRICAS, SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE**  
16 **CAPITAL VARIABLE**, que podrá usar la abreviatura de **INGELSA- CLÁUSULA**  
17 **SEGUNDA.- DEL DOMICILIO SOCIAL.-** La Sociedad tendrá por domicilio la ciudad  
18 de Choloma, Departamento de Cortés, pudiendo establecer sucursales y agencias en  
19 cualquier otro lugar de la República de Honduras y del exterior.- **CLÁUSULA**  
20 **TERCERA; FINALIDAD.-** Esta sociedad tiene por finalidad " la generación,  
21 transformación, distribución y venta de energía eléctrica, realizar importaciones y  
22 exportaciones directas e indirectas así como la compraventa e importación de  
23 implementos y equipo; consultoría y asesoría en general, así como cualesquiera otra  
24 actividad de lícito comercio permitida por la Ley."- **CLÁUSULA CUARTA.-** Se declara  
25



expresamente, que la sociedad, queda constituida por tiempo indeterminado.

**CLÁUSULA QUINTA.- DEL CAPITAL SOCIAL.** El capital social autorizado es de

**TREINTA MIL LEMPIRAS (LPS. 30,000.00)** como mínimo y **CIEN MIL**

**LEMPIRAS (LPS. 100,000.00)** como máximo. El capital social mínimo autorizado

estará representado por **UN MIL ACCIONES** con valor nominal de **CIEN LEMPIRAS**

**CADA UNA (LPS. 100,00)**, las acciones serán nominativas y transferibles por endoso

e inscripción en el Libro de Registro de Acciones, previa autorización del Órgano

Administrativo, debiendo previamente, para tal efecto ofrecer en venta preferencial y

proporcionalmente a los demás accionistas, notificando a través del Órgano

Administrativo, acerca de las acciones en venta, permitiendo un plazo de treinta días

para que éstos presenten sus ofertas; en caso de aceptación se procederá a la venta

de la misma en las proporciones que correspondan. En el caso de que uno de los

accionistas no desee comprar podrá ceder su derecho a los accionistas interesados. En

caso de no haber ofertas, el Órgano Administrativo autorizará la venta a terceros.

Las acciones no podrán ser convertidas al portador y serán firmadas por el Presidente

del Consejo de Administración o Administrador Único y el Secretario, las que se

extenderán al ser totalmente pagadas. **CLÁUSULA SEXTA.- SUSCRIPCION DE**

**ACCIONES.** Los comparecientes han suscrito el capital mínimo de **TREINTA MIL**

**LEMPIRAS (LPS. 30,000.00)** en la siguiente proporción: El señor **CARLOS RENE**

**AVILA GARCÍA**, suscribe **NOVECIENTAS NOVENTA Y NUEVE ACCIONES**

equivalentes a **NOVENTA Y NUEVE MIL NOVECIENTOS LEMPIRAS** y **EMIN**

**JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS** suscribe **UNA ACCION** equivalente a **CIEN LEMPIRAS**

De las suscripciones anteriormente apuntadas, los suscriptores han pagado en cien

por ciento de las acciones por ellos suscritas, las que suman un valor de **TREINTA**

**MIL LEMPIRAS (Lps. 30,000.00)**, cantidad que se encuentra depositada en el



PAPEL SELLADO OFICIAL  
CINCO LEMPIRAS  
2004 - 2007



*[Handwritten signature]*

No 1823484

1 **BANCO GRUPO EL AHORRO HONDUREÑO, S.A. (BGA)**, según constancia de  
 2 depósito a la vista en cuenta número **201126741-9**, que yo el notario doy fe de  
 3 tener a la vista. **CLÁUSULA SEPTIMA**. Para el aumento de los límites de Capital  
 4 mínimo y el máximo autorizado se estará a las previsiones que a continuación se  
 5 expresan: a) Los **TREINTA MIL LEMPIRAS (Lps. 30,000.00)** comprendidos entre  
 6 el capital mínimo y el autorizado establecido, estarán representadas por **MIL**  
 7 **ACCIONES**, las que estarán emitidas y serán guardadas por la Sociedad, hasta que  
 8 sean puestas en circulación; b) El Órgano Administrativo queda facultado para poner  
 9 en circulación dichas Acciones de Tesorería, en todo o en parte cuando lo estime  
 10 conveniente y el negocio lo requiera; c) Para la suscripción de dichas acciones tendrán  
 11 preferencia los accionistas en proporción a sus acciones y de conformidad con lo  
 12 establecido en el Código de Comercio; d) Todo aumento o disminución del capital  
 13 social deberá de inscribirse en el Libro Especial de registro de Capital que llevará la  
 14 Sociedad; e) No podrá acordarse la disminución del Capital Social, cuando tenga como  
 15 consecuencia reducirlo a menos del mínimo del capital social; f) En ningún caso podrá  
 16 anunciarse el capital máximo autorizado, sin anunciar el capital mínimo; g) Los  
 17 aumentos o disminuciones del Capital Social que se hagan dentro del monto mínimo y  
 18 el autorizado, no implican reforma alguna del contrato social o estatutos, ni necesitan  
 19 publicidad. **CLÁUSULA OCTAVA**. Cuando el aumento del capital social sobrepase  
 20 del límite del capital autorizado, se hará mediante resolución de una Asamblea General  
 21 Extraordinaria, que procederá de conformidad con lo que dispone el Código de  
 22 Comercio al respecto. **CLÁUSULA NOVENA. DE LA ADMINISTRACION DE LA**  
 23 **SOCIEDAD**. La dirección y Administración de los negocios sociales, estará a cargo de  
 24 un Administrador Único o de un Consejo de Administración formado por cuatro (4)  
 25 miembros: un Presidente, un Secretario y dos consejeros. Sus miembros serán electos.



1 por la Asamblea General de Accionistas en Asamblea Ordinaria, durarán en sus cargos  
2 un año pudiendo ser reelectos. El Órgano Administrativo tendrá todas las facultades y  
3 poderes para realizar todos los actos conducentes a la realización de los fines de la  
4 Sociedad que la ley y los Estatutos Sociales no atribuyen a otro órgano de la Sociedad.  
5 El Consejo de Administración actuará por medio de su Presidente. **CLÁUSULA**  
6 **DÉCIMA.- DE LAS ASAMBLEAS DE ACCIONISTAS.-** La Asamblea General de la  
7 Accionistas se reunirá ordinariamente, por lo menos una vez al año, dentro de los  
8 cuatro meses siguientes al cierre de las operaciones sociales, y extraordinariamente, en  
9 cualquier tiempo, en los casos que determinen los Estatutos, o cuando seane  
10 debidamente convocada. **CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA PRIMERA.- DE LAS UTILIDADES.**  
11 Las utilidades netas obtenidas podrán distribuirse anualmente entre los socios en la  
12 proporción al número de sus acciones de conformidad con los Estatutos. **CLÁUSULA**  
13 **DÉCIMA SEGUNDA.** De las utilidades netas de la Compañía se separarán  
14 anualmente por lo menos el cinco por ciento hasta llegar al importe de la quinta parte  
15 del capital social, a fin de constituir la reserva de capital que manda la ley.  
16 **CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA TERCERA.- DE LA VIGILANCIA DE LA SOCIEDAD.** La  
17 vigilancia de la Sociedad estará a cargo de un Comisario que podrá ser accionista o  
18 persona extraña a la Sociedad, será electo por la Asamblea de Accionistas, sus  
19 funciones y atribuciones serán las que la ley y los estatutos establezcan y durará un  
20 año en el ejercicio de sus funciones. **CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA CUARTA.- DE LA**  
21 **DISOLUCIÓN DE LA SOCIEDAD.** La sociedad se disolverá (por acuerdo de los  
22 socios tomado por la mayoría que represente tres cuartas partes del capital social y en  
23 los demás casos que establece el Código de Comercio. **CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA**  
24 **QUINTA.-** La Asamblea de Accionistas regulará la forma de liquidación mediante  
25 propuesta del Órgano Administrativo practicándose tal liquidación por uno o más



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1 liquidadores que serán designados por la propia Asamblea y a quien se otorgarán los  
2 respectivos poderes y ello fuera de las demás atribuciones y derechos que la ley  
3 prescribe. El activo líquido que resulte a favor de la sociedad, se distribuirá entre los  
4 socios a prorrata de sus acciones. Todos los comparecientes declaran: Que bajo los  
5 términos y condiciones y demás estipulaciones expresadas en las cláusulas que  
6 anteceden, queda constituida la **INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELECTRICAS,**  
7 **SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE CAPITAL VARIABLE,** obligándose a su cumplimiento.-  
8 Agregamos comparecientes: Que la Sociedad se regirá por los siguientes  
9 **ESTATUTOS DE LAS ACCIONES.- ARTICULO PRIMERO.-** Las acciones serán  
10 **nominales y negociables mediante endoso e inscripción en el Libro de Accionistas de**  
11 **la Sociedad.- Dicha transacción se hará previa autorización del Órgano Administrativo.**  
12 Las acciones serán firmadas por el Presidente del Consejo de Administración o el  
13 Administrador Único y el Secretario.- Cada título o Certificado puede representar una o  
14 más acciones. Los socios tendrán derecho a un voto por cada acción que posean.- Los  
15 socios tendrán derecho preferencial en adquirir las acciones que desean vender otros  
16 socios de la empresa bajo los lineamientos establecidos en la cláusula Quinta de la  
17 escritura de constitución social.- **DE LOS ACCIONISTAS.- ARTICULO SEGUNDO.-**  
18 La sociedad considerará como socio al inscrito como tal en el Registro de Accionistas,  
19 previa autorización del Órgano Administrativo. Cuando haya varios propietarios de una  
20 misma acción, deberán nombrar un representante común; los accionistas podrán  
21 hacerse representar por otros socios o personas extrañas a la sociedad, representación  
22 que deberá conferirse por escrito.- **ARTICULO TERCERO.-** En los aumentos de  
23 Capital los accionistas tendrán derecho preferente para suscribir un número de  
24 acciones proporcional a las que poseen a la fecha en que se decreta el aumento.- El  
25 Órgano Administrativo al efectuar aumentos de Capital entre el mínimo y el máximo,



