

## Flash Environment Assessment Tool (FEAT) data: Overview of Valle de Sula region

FEAT Type (Aug 2019)

- Agriculture and food production
- Airports
- Chemical production
- Dam
- Electrical services
- Forestry
- General manufacturing
- Hospitals
- Landfills / Waste management
- Mining
- Oil and Gas Storage
- Other transports
- Water treatment

Flooding (as of 10th Nov 2020)

River

Road

**Settlements**

- CAPITAL
- City
- Town/Village/Hamlet

**Population Density**

- High
- Low

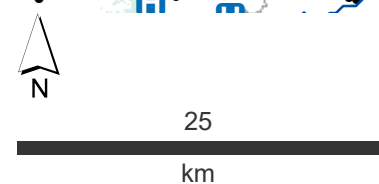
**Borders**

- International
- DEPARTMENT
- MUNICIPALITY

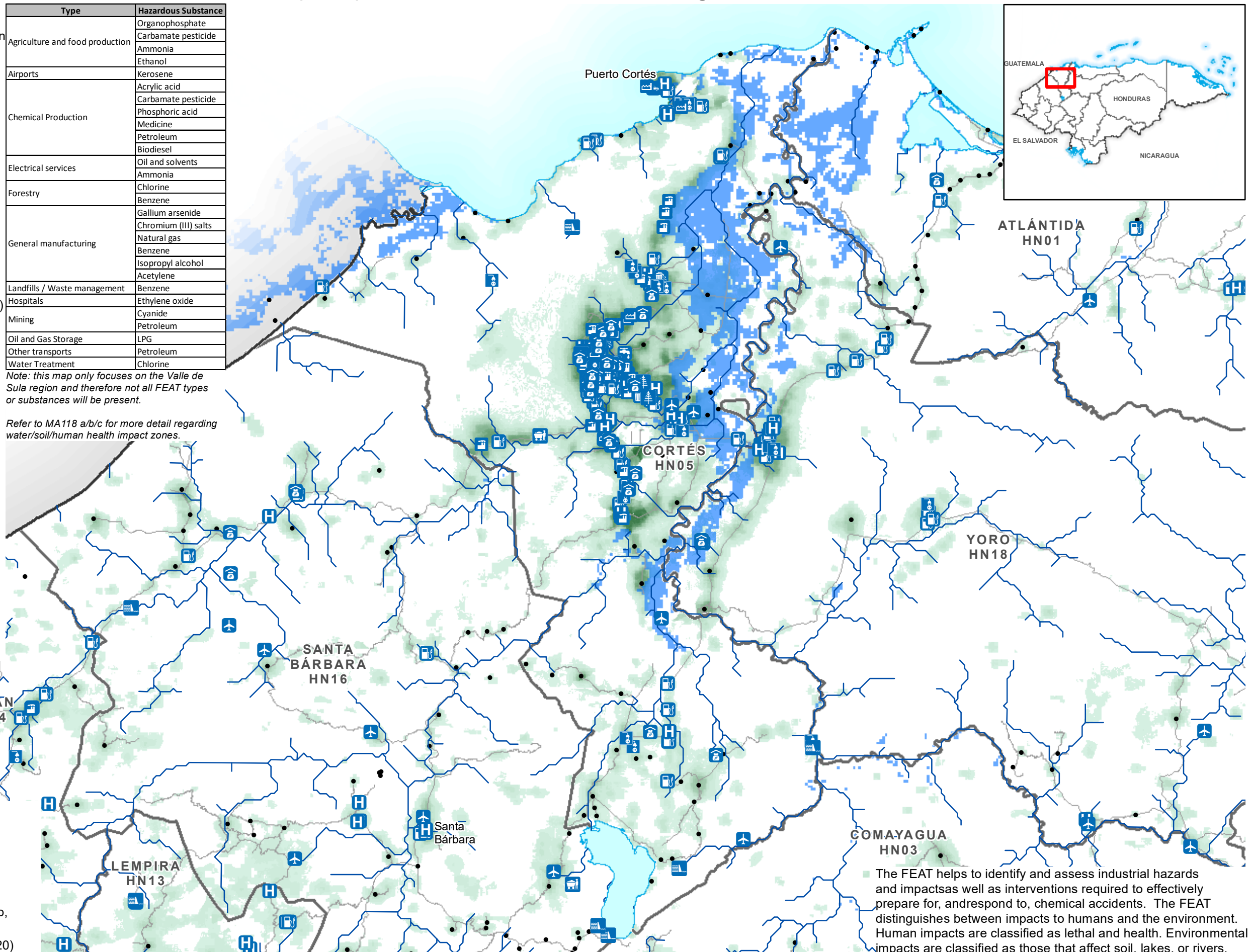
Type	Hazardous Substance
Agriculture and food production	Organophosphate
	Carbamate pesticide
	Ammonia
	Ethanol
Airports	Kerosene
	Acrylic acid
Chemical Production	Carbamate pesticide
	Phosphoric acid
	Medicine
	Petroleum
	Biodiesel
Electrical services	Oil and solvents
	Ammonia
Forestry	Chlorine
	Benzene
General manufacturing	Gallium arsenide
	Chromium (III) salts
	Natural gas
	Benzene
	Isopropyl alcohol
	Acetylene
	Benzene
Landfills / Waste management	Ethylene oxide
Hospitals	Cyanide
	Petroleum
Mining	LPG
Oil and Gas Storage	LPG
Other transports	Petroleum
Water Treatment	Chlorine

*Note: this map only focuses on the Valle de Sula region and therefore not all FEAT types or substances will be present.*

*Refer to MA118 a/b/c for more detail regarding water/soil/human health impact zones.*



**Data Sources**  
 SINIT, GADM, OCHA, OpenStreetMap, Hydrosheds, FEAT, NOAA  
 Map created by MapAction (14/11/2020)



The FEAT helps to identify and assess industrial hazards and impacts as well as interventions required to effectively prepare for, and respond to, chemical accidents. The FEAT distinguishes between impacts to humans and the environment. Human impacts are classified as lethal and health. Environmental impacts are classified as those that affect soil, lakes, or rivers.