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## Coterminal angles degrees worksheet

TECHNICAL MATERIAL Author Procuraduria Federal de Proteccion al Ambiente Date April 12, 2013 The Federal Environmental Protection Agency is developing this guide to make it useful to all those natural or moral individuals who want self-esteem and know in general, the state of their facilities in terms of fulfilling their legal obligations in environmental matters. The Environmental Self-Assessment Guide prints the entire page of the Legality, Reliability and quality of information is a strict responsibility for the dependence, education or manufacturing enterprise of the state that granted it in accordance with its powers and/or regulatory powers. It is a systematic, documented and objective assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken in accordance with environmental legislation and achieving better results than is required, it must be independent and able to identify current and future problems. The main phases of the audit are the receipt of environmental information, its assessment and conclusions, which include identifying aspects that need to be improved. Environmental audit as an environmental policy tool, operated under the National Environmental Audit Program (NEP), is a method of evaluating the company's processes regarding pollution and environmental risk, compliance with applicable regulations, international parameters and good operating and engineering practices. Environmental audits are a voluntary and different way to conduct inspections and surveillance, helping to identify opportunities for improvement, as well as implementing projects aimed at reducing pollution and improving competitiveness. The environmental audit aims to know and examine the situation that the company is in, to identify areas of opportunity for adjustments and corrections where there are conditions that are harmful or can affect the environment, contributing to the improvement of the environmental performance of the facility. Environmental audits address two aspects: compliance with legislation and the introduction of good environmental practices. As a result of this review, PROFEPA issues an environmental certificate provided that the facilities operate in optimal conditions. Environmental audit, on the other hand, as a technical tool, identifies environmentally important areas of the enterprise and its processes, which allows for the formulating of appropriate technical and management solutions. This is a systematic, documented and objective assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken in accordance with environmental legislation and ourselves, must be independent and able to identify current and future problems. The main phases of the audit are the receipt of environmental information, its assessment and conclusions, which include identifying aspects that need to be improved. AUDIT FEATURES Environmental Audit has the following characteristics: PNAA is a voluntary program that promotes audits so that companies are not required to submit to one of them, which in turn means that the body cannot compel the company to conduct an audit on its own, as it is only a matter of encouraging or discouraging the implementation of such an environmental policy document. This situation should not be confused with the obligation of obligations that are assumed when it becomes clear from the audit that the company's environmental activities report anomalies (inconsistencies) and require preventive and corrective measures, for which there is a clear obligation that obliges the employer to comply with them. The audit is based on harmonization data, where the authorities agree to the governing authority in accordance with government policy. Therefore, when an environmental audit is concluded as part of an agreement, the company undertakes to correct, repair, build or take the necessary actions arising from the audit, regardless of whether it has a direct legal obligation to protect the environment. It allows access to information relating to preventive and corrective auditing programmes to those individuals who are directly affected or may be directly affected by the activities of the audited companies, i.e. those who may resent any damages associated with breach of any environmental obligation that is in the auditing company. It protects the confidentiality of industrial, service and commercial information obtained during the audit. The environmental audit authority, which gives the federal government as well as state and municipal governments the power to establish voluntary compliance mechanisms such as self-regulation and environmental audits, is established, which ensures that their employment is generalized and that their recognition is more recognized for the environment. Environmental Audit Stages First.