1 decretará las condiciones en que deberá suscribirse y pagarse, en igual proporción.  
2 deberá cancelarse las acciones en caso de disminución de capital social: - En caso de  
3 pérdida, extravío o destrucción de títulos de acciones, el interesado solicitará su  
4 reposición en la forma que establece el Código de Comercio. - **ARTÍCULO CUARTO.**  
5 Los accionistas tendrán derecho preferente para adquirir las acciones puestas en venta  
6 por los otros accionistas debiendo en su caso el Órgano Administrativo resolver y  
7 aprobar previamente estas transacciones. - **ARTÍCULO QUINTO.** - La Asamblea  
8 General de Accionistas es el órgano supremo de la Sociedad y expresa la voluntad  
9 colectiva en las materias de su competencia. - Las Asambleas de Accionistas serán  
10 ordinarias cuando se convoquen para tratar de cualquier asunto que no sea de los  
11 enumerados en el artículo ciento sesenta y nueve del Código de Comercio y serán  
12 extraordinarias cuando se reúnan para tratar o resolver de los negocios previstos en el  
13 artículo ciento sesenta y nueve antes citado. - Las asambleas ordinarias se reunirán  
14 cuando menos una vez al año dentro de los cuatro meses siguientes al cierre del  
15 ejercicio social. - Las Asambleas extraordinarias se reunirán cada vez que sean  
16 convocadas por el Órgano Administrativo o el Comisario. - Los accionistas que  
17 representan por lo menos el veinticinco por ciento del capital social podrán solicitar por  
18 escrito en cualquier tiempo al Órgano Administrativo o Comisario la convocatoria de  
19 una Asamblea de Accionistas para tratar de asuntos que indiquen en su petición. Si el  
20 Órgano Administrativo o el Comisario rehusare hacer la convocatoria debida o no la  
21 hiciere dentro de los quince días siguientes a aquella en que hayan recibido la  
22 solicitud podrá hacerlo el Juez de Letras de lo Civil competente de esta Sección. y  
23 Cuando no se haya celebrado ninguna Asamblea durante dos periodos consecutivos  
24 cuando las Asambleas celebradas durante este tiempo no se hayan ocupado de los  
25 asuntos que indica el artículo ciento sesenta y ocho del Código de Comercio el titular



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1 de una acción podrá pedirlo de conformidad con el artículo ciento sesenta y seis del  
2 citado Código. Para que una Asamblea Ordinaria de Accionistas se considere  
3 legalmente reunida en primera convocatoria, deberá estar representada más de la  
4 mitad de las Acciones y las resoluciones serán válidas cuando se tomen por la mayoría  
5 de los votos presentes. Las Asambleas Extraordinarias se reputarán legalmente  
6 reunidas cuando estén representadas en primera convocatoria, tres cuartas partes de  
7 las acciones y las resoluciones se tomarán válidamente por el voto de las que  
8 represente el cincuenta y uno por ciento del capital social. **ARTÍCULO SEXTO.** Las  
9 convocatorias para Asambleas Ordinarias y Extraordinarias se harán mediante un aviso  
10 dirigido a los accionistas, comunicándoles la fecha, hora, lugar y la orden del día, aviso  
11 que también se publicará en el periódico Oficial La Gaceta y en otro de circulación  
12 general en el Departamento de Cortés, con quince días de anticipación al de la  
13 celebración de la Asamblea y sin contar el día que salga el aviso, ni el de la celebración  
14 de la Asamblea. Los requisitos de publicidad podrán omitirse si en la Asamblea está  
15 representada la totalidad de las acciones. Las reuniones en primera y segunda  
16 convocatoria, se podrán anunciar simultáneamente, las fechas de reunión estarán  
17 separadas cuando menos, por un lapso de veinticuatro horas. Si la Asamblea General  
18 se reuniere en sesión ordinaria o extraordinaria por segunda convocatoria se  
19 considerará válidamente constituida con cualquier número de socios presentes pero  
20 sus resoluciones serán válidas si se toman por simple mayoría de votos en el primer  
21 caso; en el segundo caso por los votos que representen al menos el cincuenta y uno  
22 por ciento del capital social. **ARTÍCULO SÉPTIMO:** La desintegración del quórum de  
23 presencia no será obstáculo para que la Asamblea continúe y pueda adoptar acuerdos,  
24 si son votados por la mayoría requerida ordinaria y extraordinariamente, en caso de  
25 que una vez abierta la sesión la directiva se ausentare parcial o totalmente, los socios



1 presentes elegirán sus sustitutos ad-hoc. **ARTÍCULO OCTAVO.** Las Asambleas  
2 Ordinarias no Extraordinarias serán presididas por el Administrador Único o el  
3 Presidente del Consejo de Administración y actuará como Secretario de las mismas el  
4 que ejerce tales funciones en el Órgano Administrativo. En defecto de ellos, los que  
5 designen los accionistas presentes. Se formará una lista de los accionistas presentes y de  
6 representados y de los representantes de los accionistas con indicación de su nombre y  
7 en su caso, la cantidad de acciones representadas por cada uno. La lista se exhibirá  
8 para su examen antes de la primera votación y la firmarán el Presidente, el Secretario,  
9 el Comisario y los demás concurrentes. **ARTÍCULO NOVENO.** Las resoluciones  
10 legalmente adoptadas por las Asambleas de Accionistas son obligatorias aún para los  
11 ausentes o disidentes salvo los derechos de oposición y retiro que señala la ley.  
12 **ATRIBUCIONES DE LAS ASAMBLEAS DE ACCIONISTAS. ARTÍCULO**  
13 **DÉCIMO.** Son atribuciones de las Asambleas de Accionistas: a) Conocer de los  
14 asuntos incluidos en el orden del día; b) Discutir, aprobar, improbar, o modificar el  
15 presupuesto que el Órgano Administrativo elabore anualmente; c) Conocer del Balance  
16 y Estados de Resultados de la Sociedad y discutirlos, aprobarlos o modificarlos después  
17 de oído el informe del Comisario; d) Reformar la escritura social y los estatutos  
18 mediante el voto de la mayoría que requieran éstos estatutos; e) Disponer la  
19 distribución de las utilidades; f) Elegir al Administrador Único o Presidente del Consejo  
20 de Administración al Secretario, consejeros y al Comisario y fijarles las dietas y sueldos  
21 que devengarán; conocer de sus excusas y renunciaciones y removerlos por causas graves y  
22 calificadas; g) Conocer de todos los asuntos de interés general, sean o no de la  
23 competencia del Órgano Administrativo y las demás que le competen establecidas en  
24 el Código de Comercio; h) Los acuerdos de la Asamblea General Ordinaria o  
25 Extraordinaria se harán constar en actas que copiadas en un Libro Especial serán





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1 firmadas por el Presidente, el Secretario y el Comisario si asiste; i) Los acuerdos que  
2 tomen la Asamblea de Accionistas serán ejecutivos y obligatorios para todos los  
3 accionistas sin necesidad de que recaiga aprobación del Acta en una junta posterior.-

4 **ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO PRIMERO.-** En las Asambleas Extraordinarias no podrá tratarse  
5 de otros asuntos que los señalados en la convocatoria y los que en relación inmediata  
6 con éstos surjan incidentalmente del debate.- **ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO SEGUNDO.-** La

7 elección del Administrador Único o el Consejo de Administración y Comisario se hará en  
8 la primera Asamblea ordinaria del año fiscal que celebre la Sociedad.- **DEL CONSEJO**

9 **DE ADMINISTRACION, O ADMINISTRADOR ÚNICO Y DE SUS**  
10 **ATRIBUCIONES.- ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO TERCERO.-** La sociedad será administrada,  
11 regulada y representada con amplias facultades, salvo los que compete a las

12 Asambleas de Accionistas con arreglo a éstos Estatutos, por un Administrador Único o  
13 un Consejo de Administración compuesto por cuatro miembros propietarios; podrá  
14 realizar todos los actos de riguroso dominio y aquellos conducentes a ejercitar los fines

15 de la Sociedad, de conformidad con lo que prescribe en los presentes estatutos y  
16 además las facultades y atribuciones siguientes; que se mencionan como  
17 ejemplificativas y no como limitativa: a) Cumplir con los acuerdos de las Asambleas

18 Generales; b) Dirigir los negocios de la empresa, tomando aquellas providencias que  
19 estimen convenientes a fin de obtener los mejores resultados; c) Ejercer ampliamente  
20 la administración de los bienes y los negocios sociales; d) Reunirse por lo menos una

21 vez al mes y tomar los acuerdos que sean necesarios para la buena marcha de los  
22 negocios sociales; e) Convocar las Asambleas Generales Ordinarias y Extraordinarias; f)  
23 Adquirir así como enajenar, gravar y contratar sobre toda clase de bienes muebles e

24 inmuebles con cualesquiera persona o entidades, mediante los pactos y condiciones  
25 que estimen convenientes, g) Obtener créditos y otorgar las garantías que estime del



