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To kill a mockingbird ch 8 analysis

More than 70% of the planet's surface is covered with water. Panama, due to its position, geographical configuration and the upsa succession of tropical rains and very rainy climate over the accent dry tropical climate, has noticeable water resources. The abundance of water, in quantity and quality, has been a key factor for public health, river transport, irrigation, pipelines, aquaculture, fork outings, mining, industry, energy production, the Panama Canal and others. Exploitation of the Panama Canal requires more than 10 million cubic meters of water per day, which come from existing reservoirs in the basin. Fresh water is an integral part of all continental ecosystems. The development and quality of life of the population are in clear dependence on supply, both in quantity and water quality. Human activity threatens to exceed the limit of ecosystems' capacity for regulation and self-control, while national development plans, taking into account the multiple use of these resources, have not developed a genuine and adequate policy of managing and protecting ecosystems. Public policy should be clear in the formulation of resource protection strategies and maximum reduction of waste. WATER POLLUTION IN PANAMA: A PROBLEM WITHOUT SOLUTION? Water pollution Clean water is a renewable resource, but it can become so contaminated with human activity that it is no longer useful, but quite harmful. What pollutes the water? Pathogens.- Bacteria, viruses, protozoa, parasites entering the water from organic waste. Waste that needs oxygen.- Organic waste can be broken down by bacteria that use oxygen for their biodegrade. If there are large populations of these bacteria, they can deplete the oxygen of water, thereby killing aquatic life forms. Inorganic chemicals.- Acids consisting of toxic metals (Mercury, Lead) poison water. Plant nutrients can cause overgrowth of aquatic plants, which then die and decompose, deplete oxygen from the water and result in the death of marine species (dead zone). Organic chemicals.- Oil, plastics, pesticides, life-threatening detergents. Sediments or hanging substance.- Insoluous soil particles, that cloud of water, and are the largest source of pollution. Radioactive substances that can cause birth defects and cancer. Heat.- Revenues from hot water that reduce oxygen content and make aquatic organisms very vulnerable. Spot and non-slaughter sources discharge pollutants into specific locations through pipes and sewers. For example, factories, treatment facilities, mines, oil wells, etc. Sources are large areas of land that pour pollutants into the water over a large region. In species: Chemical pouring, farmland, cattle grazing, construction, septic tanks. Improper use and inadequate treatment of water for human activity. Insufficient water supply is chronic in many parts of the world with droughts. The quality of drinking water is a fundamental public health problem not only in poor countries but, increasingly, among the most prosorological; in the latter case, the problem is water contamination by leaks of toxic substances entering water distribution systems, and intensive use of pur cleaning agents such as chlorine. Add to this that some millennial scourants from aquatic diseases - such as cholera and typho - still exist in many developing countries. Flooding also destroyed humanity from the first settlements together to rivers. Water control and distribution has been the subject of some of humanity's greatest engineering feats. While human efforts to restructure natural hydrological systems have generated numerous notorious benefits, these same technical advances have added new dimensions to environmental problems, including the spread of water-related diseases and the demographic deforestation associated with pressure. In Panama, as elsewhere, the demographic revolution, the exodus of rural populations towards cities, and growing urbanization have caused complex problems in creating the basic services the population requires, resulting in a degrading environment whose solution is complex and costly. At the same time, sewerage systems have wear, system obstruction, decay, internal ruptures of collector pipes and obstruction of leading channels. The most serious and serious situation caused by inadequate wastewater collection and treatment systems is pollution from the Gulf of Panama, an area from Veracruz Beach to the Tocumen River. Millions of gallons of water arrive at this bay without adequate processing, which enters the sea every day or across the Kurundu, Mathias Arklandesh and Matasnello rivers, thereby generating an environmental imbalance that affects marine flora and fauna with serious oknsekves. On the other hand, , the problem is reflected in the tourism activities of the country thanks to decadent and

