Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR

Thandawmyat Limestone Quarry (219.25 Acres) in Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region

Submitted to

Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation

December, 2017

MYANMAR CONCH CEMENT CO., LTD.

Head Office : No.(297), Shwedagon Pagoda Road, Pha Yar Gyi Quarter, Dagon Township, Yangon Ph:01-378854 Plant Office : No.(33) Heavy Industry Of No(2) Heavy Industries Enterprise, Kyaukse Ph:09-2037108

Letter No.

Date: 19th Dec ,2017

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Office No. (53), Ottrathiri Township

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Attn: Director General

Environmental Conservation Department

Re: Environmental Impact Assessment Report in respect of the Myanmar Conch Cement Plant Project, captive Coal Fired Power Plant (for own used) and Limestone Quarry for Cement Plant at Kyaukse Industrial Zone in Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region (the "EIA including EMP")

Dear Sir.,

We refer to the captioned EIA, which was prepared and finalized by {third party, Sustainable Environment Myanmar Company Limited (SEM Co., Ltd.)} in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law, Rules and Procedures under the instructions of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation and formally submitted by Environmental Conservation Department to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.

Intending to be legally bound hereby and financially liable to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereunder, we;

- a) Endorse and confirm to Ministry of Natural resources and Environmental Conservation the accuracy and completeness of the EIA.
- b) Confirm and undertake to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation that the EIA has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable Environmental Conservation Law, Rules and Procedures and
- c) Confirm and undertake to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation that the project in established the (Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited) in respect of the (Myanmar Conch Cement Plant Project, Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant and Limestone Quarry) shall at all times comply fully with: (i) any and all commitments and obligations as set forth in the EIA, and (ii) any and all plans and the various components thereof, including without limitation, impact avoidance, mitigation, and remediation measures, and with respect to both (i) and (ii), including but not limited to such

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commitments, obligations, plans and maintenance of the project, and any circumstance in which work done or to be done, or construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the project, and any circumstance in which work done or to be done, or services performed or to be performed, in connection with the project's development, construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance is carried out or intended or required to be carried out or intended or required to be carried out by any contractor, subcontractor or other party.

The issuance of this confirmation and undertaking has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate actions and a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing it and the power of attorney explicitly granting signing authorization to the individual who has signed below are attached as schedules hereto.

Managing Director(behalf Min Min Deputy General Managr Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION
U III I D I U I	

1.1	Background	1
1.2	Objective of Study	3
1.3	Scope and Methodology of Environmental and Social Impact	3
	Assessment (ESIA)	
1.3.1	Scope of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	3
1.3.2	Methodology for ESHIA	4
1.3.3	Air Environment	4
1.3.4	Noise Environment	4
1.3.5	Water Environment	5
1.3.6	Land Environment	5
1.3.7	Socio-Economic Environment	5
1.4	Description of the Myanmar Consultant Team	5
1.5	Structure of the ESIA Report	7
1.6	Public Consultation	7
1.6.1	Stakeholder identification and stakeholders' capacity analysis	7
CHAP	FER II LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
2.1	Myanmar Law and Regulation (Background)	10
2.2	Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited's Environmental Policy	11
2.3	Environmental Conservation Law	12
2.4	Applicable Legislations, Guidelines and the Legal Framework of Environmental	
	Issues Past and Present Environmental Legislation of Myanmar	12
2.4.1	Some Highlights on the EIA Rules	35
2.4.2	International Treaties	36
2.5	National Environmental Quality Standards	38

2.5.1	Water Quality	38
2.5.2	Air Quality	40
2.5.3	Noise Levels	42
2.5.4	Odor	42
2.6	International Guidelines	42
2.6.1	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards	42
2.6.2	International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines	43
2.7	Environmental Impact Assessment	48
2.7.1	Screening Phase	48
2.7.2	Scoping Phase	49
2.7.3	EIA Investigation and Report Preparation	50
2.8	The Institutional Framework	52
CHAP	TER III PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
3.1	Project Purpose and Topography	54
3.1.1	Project Purpose	54
3.1.2	Topography of the Limestone Mine	54
3.1.3	Project proponent	55
3.2	Limestone Resource and Location of Limestone Mine	55
3.2.1	Limestone Resource	55
3.3	Operation Activities	60
3.3.1	Mining Method	60
3.3.2	Limestone Production Capacity	61
3.3.3	Drilling and blasting	62
3.3.4	Shoveling	64
3.3.5	Development and transportation systems	65
3.3.6	Limestone crushing and conveying	65

3.3.7	Heavy Machinery List for Quarry Production	66
3.3.8	Explosive Storage	66
3.3.9	Power supply	67
3.3.10	Water Supply	67
3.3.11	Fuel Consumption	67
3.4	Organization Structure and Staffing	67
3.5	Mining Plan (Based on 5000 tpd Clinker)	68
3.6	Rehabilitation	73
3.6.1	Categorizing of Nusery Plant	73
3.6.2	Cultivated Plan	74
3.7	Analysis of Alternatives	74
3.7.1	Site alternatives	75
3.7.2	Technology alternatives	75
3.7.3	"No Project" Alternatives	76
CHAP	TER IV Existing Environmental Resources	
4.1	Introduction	77
4.2	Existing Environmental Condition	77
4.2.1	Limestone Mine and Kyaukse Cement Plant Site Location	77
4.2.2.	Project Site Setting	84
4.2.3	Existing Physical Environment	84
4.2.4	Human Environment	91
4.3	Environmental Baseline Condition	107
4.3.1	Water Quality	108
4.3.2	Air Quality	116
4.3.3	Noise Level	131
4.3.4	Vibration	135

4.3.5	Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology	141
4.3.6	Fauna Survey	152
4.3.7	Public Perception and Socio-economic Profile of Respondents in the Project Area	157
CHAP	TER V ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND	
MITIC	GATION MEASURES	
5.1	General Aspects	176
5.2	Methodology	176
5.3	Construction Phase	178
5.4	Operation Phase	179
5.4.1	Air Quality	179
5.4.2	Water Quality	180
5.4.3	Noise and Vibration	182
5.4.4	Soil	185
5.4.5	Solid Waste	186
5.4.6	Traffic	187
5.4.7	Flora and Fauna Habitation Loss	188
5.5	Social Impact Assessment	190
5.5.1	Potential impact to Employment, Skill and Business	190
5.5.2	Capacity Building and Skill Development	191
5.5.3	Traffic (Transportation) during operation phase	191
5.6	Visual/Landscape Impact	191
5.7	Impacts on Areas of Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Significance	191
5.8	Health Impact Assessment	192
5.8.1	Impacts on Occupational Health	192
5.8.2	Impacts on Community Health	193
5.8.3	Health Concerns in Relation to Myanmar Conch Cement Project Operations	194

5.9	Impacts during Mine Closure Phase	195
5.10	Cumulative Impact Assessment	196
СНАРТ	ER VI ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
6.1	Introduction	198
6.2	Role and Responsibilities	199
6.3	Environmental Management Plan for Limestone Mine	202
6.4	Social Management Plan and Mitigation	205
6.4.1	Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation	205
6.4.2	Project Information	206
6.4.3	Opinion towards the mitigation measures of the Project	207
6.4.4	Suggestion Summary	208
6.4.5	Recommended Mitigation Measure for SIA	209
6.4.6	Enhancement Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts	210
6.4.7	Employment and Retrenchment Action Plan	210
6.4.8	Education and Training Plan	210
6.4.9	Local Economic Development	211
6.4.10	Health and Welfare Plan	211
6.4.11	Physical Infrastructure Plan	211
6.4.12	Community Management Support Plan	211
6.4.13	Community Involvement Plan	211
6.5	Mitigation Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts	213
6.6	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan	214
6.6.1	Safety and Occupational Health	214
6.6.2	Occupational Health	216
6.6.3	Occupational Safety Training	217
6.7	Emergency Response and Rescue Plan	218

6.7.1	Objective	218
6.7.2	Activities	218
6.8	Mine Closure Plan	222
6.8.1	Rationale for Development of a Decommissioning and Closure Plan	222
6.8.2	Closure Vision	223
6.8.3	Restoration to Pre-Mining Forest State	223
6.8.4	Industrial Use	224
6.8.5	Decommissioning and Closure Activities	224
6.9	Community Health Care Plan	228
6.9.1	Organizational Management	228
6.9.2	Health Publicity and Education	228
6.9.3	Epidemic Report	229
6.9.4	Patient Administration	229
6.9.5	Drinking Water Source	229
6.9.6	Infectious Diseases	229
6.9.7	Malaria Control	229
6.9.8	Responsible Party	230
6.9.9	Community Safety and Health Management Scheme	230
6.10	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	232
6.11	Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan	233
СНАРТ	TER VII ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN	
7.1	Monitoring Plan	234
7.1.1	Compliance Monitoring	238
7.2	EMP and Monitoring Cost	239
СНАРТ	TER VIII CONCLUSION	240
8.1	List of Commitments	241

List of Table

Table 1.1:	Resource and Environment Myanmar Project Team Member	6
Table 1.2:	Focus Group Meetings	8
Table 2.1	International Environmental Convention/Protocol/Agreement	36
Table 2.2	Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary	
	Discharges (General Application)	39
Table 2.3	Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges (Construction Phase)	39
Table 2.4	Effluent Levels	40
Table 2.5	Air Emissions (General Guidelines)	41
Table 2.6	Air Emission Levels (For Cement Manufacturing)	41
Table 2.7	Applicable Noise Level Guideline	42
Table 2.8	Organization of the IFC EHS General Guidelines	44
Table 2.9	Ambient Air Quality Values – IFC EHS General Guidelines	45
Table 2.10	Noise Level Guidelines – IFC EHS General Guidelines	46
Table 2.11	Noise Limits for Different Working Environments – IFC EHS General	47
	Guidelines	
Table 2.12	The IEE & EIA Approval Process in Myanmar	52
Table 3-1	Mining Schedule	62
Table 3.2	Type of explosive and accessories	66
Table 3.3	Staffing of Mine Department	67
Table 3.4	Rehabilitation area and number of plants	74
Table 4.1	List of natural disasters in Kyaukse Township	87
Table 4.2	Area of Wards and Village Tracts in Kyaukse Township (2014)	94

Table 4.3	Total Population of Kyaukse Township	96
Table 4.4	General Land Use of Kyaukse Township	102
Table 4.5	Education of Kyaukse Township	103
Table 4.6	Healthcare Centre Condition of Kyaukse Township	103
Table 4.7	Survey Parameters for Water Quality Survey	108
Table 4.8	Sampling Points for Water Quality Survey	111
Table 4.9	Field Equipment for Water Quality Survey	113
Table 4.10	Container and Preservation Method for Water Samples	114
Table 4.11	Analysis Method for Water Samples	114
Table 4.12	Water quality results	115
Table 4.13	Survey Parameters for Air Quality	116
Table 4.14	Sampling Points for Air Quality Survey	117
Table 4.15	Sampling Duration for Air Quality Survey	121
Table 4.16	Sampling and Analysis Method for Air Quality	121
Table 4.17	Ambient air quality results at AQN-1KS	122
Table 4.18	Ambient air quality results at AQN-2KS	123
Table 4.19	Ambient air quality results at AQN-3KS	123
Table 4.20	Ambient air quality results at AQN-4KS	124
Table 4.21	Ambient air quality results at AQN-5KS	125
Table 4.22	Survey Parameters for Noise Level	131
Table 4.23	Sampling Duration for Noise Level Survey	131
Table 4.24	Instrumentation for Noise Level Survey	132
Table 4.25	Hourly L_{Aeq} value in noise monitoring stations	132
Table 4.26	Hourly L_{Aeq} value in noise monitoring stations	134
Table 4.27	Sampling Points for Vibration Survey	137
Table 4.28	Sampling Duration for Air Quality Survey	138

Table 4.29	Instrumentation for noise survey	138
Table 4.30	Daily average vibration level results (dB)	139
Table 4.31	Hourly Lveq value in vibration survey	139
Table 4.32	The plants in Thandawmyat Taung (Limestone Mine) and its	
	surrounding area near the project site	145
Table 4.33	The plants in Shanywagyi, Kalagyaung village and surrounding area	146
Table 4.34	The cultivated crops in Shanywagyi and Kalagyaung village	148
Table 4.35	The cultivated crops in east and west Yepyartaw village	149
Table 4.36	The birds found in the project site	149
Table 4.37	Confirm List of Bird species recorded around the project area	153
Table 4.38	List of mammal species recorded on project area	153
Table 4.39	List of reptile species recorded on project area	153
Table 4.40	List of butterfly species recorded on project area	153
Table 4.41	List of fish species recorded on project area	154
Table 4.42	Location of Villages in the Project Area	160
Table 4.43	Total Population of the Study Area	160
Table 4.44	Age Composition of respondents (%)	162
Table 4.45	Family size of respondents (%)	163
Table 4.46	Education Level of Respondents (%)	164
Table 4.47	Profile of Occupational Structure in the Study Villages (%)	165
Table 4.48	Income Level of the Affected Villages (%)	166
Table 4.49	Expenditure of Respondents per month (%)	167
Table 4.50	Types of House of Respondents (%)	168

Table 4.51	Possession of Respondents (%)	169
Table 4.52	Satisfactory on Status of Transport of Respondents (%)	170
Table 4.53	Opinion on Transport (% of Respondents)	171
Table 4.54	Sample Points for Vehicle Traffic Survey	172
Table 4.55	Sampleing Duration for Vehicles Traffic Survey	172
Table 4.56	Classification of VehiclesTypes	173
Table 4.57	Vehicle Traffic Volume on Point No.1 within 48 Hours Period	173
Table 5.1:	Consequence of the environmental impact	177
Table 5.2:	Likelihood of the environmental impact	177
Table 5.3:	Consequence and Likelihood Ratings	178
Table 5.4:	Significance Rating	178
Table 5.5:	summarizes the basic concept of cumulative impact assessment of each item	196
Table 6.1:	Receiving Information of Respondents (%)	206
Table 6.2:	Attitudes on the project of Respondents (%)	207
Table 6.3:	Opinion towards the impact of the project (%)	207
Table 6.4:	Enhancement Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts	212
Table 6.5:	Mitigation Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts	213
Table 6.6:	Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard	1216
Table 6.7:	Contact Numbers for Emergency Response	218
Table 6.8:	Emergency Response Plan	221
Table 6.9:	Reclamation area and number of plants	227
Table 7.1:	Monitoring Plan and Performance Indicators with Schedule	235
Table 7.2:	Coordinates of Monitoring points	237
Table 7.3:	Estimated Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Cost	
	(Operation Phase)	239
Table 8.1:	Project Key Commitments	241

List of Figures

Figure 1.1:	Location of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant Project	2
	and Limestone Quarry	
Figure 1.2:	Public Consultation Meeting in Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory	9
Figure 3.1	Location of Than Taw Myat Limestone Deposit Areas	54
Figure 3.2	Boundary of Limestone 219 acres Mine	56
Figure 3.3	Buffer Zone For Limestone Mine	58
Figure 3.4	Location of Limestone mine and Surrounding Factory	58
Figure 3.5	Location of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant, Captive	58
Figure 3.6	Boundary of Limestone 120 acres Mine	59
Figure 3.7	Location of Work Site 1 and 2	60
Figure 3.8	Process Flow Diagram in operation activities	61
Figure 3.9	Drilling and Blasting Pattern	63
Figure 3.10	Drilling and Blasting Activity Photos	64
Figure 3.11	Shoveling activities	65
Figure 3.12	Crushing activities	66
Figure 3.13	Mining Plan 1-5	68
Figure 3.14	Mining Plan 6-10	69
Figure 3.15	Mining Plan 11-15	70
Figure 3.16	Mining Plan 16-20	71
Figure 3.17	Mining Plan 21-25	72
Figure 3.18	Mining Plan 26-30	72

Figure 4.1	The present site condition of Limestone Mine	79
Figure 4.2	Crusher plant and limestone mine	80
Figure 4.3	Old cement factory and construction of new cement factory	81
Figure 4.4	The present construction works at new cement plant site.	82
Figure 4.5	Car work shop and fuel tank storage area	82
Figure 4.6	The present condition of old cement plant.	83
Figure 4.7	Myin Saing ancient pagoda and it's environ.	83
Figure 4.8	The present environmental condition of Thindwe canal	83
Figure 4.9	Location of Two Protected Public Forest and one Reserve Forest	88
Figure 4.10	Location of Myin Zaing Ancient City and its environment	90
Figure 4.11	Location of Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region	93
Figure 4.12	Village Tracts of Kyaukse Township	93
Figure 4.13	Environmental Baseline Data Sampling Points	108
Figure 4.14	The locations of the surface and underground water sampling points	110
Figure 4.15	The locations of the surface and underground water sampling points	110
Figure 4.16	Location of SW-1KS	111
Figure 4.17	Location of SW-2KS	112
Figure 4.18	Location of GW-1KS	112
Figure 4.19	Location of GW-2KS	113
Figure 4.20	Location of vibration, air and noise quality monitoring locations	117
Figure 4.21	Location of AQN-1KS	118
Figure 4.22	Location of AQN-2KS	119
Figure 4.23	Survey activities at air quality station	120
Figure 4.24	Survey activities at air quality station.	120
Figure 4.25	Location of AQN-5KS	121

Figure 4.26	Wind Rose diagram for AQN-1KS	126
Figure 4.27	Wind Rose diagram for AQN-2KS	127
Figure 4.28	Wind Rose diagram for AQN-3KS	128
Figure 4.29	Wind Rose diagram for AQN-4KS	129
Figure 4.30	Wind Rose diagram for AQN-5KS	130
Figure 4.31	Location of vibration quality monitoring locations	137
Figure 4.32	Rion Vibration Level Meter	138
Figure 4.33	Daily Lveq value in vibration survey	139
Figure 4.34	Hourly Lveq results at V-1	140
Figure 4.35	Hourly Lveq results at V-2	140
Figure 4.36	Lay out design of the belt transect	142
Figure 4.37	Habitat map of the Limestone mine and surrounding area	143
Figure 4.38	Location Survey point of Flora	149
Figure 4.39	Low bushes vegetation on Thandawmyat Taung near project site	150
Figure 4.40	Deciduous vegetation with Lannea coromandelica on Thandawmyat Taung	150
Figure 4.41	Natural vegetation of low bushes in Myinsaing near Shanywagyi village	151
Figure 4.42	Cultivated crop Sesamum indicum near Shanywagyi village	151
Figure 4.43	Cultivated crop Cicer arietinum near Yepyartaw village	152
Figure 4.44	This Site of trees and shrubs was occurred Passer domesticus,	
	Turdoides gularis and Hirunda rustica	154
Figure 4.45	Nets of Passer domesticus near the industry (arrows)	155
Figure 4.46	Bubulcus ibis and Egretta sp. found at the small pond near industrial	
	Environs	155

Figure 4.47	Monestry (Shanywagyi Village) in which Corvus splenden	
	insolen, Streptopelia chinensis and Columba sp. were found	156
Figure 4.48	Thindwe Canal near the Shanywagyi Village and fishermen	156
Figure 4.49	Xenochrophis piscator, Water snake was found in Zeetaw Dam	157
Figure 4.50	Location Map of Surrounding project site	158
Figure 4.51	Land Use map of Limestone Mine and Surrounding area	159
Figure 4.52	Houses and Households of the Study Villages	161
Figure 4.53	Total Population by Gender in the Study Wards	161
Figure 4.54	Age Composition of respondents (%)	162
Figure 4.55	Family sizes of respondents (%)	163
Figure 4.56	Education Level of Respondents (%)	164
Figure 4.57	Profile of Occupational Structure in the Affected Villages (%)	165
Figure 4.58	Income Levels of Respondents (%)	166
Figure 4.59	Expenditure of Respondents (%)	167
Figure 4.60	Types of Houses of Respondents (%)	168
Figure 4.61	Possession of Respondents (%)	169
Figure 4.62	Satisfactory on Status of Transport of Respondents (%)	170
Figure 4.63	Opinion on Transport of Respondents %)	171
Figure 4.64	Location of Point No. 1	172
Figure 4.65	Vehicle Traffic Volume on Point No.1 within 24 Hours Period, Point No.1	174
Figure 4.66	Photo showing the transportation in the Study Area	175
Figure 6.1:	HSE committee of Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited	201
Figure 6.2:	Receiving Information of Respondents (%)	206
	Figure 4.47 Figure 4.48 Figure 4.49 Figure 4.50 Figure 4.51 Figure 4.52 Figure 4.54 Figure 4.55 Figure 4.56 Figure 4.57 Figure 4.59 Figure 4.60 Figure 4.61 Figure 4.62 Figure 4.63 Figure 4.64 Figure 4.65 Figure 4.66 Figure 4.66 Figure 6.1:	Figure 4.47Monestry (Shanywagyi Village) in which Corvus splenden insolen, Streptopelia chinensis and Columba sp. were foundFigure 4.48Thindwe Canal near the Shanywagyi Village and fishermenFigure 4.49Xenochrophis piscator, Water snake was found in Zeetaw DamFigure 4.50Location Map of Surrounding project siteFigure 4.51Land Use map of Limestone Mine and Surrounding areaFigure 4.52Houses and Households of the Study VillagesFigure 4.53Total Population by Gender in the Study WardsFigure 4.54Age Composition of respondents (%)Figure 4.55Family sizes of respondents (%)Figure 4.56Education Level of Respondents (%)Figure 4.57Profile of Occupational Structure in the Affected Villages (%)Figure 4.59Expenditure of Respondents (%)Figure 4.61Possession of Respondents (%)Figure 4.62Satisfactory on Status of Transport of Respondents (%)Figure 4.64Location of Point No. 1Figure 4.65Vehicle Traffic Volume on Point No.1 within 24 Hours Period, Point No.1Figure 4.61:HSE committee of Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited

Figure 6.4:	Opinion towards the impact of the project (%)	208
Figure 7.1:	Location of Monitoring point	237

Appendices

Appendix-1	Attendant List and Minutes of Meeting
Appendix-2	Environmental, Health and Safety Policy and Rules of Myanmar Conch Cement
	Company
Appendix-3	Laboratory Results
Appendix-4	List of Environmental Protection Equipment
Appendix-5	Cement History
Appendix-6	Health
Appendix-7	Grievance Mechanism
Appendix-8	Monitoring Result July16
Appendix-9	Department of Archaeology and National Museum Combine
Appendix-10	Permission from Irrigation and Permission from No2 Heavy Industrial
Appendix-11	CSR
Appendix-12	Comments and Reply

စီမံကိန်းအကျဉ်းချုပ် ဖော်ပြချက်

၁။ နိဒါန်း

ကျေက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင်ရှိသော မြန်မာကွန်ရံ ဘိလက်မြေ ကုမ္ပကီ၏ သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေး နှင့် ဘိလပ်မြေ ထုတ်လုပ်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းများကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် အညံဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အလို့ငှာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကို ပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းသည် ပြည်တွင်းနှင့် ပြည်ပပို့ကုန် စျေးကွက်အတွက် Portland နှင့် အခြား ဘိလပ်မြေ ထုတ်ကုန်များ ထုတ်လုပ်ပေးသော အပြည့်အဝလည်ပတ်သည့် အမျိုးအစားဖြစ်သော သတ္တုတွင်းနှင့် စက်ရုံ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေး နွင့်ပြုမိန့် ရရှိထားသည့်အပြင် အသေးစိတ် စူးဆန်းလေ့လာမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ထားပြီး ဖြစ်သည့် သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေး ဧရိယာ ၂၁၉.၂၅ ဧကခန့် ရှိပါသည်။ အဆိုပါနေရာတွင် သတ္တုအရင်းအမြစ် တန်ပေါင်း သန်း ဂုဂ ခန့် ရှိနေပါသည်။ ထုံးကျောက်ဧရိယာသည် မြန်မာကွန်ချ် ဘိလက်မြေ စက်ရုံ၏ အရှေ့တောင်ဘက်တွင် ရှိသော ပင်လယ်ရေမျက်နှာပြင်အထက် ၄ဂဂ မီတာမြင့်သည့် သံတော်မြတ်တောင်တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်ရုံမှ ကျောက်တူးဖော်သည့် လုပ်ကွက်သို့ ဖောက်လုပ်ထားသော လမ်းမှာ မီတာ ဂုဂဂ ခန့် ရှိပါသည်။

၂။ ဥပဒေရေးရာမူဘောင်

စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် အဆင့်များတွင် ကုမ္ပကီ၏ အဆိုပြုထား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

ကုမ္ပကီသည် မွန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကျောက်ဆည်စက်မှုဇုန် အနီးတွင် ၁၂ဂ ဖက ရှိသော သံတော်မြတ် ထုံးကျောက်လုပ်ကွက် တူးဖော်ရေးကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းရပ်များအနေဖြင့် ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို ပိုမို တိုးမြှင့်၍ ဆိုးကျိူးများကို နည်းသည်ထက်နည်းအောင် လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဖရိယာ အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် လက်ရှိနေထိုင်နေကြသော လူများသာမက အနာဂတ်မျိုးဆက်သစ်များ၏ အကျိုးကို ရည်ရွယ်၍ ထုံးကျောက်လုပ်ကွက်နေရာ နှင့် အနီးဝန်းကျင်ရှိ သဘာဝသယံဇာတများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲမှုတို့ကို ကုမ္ပကီအနေဖြင့် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဟု ကတိပြုထားပါသည်။

ကုမ္ပဏီမှ အထူးကတိပြုထားသည်များမှာ

 ကုမ္ပဏီသည် သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေး ကဏ္ဍနှင့် ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် အမျိုးသားရေးဥပဒေ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေစည်းမျဉ်းများ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းများ နှင့် လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို လိုက်နာသွားပါမည်။

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- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အလေ့အထများကို အလေးပေးထားသည့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ပြဌာန်းမှု
 လိုအပ်ချက်များနှင့်အတူ စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများအညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊
- ညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း မည်သည့်အမျိုးအစားကို မဆို ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေခြင်း၊ ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း နှင့်
 စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းများကို ရှောင်ရှားရန်၊ လျှော့ချရန် နှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရန် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ၊ အလေ့အထများ နှင့်
 နည်းလမ်းများအား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများကို ကြိုတင်တားဆီးခြင်း
- ဖြစ်နိုင်လျှင် သုံးစွဲနိုင်သည့် သယံဇာတ အသုံးပြုမှုများကို တတ်နိုင်သမျှ နည်းစေပြီး စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ
 လျှော့ချရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရေးကို တိုးမြှင့်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊
- ကုမ္ပဏီမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများအား စောင့်ထိန်းသင့်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်နှင့် ဝတ္တရားများကို သိရှိစေရန်
 သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း နှင့် အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊

မြန်မာကွန်ရါ ဘိလက်မြေ ကုမ္ပကီမှ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် ဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်း နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စံရိန်စံညွှန်းများမှာ အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ စွန့်ထုတ်အရည် အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ၊ စွန့်ပစ်ရေ၊ စွန့်ထုတ်အရည်၊ မိလ္လာရေနှင့် စီးဆင်းရေ လမ်းညွှန်တန်ဖိုးများ၊ ထုတ်လွှတ်အခိုးအငွေ့ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် ဆူညံသံအဆင့် လမ်းညွှန်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ စည်းကမ်းသတ်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် IFC EHS Guidelines Mining တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ ဖော်ပြချက်

ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းမှာ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ၏ အရှေ့တောင်ဘက် မီတာ ၇၀၀ အကွာ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်တွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းမှာ ၂၁၉.၂၅ ဧကခန့်ရှိပြီး တူးဖော်ခွင့် ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အသေးစိတ် စုံစမ်း စစ်ဆေးမှုများလည်း ပြုလုပ်ထားပြီး ထုံးကျောက် အရင်းမြစ်ပမာဏမှာ တန် ၇၀ခန့် ရှိပါသည်။

ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်စဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်ကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ရေး အစီအစဉ်နှင့် ပုံစံ

တူးဖော်ခြင်း နှင့် ဖောက်ခွဲခြင်း

ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း အလုပ်ချိန် ဇယား

အလုပ်ရိုန်

နံနက် ၈ နာရီ မှ ညနေ ၄ နာရီ

ညနေ ၄ နာရီမှ ည ၁၂ နာရီ

	N				
	ပထမရက်သတ္တပတ်	ဒုတိယရက်သတ္တပတ်	တတိယရက်သတ္တပတ်	စတုတ္ထရက်သတ္တပတ်	
အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်	၅ ကြိမ်	၅ ကြိမ်	၅ ကြိမ်	၅ ကြိမ်	
အချိန်	နံနက် ၁၁ မှ နေ့လည်	နံနက် ၁၁ မှ နေ့လည် ၁၂ နာရီ	နံနက် ၁၁ မှ နေ့လည် ၃၂ နာရီ	နံနက် ၁၁ မှ နေ့လည် ၁၂ နာရီ	
မှတ်ချက်: အခါကြီး၊ ရက်ကြီးများတွင် မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း မရှိပါ။					

ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း

သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းနှင့် ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်း

သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းနှင့် ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်း

လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ

ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း အချိန်ဇယား

Mining Schedule



ထုတ်လုပ်မှု	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၂.၄ သန်းတန်
တွင်းအကျယ်	၁၄၀ မီလီမီတာ
တွင်းအနက်	၁၄ မီတာ
Burden အကွာအဝေး	၄ မီတာ
တွင်းတစ်ခုနှင့် တစ်ခုအကြား အကွာအဝေး	၅ မီတာ
ကျင်းပိတ် အကွာအဝေး	၄-၅ မီတာ
တွင်းအရေအတွက်	ပျမ်းမှု၊ တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၄၂၂၀ တွင်း
ဖောက်ခွဲပုံစံ	ပျမ်းမှု ၁၈ တွင်း (တစ်ကြိမ်လျှင် ၁၂၀၀၀ တန်)
အသုံးပြု ဖောက်ခွဲပစ္စည်း	ထုံးကျောက်တစ်တန်လျှင် Emulsion ဖောက်ခွဲပစ္စည်း ဂ.၂၅
	ကီလိုဂရမ်

ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်း

ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းတွင် single-rotor hammer ကြိတ်စက် တည်ဆောက်ထားပါသည်။ မိုင်းခွဲပြီး ထုံးကျောက်များကို ကားဖြင့်သယ်ယူကာ ထုံးကျောက်ခွဲစက်သို့ပို့ဆောင်ပါသည်။ ကြိတ်ခွဲစက် အလုပ်လုပ်နိုင်စွမ်းမှာ တစ်နာရီလျှင် ဂု၅ပ တန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပစ္စည်းသိုလှောင်ခြင်း

ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီးထုံးကျောက်များကို ထံးကျောက်သိုလှောင်ရုံသို့ ရွေ့လျားစက်ခါးပတ်သုံးပြီး ပို့ဆောင်ပါသည်။ ရွေ့လျားစက်ခါးပတ် အရှည်မှာ ဂ.၄၂ ကီလိုမီတာ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဖုန်မှုန့်များ ထွက်ရှိခြင်းမှ လျော့နည်းစေရန် ရွေ့လျားစက်ခါးပတ်အား ဖုံးအုပ်ကာကွယ်ထားပါသည်။

အလုပ်သမားအင်အား

ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံအတွက် ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ရန် မြန်မာကွန့်(ရ်ျ) ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံတွင် ဖွဲစည်းထားသည့် သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေးဌာနမှ သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေးကို ကိုဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။ သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေးဌာနတွင် ဝန်ထမ်းအင်အား စုစုပေါင်း (၉၂) ယောက်ရှိပြီး ဒေသတွင်းမှ ၈၄ ယောက်နှင့် တရုတ်ဝန်ထမ်း (၈) ယောက်ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

စဉ်	အပိုင်း	ဝန်ထမ်း (မြန်မာ)	ဝန်ထမ်း (တရုတ်)	စုစုပေါင်း
Э	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှု	99	э	99
J	စက်ပြင်အလုပ်ရုံ	00	J	၁၃
9	ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း	00	c	ು
9	ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်	၁၈	J	പറ
ງ	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု	J	J	9
	စုစုပေါင်း	ရင္	ຄ	୧၂

ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု စက်ယွန္တယားစာရင်း

Sr. No.	Machinery Reg: No.	Machinery Model	Machinery Type	Capacity Load	Qty	Remarks
1	Ex 1	VOLVO EC480	Excavator (backhoe)	4.5 m^3	1	Loading
2	Ex 2	VOLVO EC480	Excavator (backhoe)	4.5 m^3	1	Breaker
3	Ex 3	VOLVO EC480	Excavator (backhoe)	4.5 m^3	1	Breaker
4		CAT E6015	Excavator (Shovel)	$17 m^{3}$	1	Loading
5	CAT 1	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
6	CAT 2	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
7	CAT 3	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
8	CAT 4	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
9	CAT 5	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
10	CAT 6	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
11	CAT 7	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
12	CAT 8	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
13	D50	Atlas D50	Hydraulic Crawler Drill	140 mm Φ	1	Drilling
14	C 7	Furukawa HCR 9 DS	Hydraulic Crawler Drill	76 mm Φ	1	Drilling
15	2I / 6089	SINO HOWO-371	Dump Truck	20 T	1	Transportation

ဇော်ဂျီမြစ်နှင့် ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် သင်းတွဲမြောင်းမှရေကို ထုံးကျောက်လုပ်ကွက် လည်ပတ်နေစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း အသုံးပြုသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ ဧရိယာအတွင်းရှိ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးရေကန်အတွင်းသို့ စက်နှင့်တင်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေးအတွက် မြေအောက်ရေကို အသုံးမပြုပါ။

ထုံးကျောက်လုပ်ကွက်လည်ပတ်ခြင်း၊ ရွေ့လျားစက်များ၊ သိုလှောင်ထားသော ပစ္စည်းများ၊ စက်ရုံလမ်းများပေါ် ရှိ ယဉ်အသွားအလာများမှ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းကို ဦးတည်နေသော်လည်း ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုသည့် ရေများအား ဖြန်းပေးခြင်းဖြင့် ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ ဝန်အတင်အချ ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် သာရေလိုက်ကာများ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကို သိုလှောင်ထားရာတွင် (သို့မဟုတ်) ကားများ၊ ရွေ့လျားစက်များဖြင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာတွင် ဖုံးအုပ်ထားခြင်းဖြင့် ဖုန်ထွက်နိုင်မှုပမာကကို လျော့ချနိုင်ပါသည်။ သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများမှထွက်သော အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအတွက် စွန့်ပစ်နေရာ ထားရှိပြီး စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အခြေအနေအလိုက် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ဓာတ်မြေဩဇာအဖြစ် အသုံးပြုခြင်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