- Environmental Audit Planning: There are four ways to get a certificate, each requiring different time and requirements. Provisions of the General Law on Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection in the field of self-regulation and environmental audit: Establishes legal and legal provisions that determine the design and operation of the national environmental audit program, as well as the certification process and ways to obtain it. Process PROFEPA-02-001, Obtaining an Environmental Certificate (Environmental Certificate) Modality A: Environmental Audit before application, no action plan.1 Modality B: Environmental audit after application, without action plan. Modality C: After applying an environmental audit, with an action plan. Procedure PROFEPA-02-002, Application for the extension of the environmental certificate (application for the extension of the environmental certificate) Modality A: Extension with the help of an environmental diagnostic report. Mode B: Update by environmental performance report. COFEMER: The Secretariat of Economics through the General Standards Office, published in the Official Journal of the Federation on October 2, 2013, a declaration on the validity of Mexican environmental audit standards: - Declaration of reality of Mexican standards NMX-AA-162-SCFI-2012 and NMX-AA-163-SCFI-2012. Which will come into force on December 2, 2013 and will replace the background option for environmental audits in January 2009. NMX-AA-162-SCFI-2012 Model 1) Environmental Auditor must be selected from our standard (it should be noted that these environmental auditors are accredited and approved by PROFEPA) for environmental audit. (2) The environmental auditor you hire is responsible for drawing up a certificate application that sets the audit programming. SIMPLIFIED PRIVACY NOTICE OF THE ONLINE ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT SYSTEM (SAAEL) Under section 27 of the General Data Protection Act, the personal data collected by subprocessing will be protected, incorporated and processed into the personal data system of the Federal Environmental Protection Attorney's Office in order to guarantee a person the right to use and assign their personal data. illegal and harmful to the rights of the aggrieved party may be transferred to any federal, state or municipal authority so that the latter can operate within its respective competence on notification of the confidentiality of the data sent in addition to other transfers provided by the Act. The subject of the data may exercise access, correction, cancellation and counter-processing of personal data in the Transparency Division of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, located in Camino el Ausco No. 200, 5th Floor, North Wing, Colonel Jardins-en-la Montagna, Delegation of Tlalpan, Mexico City, C.P. 14210. SAAEL's full privacy notice is available for [www.gob.mx/saael/privacidadintegral](http://www.gob.mx/saael/privacidadintegral) consultation. Secondly, environmental audit (field and cabinet work): 1) the environmental auditor conducts a thorough review of both processes and documentary evidence to verify compliance with environmental standards (in time agreed in the Audit Plan). (2) The Auditor prepares a report that presents the findings of the audit in environmental items relevant to: establishes an Action Plan to implement and correct such findings or areas of opportunity. Third.- Postal Audit. 1) Signed a Letter of Commitment or Reconciliation Agreement with PROFEPA, under which the audited organization undertakes to comply with the Action Plan. (2) The agreements agreed in the Action Plan are part of the follow-up phase, i.e. preventive and corrective actions and measures are taken to correct the findings or areas of opportunity identified in the audit. 3) After the completion of the entire Action Plan, the Clean Industry Certificate (or certificate corresponding to the rotation of the organization) is issued with a validity of two years (must be extended). It is important to note that through this process described above, environmental certification is achieved in its various conditions: (a) Clean Industry Certificate, (b) Environmental Certificate of quality (c) Tourist Environmental Certificate of quality ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS Updates and adapts to compliance with national environmental legislation. It mainly mitigates and controls aspects in various areas: (a) Water.- The quality of discharge, use and consumption of wastewater in the case of drinking water. b) Air.- The quality of total emissions discharged into the atmosphere m) Dangerous waste.- Control of the amount of resulting, storage, processing and final disposal (d) of solid waste. Management segregation, treatment (reuse, recycling, reduction) and final disposal. (e) Energy.- Fuel volume (solid, liquid and gas), electricity in consumption and contract cargoes. Soil and subsoil: Determining the quality of soil and subsoil pollution and ways of immediate recovery in the short and long term. (g) Ambient noise: The quality of sound impact on the environment (h) Environmental risk. Identify hazards and vulnerabilities, whether individual or collective, that can be quantified. Avoid a moderate and severe environmental emergency. The quality of environmental benefits can be identified as benefits in: 1) Increased operational efficiency 2) Reducing accidents and incidents at work; 3) more than a day of use of material goods, including raw materials; ECONOMIC FREE Economic benefits derived from savings distributed in the following areas: A) Insurance premiums: Organizations that maintain optimal control within their processes and upgrades to accident prevention programs. B) Savings from efficient use of electricity consumption. C) Savings from reducing water consumption and resetting payments. D) Improving the public and commercial image of SOCIAL BENEFITS Improves its relationship with the community, while reducing the number of accidents and the severity of it, which contributes to improving the company's industrial relationship with its employees. The ecological culture they know is encouraged and encouraged to raise awareness of the importance of continuous improvement, pollution prevention and compliance with applicable environmental legislation. To contact us for questions or comments: [auditoria.ambiental@profepa.gob.mx](mailto:auditoria.ambiental@profepa.gob.mx) coterminal angles degrees worksheet answers

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