depressed painting presented to the visitor at first glance. In regulations governing the use of water in Panama, decree of law No35 of September 22, 1966 regulating the use of water in Panama Our Constitution states that the waters belong to the state and are for public use. This legal norm is developed through Decree No35, which is most relevant in the regulation of water resources. However, it dates back to 1966, which shows a deon update at the legal level on the issue, despite having undergone minor changes, first by decree No55 of 13 June 1973 and then by executive decree No70 of 27 July 1973. The purposes pursued by this Decree of the Law are that the exploitation of the state's waters is regulated for use in accordance with social interests. Therefore, the greatest public welfare will be sought in the use, preservation and management of them. In addition, it submits that all river, lake, sea, underground and atmospheric waters, including within the national, continental and island territories, subsoil, subsoil, sub-underwater continental shelf, territorial sea and airspace of the Republic, are assets of state dominance, free and common use. The provisions of this Law constitute public policy and public interest. According to the Constitution, these waters are public goods and cannot be owned by individuals. Water use When using water, according to this norm, public and social interest takes precedence over in particular, as the Constitution itself states. The most useful use for the public and social interests is public health. This rule applies to different water use. The system of use on them contains provisions on health care and hygiene and finally imposes a system of sanctions. Water problem is associated not only with quantity, but also with water quality. That is why it is important that the legislation adopts specific standards of water quality and watershed management. Given that the main reasons for the deterioration of the quality and amount of water are deforestation and sewerage pollution, it is important to carry out resource planning, carrying out territorial order on the basis of existing watersheds, with an approach that integrates the preservation of this resource with soils and forests, and that treats water resources as a resource unit that requires comprehensive processing. On the other hand, more regulating special conditions for wastewater discharge. The aforementioned rules containing interesting provisions are not sufficiently regulated for effective use. It is recommended to issue rules to facilitate re-injection of wastewater. On the other hand, when we pointed to the use developed by dealers or by permits, we believe that this grant should be conditional on users performing pre-treatment of wastewater produced as a result of activities carried out by a concessionaire or resource user when necessary to preserve the environment or health. The right to use water States that the right to use water can be purchased only with a permit or concession for profitable use, establishing preferences between different types of use. It clarifies that we must understand, through water, one that is carried out for the benefit of the concessionaire and is rational, and consensus with the public and social interest. It includes, among other things, those used for domestic and public health purposes, agricultural, industrial, mines and energies and those that are necessary for animal life and recreational purposes. On the other hand, it does not contain specific usage provisions for mining and industry, or on the disposal of waste derived from this activity. Because mining is an activity that has become important in Panama and which, by its very nature, causes serious environmental damage if not carried out properly, it is important to have specific rules for discharging water, reuse rules, among others. Instead, it establishes water rights granted for agricultural purposes. They are related to the right of ownership, and the ownership of the water resource cannot be separated from the right to use on the land plot. Decree 35 states that private works or projects related to the water supply can be expropriated through utilities determined by law. Private hydraulic robots can also be used, improved or disposed of for water use projects for public health purposes. Competent Authority Under Law No21 of December 16, 1986, which establishes the Institute of Renewable Natural Resources (INRENARE), this institution is empowered to grant permits or concessions for profitable use of water. Prior to this law, the National Water Commission, which was a subdivision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade and Industry and was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Agroindustrial Development (MIDA), was responsible for these functions. Today, however, it is INRENARE, the body responsible for the water supply regime, Directorate of watersheds, in particular the Department of Water Resources. The General Environmental Act repeals the Act, which creates INRENARE and creates the National Environment Administration (ANAM), an institution competent in water materials. Among its activities, the Directorate is responsible for the following issues: it acts as a coordinating and auditing body for the activities of various departments and institutions of the state. Plan everything related to water appropriation, use, conservation and control. Demarcate areas of special mode of water operation. Sets measures to protect the watershed. Promotes the preparation of water facility projects for domestic and public health, agriculture, industrial, recreational