တစ်ရက်လျင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးအတွက် သုံးရေပေးဝေမှုမှာ ၃၀ ကုဗမီတာ ဖြစ်ပြီး ဖုန်မထစေရန် ရေဖြန်းခြင်း၊ ကျောက်ကြိတ်နွဲခြင်း ကဲ့သို့သော လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းအတွက် ၃၅၀ ကုဗမီတာ ခန့်ရှိပါသည်။ ဝန်ထမ်းများ သုံးရေမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေ တစ်ရက်လျင် ၁၅ ကုဗမီတာခန့် ထွက်ရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပြီးး အဆိုပါရေကို အနည်ထိုင်စေခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်မွမ်းမံခြင်းနည်းလမ်းဖြင့် ဇီဝဗေဒဆိုင်ရာ သန့်စင်သည့် စက်ရုံတွင် သန့်စင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သတ္တုတူးဖော်ရေးဌာနနှင့် အမျိုးမျိုးသော အဆောက်အဦးများနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းအဆောင်များမှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော မိလ္လာများကို မလ္လာသန့်စင်သည့် စက်ရုံသို့ ပို့ဆောင်သွားမည်။ ဓိလ္လာသန့်စင်သည့် စက်ရုံမှ သန့်စင်ထားသော ရေများကို စိမ်းလန်းဖွံဖြိုးရေးနှင့် ဥယဉ်ခြံမြေစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်းတွင် အသုံးပြုသွားမည်။

ဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ဆူညံမူများ မြင့်တက်နိုင်ပါသည်။ သို့သော်လည်း ၎င်းဆူညံမူကာလမှာ စဏမျှသာဖြစ်ပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ဆူညံမူအဆင့်ကို ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်နိုင်လောက်သည်အထိ မဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ပါ။

v

၄။ သဘာဝဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမူဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဖော်ပြချက်

ဂေဟစနစ်၊ အပင်၊ သတ္တဝါ၊ လူမူစီးပွားအကြောင်းအရာများ၊ ရေ၊ လေ၊ ဆူညံသံကဲ့သို့ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေးများအစရှိသည့် အမျိုးမျိုးသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များပါဝင်နေပါသည့် လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ တစ်ရပ်ကို ပြုစုထားပါသည်။ ယခုဖော်ပြထားချက်များသည် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ကွက် နေရာအတွင်းရှိ ရှိနှင့်ပြီးသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များနှင့် ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုများကို အခြေခံထားပါည်။

လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာဖော်ပြချက်အတွက် အသုံးပြုထားသော အချက်အလက်များမှာ မြို့နယ်အထွေထွေ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဌာနမှ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာမှတ်တမ်းများ၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များမှ ရရှိထားသော စာတမ်းများ၊ အစီရင်ခံစာများနှင့် လူဦးရေစစ်တမ်းအစီရင်ခံစာ ၂၀၁၄ တို့မှ မှီငြမ်းထားးခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

လေ၊ ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမူအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များကို ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ် နိဝင်ဘာလ ၈ ရက်နေ့မှ ၁၀ ရက်နေ့အတွင်း ကောက်ယူထားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရူပဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခဲ့သည့် အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို အောက်ပါ ဇယားတွင် ပြုပြင်ထားပါသည်။

လေထုအရည်အသွေးနှင့် မိုးလေဝသ	အတိုင်းအတာများ	 Nitrogen dioxide, 2) CO, 3) particulate Matter PM10, 4) Particulate Matter PM 2.5, 5) Sulphur Dioxide, 6) Relative Humidity, 7) Temperature, 8) Wind Speed, and 9) Wind Direction 		
	ကြာချိန်	တစ်ရက် (၂၄ နာရီ) အတွင်း တစ်ကြိမ်အတွက် တစ်နေ		
တည်နေရာ		 ရှမ်းရွာကြီး ကျေးရွာ ထုံးကျေက်လုပ်ကွက်နှင့် မြန်မာကွန်ခ်ျဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံဝန်း အတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်း အိမ်ယာဝန်းအတွင်း မြန်မာကွန်ချ်ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံဝန်း အရှေ့ဘက်၊ ကျောက်ဆည် စက်မှုဇုံ အတွင်း ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ကျေးရွာ 		
	တိုင်းတာမည့် ကိရိယာ	Haz Scanner EPAS		
ဆူညံသံ အဆင့်	အတိုင်းအတာများ	LAeq (A-weighted loudness equivalent)		
	ကြာချိန်	တစ်ရက်အတွင်း တစ်နေရာကို တစ်ကြိမ်		
	တည်နေရာ	 ရှမ်းရွာကြီး ကျေးရွာ ထုံးကျေက်လုပ်ကွက်နှင့် မြန်မာကွန်ရ်ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံဝန်း အတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်း အိမ်ယာဝန်းအတွင်း 		

		- မြန်မာကွန်ရ်သိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံဝန်း အရှေ့ဘက်၊ ကျောက်ဆည် စက်မှုဇုံ အတွင်း - ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ကျေးရွာ
	တိုင်းတာမည့် ကိရိယာ	Sound Level Meter
တုန်ခါမှု	အတိုင်းအတာများ	Vibration (Lveq)
	ကြာချိန်	တစ်ရက်အတွင်း တစ်နေရာကို တစ်ကြိမ်
	တည်နေရာ	ထုံးကျေက်လုပ်ကွက်နှင့် မြန်မာကွန်ခ်ျဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံဝန်း အတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်း အိမ်ယာဝန်းအတွင်း
	တိုင်းတာမည့် ကိရိယာ	Rion Vibration meter

၄.၁ ရူပဝန်းကျင်

မိုးလေဝသနှင့် ဇလဗေဒဦးစီးဌာနမှ ရရှိထားသော ၂၀၀၇ ခုနှစ်မှ ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်အတွင်း မိုးလေဝသအချက်အလက်များ အရ မန္တလေးဒေသ၏ အမြင့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်မှာ ၃၂.၅ ဒီဂရီစင်တီဂရိတ် ဖြစ်ပြီး အနိမ့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်မှာ ၂၂.၄ ဒီဂရီ စင်တီဂရိတ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ၂၀၀၇ ခုနှစ်မှ ၂၀၁၆ခုနှစ် အတွင်း မန္တလေးဒေသ၏ နှစ်စဉ်စိုထိုင်းစမှာ ၆၈ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း ခန့်ရှိပါသည်။

ကျောက်ဆည်ဒေသ၏မြေမျက်နှာသွင်ပြင်ကို ကျောက်ဆည်လွင်ပြင်နှင့်ရဲရမာန် တောင်တန်းဟူ၍ နှစ်ပိုင်းခွဲခြားနိုင်ပါသည်။ ထုံးကျောက်တောင် ဧရိယာသည် ရှမ်းတောင်တန်း၏ အနောက်ဘက်အပိုင်းတွင် တည်ရှိသော်လည်း မြေပြန့်လွင်ပြင်မှ တိုးထွက်နေသော သီးခြားတောင်တန်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဒေသမှာ အလယ်ပိုင်းမြေနိမ့် ဒေသ၏ အရှေ့ဘက်အပိုင်းရှိ မြေနိမ့်ဒေသတွင် တည်ရှိနေပါသည်။ မြေပြန့်ဒေသ၏ ယျေဘုယျအမြင့်မှာ ပင်လယ်ရေ မျက်နှာပြင်အထက် ၂ဂုဂ ပေခန့်တွင် ရှိပါသည်။ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်၏ အမြင့်သည်လည်း ပင်လယ်ရေမျက်နှာပြင်အထက် ၁၅ဂဂ ပေ ခန့်ရှိပါသည်။

၄.၂ ဇီဝဝန်းကျင်

ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်သည် အပူပိုင်းခြောက်သွေ့ရာသီဥတု အတွင်း ကျရောက်နေပြီး မိုးရေချိန်မှာ တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း လက်မ ၄၀ မှ ၆၀ အထိ ရရှိပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့်တောင်ပေါ်ခြောက်သွေ့သစ်မာတော၊ ကျဲပြန့်စွာ ပေါက်ရောက်နေသော တောများကို တွေ့ရသည်။ သို့သော်လည်း အဆိုပါ သစ်တောများနှင့် ကျဲပြန့်နေသော အမျိုးအစားများကို မိုးရေချိန်ပိုမိုရရှိသည့် နေရာများတွင်လည်း တွေ့ရပါသည်။ သစ်ပင်ပေါက်ရောက်မူမှာလည်း နည်းပါးပြီး ခြံုပင်များ ပေါများသည်။ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင် ရောနှောတောများ၊ သီးနံ့ပင်များ၊ မြက်တောများ၊ ခြံပင်များ၊ သီးပင်စားပင်များကို အများဆုံးတွေရှိရပြီး ၎င်းတို့မှ အများစုမှာ သစ်မာများဖြစ်သည်။ လေ့လာထားသော အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များအရ မျိုးသုဉ်းပျောက်ကွယ်လုနီးပါးဖြစ်သော အပင်များမရှိပါ။ အများစုမှာ မျိုးသုဉ်းပျောက်ကွယ်ရန် စိုးရိမ်စရာမလိုသည့် အဆင့်တွင် ရှိနေပြီး မျိုးသုဉ်းပျောက်ကွယ်မှု အဆင့်မှာ နည်းပါးပါသည်။ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နှင့် လက်ရှိ စီမံကိန်းနေရာ အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အထိအခိုက်မခံနိုင်သော သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နေရာများရှိ မနေပါ။

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းတွင် အပင်မျိုးစိတ် ၄၇ မျိုးခန့်တွေ့ရှိရပြီး အများစုမှာ သစ်ပင်ခြုံပင်နှင့် တွယ်တက်ပင်တို့ ဖြစ်သည်။ လေ့လာခဲ့သည့် နေရာအတွင်း တောရိုင်းအုပ်စုဝင်အနေဖြင့် နို့တိုက်သတ္တဝါများ၊ ဌက်များ၊ ပိုးကောင်များ၊ တွားသွားသတ္တဝါများနှင့် ငါးများဟူ၍ အုပ်စု (၅)စု ဖြင့်တွေ့ရပါသည်။ သတ္တဝါမျိုးစိတ်များကို တောင်ခြေရှိ တွင်း သစ်ရွက်အောက်များတွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ရံူပင်များတွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ အတွင်းတွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ တွေရပါသည်။ သစ်တုံးများအောက်တွင် ကျောက်တုံးများ ကွင်းဆင်းနေစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း တွားသွားနှင့် ကုန်းနေရေနေသတ္တဝါမျိုးစိတ်(၁၁)မျိုး၊ နို့တိုက်သတ္တဝါမျိုးစိတ်(၆)မျိုး၊ ဌက်မျိုးစိတ်၃၉ မျိုး၊ လိပ်ပြာမျိုးစိတ် ၂မျိုး၊ ပုဇဉ်းမျိုးစိတ်(၃) မျိုး ၊ ခရုမျိုးစိတ်(၁)မျိုး စသည်တို့ကို စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာနှင့်အနီးနားတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ **မျိုးဆက်ပျက်သုဉ်းနိုင်သည့် မျိုးစိတ်များဆိုင်ရာ စာရင်း** (IUCN Red list threatened species) (၂၀၁၈-၂) အရ တွားသွားသတ္တာဝါများ နှင့် ကုန်းနေရေနေသတ္တဝါများ၊ လိပ်ပြာ မျိုးစိတ်များ နင့် ပုစဉ်းမျိုးစိတ်များသည် မျိုးသုန်းမည့် အခြေအနေတွင် ပါဝင်နေခြင်းမရှိပါ။ ငှက်မျိုးစိတ် တစ်မျိုးသည်သာ ဒေသရင်းမျိုးစိတ် ဖြစ်ပြီး အခြားမျိုးစိတ်များမှာ ဒေသရင်းမျိုးစိတ် မဟုတ်ပါ။ **မျိုးဆက်ပျက်သုဉ်းနိုင်သည့် မျိုးစိတ်များဆိုင်ရာ စာရင်း** (IUCN Red list threatened species) (၂၀၁၈-၂) အရ လေ့လာသည့်နေရာတွင် မျိုးဆက်ပျက်သုဉ်းနိုင်သည့် မျိုးစိတ်များ မရှိပါ။

၄.၃ လူမှုဝန်းကျင်

ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ကျေးရွာပေါင်း ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့၊ ရ၆စုနှင့် ရွာနင့် JJS ပေါင်းစပ်ဖွဲ့စည်းထားပါသည်။ ၄င်းတို့အနက်မှ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းအတွက် စီမံကိန်းနေရာအနီးတဝိုက်ရှိ ကျေးရွာ ၆ လေ့လာရန်အတွက်သတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။ အဆိုပါကျေးရွာများသည် မတူညီသည့် ရာအား ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအားလုံးသည် ဂျေးရွာအုပ်စုများအောက်တွင် ရှိပါသည်။ ကျေးရွာအားလုံးနင့် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ ထိန်းချုပ်မှုအောက်တွင် ရှိပါသည်။

ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၏ အဓိကစီးပွားရေးမှာ စိုက်ပျိုးရေးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများကိုလည်း တွေရှိရပြီး ထုံကျောက်တောင်နှင့် ဘိလပ်မြေထုတ်လုပ်ရေးအား တွင်ကျယ်စွာ တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင် အသက်၁၅နှစ်မှ ၆၄နှစ်အတွင်းရှိ အလုပ်သမား ၃၁.၅ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းသည် အခြေခံအလုပ်သမားများဖြစ်ကြပြီး အများဆုံးဖြစ်သည်။ ၄င်း၏နောက်တွင် ၃၀.၉ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းဖြင့် ကျွမ်းကျင် စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ သစ်တောနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်သည့် လုပ်သားများ ရပ်တည်နေပါသည်။ ကျားမအချိုးအရ ၃၅.၂ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းသောအမျိုးသားများမှာ ကျွမ်းကျင် စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ သစ်တောနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်သည့် လုပ်သားများဖြစ်ပြီး ၃၂.၄ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းသောအမျိုးသမီးများမှာ အခြေခံအလုပ်သမားများဖြစ်ကြပါသည်။

ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်သည် အဝေးပြေးကားလမ်းနှင့် ရထားလမ်းဆုံသည့်နေရာတွင် တည်ရှိနေသည့်အတွက် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး ကွန်ရက်မှာ အလွန်ကောင်းမွန်ပါသည်။ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၏ အဓိကကုန်ပစ္စည်းများမှာ ဆန်၊ နမ်း၊ ကြက်သွန်နှင့် ငရုတ်တို့ ဖြစ်ကြပါသည်။အဆိုပါ ကုန်များအား ရန်ကုန်နှင့် မွန္တလေးမြို့များသို့ ရထားလမ်းနှင့် ကားလမ်းများမှတဆင့် တင်ပို့ကြပါသည်။

ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင် မြို့နယ်ဆေးရုံ ၁ ရုံ နှင့် တိုက်နယ်ဆေးရုံ ၄ ရုံရှိပါသည်။ ကျေးလက်ဒေသများတွင် ကျေးလက်ကျန်းမာရေးဌာန ၇ခုနှင့် ကျေးလက်ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနခွဲ ၂၈ ခုရှိပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ဆေးရုံများနှင့် ကျေးလက်ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနများသည် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၏ ကျန်းမာရေးကဏ္ဍကို ထောက်ပံ့ပေးပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ်တွင် အဆိုပါ ဆေးရုံများနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနများတွင် ဆရာဝန် ၆၈ယောက်နှင့် သူနာပြု ၁၁၁ ယောက်တို့အား ခန့်အပ်ထားပါသည်။

ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင် ၉၊.၈ ရာနိုင်နှုန်းသောအိမ်ထောင်စုများသည် ပြုပြင်ထားသည့် သောက်ရေအရင်းအမြစ်များကို အသုံးပြုကြပါသည်။ (ဘုံဘိုင်ရေ/ပိုက်ရေ၊ အဝီစိတွင်းရေ၊ ရေတွင်း၊ ထိန်းသိမ်းထားသည့်တွင်း/စမ်းများနှင့် ရေဘူး/ရေသန့်). အိမ်ထောင်စု ၅၅.၅ ရာနိုင်နှုန်းခန့်သည် အဝီစိတွင်း၊ ရေတွင်းများမှ ရေကို အသုံးပြုပြီး ၁၉.၁ ရာနိုင်နှုန်းသည် ထိန်းသိမ်းထားသည့် ရေတွင်း/စမ်းရေမှ ရေကို အသုံးပြုကြပါသည်။ ၉.၂ ရာနိုင်နှုန်းသည် မပြုပြင်ထားသည့် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်မှ ရေကိုအသုံးပြုကြပါသည်။ မြို့ပြနေရာများတွင် အိမ်ထောင်စု ၁ဂ.၂ ရာနိုင်နှုန်းသည် သောက်ရေအတွက် မပြုပြင်ထားသည့် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်မှ ရေကိုအသုံးပြုကြပါသည်။

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏လူဦးရေနှင့် သန်းခေါင်စာရင်း အပေါ် မူတည်၍ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်တွင် ၃၂.၃ ရာနိုင်နူန်းသော အိမ်ထောင်စုများမှာ အလင်းရောင်အတွက် လျှပ်စစ်မီးကို အသုံးပြုပါသည်။ အလင်းရောင်အတွက် ဘက်ထရီအသုံးပြုမှုမှာ ၃၂.၂ ရာနိုင်နူန်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကျေးလက်များတွင် အိမ်ထောင်စု ၃၇ ရာနိုင်နူန်းမှာ အလင်းရောင်အတွက် ဘက်ထရီအသုံးပြုပါသည်။

ဟင်းချက်ပြုတ်ရာတွင် အိမ်ထောင်စုများသည် ထင်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သည့် လောင်စာများကို အဓိကအသုံးပြုပါသည်။ အိမ်ထောင်စု၏ ၆၆.၆ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းသည် ထင်းအသုံးပြုပြီး ၁၁.၈ရာခိုင်ှုန်းသည် မီးသွေးအသုံးပြုပါသည်။ အိမ်ထောင်စုမျာ၏ ၂၁.၁ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းခန့်မှာ ချက်ပြုတ်ရေးအတွက် လျှပ်စစ်မီးအသုံးပြုပါသည်။ ကျေးလက်ရှိ အိမ်ထောင်စု ၇၆.၄ရာခိုင်နှုန်းမှာ ထင်းမီးအသုံးပြုပြီး ၉.၂ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းမှာ မီးသွေးအသုံးပြုပါသည်။

ix

၅။ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့ချနိုင်သည့်နည်လမ်းများ

အဆိုပြု ထုံးကျောက်ပိုင်းသည် အခြေခံအဆောက်အဦများမတည်ဆောက်ရသေးသော်လည်း လက်တလောတွင် လက်ရှိတည်ရှိ၊ လည်ပတ်နေသည့် လည်ပတ်မှုများအား အနီးနားနေရာများသို့တိုးချဲ့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဧရိယာအသစ်တွင် ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ရန်အတွက် အဆိုပြုထားသော လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အခြေခံအဆောက်အဦးများကို လက်ရှိအသုံးပြုနေသော ဆက်လက်အသုံးပြုသွားပါမည်။ သက်ရောက်မှုများ အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အလားအလာရှိသော ဖော်ထုတ်ခြင်နှင့် တိုးချဲ့မည့်ဧရိယာမှ ထွက်ပေါ်လာ ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းသည် သက်ရောက်မှုများအပေါ် တွင် အဓိကထားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၁ လေထုအရည်အသွေး

ထုံးကျောက်တောင်တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်လုပ်ငန်းများဖြစ်သည့် တွင်းတူးခြင်း၊ ဖောက်ခွဲခြင်း၊ တူးဖော်ခြင်း၊ ယာဉ်ပေါ် တင်ခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊ ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်များမှ ထွက်ရှိမည့် အမှုန်အမွှားများနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန့်များသည် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့် အရင်းအမြစ်များဖြစ်သည်။ စက်ပစ္စည်းများမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများကိုလည်း လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုအရင်းအမြစ်တစ်ခုအဖြစ် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစား ပါသည်။ စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှု **ရှိနှင့်**နေပြီးသော ဧရိယာ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အမှုန်အမွှားများနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန်များသည် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အလုပ်သမားများအပေါ်တွင် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများဖြစ်စေကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိရသည်။

သို့သော် စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာတွင် ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ထပ်မံဆောင်ရွက်မည်မဟုတ်သဖြင့် အဓိက လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုများ မဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ။ ဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာသော လမ်းပေါ်တွင် ဖုန်၊ အမှုန်အမွှားထိန်းချုပ်စနစ် (ရေဖြန်းခြင်း) ကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များကို ယိုစိမ့်မှုမဖြစ်စေရန် ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းပါမည်။

၅.၂ ဆူညံမှုနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု

ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆူညံသံဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသော အဓိက အရင်းအမြစ်များ မှာ ဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ဖိအားပေး တူးဖောက်သည့်ကိရိယာများ၊ တွင်းတူးစက်များ၊ ဖိအားပေးစက်များ၊ ဝန်ရီစက်များ၊ ဝန်တင်ကားများ အစရှိသည့် အမျိုးမျိုးသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုမည့် တူးဖော်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် (ဝန်တင်ကားများနှင့် ဝန်ရီစက်များ၏ အချက်ပြသံများအပါအဝင်) ယာဉ်သွားယာဉ်လာ တို့ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့် ပစ္စည်း ကိရိယာများသည် တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော်လည်း ဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းသည် တုန်ခါခြင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသော အဓိက အရင်းအမြစ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၃ ရေအရည်အသွေး

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ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်ရာ မိုင်းကွင်းတွင် ညစ်ညမ်းရေ သို့ အဆိပ်အတောက်ဖြစ်စေသော ရေများကို စွန့်ပစ်မည် မဟုတ်ဘဲ အနည်စုကန်များ တည်ဆောက်မည် ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် အဆိုပြုထားသော ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းသည် ရေအရည်အသွေး ပျက်စီးမှုကို ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေလိမ့်မည် မဟုတ်ပါ။

၅.၄ အပင်နှင့် တိရတ္ဆန်များ၏ ကျက်စားရာဒေသ ဆုံးရှုံးမှု

စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်နေစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း အနီးအနားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ဂေဟစနစ်ပေါ်တွင် သက်ရောက်မှုသည် လေထုနှင့်ပါလာသော ညစ်ညမ်းအမှုန်အမွှားများကျရောက်ခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည်။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု သည် ၎င်းတစ်ခုတည်းဖြစ်စေ၊ အခြားညစ်ညမ်းပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ပေါင်းစပ်၍ဖြစ်စေ ဂေဟစနစ် အတွင်းရှိ သက်ရှိသတ္တဝါများနှင့် သက်မဲ့ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများကိုပါ ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်သည်။

၅.၅ မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများ

ယခုအဆင့်တွင် မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ချက် အသေးစိတ်ကို မပြုလုပ်နိုင်သေးပါ။ မိုင်း၏ ခန့်မှန်းသက်တမ်းမှာ ၁ဂနစ်မှ ၁၅နှစ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် ယေဘုယျ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများကိုသာလျှင် သတ်မှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။ ရွေးချယ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းများနှင့် နည်းပညာများကို လက်ရှိအသုံးပြုနေသောမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့်အညီ မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းချိန်တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၆ လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း

မြန်မာကွန့်(ရ်) ဘိလပ်မြေကုမ္ပကီလီမိတက်သည် နယ်ပယ်အမျိုးမျိုးတွင် ကျောင်းသားများနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများ ကို သင်တန်းပေးခြင်းအားဖြင့် စွမ်းရည်မြှင့်တင်ရေးကို ကူညီထောက်ပံ့ပေးနေပါသည်။ ထိုသို့ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း အားဖြင့် အရည်းအချင်းတိုးတက်လာသော သင်တန်းသားများနှင့် အလုပ်သမားများသည် ကုမ္ပကီမှ အလုပ်ထွက်သွားသော်လည်း နိုင်ငံစီပွားရေး၏အလားတူ ကဣာများနှင့်လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် ပြန်လည် အသုံးချနိုင်ပါက နိုင်ငံတော်အတွက် စွမ်းရည်တိုးမြင့်လာမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းကို ဒေသအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင်ရရှိနိုင်သော အရင်းအမြစ်အဖြစ် မျှော်လင့်ထားပြီး နည်းပညာများ လွှဲပြောင်းခြင်းနှင့် ဌာနတွင်း သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း အစီအစဉ်များမှတစ်ဆင့် ဒေသတွင်း လုပ်အားစုများ၏ နည်းပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာနှင့် အတတ်ပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေးတိုးတက်ရေးအတွက် အလားအလာရှိပါသည်။

၅.၇ သမိုင်း၊ ရှေးဟောင်းပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ယဉ်ကျေးမှု ဆိုင်ရာ အရေးပါသောဇရိယာများ

xi

မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်း၏ အရှေ့ဘက် စီမံကိန်းဇရိယာသည် ၃ကီလိုမီတာအကွာခန့်တွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့် စီမံကိန်းမှသက်ရောက်မှုရှိသောဧရိယာအတွင်း သမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ၊ ရှေးဟောင်း အရေးပါ ထင်ရှားသောနေရာများကို ပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် အလားအလာရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ သို့သော် စီမံကိန်းမှ သက်ရောက်နိုင်သော ကပ်လျက်ဧရိယာ တွင် တည်ရှိမနေပါ။ ၎င်းအရေးပါသောနေရာများ သို့ဖြစ်၍ ရှေးဟောင်းအမွေအနစ်ဆိုင်ရာအရေးပါသော ဧရိယာအချို့အပါအဝင် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ၏ အပြင်ဘက်ရှိ ဧရိယာများတွင် အမှုန်အမွှား၊ ဖုန်မှုန့်များနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများ ရှိနိုင်သော်လည်း စီမံကိန်း၏ ဆိုးကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုများမှာ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်များအပေါ် သိသာထင်ရှားသော ဆိုးကျိုးများမဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ။

၅.၈ မျက်စိပသာဒဖြစ်စေသော ရှုခင်း

တူးဖော်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် သဘာဝပေါက်ပင်များရှင်းလင်းခြင်းကြောင့် မျက်စိပသာဒဖြစ်စေသော ရှုခင်းများပျက်စီးမှု ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည်။ မိုင်းဒီဇိုင်းနှင့် သစ်ပင်များပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း အစရှိသည့် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းလမ်းများကို စီမံကိန်း၏ အသေးစိတ်ဒီဇိုင်းတွင် ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်။

၅.၉ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကျန်းမာရေး

မိုင်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်ကာလတွင် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်ကျရောက်မှုအမျိုးမျိုး ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ရေရှိပါသည်။ ဆူညံသံ၊ အမှုန်အမွှားများနှင့် အပူငွေ့ စသည် တို့ဖြင့် ထိတွေမှုများသည် အဓိက လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဆိုင်ရာအန္တရာယ်များဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၁၀ လူထုကျန်းမာရေး

ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းသည် ရွှေ့ပြောင်းအလုပ်သမားများ အရှိန်အဟုန်ဖြင့် ဝင်ရောက် လာမှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိင်သည်။ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်စဉ်ကာလအတွင်း ခန့်ထားသော အလုပ်သမားအင်အားစု သည် လူထု၏ ကျန်းမာရေးအခြေအနေအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုကို ခံစားလွယ်သောသူများတွင် အသက်အရွယ်ငယ်ရွယ်သော ကလေးများ၊ သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုများ၊ လူမှုစီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာ ချို့တဲ့ဆင်းရဲသူများနှင့် နာတာရှည်ရောဂါခံစားနေရသူများ ပါဝင်သည်။

စီမံကိန်းဖရိယာအတွင်း ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသူများ အစုအပြုံလိုက် ဝင်ရောက်လာနိုင်သောကြောင့် အခြား ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ သို့ ဖြစ်ရပ်များတိုးလာခြင်းများ ရှိနိုင်သည်။ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာကူးစက်ရောဂါများ နှင့် HIV/AIDS သည် အဓိကပြဿနာတစ်ရပ်ဖြစ်သည်။ ထိတွေဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ပါဝင်မှုပမာဏများသည် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော

xii

စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်များထက် ကျော်လွန်နေပါက အမှုန်အမွှာများ (PM) ၊ ဆာလဖာဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ် (SO2)၊ နှင့် နိက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ် (NO2)တို့နှင့် ထိတွေမှုသည် အများပြည်သူ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးကိုထိခိုက်စေနိုင်သော အလားအလာရှိသည်။

၆။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

မြန်မာကွန့်(ရ်) ဘိလပ်မြေကုမ္ပကီလီမိတက်သည် အဆိုပြုထားသော ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ မိုင်းစတင်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းတို့ ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာ နိုင်သောဆိုးကျိုးများကို လျော့ချရန်နှင့် ကောင်းကျိုးများကို တိုးမြှင့်ရန် လုံလောက်သင့်လျော်သော ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်တစ်ခုဖြစ်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ရေးဆွဲခြင်းနှင့် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို အပြည့်အဝကာကွယ်ရန် ကတိကဝတ်ပြုထားပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ထုံးကျောက်နေရာအတွက် အဆိုပြုအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်မှုသည် အနီးအနားမြေယာများတွင် လက်ရှိခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်လည်ပတ်မှု၏ တိုးချဲ့ထားသည့် အပိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လက်ရှိအခြေခံအဆောက်အဦ၊ စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေးနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲသည့် အစီအစဉ်တို့အား ဆက်လက်အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ယခုစာတမ်းသည် အပြောင်းအလဲဖြစ်နိုင်သည့် စာတမ်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စိစစ်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့် အသစ်ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းတို့သည် ယခုစာတမ်းတွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည့် အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ၏ အပြောင်းအလဲနှင့် တပြိုင်တည်း ပြင်ဆင်ရန် လက်ရှိဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့် စီမံကိန်းအစိတ်အပိုင်းများနှင့် သင့်တော်နေစေရန် လိုအပ်သည်ဟု ယူဆနိုင်ဖွယ်ရှိပါသည်။

အကြောင်းအရာ	စီမံစံရွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်မည့် ကာလ
လေထုအရည်အသွေး	- Bag filter များကို လွှဲပြောင်းသည့် နေရာများနှင့်	မိုင်းစတင် ဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်း၊
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု	ထုံးကျောက် ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်တွင် ဖုန်ထွက်ရှိမှုကို ထိန်းချုပ်ရန်	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်နှင့်
	တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း	ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလ
	- ရွေ့လျားစက်ခါးပတ်များမှ ဖုန်ထွက်ရှိမှု လျော့နည်းစေရန်	_
	အဖုန်းအကာကွယ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း	
	- လွန်တူးစက်များတွင် ဖုန်စုပ်စက်များ ပါဝင်ခြင်း	
	- မီးခိုးကြောင့် ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများမှ ကာကွယ်ရန် ယာဉ်များ ပုံမှန်	
	အချိန်မှန် ထိန်းသိမ်းပြုပြင်ခြင်း	
	-	
ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု	စက်ပစ္စည်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်စွမ်း အပြည့် မောင်းနှင် အသုံးပြ	မိုင်းစတင် ဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်း၊
စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း အစီအစဉ်	နေစဉ် ၅ မီတာ အကွာရှိ သက်ရောက်နိုင်မည့် ဆူညံသံ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်နှင့်
	အဆင့်အား အောက်ပါ အတိုင်း ထိန်းချုပ် သတ်မှတ် ထားမည်	ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်

	ဖြစ်သည်။	
	- Continuous/Intermittent noise 85 dB(A) max	
	- Impulse noise 115 dB(A) max	
	လပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလ NEQG နှင် ကိုက်ညီစေရန်	
	ြန်းကျင်ဆည်သံ စောင်ကြပ်ကြည်ရ ခြင်းများအား	
	ာင်လော်သည် နေရာများတွင် တာလအပိုင်းအခြား အလိုက်	
	ဆန္နစ္ (၂) ဆင္နန္နဲ့ စမ္နရန္အရ အ၀န္က ၀ () ၁၁ (၀) စန္နန္ (၀) (၀) (၀) (၀) (၀) (၀) (၀) (၀	
ရေဘုရာဉ်ဘုရာဦး စီပုံခန်ခဲ့ပ	္ ကံးကောက်ကူးဖွားသည် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်စက်ချက်များမ	သမ်းနေးသည်မက်စဉ် နှင့်
စေဒြအရည်အသွေး စစစစ်စွဲရှိ အရီအရည်	ေ ထိုးလောက္လက္လင္က်က္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ စစ္လက္မွတ္လက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလာက္ကေလ	လိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း တာသ
3203200	စံ။ စာစိပ်သားဝဲ ဝင်တပ်းထိပ်ယာထိုယ် တတ်စိုသော	
	- ရှုံးစားရပ်သာနှင့် ပန်ထမ်းအမီထာပဉ်မှ ထွက်ရှုသော	
	စိန့်ပစ်နေမြားကို မလ္လာစနစ်မြင့် သန့်စင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။	
	သုလှောငရု တည်ဆောက်မည်ဖြစ်သည်။ သုလှောင်ရုမှာ	
	မိုးရေမှ ကာကွယ်ရန် လုံခြုံသည့် အဆောက်အဉ်း	
	ဖြစ်ပါသည်။	
အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	လူသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် နှင့်
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	- ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ (ပလပ်စတစ်၊	မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ
	သစ်သားအပိုင်းအစ၊ သတ္တု အပိုင်းအစ၊ စာရွက် စသည်)	
	ကို တတ်နိင်သမျှ ပြန်လည်/လှည့်လည် အသုံးပြုရင်း	
	- အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အမှိုက်အိတ်များ	
	စုဆောင်းရန် အတွက် ရုံးနှင့် လူနေနေရာများတွင် ပုံးများ	
	ထားရှိခြင်း	
	- ပြန်လည် အသုံးမပြုနိုင်သည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား	
	မြို့နယ် ဖွံဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး ကော်မတီခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်	
	စွန့်ပစ်နေရာသို့ ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း	
	ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းမှ ထွက်ရှိမည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	
	- ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းမှ ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် အပေါ် ယံမြေအား	
	စိမ်းလန်းစိုပြေရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး	
	လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် တိုက်ရိုက် အသုံးချခြင်း။	
	- ထုံးကျောက် (calcareous) နှင့် ထုံးကျောက် (Siliceous)	
	များအား ဦးစာ ထတ်ယပြီး ထုံးကျောက် (Dolomitic)	
	များတိုလည်း သီးခြား ထုတ်ယမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ၄င်း	
	ထုံးတောက် (Dolomitic) များအား သီးခြား	
	ကြိုက်ခဲ့ပြီးနေသက် ဆောက်သပ်ရေး သုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်	
	ကိုးကောက်ပိုင်း ဘတ္ဆက် လုပ်းထည်ဆောက်တတွင်	
	ထုံးကျောက်နှင်း အတွက် လေးလည်စီလာကရာတွင်	
ြောက်သာ စီပံုင်ခဲ့ပဲ တစ်တူရင်	အဆုမ္မမြားများသည္။	သမ်းသေးသည်ဟင်းသို့ နှေ
မြေရာက္လည္ စုခုခ်ိန္ရခ်ိန္ အစအစည		လိုပ်ငံန်းလည်ပိတ်စဉ် နှင့်
	ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် အဝေ၊ ထမြေအား အဝင်စုက်ရန်	မိုင်းဝိုက်ဘုံးခြင်း ကာလ
	ျမန္မာ့အုပ္လား မည္မဖြစ္သည္။ မြက္ ဆူးချများ	
	၎ငးမြေပေ၊ တွင စုကပျူးခြငးဖြင့် မြေဆလွှာတိုက်စားမှုအား	
	ေလျော့ချနင်မည ဖြစ်သည။	
Traffic Management Plan	- ယာဉ်မောင်းများအား သင့်လျော်သည့် ယာဉ်သွားလာမှုနှင့်	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် နှင့်
ယာဉ်သွားလာမှု စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း	လမ်းအန္တရာယ ကင်းရှင်းရေး သင်တန်းများ ပေးခြင်း	မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ
အစီအစဉ်	- အမြန်နှုန်း သတ်မှတ်ချက် သင်္ကေတများ ထားရှိခြင်းနှင့်	
	ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	
အပင်နင့် သတ္တဝါ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု	- ယာယီ သက်ရောက်မှုရှိသည့် လုပ်ငန်းနေရာများအား	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် နှင့်