1 caso; h) Emitir bonos, cédulas hipotecarias y toda clase de obligaciones similares  
2 previg acuerdo de la Asamblea General Ordinaria de Accionistas y demás requisitos  
3 que la ley exige; i) Acordar el establecimiento de oficinas, agencias o sucursales,  
4 dentro o fuera del país; j) Nombrar Gerente y Sub Gerentes y removerlos de sus  
5 cargos si fuere necesario; k) Conocer del Balance la situación anual y el Estado de  
6 Resultados y del informe que anualmente deba presentarse a la Asamblea General  
7 Ordinaria de Accionistas. Este Informe relacionará todas las actividades y resoluciones  
8 del año de operaciones de la empresa; acompañar el Balance General de Cuentas y  
9 Estado de Pérdidas y Ganancias, con explicaciones de todas las reservas hechas;  
10 obligaciones que deben cumplirse, previsiones de acuerdo con los usos comerciales y  
11 considerando la situación de los bienes y negocios de la Sociedad; l) Autorizar a las  
12 personas que deben firmar los cheques y demás documentos; m) Nombrar los  
13 Gerentes y Subgerentes y otorgarles sus respectivos poderes; n) Representar judicial  
14 o extrajudicialmente, así como en cualesquiera otros asuntos y contratos a la empresa  
15 por medio de su Presidente, en el caso de existir un consejo; o) Aprobar o modificar los  
16 presupuestos de la Sociedad; p) Emitir el reglamento interior de la empresa; q) <sup>15</sup>  
17 Observar y hacer observar los Estatutos, reglamentos y resoluciones que el propio  
18 Órgano Administrativo dicte; r) En caso de que los negocios lo requieran, crear y  
19 nombrar un comité ejecutivo y establecer un reglamento operativo; s) Aprobar,  
20 improbar o modificar las resoluciones tomadas por el Comité Ejecutivo; t) Conocer,  
21 resolver y aprobar la venta de acciones presentadas por los accionistas. **ARTÍCULO**  
22 **DÉCIMO CUARTO.** - Los miembros del Órgano Administrativo y Comisarios antes de  
23 tomar posesión de sus cargos, rendirán la fianza que determine el Órgano  
24 Administrativo, la cual puede ser hipotecaria, depositaria, pignoratícia, pagare lo  
25 quedan. **ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO QUINTO.** - Los Consejeros no son responsables sino



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1 como mandatarios de la Sociedad y no contraerán ninguna responsabilidad personal;  
 2 ni solidaria en relación con los compromisos de aquellas. **ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO**  
 3 **SEXTO:** De existir un Consejo de Administración, constará de cuatro miembros y se  
 4 reunirá cuando menos una vez al mes y los acuerdos y resoluciones se tomarán por la  
 5 mayoría de votos. De toda sesión del Órgano Administrativo se asentará el acta  
 6 correspondiente en el libro respectivo y cuando esto no fuere posible se protocolizará  
 7 ante Notario Público. **DEL TITULAR DEL ÓRGANO ADMINISTRATIVO Y SUS**  
 8 **ATRIBUCIONES. ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO SÉPTIMO:** Son atribuciones del  
 9 Administrador Único o del Presidente del Consejo de Administración; a) Convocar y  
 10 presidir las sesiones de las Asambleas de Accionistas; y las sesiones del Órgano  
 11 Administrativo; b) Firmar con el Secretario las acciones de la Sociedad; c) Firmar con el  
 12 Secretario y el Comisario si asistiere) las Actas del Órgano Administrativo; d) Firmar  
 13 con el Comisario y el Secretario las actas de las Asambleas Generales; e) Hacer  
 14 funciones de Gerente al no haber nombrado; f) De no haber sub-gerente nombrado,  
 15 sustituirlo en sus ausencias temporales debidas a enfermedades, imposibilidad o por  
 16 permiso concedido por el Órgano Administrativo; g) Vigilar el cumplimiento de los  
 17 Estatutos, reglamentos y resoluciones que dicte el Órgano Administrativo; h) Firmar  
 18 por la Sociedad en aquellos negocios aprobados por el Órgano Administrativo en los  
 19 términos establecidos en estos Estatutos; i) Representar a la Sociedad en toda clase de  
 20 negocios; contratos; préstamos, hipotecarios, fiduciarios, prendarios o de cualquier  
 21 otra índole; en asuntos administrativos, municipales, laborales y afines otorgando los  
 22 poderes, escrituras y documentós que se requieran en el ejercicio de éstas facultades.  
 23 **DEL SECRETARIO. ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO OCTAVO:** El Secretario es el órgano de  
 24 comunicación de la Sociedad y son sus atribuciones: a) Llevar un libro de actas de la  
 25 Asamblea General de Accionistas y de las sesiones del Órgano Administrativo; b)



1 Autorizan con el Administrador Único o el Presidente y Comisario las Actas de las  
2 Asambleas Generales de Accionistas y del Órgano Administrativo, c) Llevar el Libro de In-  
3 Registro de Accionistas; d) Firmar con el Presidente o con el Administrador Único las de-  
4 Acciones de la Sociedad; e) Certificar el registro de las acciones que sean traspasadas y  
5 pudiendo delegar esta función; f) Certificar las actas y demás documentos de la  
6 Sociedad; **DEL GERENTE Y SUS ATRIBUCIONES. ARTÍCULO DÉCIMO**  
7 **NOVENO.** La administración activa de la Empresa estará confiada a un Gerente  
8 nombrado por el Órgano Administrativo, quien deberá otorgar la garantía que establece  
9 el mismo Órgano. **ARTÍCULO VIGÉSIMO.** Las atribuciones del Gerente o Gerentes  
10 y Subgerentes serán conferidas expresamente mediante poderes de administración, los  
11 cuales podrán ser generales o especiales. **DEL COMISARIO Y SUS**  
12 **ATRIBUCIONES. ARTÍCULO VIGÉSIMO PRIMERO.** La vigilancia de la sociedad  
13 estará a cargo de un Comisario (que podrá ser socio o persona extraña a la sociedad) y  
14 será de nombramiento de la Asamblea General de Accionistas y no podrán ser  
15 comisarios los inhabilitados de conformidad con el Artículo doscientos treinta y dos del  
16 Código de Comercio. Durarán en el ejercicio de sus cargos un año y podrán ser  
17 reelectos. Devengará el sueldo que les asigne la misma asamblea. **ARTÍCULO**  
18 **VIGÉSIMO. SEGUNDO.** Son facultades y obligaciones de los Comisarios: a) C  
19 Certificar de la Constitución y existencia de garantías de los administradores para  
20 corregir cualquier irregularidad; b) Exigir a los administradores un balance mensual de  
21 comprobación; c) Inspeccionar por lo menos una vez al mes los libros y papeles de la  
22 Sociedad, así como la existencia en caja; d) Revisar el Balance General y tender el  
23 informe de la Asamblea General de Accionistas en los términos que establece la ley; e) C  
24 Someter al Órgano Administrativo y hacer que se inserten en el orden del día los  
25 puntos que crea pertinentes; f) Convocar a las Asambleas Extraordinarias de



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Accionistas en caso de disminución de los administradores o en cualquier otro caso que

1 lo juzgue conveniente; g) Asistir con voz pero sin voto a las Asambleas de Accionistas y  
2 a sesiones del Órgano Administrativo; h) Vigilar ilimitadamente y en cualquier tiempo

3 las operaciones de la Sociedad.- **DEL EJERCICIO SOCIAL.- ARTÍCULO VIGÉSIMO**

4 **TERCERO.-** El ejercicio Social comenzará el primero de enero y terminará el treinta y  
5 uno de diciembre de cada año, fecha en que la Sociedad cerrará sus libros y preparará

6 un Balance General de Cierre y un Estado de Ganancias y Pérdidas, documentos que  
7 juntamente con el informe del Órgano Administrativo y del Comisario se presentarán a

8 la Asamblea General Ordinaria de Accionistas, a reunirse en los primeros cuatro meses  
9 del año para su aprobación o modificación; al hacerse la convocatoria respectiva tanto

10 los libros como los documentos mencionados quedarán a la orden o disposición de los  
11 accionistas que deseen examinarlos.- Por excepción el primer ejercicio social empezará

12 al estar inscrita la presente Escritura y terminará el treinta y uno de diciembre.- **DE**

13 **LAS PÉRDIDAS Y GANANCIAS.- ARTÍCULO VIGÉSIMO CUARTO.-** El saldo que  
14 resulte en la cuenta de las pérdidas y ganancias después de separarse la reserva y

15 obligaciones que legalmente deban hacerse con aceptación de dicha cuenta, así como  
16 el Impuesto Sobre la Renta y en su caso las reservas de castigo que el Órgano

17 Administrativo acuerde con los usos comerciales y considerando la situación de los  
18 bienes y negocios de la empresa se distribuirá como dividendos entre los accionistas en

19 proporción al número de sus acciones pagadas.- No se distribuirá dividendo alguno  
20 sino después del balance que efectivamente arroje utilidades.- Las pérdidas que en su

21 caso serán soportadas por los accionistas en proporción al número de sus acciones y  
22 hasta el número nominal de las mismas.- **DE LA DISOLUCIÓN Y LIQUIDACIÓN.-**

23 **ARTÍCULO VIGÉSIMO QUINTO.-** La Sociedad se disolverá por acuerdo de los socios  
24 adoptado por los votos que representen por lo menos el Setenta por Ciento del Capital

25



1 Social y en los demás casos que establece el Código de Comercio.- Disuelta la sociedad  
2 se pondrá en liquidación debiendo designar en la Asamblea por simple mayoría de  
3 votos uno o más liquidadores propietarios y varios suplentes.- Durante la liquidación se  
4 reunirá la Asamblea en los términos que establece ésta escritura, desempeñando los  
5 liquidadores, respecto a ella, las funciones que en la vida normal, corresponden al  
6 Órgano Administrativo.- El Comisario desempeñará durante la liquidación respecto al  
7 liquidador, la misma función que en la Sociedad le corresponde.- El liquidador o  
8 liquidadores practicarán la liquidación con arreglo a las normas que establezca la  
9 Asamblea de Accionistas y en lo que no esté determinado por éstas reglas conforme a  
10 las siguientes bases: a) Concluirá los negocios pendientes de la manera que juzgue  
11 conveniente para la Sociedad, cobrando los créditos, pagando las deudas, a cuyo  
12 efecto podrá enajenar los bienes de la Sociedad que para ese fin deben ser vendidos;  
13 b) Firmará el Balance Final de la liquidación y lo depositará en el Registro Público de  
14 Comercio, sin necesidad de publicación alguna; c) Aprobado el Balance Final de la  
15 liquidación se distribuirá entre los accionistas el efectivo que resulte en proporción al  
16 número de sus acciones.- **DISPOSICIONES TRANSITORIAS.-** a) Se elige  
17 **ADMINISTRADOR ÚNICO** de conformidad con los estatutos al señor **EMIN JORGE**  
18 **ABUFELE MARCOS** y **SECRETARIO** a la Señora **EVA DE MEDINA**.- Se nombró  
19 como **COMISARIO** al señor **CARLOS RENE ÁVILA GARCIA**.- Los nombrados se  
20 encargarán de organizar, instalar y dejar en pleno funcionamiento ésta Sociedad.- Así  
21 lo dicen y otorgan los comparecientes ante el Infrascrito Notario que da fe.- Y  
22 enterados todos del derecho que tienen para leer por sí ésta escritura, por su acuerdo  
23 le di lectura íntegra, cuyo contenido ratifican los otorgantes, firmando y estampando  
24 su huella digital. De todo lo cual del conocimiento, estado edad, profesión u oficio,  
25 capacidad y vecindad del compareciente, doy fe, así como de haber tenido a la vista