and animal life. It keeps an inventory of the country's waters. It provides concessions for water use and is responsible for registering ongoing concessions and requests for further use, permits and certificates. It is responsible for taking the necessary measures to prevent and control pollution of river and sea waters. Decree No35 of 1966, article 35 of this, states that when a permanent concession for water use or discharge of used water is required, it is provided on a permanent but not transmitted, provided that it meets the requirements stipulated by the same Law. These applications for permits or concessions, pursuant to Article 38, must contain the name and address of the applicant; source of water supply; nature of use; the amount of water given, packed or extracted; location and description of the work you are trying to do. The application must be accompanied by maps, s schemes, technical characteristics or other information necessary to describe what is planned to be done. These programs are processed where the use provided to the waters is beneficial, the extraction, referral, conductivity and use systems are adequate. Applications for a grant or permit should not affect regulations established for the area or area concerned. The waters used, after the restoration of the river, sea or soil, should not be a source of pollution likely to affect the water quality available to other users. This Decree No35 is violated daily from the moment they are observed for reasons why they have been granted permission or a concession for the use of water, which should be beneficial, that is, that it should be beneficial to it and rational in the public interest to use when the waters are contaminated, no longer beneficial to society and Public. To achieve the effectiveness of all these provisions, good monitoring and monitoring is required, which does not exist in Panama. For such control, trained personnel and technical team are needed, but first of all effective participation of civil society. Where there are disputes between water applications, preference will be given to what is most beneficial to the public and social interest. A concession must be prescribed when all or part of the waters are no longer used for profitable use for two consecutive years. Water conservation As for water conservation, this issue is not discussed deeply by the Water Act, Decree 35 of 1966, establishing only that in case of obtaining permits or concessions for the use of water, the National Directorate of Water Volumes INRENARE is a competent authority to implement the necessary measures for their preservation and rational use. However, no specific rules were found that rule this article. For example, provisions on the amount of water aimed at ensuring the supply of this good to the population, as well as to activities that require this resource, such as agriculture, among others. Setting permissible quality or emissions standards or maximum limits is also indispensable. However, panama has no legislation on them. In addition, the authority can differentiate between areas of the special regime of watershed and irrigation sectors, determine the recovery and best use of the largest number of beneficiaries, in accordance with the most appropriate and rational use of water. Measures are being carried out to eliminate the damage caused to the resource. Thus, he notes that if the systems used to obtain and use water in the public domain harm the supply to other users in an acquittal, and if users are acting out water pollution because of their activities, the National Directorate of Watersheds orders the responsible user to correct the shortcomings observed. If the user does not comply with the above, the right to use water will be temporarily suspended or the removal of sources of contamination will be granted. If the offender continues without correcting the shortcomings, the suspension becomes final. As an obstacle to this provision, we again find the absence of additional rules establishing maximum permissible restrictions on water quality. The National Directorate of Water Associations will recommend the establishment of forest reserves, vegetation cover conservation or measures to combat erosion on public or private lands on river banks and and in any other area are considered suitable for protection from watershed. This directorate may also oblige owners to keep vegetation coating or take anti-erosion measures. It can also prohibit objects and allotments that can pose hazards, as a result of changes caused by them in the natural movement of waters. In general, more specific water protection rules are needed. These should include mechanisms such as regulating water use by establishing usage and discharging, establishing protection zones and limited or prohibited use by determining what they are and their characteristics, and creating water reserve zones for specific use. Sanctions As for the sanctions stipulated by Decree 35 of 1966, fines are imposed for those who use hydraulic resources without obtaining a permit or concession. Sanctions also apply to the owner of a concession or permit that violates such a grant or permit. Environmental Responsibility General Environmental Legislation has