အစီအစဉ်	အလုပ်ပြီးစီးမှု အပေါ် မူတည်၍ အပင်/ရုံု/မြက် များဖြင့် ပြန်လည် ပြပြင်ခြင်း	မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ
	- နေရင်း ဇီဝမ်။းစံမံ။းကဲများ ထိန်းသိမ်းရန်	
	အလုပ်သမားများအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အသိပညာ	
	သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း	
ဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများ ရိုတ်ဆက်	ဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများ ရှိတ်ဆက် ပါဝင်စေခြင်း	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်
ပါဝင်စေခြင်းနှင့် ဒေသ ဖွံဖြိုးရေး	 ဒေသခံများ၏ စိုးရိမ်ပူပန်မှုများ ဖြေလျော့ရန် နစ်နာမှု	ကာလ
	ဖြေရှင်းပေးရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အသုံးပြု၍	
	စီမံကိန်းလုပ်သားအင်အားများ၏ လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများအား ခြေရာခံ	
	အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း	
	ဒေသ ဖွံဖြိုးရေး	
	- အလုပ်အကိုင်	
	- ပညာရေး	
	- စီးပွားခေး ဖွံဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှု	
	- ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လူမှုဖူလုံရေး	
	- အခြေခံအဆောက်အဦး	
ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု	ဒေသခံ အာဏာပိုင်ကဲ့သို့ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အာဏာပိုင်များအား	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်
အစီအစဉ်	အရေးပါသည့် အမွေအနစ်များ တွေရှိပါက အကြောင်းကြား	ကာလ
	သွားမည် ဖြစ်သည်။	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်	- အလုပ်သမားများအား စက်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ မတော်တဆမှု	မိုင်းစတင် ဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်း၊
ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဖြစ်နိုင်သည့် နေရာများတွင် တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်နှင့်
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	အကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပံထားမည် ဖြစ်သည်။	ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလ
	- မည့်သည့် အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေတွင် မဆို	
	ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုပစ္စည်းများ၊ ဆေးဝါးများနှင့် ဆေးရုံကား	
	စသည့်တို့အား အသုံးပြုနိုင်စေခြင်း	
	- လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	
	သင်တန်းများ ပေးခြင်း	
	- မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အစီအစဉ်	
အများပြည်သူ ကျန်းမာရေး	အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကိစ္စရပ်များ အတွက် ကာကွယ်ရေး နှင့်	မိုင်းစတင် ဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်း၊
စောင့်ရှောက်မှု အစီအစဉ်	ထိန်းချုပ်ရေး စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အချိတ်အဆက်များ စတင်ခြင်းနှင့်	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်နှင့်
	လိုအပ်သည့် ရန်ပုံငွေ ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း	ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလ
	- ကျန်းမာရေး အသိနှင့် ပညာပေးခြင်း	
	- ကပ်ရောဂါ အစီရင်ခံခြင်း	
	- လူနာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း	
	- ကူးစကဲရောဂါများ	
	- ငှက်ဖျားရောဂါ ထိန်းချပ်ရေး	
Emergency Response and	- အရေးပေါ် ဆက်သွယ်ရန် အချက်အလက်များ	မိုင်းစတင် ဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်း နှင့်
Rescue Plan	- ဆက်သွယ်ရေးနည်းလမ်း 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်
အရေးပေါ တုန့်ပြန်ရေးနှင့်	- အရေးပေါ စုရပ်များ	ကာလ
ကယဆယရေး အစအစဉ	- အရေးပေ၊ တုန္၊ပြန္ ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ 	
Corporato Casial	- အများပြည္သသူဆုပရာ အခရေးပေ၊ တုန္၊ပြနမှု	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Corporate Social	ု ငာK အစအစဥများ ဆောငရွကရာတွင် ဌာနဆုင်ရာများနှင့် လူန်းစွင့်နွေနွေနဲ့က ဖြို့နွှင့်နှံဖြို့နှင့်နှံဖြစ်နှင့်နှင့် နှင့်နှင့်နှံဖြစ်နှင့်နှံ	လုပငနးလညပတစဥ
Responsibility (CSR)	ပေပးၿပည္နန္းမျ မြုနယဖွဖြီးတိုးတက်ရေး စမက်န်းများ	())(()
	ျပာလားချာ Development Plans) နှင့် ချတဆက	
399		2-2-2-2-2-2-2
မှင်းပတ်သမ်းခြင်း အစ်အစဉ	၊ ယုံးကျောက်မှင်း ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ခြင်း	လုပငနးလညပတစဥ နှင့

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- ပူးခငးအမူးအစား	မုငးပတသမးခြင်း ကာလ
- စိုက်ပျိုးရေးအစီအစဉ်	
ပိတ်သိမ်းပြီးနောက် ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး အလုပ်များ	
ဘတ်ဂျက်သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း	
မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အစီအစဉ်အား ပုံမှန်ပြန်လည်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း	
- ၂ နှစ်တစ်ခါ ပြန်လည် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း	
- Review လုပ်ရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ	
အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ (Local Authority)၊	
ဒေသခံအဖွဲအစည်းများ (Local Community) များ	
ပူးပေါင်း ပါဝင်စေခြင်းနှင့် Final Land Use နှင့် Final Land	
Formation ကဲ့သို့သော ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကို	
ဒေသခံများ၏ သဘောထားဆန္ဒများအား	
ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစား၍ ရေးဆွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။	

နောက်ဆုံးတွင် အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်မှုအစီအစဉ်သည် စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရေး၏ ရလဒ်တစ်ရပ်အနေဖြင့် ထွက်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သည့် အရေးပေါ် ကိစ္စရပ်များကို သင့်တော်သော တုန့်ပြန်မှုလုပ်ထုံးများနှင့် လမ်းညွှန်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာသည့်အစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့သည့်အစီအစဉ်၏ အောင်မြင်သည့်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရေးသည် ပုံမှန်စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာခြင်း၊ မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်းနှင့် အစီရင်ခံခြင်းတို့အပေါ်တွင် မူတည်နေပါသည်။ မြန်မာကွန့်ချ် ဘိလပ်မြေကုမ္ပကီသည် စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်ရေးအဆင့်နှင့် မိုင်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်အတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေး အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရေး စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာခြင်းအတွက် ကျန်းမာရေး၊ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဌာနကို ထောက်ပံ့ပေးထားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေးလုပ်ဆောင်မည့် အဓိကနေရာများမှာ:

- အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်နေစဉ်အတွင်းနင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်နေစဉ်အဆင့်များအတွင်း အခန်း၂
 တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည့် ပြည်တွင်းနင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ စီမံကိန်းနှင့်
 ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် လုပ်ငန်းများအားလိုက်နာစေခြင်း
- အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်နေစဉ်အတွင်းနင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်နေစဉ်အဆင့်များ အတွင်း
 အကြုံပြုထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေးအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် အညီ စီမံကိန်းနှင့်
 ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် လုပ်ငန်းများအားလိုက်နာစေခြင်း
- အကြုံပြုထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေး အစီအစဉ်များနှင့်အညီ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေး လုပ်ငန်းများအား လိုက်နာစေခြင်း

စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့မှု အစီအစဉ်

အညွှန်း	အရျက်အလက်ကောက်ယူမည့် နေရာ	အကြိမ် အရေအတွက်	အဖွဲ့အစည်း
දි ටි: ဖွင့်ရြင်း			
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ခြင်းအား စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်း • လျော့ပါးရေး အစီအမံများ • စွမ်းရည်မြှင့် ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ • အရေးပေါ် ကိစ္စ • လျော်ကြေးကိစ္စရပ်များ	စီမံကိန်း ဇရိယာ	နေ့စဉ် တေင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်း၊ မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်းနှင့် ၃ လတစ်ကြိမ် အစီရင်ခံခြင်း	HSE ကော်မတီ
လေထုအရည်အသွေး (NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO,PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀)	၂ နေရာ (စီမံကိန်းနေရာနှင့် အနီးဆုံး ကျေးရွာ)	၂ ကြိမ် (ခြောက်သွေရာသီနှင့် စိုစွတ်ရာသီ)	တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
Noise ဆူညံသံအဆင့်	၂ နေရာ (စီမံကိန်းနေရာနှင့် အနီးဆုံး ကျေးရွာ)	၂ ကြိမ် (ခြောက်သွေရာသီနှင့် စိုစွတ်ရာသီ)	တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း ထွက်ရှိမှု • ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး • လူသုံး	စီမံကိန်း ဇရိယာနှင့် အလုပ်သမား တန်းလျား	၃ လတစ်ကြိမ်	HSE ကော်မတီ
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်နှင့် ဆူညံသံစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ အတွင်း	နေ့စဉ် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်း၊ မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်းနှင့် ၃ လတစ်ကြိမ် အစီရင်ခံခြင်း	HSE ကော်မတီ
స్గర్రంန်း సమర్రంగు సినిగి			
လေထုအရည်အသွေး (NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO,PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀)	၂ နေရာ (စီမံကိန်းနေရာနှင့် အနီးဆုံး ကျေးရွာ)	၂ ကြိမ် (ခြောက်သွေရာသီနှင့် စိုစွတ်ရာသီ)	တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
ဆူညံသံအဆင့်	၂ နေရာ (စီမံကိန်းနေရာနှင့် အနီးဆုံး ကျေးရွာ)	്വ ന്ദ്ര്	တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
လေထုအရည်အသွေး စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်နှင့် ဆူညံသံစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ရြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ အတွင်း	နေ့စဉ် တေင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်း၊ နှင့် ၃ လတစ်ကြိမ် အစီရင်ခံခြင်း	HSE ကော်မတီ
ရေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်း (DO, BOD, COD, Heavy metal, pH, salinity, Total hardness, Nitrate, TDS, TSS, Temperature, etc.)	၄ နေရာ (သင်းတွဲတူးမြောင်း ၂ နေရာ နှင့် အနီးဆုံးကျေးရွာ ၂ ရွာ)	နှစ်စဉ်	တတိယ အဖွဲအစည်း

အပင်နှင့် သတ္တဝါ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဇရိယာ အတွင်း	ပုံမှန် စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်းနှင့် နှစ်စဉ် အစီရင်ခံခြင်း	HSE Committee or Third Party HSE ကော်မတီ သို့မဟုတ် တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
လူထုနှင့် အလုပ်သမားများ ကျန်းမာရေး အန္တရာယ် ခံစားရမှု	စီမံကိန်းနှင့် အနီးဝန်းကျင်	၃ လတစ်ကြိမ်	HSE ကော်မတီ
Grievance Mechanism		နေ့စဉ်စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်းနှင့် မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်း	HSE ကော်မတီ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာသည့်အစီအစဉ်၏ အောင်မြင်သော အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရေးသည် စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ရေရည်တည်တံ့ခိုင်မြံမှုနှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ လက်ခံနိုင်မှုကို ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် ၄င်းသည် စီမံကိန်းအကျိုးအမြတ်များ၏ စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် သတိမူမိခြင်းကိုသေချာစေပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ် ကုန်ကျစရိတ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်နှင့် တာဝန်ရှိ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများအတွက် ကုန်ကျစရိတ်များကို ဇယားတွင် ခန့်မှန်းတွက်ချက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမှု အစီအစဉ်များအား လက်တွေ အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် မူလခန့်မှန်းထားသည့် ကုန်ကျစရိတ်နှင့် လုံလောက်မှုမရှိပါက ရန်ပုံငွေထပ်မံဖြည့်တင်းသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ် ခန့်မှန်း ကုန်ကျစရိတ် (လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ)

အကြောင်းအရာ	ကုန်ကျစရိတ် (USD)
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် သက်ရောက်မှု လျော့ပါးရေး စုစုပေါင်း ကုန်ကျစရိတ် (စက်ပစ္စည်း၊ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်း၊ သင်တန်း စသည်)	၁ ၄၀၀၆၆၀
 လေထုအရည်သွေး ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးရေး ကုန်ကျစရိတ် ဆူညံသံနှင့်တုန်ခါမှု လျော့ပါးရေး ကုန်ကျစရိတ် 	၅၄၃၅၅၂.လေ ၃၂၆၁၃၁.၆၈
 ရေအရည်သွေး ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးရေး ကုန်ကျစရိတ် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းလျော့ပါးရေး ကုန်ကျစရိတ် 	၂၄.၅၀၃၄၉၄ ၁၉၂၈၈.၂၀
 ပြန်လည် ထူထောင်ရေး ကုန်ကျစရိတ် 	၄၁၇၇၈
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အင်ဂျင်နီယာ အပါအဝင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့မှု ကုန်ကျစရိတ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကိန်းသိမ်းရေး ရာဝင်းစစ်	පටටට
oosopars for the second of the	2000

xviii
စိမ်းလန်းစိုပြေရေး ကုန်ကျစရိတ်	2000
စုစုပေါင်း	ට දටඉ၆၆ග

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကုန်ကျစရိတ်များမှာ စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန် အတွက်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မိုင်းမပိတ်သိမ်းမှီ အနည်းဆုံးတစ်နှစ် အလိုတွင် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး အတွက် နောက်ဆုံး အသေးစိတ် ကုန်ကျစရိတ်တွက်ချက်မှုအား အစိုးရ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ (MONREC နှင့် MOI) သို့ ပြင်ဆင် တင်ပြသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ	ကုန်ကျစရိတ် (USD)
ရုံး၊ ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်နှင့် စက်ပြင်အလုပ်ရုံများ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	90000
အအေးခံစင်နှင့် ရေလှည့်လည် အသုံးပြုသည့် စက်များ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	ეიიიი
ကုန်းကြမ်းသိုလှောင်ရုံနှင့် စက်ခါးပတ်လိုင်း ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	ටබටටට
ရေနတ်မြောင်းများ ပြန်ဖို့ခြင်း	၁၅၀၀၀
ကွန်ကရစ် အဆောက်အဦးများ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	00000
ရေသန့်စင်စက်ရုံ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	00000
လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဝါယကြိုးများ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	ရပပပ
အပိုင်းအစပစ္စည်းများ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	ეიიი
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တစ်ဝိုက် အွန္တရာယ် သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း	0000
စုစုပေါင်း	ວງວດດດ

ရ။ နိဂုံး

အဆိုပြု ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာသည် သယံဇာတနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရယူပြီးနောက် ထိရောက်သည့် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရေး အတွက် ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအား ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရန် ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် လုပ်ငန်းများအား ယခု ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် ပေါင်းစည်းထားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

No.33 Heavy Industry (Kyaukse, 400t/d) under No.2 Heavy Industry Enterprise, Ministry of Industry, invite tenders to upgrade clinker 5000 ton per day new cement plant in 2013. In case of this tender submission by forty companies from local and international, Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd won the competition and was appointed in March, 2014. Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd is cooperated by Myint Investment Group Co., Ltd (MIG) which is local company and Anhui Conch Co., Ltd which has high technology and first-class cement production in China.

Ministry of Industry and Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd signed AOD (Agreement on Discussion) on March 31, 2014 to contract BOT and cooperated on April 1st, 2014 (2014-2015 Budget Years). BOT (Build Operate Transfer) is contracted with No.3 (No.2 at the present) Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry by Product Share system on November 13, 2014. This contract is to construct 5000 ton per day new cement plant and to upgrade 400 ton per day existing cement plant. When the project is implemented, the ratio of product share is to pay 5% of production monthly. The life of contract is 20 years. Five years in first time and another five years in second time are allowed to extend.

The Sustainable Environment Myanmar Co., Ltd. or "the Consultant" has been invited by "the Client", Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd. to conduct for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Limestone Quarry at Thandawmyat area, Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region. In support and approval of ESIA, the Consultant will collect and analyze physical, biological and social data like people's perception, concern, opinion, and expectation on the project for the approval clean environment and guiltless society during and after the development of the project.

Location: The Limestone Quarry is located at Thandawmyat area, No.33 Heavy Industry (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region.
 Production capacity: Total production capacity of the project will be approximately 2.4 million tons of limestone per year.



Figure 1.1 Location of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant Project and Limestone Quarry

1.2 Objective of Study

The ESIA report will be prepared to cover all of activities of the Myanmar Conch Cement project including quarry, cement plant, power plant (for own used) and logistic activity.

Scope of work consists at least, but not limited to the followings:

- ESIA study and report preparation:
- Presentations to the Myanmar Authorities:
- Liaison with the relevant government authorities e.g. Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) and Local government agencies (Government Administrative Department of Kyaukse Township) etc.

Theme of the present task is to recommend the Project to be sustainable and trusted. The survey and investigation would be in the aspects of existing natural environmental conditions and social and cultural environment. Highest environmental and social standards and guidelines prepared by International Finance Corporation (IFC) and potentially approved legislation and guidelines of Myanmar Government are prioritized. Baseline information of existing natural and cultural heritage would be collected and potential impacts by the project have to be pointed out to be applicable for developing environmental management plan (EMP) and Social Action Plan (SAP).

1.3 Scope and Methodology of Environmental and Social Impact

Assessment (ESIA)

1.3.1 Scope of Environmental, and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited to upgrade No.33 Kyaukse cement factory into a plant that can produce 5,000 tons of cement daily through a build-operate-transfer (BOT) system, according to the Ministry of Industry. The Limestone Quarry is located at Thandawmyat area, No.33 Heavy Industry (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region.

The study includes detailed characterization of existing status of environment in an area of 3 km radius around proposed cement plant and for various identified environmental components viz. air, noise, water, land, biological and socio-economic. Under the scope of ESIA, it is envisaged:

- To access the present status of air. Noise, water, land, biological and socio-economic components of the environment.
- To identify, quantify and evaluate significant impacts of operations on various environmental components.

 To evaluate proposed pollution control measures and delineate Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlining additional control measures to be adopted for mitigation of adverse impacts

1.3.2 Methodology for ESHIA

The ESIA work carried out is briefly reported below and described in detail in subsequent sections.

- Review the relevant policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines regarding environmental protection and conservation relevant for the project so that the accurate analytical framework will be developed for the study and the preparation and submission of the report meets Myanmar requirements.
- 2) Collect review and collation of existing data, documents maps, aerial photos, etc., to determine adequacy of the data and to identify information gaps.
- Undertake field data collection including field sampling, reconnaissance, baseline survey and seasonal watch on drainage/near-shore condition and fishes to establish the baseline data of the study area.
- 4) Detailed analyses of data, both existing and those collected additionally, to describe existing environmental and social setting and suture trends.
- 5) Carry out environmental impact assessment based on existing environmental setting/future trends and project features operation plans.
- 6) Propose environmental impact mitigation measures and monitoring programs with estimated expenses.
- 7) Prepare ESIA report

1.3.3 Air Environment

The parameters selected for Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) status are Particulate Matter (PM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) Nitrogen Oxides (NOx). The meteorological data of proposed project site was collected in Kyaukse Meteorological station. The key emissions from the proposed plant will be emissions of Particulate Matter (SPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and Nitrogen Oxide (NOx).

1.3.4 Noise Environment

Noise levels were monitored in the study area to establish base line status. The anticipated in plant noise sources are generators and crushers. The impacts of these identified sources were studied and their mitigation measures are included for attenuation of the noise.

1.3.5 Water Environment

Information on water resources for both groundwater & surface water was collected and assessed. Water resources were collected and analyzed for physio-chemical (inorganic and organic) and bacteriological quality.

1.3.6 Land Environment

Field surveys were conducted to delineate classification of land use pattern around the study area. A number of villages situated in different directions and distances were selected for detailed characterization of land environment.

1.3.7 Socio-Economic Environment

Data on the demographic pattern, population density, educational facilities, agriculture income, fuel, medical facilities, health status, transport and recreational facilities were collected from the study area and analyzed.

All the aforesaid environmental parameters have been used for identification, prediction and evaluation of significant impacts. An Environment Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared after identifying, predicting and evaluating the impacts. An environmental management plan has been delineated.

1.4 Description of the Myanmar Consultant Team

Resource & Environment Myanmar Ltd. (REM) is located in the city of Yangon, Myanmar, in the country it is a leading resources and environment consulting firm, the company members are composed of the current or former faculty members of environment, society and earth resources management and other related subjects. Its predecessor was a research team founded in 1998 in University of Yangon, the team members were ecologists, social economists, geologists, doctors, economists, and data management staff. In 2003, an environmental impact assessment team was established; the team members are retired and current professors and scientists who have strong interest in environmental and resource management.

After five years of cooperation in several projects with the scientists from various subjects of University of Yangon (such as environmental data collection, oilfield development evaluation, construction of offshore oil & gas production base, beach resorts and onshore gas pipelines, etc.), the Resource & Environment Myanmar was registered under the current laws and regulations in Myanmar, the Company can provide systematic services for a variety of major infrastructure projects under the request.

The Company could have provided environmental impact assessment, social and health impact evaluation for private or government authorities` projects. In addition, the Company also delivers geotechnical engineering, geological and hydrogeological survey, and soil investigation, geological hazard assessment (potential landslide risk figure, seismic hazard assessment, and flood risk map).

The Company currently has nine research groups, including ecology, plants, soil and water, social investigation, cultural heritage, public health, risk, information management and atmospheric research, a total of 33 experts and has passed ISO9001:2008 No. 686750 certified laboratory's assistance.

Recently, Resource & Environment Myanmar Ltd. was established as a group of company for consultancy services in 2014 by three partners – Resource & Environment Myanmar Co., Ltd., Imago Global Co., Ltd. and Sustainable Environment Myanmar Company Ltd.

Sustainable Environment Myanmar Ltd. has the resources and capability to handle environmental management issues as per the provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law, 2012.

Environmental work includes the following:

- 1. Environmental Audit (regarding ongoing projects).
- 2. Environmental Impact Assessments (regarding new projects)
- 3. Environmental & Social Management Plan
- 5. Environmental Monitoring

For the present Environmental Impact Assessment, following members participated in field data collection, stakeholder consultation, desk study and ESIA report preparation.

 Table 1.1
 Resource and Environment Myanmar Project Team Member

No.	Name	Expertise
1.	U Zaw Naing Oo (Managing Director)	Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan
2.	Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Director)	Social Impact Assessment
3.	U Chit Myo Lwin (Project Manager)	Physical Environmental Baselines Data Collection
4.	Dr. Sandar Win (Principal Consultant)	Ecological Assessment (Fauna)
5.	Dr. Tin Tin Khaing (Principal Consultant)	Ecological Assessment (Flora)
6.	U Myo Thura (Consultant)	Geotechnical Engineering
7.	Daw Khaing May Sint Aung (Consultant)	Socio-economic and cultural environmental baseline coordinator
8.	Dr. Hnin Wut Yi (Consultant)	Safety and Occupational, Health Baseline Coordinator
9.	Daw Poe Mon Mon Kyaw (Consultant)	Safety and Occupational, Health Baseline Coordinator
10.	U Min Min Oo (Consultant)	Chemical Engineering

1.5 Structure of the ESIA Report

The following is the structure of this ESIA:

Executive Summary

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Legal framework
Chapter 3	Project description
Chapter 4	Existing Environmental Resources
Chapter 5	Environmental Impact Assessment
Chapter 6	Environmental Management Plan
Chapter 7	Environmental Monitoring Plan
Chapter 8	Conclusion

1.6 Public Consultation

A public consultation process was embarked on as part of the ESIA study as provided for under draft Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure.

The Regulations require that a public consultation process, involving Government agencies, local authorities, non-governmental and community-based organizations and interested and affected parties in the project area of influence should be conducted to inform them about the project and the ESIA study as well as to get their views on the project.

1.6.1 Stakeholder identification and stakeholders' capacity analysis

An integral component of assessing a project's potential impacts is to identify and prioritize the project's stakeholders. Stakeholders are defined as those people, or groups, who are potentially impacted by or interested in the project. For some projects, the most vocal opposition may come from stakeholders outside the affected area – in other parts of the country or the world. It is therefore important to include in the stakeholder analysis those groups or organizations that are not adversely affected, but whose interests determine them as stakeholders.

To that effect two public consultation meetings were held - a Scoping Meeting held on 15th December 2014 at the Meeting Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory and an EIA Disclosure Meeting held on 9th March 20015 at the Meeting Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory (Table 1.6.1-1).

Following the initial identification stakeholders, a more in-depth look at stakeholder group interests has been undertaken to consider how they will be affected and to what degree, and what influence they could have on the project. Field survey and observation were conducted during December, 2014. Survey team met authorities from Kyaukse Township and Project Site as well as village heads and local villagers. Secondary data were collected from General Administrative Department. It consists of the following main tasks.

- 1) Collect and review relevant environmental and social information and data from Kyaukse Township
- 2) Implementation of field data collection

3) Public meeting with village heads and villagers of affected area

Following the identification of project stakeholders, each stakeholder group was assessed on the basis of their likely interest in, and influence over the project. Focus Group Meetings are conducted afterwards. Minutes of the meetings are contained in Appendix 1.

The Scoping Meeting focused on getting stakeholder views on what needed to be included in the EIA study while the Disclosure meeting focused on presentation of the EIA/EMP draft report to the public to show them how the issues of concern they raised at the Scoping stage were taken care of. Recommendations were solicited at this stage for further improvement of the environmental performance and social acceptability of the project.

No.	Date	Name of Town/Village	Participation	Arranged by
1	15.12.2014 10:00 AM to 12:00	Meeting Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory	Myanmar Conch Company, Authorities from Kyaukse Township, Head of Village, Villagers and SEM Company	Myanmar Conch Company
2	9-3-2015 9:00 a.m	Meeting Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory	Myanmar Conch Company, Authorities from Kyaukse Township, Head of Village, Villagers and SEM Company	Myanmar Conch Company

Table 1.2Focus Group Meetings



Figure 1.2 Public Consultation Meeting in Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory

CHAPTER II

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Myanmar Law and Regulation (Background)

Myanmar has already had some legislations and regulations which are, the more or the less, relating to natural environmental aspects since before its independence. The Forest Act and the Burma Wildlife Protection Act, for example, have been enacted respectively in 1902 and 1936 for the sustainability of the forest products. Amended versions of such earlier act and newly promulgated one are briefly outlined to give a perspective on the existing legal and administrative framework concerning the environmental affairs in Myanmar.

National Commission on Environmental Affairs (NCEA) was formed in 1990 with the purposes of setting environmental standards and creating environmental policies for utilizing natural resources and controlling environmental pollutions.

NCEA has adopted a National Environmental Policy in 1994 to ensure the incorporation of environmental concerns in planning for economic development. The NEP emphasizes "the responsibility of the State and every citizen to preserve its natural resources in the interest of present and future generations". In accordance with Notification No. 26/94 made in 1994, National Environmental Policy was stated as follows.

"To establish sound environment policies, utilization of water, land, forests, mineral, marine resources and other natural resources in order to conserve the environment and prevent its degradation, the Government of the Union of Myanmar hereby adopts the following policy: The wealth of the nation is its people, its cultural heritage, its environment and its natural resources. The objective of Myanmar's environmental policy is aimed at achieving harmony and balance between these through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process to enhance the quality of the life of all its citizens. Every nation has the sovereign right to utilize its natural resources in accordance with its environmental policies; but great care must be taken not to exceed its jurisdiction or infringe upon the interests of other nations.

It is the responsibility of the State and every citizen to preserve its natural resources in the interests of present and future generations. Environmental protection should always be the primary objective in seeking development".

The commission also formulated a blue print, the Myanmar Agenda 21, in 1997 in response to the call of the Earth Summit to develop national strategies to implement the Global Agenda 21. This document may serve as a framework for integrating environmental considerations in future national

development plans as well as sectorial and regional development plans in Myanmar with the purpose of securing the aims of sustainable development.

The *Myanmar Agenda 21* is divided into 4 Parts and 19 Chapters and encompasses a broad range of sectors and issues. Building on the National Environment Policy, the agenda takes into consideration the programme guidelines found in the *Global Agenda 21* and is aimed at strengthening and promoting systematic environmental management in the country.

Most importantly, the *Myanmar Agenda 21* makes recommendations for the drafting and promulgation of a framework law which can further promote the integration of environmental and developmental concerns in the decision making processes of the country.

2.2 Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited's Environmental and

Social Policy

Myanmar Conch Company will try to establish International Recognized Company and committed to the practice and management of its business in a manner consistent with the protection of the environment.

The proposed Environmental Policy of Company, once the operational stages are implemented will be as follows:

"Company will undertake the operation of Than Taw Myat Limestone Quarry (120 acres) near Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region in a manner that will minimize and eliminate negative impacts and improves and enhances positive impacts within the environmental and social-economic activities. Company is committed to responsible management and stewardship of the limestone quarry area and surrounding area's natural resources to the benefit not only for the present peoples of nearby project area, but also for future generations".

Company will specifically commit itself to:

- Company will follow National Law, By Laws, Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Mining Sector.
- The meeting of the requirements of Myanmar's statutory requirements and industry standards with respect to environmental practices.
- The prevention of pollution through the implementation of processes, practices and techniques to avoid, reduce and control the creation, emission and discharge of any type of pollutant and waste.
- Minimize the use of consumptive resources and promote the reduction and recycling of waste products where possible.
- Training and educating of Company's employees in environmental responsibilities.

Management, employees and contractors of Company to play a key role in the environmental programs by:

- Taking ownership of environmental management programs and initiatives
- Adhering and reacting to Company's environmental policy
- Integrating environmental concerns into everyday practice.
- Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited is committed to responsible environmental management in all its operations during construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and post-closure monitoring of the Project.

To this effect the company adopted the group environmental, health and safety policy and regulations it is shown in Appendix 2.

2.3 Environmental Conservation Law

The Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law (2012) has been enacted to implement the National Environmental Policy. This law includes principles and guidelines for sustainable development, conservation of clean environment, and preservation of natural and cultural heritage. Under this law regulations and standards will be issued from time to time which the Company will be required to comply with.

2.4 Applicable Legislations, Guidelines and the Legal Framework of Environmental Issues Past and Present Environmental Legislation of Myanmar

The National Commissions for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) formed in February 1990 outlined **Myanmar Agenda 21**, which contains social, economic, institutional and infrastructural strengthening programmes as well as environmental conservation programmes.

To achieve sound environmental management in Myanmar, the respective Ministries fundamentally devise 56 environmental policies and regulations that are directly related with environmental conservation and protection. The State law and Order Restoration Council ratified the **Forest Law in November 1992**, in order to conserve the environmental factors and to maintain a sustained yield of the forest produce and **Protection of Wild life and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law in 1994**.

In order to uphold further environmental protection, promote sustainable development and bring into line for environmental affairs, in April 2011, National Environmental Conservation Committee (NECC) was reformed for the national environmental management in Myanmar. The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MoECaF) was upgraded in place of the environmental management. The Government entered the set-up of Environmental Conservation Department as a separate organization under the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MoECaF) on

11 October 2012. The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MoECaF) on 11 October 2012. The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry promulgated The Environmental Conservation Law on 30th March, 2012.

Until June 2014, the procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment has not yet enacted. At present, MOECAF has already issued the Environmental Conservation Rules (ECRs) based on Environmental Conservation Law no. 42 (A).

The Project Proponent (The Company) shall prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the project in accordance with the requirements and regulations of the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

Besides, according to the schedule 8 in PPA, the Company shall prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in accordance with IFC Performance Standards relating to the adequate identification and assessment of project risks and impacts.

The Acts and Law that Limestone Quarry in Kyaukse Industrial Zone shall comply with are as follows:

No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Relevance to Environmental Assessment
1	Environmental Conservation Law 2012	Provision of basic guidance to integrate
		environmental conservation in sustainable
		development, ministry's responsibility to develop
		relevant guideline and regulation, setting up
		monitoring system, waste management,
		conservation of natural resource and cultural
		heritage.
		Section 7(0): managing to cause the polluter to
		compensate for environmental impact, cause to
		contribute fund by the organizations which
		obtain benefit from the natural environmental
		service system, cause to contribute a part of the
		benefit from the businesses which explore, trade
		and use the natural resources in environmental
		conservation works;
		Section 14: A person causing a point source of
		pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit
		the substances which cause pollution in the
		environment in accord with stipulated

		anvironmental quality standards
		environmental quanty standards
		Section 15: The owner or occupier of any
		business, material or place which causes a point
		source of pollution shall install or use an on-site
		facility or controlling equipment in order to
		monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate
		environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it
		shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord
		with environmentally sound methods;
		Section 29: No one shall, without permission of
		the Ministry, import, export, produce, store, carry
		or trade any material which causes impact on the
		environment prohibited by the Ministry.
2	Environmental Conservation Rules	The principle of this rule is to support the
	(2014)	execution conducted by ministry as required by
		environmental conservation law.
		Section 69 (a): Any person shall not emit, ask to
		emit, dispose, ask to dispose, pile and ask to pile,
		by any means, hazardous waste or hazardous
		substances stipulated by notification according to
		any rules in this rules at any place which may
		affect the public directly or indirectly.
		Section 69 (b). Nobody shall carry out any
		activity which can damage the access tem and the
		activity which can damage the ecosystem and the
		natural environment which is affected due to such
		system, except for the permission of the Ministry
		for the interests of the people
3	Environmental Impact Assessment	Provides the procedures for environmental
	Procedure (2015)	screening, scoping, preparation of an IEE,
		preparation of EIA, preparation of and
		Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).
		Delineates responsibilities for monitoring
		compliance with Environmental Management
		Plans (EMPs) and ECCs

4	The Ethnic Rights Protection Law (2015). Rules under discussion (August 2017)	To obtain equal citizen's rights for all ethnic groups and to preserve and develop their language, literature, arts, culture, custom, national character and historical heritage Section 5 : The matters of projects shall completely be informed, coordinated and performed with the relevant local ethnic groups in the case of development works, major projects, businesses and extraction of natural resources will be implemented within the area of ethnic groups.
5	Myanmar Investment Law (2016)	 The objectives of the law are: (a) to develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the natural environment and the social environment for the interest of the Union and its citizens; (b) to protect the investors and their investment businesses in accordance with the law; (c) to create job opportunities for the people, (d) to develop human resources; (e) to develop high functioning production, service, and trading sectors. (f) to develop technology, agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors; (g) to develop various professional fields including infrastructure around the Union; (h) to enable the citizens to be able to work alongside with the international community (i) to develop businesses and investment businesses that meet international standards.
6	Myanmar Investment Rules (2017)	It provides the responsible business compliance with Environmental Conservation Law and EIA Procedure to prevent environment and social impact.