PAPEL SELLADO OFICIAL  
CINCO LEMPIRAS  
2004 - 2007



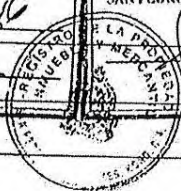
Nº 2120568

1 las Tarjetas de Identidad de los comparecientes por su orden así: **CARLOS RENE**  
 2 **AVILA GARCÍA** número (**QUINCE CERO UNO** guión **MIL NOVECIENTOS**  
 3 **SETENTA Y DOS** guión **CERO MIL DOSCIENTOS CUARENTA Y CINCO (1501-**  
 4 **1972-01245)** y **EMIN JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS** número (**CERO CINCO CERO**  
 5 **UNO** guión **MIL NOVECIENTOS SETENTA** guión **CERO NUEVE CERO SETENTA**  
 6 **CUATRO ( 0501-1970-09074.-** (firma y huella) **CARLOS RENE AVILA**  
 7 **GARCÍA.-** (firma y huella) **EMIN JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS.** (sello notarial y firma)  
 8 **MIGUEL RUIZ".**

9 Y para entregar a la sociedad **INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN**  
 10 **ELECTRICAS, SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE CAPITAL VARIABLE,** libro, sello y firma  
 11 esta Primera Copia, en el mismo lugar y fecha de su otorgamiento, en el papel sellado  
 12 correspondiente y con los timbres de Ley, estos debidamente cancelados, quedando su  
 13 original con el que concuerda bajo el número preinserto de mi Protocolo del corriente  
 14 año, en donde anoté este libramiento.



REGISTRO DE LA PROPIEDAD INMUEBLE Y MERCANTIL DE <u>SPS</u> Presentada a las <u>1</u> horas y <u>15</u> minutos de hoy, según Asiento N° <u>1123</u> Folio <u>31</u> Tomo <u>del Dia de Inmobiliación</u> <u>13/02/06</u> REGISTRADOR	REGISTRO DE LA PROPIEDAD INMUEBLE Y MERCANTIL INSCRITA CON N° <u>89</u> TOMO <u>445</u> REGISTRO DE COMERCIANTES SOCIALES <u>15/02/06</u> SAN PEDRO SULA REGISTRADOR
---	---





1 RTN O N° DE IDENTIDAD  
(1501-1972-01245)

RECIBO DE PAGO  
INGRESOS CORRIENTES

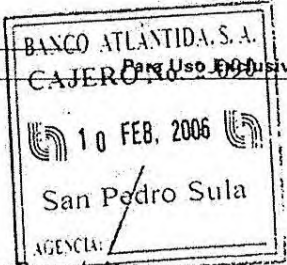
2 N° DE RECIBO  
2035229

3 RAZON O DENOMINACION SOCIAL COMPLETA SI ES SOCIEDAD O APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES SI ES PERSONA NATURAL  
4 INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICAS, S.A. DE C.V.

CODIGO	TOTAL	CODIGO	TOTAL
11203	Grav. Tradición Dom. de Tierras	12599	Otras Multas y Penas Diversas
11499	Otros Imp. Lic. S/Diversas Actividades	12804	Reparos Varios
12102	Control Migratorio	12805	Dispensa de Edictos
12108	Timbres Consulares	12806	Devolución de Ejercicios Fisc. Anteriores
12115	Tasas por Servicios de Protección Vuelos Nacionales	12811	Servicio de Auténticas y Traducciones
12116	Inspecciones Geológicas y de Embarques	12812	Emisión Certificaciones, Constancias y Otros
12117	Monitoreos Ambientales	12898	Otros Ingresos No Tributarios
12118	Tasas por Registros Ley de Propiedad	14101	Venta de Impresos
12203	Registro de Marcas de Fábrica	14102	Vta. de Mat. y Prod. Agropecuarios
12204	Registro Patente de Invención	14104	Venta de artículos y Mat. Diversos
12205	Registro de Prestamistas	14204	Imprentas
12206	Incorporación de Empresas Mercantiles	14205	Servicios de Vigilancia a Empresa del Sector Privado
12208	Licencias de Conducir	14206	Ingreso de Centros Hospitalarios
12211	Permisos y Renovaciones Migratorias	14207	Ingreso de Centros Educativos
12213	Registro Nacional de Armas	14217	Venta de Servicios Varios (CESCO)
12302	Canon Explotación Petróleo	16101	Inter. P/Préstamos Sector Público
12304	Aprovechamientos de Aguas	16102	Inter. P/Préstamos Sector Privado
12306	Canon Territorial	16103	Inter. P/Préstamos Sector Externo
12307	Canon por Beneficio	16201	Inter. P/Depósitos Internos
12399	Diversos cargos y derechos	16202	Inter. P/Depósitos Externos
12404	Alquiler de Edificios	16301	Inter. P/Títulos y Valores Internos
12405	Alquiler de Terrenos	16302	Inter. P/Títulos y Valores Externos
12499	Otros Alquileres	16401	Dividendos de Acciones
12504	Conmutas y Multas Judiciales	18601	Derechos Varios
12505	Sanciones por incumplimiento Bancario	18901	Otros Derechos
12506	Multas de Sanidad	17201	Transf. Corrientes Admón. Central
12509	Multas de Transporte	17202	Transf. Corrientes Org. Desc. no Emp.
12510	Multas de Trabajo	17203	Transf. C. Inst. Hondureño de Seg. S.
12513	Multas de Policía y Tránsito	17205	Transf. C. Emp. Pub. No Financiera
12516	Multas por infracción Ley de Migración y Extranjería		
12517	Sanciones por Ley General de Minería		
12519	Multas Infracción Ley de Propiedad		

5 TOTAL A PAGAR 150.00

S.P.S. 09/02/2006  
Lugar y Fecha



Firma del Contribuyente

6 FECHA DE PAGO  
DIA MES AÑO  
10 02 2006

7 CODIGO DE BANCO  
K.1/107

8 VALOR RECIBIDO  
150.00

FIRMA DEL CAJERO



**AVISO DE MATRIMONIO**  
 El infrascripto Secretario del Juzgado de Letras Sección de lo Civil de esta Sección Judicial publica en general y para los efectos de la Ley N.º 148-04, HACE SABER: Que en la Audiencia celebrada para el día tres de marzo del año 2006, a las nueve de la mañana y en las oficinas que ocupan la jurisdicción pública subasta el terreno ubicado en jurisdicción de Villanueva, Cortés, alpedregaciones de la Aldea Dos Caminos de la misma comprensión municipal que tiene un área de OCHO MIL SETECIENTOS TREINTA Y NUEVE PUNTO TRESCIENTOS SESENTA Y CINCO METROS CUADRADOS (8.739.375 M<sup>2</sup>) equivalentes a DOCE MIL QUINIENTOS TREINTA Y CUATRO PUNTO CINQUENTOS TREINTA Y CINCO VARAS CUADRADAS (12.534.535 Vrs.) una (1) MANZANA CON DOS MIL QUINIENTOS TREINTA Y CUATRO PUNTO CINQUENTOS TREINTA Y CINCO VARAS CUADRADAS (2.534.535 Vrs.) con las siguientes colindancias: NORTE: Ciento cuarenta y tres punto treinta y cinco metros; SUR: Ciento treinta y cinco metros; ESTE: Ciento treinta y cinco metros; OESTE: Ciento treinta y cinco metros.

**AVISO DE MATRIMONIO**  
 El infrascripto Secretario del Juzgado de Letras Sección de lo Civil de esta Sección Judicial publica en general y para los efectos de la Ley N.º 148-04, HACE SABER: Que en la Audiencia celebrada para el día tres de marzo del año 2006, a las nueve de la mañana y en las oficinas que ocupan la jurisdicción pública subasta el siguiente bien inmueble: Lote de Terreno ubicado en la zona Mitchell y Tepesah, en la colonia Modesto Rodas Alvarado al suroeste de esta ciudad y al Oeste del Segundo Anillo de Circunvalación, identificado con el solar con el número TREINTA (30) que por sus lados mide y limita así: AL NORTE: Nueve metros con trece calle; AL SUR: Nueve punto setenta y ocho metros con lote número veintiseis de la Señora ESTER MALDONADO AL ESTE: Veintidós punto setenta y seis metros con lote número treinta y tres del Señor ISAÍAS MEJÍA AL OESTE: Veintidós punto

**AVISO DE MATRIMONIO**  
 El infrascripto Secretario del Juzgado de Letras Sección de lo Civil de esta Sección Judicial publica en general y para los efectos de la Ley N.º 148-04, HACE SABER: Que en la Audiencia celebrada para el día tres de marzo del año 2006, a las ocho de la mañana y en las oficinas que ocupan la jurisdicción pública subasta los siguientes bienes muebles: Lote de terreno identificado con la letra "B" situado en el lugar denominado RANCHO DE PEDRO, terreno perteneciente a ELSA ANDAL, en el Municipio de Palenque, departamento de Santa Bárbara en cuya costa de un área superficial de CUATRO MANZANAS Y MEDIA (4.5 Mz) equivalentes cuyos límites son los siguientes: AL NORTE con propiedad de Fulgencio Urbina; AL SUR con herederos de Santiago Zaldivar; AL ESTE con herederos de Salomón Madrid; Y AL OESTE con propiedad de José María Reyes P/22 Dicho inmueble se encuentra inscrito a favor del señor JAVIER SABILLO CAJARO bajo el número CUARENTA DOS (42) del Tomo QUINIENTOS OCHENTA Y SEIS (586) del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Literaria de Santa Bárbara.

