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VIII. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNICAL ELEMENTS IDENTIFICATION SUPPORTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT RESULTS

VIII.1 Presentation of information

VIII.1.1 Cartography.

In Annex 2, the following thematic plans are included:

- Topographic Map
- Groundwater
- Surface Water
- Hydrological Basins
- Hydrological Subbasins
- Climatology
- Floor units
- Land Use and Vegetation
- Geology
- Physiographic Provinces
- Topoform System
- Land Sampling Points Hokchi Dos Bocas Field in Tabasco
- Oceanographic Monitoring Stations Field Hokchi
- Oceanographic Monitoring Stations and Land Sample Points Field Hokchi

VIII.1.2 Photographs

Annex 5 includes the Photographic Memory

VIII.1.3 Videos

Videos are not included

VIII.1.4 Other annexes

Memories

The following reports are included in Annex 4:

- Leopold's Matrix
- Assessment of significant environmental impacts



- Tabasco Climate Change Analysis
- Lists of vegetation and fauna
- Environmental characterization report

Other Documents

Annex 1 contains the legal documents

- Letter of incorporation of the company
- Minutes of Amendment to the Statutes (most recent)
- Simple copy of the company's Tax ID (RFC)
- Simple copy of the power of attorney of the legal representative
- Simple copy of the RFC of the company responsible for preparing the environmental impact study.
- Registration of policies with SEMARNAT-ASEA
- Declaration (by the person who prepared the MIA and the legal representative that promotes the work, to comply with the provisions of article 36 of the LGEEPA Regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment)

In Annex 3, the project documents are included

- Plan of the Predium of the Hokchi Paraíso Plant
- Sketch of Project Installations (Marine and Terrestrial)
- Hokchi Plant Equipment Arrangement
- Project Program (Onshore Processing)
- Project Program (Critical Path)
- Trace marine duct
- Trace terrestrial ducts

VIII.2 Glossary of Terms

Scope: space included within certain limits.

Scope: (Scoping): phase following the Survey (screening) in which the projection and content of the environmental assessment analysis is determined based on the characteristics of the activity, the relevant information of the receiving environment, consultations with experts and those involved and the preliminary identification of the foreseeable effects.



Area of influence: physical space associated with the maximum scope of the direct and indirect impacts caused by the project on the environmental system or region, and that will alter some environmental element.

Climate change: A change in climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that adds to the natural variability of the climate observed during comparable periods of time.

Sustainable development: is the social, economic and political progress aimed at satisfying the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; it is the improvement of the quality of human life without exceeding the carrying capacity of the ecosystems that support it; it is a multidimensional concept that encompasses the various spheres of human activity: economic, technological, social, political and cultural.

Serious ecological imbalance: significant alteration of the environmental conditions in which cumulative, synergistic, and residual impacts are anticipated that can cause the destruction, isolation, or fragmentation of ecosystems.

Strategic ecosystem: it is the one (or those), on which the functioning and well-being of society depend directly. Its strategic character derives from the dependence that the basic processes of society have on them.

Environmentally sensitive ecosystems are those that have a very high and proven sensitivity to deterioration of conditions, however minimal, of the quality of their environment, derived from the introduction of external pressures.

Environment: it is the area of influence of a project, plan, or program.

Emissions: means the release of greenhouse gases or their precursors into the atmosphere in an area and a specified period.

Scenario: Comprehensive description of a situation in the future because of the past and the present, usually as several alternatives: possible or probable; it is an input to long-term planning for the design of viable strategies. Its purpose is to anticipate change before it becomes overwhelming and unmanageable.

Amensal species: in a relationship between two species, the one that is inhibited while the other is not affected.

Commensal species: these are those species that benefit at the expense of another without causing any harm or affecting it.

Environmental impact study: document that presents information on the environment, the characteristics of the activity to be developed (or project) and the evaluation of its effects on the environment

Environmental assessment: prediction, identification, characterization, and assessment of environmental impacts coupled with the design of prevention, mitigation, and compensation measures.



Strategic environmental assessment: it is the systematic process by which the environmental impacts of policies, plans and programs are considered and whose results support decision-making at the initial levels to achieve sustainable development.

Regional environmental assessment: it is the process of establishing the cumulative environmental implications on a regional scale, of multisectoral developments during a certain period and within its environment.

Greenhouse gases: those gaseous components of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit infrared radiation are understood.

Homeostasis: is the self-regulation and adjustment capacity of the ecosystem to maintain its structure over time and represents the potential to react to external influences.