		Section 202: The project company must
		comply with the conditions of the Permit and
		other applicable laws when making an
		Investment.
		Section 206: If the project company is desirous
		to appoint a foreigner as senior management,
		technician expert or consultant according to
		section 51 (a) of the Law, it will submit
		such foreigner's passport, expertise evidence or
		degree and profile to the Commission Office for
		approval.
		Section 212: The project company holds the
		Permit or Tax Incentives must have taken out
		the relevant insurance at any insurance
		business that holds the license in the Union.
		Section 214: The project company will pay fees
		for the performance of relevant functions
		including Application and fees for the Permit,
		Endorsement, Tax Incentive and Land Rights
		Authorization.
7	The Private Industrial Enterprise	Purpose: To avoid environmental pollution and
	Law(1990)	to fulfill other responsibilities.
		1
		Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private
		Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or
		Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which
		Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution.
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		 Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution. Section 4(a): Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise. Section 4(b): Any person conducting any private
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		 Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution. Section 4(a): Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise. Section 4(b): Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this law is enacted; by using any type of power which is
		 Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution. Section 4(a): Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise. Section 4(b): Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horse power and above or manpower of ten
		 Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution. Section 4(a): Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise. Section 4(b): Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horse power and above or manpower of ten wage-earning workers and above shall register
		 Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution. Section 4(a): Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise. Section 4(b): Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horse power and above or manpower of ten wage-earning workers and above shall register under this law.
		 Section 3(f): The basic principle of the Private Industrial Enterprises is to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution. Section 4(a): Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise. Section 4(b): Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horse power and above or manpower of ten wage-earning workers and above shall register under this law. Section 11(a): The Supervisory body has the

		the inspection, recommending or refusing to
		recommend for grant of registration, causing to
		be removed or to be terminated or to be closed
		down private industrial enterprises which are
		conducting on the day this law is enacted.
		Section 11(g): The Supervisory body has the
		duties and powers in granting lease of land in an
		industrial area to entrepreneurs, causing to be
		done so in accordance with the stipulation.
		Section 13(b): The entrepreneur shall abide by
		the terms conditions of the registration certificate.
		Section 13(g): The entrepreneur shall abide by
		the orders and directives issued from time to time
		by the Ministry and the Directorate:
		Section 13(h): The entrepreneur shall also abide
		by the existing law.
		Section 25(b): The Minister may, in respect of
		the following matters direct the respective State
		or Divisional Officer-in-charge to cause the
		removal of buildings, moveable and immoveable
		property: Failure to comply with any condition
		prescribed by the Directorate by an entrepreneur
		who has been granted a lease of land in any
		industrial area.
8	The Conservation of Cultural Heritage	Generally, set for steps to adhere in the event of
	Objects Law (2015)	discovering objects which are judged as culturally
		valuable. Types of cultural heritage objects and
		variable. Types of calcular heritage objects and
		reporting process are also listed.
9	The protection and preservation of	reporting process are also listed. Purpose: To ensure the protection of
9	The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law(1998)	reporting process are also listed. Purpose: To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area
9	The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law(1998)	reporting process are also listed.<i>Purpose:</i> To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or man-
9	The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law(1998)	 reporting process are also listed. <i>Purpose:</i> To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or manmade.
9	The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law(1998)	 reporting process are also listed. <i>Purpose:</i> To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or manmade. <i>Section 13</i> - The project proponent will
9	The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law(1998)	 reporting process are also listed. <i>Purpose:</i> To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or manmade. <i>Section 13</i> - The project proponent will report to the village-tract or ward administrators
9	The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law(1998)	 reporting process are also listed. <i>Purpose:</i> To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or manmade. <i>Section 13</i> - The project proponent will report to the village-tract or ward administrators if the project proponent will find any ancient

		under the water.
		Section 15 - The project proponent will
		obtain permission of Department of Ancient
		Research Museum if the project area is in the
		prescribed area of Ancient monument.
		Sub spatian (f) of spatian 20. The project
		proponent will obtain the prior permission by
		written of Department of Ancient Research and
		National Museum if the project proponent
		disposes the chemical and solid waste in the
		Ancient Monument area.
10		Durmana, To ensure the results health
10	The Public Health Law, 1972	include not only employees but also resident
		people and cooperation with the authorized
		person or organization of health department.
		The project owner will cooperate with the
		section 3 and 5 of said law
		section 5 and 5 of said law.
		Section 3 - The project owner will abide by
		any instruction or stipulation for public health.
		<i>Section 5</i> - The project owner will accept
		any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed.
11	The Prevention and Control of	Purpose: To ensure the healthy work
	Communicable Diseases Law, 1995	environment and prevention the communicable
		diseases by the cooperation with the relevant
		health department.
		The project owner will cooperate with the health
		officer in line with the clause (9) of sub-section
		(a) of section 3 of said law.
		The project owner will abide by any instruction
		or stipulation for public health. Section 4.
		The project owner will inform promptly to the
		nearest health department or hospital if the

		following are occurred: (section 9)
		a) Mass death of birds or chicken
		b) Mass death of mouse
		c) Suspense of occurring of communicable
		disease or occurring of communicable disease
		 d) Occurring of communicable disease which must be informed
		Section 11: The project owner will accept any
		inspection, anytime and anywhere if it is needed.
12	The Control of Smoking and	<i>Purpose:</i> To ensure the creation of
	Consumption of Tobacco Product Law, 2006	smoking area and non-smoking area in the
		operation area for health and control of smoking.
		The project owner will arrange the specific place
		for smoking in the operation area and keep the
		stipulations under sub-section (b) of section of
		said law. The project owner will supervise and
		carry out the measures so that no one shall smoke
		at the non-smoking area under sub-section (c) of
		section 9 of said law.
		The project owner will allow the inspection of
		supervisory body in the operation area under sub-
		section (d) of section 9 of said law.
13	The Labor Organization Law, 2011	Purpose: To ensure protection the rights
		of the employees, having the good relationships
		enabling to form and carry out the labor
		organizations systematically and independently.
		Section 17 - The project owner promises to
		allow the labor organization to negotiate and
		settle with the employer if the workers are unable
		to obtain and enjoy the rights of the workers
		contained in the labor laws and to summit

		demands to the employer and claim in accord
		with the relevant law if the agreement cannot be
		reached.
		<i>Section 18</i> - The project owner promises to
		demand the re-appointment of worker is
		dismissed by the employer without the
		conformity with the labor laws.
		<i>Section 19</i> - The project owner promises to
		send the representatives to the Conciliation Body
		in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker.
		<i>Section 20</i> - The project owner promises the
		labor organization to participate and discuss in
		discussing with the government, the employer
		and the complaining employees in respect of
		employee's rights or interest contained in the
		labor laws.
		Section 21 - The project owner promises the
		labor organization to participate in solving the
		collective bargains of the employees in accord
		with the labor laws.
		<i>Section 22</i> - The project owner promises the
		labor organization to carry out the holding the
		meetings, going on strike and other collective
		activities in line with the labor laws.
14	The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law,	For safeguarding the right of workers or having
	2012	good relationship between employer and
		workers and making peaceful workplace or
		obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly
		by settling the dispute of employer and worker
1.5		justly.
15	Law, 2013	 Creation of employment opportunities
		 Implementing measures to reduce
		unemployment

		 Carrying out to enhance discipline and
		capacity of the workers
		• Carrying out for the skills development of the
		workers
		 Forming and guiding the Employment and
		Skills
		 Development Agencies
16	The Leave and Holiday Act, 1951;	Purpose: The employees can take the
	Amendment in 2014	leaves and get the holidays legally and to ensure
		the right to get the holidays and leaves. The
		project owner will allow the leaves and holidays
		in line with the law.
		This act has been used as the basic framework for
		leaves and holidays for workers with minor
		amendment in 2006 and 2014. This defines the
		public holidays that every employee shall be
		granted with full payment. It also defines the
		rules of leaves for workers including medical
		leave somed lagree and materiality lagree
		leave, earned leave and maternity leave.
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Purpose: To ensure the compensations to
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line withthe above law. To abide by the prescribedcompensations in various kinds of injury.
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line withthe above law. To abide by the prescribedcompensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the
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17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law.
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	 Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury. Section 13 The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law. Purpose: The Project owner has to create the social security for the employees because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law. To ensure the social security for employees of the project, the project owner has to
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	Purpose:To ensure the compensations toinjured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.Section 13The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law.Purpose:The Project owner has to create the social security for the employees because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen
17	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012	 Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury. Section 13 The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law. Purpose: The Project owner has to create the social security for the employees because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law. To ensure the social security for employees of the project, the project owner has to register to the social security offices and to pay the prescribed funds.
17 18 19	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 Social Security Law, 2012 The Factory Act, 1951; Amended in	 Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury. Section 13 The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law. Purpose: The Project owner has to create the social security for the employees because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law. To ensure the social security for employees of the project, the project owner has to register to the social security offices and to pay the prescribed funds. The hydropower project can be operated as a

		healthy, safety, welfare, fair working-times and
		clean environment for the employees. The law
		focuses all stipulations for the employer.
		The project owner commits to comply nearly all
		sections. The project owner has to abide by all
		provisions for healthy, safety, welfare, working-
		hours and other needs.
		Gender provision
		• No woman, adolescent or child will be
		employed in the company to lift, carry or
		move any load so heavy as to be likely to
		cause injury. [section 36 (a)]
		• Pregnant women workers are not forced to
		work at night. [section 36 (d)]
20	The Minimum Wage Law, 2013	The law was replaced the 1949 Minimum Wage
		Act. The Law provides a framework for
		minimum wage determination, the presidential
		office establishing a tripartite minimum wage
		committee shall decide minimum wage with
		industrial variation base on a survey on living
		costs of workers possibly every two years. This
		also stipulates equal payment.
21	The Payment of wages Law, 2016	<i>Purpose</i> : To ensure the project owner pays
		the wages not less than prescribed wages and
		notify obviously this wages in work place,
		moreover to be inspected.
		Receipt of wages is made regularly. Unlawful
		deductions are not to be made.
		The Law acts out
		The chlicetions on employers recording the
		• The obligations on employees regarding the
		The methods and time frames for neument
		• The normissibility of deducting wages
		The permissionity of deducting wages The duties and reappendibilities of the Director
		Compare and investigating officers of the
		Exterior and Ground Labor Lower Lowerting
		Factories and General Labor Laws Inspection

		Department (the "Department") under the
		Ministry of Labor, Immigration and
		Population.
22	The Myanmar Engineering Council Law,	Purpose: To develop the dignity, ethical
	2013	principles and ability of Myanmar citizen
		engineers, graduate technologists and technicians
		who are working in the engineering services
		sector; to explore beneficial, useful and good
		methods to research and develop the State/s
		natural resources and human resources with the
		least environmental impact by a combination of
		engineering technology and information
		technology; to guide, control, maintain and take
		necessary action with regard to specified
		standards and norms relating to specified
		subjects, systematic methods, safety and ethical
		principles and duties in teaching engineering
		subjects and in technological research and
		services; to perform engineering and
		technological activities of the State and tasks
		assigned by the relevant ministry or organization
		from time to time.
		Section 37: No one shall perform any
		engineering work and technological work which
		are specified as being dangerous to the public by
		a rule enacted under this law without having
		received a registration certificate issued by the
		council, except for engineers appointed in a
		government department or an organization in the
		performance of their duties.
23	The Petroleum and The Petroleum Product law (2017)	The Ministry of Transport and Communications
		shall carry out the following functions relating to
		any petroleum and petroleum product;
		Section 9(a): issuing license to vehicles, vessels
		and barges that carry any petroleum and
		petroleum product;

Section 9(e): determining procedures and conditions to be abided by in carrying out transport business except transport by pipeline.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation shall carry out the following functions relating to any petroleum and petroleum product;

Section 10(a): issuing license for the right to store for the storage tanks and warehouses

Section 10(b): issuing transport permit for the vehicles, vessels and barges that shall carry any petroleum and petroleum product;

Section 10(d): if it occurs environmental impacts in carrying out petroleum and petroleum product business activities, taking action, as necessary, in accordance with the existing laws of on-site inspection.

Section 11: On all receptacles containing any dangerous petroleum and petroleum product, the warning sign of danger by stamping, embossing, painting, printing or any other means shall be expressed. If it is impossible to express as such, similar warning signs of the nature of danger of gasoline, spirit or petroleum shall be expressed in writing at the ostensible place in salient words or signs near the receptacle.

Section 31(a): Any licensee shall not violate any prohibition contained in the rules, regulations, bye-laws, notifications, orders, directives, procedures and conditions or fail the duty to implement

Section 31(c): Any licensee shall not import, transport, store and sell and distribute the dangerous petroleum and petroleum product, or non-dangerous petroleum and petroleum product except by the means stipulated in this law.

24	Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Law (2013)	Establishes the licensing and approval system for the use of chemicals. Prohibited the operation of a chemical substances business without a license and prohibits the use of prohibited and unregistered chemicals or related substances.
23	(2012)	ensure the appointing of employees, avoiding any injury to environmental and insure the prescribed insurance in line with the above law.
26	The Electricity Law (2015)	To ensure the compliance with the conditions of permission for productions of electricity, abiding by any stipulation, implementing with the best practices and paying compensation in line with above law.
27	The Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)	The project can cause the damages to the environment and injuries to public so to ensure the needed insurances are insured at Myanmar Insurance. Section 15 - If the project owner uses the owned vehicles the project owner has to insure the insurance for injured person. Section 16 - The project owner has to insure the insurance to compensate for general damages because the project may cause the damages to the environment and injury to public.
28	The Fire Force Law (2015)	To ensure to prevent the fire, to provide the precautionary material and apparatuses, if the fire caused in the project area to be defeated because the project is business in which electricity and any inflammable materials such as petroleum are used. So, the project owner has to institute the specific fire service in line with the above law. <i>Sub-section (a) of section 25</i> - The project

		proponent promise not fails to institute the specific fire services
		specific file services.
		Sub-section (b) of section 25 - The project
		owner promise not fail to provide materials and
		apparatuses for fire precaution and prevention.
		Sub-section (b) of section 25. The project owner
		promises not fail to provide materials and
		apparatuses for fire precaution and prevention.
29	Petroleum Act (1934)	The project will carry the oil in any phase and
		may import it. So, to ensure taking the license for
		importation and storage and abiding by the
		stipulations in the license.
		The project owner will obtain the license for
		import and store the fuel under section 3 of said
		law and abide by the stipulations in the license.
30	The Petroleum Rules (1937)	The project will carry the oil in any phase and
		may import it. So, to ensure taking the license for
		importation and storage and abiding by the
		stipulations in the license.
		The project owner will obtain the license for
		import and store the fuel under section 3 of said
		law and abide by the stipulations in the license.
31	Conservation of Water Resources and	The project will build the dam and has to dyke for
	Rivers Law (2006)	avoiding the flood to low area so to get the
		permission to build the dyke and avoiding the
		change of water way. Moreover, avoiding the
		disposal of stipulated material into river-creek.
32	Conservation of Water Resources and	For the cement plant, the project owner has to get
	Rivers Rules (2013)	the approval of Ministry of Transport and abide
		by the conditions in this approval, to know how
		to dispose, to pay the costs for repair the water
		pollution and environmental conservation and
		service-fees for measuring and inspecting.

33	Freshwater Fisheries Law (1991)	According to the sub-section (e) of section 2 of said law, the freshwater area includes any river, creek, pond and water area so the project will use the river or creek which is freshwater area. If the project will build the dam beside the river and to change the water way in freshwater area to ensure getting the permission is granted by the fishery
		department before construction.
34	The Explosive Substances Act (1908)	To ensure the security and avoiding the accident in using the explosive substances in the construction phase because in this Act, the expression "explosive substance" shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; also ay apparatus, machine, implement or material used, on intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine or implement. Section 3 - The project promises not to cause explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or serious injury to property in using or under control of the project.
		 Sub-section (a) of section 4 - The project owner promises not to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance, an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property. Sub-section (b) of section 4 - The project owner promises not to make or keep explosive substance with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property. Section 5 - The project owner promises not

		to make or keep the explosive substances under
		suspicious circumstances.
35	The Motor Vehicle Law (2015) and	When the construction period and if it is needed
	Rules (1987)	in operation and production period for all vehicles
		the project proponent will promise to abide by the
		nearly all provisions of said law and rules,
		especially, the provisions related to air pollution,
		noise pollution and life safety.
36	The Conservation of Antique Objects	The antique object is non-valuable for national
	Law (2015)	heritage. So, anybody has to inform if he or she
		has found any antique object.
		Section 12 - The project proponent will
		inform to the village-tract office antique object is
		found.
37	The Protection of Biodiversity and	To implement biodiversity policy and strategy
	Natural Protected Areas Law (May 2018)	To implement national natural protected area conservation policy
		To carry out the protection and conservation of wildlife, ecosystems and migratory animals in accordance with International Conventions acceded by the State
		To control smuggling or trafficking of wild animals and plants, their parts of body, and by products
		To protect prominent geological site, endangered species of wildlife and their natural habitats;
		To contribute for the development of research on natural science and awareness raising
		Establish the zoological and botanical garden
		to preserve wildlife
38	The Protection and Preservation of	Section 12 - The project proponent will
	Ancient Monument Law (2015)	inform to the village-tract or ward administrators
		if the project proponent will find any antique
		object in the project area.
39	The Forest Law 1992 (repeal)	Provisions to conserve water, soil, biological
		diversity and the environment; sustain forest

		produce yields; protect forest cover; establish
		forest and village firewood plantations;
		sustainably extract and transport forest products
40	The Law on Standardization (2014)	National Standards and Quality Department
		enacted the law on Standardization in 2014 and
		the main objectives of the law are:
		- To enable to determine Myanmar Standards;
		- To enable to support export promotion by
		enhancing quality of production organizations
		and their products, production processes and
		services;
		- To enable to protect the consumers and users
		by guaranteeing imports and products area
		not lower than prescribed standard, and safe
		from health hazards;
		- To enable to support protection of
		environmental related products, production
		processes and services from impact, and
		conservation of natural resources;
		- To enable to protect manufacturing,
		distributing and importing the disqualified
		goods which do not meet the prescribed
		standard and those which are not safe and
		endangered to the environment;
		- To support on establishing the ASEAN Free
		Trade Area and to enable to reduce technical
		barriers to trade.
		- To facilitate technological transfer and
		innovation by using the standards for the
		development of national economic and social
		activities in accordance with the national
		development program.

41	Myanmar Mine Law (1994) and	The project proponent will avoid the prohibition,
	Associated Mines Rules	related to storage, imposition, and transportation
		of coal, of Ministry.
		The Mines Law (1994) aims to protect the
		environment from mining operations that may be
		detrimental to environmental conservation.
		Section (3) of the Mine Law states the following
		objectives:
		• To carry out for the development of
		conservation, utilization and research works
		of mineral resources; and
		• To protect the environmental conservation
		works that may have detrimental effects due
		to mining operations.
		Under the section referring to the duties of the
		holder of Permit, it is stated that the holder of
		permit shall comply with the rules prescribed
		under this Law in respect of the following
		matters:
		• Making provisions for safety and the
		prevention of accidents in a mine and their
		implementation;
		• Making and implementation of plans relating
		to the welfare, health, sanitation and
		discipline of personnel and workers in a
		mine;
		• Making provisions for the environmental
		conservation works that may have
		detrimental effects due to the mining
		operation;
		• Reporting of accidents, loss of life and
		bodily injury received due to such accidents
		in the mine; and
		• Submission for inspection by the Chief

Inspector and his inspectors.

Rules 69 to 73 govern the rights of utilization of land and water for mineral production. They include the provision that puts the burden of responsibility of land and water pollution onto the mineral permit holder. It is his responsibility not to pollute.

The holder of a mineral exploration permit or a mineral production permit must backfill or otherwise make safe bore holes, excavations, surface of land damaged during the course of underground mining operations to the satisfaction of the Ministry or the Department. The holder must also establish forest plantations or pay compensation to the Ministry of Forestry (now MONREC), if trees were cut and cleared for mineral exploration or mineral production within a forest land or in a land area covered with forests.

In disposing of liquids, wastes, tailings and fumes which have resulted from mineral production, the holder of a mineral production permit must undertake laboratory tests as may be necessary for the prevention of pollution of water, air and land in the environment and for the safety of living beings. If toxic materials are found in the waste products, which are harmful to living beings, degradation shall be made by chemical means and systematic disposal shall be made only when it is assured that there is no danger.

The holder of a permit for mineral production within an area under the Ministry's administrative control or which does not lie within the Mineral Reserve Area or Gemstone Tract, shall carry out such production only after coordinating and

		receiving agreement from the individual or organization having the right of cultivation, right
		of possession, right of use and occupancy,
		beneficial enjoyment, right of succession or
		If the holder of a mineral production permit requires the use of public water for mineral
		production he shall first and foremost inform the
		Department of such requirement in accordance
		with the prescribed manner.
		If the Department, after scrutinizing the
		requirement submitted under Section 16 finds that
		the use of public water is necessary for the holder
		ordinate with the relevant government
		department(s) and organization(s) to obtain
		permission to use water in accordance with the
		existing law.
		Chapter XXI of the Myanmar Mining Rules
		(MMR) describes "making provisions to prevent
		the environmental conservation works" The
		requirements include:
		• Backfilling or making safe bore holes,
		excavations or surface of the land
		damaged during the course of underground
		mining; and
		• Undertaking laboratory tests, as necessary, to
10	Environ Lucrotomont L. (2010)	The Device Device the of the DB of the data
42	Foreign investment Law (2012)	investment shall be allowed based upon
		principles including "protection and conservation
		of the environment".
		The duties of the investor requires the business to

be carried out in a manner that does not cause environmental pollution or damage in accordance with existing laws in respect of the investment business.

Notification No 1 of 2013

The list of Economic Activities under Prohibition includes the installation of a factory that utilizes imported wastes, specifically:

- Manufacturing of hazardous material which are not in compliance with the environmental and conservation Law, Rules and Procedures promulgated from time to time;
- Activities which may emit hazardous chemicals, minerals, rays, noise, particles etc., and may cause earth/water/air pollution which affect public health; and
- Exploitation of minerals including gold in the revering and water way.

The list of Economic Activities Permitted Specific Conditions at No with (3) in Notification 1 includes economic activities which require Environmental Impact Assessment. These include exploration and production of minerals, manufacturing of iron, steel and minerals and operation in cultural heritage, archaeological and prominent geographical symbolical sites, amongst others, all require the assessment of Environmental Impact and Social Impact or Environmental Impact without Social Impact to be carried out for the initial study of the environment, prior to the granting of approval to proceed.

Clause 37 of the Rules of the FIL states "In order to scrutinize accepted proposals sector by sector,

		a Proposal Review Group, composed of high
		ranking officers from the following departments
		(including the Environmental Conservation
		Department), is to be formed to perform
		preliminary scrutiny".
		Section 47 states that the Commission shall
		scrutinize investment proposals, including the
		remarks from the Ministry of Environmental
		Protection and Forestry on the proposed
		mitigation measures to reduce the social and
		environmental impacts of the project.
		Notification No 1/2013 of MIC dated 29th
		January, 2013 includes in the List of
		Economic Activities requiring Environmental
		Impact Assessments, the exploration and
		production of minerals depending upon the scale
		of business activity, to avoid environmental and
		social impacts, or to minimize environmental and
		social impacts. It will be allowed only after the
		EIA is concluded.
43	Myanmar Coastal Authority Law (2015)	Myanmar Coastal Authority Law state that:
		Section 19A and 19B: The authority will
		impose severe penalties on entities responsible
		for polluting the coastal waters by illegally
		dumping waste, oil and chemicals, etc. Moreover,
		the authority intends to impound the subjects in
		violation until the fine is settled.
		Section 21A: The authority shall cooperate
		with relevant government agencies and
		organizations in taking action against subject
		vessels that caused death or severe injury or that
		are involved in illegal haulage or disposal of
		prohibited materials such as explosives;
		radioactive materials; and biological, chemical

		natural gas or hazardous and toxic materials in
		coastal waters.
		Section 23A and 23B: The authority is
		responsible for distribution of relevant
		information related to and undertaking
		preventative actions against: accumulation of
		wastes on the sea bed; illegal disposal of
		hazardous and toxic materials; oil and chemical
		spills; other causes of water pollution.
		Section 23C: The authority shall seek external
		help from experts for pollution prevention and
		efforts to clean up oil and chemical spill
		incidents. In doing so, the authority can request
		the responsible entities to be held responsible for
		expenses.
		1
44	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law
44	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic
44	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma
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44	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma Marine Fisheries Waters to cause pollution of water or to harass fishes and other marine organisms."
44	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma Marine Fisheries Waters to cause pollution of water or to harass fishes and other marine organisms." Section 29 (b) of Law Relating to Aquaculture
44	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma Marine Fisheries Waters to cause pollution of water or to harass fishes and other marine organisms." Section 29 (b) of Law Relating to Aquaculture states: "obstructing navigation and flowing of
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44 45 46	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989) The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones	 Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma Marine Fisheries Waters to cause pollution of water or to harass fishes and other marine organisms." Section 29 (b) of Law Relating to Aquaculture states: "obstructing navigation and flowing of water or polluting the water within the fisheries water or abetting such acts". Purpose: To prevent from pollution of air,
44 45 46	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989) The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (2017)	Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: "No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma Marine Fisheries Waters to cause pollution of water or to harass fishes and other marine organisms." Section 29 (b) of Law Relating to Aquaculture states: "obstructing navigation and flowing of water or polluting the water within the fisheries water or abetting such acts". Purpose: To prevent from pollution of air, water and marine environment in territorial sea

2.4.1 Some Highlights on the EIA Rules

There are 14 Chapters in EIA Rules. In the rules, the determination of environmental assessment as a requirement of investment projects are also described in the Schedule I Projects (projects requiring an IEE) and in the Schedule II Projects (projects requiring a full EIA). Schedule III also identifies environmentally, ecologically and socio-culturally sensitive areas which should not be included in any investment project and a reasonable distance should be ensured from such areas so as not to cause any
permanent damage or result in any adverse environmental, ecological or social impacts. Workflow diagrams for all the IEE/EIA processes are also shown in the rules.

2.4.2 International Treaties

Myanmar has also made commitments to the following international agreements and protocols on environmental, social, safety and occupational issues as shown in the Table 2.4.3-1.

No	International Environmental	Date of	Date of Rectification	Date of	Cabinet
	Convention/Protocol/Agreement	Signature		Member	Approval Date
1	Plant Protection Agreement for the South-East		4-11-1959 (Adherence)	4-11-1959	
	Asia and the Pacific Region, Rome, 1956				
2	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Test in the	14-08-1963	15-11-1963		
	Atmosphere in Outer Space and Under Water,		(rectification)		
	Moscow, 1963				
3	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement	11-02-1971			
	of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of				
	Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and Ocean				
	Floor and in the Subsoil there of, London,				
	Moscow, Washington, 1971				
4	Convention on the Prohibition of the	10-04-1972			
	Development, Production and Stockpiling of				
	Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin				
	Weapons, and on their Destruction, London,				
	Moscow, Washington, 1972				
5	International Convention for the Prevention of	(Accession)	undertakes to give effect		
	Pollution from Ships, London, 1973		to this Convention under		
			para 1 & 2 of Article 1 of		
			the Protocol of 1978		
6	Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International		04-8-1988 (Accession)	Except for	
	Convention for the Prevention of Pollution			Annexes	
	from Ships, London, 1973			III, IV and	
				V of the	
				Convention	
7	United Nations Convention on the Law of the	10-12-1982	21-05-1996		
	Sea, Montego Bay, 1982		(Ratification)		
8	United Nations Framework Convention on	11-06-1992	25-11-1994		41/94
	Climate Change, New York, 1992 (UNFCCC)		(Ratification)		(09-11-1994)
9	Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de	11-06-1992	25-11-1994		41/94
	Janeiro, 1992		(Ratification)		(09-11-1994)
10	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear		02-12-1992(Accession)		
	Weapons, London, Moscow, Washington, 1968				

 Table 2.1
 International Environmental Convention/Protocol/Agreement

11	Convention on the Prohibition of the	14-1-1993			
	Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use				
	of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction,				
	Paris, 1993				
12	International Tropical Timber Agreement	06-07-1995	31-1-1996		
	(ITTA), Geneva, 1994		(Rectification)		
13	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the		24-11-1993	22-2-1994	46/93
	Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985		(Rectification)		
14	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete		24-11-1993	22-2-1994	46/93
	the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 1987		(Rectification)		
15	London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol		24-11-1993	22-2-1994	46/93
	on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,		(Rectification)		
	London, 1990				
16	The Convention for the Protection of the World		29-4-1994 (Acceptance)		6/94
	Culture and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972				
17	ICAO ANNEX 16 Annex to the Convention on	Accession			
	International Civil Aviation Environmental				
	Protection Vol. 1 Aircraft Noise				
18	ICAO ANNEX 16 Annex to the Convention on	Accession			
	International Civil Aviation Environmental				
	Protection Vol. II Aircraft Engine Emission				
19	Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities	22-5-1967	18-3-1970		
	of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer		(Rectification)		
	Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial				
	Bodies Outer Space Treaty), London, Moscow,				
	Washington, 1967				
20	Agreement on the Networks of Aquaculture		22-5-1990 (Accession)		
	Centres in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 1988				
21	South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone	15-12-1995	16-7-1996		
	Treaty, Bangkok, 1995		(Rectification)		
22	United Nations Convention to Combat		02-01-1997(Accession)	02-04-1997	40/96 (4-12-96)
	Desertification in Those Countries				
	Experiencing Serious Drought and / or				
	Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Paris,				
	1994 (UNCCD)				
23	Convention on International Trade in		13-6-1997 (Accession)	11-09-1997	17/97 (30-4-97)
	Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,				
	Washington, D.C., 1973; and this convention as				
	amended in Bonn, Germany,1979 (CITES				
24	Agreement Relating to the Implementation of		21-5-1996 (Accession)		
	Part XI of the United Nations Convention on				
	the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, New				
	York, 1994				

25	Agreement to Promote Compliance with		8-9-1994(Acceptance)		
	International Conservation and Management				
	Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas,				
	Rome, 1973				
26	ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of	16-10-1997			
	Nature and Nature Resources, Kuala Lumpur,				
	1985				
27	Catagena Protocol on Biosafety, Cartagena,	11-05-2001			13/2001
	2000				(22-03-2001)
28	ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze	10-06-2002	13-3-2003		7/2003
	Pollution		(Rectification)		(27-02-2003)
29	International Treaty on Plant Genetic		04-12-	29-6-2004	
	Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001		2004(Rectification)		
30	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate		13-8-2003(Accession)		26/2003
	Change, Kyoto, 1997				(16-07-2003)
31	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic		18-4-2004 (Accession)	18-7-2004	14/2004
	Pollutants (POPs), 2001				(01-04-2004)

2.5 National Environmental Quality Standards

Emission guideline and target values of ambient air quality, air emission, wastewater and noise levels were set in the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (NEQG) on 29th December 2015 by MONREC.

2.5.1 Water Quality

(a) Water Quality (General Guideline)

Industry-specific guidelines apply during the operations phase of projects and cover direct or indirect discharge of wastewater to the environment. They are also applicable to industrial discharges to sanitary (domestic) sewers that discharge to the environment without any treatment. Wastewater generated from project operations includes process wastewater, wastewater from utility operations, runoff from process and storage areas, and miscellaneous activities including wastewater from laboratories, and equipment maintenance shops. Projects with the potential to generate process wastewater, sanitary sewage, or storm water should incorporate the necessary precautions to avoid, minimize, and control adverse impacts to human health, safety or the environment. Industry-specific guidelines summarized hereinafter shall be applied by all projects, where applicable, to ensure that effluent emissions conform to good industry practice.

For project types where industry-specific guidelines are not set out in these Guidelines, the following general guideline values, or as stipulated on a case-by-case basis, apply during project operations.

General wastewater guideline value is determined by the MONREC as shown in the following Table.

Table 2.2Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges (General
Application)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	50
Arsenic	mg/L	0.1
Cadmium	mg/L	0.05
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	150
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/L	0.1
Copper	mg/L	0.3
Cyanide	mg/L	1
Cyanide (free)	mg/L	0.1
Cyanide (weak acid dissociable)	mg/L	0.5
Iron (total)	mg/L	2
Lead	mg/L	0.2
Mercury	mg/L	0.002
Nickel	mg/L	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/L	10
рН	S.U. ^a	6-9
Phenols	mg/L	0.5
Temperature	°C	<3 ^b
Total suspended solids	mg/L	50
Zinc	mg/L	0.5

^a Standard Unit

^b At the edge of a scientifically established mixing zone which takes into account ambient water quality, receiving water use, potential receptors and assimilative capacity; when the zone is not defined, use 100 meters from point of discharge.

In addition to general and industry-specific wastewater guidelines applicable during project operations, the following guideline values apply during the construction phase of projects, covering storm water or surface water, and sanitary wastewater discharges from all project sites.

 Table 2.3
 Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges (Construction Phase)

Parameter	Unit	Maximum Concentration
Biological oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	125
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
^a Standard Unit		

(b) Water Quality (Cement and Lime Manufacturing)

This guideline applies to cement and lime manufacturing projects. Extraction of raw materials, which is a common activity associated with cement manufacturing projects, is covered in the guideline for Construction Materials Extraction.

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

Table 2.4	Effluent Levels
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^a Standard Unit

^b At the edge of a scientifically established mixing zone which takes into account ambient water quality, receiving water use, potential receptors and assimilative capacity; when the zone is not defined, use 100 meters from point of discharge.

2.5.2 Air Quality

(a) Air Emissions (General Guidelines)

Projects with significant sources of air emissions, and potential for significant impacts to ambient air quality, should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that:

- a. emissions do not result in concentrations that reach or exceed national ambient quality guidelines and standards, or in their absence current World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines¹ for the most common pollutants as summarized below; and
- b. emissions do not contribute a significant portion to the attainment of relevant ambient air quality guidelines or standards (i.e. not exceeding 25 percent of the applicable air quality standards) to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same air shed.

Industry-specific guidelines summarized hereinafter shall be applied by all projects to ensure that air emissions conform to good industry practice.

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value μg/m3
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year	40
Nill ogen uloxide	1-hour	200
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter PM10^a	1-year	20
r atticulate matter r W10	24-hour	50
Particulate matter PM2 5 ^b	1-year	10
r atticulate matter r w2.5	24-hour	25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour	20
	10-minute	500

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

(b) Air Emissions (Industry-Specific Guidelines)

Table 2.6 Air Emission Levels (For Cement Manufacturing)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Cadmium + Thallium	mg/Nm ^{3 a}	0.05
Dioxins / Furans	mg TEQ ^b /Nm ³	0.1
Dust (other point sources including clinker cooling, cement grinding)	mg/Nm ³	50
Hydrogen chloride	mg/Nm ³	10
Hydrogen fluoride	mg/Nm ³	1
Mercury	mg/Nm ³	0.05
Nitrogen oxides	mg/Nm ³	600
Particulate matter PM10c (existing kilns)	mg/Nm ³	100
Particulate matter PM10 (new kiln system)	mg/Nm ³	30
Sulfur dioxide	mg/Nm ³	400
Total metals ^d	mg/Nm ³	0.5
Total organic carbon	mg/Nm ³	10

^a Milligrams per normal cubic meter at specified temperature and pressure

^b Toxicity equivalence factor

^c Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

^d Total metals are Arsenic, Lead, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Nickel, Vanadium, and

Antimony

2.5.3 Noise Levels

Noise prevention and mitigation measures should be taken by all projects where predicted or measured noise impacts from a project facility or operation exceed the applicable noise level guideline at the most sensitive point of reception. Noise impacts should not exceed the levels shown below, or result in a maximum increase in background levels of three decibels at the nearest receptor location off-site.