**AVISO DE MATRIMONIO**  
 El infrascripto Secretario del Juzgado de Letras Sección de lo Civil de esta Sección Judicial publica en general y para los efectos de la Ley N.º 148-04, HACE SABER: Que en la Audiencia celebrada para el día dos de marzo del año 2006, a las ocho de la mañana y en las oficinas que ocupan la jurisdicción pública subasta los siguientes bienes inmuebles: a) Predio número Cuarenta y Nueve (49) del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Literaria de lo Civil de esta Sección Judicial, en el Municipio de Puerto Cortés, departamento de Cortés, con las siguientes superficies: AL NORTE: Isabel Paz Membrillo P/38 y Carlos Alfredo Reyes P/39; AL SUR: Aldea El Guay y Ruch Malot P/41; AL ESTE: Brazo del Río Chamelacon y Miguel Ángel Turcios P/277 y P/278; Y AL OESTE: Ruch Malot P/38 y Carlos Alfredo Reyes P/42 Dicho inmueble se encuentra inscrito a favor del señor LEOPOLDO GARCÍA CRUZ bajo el número CINCUENTA Y CUATRO (54) CUATROCIENTOS CUARENTA Y CUATRO (444) del Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble y Literaria de lo Civil de esta Sección Judicial. b) Lote de terreno ubicado en

**DIS**

Activos  
 Activo Circulante  
 Activo Fijo  
 Total Activo

Pasivos  
 Pasivo Corriente  
 Pasivo Fijo  
 Total Pasivo

Capital  
 Total Patrimonio

**AVISO DE HERENCIA**  
 La Infrascripta Secretaria del Juzgado Segundo de Letras Sección de Copán, HACE SABER: Que en sentencia de fecha uno de Febrero del año dos mil seis, fue declarado heredero Ab-Intestato la señora FRANCISCA AMELIA PINEDA PAZ, mayor de edad, soltera por viudez, ama de casa, hondurana, y vecina del Municipio de Copán de Copán, de todos los bienes, derechos y acciones transmisibles que a su defunción dejó su difunto esposo JORGE ULISES ROMERO MOLINA, quien fue vecino del Municipio de Corquín de Copán y murió sin haber dejado disposición testamentaria. REPRESENTA: ABOGADO RAMON ARTURO BUENO CABALLERO. Santa Rosa de Copán, Copán, 10 de Febrero del 2006.

**COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL**  
 Al público en general y para los efectos de la Ley N.º 148-04, HACE SABER: Que en esta fecha me constituí en COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL bajo la denominación "CREACIONES TIA CATIA" con un Capital Inicial de TREINTA MIL LEMPÍRAS (Lps. 30.000.00), siendo mi domicilio en esta ciudad, pudiendo establecer sucursales en cualquier otra ciudad del país, teniendo como giro comercial: Elaboración de pañales, dulces, galletas, mariscos, juguetes y otros... Venta de bocadillos de todo tipo: pastelería, repostería y golosinas... Alquiler de carpas, mesas, sillas... Elaboración y venta de amasijos florales, centros de mesa, selenos... Compra y venta de bisutería, pulseras, perlas, cosméticos, carteras, fajas, ropas, disfraces, y todo tipo de mercadería para damas, caballeros y niños susceptible de venta, sin que la anterior enumeración agotativa... Representar compañías nacionales o extranjeras que se distingan a las actividades antes del negocio y en general, a cualquier otra actividad de lícito comercio. San Pedro Sula, Cortés, 31 de Diciembre de 2005.

**AVISO DE CONSTITUCIÓN SOCIAL**  
 Al Público y Comercio en General SE AVISA: Que en Escritura Pública No. 32 autorizada en esta ciudad el 9 de Febrero del 2006 por el Notario MIGUEL FERNANDO RUIZ FIGUEROA, se constituyó la sociedad mercantil del domicilio de Choloma, Cortés, denominada "INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICAS, S.A. DE C.V.". La Sociedad tendrá como finalidad social la generación, transformación, distribución y venta de energía eléctrica, realizar importaciones y exportaciones directas e indirectas así como la compraventa e importación de implementos y equipos, consultoría y asesoría en general, así como cualesquiera otra actividad de lícito comercio permitida por la Ley. El capital social autorizado es de Lps. 30.000.00 como Mínimo y Lps. 100.000.00 como Máximo. Su duración es por tiempo indefinido. La Sociedad, estará administrada por un Administrador Único, San Pedro Sula, Cortés, 09 de Febrero del 2006.

**AVISO DE COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL**  
 Al público en general y al comercio en particular, HACE SABER: Que en esta fecha me constituí en COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL mediante Escritura Pública autorizada por el Notario JOSÉ SANTOS CRUZ GARCIA, siendo mi actividad la compra y venta de mercaderías en general, prestación de servicios de contratación, así como todas las actividades conexas con dicho fin, siendo mi domicilio en esta ciudad de Santa Rosa de Copán, funcionando con un capital inicial de CINCO MIL LEMPÍRAS EXACTOS (Lps. 5.000,00) denominado con el nombre de "SECOGA". Santa Rosa de Copán, Copán, 9 de Febrero del 2006.

**AVISO DE COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL**  
 Al comercio y público en general HAGO CONSTAR: Que mediante Instrumento Número Doscientos Veintiocho (228), autorizado por el Notario PEDRO REYNOL PINEDA, en esta ciudad, a 108 días del mes de febrero del año dos mil seis, me constituí como COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL, con un capital inicial de CINCO MIL LEMPÍRAS (Lps. 5.000,00), siendo la finalidad: La venta de toda clase de tarjetas de crédito legal en el país y en dólares y la prestación de otros servicios que se relacionen, relativos a la actividad comercial principal y a cualquier otra actividad conexas a ella que no de lícito comercio permitida por la Ley, siendo entendido que lo anteriormente expuesto no es limitativo de la capacidad y finalidad de dicho negocio, si así fuere necesario, hago constar que será administrado personalmente por la representante bajo la denominación de "INVERSIONES CASTELLANOS", con su domicilio principal en esta ciudad de San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, 02 de Febrero del año 2006.

**AVISO DE COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL**  
 Al comercio y público en general HAGO CONSTAR: Que mediante Instrumento Número Doscientos Veintiocho (228), autorizado por el Notario PEDRO REYNOL PINEDA, en esta ciudad, a 108 días del mes de febrero del año dos mil seis, me constituí como COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL, con un capital inicial de CINCO MIL LEMPÍRAS (Lps. 5.000,00), siendo la finalidad: La venta de toda clase de tarjetas de crédito legal en el país y en dólares y la prestación de otros servicios que se relacionen, relativos a la actividad comercial principal y a cualquier otra actividad conexas a ella que no de lícito comercio permitida por la Ley, siendo entendido que lo anteriormente expuesto no es limitativo de la capacidad y finalidad de dicho negocio, si así fuere necesario, hago constar que será administrado personalmente por la representante bajo la denominación de "INVERSIONES CASTELLANOS", con su domicilio principal en esta ciudad de San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, 02 de Febrero del año 2006.

**AVISO DE COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL**  
 Al comercio y público en general HAGO CONSTAR: Que mediante Instrumento Número Doscientos Veintiocho (228), autorizado por el Notario PEDRO REYNOL PINEDA, en esta ciudad, a 108 días del mes de febrero del año dos mil seis, me constituí como COMERCIANTE INDIVIDUAL, con un capital inicial de CINCO MIL LEMPÍRAS (Lps. 5.000,00), siendo la finalidad: La venta de toda clase de tarjetas de crédito legal en el país y en dólares y la prestación de otros servicios que se relacionen, relativos a la actividad comercial principal y a cualquier otra actividad conexas a ella que no de lícito comercio permitida por la Ley, siendo entendido que lo anteriormente expuesto no es limitativo de la capacidad y finalidad de dicho negocio, si así fuere necesario, hago constar que será administrado personalmente por la representante bajo la denominación de "INVERSIONES CASTELLANOS", con su domicilio principal en esta ciudad de San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, 02 de Febrero del año 2006.

**AVISO DE CURADOR AD-LITEM**  
 E-148-04  
 El Infrascripto Secretario del Juzgado de Letras Tercero de lo Civil de esta ciudad, al público en general y para los efectos legales, HACE SABER: Que en las Diligencias de Requerimiento Judicial de Pago de un Contrato de Adquisición a plazo promovida por el licenciado EDGARDO REYES DOBLADO PERDOMO, en su condición de representante legal de la Sociedad denominada "COMPANIA FINANCIERA, S.A." contra la señora GENNY LIZETH MUÑOZ MONTES, se nombra Curador Ad-Litem al Licenciado RAUL TORRES LOPEZ, para que represente a la señora GENNY LIZETH MUÑOZ MONTES, en virtud de ignorarse su paradero y de carecer de representante legal en el país. San Pedro Sula, Cortés, 31 de Enero del 2006.

10 años de Vestida sandre Lechó a Akr declararse caso de in nato con una sententia Cuand guntó a lo en lo que tiendo, Jo pió y le oria, sin an sero, ella trimonio Jones l corbata y muñecas agentes te el mat tes. Despu ña, los re ña familiar

**TIEMPO LIBRE**  
 Guía semanal de entretenimiento



Matricula.  
33459.

REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS, C. A.

TESTIMONIO

DESPACHO LEGAL

Dirección:

Teléfono:



DE LA

ESCRITURA PUBLICA

No. 27

De PODER ESPECIAL DE REPRESENTACION.

Otorgada por EL señor EMAN JORGE ABUFELE MARGOS en su condición de Administrador Unico de la sociedad mercantil INGELSA.

A favor de EL señor RAFAEL LEON DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA.

AUTORIZADA POREL NOTARIO  
GERARDO ENRIQUE GOMEZ COBOS.

Treinta y Uno DE Enero DE 2,013.

Honduras, C. A.

CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA  
REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS, C.A.



PAPEL ESPECIAL  
NOTARIAL  
VEINTE LEMPIRAS  
2012-2015



Nº. 0859835

PRIMERA COPIA

INSTRUMENTO NUMERO VEINTISIETE (27).- En la ciudad de San Pedro Sula, Departamento de Cortés, a los Treinta y Un días del mes de Enero del año Dos Mil Trece, siendo las Cinco y Treinta de la tarde del día jueves.- Ante mí, GERARDO ENRIQUE GOMEZ COBOS, Notario Público del domicilio de San Pedro Sula, departamento de Cortés, con despacho ubicado al Público en el BUFETE GOMEZ & ASOCIADOS, en el Barrio Guamilito 4-5 calle 3 Avenida, Edificio Diek Quinto Piso Local E28, con carne del Colegio de Abogados de Honduras Número Seis Mil Ciento Cuarenta y Dos (6,142) inscrito en la Honorable Corte Suprema de Justicia en el Registro de Notarios bajo el Número Un Mil Quinientos Cincuenta y Cuatro (1,554); comparece personalmente el señor EMIN JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS, Mayor de Edad, Casado, Hondureño, Ingeniero Industrial; quien actúa en su condición de Administrador Único de la sociedad Mercantil denominada INVERSIONES DE GENERACION ELECTRICAS, SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE CAPITAL VARIABLE "INGELSA", constituida en fecha Nueve de Febrero del Dos Mil Seis ante los oficios del Abogado y Notario Miguel Fernando Ruiz Figueroa que se encuentra inscrita bajo el Numero 89 del Tomo 445 del Libro de Registro de Comerciantes Sociales de esta ciudad; quien asegurándose hallarse en el pleno goce y ejercicio de sus derechos civiles, libre y espontáneamente manifiesta: Que por éste medio confiere PODER ESPECIAL DE REPRESENTACION al señor RAFAEL LEON DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA, mayor de edad, casado, Licenciado en Banca y Finanzas, Hondureño, con tarjeta de identidad numero 0801-1978-06447; para que en nombre y representación de la sociedad referida pueda comparecer ante la Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente de Honduras "SERNA", para



realizar trámites y gestiones relacionados con la Suscripción de la Licencia Ambiental del Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito y cualquier trámite que mi presencia sea necesaria relacionada con el mismo.- Así lo dice y otorga, ante el Suscrito Notario que da fe, y enterado del derecho que le confiere la Ley para leer por sí este instrumento, por su acuerdo le di lectura íntegra, de cuyo contenido se ratifica el otorgante en la condición en que actúa, firma y estampa su huella digital para constancia.- De todo lo cual, del conocimiento, estado civil, edad, profesión u. oficio, nacionalidad y vecindad del otorgante, con Tarjeta de Identidad Numero 0501-1970-09074 y RTN Numérico 05011970090745 y Tarjeta de Identidad No.0801-1978-06447 y RTN Numérico 08011978064470 Y RTN Numérico de la sociedad mercantil INGELSA 05019009260990.-DOY FE.- Firma y Huella Digital EMIN JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS.- Firma y Huella Digital RAFAEL LEON DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA.- Firma y Sello Notarial GERARDO ENRIQUE GOMEZ COBOS.- Y a requerimiento del señor EMIN JORGE ABUFELE MARCOS, Libro Sello y Firmo esta PRIMERA COPIA, en el papel sellado correspondiente con los timbres de Ley debidamente cancelados, para ser entregado al señor RAFAEL LEON DE PICCIOTTO CUEVA, Quedando su original bajo el número preinserto de mi protocolo en donde anote este libramiento para que sea inscrito en el Registro Mercantil correspondiente.-DOY FE.-



CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA  
REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS, C.A.



PAPEL ESPECIAL  
NOTARIAL  
VEINTE LEMPIRAS  
2012-2015

N°.0931846

CCIC  
CENTRO ASOCIADO  
REGISTRO MERCANTIL

OFICINA DE REGISTRO DE: S.P.S.

PRESENTACION SEGUN ASIEN TO No. 26544

DEL DIARIO ELECTRONICO MERCANTIL

SAN PEDRO SULA 06-02-2013

FECHA

CENTRO ASOCIADO  
REGISTRO MERCANTIL



CCIC  
CENTRO ASOCIADO  
REGISTRO MERCANTIL

INSCRITA EN NUMERO: \_\_\_\_\_

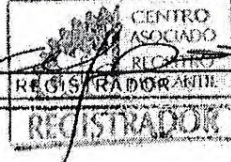
MATRICULA: 33459

ASIEN TO: 02

SAN PEDRO SULA 12-02-2013

FECHA

CENTRO ASOCIADO  
REGISTRO MERCANTIL



**RECIBO DE PAGO POR SERVICIOS REGISTRALES**

Agencias bancarias: Banco Ficohsa Cta. Cheque # 21-101-585916, Banco Ficensa Cta. Cheque # 30443980,  
Banco del País Cta. Cheque # 01-001-002470-8, Banco Continental Cta. Cheque # 0101027308

1	R.T.N. ó N° IDENTIDAD 0807197806427	2	RAZÓN DENOMINACIÓN SOCIAL COMPLETA SI ES SOCIEDAD O APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES SI ES PERSONA NATURAL Piccolo Ana Rafael	3	RECIBO Nº 49179
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Dirección: \_\_\_\_\_ Correo Electrónico: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_

CÓDIGO	DESCRIPCIÓN	TOTAL
	Reforma de Escritura	
	Constitución de Sociedad Mercantil	
	Declaración de Comerciante Individual	
	Certificaciones, Constancias y Reinscripciones	
	Prenda Mercantil	
	Protocolización	
*	Poder	200.00
	CANCELACIÓN (Hipotecaria, Fideicomiso, Anticresis y Usufructo).	
	Otros:	

Total a pagar, en letras: Doscientos Exactos  
Instrumento N°: 27 de fecha: 31/01/2013 autorizado por el notario: 6099  
Lugar y fecha: San Pedro Sula, Cortes, 31/01/2013

PARA USO EXCLUSIVO DEL BANCO

5	FECHA DE PAGO	DÍA	MES	AÑO
		01	01	2013

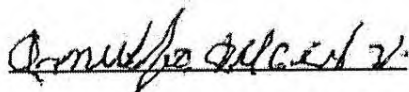
6	CÓDIGO BANCO
	2400

Sello oficina recaudadora \_\_\_\_\_

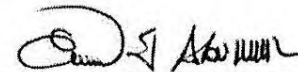
Blanco: Usuario      Rojado: Banco      Azul: Contabilidad CCIC      Amarillo: Expediente IP

**CONTRATO PRIVADO DE PROMESA DE VENTA DE UN INMUEBLE EN ALDEA  
JILAMITO VIEJO**

En la aldea de Jilamito Viejo, Municipio de Arizona, a los veinticuatro días del mes de enero del año dos mil diez, **Arnulfo Del Cid Valladares**, ciudadano hondureño, mayor de edad, con cedula de identidad numero 0502-1930-00022, que en lo sucesivo se denominará como **EL PROMITENTE VENDEDOR** por una parte y **Emin Jorge Abufele Marcos**, hondureño, actuando en representación de la sociedad denominada Inversiones de Generación Eléctrica S.A. (INGELSA), quien en lo sucesivo y para los efectos de este contrato se denominará **EL PROMITENTE COMPRADOR**, por el presente documento se comprometen a celebrar en este acto un **CONTRATO PRIVADO DE PROMESA DE VENTA DE UN BIEN INMUEBLE Y SUS MEJORAS**, el cual se regirá por las condiciones que se estipulan a continuación: **PRIMERO: EL PROMITENTE VENDEDOR** manifiesta que ha convenido con el **PROMITENTE COMPRADOR** la firma de este contrato de promesa de venta futura de un inmueble y sus mejoras, bajo las siguientes condiciones: a) **EL PROMITENTE VENDEDOR** se obliga a dar en venta futura las manzanas de terreno que **EL PROMITENTE COMPRADOR** requiera, así como sus mejoras y transferírselo al **PROMITENTE COMPRADOR** libre de gravamen, con todas sus anexidades, servidumbres y demás derechos reales hasta que obtenga el Título Definitivo de Propiedad del inmueble en mención. b) Los gastos del contrato se pagarán así: los honorarios profesionales de este contrato así como los honorarios del futuro contrato; el impuesto de tradición y gastos de registro del futuro instrumento de compra venta los pagará el **PROMITENTE COMPRADOR**. c) Manifiestan que están enterados y conocen los planos, y el criterio de medición del área del inmueble, cuya promesa de venta se otorga por el presente acto, los cuales aceptan de conformidad. **SEGUNDO:** Precio de venta: el precio de venta por manzana es de cincuenta mil lempiras exactos (L.50, 000.00). **TERCERO:** Ambas partes acuerdan que el contrato de promesa de venta queda sujeto a las condiciones que se han quedado expresadas en las clausulas anteriores. En fe de lo cual se firma el presente documento por duplicado, en la aldea Jilamito Viejo, Municipio de Arizona, a los veinticuatro días del mes de enero del año dos mil diez.



