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Rímac river´s flow increased by 0,8 %

PRODUCTION OF DRINKING WATER IN METROPOLITAN LIMA INCREASED BY 1,4 %

On September 2019 and according to information issued by Lima Water and Sewerage Company (Sedapal), the production of drinking water in Metropolitan Lima reached 58 million 859 thousand cubic meters (m^3), a higher number in 1.4 % in comparison to the same month last year, this information was issued by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) through the Environmental Statistics Technical Report.

Rimac river´s average flow increased by 0.8 %

On September, according to the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (Senamhi), Rimac river´s average flow summed up 21.20 m^3/s a higher performance on 0.8 % in comparison to the same month last year (21.04 m^3/s).

On the other hand, the Chillon river's average flow (1.58 m^3/s) declined on 16.0 % and 24.8 % in comparison to September 2018 (1.88 m^3/s) and its historical averages (2.10 m^3/s), accordingly.

North and South Pacific side river´s flow increases

On September 2019, the main rivers average flow of the Pacific side north area reached 13.14 m^3/s, higher number on 55.3 % in regards to September 2018; however, it decreased by 36.8 % in regards to the historical average. Furthermore, the rivers average flow of the south Pacific side (24.86 m^3/s) increased by 42.7 % regarding September 2018; while it was lower on 17.2% regarding its historical average.

Meanwhile, the rivers average flow of the Pacific side center area, reached 11.39 m^3/s. lower than expected performance on 0.6 % and 2.2 % regarding September 2018 and its historical average, accordingly.

Ultraviolet Radiation on Metropolitan Lima reached minimum

On September 2019, according to the information issued by Senamhi, the average rate and the monthly maximum of ultraviolet radiation on Metropolitan Lima reached the levels 2 and 4, accordingly, and it does not means any damage health. In comparison to the same month last year, the minimum and maximum levels registered a reduction of 33.3 %, each one.

Tacna, Puno y Arequipa reported a higher intensity of frosts

On September 2019 and according to the supervision of the 15 Senamhi monitoring stations, the Department that reported the lower temperatures were: Tacna, in the Chuapalca station (-17.8 °C), Puno, in the Cojata (-14.6 °C), Capazo (-14.0 °C), Mazo Cruz (-13.6 °C), Macusani (-9.4 °C), Crucero Alto (-7.8 °C), Desaguadero (-3.2 °C), Cabanillas (-1.4 °C) stations and Arequipa, in the Salinas (-13.4 °C), Imata (-12.8 °C) and Caylloma (-8.6 °C) stations.

Likewise, Cajamarca registered low temperatures, in La Victoria station (- 5.1 °C), Cusco, in the Sicuani and Anta Ancachuro stations (- 4.0 °C on each station) and Junin, in La Oroya station (- 2.5 °C).

591 emergencies were registered at nationwide

On September 2019, according to the information provided by the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI), 591 emergencies were registered at nationwide, this result represented an increase of 90,0 % in comparison to September 2018. Emergencies left 542 affected people, 72 affected homes, 15 destroyed homes and 50 hectares of destroyed cultivation area.

The Departments registering a great number of emergencies were Apurimac (77), Cusco (74), Lima (50), Ucayali (47), Puno (43), Cajamarca (32), Huancavelica, La Libertad and San Martín (30 emergencies each one), Huanuco and Pasco (27 emergencies each one), Amazonas (16), Piura (14), Ancash and Junin (12 emergencies each one), Arequipa, Ica y Loreto (11 emergencies each one), Ayacucho (10), Madre de Dios (9), Moquegua y Tumbes (6 emergencies each one), Constitutional Province of Callao (4) and Tacna (2).

Emergencies mainly occurred due to forest fires (197), strong winds (149), urban and industrial fires (107), frosts (34), intense rainfalls (31), storms (winds with rainfalls) (8), collapsed houses (7), landslides and temperature decrease (6 emergencies each one), cold snap, floods due to overflowed rivers and floods due to overflowed canals (5 emergencies each one), droughts and car accidents (4 emergencies each one), earthquakes and environmental water contamination (3 emergencies each one), hill collapse (2), impoundments, hailstorms, huaicos, snowfalls, explosions, environmental atmospheric contamination and general structure collapse (1 emergency each one) and others (8).

Media Technical Bureau shall appreciate this news release publication