	One Hour LAeq (dBA) ^a			
Receptor	Daytime 07:00 - 22:00 (10:00 - 22:00 for Public holidays)	Nighttime 22:00 - 07:00 (22:00 - 10:00 for Public holidays)		
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45		
Industrial, commercial	70	70		

^a Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

2.5.4 Odor

Point and diffuse source odors from industries should be minimized using available prevention and control techniques as described in the IFC EHS industry-specific guidelines. Point source activities are those that involve stack emissions of odor and which generally can be controlled using waste reduction, waste minimization and cleaner production principles or conventional emission control equipment. Diffuse source activities are generally dominated by area or volume source emissions of odor (e.g. intensive agricultural activities) and which can be more difficult to control. Projects should control odors to ensure that odors that are offensive or unacceptable to neighbors do not occur. Generally, odor levels should not exceed five to ten odorant units at the edge of populated areas in the vicinity of a project. Projects with multiple odorous point or diffuse releases, or emitting complex odors should conduct an odor impact assessment to determine ground-level maximum concentrations taking into account site-specific factors including proximity to populated areas.

2.6 International Guidelines

2.6.1 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards

International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the WB Group, has published the IFC Performance Standards (PS) on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012) which defines clients' responsibilities for managing their environmental and social risks.

IFC uses a process of environmental and social categorization to reflect the magnitude of risk and impacts of the Project it finances, as summarized below:

Category A: business activities with potential significant adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented;

Category B: business activities with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures; and

Category C: business activities with minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts.

The IFC PSs on Environmental and Social Sustainability are made of eight components, which provide guidance on how to identify risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business in a sustainable way. The PS establishes standards that the client is to meet throughout the life of an investment. IFC PSs are listed below:

PS 1:	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
PS 2:	Labor and Working Conditions;
PS 3:	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention;
PS 4:	Community Health, Safety, and Security;
PS 5:	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
PS 6:	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
PS 7:	Indigenous Peoples; and
PS 8:	Cultural Heritage.

2.6.2 International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines

The IFC EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of good international industry practice.

The General EHS Guidelines are designed to be used together with the relevant industry sector EHS guidelines that provide guidance to users on EHS issues in specific industry sectors. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent.

The EHS Guidelines for cement and lime manufacturing include information relevant to cement and lime manufacturing projects. Extraction of raw materials, which is a common activity associated with cement manufacturing projects, is covered in the EHS Guidelines for Construction Materials Extraction. The contents of both sector EHS Guidelines will be described in the following sections, after a brief presentation of the general EHS Guidelines.

General EHS Guidelines

The General EHS Guidelines are organized as reported in the following Table.

Main Area	Topic
Environmental	Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality
	Energy Conservation
	Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality
	Water Conservation
	Hazardous Materials Management
	Waste Management
	• Noise
	Contaminated Land
Occupational Health and	General Facility Design and Operation
Safety	Communication and Training
	Physical Hazards
	Chemical Hazards
	Biological Hazards
	Radiological Hazards
	• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
	Special Hazard Environments
	• Monitoring
Community Health and	Water Quality and Availability
Safety	Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure
	• Life and Fire Safety
	• Traffic Safety
	Transport of Hazardous Materials
	Disease Prevention
	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Construction and	• Environment
Decommissioning	Occupational Health & Safety
	Community Health & Safety

Table 2.8	Organization	of the I	FC EHS	General	Guidelines
	organization	or the h		General	Guiaennes

With respect to the environmental issues, IFC Guidelines refer to World Health Organization (WHO) standards that include the following:

• WHO Ambient Air Quality Standards;

- WHO Guidelines for Community Noise;
- WHO Drinking Water Quality; and
- WHO Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater.

In addition, the following guidelines and standards may be applicable:

- Dutch Intervention Values for Soil Quality;
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Data Book for protected species (fauna and flora);
- Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA) standards United States Department of Labor; and
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies for Large Scale Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project Activities.

According to IFC requirements, air emissions should not result in pollutant concentrations higher than the relevant national ambient quality guidelines and standards. In their absence, the current WHO Air Quality Guidelines or other internationally recognized sources, such as the United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the relevant European Council Directives can be also referred to.

In the following Table, Ambient Air Quality values outlined in the IFC EHS General Guidelines are reported.

Pollutant	aging Period	mum Limit Value ([g/m ³)
	10 min	500
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1 hour	
	24 hours	20
	Year	
	1 hour	200
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	24 hours	
	Year	40
Ω zone (Ω_{2})	1 hour	
	8 hours	100
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	-
	8 hours	-
	24 hours	
Black Smoke (BS)	Year	

 Table 2.9
 Ambient Air Quality Values – IFC EHS General Guidelines

Total Suspended Particles (TSP)	24 hours	
	Year	
Particular Matter <10 µm (PM ₁₀)	24 hours	50
	Year	20
Particular Matter $< 2.5 \text{ um} (PM_{2.5})$	24 hours	10
	Year	25
Lead (Pb)	Year	

In addition, IFC EHS General Guidelines require as a general rule that Project specific ground concentration does not contribute more than 25% of the above mentioned applicable air quality standard to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same airshed.

As outlined in the IFC EHS General Guidelines, noise impacts should be estimated by the use of baseline noise assessments for developments close to local human populations to verify that the levels presented in the following Table are not exceeded, or result in a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dB at the nearest receptor location off-site.

Noise Level Guidelines					
Receptor	IFC - One Hour L _{Aeq} (dBA)				
	Day-time	Night-time			
	07:00 - 22:00	22:00 - 07:00			
al; institutional; educational	55	45			
; commercial	70	70			

Table 2.10 Noise Level Guidelines – IFC EHS General Guidelines

Noise monitoring programs should be designed and conducted by trained specialists. Typical monitoring periods should be sufficient for statistical analysis and may last 48 hours with the use of noise monitors that should be capable of logging data continuously over this time period, or hourly, or more frequently, as appropriate (or else cover differing time periods within several days, including weekday and weekend workdays). The type of acoustic indices recorded depends on the type of noise being monitored, as established by a noise expert. Monitors should be located approximately 1.5 m above the ground and no closer than 3 m to any reflecting surface (e.g., wall). In general, the noise level limit is represented by the background or ambient noise levels that would be present in the absence of the facility or noise source(s) under investigation.

In terms of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) aspects, IFC noise limits for different working environments are provided in the following Table.

Table 2.11 Noise Limits for Different Working Environments – IFC EHS General Guidelines

Noise Limits for Various Working Environments				
Location / Activity	uivalent Level	Maximum		
Locaton / Activity	LA _{eq} ,8h	LA _{max} ,fast		
Heavy Industry (no demand for oral communication)	85 dB(A)	110 dB(A)		
Light industry (decreasing demand for oral communication)	50-65 dB(A)	110 dB(A)		
Open offices, control rooms, service counters or similar	45-50 dB(A)	-		
Individual officers (no disturbing noise)	40-45 dB(A)	-		
Classrooms lecture halls	35-40 dB(A)	-		
Hospitals	35-40 dB(A)	B(A)		

Discharges of process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, wastewater from utility operations or storm water to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of local ambient water quality criteria or, in the absence of local criteria, other sources of ambient water quality. Receiving water use and assimilative capacity, taking other sources of discharges to the receiving water into consideration, should also influence the acceptable pollution loadings and effluent discharge quality.

Waste management should be addressed through a waste management system that addresses issues linked to waste minimization, generation, transport, disposal, and monitoring.

Land is considered contaminated when it contains hazardous materials or oil concentrations above background or naturally occurring levels. Contaminated lands may involve surficial soils or subsurface soils that, through leaching and transport, may affect groundwater, surface water, and adjacent sites. Where subsurface contaminant sources include volatile substances, soil vapor may also become a transport and exposure medium, and create potential for contaminant infiltration of indoor air spaces of buildings. Contamination of land should be avoided by preventing or controlling the release of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, or oil to the environment. When contamination of land is suspected or confirmed during any project phase, the cause of the uncontrolled release should be identified and corrected to avoid further releases and associated adverse impacts. Contaminated lands should be managed to avoid the risk to human health and ecological receptors. The preferred strategy for land decontamination is to reduce the level of contamination at the site while preventing the human exposure to contamination.

With respect to the OHS field, the General EHS Guidelines state that employers and supervisors are obliged to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers. The guidelines provide guidance and examples of reasonable precautions to implement in managing principal risks to occupational health and safety. Although, the focus is placed on the operational phase of projects, much of the guidance also applies to construction and decommissioning activities.

The General EHS Guidelines on Community Health and Safety complement the guidance provided for the environmental and occupational health and safety topics, specifically addressing some aspects of project activities taking place outside of the traditional project boundaries, but nonetheless related to the project operations, as may be applicable on a project basis. These issues may arise at any stage of a project life cycle and can have an impact beyond the life of the Project.

Finally, the General EHS Guidelines provide additional, specific guidance on prevention and control of community health and safety impacts that may occur during new project development, at the end of the project life-cycle, or due to expansion or modification of existing project facilities.

2.7 Environmental Impact Assessment

The EIA procedure, issued on 29th December 2015, defines the requirements for the EIA and states that: "An EIA investigation shall consider all biological, physical, social, economic, health, cultural and visual-components of the environment, together with all pertinent legal matters relating to the environment (including land use, resources use, and ownership of and rights to land and other resources) that may be affected by the Project during all project phases including pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure, and post-closure; and shall identify and assess all Adverse impacts and risks that potentially could arise from the project.

Article 7 – This Procedure does not address specific matters in relation to resettlement. Projects involving resettlement shall additionally comply with separate procedures issued by responsible ministries, and in the absence of such procedures all such Projects shall adhere to international best practice on Involuntary Resettlement."

Three different steps are foreseen for the EIA process which is described in the following sections:

- screening phase;
- scoping phase; and
- EIA Investigation and Report Preparation

2.7.1 Screening Phase

The EIA process starts with the screening process as shown in the Figure below. The MOECAF is empowered and has the exclusive authority to define the screening criteria for a project.

Guidance is provided as to which projects or activities should carry out an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or EIA, as presented in the Annex to the law. If, as a result of that determination, an IEE or an EIA is required, then the proponent of the project or activity has to prepare, obtain approval for, and implement an appropriate Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in respect of the

proposed project or activity. Any appeal from such determination must be made in accordance with the EIA Procedure.

The Annex shows for each type of economic activity, the criteria for selection of whether IEE or EIA apply to the proposed economic activity. The MONREC determines whether the project is an IEE type project or an EIA type project or if it is exempted from undertaking any environmental assessment.

The Project Proponent might be required to submit a project proposal (completed in accordance with MONREC's guidelines) to the EC department of MONREC for screening.

Within 15 days from receiving the complete project proposal, the MONREC shall determine the required type of environmental assessment (EIA, IEE, or none) and shall inform the Project Proponent in writing about its determination. In addition, the MONREC can change the status of an IEE Type Project to be an EIA Type Project if any of the above additional factors are relevant in this sense.



2.7.2 Scoping Phase

All EIA type projects are required to undergo the Scoping phase. The project proponent shall be responsible to ensure that the Scoping and the preparation of the Term of Reference (ToR) for the EIA report are undertaken in a professional manner and in accordance with any applicable guidelines issued or adopted by the MONREC. The scoping shall, in respect to the proposed project:

- define the study area, AoI, time boundaries, project phases, and potential stakeholders;
- start the process of understanding the applicable regulations and standards, and their context for project design and completion of the EIA;
- make a provisional identification of environmental, social and, if any, health impacts, focusing in particular on the environmental, social and health issues that need to be addressed in subsequent EIA studies;
- provide an indication of the required baseline data and information and methods to get them (although there is no need to actually collect any data at this stage);
- provide an opportunity for consultants, relevant authorities, project developers, interested and affected parties to express their views and concerns regarding the proposal before an EIA proceeds;

- enable an efficient and comprehensive assessment process that saves time, resources, costs and delays; and
- identify potentially affected communities and other stakeholders with an interest in the project.

As part of the scoping, the project proponent shall ensure that the following public consultation and participation process is carried out.

- disclose information about the proposed project to the public and civil society through local media, including by means of the prominent posting of legible sign boards and advertising boards at the Project Site which are visible to the public; and
- arrange the required complement of consultation meetings as advised by the MONREC, with local communities, potentially PAPs, local authorities, community based organizations, and civil society.

The project proponent shall prepare a scoping report and ToR for the EIA investigations and submit the completed Scoping Report and ToR to the MONREC for review and approval. The Scoping process is shown in the Figure.



2.7.3 EIA Investigation and Report Preparation

The Project Proponent has to ensure that the EIA investigation properly addresses all adverse impacts and is undertaken in accordance with the approved TOR. The EIA investigation shall consider all biological, physical, social, economic, health, cultural and visual components of the environment, together with all pertinent legal matters relating to the environment (including land use, resources use, and ownership of and rights to land and other resources) that may be affected by the Project during all project phases, including pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure, and post-closure; and shall identify and assess all adverse impacts and risks for environment, social and, if relevant, health that potentially could arise from the Project.

The EIA Procedure does not address the social impacts of involuntary resettlement or which relate to indigenous people. Separate procedures shall be issued by responsible ministries, and in the absence

of such procedures all such Projects shall adhere to international practice on involuntary resettlement and indigenous people.

The Project Proponent is obliged to use, comply with and refer to applicable national standards, international standards adopted by the Government and/or the MONREC, or, in the absence of relevant national or adopted international standards, such standards as may be agreed with the MONREC.

The EIA Report shall consider the views, concerns, and perceptions of stakeholders, communities and individuals that could be affected by the Project or who otherwise have an interest in the Project. The EIA should include the results of public consultations and negotiations with the affected populations on the environmental and social issues. Public concerns should also be taken into account in assessing impacts, designing mitigation measures, and selecting monitoring parameters. After completing all investigations and public consultation and participation processes required for EIA Type Projects, the Project Proponent shall submit the EIA Report to the MONREC in both digital and hard copy, together with the required service fee.

The MONREC shall within 10 days after submission disclose the EIA Report to civil society, PAPs, concerned government organizations, and other interested stakeholders. The MONREC shall submit the EIA Report to the EIA Report Review Body for comment and recommendations and also arrange for public consultation meetings at national and State/ Regional/ local levels where the Project Proponent shall present the EIA Report. All received comments and recommendations, including those of the EIA Report Review Board, will be collected and reviewed by the MONREC prior to making a final decision on approval of the EIA Report.

The MONREC shall deliver its final decision within 90 days from the receipt of the EIA Report. All costs incurred in completing to the EIA Report disclosure and review, including the public participation process, shall be borne by the Project Proponent. Upon completion of its review of the EIA Report, the MONREC will issue an ECC or inform the Project Proponent of its decision to reject the EIA Report and publically disclose its decision. The proposed flow chart covering the EIA review process is shown in the Figure.



In conclusion, the IEE and EIA approval process can be summarized as reported in the following Table.

EIA Process	Duration	MIC Permission	Duration
IEE/EIA/NON Proposal Screening	15 days	Proposal Screening	15 days
		MIC Permission	90 days
IEE Process			
 Approval of IEE experts 	7 days		
IEE report preparation	-		
IEE report approval	60 days		
EIA Process			
Approval of EIA experts	7 days		
Developing EIA scoping report and	-		
TOR			
 Scoping report and TOR approval 	15 days		
 Investigation/preparing EIA report 	-		
EIA report approval	90 days		

Table 2.12 The IEE & EIA Approval Process in Myanmar

2.8 The Institutional Framework

Ministry of Industry organized with two Directorates and four Enterprises as follows:

- Union Ministerial Office
- Directorate of Industrial Collaboration(DIC)
- Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI)
- No. (1) Heavy Industries Enterprise (HIE-1)
- No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise (HIE-2)
- No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise (HIE-3)
- Myanma Pharmaceutical Industries (MPI)

A number of institutions will have a regulatory and monitoring mandate directly or indirectly under their respective pieces of legislation. However, the following will be the key institutions whose requirements will need to be complied with.

Institutional Framework of Mandalay Region as follows:

- Mandalay Regional Government
- Ministry of Security and Border Affairs

- Ministry of Municipal Affairs
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
- Ministry of Electricity, Energy and Construction
- Ministry of Planning and Finance
- Ministry of Ethnic Affairs
- Regional Advocate General's Office
- Regional General Administrative Office

CHAPTER III

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 **Project Purpose and Topography**

3.1.1 Project Purpose

The cement plant is planning a 5000 t/d clinker production line which is installed with cement grinding process with 2- Φ 4.2×13m roller press and 9MW waste heat power generating system. At the same time, we have carried out technical improvement for existing 400t/d kiln to achieve energy saving and emission reduction. 2 × 20MW coal-fired power stations have been constructed for supplying power to production line and life.

3.1.2 Topography of the Limestone Mine

The isolated hill of the Thandawmyat hill is exposing in the plain near east of Kyaukse city. It is generally NE-SW trending.

The climate of Myanmar is controlled by the monsoon circulating system of South Asia. Mountain ranges run generally N to S or NW-SE presenting a barrier for the SW monsoon in the summer and the NE monsoon in the winter.



3.1.3 Project proponent

Project Proponent Name:	Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd.
Company Registration	909/2015
Number by DICA:	
Contact Name of Proponent:	U Min Min
	Deputy General Manager
Proponent's Address for	No. 33, Heavy Industry, Office No. 2, Heavy Industry
Correspondence:	Enterprise, Kyaukse, Mandalay Region.
Telephone:	+959 2037108
Fax:	N/A
Email Address:	myintinvestmentgroup@gmail.com

3.2 Limestone Resource and Location of Limestone Mine

3.2.1 Limestone Resource

Limestone mine is located in Thandawmyat (altitude1076 ft) which is in the southeast of the Myanmar Conch Cement plant (about 700 meters far), in the southeast of the Ministry of Industry factory (about 2.2 km far), in the east of the Glass factory (about 2.6 km far)and in the north of the Than Taw Myat Cement factory (about 1 km far). There's about 219.25 acres mining area has already acquired the mining right and done detailed investigation, and in this area the resources tonnage is about 70 million tons. In the present cement production rate is increased 400 ton per day to 5000 ton per day, the raw material of limestone is more required. So, Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd applied the mine permission to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) for the extension area (120 acre) of the western Thantawmyat.



Figure 3.2 Boundary of Limestone 219 acres Mine







Figure 3.4 Location of Limestone mine and Surrounding Factory



Figure 3.5 Location of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant, Captive



Figure 3.6 Boundary of Limestone 120 acres Mine

3.3 Operation Activities

3.3.1 Mining Method

According to the limestone mine occurrence status and the mining area topography condition, this mine is open-pit mining, using the top-down level of stratification, and use trucks to transport limestone.

Operation with six mine face:

Working Site		Working Face (Bench Lev	vel)
		•	610ft - Level
•	Work Site - 1	•	650ft - Level
		•	690ft - Level
		•	760ft - Level
•	Work Site - 2	•	800ft - Level
		•	840ft - Level



Figure 3.7 Location of Work Site 1 and 2

	•	Charing	•	Blacks
Drilling		Charging		Blasting
	((
Crushing		Transportation		Loading and Shoveling
		Storage		

Figure 3.8 Process Flow Diagram in operation activities

3.3.2 Limestone Production Capacity

•	Daily Production	8,000-8,500t
•	Monthly Production	240,000t
-	Annual Production	2,400,000t

Estimated production for 2017-18 Budget Year

Limestone	2.40 million tons
Clinker	1.55 million tons
Cement	1.67 million tons

Yearly Target Production Plan

Year	Tonnage
1-5 years	12 million tons
6-10 years	12 million tons
11-15 years	12 million tons
16-20 years	12 million tons
21-25 years	12 million tons
25-30 years	12 million tons

3.3.3 Drilling and blasting

According to the physical and mechanical properties of the ore rock, the perforated equipment need flexible and stronger climbing ability, and using a high production capacity of affecting efficiency ROCL6 type hydraulic DTH drill as mine production of drilling machine at the same time and drilling a hole which the diameter is 140mm; meanwhile, configuration 2 type Nissan drill used for building roads, handle triangle ore body and auxiliary production and so on.

Production benches is 10~15m high, using deep hole differential blasting in mine blasting, with exploder and detonating tube blasting the initiation. The drilling row spacing 4.0m, pitch 6.0m, drilling 75° angle, the depth is 17.5m. To reduce the impact on surrounding facilities from the flying rock and shaking when blasting should control the direction of blasting and explosive quantity strictly.

After blasting, block size more than 1000 x 1000 x 1200 mm should be controlled less than 5%. All the big size of ore should be crushed by hydraulic excavator or hydraulic hammer in working face in secondary crushing; it is banned to crush large stones by blasting method, in order to reduce the harm of fly rocks on surrounding environment.

The design of blasting pattern is shown as follows;

- Production work = 2.4 M. ton/year
- Drill hole diameter = 140mm
- Hole depth = 14 m (Bench height = 14 m)
- Burden distance = 5 m
- Spacing = 4 m
- Stemming = 4-5 m
- Blast hole = Approximately 4,220 holes/year
- Design blast = approx. 18 holes (12,000 ton/blast)
- Use of Explosive per ton = 0.25 kg. of Emulsion

	1 Month			
	Week 1	Week 4		
Frequency	5 times	5 times	5 times	5 times
Time 11:00 am to 12:00 11:00 am to 12:00 11:00 am to 12:00		11:00 am to 12:00		
Note: Blasting activities will not be carried out in special religious days.				

Table 3-1Mining Schedule



Figure 3.9 Drilling and Blasting Pattern



Figure 3.10 Drilling and Blasting Activity Photos

3.3.4 Shoveling

According to the mine equipment requirements which demand advanced, flexible and efficient equipment, choosing 1 set of 4.5 m3 PC850 type hydraulic excavator used for shoveling limestone, configuration 1 set 3.0 m3 WA380 wheel loader for stripping and other auxiliary production at the same time.



Figure 3.11 Shoveling activities

3.3.5 Development and transportation systems

The truck transportation system is applied in this time, and existing 10 sets of trucks, and which can meet the production requirements after expansion basically, and according to vehicle running situation to decide whether to increase the number of trucks. The crushing system set near the existing jaw crusher, using for the whole mining and late period development. Ore from working face to crushing station, after crushing the gravel convey into the factory directly by belt conveyor to the factory limestone stockpile.

3.3.6 Limestone crushing and conveying

Limestone is from the existing quarry resources of NSP and limestone crushing workshop with singlerotor hammer crusher is set up in quarry. Limestone by blasting mined is directly discharged into hopper of crusher by rear-dump truck. Then limestone is fed in crusher through apron feeder. The crushing limestone is conveyed to limestone pre-blending stockpile by belt conveyor. The capacity of the crusher is 750t/h.

Single – rooter hammer crusher	
Feed size	$<1m^{3}$
Under size (from crusher)	<75mm
Capacity	750 ton per hr



Figure 3.12 Crushing activities

3.3.7 Heavy Machinery List for Quarry Production

Sr. No.	Machinery Reg: No.	Machinery Model	Machinery Type	Capacity Load	Qty	Remarks
1	Ex 1	VOLVO EC480	Excavator (backhoe)	4.5 T	1	Loading
2	Ex 2	VOLVO EC480	Excavator (backhoe)	4.5 T	1	Breaker
3	Ex 3	VOLVO EC480	Excavator (backhoe)	4.5 T	1	Breaker
4		CAT E6015	Excavator (Shovel)	17 T	1	Loading
5	CAT 1	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
6	CAT 2	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
7	CAT 3	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
8	CAT 4	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
9	CAT 5	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
10	CAT 6	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
11	CAT 7	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
12	CAT 8	CAT 722G	Dump Truck	50 T	1	Transportation
13	D50	Atlas D50	Hydraulic Crawler Drill	$140 \text{ mm } \Phi$	1	Drilling
14	C 7	Furukawa HCR 9 DS	Hydraulic Crawler Drill	$76 \text{ mm } \Phi$	1	Drilling
15	2I/6089	SINO HOWO-371	Dump Truck	20 T	1	Transportation

3.3.8 Explosive Storage

Myanmar Conch Co.,Ltd has two magazine for storage explosive and accessories, one has 30 ton storage and another one has 60 ton storage separately. Type of explosive and accessories are show in table.

Table 3.2Type of explosive and accessories

Type of explosive and accessories	Units
Emulsion explosive Dia 100 mm	kg
Cordtex fuse	meter
Safety fuse	meter
No.8 Plain detonator	Number
M.S 1-10 delay electric detonator	Number

3.3.9 Power supply

The electricity for crusher and conveyor belt will be supplied by own captive power plant. Installed capacity of limestone crusher is 1MW including associated facilities such as bag filter etc. and conveyor is 160 kW. The power consumption for limestone production is 1kWh/T.

3.3.10 Water Supply

During the operation of limestone quarry, raw water was supplied from Thindwe canal that connected to the Zawgyi. River and pumped into raw water pond inside the cement plant area. There is no use of underground water for mining operation

3.3.11 Fuel Consumption

Fuel consumption for limestone production is 0.1 gal per 1 ton of limestone. Fuel tank has 3 numbers and one has 10000gal storage separately.

3.4 Organization Structure and Staffing



Organization Structure of Mine Department

Table 3.3	Staffing of Mine	Department
	0	1

No.	Section	Staff (Myanmar)	Staff (Chinese)	Total
1	Operation	43	1	44
2	Workshop	11	2	13
3	Quarry	10	1	11
4	Crusher	18	2	20
5	Management	2	2	4
	Total	84	8	92

3.5 Mining Plan (Based on 5000 tpd Clinker)

Year	Tonnage
1-5 years	12 million tons
6-10 years	12 million tons
11-15 years	12 million tons
16-20 years	12 million tons
21-25 years	12 million tons
25-30 years	12 million tons

The first phase mining plan (year 1-5) is down to 234 meters above mean sea level. The estimated production is about 12 million ton. The mining plan of year 1-5 is shown in Figure.





The second phase mining plan (year 6-10) is down to 203 meters above mean sea level. The estimated production is about 12 million ton. The mining plan of year 6-10 is shown in Figure.



Figure 3.14 Mining Plan 6-10

The third phase mining plan (year 11-15) is down to 176 meters above mean sea level. The estimated production is about 12 The mining plan of year 11-15 is shown in Figure.



Figure 3.15 Mining Plan 11-15

The fourth phase mining plan (year 16-20) is down to 164 meters and 480 meter above mean sea level. The estimated production is about 12 million ton. The mining plan of year 16-20 is shown in Figure.



Figure 3.16 Mining Plan 16-20
ESIA for Upgrading of Existing Cement Plant and Newly Constructed 5000tpd Cement Production Facility in Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse.

The fifth phase mining plan (year 21-25) is down to 152 meters and 456 meter above mean sea level. The estimated production is about 12 million ton. The mining plan of year 21-25 is shown in Figure.





The sixth phase mining plan (year 26-30 is down to 152 meters and 456 meter above mean sea level. The estimated production is about 12 million ton. The mining plan of year 26-30 is shown in Figure.







3.6 Rehabilitation

The purpose is to ensure that area cleared or impacted during construction activities of the proposed facility are rehabilitated with a plant ecosystem function. The purpose of the rehabilitation at the site can be summarized as follows.

- Achieve long term stabilization of all disturbed area to minimize erosion potential.
- Re- vegetate all disturbed areas with suitable local species.
- Minimize visual impact of disturbed areas.
- Ensure that disturbed areas are safe for further uses.

3.6.1 Categorizing of Nusery Plant

Regional plant such as Mezal (*Madhuca longifolia*), Tama (*Azadirachta indica*), Mezali (*Cassia mimosoides*) will be cultivated.

ESIA for Upgrading of Existing Cement Plant and Newly Constructed 5000tpd Cement Production Facility in Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse.

No	Type of Species
1.	Mezal (Madhuca longifolia)
2.	Tama (Azadirachta indica)
3.	Mezali (Cassia mimosoides)

3.6.2 Cultivated Plan

The reserved safety platform area is planted about 30 acres and more than 9900 seeding are required according to the planting distance of $(4.0 \text{ m} \times 5.0 \text{ m})$ peg out. The area of the mining area is planted about 68 acres and more than 23000 seeding are required according to the planting distance of $(3.0 \text{ m} \times 4.0 \text{ m})$ peg out. The rehabilitation area and number of plants are shown in table.

Table 3.4Rehabilitation area and number of plants

Year	Reclamation area	Number of Plants	Estimated Cost (USD)
1-10	8 acres	2800	3,557
11-20	10 acres	3500	4,356
21-29	12 acres	3600	4,651
30-33	68 acres	23000	29,214
	Total		41,778

3.7 Analysis of Alternatives

The analysis of alternative is the process of comparing potential impacts and mitigation options of a series of alternative location, technologies, operation to identify optimal alternatives that meets national legislation. These alternatives can include variations in layout, alternative engineering process, routing, linear facilities and screening of material suppliers to select those with appropriate environmental and risk management system.

The limestone mine of Myanmar Conch Cement Myanmar Limited has high quality limestone resource suitable for cement manufacturing. This mine will have good potential for local employment and upkeep the income of villagers. Analysis of alternatives based on site and technology are given below:

3.7.1 Site alternatives

Mining industry is site specific. The mine has to be located where the mineral exists in sufficient quantity so that it can be economically extracted. The selected sites have the following advantages:

- Limestone typically represents 80% of the raw materials for cement manufacturing. The availability of limestone is the primary criterion for determining potential sites.
- Operational since last long and it is a renewal of mine without addition mine lease area.
- The quarry is located within 700 meter distance to the Myanmar Conch Cement Plant where the limestone shall be processed into cement.
- There are some other mines viz Limestone in the study area.
- Availability labour from nearby villages.
- There is no environmentally sensitive zone.

3.7.2 Technology alternatives

Surface mining is the predominant exploitation method worldwide. Surface mining is suitable for large, low-grade ore deposits which occur below a thin layer of rock, or alluvial deposits. Surface mining includes mechanical excavation methods such as open pit (open cut), Quarrying, open cast and auger mining.

- 1) Open pit (open cut)mining method
- 2) Quarrying
- 3) Open cast mining method
- 4) Auger mining

Open pit mining; When minerals and deposits are found close to the surface and spread across a large distance, the best way to mine is to use the open cut mining method. In open pit mining, any overburden is stripped and transported to a disposal area to uncover the mineral deposit.

Quarrying; Dimension-stone quarrying produces from a deposit prismatic block of mineral which are both roughly sized and shaped. Quarries resemble open pits, but the benches are lower and nearly vertical.

Open cast mining; Open cast mining is a surface exploitation method, used mainly for coal, which resembles open pit mining but differs in one unique respect.

Auger mining; Auger Mining is a method for surface high wall or outcrop recovery of coal by boring or excavating openings into the seam beneath the overburden although the overburden is not removed.

ESIA for Upgrading of Existing Cement Plant and Newly Constructed 5000tpd Cement Production Facility in Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse.

Limestone is surface deposit. So, selection of mining cannot be contemplated. The open cut mining is the best possible method to dig limestone from the mine.

	Open pit (Open cut) Mining method	Quarrying	Open cast Mining method	Auger mining
Using heavy	Suitable for	Unsuited for	Suitable for	Auger flight,
Equipment	large equipment	extensive mechanization	large equipment	loader, conveyor and truck
Production rate	High	Low	High	Intermediate
Ore body	Large deposit (any, preferable tabular)	Small deposit (Thick –bedded or massive, large areal extend)	Mineral (Coal or soft ore) Tabular and bedded	Uncovering coal seam in high- wall or outcrop occur Tabular and bedded
Health and Safety	Good Slope stability must be maintained	Good and Very stable walls and benches	Good Slope stability must be maintained	Good
Ecology damage	High	High	High	Intermediate
Noise and vibration pollution	High	High	Low	Intermediate

Open pit (open cut) mining method is the best suitable method for production limestone according to the ore body: Thandawmyat mountain has large deposit (resource tonnage is 70 million tonnage), the high production rate; 80% of the raw material limestone is needed for cement plant and depend on production rate. In open pit (open cut) mining method is occurred higher land disruption, ecology damage, noise and vibration pollution but land reclamation is prepared and noise and vibration is depend on explosive charge so using suitable drilling and blasting pattern.

Another surface mining method such as quarrying, open cast mining method and auger mining is not suitable according to the ore body, production rate and production cost. So open pit (open cut) mining method must be choice for limestone production.

3.7.3 "No Project" Alternatives

A "No Project" scenario means there shall no mining of limestone. The implication of this option is that Myanmar Conch Cement Plant will have to source limestone from elsewhere. Since 80% of the raw material needed for cement production is expected to be derived from the propose quarry, a "No Project" option as well means "No Myanmar Conch Cement Plant". It negates the very concept of boosting domestic production of cement. Besides, it would constitute a drain on foreign reserve and it is more ESIA for Upgrading of Existing Cement Plant and Newly Constructed 5000tpd Cement Production Facility in Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse.

expensive to produce cement from imported limestone due to high shipping/insurance costs and port charges.

CHAPTER IV

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

4.1 Introduction

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study report will give an assessment of the various environmental impacts likely to be caused on the surrounding nature in and around the proposed project. It will also incorporate the appropriate control measures required to be adopted or implemented in order to minimize the adverse effects thereof.

In order to carry out such assessment study, it is first necessary to delineate and define the existing environmental factors in and around the proposed project on the existing environmental scenario which will include various environs like ecology, Flora-fauna, socio economic profiles, environmental quality in respect of water, air, and noise.

This section incorporates the description of the existing environmental settings within the area of proposed project site. The base line study was conducted during dry season during December 2014.

4.2 Existing Environmental Condition

The environmental baseline data such as water, air and noise quality, water and ecological survey was conducted selected sample sites within the project site. The ecological survey was conducted to assess the type of flora and fauna prevailing within the site.

Topography, climate and meteorology, geology was collected through literature review and available data from Universities. Topography and geology of the area was studied using available topographic maps and satellite imagery.

The following is the activities of environmental baseline data collection in the project site.

4.2.1 Limestone Mine and Kyaukse Cement Plant Site Location

The Kyaukse cement plant and limestone mines are located in Kyaukse industrial zone and far from residential area. The scoping study includes physical, social and environmental, but it had only limited information available. From this information we found the potential impacts by the project activities and should be field survey in the ESIA stage.

Kyaukse plain area is one of the important river basins of the Ayeyarwady River. Moreover, it is well known for its high productivity in paddy. Kyaukse Town is the centre of the area and both highways and railroads from Yangon to Mandalay pass through the study area. Hence, Kyaukse plain has become one of the "Rice Bowls" of Upper Myanmar. Agriculture is not only the growing of crops; but also it is a form of applied ecology crop raising depends on natural environment which has its limitation. Initially agricultural systems are governed by the related physical conditions till the latter are modified. It is a universal fact that many of the present day patterns of agricultural land use are the products of past human activity and varying degree of modification of physical conditions which man has introduced with the help of science and technology.

The present site condition and environmental condition of Kyaukse cement plant are shown in Figure.





Figure 4.1 The present site condition of Limestone Mine





Figure 4.2 Crusher plant and limestone mine









Figure 4.3 Old cement factory and construction of new cement factory





Figure 4.4 The present construction works at new cement plant site.



Figure 4.5 Car work shop and fuel tank storage area



Figure 4.6 The present condition of old cement plant.



Figure 4.7 Myin Saing ancient pagoda and it's environ.