Cumulative impacts: effect on the environment resulting from the addition of the impacts that a work or activity can potentially generate, with those already generated by other works on the same environmental component or that are currently generating them.

Environmental impact: modification of the environment caused by human action.

Significant or relevant environmental impact: that which results from the action of man, whose value or effect is close to the limit of the carrying capacity of an ecosystem, defined by one or more of the following parameters:

- The rate of renewal of natural resources (for example, deforestation approaching the limit of natural renewal of a given forest cover, the decrease in water catchment areas, the effective size of a population of species in status, etc.).
- The regional compatibility or acceptance rate (for example, when it approaches the limit of the coefficients of occupation or land use, integration to the landscape or the types of vegetation, etc.).
- The rate of assimilation of pollutants (for example, the amount of effluent that a river or lake can self-purify).

Indirect impacts: variety of impacts or effects.

Indirect impacts: variety of significant impacts or effects other than those caused directly by a project. They are caused by developments and collateral activities triggered by the project whose magnitude is significant and even greater than that caused by the project; impacts that are often produced far from the source or because of a complex process. It is sometimes designated as secondary or tertiary impacts.

Potential impacts: possible modifications of the environment derived from a projected human action; risk of impact of a human activity in progress or that will derive from an action in the project, if it is executed. They can be direct, indirect, cumulative, or synergistic.

Residual impacts: impacts that persist after the application of mitigation measures.



Residual environmental impact: Impact that persists after the application of mitigation measures.

Synergistic impacts: one that occurs when the continuous effect of the simultaneous presence of several actions supposes an environmental impact greater than the sum of the individual incidents considered in isolation.

Indicator: the word indicator comes from the Latin verb *indicare*, which means to show, announce, estimate or assign a price. Indicators are parameters (for example, an observed measure or property), or some values derived from parameters (for example, models), that provide information about the current state of ecosystems, as well as patterns or trends (changes) in the state of the environment, in human activities that affect or are affected by the environment or on the relationships between such variables.

Environmental impact indicator: Quantifiable expression of an environmental impact; simple variable or complex expression that best represents the alteration to the environment; elements of the environment affected or potentially affected by an agent of change, evaluated quantitatively

Index: is an aggregation of statistics and/or indicators, which often summarizes a large amount of related information, using some systematic procedure of weighting, scaling, and aggregating multiple variables in a single summary.

Corrective measures: the set of measures whether they are prevention, control, mitigation, compensation, or restoration.

Mitigation measures: set of actions to be carried out by the promoter to mitigate the impacts and restore or compensate the existing environmental conditions prior to the disturbance caused by carrying out a project in any of its stages.

Compensation measures: set of actions to counteract the damage caused by an impact to the ecosystem. In general, the environmental impacts that require compensation are mostly irreversible. Some of the activities that are included in this type of measures are the repopulation of vegetation or investment in works that benefit the environment.

Prevention measure: those aimed at preventing an environmental impact from occurring. These include maintenance activities, emergency plans and programs and some other measures aimed at the same end.

Environment: synonymous with ecosystem and composed of elements (structure) and their functioning (interactions).

Environmental monitoring program: consists of the programming of the measures, actions and policies to be followed to: prevent, eliminate, reduce and/or compensate the adverse impacts that the project or the group of projects may cause in each phase of its development.

Region: environmentally homogeneous geographic space, the result of the interaction of its various components (biotic and abiotic), whose delimitation derives from their uniformity and continuity.

Resilience: measure of the ability or capacity of an ecosystem to absorb environmental stress without changing its characteristic ecological patterns, this implies the ability of the ecosystem to



reorganize itself under environmental stresses and establish alternative energy flows to remain stable without severe disturbances, with only minor modifications in its structure.

Environmental system: Finite space defined based on the interactions between the abiotic, biotic and socio-economic environments of the region where the project is to be established, generally formed by a set of ecosystems **and within which an analysis of the problems, restrictions and potentialities will be applied environmental and exploitation.**

Screening: consultation phase, prior to the Environmental Impact Assessment, in which it is decided whether an activity should undergo the EIA procedure. The decision is commonly determined by the environmental authority.

Sustainability: it is an ideal state in which economic growth and development should occur and be maintained over time within the limits imposed by the environment. Sustainability is a vision of the future and Sustainable Development the strategy to achieve it; It implies understanding the limits and characteristics of nature, natural laws that govern them; sustainability is based on ecological theories of natural sustainability of ecosystems.