created a section on environmental responsibility. Title VIII of this legal document indicates this section stating that any individual or legal entity is obliged to prevent injury and control pollution. Civil, administrative or criminal environmental liability will receive several factors stipulated by articulation: contamination produced in violation of permissible limits, or rules, processes and mechanisms for prevention, control, monitoring, evaluation, mitigation and recovery established in this Law and other legal standards in force. It must repair damage, implement prevention and mitigation measures, and bear appropriate costs that, by using or exploiting a resource or carrying out activities, harm the environment or human health. This indicates objective responsibility for harm to anyone who secretes, dumps, disposes of or dumps substances or waste that affects or can affect human health, threaten or harm the environment, influence or affect essential environmental processes or the quality of life of the population. This indicates joint responsibility for hazardous waste generators, including radioactive waste generators, in turn responsible for transportation and handling, for damage arising from their handling at all stages, including those occurring during or after their final disposal. Each person responsible will be liable for damages caused at the stage at which they intervene. The Law makes it clear that administrative liability does not depend on civil liability for as well as punishment that can be derived from persistent and punishable facts. He recognizes the procedural legitimacy in this section, pointing to collective and diffuse interests for the active legitimization of any citizen or civil body, in administrative, civil and criminal proceedings for harm to the environment. On the other hand, in administrative matters of non-compliance with environmental quality standards, environmental impact study, Environmental Adequacy and Management Program, general environmental law, additional laws and executive regulations, as well as regulations established in accordance with environmental legislation, will be sanctioned by the National Environmental Protection Authority as necessary in this matter. The mechanisms of sanctions must be, accordingly, and in accordance with the degree of violation: 1. Written warning 2. Temporary or final suspension of the company 3. Multa It is important to note that green insurance is established, so that insurance and insinators of companies existing in Panama set this area for environmental civil liability and, in turn, employers have it as a means of security for economic reassessment of the damages caused. Methods of prevention The use of chemicals as little as possible. Use natural products and fertilizers. Refors watersheds. Collect used oils in cars and reprocess them for re-ordering. Ban oil drilling and transportation in environmentally sensitive areas and nearby. To a high degree increase the financial responsibility of oil companies to clean up the oil spill. Strictly regulate the safety and operation of refineries and plants. Cleaning methods Calculate spilled oil scattering chemicals sprayed from aircraft. Use a laser helicopter to burn volatile oil components. Use mechanical barriers to prevent oil from reaching the beach. Pump the oil-water mixture into small boats called foams, where special machines separate oil from water and pump the former into storage tanks. Increased government research by oil companies on methods to curb and clean up the oil spill. CONCLUSION Due to the preparation of this work, I was able to learn the problems that exist due to the deconsence of residents, polluting the very important resource that our nation possesses, which is water, is a very important natural resource, because a person cannot support himself without these resources. In some countries, such as Mexico, where this resource is located deprived of their inhabitants, because the level of pollution is so high that when taking these contaminated waters, they can suffer serious consequences. Panama is a country that has a lot of luck among the countries that own the best drinking water resources, this situation is an honor and its residents should be aware of this resource. For this reason, this work is aimed at guiding and presenting the problem of pollution in our country; expecting awareness from their readers. BIBLIOGRAPHY BOOKS: Air Quality Panama City. Identifying some Gasosos pollutants in the Calle 50 and Via Brasil crossing area. Alvaro Jose Camargo Ortega. 1996. Page: 7-24, 62-63, 76-77, 81-82 Legal considerations for environmental pollution with solid household waste. Ira M. Casasola S.1994. Page 18-27, 34-35, 41-42, 65-66, 11, 115-117, 130. Encyclopedia Microsoft Encarta de Consulta 2005 Encyclopedia Wikipedia Online: Images of water pollution in Panama Bay Children collecting dirty water for livelihood Microorganism found in contaminated water Water purification Contaminated water Bring this text in APA format: _____. (2012). WEBSOLAR. Problems with water pollution in Panama. . Consultation date: December 15, 2020. Download Rating: 2.50/5. With 1 vote. Please wait... Related

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