 Figure 4.8
 The present environmental condition of Thindwe canal

4.2.2 Project Site Setting

Kyaukse Township is situated in the Dry Zone of Central Myanmar, between north latitudes 21°26' N and 22°2' N and east longitudes 95°57' E and 96°58' E. This township is included in Kyaukse District of Mandalay Division. Kyaukse Township is bounded on the east by Pyin Oo Lwin Township of Mandalay Division and Yatsauk Township of Shan State, on the west by Tada-U Township, on the north by Sintgaing and Pyin Oo Lwin Townships, on the south by Myittha Township. Total boundary length is about (197.7) miles. The township has an area of 725.278 square miles (464,178 acres) and extends about 50 miles from east to west and about 20 miles from north to south which has an elongated shape. The township extends from northeast to southwest and generally it has a rectangular shape.

As natural boundaries, the Myitnge River serves on the north, the Shan Highland on the east, and the Samon and Panlaung Rivers on the west. Natural boundary is about (3.15) miles long and the remaining administrative boundary is about (194.55), miles.

4.2.3 Existing Physical Environment

4.2.3.1 Climate and meteorology

The meteorology and climate of Myanmar is controlled by the great monsoon circulation system of SE Asia and is influenced in detail by topographic peculiarities. The mountain ranges in Myanmar are generally running N-S, so that they present effective climate barriers for the SW monsoon in the summer and the NE monsoon in the winter. Therefore, the central part of the Inner Myanmar Tertiary Basin (Central Dry Zone) lies in rain shadow during the summer monsoon (June to September) and receives less than 500 mm of precipitation. The considerable differences in relief along the path of the monsoon lead to the formation of the following climatic zones. (DRUMMOND 1958):

Subtropical monsoon and subtropical mountain climates (the higher sections of the Indo-Myanmar and of the Shan Massif, north of 23° to 24° N), with mean temperatures of January is below 18°C and occasional frost during the winter months in the higher and northerly situated mountain regions; about 40 km in the western ranges and 190 km in the eastern platea are in subtropical monsoon climate and 70 km in the eastern plateau is in subtropical mountain climatic condition.

Kyaukse Township is situated in the dry zone of Central Myanmar. Therefore, temperature is relatively high and rainfall is relatively low. The average temperature of Kyaukse Township is 31 °C, 21.26 °C in maximum, 21.26 °C in minimum, and 27.2 °C in mean. The hottest month is April 38.01 °C and the coolest month is January 12.53 °C. Rainfall is scanty and unreliable annual rainy days are 52 days in average, 65 days in maximum with 9.38 meter, and 37 days in minimum with 7.27 meter.

MONTHLY RAINFALL (mm)

YEA R	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	*	0	0	29	87	35	4	247	21	101	1	12
2012	0	0	4	Trace	64	1	18	0	89	34	10	2
2013	1	0	0	73	69	62	7	58	326	309	0	0
2014	0	7	0	26	174	44	62	104	172	74	58	0.
2015	20	0	10	95	166	6	75	34	51	0	25	2
2016	0	0	0	25	93	73	55	186	250	134	59	0
2017	0	0	0	136	194							

"*" Data not available.

"Trace" The amount of rainfall which cannot be measured.

"1 mm = 0.04 inch"

MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)

YEA R	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	*	32.9	35.8	37.1	35.6	35.4	35.7	33.2	34.4	32.0	31.6	28.8
2012	29.5	34.3	36.5	38.0	38.3	35.9	34.5	35.4	35.4	34.5	32.5	30.8
2013	31.2	34.9	38.4	39.9	36.3	36.2	36.1	34.6	33.5	32.0	31.8	28.9
2014	30.6	33.5	37.5	38.4	38.1	37.2	36.2	35.4	34.8	34.7	33.6	31.4
2015	30.4	33.9	37.7	37.9	38.6	37.6	34.7	34.4	35.9	33.0	31.3	29.8
2016	29.8	34.0	37.5	41.1	37.7	35.0	34.1	33.9	34.1	33.7	31.2	31.7
2017	31.3	34.9	36.8	36.6	36.4							

"*" Data not available.

MONTHLY MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)

YEA R	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	*	14.1	20.5	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.1	25.4	25.1	23.7	18.4	15.9
2012	13.0	14.1	19.8	24.1	26.4	25.6	25.4	25.2	24.8	23.0	21.5	13.7
2013	12.6	15.8	21.8	25.6	25.5	26.0	26.3	25.8	25.3	23.8	20.3	14.2
2014	13.3	15.0	19.4	25.1	25.7	26.5	26.0	25.6	25.1	23.3	20.5	15.1
2015	15.9	13.7	18.4	22.6	24.8	25.5	24.9	24.7	25.0	22.2	18.5	14.6
2016	12.1	16.0	19.0	24.1	24.1	24.8	24.9	24.4	24.7	24.3	19.8	16.3
2017	13.8	16.5	19.8	25.0	25.9							

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	*	55	57	70	73	71	69	78	74	80	69	76
2012	69	5 1	50	58	61	69	69	70	73	69	7 1	67
2013	62	58	43	50	69	71	68	73	77	80	7 1	69
2014	64	56	48	63	64	63	68	71	74	73	66	66
2015	64	83	52	64	64	65	74	74	73	74	75	73
2016	67	64	52	54	66	77	74	80	78	80	81	79
2017	73	60	60	70	70							

MONTHLY RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) at (09:30) hrs M.S.T

MONTHLY MEAN WIND SPEED (mph)at (09:30) hrs M.S.T

YEA R	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	*	0.6	2.4	1.3	2.3	3.7	4.8	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.3
2012	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.6
2013	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
2014	0.04	0.2	0.3	2.4	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6
2015	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.2	3.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
2016	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8
2017	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.4							

MONTHLY MEAN WIND DIRECTION at (09:30) hrs M.S.T

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	*	NW	SW	SW	SW	S	S	SW	SW	NE	NE	NE
2012	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	S	S	SW	NE	NE	NE	NE
2013	Ν	NE	NE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SE	SW	SW	NW	NE
2014	NE	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SE	SW	SE	NE	SW	NE
2015	W	NE	W	SW	W	SW	Е	S	S	NE	NE	NE
2016	NE	Е	S	S	SE	S	SE	SW	SE	SE	NE	NE
2017	NE	NE	SE	SE	S							

4.2.3.2. Disaster

According to the data of Government Administration Department (2018), the disasters of floods, cyclones and fire are occurred as below Table (4.1) List of natural disasters in Kyaukse Township.

No.	Type of Disaster	Frequency	No. of dead/loss	Loss of building	Loss of budget (MMK)
1	Cyclone	2	-	- 5 houses	0.29
2	Flood	7	-	- road and bridge	0.40
3	Fire	2	-	-3 houses	0.1935

Table 4.1List of natural disasters in Kyaukse Township

Source: Government Administration Department (2018)

4.2.3.3 Geography

Kyaukse Township is situated in the Dry Zone of Central Myanmar, between latitudes 21° 26'N and 22° 2'N and longitudes 95°57'E and 96°58'E. It has an area of 725.278 square miles. Yeyaman Range or the eastern portion of the Kyaukse Township is a continuation of the Eastern Highland and it gently slopes westward and northward as flat plain. Topography of Kyaukse Township can be divided into two parts, namely, Kyaukse Plain and the Yeyaman Range. Kyaukse plain is 375 square miles, about 51.7 percent of the township area. The plain is a southern continuation of Mandalay plain. It becomes lower from south to north and from east to west. This portion lies about 200 feet above the mean sea level. The plain is typically a river basin constructed by Myitnge, Panlaung, Samon and Zawgyi Rivers.

Isolated hills are also found on the plain. Distinguished hills are Kalagyaung (1,705 feet) in southern part, in the eastern part Shwethalyaung (816 feet) and Minmwe hill (782 feet) in the northern part. Although this plain lies in the Dry Zone, various crops can be cultivated successfully because water can be supplied by canals from Zawgyi and Panlaung Rivers. The major crop is paddy and, the scenario of the township appears as a granary.

Yeyaman Range is a part of the Shan highland. The average height is over (4,000 feet) and the range includes many mountain peaks with steep escarpment. The lowest peak of the range is more than (1,000 feet) high. Mt. Taungma is the highest point with (5,105 feet) above sea level. Yeyaman Range extends eastwards and it immediately rises up from the Kyaukse plain.

4.2.3.4 Topography

The area is isolated hill that exposed in the flat region although the area is at western of Shan Plateau range. The Thandawmyat area is mainly occupied by the low land in the eastern part of central low land area. The area is occurred as plantation.

4.2.3.5 Forest

Project area have two protected public forest, Min Mwe Taung protected public forest is situated about 5km and another Shwe Tha Hlaung Protected public forest is situated 8km from western side of the project site. And then reserve forest is situated a distance of about 5km from eastern of the project site. Location of two protected public forest and one reserve forest are shown in figure.



Location of Two Protected Public Forest and one Reserve Forest Figure 4.9

4.2.3.6 Regional geologic setting

The area lies along the western margin of the Eastern Highlands of Myanmar. It comprises, from northeast to southwest, the western margin of the Shan Plateau, a segment of the Shan Scarps forming a belt of steep N to NNW-trending linear valleys and ridges and a mountainous area to the west lying within the north trending the scarp and the Cenozoic sediments of the Central lowlands.

The Plateau, which extends eastwards to the Thai-Laos-China borders, comprises gently undulating area mostly underlain by Permo-Triassic dolomites at elevations of 3,00 to 5,000 ft, separated by ridges and

dissected valleys underlain by thick Precambrian, Palaeozoic and in places Mesozoic successions of sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks, of which the pre-Mesozoic rock are locally metamorphosed.

West of the map area the Central Lowlands, comprising the Eastern Though, Burma Volcanic Arc and Pegu Yoma, and Western Trough, lie between the Eastern Highlands and the Indoburman Ranges. The narrow Eastern Trough is underlain largely by late Tertiary sediments. The Burma Volcanic Arc, a medial ridge within the Central Lowlands, is defined by the presence of late Cenozoic volcanoes, but includes mid-Cretaceous granitic plutons intrusive into submarine andesitic lavas, dacites and sedimentary rocks, upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene conglomerates, and Eocene and Oligocene volcanic rocks: small exposures of gneiss, schist and amphibolite are also present.

4.2.3.7 Biological Environment, Habitat – Terrestrial Fauna and Flora

Deciduous trees occupy most of Yeyaman Range and most of them are hardwoods. The dominant species are Teak (Tectona grandis), Pyinkadoe (Xyliadalatrigormis) and Thitya (Shorea Oblangitolia). Moreover, some kinds of bamboo like Kyathaung Wa (Bambusa polynorpha) and Tin Wa (Cappalostachyum Pergraeile) are also found along the foothills and on the lower slopes of mountains.

Vegetation on Dattaw Hill includes dry and thorny forests in which Than (Terminalia oliveri), Dahat (Tectona hamiltoniana), Tazaung (Euphorbia trigona) and Sha species (Acacialeucaphloea) are mainly found. On the upper slopes of the mountain, Htaukkyant (Terminalia alata) and Hmyin Wa (Dendfocalamus strictus) are also found.

The thick growth of vegetative cover on the hills and ranges of the township protects the soil from erosion. Besides, there is no occurrence of "Taungya" cultivation that can result in surface soil erosion.

Dry forests grow in the northeastern part of the township where water supply is not available. Than (Terminalia oliveri) and Dahat (Tectona hamiltoniana) trees are found around the Yeyaman Range. In the remaining portion, Thorn, Bushes, Sha (Acacia catechu), Thanakha (limonia acidissipma) and Htanaung (Acacia leueophtiea) are found. Creeper species can be found in this region.

4.2.3.8 Protected and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

In Kyaukse region have a lot of religious place pagodas and "Waibu Chaung" is famous meditation center and then cultural heritage of "Myin Zaing" ancient city where is fared about 2.82 km at west of Conch Cement Factory in Industrial Zone.

4.2.3.8.1 The Facts on the archaeological culture of Myin Zaing

Kyaukse district is filled with many evident concerned with Myanmar history and culture. Myin Zaing, and ancient city, is an ancient site from 1996 to 1998, the city gates and the king's palace sites ate excavated in order to reveal the fading urban culture and aesthetic culture. There is an old relict fence

made up of old bricks and ancient city gates. But, this ancient city is not listed in World Heritages Places in Myanmar (UNESCO).

4.2.3.8.2 Location and Area

An ancient capital Myin Zaing, is situated in Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region. It is located 4 miles at south-east of Kyaukse and 96° 12' of east longitudes and 21° 30' of north latitudes.

The ancient capital Myin Zaing is different from others and it has unique feature and it comprises three rectangle wards. The city walls are related to each other. Three city wall are covered the city. The area of middle ward is 0.6 sq. mile and it has moat. The east wall is 1980 feet long, the south is 3198 feet long and the north is 3000 feet long respectively.



Figure 4.10 Location of Myin Zaing Ancient City and its environment

4.2.3.8.3 Brief History

In 395 ME, the founder of the first Myanmar Empire, King Annuraddha had founded the 45 cities from Bamhaw, Kaung Sin, KaungTone to Yamethin and Swar so that chinese and Shan Yoon can't invade. The

King had constructed these cities as the fortresses and Myin Zaing was one of them. In Kyaukse, King Anawratha had built nine descript (Lae Twin Koe Kha Yaing), seven dams and eleven villages.

Myin Zaing, Makkhara and Pinle, the city states, were ruled by three Shan brothers, Athinkhayar, Yarzathingyan, Thihathu, from 662 ME to 674 ME as rivals. After the Bagan King Thayokepyay (King Narathihapatae) had ruled, the glory of Bagan was faded and in 66 ME, Myin Zaing became a kingdom as a rival of Bagan. In Myin Zaing, Athinkhayar who is the eldest one among three Shan brothers and ruled the city was assassinated by his younger brother, Thihathu, the rules of Pinle. The city lasted for 12 years until 672 ME.

The plan of this ancient city is unique. The rampart in the middle is rectangular shape and at the southern east of the city, there is a stupa called Nan-Oo Pagoda. One can find the trace of rampart at the north and that of the stave, at the northern east.

4.2.3.8.4 The significant facts of the cultural heritage site

The vital facts in the cultural heritage site in Myin Zaing are the rampart and the city gates that stand prominently. The drain at the west of the rampart which is prescribed in literature and in history, the stone's inscription that we found, and the existence of Nan-Oo Pagoda are the essential facts. Using the bricks, concrete and stone can also be studied.

4.2.3.8.5 Soil

Two layers of soil have been found where soil was humid and less dense. During excavation, the first layer which is 6 inches' depth is brown and the second layer is black and humid.

4.2.3.8.6 Present State

As and agriculture, pea, corn and sunflower are cultivated. We can find that there is no other business and no habitants.

4.2.4 Human Environment

The project area is located in Kyaukse Township which is situated in Mandalay Region. Kyaukse Township is situated in the Dry Zone of Central Myanmar, within North latitudes 21° 26' and 22° 2' and within East longitudes 95° 57' and 96° 58'. The township has an area of 725.278 square miles (464,178 acres) which extends about 50 miles from east to west and about 25 miles from north to south. It has an east-west elongated shape. Kyaukse Township is bounded on the north and northeast by Pyin Oo Lwin Township, on the south and southeast by Yatsauk Township, on the south and southwest by Myittha Township, on the west by Tada-U Township, and on the north and northwest by Sintgaing Township. As natural boundaries, the Myitnge River serves on the north, the Shan Highland on the east, and the Samon

and Panlaung Rivers on the west. The rest portion of the boundary line is demarcated by administrative rule.

Although the total area of the township is 464,178 acres (725.278 square miles). It is due to the discard of Yeyaman range and other no irrigable area. At present, it is composed of Kyaukse Town and 86 village tracts. Shown in (Figure 4.11, 4.12 and Table 4.2).





Figure 4.11 Location of Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region



Figure 4.12 Village Tracts of Kyaukse Township

No.	Village Tracts	Area (Sq. mi.)		No.	Village Tracts	Area (Sq. mi.)
1	Kyaukse Town	1.74	1	45	West Thagaya	3.37
2	Shabin	1.61		46	Bongwin	1.95
3	DweHhla	1.30		47	Dantaing	6.51
4	Ngarzu	1.47	1	48	Yanbatlo	2.30
5	Thinpyo	1.51	1	49	Peitawgyi	3.11
6	Kyeeik	3.35	1	50	Sabeitaw	2.53
7	Sinkun	3.70	1	51	Shwe-in	2.05
8	Pankhwa	1.91	1	52	Layzegon	2.00
9	Kyipya	3.06	1	53	Sulegon	4.14
10	Kyaungpangon	2.16	1	54	Inyaung	1.98
11	Nyaungshwe	1.05	1	55	Minzu	3.45
12	Nyaungwun	2.38	1	56	Tawdwin	2.06
13	Puttaing	3.33	1	57	Kalaikyaw	2.40
14	Thinpoke	1.99	1	58	Koebin	1.81
15	Ngaroe	0.58	1	59	Kin	1.61
16	Ywanan	1.30	1	60	Hanmvintmo	1.96
17	Taungnauk	1.22	1	61	Yema U	2.36
18	Latpan	1.43	1	62	Pvidawtha	2.23
19	Zavatphyu	0.98		63	Shantaung U	2.51
20	Myaung U	1.20	1	64	Hmaingpan	1.94
21	Panan	1.77	1	65	Kalav	2.90
2.2	Kade	1.95	1	66	East Thagaya	1.28
23	Latpanbin	0.49		67	Thingaton	1.77
2.4	Thangedaw	0.81	1	68	Taungdaw	5.56
25	Tazoe	0.79		69	Mezeipin	0.78
26	Indaing	3.17		70	Ponhvatgvi	3.94
2.7	Thindaung	1 91	1	71	Legvi	2.75
28	Htanzintaw	0.40		72	Paukpingwe	2.27
29	Ngatkataung	3.93		73	Kvarkar	2.80
30	East Ngedo	3 52	1	74	Khatatgon	0.98
31	Shwedar	1.67	1	75	Myezomogaung	3 32
32	Yebawgyi	16.01	1	76	Thanywa	3.72
33	Phyaukseiknin	8.08	1	77	Saimalan	1 66
34	Kalarkyaung	10.07	1	78	Pekhin	3 53
35	Patoni	1.35	1	79	Paunglaung	5.11
36	Patta	2.37	1	80	Ywathit	0.53
37	Pintale	2.17	1	81	Yethayauk	0.70
38	Latpanzin	1.32		82	Chaungzon	0.71
39	Monhaung	1.35	1	83	Yevwa	26.51
40	Thamantalin	1.89	1	84	Thavetoin	25.67
41	Pviban	1.28	1	85	Ohnkvaw	355.00
42	Mvinkabat	1.04	1	86	Zavitkhe	78.47
43	Ywapale	1.58	1	87	Kyaungywa	26.67
44	Myezonei	4 1 8	1		Townshin	725.29
Ser.	Immigration and M	Parter Derester	. V.	L	томпани	/23.20
Source	e : immigration and Ma	an-rower Department	I, KJ	aukse.		

Table 4.2 Area of Wards and Village Tracts in Kyaukse Township (2014)

94 | Page

4.2.4.1 History of Kyaukse Township

Traditionally, Kyaukse Area was recognized as the origin of Myanmar national power. All the earliest Myanmar dynasties in Upper Myanmar were based upon Kyaukse Area as their powerful hinterland. In these days the lower Myanmar was dominated by Mon nationals as the rivalries of Myanmar Kings based upon Hantharwady (now Bago) Kingdom. These Mon Kingdoms were finally conquered by Myanmar Kings. The first Myanmar nation which was founded by King Anawrahta was centred in Bagan. As the king realized the importance of food in the political power he managed for the development of agriculture in the Central Myanmar by means of constructing an irrigation network. A series of dams were constructed across the rivers of the Zawgyi and the Panlaung in Kyaukse area and when a dam was constructed near the village of Kyauk (meaning stone) it was named Kyaukse (se is dam in Myanmar meaning). When other villages were combined with kyauk village, the village became to be named Kyaukse village, and later it grew to the size of a town. Later Myanmar dynasties of Inwa and Konbaung also relied upon Kyaukse area as their political power base and the area developed in its socio-economy with the passage of time. In fact, the advantage of Kyaukse is strongly related with its locational factors that the location in a flat plain at the foothill area of Shan Highlands which provide good conditions for the development of a drainage network and fertile soils. The area's centrality is also important for easy access to various parts of Myanmar. Moreover, Kyaukse area became a refuge for war victims during the reign of ancient Myanmar kings. The immigration of various ethnic nationals from various parts of Myanmar is also responsible for the socio-economic development of Kyaukse area.

In any case, Kyaukse area was developed as a distinct region during the period of Bagan Dynasty, an important area for Central Myanmar and upper Myanmar as a rice bowl, and as transportation nodal point to lower Myanmar, Shan State and event to Thailand.

4.2.4.2 Demography of Kyaukse Township

As human beings are solely responsible for the socio economy of all regions, the characteristics of human population become the basis for understanding the socio economic conditions of a particular region. Population number, population growth, population distribution and density, ethnic composition and believes are the major factors for the socio economic development of all regions.

The urban area of Kyaukse Town has the largest population number with 39,925 persons and village tracts with large population number include Bongwin, Sulaygone, Letpan, Yebawgyi, Thanywa, Phyaukseikpin, Pankhwarr, Dantaing, Letpanzin and Minzu - all these areas are located in the fertile alluvial plain with easy access to other village tracts in the township. The areas in the foothill of Shan Highlands, the area with difficulty in transportation away from the main transportation routes and areas with difficulties in obtaining water and in agricultural production are usually sparsely populated and they have population densities under 200 persons per square mile. (Table 4.3)

Population density of Kyaukse Township is about 340 persons per square mile. However, the population density varies with the population number and areas of village tracts in Kyaukse Township. Therefore, the highest population density is found in Kyaukse Town with about 22,999 persons per square miles whereas the lowest population density is found in Ohnkyaw village with about 3 persons per square miles. This figure indicates variations in socio economies of different areas due to variations in land utilization and land cover.

No.	Village Tracts	Male	Female	Total	Area	Density (Person per Sq.mi.)
1	Kyaukse Town	19420	20505	39925	1.74	22945
2	Shabin	761	762	1523	1.61	946
3	DweHhla	671	672	1343	1.30	1033
4	Ngarzu	160	161	321	1.47	218
5	Thinpyo	387	388	775	1.51	513
6	Kyeeik	1288	1288	2576	3.35	769
7	Sinkun	2104	1592	3696	3.70	999
8	Pankhwa	1127	1094	2221	1.91	1163
9	Kyipya	872	917	1789	3.06	585
10	Kyaungpangon	670	667	1337	2.16	619
11	Nyaungshwe	607	609	1216	1.05	1158
12	Nyaungwun	1037	1033	2070	2.38	870
13	Puttaing	1410	1010	2420	3.33	727
14	Thinpoke	1507	1522	3029	1.99	1522
15	Ngaroe	551	551	1102	0.58	1900
16	Ywanan	371	379	750	1.30	577
17	Taungnauk	829	758	1587	1.22	1301
18	Latpan	5531	5571	11102	1.43	7764
19	Zayatphyu	559	559	1118	0.98	1141
20	Myaung U	665	660	1325	1.20	1104
21	Panan	875	1006	1881	1.77	1063
22	Kade	1104	1111	2215	1.95	1136
23	Latpanbin	471	472	943	0.49	1924
24	Thangedaw	486	504	990	0.81	1222
25	Tazoe	784	789	1573	0.79	1991
26	Indaing	2194	2219	4413	3.17	1392
27	Thindaung	1369	1425	2794	1.91	1463
28	Htanzintaw	615	613	1228	0.40	3070

Table 4.3Total Population of Kyaukse Township

29	Ngatkataung	940	986	1926	3.93	490
30	East Ngedo	1823	1826	3649	3.52	1037
31	Shwedar	858	859	1717	1.67	1028
32	Yebawgyi	3149	3159	6308	16.01	394
33	Phyaukseikpin	2794	2797	5591	8.08	692
34	Kalarkyaung	1637	1680	3317	10.07	329
35	Patoni	889	865	1754	1.35	1299
36	Patta	2735	2976	5711	2.37	2410
37	Pintale	1185	1311	2496	2.17	1150
38	Latpanzin	1248	1376	2624	1.32	1988
39	Monbaung	962	1060	2022	1.35	1498
40	Thamantalin	760	847	1607	1.89	850
41	Pyiban	760	861	1621	1.28	1266
42	Myinkabat	327	328	655	1.04	630
43	Ywapale	775	786	1561	1.58	988
44	Myezopei	863	861	1724	4.18	412
45	West Thagaya	1044	1141	2185	3.37	648
46	Bongwin	841	923	1764	1.95	905
47	Dantaing	1837	2085	3922	6.51	602
48	Yanbatlo	540	626	1166	2.30	507
49	Peitawgyi	1246	1441	2687	3.11	864
50	Sabeitaw	1226	1227	2453	2.53	970
51	Shwe-in	551	554	1105	2.05	539
52	Layzegon	1087	1084	2171	2.00	1086
53	Sulegon	6319	6605	12924	4.14	3122
54	Inyaung	1180	1207	2387	1.98	1206
55	Minzu	1699	1785	3484	3.45	1010
56	Tawdwin	1042	1047	2089	2.06	1014
57	Kalaikyaw	1138	1398	2536	2.40	1057
58	Koebin	1611	1760	3371	1.81	1862
59	Kin	2160	2219	4379	1.61	2720
60	Hanmyintmo	1720	1790	3510	1.96	1791
61	Yema U	436	469	905	2.36	383
62	Pyidawtha	1169	1197	2366	2.23	1061
63	Shantaung U	710	728	1438	2.51	573
64	Hmaingpan	1482	1519	3001	1.94	1547
65	Kalay	727	734	1461	2.90	504
-	•		•	•	•	•

					1	
66	East Thagaya	884	855	1739	1.28	1359
67	Thingaton	700	726	1426	1.77	806
68	Taungdaw	1324	1326	2650	5.56	477
69	Mezeipin	277	280	557	0.78	714
70	Ponhyatgyi	398	403	801	3.94	203
71	Legyi	1591	1544	3135	2.75	1140
72	Paukpingwe	826	927	1753	2.27	772
73	Kyarkar	771	778	1549	2.80	553
74	Khatatgon	1637	1641	3278	0.98	3345
75	Myezomogaung	1975	1975	3950	3.32	1190
76	Thanywa	3279	3287	6566	3.72	1765
77	Saimalan	847	851	1698	1.66	1023
78	Pekhin	625	661	1286	3.53	364
79	Paunglaung	1310	1308	2618	5.11	512
80	Ywathit	420	438	858	0.53	1619
81	Yethayauk	518	517	1035	0.70	1479
82	Chaungzon	792	778	1570	0.71	2211
83	Yeywa	320	323	643	26.51	24
84	Thayetpin	2020	2020	4040	25.67	157
85	Ohnkyaw	405	405	810	355.00	2
86	Zayitkhe	164	153	317	78.47	4
87	Kyaungywa	715	715	1430	26.67	54
Town	nship	121369	124865	246558	725.28	340
						•

4.2.4.3 Economic Condition of Kyaukse Township

As revealed in the previous sector various economic activities of Kyaukse Township include agriculture, manufacturing, servicing and governmental office works. However, it is also necessary to analyze the land use and land cover types of Kyaukse Township for better understanding of the socio-economic conditions of the local people and the township.

Agricultural Activities

Under present conditions, the agricultural land use is the dominant land use type in Kyaukse Township and majority of the people has to live in rural areas and rely upon agriculture as their principal mean of living. According to the Myanmar tradition, agriculture is performed mainly on the family subsistence basis and the paddy is the dominant crop as the staple food of the nation. After harvesting paddy, another crop is usually grown as a second crop in winter. Moreover, the farmer used to raise oxen as draught animal and a small number of other animals for home consumption. These animals require little care and live on the agricultural wastes. Moreover, the animals can be sold in local markets to resolve the financial difficulties. Therefore, the traditional agriculture of Myanmar is only the subsistence type of agriculture and the farmers cannot gain great benefit from their farmlands for they usually possess a few acres of lands.

These conditions still prevail in the country although there were much agricultural reforms in the country since the colonial period. After independence of the country, due to the influence of socialism, the government enacted that the agricultural lands were the state owned and the farmers have only the right for cultivating the existing crop lands. As the growth of feudalism was undesirable for the rural people land ownership was also restricted to a few numbers of acres. Under central planned economy, the conditions become even worse for the farmers for they have to cultivate only those crops directed by the state government and the output crops have to be sold to the government at the restricted prices. When the climatic conditions were favourable for crop production, the farmers did not meet with great difficulties. However, when the crop failures were met for some reasons, they always met with great difficulties for they had to purchase the crop at higher prices from the private traders to resell the crops at lower prices to the government which assessed the amount of output and which ordered to sell the limited amount of output crop to it. These problems were also suffered by the people of Kyaukse Township and they caused lower socio-economic status of the majority of rural population.

After economic liberalization in 1988, the state government permitted freedom to the farmers and the farmers could grow their desired crops. Moreover, the government supplied the farmers to uplift the agricultural sector of the country and to raise up agricultural production. A series of dams and canal networks were constructed throughout the whole nation wherever the conditions are favorable, agricultural loans were supplied to the farmers at lower interest rates and the agricultural technologies were distributed to the farmers by the state government through the Department of Myanmar agricultural Service. As the high yield varieties are always tested and distributed by Myanmar Agricultural Service, the crops yields have increased than ever before.

Still being agro-based economy, the country of Myanmar is striving for its economic development relying upon agricultural sector. To ensure crop cultivation and productivity, measures for obtaining irrigation water are carried out by the state government.

In the study area, Kyaukse Township, agriculture can be carried out in the whole year in the flat plain areas with the help of irrigation, particularly from the dams constructed across the Zawgyi and Panlaung rivers by the ancient Myanmar Kings. After 1988, the existing dams were renovated and the new Zawgyi dam was constructed by the state government. As a result, the cultivated area and crop output of Kyaukse Township greatly increased and the economic conditions of the rural population have greatly developed

99 | Page

which in turn brings about the development in social conditions. Larger villages, new large houses in contrast to traditional bamboo houses and thatched huts, television sets, motor-cycles, cars, tractors, farm machines, renovated pagodas, monasteries, schools, etc, are the evidences of socio- economic development of local people.

For agricultural modernization and mechanization, the government has built an agricultural machinery factory at Ingone village in Kyaukse Township and the factory produces and distributes power tillers and other farm implements. In Kyaukse Township there is no village tract that does not use agricultural machines, particularly the hand power machines and thrusters with the exception of some village tracts in the Ye-Yaman range area.

With the changing socio-economic conditions, the types of cultivated crops by the farmers have also changed although the paddy remains as the dominant crop. The farmers used to cultivate the crop to sell rather than for home consumption. As some crops can be exported to foreign markets and can earn high income, the farmers prefer to grow these crops. However, as the price conditions are not stable, there also occurred economic difficulties in the farmers even if the crop productions are high. Therefore, the state government also tried to supply the farmers with the market information and guide the farmers to grow ten major crops including paddy, cotton, sugarcane, various kinds of pulses, oil seed crops, corn, vegetables, kitchen use crops, perennial fruit crops and other crops.

According to the data there are 75,750 acres of paddy cultivated area in Kyaukse Township in 2009. This area includes 60,514 acres of monsoon paddy and 15,336 acres of summer paddy which is grown only with the irrigation water supply. The production of paddy is 8,224,035 baskets with an acreage yield of about 109 baskets per acre.

The production of other crops include the sown area of 62,806 acres of pulses with the output of 805,635 baskets, oil seed crop sown area of 83,081 acres and output of 1,733,379 baskets, cotton sown area of 21,000 acres and output of 6,870,907 viss and other crops including vegetables, perennial fruit tree cultivated area of 23,234 acres. In recent years the perennial fruit crops of the township become popular in foreign markets especially in China and sown area is increasing year by year. Seintalon variety of mango from Kyaukse Township now possesses an extensive market in the country and in China. As a result, there is a need for promotion of crop production in Kyaukse Township for the economic development of the cultivators and the township.

General Land use

Generally, the official data of the government office used to classify the various landuse into 4 classes as:

- 1. Agricultural lands
- 2. Forest lands
- 3. Cultivable virgin lands and
- 4. Uncultivable lands

Agricultural Lands

According to the office data, there are 113,166 acres of agriculture lands in Kyaukse Township in 2009. The area of these agricultural lands forms about 24.38% of total township area. In Kyaukse Township most of the agricultural lands are used primarily for cultivation of paddy, Ya crops and garden crops. Paddy is chiefly cultivated in Le lands while Ya crops and garden crops are grown in Ya lands and garden lands. In 2009 there are 65,686 acres of le lands, 46,239 acres of Ya lands and 1,241 acres of garden lands in Kyaukse Township. The areas of these lands constitute about 14.05%, 9.96% and 0.27% of the total township area.

The forest land area is demarcated and administered by Forest Department since the colonial period. Due to forest and environmental conservation policies of this department the authorized forest area has never changed and land use changes in forest areas due to population pressure and profitable agricultural production are limited as illegal actions. According to the data there are 263,083 acres of forest area (56.68% of total area) in Kyaukse Township. These forest areas include 255,972 acres of reserved forests and 7,111 acres of unreserved forests. The unreserved forests area is now recognized as the cultivable virgin lands by Land Records Department.

The uncultivable lands include urban and village lands, transportation lands, pasture lands and under water lands. In 2009, the area of uncultivable lands is 87,929 acres and it forms about 18.94% of total township area. Although the proportion of the uncultivated area is small in total area of Kyaukse Township most of the socio-economic activities are performed in these lands and it directly influences upon the socio-economy of the township. Therefore, it can be deduced that the investments in the development of uncultivated lands can bring about the socio-economic development of Kyaukse Township under the systematic land use planning and implementation. (Table 4.4)

Sr. No.	Year	Agricultural Land (in acre)	Forest Land (in acre)	Uncultivated Lands (in acre)
1	1988	108707	263083	92388
2	2005	112732	263083	88363
3	2009	113166	263083	87929

Table 4.4General Land Use of Kyaukse Township

Source : Land Records Department, Kyaukse Township

4.2.4.4 Education Status and Health in Kyaukse Township

4.2.4.4.1 Education Status

Traditionally, monastic education is the principle mean to educate the people. School education was started only in the colonial period and schools were opened in the towns and some major village tracts. However, the colonial education did not cover the whole population and this condition has continued till the period of central planned economy from 1962 to 1988. During socialist period the state gained political and regional stability and the government could perform education commitments for the people. In Kyaukse Township, however, only basic education schools can be opened in the village tracts and the people have to rely upon Mandalay for higher education. After 1988, regional development works were encouraged by the state government and the government used an increasing amount of financial cost in education sector. New schools were opened the existing ones were upgraded and renovated and new colleges universities and professional colleges were opened throughout the whole country while more number of teachers was appointed and refresher courses for the teachers were opened every year. Not only has the state used financial costs in education sector but it also has encouraged the private sector to share the costs in education sector. As a result, teacher parents associations were formed in every school and financial assistance from the well-wishers were kept as education funds.

As a result of national education standard promotion plan, new schools and a college could be opened in Kyaukse Township and more number of teachers and students were found in the schools every year. At present there are one technical college in Kyaukse Town in the higher education sector and 7 high 102 | Page

schools, 8 middle schools and 161 primary schools with a total of 171 schools, in basic education sector of the township. Moreover there are 939 teachers and 33,420 students in these schools which gives a fairly high teacher student ratio of 1:32 (Table 4.5).