**EL PROMITENTE VENDEDOR**



**EL PROMITENTE COMPRADOR**



Anexo No.20  
Constancia UMA



# Municipalidad de Arizona, Atlántida



Administración  
2010-2014

Fundado el 24 de Enero de 1990  
Tel.: 2431-1280 Telefax: 2431-1299



## CONSTANCIA AMBIENTAL

El Suscrito director de la Unidad Ambiental de este termino Municipal

### Hace Constar:

Que el proyecto **"Hidroeléctrico Jilamito"** no ha iniciado operaciones comerciales, Actualmente se encuentra en estudio de pre factibilidad para Licenciamiento Ambiental por parte de la **Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente SERNA**, La fragilidad del Ambiente donde se pretende construir el **"Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Jilamito"** lo determinara la **DECA** a través de un Estudio de Impacto Ambiental.

Y para fines que el interesado estime conveniente se le extiende la presente a los 14 días del mes de Noviembre del año 2012.

F  

Agro. Ángel Emin López  
Coord. U.M.A.

Anexo No.21  
Publicación Aviso de Ingreso

**MOTORSHOW**  
**SUPER**  
de la semana

Cambio de ACEITE para **Pick-up**  
y **CAMIONETAS**

Incluye:

7/4 de aceite + Filtro equivalente	Diesel QUAKER Lps. 1.250.00	Gasolina CASTROL Lps. 1.350.00
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

**GRATIS**  
Revisión de frenos  
y engrase

Llanta turismo 185/65 R14 Firestone Lps. 995.00  
ISV incluido

Calle del Instituto San Miguel, Frente a Food Court de Mall Multiplaza, Lunes a viernes de 7:30 a.m. a 5:30 p.m.,  
sábado de 8:00 a.m. a 3:00 p.m., TEL. 2235-9757

**AVISO DE TITULO DE PROPIEDAD  
DE UN BIEN INMUEBLE POR  
PRESCRIPCION ADQUISITIVA**

La Infrascrita Secretaria del Juzgado Primero de Letras Seccional de Juticalpa, Olancho, al público en general y para efectos de ley, HACE SABER: Que en fecha doce de diciembre del año dos mil doce, se presentó a este despacho la abogada KENIA REGINA MENCÍAS ALVAREZ, en representación de la señora DORIS HERNANDEZ DUBON, solicitando TITULO DE PROPIEDAD DE UN BIEN INMUEBLE POR PRESCRIPCION ADQUISITIVA, de un Lote de terreno situado en El Barrio la Ceibita de esta ciudad de Juticalpa, Olancho, que tiene como área total de Doscientos doce punto cincuenta varas cuadradas (212.50 vrs2), con los límites y colindancias siguientes: AL NORTE: mide ocho punto cincuenta varas (8.50 vrs), con calle de por medio con la propiedad del señor Leonel de Jesús Cárcamo; AL SUR: mide ocho punto cincuenta varas (8.50 vrs), con la propiedad del señor José Manuel Munguía; AL ESTE: mide veinticinco varas (25.00 vrs), con la propiedad de la señora Josefina Dubón; y AL OESTE: mide veinticinco varas (25.00 vrs) con propiedad del señor Israel Mena, Inmueble que lo ha obtenido en posesión quieta, pacífica y no interrumpida, por más de doce (20) años.- Se ofrece información testifical de FRANCISCA SARMIENTO, JOSE MANUEL ROSALES PACHECO y SANTOS EMILIO HERRERA.

Juticalpa, 31 de enero del año 2013.  
AZUCENA PERDOMO MEJIA  
SECRETARIA

**AVISO**

YO, ANA LOURDES MARTINEZ, en mi condición de Apoderado Legal de la Empresa Inversiones de Generación de Eléctricas, S.A. de C.V. en cumplimiento de la ley y para efectos de la misma, HAGO DE PUBLICO CONOCIMIENTO: que en plazo máximo de cinco días a partir de la fecha presentare ante la Secretaria de Estado en los Despachos de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente, solicitud de LICENCIA AMBIENTAL para viabilizar ambientalmente el proyecto denominado "Hidroeléctrico JILAMITO" ubicado en el Municipio de Arizona, Departamento de Atlántida. Tegucigalpa M.D.C. 18 de Febrero del 2013

**COMUNICACION EDICTAL**

La Infrascrita Secretaria del Juzgado de Letras de la Sección Judicial de la ciudad de Catacamas, departamento de Olancho, al público en general y para los efectos de ley, HACE SABER: Que en fecha veintinueve (29) de septiembre del año dos mil doce, el Abogado CARLOS ROBERTO CALIX URTECHO, en su condición de Apoderado Legal del señor ARLINTON ALFREDO ZELAYA LOPEZ, mayor de edad, soltero, comerciante, hondureño, con tarjeta de identidad número 1593-1868-01063, y vecino del municipio de Gualeco, en el Barrio el Colegio, frente al colegio viejo, con teléfono fijo número 2789-2332 y celular 9759-2527, presentó ante este Juzgado DEMANDA DE IMPUGNACION DE PATERNIDAD POR LA VIA DEL PROCESO ABREVIADO NO OISPOSITIVO, contra los señores JUAN JOSE ZELAYA JARQUIN, SILVIA VENERANDA LOPEZ MARTINEZ Y ANDRES BALTAZAR CORNEJO BARAHONA, y siendo que el señor JUAN JOSE ZELAYA JARQUIN, mayor de edad, hondureño, no se le ha encontrado habiéndose agotado otros medios para lograr su emplazamiento procede efectuar la presente comunicación a fin de hacer de su conocimiento la demanda incoada en su contra y que se relaciona anteriormente, para los efectos que en derecho correspondan.- Exp. 093-PCC-2012. Catacamas, Olancho 18 de enero del 2013.

IRMA SUYAPA ROMERO PEREZ  
SECRETARIA

**AVISO**

La Infrascrita Secretaria del Juzgado de Letras Seccional de la ciudad de Yscuán, departamento de El Paraiso. Al público en general y para los efectos de Ley HACE SABER: Que este Juzgado de Letras Seccional, con fecha veintinueve (29) de enero del año dos mil trece, dicto sentencia definitiva, mediante la cual fue declarada heredera Ab intestato al señor: RENE YOYANNIE ALEMAN VALLECILLO, de todos los bienes, derechos, acciones y obligaciones dejadas por su difunta madre al señor: ANGEL ALEMAR, sin perjuicio de otros herederos con igual o mejor derecho. Yscuán, El Paraiso 24, de febrero de 2013.  
RM. EMILIA ARACELY COLINDORES  
SECRETARIA POR LEY

**AVISO DE REMATE**

La Infrascrita Secretaria del Juzgado de Letras Civil del departamento de Francisco Morazán, al público en general HACE SABER: Que en audiencia de remate señalada para el día MIERCOLES SEIS (6) DE MARZO DEL AÑO DOS MIL TRECE A LAS DIEZ DE LA MAÑANA, (10:00 A.M.), se subastará el bien inmueble que se describe a continuación: Una tracción de terreno comunal ubicado en el barrio la bolsa de la ciudad de Talanga cuyas medidas y colindancias son las siguientes: AL NORTE: doce varas colinda con herederos de Victor Rodriguez mediante callejon AL SUR: Diecisiete varas colinda con Antonia Garmendia mediante travesia AL ESTE: Treinta y cinco varas con Gerardo Rodriguez mediante travesia y fianza AL OESTE: Treinta y cinco varas colinda con Alejandro Carías mediante travesia teniendo un área superficial de Quinientos Noventa y Cinco varas cuadradas (595.00 vrs2) solta que se encuentra dentro del Titulo territorial denominado San Diego Carías y Rodriguez jurisdicción de Telanga inscrito el dominio a su favor bajo el número diez (10) del tomo cinco mil doce (5012) y su Hipoteca bajo el número 69 del Tomo 5067 y su embargo bajo el número de Matricula 720072, asiento número 3 todos inscritos en el Instituto de la Propiedad, Hipotecas y Anotaciones Preventivas del Departamento de Francisco Morazán.- Dicho inmueble fue valorado de común acuerdo de CIENTO OCHENTA Y SIETE MIL SEISCIENTOS LEMPTRAS (LPS.187,600.00) y se rematará para con su producto hacer efectiva la cantidad de CIENTO OCHO MIL DOSCIENTOS CINCUENTA Y SEIS LEMPTRAS CON NUEVE CENTAVOS (LPS.108,256.09), más intereses y costas del presente juicio ejecutivo.- Todo en virtud de la Demanda Ejecutiva de Pago número 0801-2010-07101.-CE, promovida por el Abogado JOSE ANTONIO FLORES TORRES, en su condición de Apoderado Legal de la FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA VIVIENDA SOCIAL URBANA Y RURAL (FUNDEV) contra el Señor SERGIO CARIAS ROMERO, como prestatario, en donde se reclama la cantidad de CIENTO OCHO MIL DOSCIENTOS CINCUENTA Y SEIS LEMPTRAS CON NUEVE CENTAVOS (LPS.108, 256.09), más intereses y costas del presente juicio se hace la advertencia que no se admitirán posturas que no cubran las dos terceras partes del avalúo total del inmueble por tratarse de primera audiencia; haciéndose también la advertencia de que no se admitirán anuncios que no hayan sido impresos con letra clara y de fácil lectura; Tegucigalpa, M. D. C. 7 de Febrero del 2013