No.	Туре	No. of Schools	Teacher in person	Student in person
1	Technical College	1	222	3760
2	Highschool	7	327	10488
3	Middle Schools	8	138	4485
4	Primary Schools	161	474	14687
1	Fownship Total	177	1161	33420

Table 4.5Education of Kyaukse Township

Source: Immigration & Man Power Department, Kyaukse.

4.2.4.4.2 Health Condition

Healthcare is a basic requirement for the socio-economic development. There is one Township Hospital and 3 Station Hospitals in Kyaukse Township. In rural area, there are 5 Rural Healthcare Centres. These hospitals and rural healthcare centres provide health sector of Kyaukse Township. In these hospitals and healthcare centres, 62 doctors and 78 nurses were appointed in 2009. (Table 4.6)

Table 4.6	Healthcare	Centre	Condition	of Kyaukse	Township
				•	1

No.	Туре	No. of Public Health Care Centre	Health Manpower
1	Township Hospital	1	-
2	Station Hospital	3	-

3	Rural Health Centre	5	-
4	Dispensaries	29	62
5	Doctors	-	78
6	Nurses	-	
	Township Total	38	140

Source: Immigration & Man Power Department Kyaukse

Medical & Health Service Condition of Affected Villages

No.	Туре	No. of Public Health Care Centre	Health Manpower
1	Rural Health Centre	2	-
2	Sub-Centers	2	-
3	Doctors	-	1
4	Nurses	-	1
5	Midwife	-	1
	Total	4	

Source: Kyaukse Township Hospital

Medical & Health Service Condition of Industrial Zone

No.	Medical Resource	No. of Public Health Care Centre	Health Manpower
1	Hospital	1	-
2	Doctor	-	1
3	Nurse	-	1
4	Midwife	-	2
	Total	1	4

Source: Clinic (No. 33 Heavy Industry - Kyaukse)

Status of Infected Disease from 2013 to 2015





Status of Infected Disease from Jan 2016 to June 2016

4.2.4.5 Transportation of Kyaukse Township

Kyaukse, once being only a small town on Yangon and Mandalay rail road and road system was served only by low quality roads in intra-township transportation. Most of the roads were earthen roads and the people used to travel from one village to another on foot or by bullock carts before 1988. The major roads before 1988 include Kyaukse-Tada U road, Kyaukse-Myotha road and Kyaukse-Ywangan road. Most of these roads are only metaled roads and they have difficulties for travel in the rainy season. Therefore, the rural people have to use a lot of time to travel from their villages to other major cities. This condition had constrained the people to rely upon Mandalay City to obtain their required service and trade and the commodity flow had always directed to Mandalay City. Moreover, there were only a few number of passenger buses between Kyaukse and Mandalay and it lead to the lower transportation facilities and lower economic status of the rural population.

After 1988, regional development tasks were implemented in Kyaukse Township and development of road system was specifically carried out; new roads were constructed, the existing ones were upgraded, the bridges were constructed across the rivers and streams and the numbers of passenger busses were
increased. Among them the construction of the district circular road and bridges across the Zawgyi River brought about fast and smooth transportation for the rural people. The upgrading of Kyaukse-Ywangan road into all season tar-road has also promoted the passenger and commodity flow between Mandalay Region and Southern Shan State. With the development of transportation, people can directly transport their products to Mandalay Market and they can enjoy much greater economic benefits when compared to the conditions, they have to rely upon local brokers to sell their products. Faster transportation make the rural area to gain easy access to Mandalay City, the largest commercial and transportation centre in Upper Myanmar and the people can be able to use everyday facilities as Mandalay citizens. The development of road transportation is also related to the establishment of state owned industries in the east of Kyaukse and nowadays every villager in the eastern portion of Kyaukse Township can travel to Mandalay city in a few hours and from there can continue to any destination throughout the whole country. With the upgrading and extension of the roads, more efficient vehicles for heavy load can be used in daily transportation in Kyaukse Township and this could reduce time, cost and labour while providing faster commodity flow.

4.3 Environmental Baseline Condition

The environment of project area and its environment were surveyed in physical environment, ecological environment and socio-economic environment.



Figure 4.13 Environmental Baseline Data Sampling Points

4.3.1 Water Quality

4.3.1.1 Survey Item

Parameters for water quality survey are determined by referring to the parameters of Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) as described in Table 4.7. As for 1 sampling point for drinking water quality including ground water level measuring, and 1 point for surface water in small artificial drainage were measured.

Table 4.7	Survey Parameter	s for Water	Ouality Survey

No.	Parameter	Unit	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) µg/m ³
1	Temperature	°C	-
2	pH	-	6.0~9.0

3	DO	mg/L	-
4	EC	µS/cm	-
5	Total Dissolved Solid	ppm	-
6	Salinity	%	-
7	Colour	-	-
8	Total phosphorous	mg/l	2
9	Total Suspended Solid	mg/l	50
10	Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
11	Oil & grease	Mg/l	10
12	E.Coliform	-	-
13	Total coliform	100 ml	400
14	BOD5	mg/l	50
15	COD	mg/l	250
16	Total Hardness	mg/l	-
17	Total Alkalinity	mg/l	-

4.3.1.2 Survey Location

The locations of sampling points are shown in Table 4.8. The detail of each sampling points are described in Table 4.8 and Figure 4.14.



Figure 4.14 The locations of the surface and underground water sampling points



Figure 4.15 The locations of the surface and underground water sampling points

Category	Sampling Point	Coordinates	Description of Sampling Point
Surface	SW 1KS	21° 36' 6.90" N	At the Thintwe Canal, south of Shan Ywar
Water	5W-1K5	96° 11' 36.80" E	Gyi village, Kyaukse Township
Surface	SW 2KS	21° 36' 5.10" N	At the Zawgyi River, the southern part of
Water	5 W-2K5	96° 8' 4.40" E	Kyaukse Town
Ground	CW 1KS	21° 36' 9.63" N	At the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village,
Water	Uw-IK5	96° 11' 35.06" E	Kyaukse Townhsip
Ground	GW 2KS	21° 35' 37.31" N	At the north of Ka La Gyaung Village,
Water	0.0.213	96° 11' 36.95" E	Kyaukse Township

Table 4.8Sampling Points for Water Quality Survey

SW- 1KS

SW-1KS was collected and measured from the Thindwe canal, south of Shan Ywar Gyi village, Kyaukse Township. The canal with medium turbidity is purposely used for agriculture. The location of SW-1KS is as shown in Figure 4.16.



Figure 4.16 Location of SW-1KS

SW- 2KS

The location was surveyed at the Zawgyi River in south of Kyaukse Town. The water from this river is purposely used as agriculture. The location of SW-2KS is as shown in Figure 4.17.



Figure 4.17 Location of SW-2KS

GW-1KS

GW-1KS was collected from the tube well located at the west of Shan Ywar Gyi village, Kyaukse Township. The tube well is about 30 m depth from the ground surface with fairly high transparency. The water is utilized for washing and orchard plantation. The location of GW-1KS is as shown in Figure 4.18.



Figure 4.18 Location of GW-1KS

GW-2KS

The sampling point was surveyed from the tube well where is situated at the Ka Lay Gyaung village, Kyaukse Township. The water level of this tube well is about 4 m from the ground surface. The tube well is utilized only for washing purpose. The location of GW-2KS is as shown in Figure .4.19.



Figure 4.19 Location of GW-2KS

4.3.1.3 Survey Period

Water quality surveys were conducted as one day for two underground water and two surface water sampling points on 21st December, 2014.

4.3.1.4 Survey Method

Water samples were taken by Alpha horizontal water sampler and collected in sterilized sample containers. All sampling was in strict accordance with recognized standard procedures. The parameters pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), electrical conductivity (EC), were measured at each site concurrently with sample collection. All samples were kept in iced boxes and were transported to the laboratory and stored at 2-4°C refrigerators.

Table 4.9	Field Equipment for Water Quality Survey
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No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Originate Country	Model
1	pH meter	HANNA	USA	HI7609829-1 pH Sensor
2	DO meter	HANNA	USA	HI7609829-2
3	Alpha Bottle (Water Sampler)	Wildlife Supply Company®	Indonesia	-

No	Parameter	Container	Preservation
1	COD	500 ml plastic bottle	Sulfuric acid, Refrigerate
2	BOD ₅	1,800 ml plastic bottle	Refrigerate
3	Heavy metals	500 ml plastic bottle	HNO ₃ Refrigerate
4	TOC	300 ml glass bottle (incubate)	H2SO4, Refrigerate
5	Bacteria	200 ml glass bottle (Sterilize)	Refrigerate
6	Others	1,800 ml polyethylene bottle	Refrigerate

Table 4.10 Container and Preservation Method for Water Samples

The following table provides the test method for water quality.

Table 4.11	Analysis Method for Water Samples
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No	Item	Analysis method
1	pH	HI7609829-1 pH Sensor
2	Suspended Solids	Gravimetric method
3	Dissolved oxygen (DO)	HI7609829-2 Galvanic dissolved oxygen (DO) sensor
4	Chemical oxygen demand(COD)	Dichromate method
5	Biochemical oxygen demand(BOD5)	Direct inoculation method
6	EC	HI7609829-1 EC Sensor
7	Coli Group	AOAC Petrifilm Method
8	Total nitrogen	Kjeldahl Distillation Method
9	Total Phosphours	Molybdenum antimony anti-spectrophotometric method
10	Total Dissolve Solid (TDS)	Insitu Measure (Horiba)
11	Salinity	Insitu Measure (Horiba)
12	Colour	Visual Analysis

13	Oil and Grease	APHA 5520 B
14	Total Hardness	AOAC 18 Ed (2005) Rev 4 , 2011 (method no 973.52)
15	Total Alkalinity	APHA 2320 B

Water samples were sent to the Department of Irrigation, Myanmar Environment Institute and SGS's laboratory in Myanmar.

4.3.1.5 Survey Result

The results of water samples were shown in Table 4.12. Detailed lab result certificates are shown in Appendix 3.

No.	Sample No./Physical	SW-	SW-2KS	GW-1KS	GW-KS	Unit	EQEG
	Parameter	1KS					(Myanmar)
1	Temperature _Atm.	32.70	32.10	26.40	31.70	°C	-
2	Temperature – Water	22.91	24.09	24.28	26.59	°C	-
3	рН	7.58	7.62	6.80	7.52	-	6.0~9.0
4	DO	7.82	7.83	7.47	4.33	mg/l	-
5	EC	342.8	368.5	915.5	1257.8	µs/cm	-
6	TDS	231.34	242.77	601.88	793.4	ppm	-
7	Salinity	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	%	-
8	Colour	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	mg/l	-
9	Total Phosphorus	0.06	0.05	ND	ND	mg/l	2
10	Total Suspended Solid	65	37	9	8	mg/l	50
11	Total Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	mg/l	10
12	Oil and grease	ND	ND	2.3	ND	mg/l	10
13	E.Coliform	3	2	ND	ND	cfu/ml	-
14	Total Coliform	$1.5 \text{ x} 10^1$	2 x 10 ¹	1	ND	100 ml	400

Table 4.12	Water quality results
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15	BOD5	7	6	6	9	mg/l	50
16	COD	32	32	32	32	mg/l	250
17	Total Hardness	183	192	320	423	mg/l	-
18	Total Alkalinity	176	191	141	444	mg/l	-

4.3.2 Air Quality

4.3.2.1 Survey Item

Parameters for air quality survey were determined by referring Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) and IFC as shown in Table 4.13.

No.	Item	Unit	Country's Standard (National	Target value to be applied
			Environmental Quality	IFC EHS General Guideline
			(Emission) General Guideline)	(WHO)
			μg/m ³	µ g/m3
1	Nitrogen dioxides (NO ₂)	µg/m ³	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)
2	Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	µg/m ³	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1)
				50 (Interim target-2)
				20 (guideline)
				(24-hour)
3	Carbon monoxide (CO)	mg/m ³	No Guideline	No Guideline
4	Particle matter 2.5 (PM2.5)	µg/m ³	25 (24 hour)	75 (Interim target-1)
				50 (Interim target-2)
				37.5 (Interim target-3)
				25 (guideline)
				(24-hour)
5	Particle matter 10 (PM10)	µg/m ³	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1)
				100 (Interim target-2)
				75 (Interim target-3)
				50 (guideline)
				(24-hour)

Table 4.13	Survey P	arameters for	· Air Quality
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4.3.2.2 Survey Location

The air quality monitoring survey was carried out in during field survey.





The location of sampling point is as shown in Table 4.14. The sampling point is described below in detail.

Sampling Point	Coordinates	Description of Sampling Point
AON 1KS	21° 35' 47.20" N	At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone
AQIV-IKS	96° 13' 51.60" E	(Kyaukse), Kyaukse Townhsip
AON 2KS	21° 36' 9.80" N	In the monastery compound, the west of Shan
AQIV-2KS	96° 11' 35.20" E	Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Townhsip
	21°35'48.70"N	At Staff residence of Myanmar Conch
AQN-3KS	96°13'25.14"E	Cement Compound
	21°35'25.30"N	At limestone Quarry Site of Myanmar Conch
AQN-4KS	96°14'9.93"E	Cement Compound
	21°35′30.6″ N	In the compound of Pyauk seik pin monastery,
AQN-5KS	96°16′19.9″E	Kyaukse Township.

1 able 4.14 Sampling Points for Air Quality Su	rvey
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AQN-1KS

AQN-1SK was surveyed at cement plant of the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township. As the location was at the construction site, the particulate matters were moderately high and the emitted pollution sources were from construction truck nearby. The dominant noises were from construction activities nearby in industrial zone. The location of AQN-1KS is as shown in Figure 4.21.



Figure 4.21 Location of AQN-1KS

AQN-2KS

The location was cited in the monastery compound, where is generally flat terrain, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Townhsip. The location was covered with some monastic building at east fared about 30 m. The possible emitted sources were from some motorbike and cooking fire. The dominant noises were from monastery and human activities from village. The location of Figure 4.22.





Figure 4.22 Location of AQN-2KS

AQN-3KS

AQN-3KS was surveyed at staff residential area of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant compound which located in Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region and the project area. It lies about 0.3 kilometers at west of the cement plant. The location is surrounded by staff residential area and hills behind the cement plant. It is possible that pollution source emitted from the stacks and staff resident's activities. The unusual noises may be come out the activities of human and mine site activities. The survey activities of AQN-3KS are shown in Figure 4.23.



Figure 4.23 Survey activities at air quality station

AQN-4KS

AQN-4KS was conducted at limestone quarry site of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant which located in Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region. It lies about 0.1 kilometers at east of the cement plant. Air quality station is surrounded by buildings of cement plant and hills behind the cement plant. It is possible that pollution source emitted from the stacks and movement of vehicles along roadway in the quarry site. As the cement plant generator is running the whole day, the noise source may also be come from it. The survey activities of AQN-4KS are shown in Figure 4.24.



Figure 4.24 Survey activities at air quality station.

AQN-5KS

AQN-5KS was located at the Pyauk seik pin village monastery compound out of residential area. This station was surrounded by west is Pyauk seik pin village residential area and south and east is cultivation farms. Geographic nature of AQN-5KS is plain ground feature. This station was no any high building. The location of AQN-5KS is shown in Figure 4.25.



Figure 4.25 Location of AQN-5KS

4.3.2.3 Survey Period

Air quality survey was conducted for 24 hours. The sampling duration is as shown in Table 4.15.

Sampling Point	Period
AQN-1KS	20th -22nd, December, 2014
AQN-2KS	20th -22nd, December, 2014
AQN-3KS	8th-9th, November, 2018
AQN-4KS	8th-9th, November, 2018
AQN-5KS	8th-9th, November, 2018

Table 4.15Sampling Duration for Air Quality Survey

4.3.2.4 Survey Method

Sampling and analysis of ambient air pollutants was conducted by referring to the recommendation of United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The Haz-Scanner EPAS Wireless Environmental Perimeter Air Station was used to collect Ambient Air Monitoring data.

Table 4.16Sampling and Analysis Method for Air Quality

No.	Parameter	Analysis Method
1	Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	On site reading
2	Carbon monoxide (CO)	On site reading
3	Nitrogen dioxides (NO2)	On site reading

4	Particle matter 2.5 (PM 2.5)	On site reading
5	Particle matter 10 (PM10)	On site reading

4.3.2.5 Survey Result

Ambient gaseous levels were presented in Table 4.17. For AQN-1KS, the concentration of CO, NO₂, and SO₂ are acceptable compared to the standard except particulate matters (PM2.5 & PM10). For AQN-2KS, all of the average ambient gaseous level during 24 hours monitoring are acceptable compared to the environmental standard (1-day) in Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) and IFC.

Location	Item	Unit	Measured	Country's Standard	Target value to be applied
			Value (Mean)	(National Environmental	IFC EHS General Guideline
				Quality (Emission)	(WHO)
				General Guideline)	µ g/m3
				μg/m ³	
AQN-1KS	NO ₂	μg/m ³	30	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)
	SO ₂	µg/m ³	20	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					20 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	СО	µg/m ³	550	No Guideline	No Guideline
	PM2.5	µg/m ³	70	25 (24 hour)	75 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					37.5 (Interim target-3)
					25 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	PM10	μg/m ³	90	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1)
					100 (Interim target-2)
					75 (Interim target-3)
					50 (guideline)
					(24-hour)

Table 4.17Ambient air quality results at AQN-1KS

Shaded area shows higher than the standard.

Location	Item	Unit	Measured	Country's Standard (National	Target value to be applied
			Value	Environmental Quality	IFC EHS General Guideline
			(Mean)	(Emission) General Guideline)	(WHO)
				μg/m ³	μg/m3
AQN-	NO ₂	µg/m ³	60	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)
2KS	SO ₂	µg/m ³	10	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					20 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	СО	µg/m ³	340	No Guideline	No Guideline
	PM2.5	μg/m ³	70	25 (24 hour)	75 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					37.5 (Interim target-3)
					25 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	PM10	µg/m ³	100	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1)
					100 (Interim target-2)
					75 (Interim target-3)
					50 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
1	1	1			

Table 4.18Ambient air quality results at AQN-2KS

Shaded area shows higher than the standard.

Table 4.19

Ambient air quality results at AQN-3KS

Location	Item	Unit	Measured	Country's Standard (National	Target value to be applied
			Value	Environmental Quality	IFC EHS General Guideline
			(Mean)	(Emission) General Guideline)	(WHO)
				μg/m ³	μg/m3
AQN-	NO ₂	μg/m ³	15.06	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)
3KS	SO ₂	µg/m ³	6.27	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					20 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	СО	µg/m ³	62.49	No Guideline	No Guideline
	PM2.5	µg/m ³	43.33	25 (24 hour)	75 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					37.5 (Interim target-3)
					25 (guideline)

				(24-hour)
PM10	μg/m ³	55.37	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1)
				100 (Interim target-2)
				75 (Interim target-3)
				50 (guideline)
				(24-hour)

Shaded area shows higher than the standard.

Location	Item	Unit	Measured	Country's Standard (National	Target value to be applied
			Value	Environmental Quality	IFC EHS General Guideline
			(Mean)	(Emission) General Guideline)	(WHO)
				μg/m ³	µ g/m3
AQN-	NO ₂	µg/m ³	57.16	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)
4KS	SO ₂	µg/m ³	7.82	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					20 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	СО	µg/m ³	170.31	No Guideline	No Guideline
	PM2.5	µg/m ³	2.69	25 (24 hour)	75 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					37.5 (Interim target-3)
					25 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	PM10	µg/m ³	8.63	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1)
					100 (Interim target-2)
					75 (Interim target-3)
					50 (guideline)
					(24-hour)

Table 4.20Ambient air quality results at AQN-4KS

Location	Item	Unit	Measure	Country's Standard (National	Target value to be applied
			d Value	Environmental Quality	IFC EHS General Guideline
			(Mean)	(Emission) General	(WHO)
				Guideline)	µ g/m3
				μg/m ³	
AQN-	NO ₂	µg/m ³	75.3	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)
5KS	SO ₂	µg/m ³	18.8	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					20 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	СО	µg/m ³	97.3	No Guideline	No Guideline
	PM2.5	µg/m ³	20	25 (24 hour)	75 (Interim target-1)
					50 (Interim target-2)
					37.5 (Interim target-3)
					25 (guideline)
					(24-hour)
	PM10	µg/m ³	23	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1)
					100 (Interim target-2)
					75 (Interim target-3)
					50 (guideline)
					(24-hour)

Table 4.21Ambient air quality results at AQN-5KS

Wind Speed and Direction

The average wind speed and direction were collected for 24 hours continuous in each location. According to the wind rose diagram, for AQN-1KS and AQN-2KS is average wind speed of varies from 0.06 to 0.13 m/s in all stations and prevailing wind direction is southwest. For AQN-3KS and AQN-4KS is average wind speed of air quality station is 0.39 to 1.81m/s and prevailing wind direction of air quality station is blowing from the east and northeast direction. For AQN-5KS is average wind speed of varies from 0.25 to 1.13 m/s in all stations and prevailing wind is southwest.



Figure 4.26 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-1KS



Figure 4.27 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-2KS



Figure 4.28 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-3KS



Figure 4.29 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-4KS



Figure 4.30 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-5KS

4.3.3 Noise Level

4.3.3.1 Survey Item

Parameter for noise level survey was determined by referring Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) as shown in Table 4.22. The survey result was evaluated by comparing with Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline).

Receptor	One Hour LAeq (dBA)			
	Daytime (07:00 – 22:00)	Nighttime (22:00 – 07:00)		
	(10:00 – 22:00 for public holidays)	(22:00 – 10:00 for public holidays)		
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45		
Industrial, commercial	70	70		

Table 4.22	Survey	Parameters	for	Noise]	Level
1 auto 4.22	Burvey	1 arameters	101	110150	

4.3.3.2 Survey Location

Locations of noise monitoring survey points are as same as air quality monitoring.

4.3.3.3 Survey Period

Noise level survey was conducted on 24 hours. The measurement duration is as shown in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23Sampling Duration for Noise Level Survey

Sampling Point	Period
N-1KS (L _{Aeq})	December 20 th -22 nd 2014
N-2KS (L _{Aeq})	December 20 th -22 nd 2014
N-3KS (L _{Aeq})	8th-9th, November, 2018
N-4KS (L _{Aeq})	8th-9th, November, 2018
N-5KS (L _{Aeq})	8th-9th, November, 2018

4.3.3.4 Survey Method

Measurement of environmental sound level was conducted by referring to the recommendation of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO 1996-1:2003 and ISO 1996-2:2007.

The instrumentation used for noise quality survey is shown in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24	Instrumentation for Noise Level Survey
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Instrumentation	Description
Sound level meter	Sound level meter with SD Card, Model SL-4023SD

4.3.3.5 Survey Result

One day L_{Aeq} was calculated by using the following array formula in the excel sheet. This formula is firstly used for hourly L_{Aeq} and then for the 24 hours L_{Aeq} .

10*LOG10 (AVERGAE (10^ ((RANGE)/10)))

By means of the calculated results, 24 hours noise levels encountered at SN 1 monitoring point is as 83 dB(A) at day time L_{eq} and 82 dB(A) at night time L_{eq} .

Hourly (LAeq) are also presented in Table 4.25 and Table 4.26. It was assumed that by means of the industrial area, daily life in the living environment generated the noise from vehicles, construction and human activities. The dominant noise sources are generally from the various machines in the factory area.

Time	N-1KS (L _{Aeq})	N-2KS (L _{Aeq})	Country's Standard (Residential, Institutional, educational)	Country's Standard (Commercial, Industrial)
6:00-7:00	66	62		
7:00-8:00	68	64		
8:00:9:00	63	62		
9:00-10:00	65	58		
10:00-11:00	57	48		

Table 4.25	Hourly L _{Aeq}	value in noise monitoring stations
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132 | Page

11:00-12:00	71	59		
12:00-13:00	69	50		
13:00-14:00	63	56		
14:00-15:00	66	57		
15:00-16:00	71	83		
16:00-17:00	66	54		
17:00-18:00	67	59		
18:00-19:00	71	61		
19:00-20:00	72	54		
20:00-21:00	66	53		
21:00-22:00	64	52		
Day L _{Aeq}	67	58	55	70
22:00-23:00	59	61		
23:00-24:00	53	46		
24:00-1:00	55	46		
1:00-2:00	54	45		
2:00-3:00	60	45		
3:00-4:00	61	45		
4:00-5:00	62	46		
5:00-6:00	67	63		

Unit in Db

Time	N-3KS (L _{Aeq})	N-4KS (L _{Aeq})	N-5KS (L _{Aeq})	Country's Standard (Residential, Institutional, educational)	Country's Standard (Commercial, Industrial)
6:00-7:00	57	50	47.89		
7:00-8:00	55	49	52.83		
8:00:9:00	54	55	47.70		
9:00-10:00	51	59	46.42		
10:00-11:00	53	57	41.27		
11:00-12:00	52	58	42.95		
12:00-13:00	54	51	42.52		
13:00-14:00	51	57	50.80		
14:00-15:00	51	52	51.64		
15:00-16:00	51	57	53.37		
16:00-17:00	55	49	52.07		
17:00-18:00	54	49	55.29		
18:00-19:00	59	53	56.35		
19:00-20:00	59	65	46.57		
20:00-21:00	60	54	45.91		
21:00-22:00	58	56	48.74		
Day L _{Aeq}	54	55	48.90	55	70
22:00-23:00	59	57	39.57		

Table 4.26Hourly L_{Aeq} value in noise monitoring stations

23:00-24:00	59	52	40.70		
24:00-1:00	57	53	39.71		
1:00-2:00	54	48	39.45		
2:00-3:00	54	45	40.01		
3:00-4:00	55	46	38.97		
4:00-5:00	55	47	40.16		
5:00-6:00	56	50	53.29		
Night L _{Aeq}	56	50	41.48	45	70

Unit in Db

4.3.4 Vibration

As there is no vibration standard to receptors in Myanmar, the target vibration level at construction phase shall be set based on the standards in some foreign countries. Accordingly the target level of vibration is set based on the following policies.

- Monastery and residential house where are necessary to keep quiet and sleep shall comply with the Japanese standard for residential area,

- Office, commercial facilities, and factories areas shall comply with the Japanese standard for mixed areas including residential and commercial and industrial areas, and

- The category of times divided into three types in a manner consistency with target noise level for construction.

	. Regulatory Standards for Vibration Emitted from Specified Factories (Summary)				
Time	Daytime	Nighttime	Applicable Areas		
Area					
Ι	60 - 65 dB	55 - 60 dB	Areas where maintenance of quiet is particularly needed to preserve a		
			good living environment and where quiet is needed for as they are used		
			for residential purposes.		
Π	65 - 70 dB	60 - 65 dB	Areas used for commercial and industrial as well as residential purposes		
			where there is a need to preserve the living environment of local		
			residents and areas mainly serving industrial purposes which are in need		
			of measures to prevent the living environment of local residents from		
			deteriorating.		

Note: Vibration level shall be measured at the boundary line of the specified factory.

2. Standards for Vibration Emitted from Specified Construction Works (Summary)				
Type of Restriction	Area Classified			
Standard value	I & II	85dB		
Work prohibited time	Ι	7 p.m 7 a.m.		
	II	10 p.m 6 p.m.		
Maximum Working duration	Ι	10 hours per day		
	II	14 hours per day		
Maximum consecutive working days	I & II	6 days		
Work prohibited days	I & II	Sundays and holidays		

Notes: 1.'Area I' stands for areas to which one of the following descriptions applies:

- 1) Areas where maintenance of quiet is particularly needed to preserve the residential environment.
- 2) Areas which require maintenance of quiet since they are used for residential purposes.
- Areas used for commercial and industrial as well as residential purpose which are in need of measures to prevent vibration pollution since a considerable number of houses are located.
- 4) The neighborhood of schools, hospitals and the like. 'Area II' stands for areas where there is a need to preserve the living environment of inhabitants and other than Area I.
 - 2. Vibration level shall be measured at the boundary line of the specified construction work site.

3. Request Limits for Motor Vehicle Vibration (Summary)				
Time	Daytime	Nighttime	Applicable Areas	
Area				
Ι	65 dB	60 dB	Areas where maintenance of quiet is particularly needed to preserve a	
			good living environment and where quiet is called for as they are used	
			for residential purposes.	
II	70 dB	65 dB	Areas used for commercial and industrial as well as residential purposes	
			where there is a need to preserve the living environment of local	
			inhabitants and areas mainly serving industrial purposes which are in	
			need of measures to prevent the living environment of local residents	
			from deteriorating.	

Note: Vibration level shall be measured at the boundary line of the road.

4.3.4.1 Survey Location

The location of sampling point is as shown in Figure (4.31). The sampling point is described below in detail.



Figure 4.31 Location of vibration quality monitoring locations

Table 4.27	Sampling	Points for	Vibration	Survey
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Sampling Point	Coordinates	Description of Sampling Point
V 1	21°35'25.30''N 96°14'9.93''E	At limestone Quarry Site of Myanmar Conch Cement Compound
V 2	21°35'48.70''N 96°13'25.14''E	At Staff residence of Myanmar Conch Cement Compound

4.3.4.2 Survey Period

Vibration level survey was conducted for 24 hours. The sampling duration is as shown in Table (4.28).

Sampling Point	Period
V 1	8th-9th, November, 2018
V 2	8th-9th, November, 2018

Table 4.28Sampling Duration for Air Quality Survey

4.3.4.3 Survey Method

Measurement of environmental vibration level was conducted by referring to the recommendation of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), i.e. ISO 1996-1:2003 and ISO 1996-2:2007. The instrumentation used for vibration level survey is shown in the following table 1.29. Vibration meter was set up to record the log as ten minutes intervals during an hour for one consecutive day.

Table 4.29Instrumentation for noise survey

Instrumentation	Description
Vibration meter	Rion VM55 with SD Card



Figure 4.32 Rion Vibration Level Meter

4.3.4.4 Survey Result

Average vibration level results of two points for 24hours are presented in table 4.30 and figure 4.33.

	V-1			V-2		
Result	Daytime	Evening time	Night time	Daytime	Evening time	Night time
	56	41	39	35	37	27

Table 4.30Daily average vibration level results (dB)



Figure 4.33 Daily Lveq value in vibration survey

Table 4.31

Hourly Lveq value in vibration survey

Time	V-1	V-2
7:00-8:00	56	35
8:00-9:00	55	37
9:00-10:00	64	38
10:00-11:00	57	36
11:00-12:00	63	38
12:00-13:00	55	32
13:00-14:00	51	35
14:00-15:00	49	34
15:00-16:00	46	36
16:00-17:00	57	31
17:00-18:00	64	36
18:00-19:00	54	36

19:00-20:00	42	39
20:00-21:00	43	36
21:00-22:00	39	36
22:00-23:00	36	35
23:00-24:00	35	29
24:00-01:00	34	26
01:00-02:00	33	23
02:00-03:00	37	28
03:00-04:00	38	24
04:00-05:00	35	27
05:00-06:00	46	27
06:00-07:00	54	26



Figure 4.34 Hourly Lveq results at V-1



Figure 4.35 Hourly Lveq results at V-2

4.3.5 Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology

4.3.5.1 Flora

The survey was conducted from 20th to 24th of December, 2014. The project site is located in Kyaukse Township within eastern part of dry zone of Central Myanmar. It is surrounded on the east by Thandawmyat Taung, on the south by Kalagyaung Taung and Kalagyaung village, on the west by Shanywagyi village and on the north by east and west Yepyartaw village. The rainfall less than 40 inches a year includes Dry Scrub Forest and Semi-desert Scrub. The water level is so poor that the vegetation is *Acacia* and *Ziziphus* Thom Scrub and *Euphorbia* Scrub occurring as low bushes. The soil is sandy and porous where *Euphorbia antiquorum* and *Cactus* can be seen. In Shanywagyi and Kalagyaung village near the project site, the Thindwe canal is established for cultivation.

Methodology

(1) Field observation

Flora

A Global Positioning System was used to navigate and mark coordinates between sample plots around the study area. Field observation was conducted in and around the project area. In order to obtain essential ecological data for predicting flora of shrubs and herbs, $2m \times 2m$ quadrats were laid down and observed. In each plot every plant species were listed and counted. For the tree species $10m\times10m$ quadrats (total10) were subjectively chosen and observed. In each sample plot every living tree of girth at breast height (GBH) $\geq 10cm$ was measured, listed and counted. In each subplot along the belt transect every plant species were listed and counted. In each subplot along the belt transect every plant species were listed and counted. Care has been taken to cover different elevation, slope, aspects, drainage and density gradients to study overall spectrum of species diversity. In addition all trees, shrubs, herbs and cultivated crops were recorded and listed. Identification of plants and animal species was conducted with assistances of skilled local people. The identified species were translated to scientific name with assistance of the senior researcher at Yangon University. The families were identified by using key to the families of the flowering plants, issued by Department of Botany, Yangon University (1994). Specimen identification was performed with the use of literatures by Backer *et al.*, 1963, and Kress *et al.* 2003 and confirmed at Herbarium in Department of Botany, University of Yangon.



Figure 4.36 Lay out design of the belt transect

Habitat Map

To obtain the habitat map, there is combination between field observation and secondary image from Google Earth and generate it applying in GIS software. At first, the field observations were performed for habitat survey at site collecting the data with the Garmin GPS and upload it in Map Info Software. On the other hand, the Google image was visually digitized based on the primary field survey. Finally, the habitat map was analyzed based on both of field survey and secondary image data using the Map Info software.

Source & Tools

Google Earth Images

Map Info 11.0 and Discover

Garmin GPS 62 cx

Field Survey

The habitat map of the cement factory and surrounding region is shown in Figure 4.37.




Fauna

Herpecto fauna were mainly collected by walking around in survey area. To identify the amphibian and reptiles species, we took photos and capturing by hand. Some species were interviewed from local people. Butterflies species were collected by aerial net along the trail and collected species are packed by the trasipaper (triangle paper) and moth ball is placed in plastic box to keep the sample for long-life. Some Butterflies cannot identify in field so that we took photo and sample to identify the species with reference book. To study and identify the bird species, we use binocular and camera to take photos because some bird species cannot identify in field and then we check out the species with photos and reference book. When conduct the base line survey for bird species, we use the point count method in selected habitat. The species recorded from point count method, we use again the reference book to identify the species and listed in table to produce a complete species list. Interview survey from local people was used for mammal because some mammal lived in this area during past but they are not found in current. Mammal presence or absence in survey area was confirmed by interviewing from local people who are already being familiar with the forest. All data recorded in the survey area were collected in the field data sheet.

Aquatic Ecology

Interviewed with local fisherman from the study area were conducted during the collection of the specimen. Fishermen were interviewed with regard to fishery process including kinds of gear used, number of fishing time per day, target species. The fishing gears are trap, hook and line and gill nets. The water body of the irrigation canal was studied for aquatic fauna. The fishes were collected with the help of the fishermen during the survey period. Traps were also used to get various types of fish like surface dwellers and bottom dwellers. The fishes were photographed soon after the collection and measurements were also taken for key characteristics. The fishes were then preserved in 10% formalin solution for further identification in the laboratory. The fishes were then identified according to Jayaram (1981) and Talwar and Jhingram (1991).

(2) Interviewing and literature survey

In addition to the field observation, secondary data was also surveyed by interviewing from local residents and literature reviewing. In the interview survey, the surveyor visited the residents in and around the survey area and interviewed the name of plants and animals existing in and around the area. Also, the past situation of flora and fauna, and the change on biodiversity and ecosystem in the area was interviewed for examination.