LIC. ELSA AVILA  
Secretaria Adjunta

**AVISO DE HERENCIA**

El infrascrito Secretario del Juzgado de Letras Civil del Departamento de Francisco Morazán, al público en general y para los efectos de ley HACE SABER: Que en el Expediente de Herencia Ab-intestato que se registra bajo el Número 0801-2012- 04001-CV este Juzgado de Letras dictó Sentencia en fecha dieciocho de enero del año dos mil trece, que en su parte dispositiva dice: FALLO: 1) Ordenar: Heredero Ab-intestato a JOSE LUIS MENCIA AGUILAR, de los bienes, derechos, acciones y obligaciones dejadas por su difunta madre, la señora ILLIDA ROSARIO AGUILAR TORRES (U.D.D.G). 2) Conceder la posesión efectiva de la Herencia JOSE LUIS MENCIA AGUILAR, sin perjuicio de otros herederos Ab-intestato o testamentarios de igual o mejor derecho. 3) Hacer las publicaciones de Ley en el Oficial La Gaceta o en cualquier diario de mayor circulación en este Departamento, o por cartitas que se fijan en los días de los parajes más frecuentados del lugar, durante quince días.- 4) Transcurrido el término antes señalado se extienda al interesado certificación íntegra del presente fallo para que se hagan las anotaciones, Inscripciones y los trámites legales correspondientes. Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., veintinueve (29) de enero del 2013.  
ANA VIRGINIA SANCHEZ ALMENDAREZ  
SECRETARIA

**AVISO DE AUDIENCIA DE REMATE**

La Infrascrita Secretaria Adjunta del Juzgado de Letras Civil del Departamento de Francisco Morazán, al público en general y para los efectos de Ley HACE SABER: Que en Audiencia señalada para el día MARTES VEINTISEIS (26) DE FEBRERO DEL AÑO DOS MIL TRECE (2013) A LAS DIEZ DE LA MAÑANA (10:00 A.M.) y en el local que ocupa este Juzgado, se rematará en pública subasta el bien inmueble que se describe a continuación: "LOTE NUMERO TRES (3) DEL BLOQUE VEINTE (20), ubicado en "RESIDENCIAL CAMPO VERDE" ubicada en Amaratoca, Municipio del Distrito Central, con un área de ciento setenta y cinco punto cero cero metros cuadrados (175.90 Mts.2), equivalentes a doscientas cincuenta y un punto cero cero varas cuadradas (251.00 vrs2), tiene las medidas y colindancias siguientes: AL NOROESTE: diecisiete punto cincuenta metros (17.50 Mts.) colinda con el lote número cuatro (4) del mismo bloque número veinte (20); AL SURESTE: Diez punto cero cero metros (10.00 Mts.) colinda con el lote número treinta y ocho (38) del mismo bloque número veinte (20); AL SUROESTE: Diecisiete punto cincuenta metros (17.50 Mts.) colinda con el lote número dos (2) del mismo bloque número veinte (20); AL NOROESTE: Diez punto cero cero metros (10.00 Mts.) colinda con el lote número veintiocho (28) del bloque número veintinueve (29) séptima avenida de por medio, que en dicho inmueble se ha construido los servicios básicos y una vivienda que contiene: Una sala multifuncional (sala, cocina, comedor), dos dormitorios y un baño. Dicho inmueble se encuentra inscrito a favor de los señores EDUARDO ALEXANDER RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ y FATIMA MERARY PASTRANA GUEVARA bajo el asiento número 5, matrícula 442445 en el Registro de la Propiedad Hipotecas y Anotaciones Preventivas de Francisco Morazán.- Valorado de común acuerdo por las partes, por la cantidad de DOSCIENTOS TREINTA MIL DOSCIENTOS NOVENTA LEMPTRAS (LPS.230,290.00), para con su producto hacer efectivo el pago de la cantidad de DOSCIENTOS VEINTISIETE MIL SEISCIENTOS ONCE LEMPTRAS CON OCHENTA Y UN CENTAVOS (LPS.227,611.81), más intereses y costas del presente juicio; en la Demanda Ejecutiva de Pago identificada con el número 0801-2009-04347-CE, promovida por el Abogado Ramón Enrique Soriano Rivera, en su condición de Apoderado Legal de la Sociedad Mercantil denominada Banco de los Trabajadores, contra los señores Edvard Alexander Rodriguez Rodriguez y Fatima Merary Pastrana Guevara, en su condición de Deudores Principales.- Advertiéndose que por tratarse de primera licitación no se admitirán posturas que no cubran las dos terceras partes de la tasación del referido inmueble, obediendo los presuntos postores previamente en el Juzgado el valor en efectivo de los posturas o presenten cheque certificado a nombre de este Juzgado, sin cuyos requisitos no serán admitidos como tales.- Asimismo no se admitirán publicaciones que no sean impresos en letra clara y de fácil lectura; Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 23 de enero de 2013

ABOG. SARA HELENA LUGO SIERRA  
Secretaria Adjunta

**AVISO DE REMATE**

La Infrascrita Secretaria del Juzgado de Letras Civil del Departamento de Francisco Morazán, al público en General y para los efectos de Ley: HACE SABER: Que en audiencia señalada, para el día MIERCOLES TRECE DE MARZO DEL AÑO DOS MIL TRECE, A LAS DIEZ DE LA MAÑANA EN PUNTO, se rematará en pública subasta el bien inmueble que se describe a continuación: Un inmueble que se encuentra ubicado en el Municipio de Talanga, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, en el lugar de Agua Blanca dentro del terreno comunal de Cañas y Rodriguez que tiene las dimensiones y colindancias siguientes: -NORTE: Ciento cuarenta y tres varas, colinda con propiedad de LAZARO AVILA SOLENO y NOE VALERIANO, calle de por medio; OESTE: Ciento Noventa varas, colinda con propiedad de DAVID DERAS y MANUEL ALMENDAREZ, calle de por medio; SUR: Ciento setenta y siete varas, colinda con propiedad de PORFIRIO GUTIERREZ, callejon de por medio; ESTE: Doscientos ochenta y nueve varas colinda con propiedad de MARIO PALACIOS, callejon de por medio; NORTE: Ciento veinte varas, colinda con propiedad de EMETERIO ZUNIGA y MIGUEL ELVIR, travesia de por medio; ESTE: Sesenta y tres varas, colinda con propiedad de MIGUEL ELVIR, travesia de por medio haciendo un área de CINCUENTA Y NUEVE MIL SEISCIENTAS VEINTE VARAS CUADRADAS ( 58,620.00V2). Inmueble que lo hubo por casión de dominio pleno que le otorga la Municipalidad de Talanga Departamento de Francisco Morazán, encontrándose inscrito el dominio a favor del señor HECTOR MAIRENA FERRERA, bajo número 68 tomo 2789 en el Registro de la Propiedad, Hipotecas y Anotaciones Preventivas de este Departamento, y se rematará para con su producto hacer efectiva la cantidad de CIENTO CUARENTA Y CUATRO MIL OCHOCIENTOS NOVENTA Y CUATRO LEMPTRAS CON CINCUENTA Y DOS CENTAVOS (LPS.144,884.52) más intereses y costas del presente juicio Ejecutivo número 0801-2007-09931-CE, promovida por la Abogada NOHEMY ELIZABETH GIRON GONZALEZ, en su condición de apoderada del BANCO GRUPO EL AHORRO HONDUREÑO S.A. (BGA), contra el señor HECTOR DAVID MAIRENA FERRERA.- Dicho inmueble fue valorado por el Peito nombrado por este Juzgado en la cantidad de OOS MILLONES SETECIENTOS TREINTA Y NUEVE MIL TRESCIENTOS TREINTA Y CUATRO LEMPTRAS (LPS.2,739,334.00). Se hace la advertencia que por tratarse de primera licitación, no se admitirán posturas que no cubran las dos terceras partes del avalúo del inmueble a rematar, y que no se admitirán avisos que no veigan impresos con letra de fácil lectura, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C.; 12 de febrero 2013.

SAGRA CACERES CAÑO  
SECRETARIA ADJUNTA

71  
SIP-Pedagogía-Indicadores 22211221 El Heraldo, Lunes 18 de febrero de 2013

Anexo No.22  
Nota Monto de Inversión



INVERSIONES DE GENERACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, S.A. DE C.V.

Febrero 13, 2013

#051

Señores  
Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente  
Tegucigalpa, M.D.C.

Estimados Señores:

Por este medio hago constar ante la Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA) que el monto total de Inversión para el desarrollo del proyecto denominado Jilamito es de setecientos treinta y seis millones un mil seiscientos setenta lempiras Lps. 736,001.670.

Adjunto presupuesto debidamente firmado, timbrado y sellado.

Para lo cual firmo la presente en la ciudad de San Pedro Sula, Cortés a los 13 días del mes de Febrero del dos mil trece.

Rafael León De Picciotto Cueva  
Representante Legal



**PRESUPUESTO**  
**PROYECTO HIDROELECTRICO JILAMITO**

<b>OBRA CIVIL</b>	<b>Cantidad</b>	<b>Unidad</b>	<b>Costo (Lps)</b>
Obras temporales/instalaciones provisionales	1	global	9930,000
Construcción de caminos de acceso	5500	m	49153,500
Teleférico	1	global	19860,000
Obra de toma	1	global	29790,000
Desarenador	1	global	27804,000
Cámara de carga	1	global	3972,000
Casa de maquinas	1	global	39720,000

<b>SISTEMA DE TUBERIA</b>	<b>Cantidad</b>	<b>Unidad</b>	<b>Costo</b>
Tubería de conducción (acero $\phi = 1300\text{mm}$ )	490	m	19462,800
Tubería de presión ( acero $\phi = 1000\text{mm}$ )	1875	m	130331,250

<b>EQUIPOS HIDROMECAVICOS</b>	<b>Cantidad</b>	<b>Unidad</b>	<b>Costo</b>
Turbinas, generadores, equipos eléctricos)	2	unidades	207139,800

<b>TRANSMISION DE ENERGIA</b>	<b>Cantidad</b>	<b>Unidad</b>	<b>Costo</b>
Subestación	1	global	49650,000
Extensión de línea	19500	m	36780,720

<b>SUBTOTAL</b>			623594,070
IMPREVISTOS			93540,600
INGENIERIA Y SUPERVISION			18867,000

<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>736001,670</b>
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San Pedro Sula, noviembre 2012

Ing. Adony Jetzeel Raudales Raudales CICH-4952