Result

The list of the flowering plants from Thandawmyat Taung, Shanywagyi, Kalagyaung and Yepyartaw village and their surrounding area were presented in the following tables. The families and genera were arranged alphabetically. The scientific name and Myanmar name were also presented.

Table 4.32	The plants in Thandawmyat Taung (Limestone Mine) and its surrounding area near
the project site	

Sr	Family Scientific name		Myanmar name	IUCN
1	Agavaceae	Agave americana L.	Nanat gyi	NL
2	Anacardiaceae	Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.	Nabe	NL
3	Asteraceae	Pterocaulon spicatum (Labill) Domin	Linda pa byin	NL
4	Capparaceae	Boscia variabilis (Kurz) Collect. & Hens.	Tha mon	NL
5	Boraginaceae	Cordia dichotoma Forst.f.	Tha nut	NL
6	Combretaceae	Calycopteris floribunda Lam.	Gyut-nwe	NL
7	Euphorbiaceae	Bridelia burmanica Hook. f.	Seik che	NL
8	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia antiquorum L.	Tazaung gyi	NL
9	Mimosaceae	Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd.	Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd. Sha	
10	Mimosaceae	Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile	Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile Su phyu	
11	Mimosaceae	Acacia pennata (L.) Willd	Acacia pennata (L.) Willd Su yit	
12	Combretaceae	Terminalia oliveri	Terminalia oliveri Than	
13	Combretaceae	Terminalia crenulata	Terminalia crenulata Htauk-kyant	
14	Bignoniaceae	Heterophragma adenophylla	Heterophragma adenophylla Phet-than	
15	Anacardiaceae	Spondias pinnata	Spondias pinnata Gwe	
16	Poaceae	Dendrocalamus brandisii	Wa-bo	NE
17	Moraceae	Ficus obtusifolia	Nyaung-gyat	NE
18	Mimosaceae	Acacia leucophloea	Acacia leucophloea Tanaung	
19	Asclepiadaceae	Calotropis procera	Calotropis procera Mayo	
20	Mimosaceae	Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth	Thit phyu	NL
21	Mimosaceae	Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) DC	Bawzagaing	NL
22	Fabaceae	Millettia pendula	Thinwin	NL
23	Mimosaceae	Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.	Kala magyi	NL

24	Mimosaceae	Prosopis juliflora (Swartz) DC. Ganda sein			
25	Lamiaceae	Tectona hamiltoniana Wall.	Tectona hamiltoniana Wall. Dahat		
26	Malpighiaceae	Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz	Bein nwe	NL	
27	Malvaceae	Grewia tiliifolia	Tayaw	NL	
28	Sterculiaceae	Sterculia versicolar Wall. Shaw phyu		NL	
29	Poaceae	Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees	Hmyin Wa	NL	
30	Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus jujuba Lam.	Zi	LC	
31	Solanaceae	Solanum erianthum D. Don.	Dauk satpya	NL	
32	Verbenaceae	Symphorema involucratum Roxb.	Daung talaung	NL	

NL = Not Listed

LC = Least Concerned

Table 4.33 The plants in Shanywagyi, Kalagyaung village and surrounding area

Sr	Family	Scientific name	Myanmar name	IUCN	Remark
1	Acanthaceae	Barleria prionitis L.	Leik su shwe	NL	
2	Acanthaceae	Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anders.	Kyauk hkwe pan	NL	
3	Agavaceae	Agave americana L.	Nanat gyi	NL	
4	Amaranthaceae	Achyranthes aspera L.	Nauk po	NL	
5	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Hinnu nwe subauk	NL	
6	Amaranthaceae	Digera muricata (L.) Mart.	Yut nadaung	NL	
7	Amaranthaceae	Celosia argentea L.	Kyet mauk	NL	
8	Apocynaceae	Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.	Мауо	NL	
9	Asteraceae	Eupatorium odoratum L.	Bizat	NL	
10	Asteraceae	Pluchea indica (L.) Less	Wabalu	NL	
11	Asteraceae	Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less	Kadu-pyan	NL	
12	Bignoniaceae	Dolichandrone spathacea (L.f.) K. Schum	Thakut	LC	
13	Boraginaceae	Heliotropium sp.			
14	Cactaceae	Cereus pterogonus (L.) Cact.	Shazaung pyathat	NL	
15	Cactaceae	Opuntia dillenii (Ker-Gawl.)	Kyasha	LC	

146 | Page

16	Capparaceae	Capparis sp.			
17	Capparaceae	Cleome sp.			
18	Capparaceae	Crateva magna (Lour.) DC.	Kon kadet	NL	
20	Combretaceae	Combretum apetalum Wall.	Nabu nwe	NL	
21	Commelinaceae	Commelina sp.			
22	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea batatas	Ka zun	NL	
23	Cucurbitaceae	Coccinia grandis (L.) J. Voigh	Kin mon	NL	
24	Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis trigonous Roxb.	Ka sit	NL	
25	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M. Roem.	Thabut kha	NL	
26	Cucurbitaceae	Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.		NL	
27	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia antiquorum L.	Tazaung gyi	NL	
28	Euphorbiaceae	Jatropha pungens	Kyet su	NL	
29	Euphorbiaceae	Phyllanthus sp.			
30	Mimosaceae	Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd.	Sha	NL	
31	Mimosaceae	Acacia leucophloea (Roxb.) Willd.	Tanaung	NL	
32	Mimosaceae	Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile	Su phyu	NL	
33	Mimosaceae	Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth	Anya kokko	NL	
34	Mimosaceae	Acacia pennata (L.) Willd	Su yit	LC	
35	Mimosaceae	Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth	Thit phyu	NL	
36	Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) DC.	Bawzagaing	NL	
37	Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Kala magyi	NL	
38	Mimosaceae	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Swartz) DC.	Ganda sein	NL	
39	Mimosaceae	Samanea saman (Jacq.) Merr.	Thinbaw kokko	NL	
40	Mimosaceae	Senna siamea (Lam.) Irwin	Mazali	NL	

		& Barneby			
41	Caesalpiniaceae	Tamarindus indica L.	Magyi	NL	
42	Verbenaceae	Gmelina asiatica L.		NL	
43	Malvaceae	Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet	Bauk khwe	NL	
44	Bombacaceae	Bombax ceiba L.	Letpan	NL	
45	Tiliaceae	Muntingia calabura L.	Hnget thagya	NL	
46	Meliaceae	Azadirachta indica A. Juss.	Tama	NL	
47	Moraceae	Ficus sp.	Nyaung		
48	Moraceae	Streblus asper Lour.	Okhne	NL	
49	Rhamnaceae	Ziziphus jujuba Lam.	Zi	LC	
50	Rubiaceae	Morinda tinctoria Roxb.	Nibase	NL	
51	Rutaceae	Limonia acidissima L.	Thi	NL	
52	Salvadoraceae	Azima sarmentosa (Blume) Benth. & Hook.f.	Mo hnan	LC	
53	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (L) Macbride	Meze	NL	
54	Solanaceae	Datura suaveolens	Padaing	Ex	Globally endangered but can be found abundantly in Myanmar Dry Zone
55	Vitaceae	Cissus sp.			

NL = Not Listed

LC = Least Concerned

Ex = **Extinct** in the wild

Table 4.34The cultivated crops in Shanywagyi and Kalagyaung village

Sr	Family	Scientific name	Myanmar name	IUCN
1	Pedaliaceae	Sesamum indicum (L.) DC.	Hnan	NL
2	Poaceae	Oryza sativa L.	Saba	NL
3	Solanaceae	Capsicum annuum L.	Ngayok	NL
4	Zingiberaceae	Curcuma longa L.	Sa nwin	NL

NL = Not Listed

Sr	Family	Scientific name Myanmar name		IUCN
1	Cucurbitaceae	Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	Нра уе	NL
2	Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis melo L.	Tha khwar hmwe	NL
3	Fabaceae	Cicer arietinum L.	Kala pe	NL
4	Pedaliaceae	Sesamum indicum (L.) DC.	Hnan	NL
5	Solanaceae	Capsicum annuum L.	Ngayok	NL

Table 4.35The cultivated crops in east and west Yepyartaw village

NL = Not Listed

Table 4.36	The birds found in the project site
	The birds found in the project site

Sr	Family	Scientific name	Myanmar name
1	Passeridae	Passer sp.	Sargalay
2	Hirundinidae	Hirundo rustica	Pyan hlwa



Figure 4.38 Location Survey point of Flora



Figure 4.39 Low bushes vegetation on Thandawmyat Taung near project site



Figure 4.40 Deciduous vegetation with Lannea coromandelica on Thandawmyat Taung



Figure 4.41 Natural vegetation of low bushes in Myinsaing near Shanywagyi village



Figure 4.42 Cultivated crop Sesamum indicum near Shanywagyi village



Figure 4.43 Cultivated crop Cicer arietinum near Yepyartaw village

4.3.6 Fauna Survey

4.3.6.1 Terrestrial fauna

Some species of birds were found in this area. *Passer domesticus* (House sparrow) and *Hirunda rustica* (Barn Swallow) observed at the trees of near the industry and worker houses. *Turdoides gularis* (White - throated Babbler) (endemic species) was found at the trees of near the industry. *Bubulcu coromandus* (Eastern Cattle Egret) and *Egretta garzetta* (Little Egret) were found near the small pond of industrial environs. *Corvus splenden insolens* (House crow), *Columba* sp. (Pigeon), *Acridotheres tristics* (Common Myna), *Streptopelia chinensis* (spotted dove) were found in monastery environs of Shanywagyi village. A few species of butterflies; *Danaus genutia.*, *Eurema* ada and Catopsilia pomona were common occurred near the industry, worker houses and villages of these study sites.

Recorded of mammals and reptiles according to talk of workers and villagers was as follows, *Lepus peguensis* (Burmese hare) was found Industrial Zones environs. *Viper viper* was more observed and sometime *Najar* sp. was observed.

No	Order	Family Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN/Status
1	Passeriformes	Passeridae	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Least Concern
2	Passeriformes	Corvidae	House Crow	Corvus splenden	Least Concern
3	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis	Least Concern
4	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Least Concern
5	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	White-throated Babbler	Turdoides gularis	Least Concern(Endemic species)
6	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	Least Concern
7	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Spotted Dove	Streptopelia chinensis	Least Concern
8	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Least Concern
9	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	EasternCattle Egret	Bubulcus coromandus	Least Concern

Table 4.37Confirm List of Bird species recorded around the project area

Table 4.38List of mammal species recorded on project area

Order	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN/Status	Observation Status
Lagomorpha	Leporidae	Burmese Hare	Lepus peguensis	Least concern	interview

1 able 4.39 List of reptile species recorded on project ar
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Order	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN/Statu s	Observation Status
Squamata	Viperidae	Viper	Viper viper	Not List	Interview
Squamata	Elapidae	Cobra	Najar sp.	Not List	Interview
Squamata	Columbidae	Checkered Keelback	Xenochrophis piscator	Not List	Interview

 Table 4.40
 List of butterfly species recorded on project area

Order	Family	Scientific Name	IUCN/Status	Observation Status
Lepidoptera	Peridae	Catopsilia Pomona	Not List	Sighting
Lepidoptera	Danaidae	Danus genutia	Not List	Sighting
Lepidoptera	Peridae	Eurema ada	Not List	Sighting

Aquatic fauna

Some kind of freshwater fish species; *Pantius* spp, *Clarias* spp and *Channa* spp. along the Thintwe canal were found by talk of fishermans. *Xenochrophis piscator* (Water snake) was found in the Zeetaw Dam.

Order	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN/Status	Observation Status
Siluriformes	Clariidae	Cat Fish	Clarias batrachus	least concern	Interview
Parciformes	Channidae	Snake-headed Fish	Channa marulius	least concern	Interview
Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Chola Barb	Puntius chola	least concern	Interview

Table 4.41List of fish species recorded on project area



Figure 4.44 This Site of trees and shrubs was occurred Passer domesticus, Turdoides gularis and Hirunda rustica



Figure 4.45 Nets of Passer domesticus near the industry (arrows)



Bubulcus ibis and Egretta sp. found at the small pond near industrial environs



Figure 4.47Monestry (Shanywagyi Village) in which Corvus splenden insolen, Streptopeliachinensis and Columba sp. were found



Figure 4.48 Thindwe Canal near the Shanywagyi Village and fishermen



Figure 4.49 Xenochrophis piscator, Water snake was found in Zeetaw Dam

In summarize, the high level of industrial and other human activities in the area has led to negative alterations of wildlife habitats. The study revealed that all the wildlife animals and important species of flora and fauna do not exist in the Kyaukse Industrial Zone area. This could have resulted from high levels of industrial activities coupled with settlements and agricultural activities in the nearby area. Considering habitat signs that were observed and interviews with the local people, a variety of snakes, insects, hares and bush rats exist.

4.3.7 Public Perception and Socio-economic Profile of Respondents in the Project Area

The project area is located at Kyaukse Township in Mandalay Region. The survey is focused on community study within 3 km circles surrounding the project site. (Figure 4.50) The survey covers 6 Villages as shown in Table 4.42.



Figure 4.50 Location Map of Surrounding project site



Figure 4.51 Land Use map of Limestone Mine and Surrounding area

No.	Name of Village	Latitude(North)	Longitude(East)	East) Elevation		
				(meter)		
1	ShanYwarGyi	21° 36' 12"	96° 11' 46"	61		
2	Pyaukseikpin	21° 35' 26"	96° 16' 18"	156		
3	YwarNan(East)	21° 35' 53"	96° 11' 29"	111		
4	KaleGyaung	21° 35' 33"	96° 11' 39"	91		
5	TaungPaLu	21° 35' 0.1"	96° 11' 0.6"	88		
6	YeByarTaw(West)	16° 20' 43"	97° 50' 44"	65		

Table 4.42Location of Villages in the Project Area

4.3.7.1 Methodology

Stakeholder Meeting, Semi-structured Interviews and Questionnaire Distribution are done to cover representatives from the General Administrative Department, Kyaukse Township. There are 140 respondents in the survey, and the survey focused to measure on potential impacts of the project to surrounding residential area. Primary data are collected and, later, assessed by qualitative and quantitative measurements.

4.3.7.2 Demography

					Total	Sample Size
Factory/Village	House	Household	Male	Female	Population	
Workers	450	450	1,050	1,047	2,097	20
ShanYwarGyi	140	143	323	345	668	20
Pyaukseikpin	905	1,015	2,012	2,163	4,175	20
YwarNan(East)	120	139	290	291	581	20
KaleGyaung	270	270	592	639	1771	20
TaungPaLu	244	244	497	494	991	20
YeByarTaw(West)	126	126	251	273	524	20

Source: Field survey, December 2014



Figure 4.52 Houses and Households of the Study Villages



Figure 4.53Total Population by Gender in the Study Wards

4.3.7.3 Socio-economic Profile of the Study Villages

Gender, Age Composition and Family Size

Field surveys and semi- structured interviews are done in four sample groups within the project area. The respondents are 64 males (46 percent of total respondents) and remaining are 76 females (54 percent of the respondents). Most of the respondents belong to Bamar ethnic group and they are Buddhists. Respondents on semi- structured interviews mainly represented age group between 21 years old and over 60 years old. Most of the respondents belong to age group above 35 years except Kale Gyaung Village where age group below 35 years is also high. (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.54)

Factory/Village	20-34years	35-49	50-64	above 65
Workers	35	45	20	0
ShanYwar Gyi	25	45	25	5
Pyaukseikpin	45	35	15	5
YwarNan(East)	40	30	30	0
Kale Gyaung	35	20	40	5
Taung Pa Lu	15	30	35	20
Ye Byar Taw (West)	10	45	30	15

Table 4.44Age Composition of respondents (%)



Figure 4.54 Age Composition of respondents (%)

Family size of respondents can be grouped into three classes as;

- 1. Family with 1 to 3 persons,
- 2. Family with 4 to 6 persons, and
- 3. Family with more than 6 persons.

High number of respondents with big families (more than 6 persons) is found in Factory' workers and Ye Byar Taw (West) Village. Respondents with small families (1 to 3 persons) are mainly found in Pyaukseikpin village. (Table 4.45 and Figure 4.55)

Factory/Village	1 to 3 persons	4 to 6	above 6 persons
Workers	35	60	5
ShanYwar Gyi	30	45	25
Pyaukseikpin	40	40	20
YwarNan (East)	30	55	15
Kale Gyaung	25	55	20
Taung Pa Lu	10	75	15
Ye Byar Taw (West)	10	60	30

Table 4.45Family size of respondents (%)



Figure 4.55 Family sizes of respondents (%)

Education Level

High percentage of no schooling level among the respondents is found in ShanYwar Gyi and Ywar Nan (East) villages. High percentage of graduate level is found in Factory's workers and Pyaukseikpin Village. Respondents of monastic education level is mainly found in Taung Pa Lu and Ye Byar Taw (West) villages. In general, most of the respondents are in the basic education levels from primary school to high school. (Table 4.46 and Figure 4.56)

Factory/Village	No schooling	Primary school	Middle school	High school	Graduate	Monastic school
Workers	0	10	0	15	70	5
ShanYwarGyi	15	45	5	10	0	25
Pyaukseikpin	0	60	10	0	15	15
YwarNan(East)	10	35	15	10	5	25
KaleGyaung	0	40	30	10	0	20
TaungPaLu	5	30	10	0	5	50
YeByarTaw(West)	0	35	15	0	0	50

Table 4.46Education Level of Respondents (%)



Figure 4.56 Education Level of Respondents (%)

Occupational Structure

According to the field survey data, type of occupation includes factory, agriculture, seller and odd jobs. Most of the villagers are farmers and workers. There are some sellers in ShanYwar Gyi, Pyaukseikpin and Ywar Nan (East) villages. Dependents are mainly found in Kale Gyaung Village. Odd jobs are also common among the respondents. (Table 4.47 and Figure 4.57)

Factory/Village	Factory	Farmer	Odd jobs	Seller	Dependent	Others
Workers	100	0	0	0	0	0
ShanYwar Gyi	0	40	30	10	5	15
Pyaukseikpin	5	55	5	10	0	25
YwarNan(East)	0	55	20	10	0	15
Kale Gyaung	0	40	20	0	10	30
Taung PaLu	0	65	20	0	0	15
Ye Byar Taw (West)	0	90	10	0	0	0

Table 4.47Profile of Occupational Structure in the Study Villages (%)





Income Level and Source of Income

Income level of people in the affected villages is measured by using primary data received from field survey in December, 2014. More than 40 percent of respondents from ShanYwar Gyi and Ywar Nan(East) villages are in the income level of above 10.1 to 15 lakh (kyats) per year. There are some respondents in the income level of below 5 lakh (kyats) per year. (Table 4.48 and Figure 4.58) Main source of income for all villages is agriculture except Factory' workers.

	<5lakh			15.1-	
Factory/Village	kyats	5-10lakh	10.1-15lakh	20lakh	>20lakh
Workers	0	0	25	15	60
ShanYwarGyi	0	10	45	20	25
Pyaukseikpin	20	5	25	35	15
YwarNan(East)	5	5	40	25	25
KaleGyaung	10	20	25	15	30
TaungPaLu	10	15	5	45	25
YeByarTaw(West)	5	15	35	10	35

Table 4.48Income Level of the Affected Villages (%)



Figure 4.58 Income Levels of Respondents (%)

Expenditure

Most of the respondents spend 1 to 2 lakh Kyats for their family expenditure. About 15 percent of respondents from Kale Gyaung Village have expenditure over 3.1 lakh Kyats. Small expenditure group is found in ShanYwar Gyi and Pyaukseinpin villages where the respondents can spend only below 1 lakh Kyats for general expenses. (Table 4.49 and Figure 4.59)

Factory/Village	<11akh kyats	1 to 2 lakh	2.1-3 lakh	>3.1 lakh
Workers	5	50	35	10
ShanYwar Gyi	60	35	0	5
Pyaukseikpin	65	20	10	5
Ywar Nan(East)	55	30	10	5
Kale Gyaung	35	35	15	15
Taung Pa Lu	50	40	5	5
Ye Byar Taw (West)	25	70	0	5

Table 4.49Expenditure of Respondents per month (%)



Figure 4.59 Expenditure of Respondents (%)

Possession

All respondents own their houses. Type of houses found in the affected villages are pucca house, Semipucca, wooden houses and huts. Most of the respondents owned wooden houses. High (over 70%) percentage of respondents from Pyaukseikpin, Ywar Nan (East) and Taung Pa Lu villages owned wooden houses. However, high percentage (40%) of respondents from Factory' workers owned concrete houses. (Table 4.50 and Figure 4.60)

Factory/Village	Concrete	Semi-concrete	Wooden	Hut
Workers	40	30	30	0
ShanYwar Gyi	10	15	55	20
Pyaukseikpin	5	10	75	10
Ywar Nan(East)	5	5	80	10
Kale Gyaung	10	0	55	35
Taung Pa Lu	0	10	80	10
Ye Byar Taw (West)	5	10	55	30

Table 4.50Types of House of Respondents (%)

Source: Field survey, December 2014



Figure 4.60 Types of Houses of Respondents (%)

Most of the respondents owned TV and Video sets (DVD), generator, sewing machines, motor bike and hand phones. All of the respondents owned TV, DVD and Hand phones. (Table 4.51 and Figure 4.61)

Factory/Village	TV	DVD	Hand phone	Generator	Sewing	Motor Bike
Workers	90	80	95	0	10	20
ShanYwar Gyi	45	45	70	5	5	30
Pyaukseikpin	45	45	65	0	20	35
Ywar Nan (East)	60	55	80	15	10	45
Kale Gyaung	45	45	95	10	0	35
Taung Pa Lu	50	50	85	20	10	45
Ye Byar Taw (West)	45	30	85	5	5	35

Table 4.51Possession of Respondents (%)



Figure 4.61 Possession of Respondents (%)

Transportation Status

All respondents travelled to Kyaukse at least once a month for shopping, medical treatments and social affairs. They also travelled to Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyitaw. Most of the respondents said that the status of transport is good enough for them. (Table 4.52 and Figure 4.62).

Table 4.52	Satisfactory on Status of	of Transport of Respondents (%)
	e e	

Factory/Village	Yes	No	
Workers	80	20	
ShanYwar Gyi	95	5	
Pyaukseikpin	100	0	
Ywar Nan (East)	85	15	
Kale Gyaung	90	10	
Taung Pa Lu	95	5	
Ye Byar Taw (West)	95	5	





Most of the respondents from villages considered that transport is in normal condition. Some percentages from all respondents revealed that transport condition is good enough for them. (Table 4.53 and Figure 4.63)

Factory/Village	Good	Normal	Bad
Workers	25	75	0
ShanYwar Gyi	25	75	0
Pyaukseikpin	35	65	0
Ywar Nan (East)	35	60	5
Kale Gyaung	15	65	40
Taung Pa Lu	25	65	10
Ye Byar Taw (West)	60	35	5

Table 4.53Opinion on Transport (% of Respondents)



Figure 4.63 Opinion on Transport of Respondents %)

Transportation Survey at the Project Area

Most of the information on traffic flow was collected from local traffic control. Direct observation was done for 48 hour period to determine the average condition within two days from Friday to Sunday.

In each sample traffic points, number of vehicles and average weight loaded were collected on the basis of 48 hours period.

1) Summary of sampling point

Sampling point located on the road network of Tae Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse Cement Factory Project area assigned to collect traffic data. In order to measure the traffic conditions on the road which connect to the proposed Kyaukse Cement Factory Project, point 1 is selected on Kyaukse-Pyaukseikpin Road. The locations of sample point are as shown in Table 4.54 and Figure 4.64.

Table 4.54	Sample Points for	Vehicle Traffic Survey
-------------------	-------------------	------------------------

Sample point	Coordinates	Description of Sampling Point
Entrance of Kyaukse	North 21° 35' 52",	On the Kyaukse-Pyaukseikpin Road
Industrial Zone	East 96° 13' 58"	

Source: Field Survey, REM





2) Survey Period

Vehicles traffic surveys were conducted for for 48 hours in 1 weekday and 1 weekend.

Table 4.55	Sampleing Duration for Vehicles Traffic Survey
------------	--

Sample point	Date/ Time
Point No.1	22.6.2014 to 23.6.2014
	(6:00 am to 6:00 pm, Sunday and 6:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday)
\mathbf{C}_{1} \mathbf{D}_{1} \mathbf{D}_{1} \mathbf{D}_{1} \mathbf{D}_{1} \mathbf{D}_{1}	

Source: Field Survey, REM

3) Survey Method

(1) Methodology

- Manual Count Method

- Using Counter, book and pen

- On each sampling points, traffic volumn and average traveling velocity for each classification of vehicle were measured. The classification of vehicles is as shown in Table 4.56.

No.	Classification	Description
1	Motor Bike	Motor bike
2	3 wheeled vehicle	Small car
3	4 wheeled vehicle	Pick-up, Jeep, Taxi, Saloon, Parjero, Surf, Light truck
4	6 to 22 wheeled heavy vehicle	Medium and big Heavy truck

Table 4.56Classification of VehiclesTypes

Source: Field Survey, REM

4) Survey Result

(1) Point No. 1

Most of the vehicles passed through point 1 were big trucks 4 wheeled and above 6 wheeled vehicles. Other vehicles include trucks with 4 wheeled, express, hino and small Htawlagyi. Most of the motor bike are found at point 1 during that period. (Table 4.57 and Figure 4.65).

 Table 4.57
 Vehicle Traffic Volume on Point No.1 within 48 Hours Period

Day	Time	above 6 wheels	4 wheels	Express , Hino	Htawlargyi	Motor bike
			1.7			-
Sunday	6:00-8:00 am	21	15	8	28	70
	0.00.10.00	16	26	-	22	106
	8:00-10:00 am	16	26	5	23	106
				~		
	10:00-12:00 pm	17	13	8	24	153
	12:00-2:00 pm	28	14	10	12	142
	2:00-4:00 pm	16	26	13	25	118
	4:00-6:00 pm	12	15	8	21	177
	6:00-8:00pm	15	10	4	15	52
	8:00-10:00pm	12	5	1	2	16

	10:00-12:00am	10	3	1	2	5
Monday	12:00-2:00 am	0	0	0	0	0
	2:00-4:00 am	0	0	0	0	0
	4:00-6:00 am	0	0	0	0	0
	6:00-8:00 am	14	16	7	30	112
	8:00-10:00 am	18	28	6	26	83
	10:00-12:00 pm	10	15	10	18	148
	12:00-2:00 pm	15	18	12	15	188
	2:00-4:00 pm	20	20	16	22	173
	4:00-6:00 pm	13	22	12	30	151
	6:00-8:00pm	10	13	5	18	32
	8:00-10:00pm	8	6	1	5	12
	10:00-12:00am	10	3	2	2	8
	12:00-2:00 am	0	0	0	0	0
	2:00-4:00 am	0	0	0	0	0
	4:00-6:00 am	0	0	0	0	0



Source: Field Survey, REM

Figure 4.65 Vehicle Traffic Volume on Point No.1 within 24 Hours Period, Point No.1



Figure 4.66 Photo showing the transportation in the Study Area

CHAPTER - 5

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 General Aspects

The mining activity likely to make significance changes in land use and land pattern. This activity may alter existing environment conditions, biological attributes, existing eco system and associated biodiversity. The mining projects have positive as well as negative impacts on environment. Keeping in mind the environmental baseline scenario as detailed in Chapter 4 and the proposed project activity described in Chapter 3, it is attempted to assess the likely impacts, its extent on various environmental parameters and likely mitigation measures to be adopted. The various impacts are studied and mitigation measures are described in this chapter. The parameters, which are relevant in the context, are given below:

- Air quality
- Water quality
- Noise and Vibration
- Soil
- Solid Waste
- Traffic
- Flora and Fauna Habitation
- Socio-economic conditions
- Landscape
- Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Significance
- Health and Safety

5.2 Methodology

The impact assessment is the identification of environmental receptors and environmental resources, which allow for an understanding of the environmental impact pathway and an assessment of the sensitivity to change. The severity, spatial scope and duration of the environmental impact together comprise the consequence of the environmental impact and when summed can obtain a maximum value of 15, as shown in Tables 5.1 below. The frequency of the activity and the frequency of the environmental impact together comprise the likelihood of the environmental impact occurring and can obtain a maximum value of 10, as shown in Tables 5.2 below.

Severity of Environmental Impacts	
Severity of Environmental Impacts	Rating
Insignificant / Non-harmful	1
Small / Potentially Harmful	2
Significant / Slightly Harmful	3
Great / Harmful	4
Disastrous / Extremely Harmful	5
Spatial Scope of Environmental Impact	
Spatial Scope of Environmental Impact	Rating
Activity Site	1
Plant Boundary	2
Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	3
Regional	4
National	5
Duration of Environmental Impact	
Duration of Environmental Impact	Rating
Construction $(1 - 2 \text{ years})$	1
Life of Mine Site	2
Permanent (exists after closure)	3

Table 5.1 Consequence of the environmental impact

Table 5.2Likelihood of the environmental impact

Frequency of Activity/Duration of Aspect			
Frequency of Activity/Duration of Aspect	Rating		
Annually or less (but > 6 months) / Low	1		
Biannual / Temporary	2		
Monthly / Infrequent	3		
Weekly / Life of Plant / Regularly / Likely	4		
Daily / Permanent / High	5		
Frequency of Environmental Impact			
Frequency of Environmental Impact	Rating		
Almost never / Almost Impossible	1		
Almost never / Almost Impossible Very seldom / Highly Unlikely	1 2		
Almost never / Almost Impossible Very seldom / Highly Unlikely Infrequent / Unlikely	1 2 3		
Almost never / Almost Impossible Very seldom / Highly Unlikely Infrequent / Unlikely Often / Regularly / Likely	1 2 3 4		

The significance of the environmental impact arithmetic product of the ratings for likelihood and consequence of the environmental impact shown in Table 5.2-3 and Table 5.2-4 is used to determine the significance of the environmental impact.

Measures such as demolishing infrastructure, and re-instatement and rehabilitation of land, are considered post-mitigation. The model outcome of the environmental impacts is then assessed in terms of impact certainty and consideration of available information.

Consequence															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
po	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	42	56	60
iho	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
keli	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90
Lil	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105
	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120
	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150

 Table 5.3
 Consequence and Likelihood Ratings

Table 5.4Significance Rating

Significance Rating	Value			
Very High	126 - 150			
High	101 - 125			
Medium – High	76 - 100			
Low – Medium	51 - 75			
Low	26 - 50			
Very Low	1-25			

5.3 Construction Phase

At present time, the existing limestone quarry is already in operation and will operate during the entire construction phase. The Project only foresees an expansion of the quarry site in accordance and within the present concession boundaries. The produced limestone amount will increase according to the overhaul and expansion of the cement plant and consequent increased needs. Therefore, the impacts during the construction phase of the Project can be considered as negligible, and it can be assumed that only the operational phase is foreseen for the analysis of the limestone quarry impacts.
5.4 Operation Phase

5.4.1 Air Quality

Operation at the limestone quarry comprises drilling and blasting, excavation and loading, transportation and crushing that are potential sources of air pollution in the form of dust or particulates. Emissions coming from the equipment machinery are also to be considered as a source of pollution.

Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Drilling and Blasting	- Dust from drilling activities.	- The dust collector includes an effective pre-cleaner to reduce the escape of drilling dust. Dust collector from drilling machine collect dust and it passes to pre-cleaner. Pre-cleaner separate fine dust and aggregate and then fine dust are sent to dust collector bin.
Vehicles	- Air emissions (SO ₂ , CO, NO _x) from the engines of motor vehicles are concerned while carrying the limestone.	- Regular and periodical maintenance of vehicles to prevent smoke pollutants. Equipment will be operated within specifications and capacity (e.g. don't overload machines). Equipment will be turned off when not in use.
Crushing	- Dust emissions coming from the crushing plant are also to be considered as a source of pollution.	- Bag filters are installed at limestone crusher for dust control.
Transportation	 The mining dump truck transports the raw material along transport road from the working face directly to the crushing plant. Small pieces of limestone are transported by conveyor belt system between crushing site located in the limestone quarry and storage located in the cement plant site. 	 Dust suppression system (water sprinkling) will be adopted on the roads used for transportation. Conveyor belts will be covered to reduce fugitive dust emissions during transportation. Bag filters are installed at every transfer points.

Consequence of Impact									
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Small / tentially larmful Significant / Slightly Harmful		Disastrous / Extremely Harmful				
	Taking into account the relatively remote location of the limestone quarry (absence of nearby sensitive receptors, only the workers at the quarry shall be considered as receptors. With this aim, workers on site are recognized as a health and safety issue and it has to be managed with appropriate PPE in order to avoid and minimize any potential impact.								
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National				
	The dust generated	l is localized within	the quarry area and	immediate surround	ings.				
Duration	Construction (1 – 2 years)	Life of Mine Site	Permanent (exists after closure)						

	Emissions arising from the activities during the lifetime of the proposed Project.								
Likelihood of Imp	Likelihood of Impact								
Frequency of	Annually or less	Biannual /	Monthly /	Weekly / Life of	Daily /				
Activity	(but > 6 months)	Temporary	Infrequent	Plant / Regularly	Permanent /				
	/ Low			/ Likely	High				
	Frequency of activity will regularly from operation related activities.								
Frequency of	Almost never /	Very seldom /	Infrequent /	Often /	Daily /				
Impact	Almost	Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Regularly /	Permanent /				
	Impossible			Likely	Highly Likely				
	According to the proposed mitigation measures, frequency of impact from mine related activities								
	is infrequent.								

Cons	Consequence of Impact		Likelihood of Impact			
Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Significance of Impact
2	3	2	4	3	7 x 7 = 49	Low, Negative

5.4.2 Water Quality

The operation of lime stone mining activity do not required any water for processing. The water will be only used for drinking/domestic purposed and dust suppression/plantation purpose. Hence, no impact on the quality of surface and ground water is expected.

Runoff from the quarry would occur routinely throughout the wet season. However, Kyaukse Township is situated in the Dry Zone of Central Myanmar. There is not much rainfall in Kyaukse all year long. Thindwe Cannal which is surface water resources is 4.2 kilometer far from the project area and Shan Ywar Gyi Village which has underground water usage is situated 4 kilometers away from the project area. Surface/ underground water usage is not found within 3 kilometers of project area.

There is no generation of effluent from mining activities. Water quality will not be disturbed by the proposed mining as no toxic or polluted water will be discharged during the course of mining and no tailing ponds will be constructed. Therefore, proposed mining shall not cause any detrimental impact on water quality.

Following water pollution control measures are to be practiced during operation.

- Wastewater generated from offices, canteens, and staff accommodation is treated by septicseepage system. Wastewater treatment unit will be provided for treating wastewater from canteens.

- Create a special storage for fuel and lubricants / oil. The storage is a closed building and it is protected from rain water.
- Provide grease and oil trap for workshop and maintenance area.

Water Quality Impact due to Explosive Use

Water quality impacts due to the introduction of nitrates in to the system can be a problem for a mining operation. The source for the nitrates is explosives used in the mining process. They come from spillage during explosive transportation or charging, leaching of the explosive in wet blast holes or undetonated explosive in the broken rock after the blast. The potential for introduction of nitrogen into the water system is dependent upon the following:

Explosives used: The proposed limestone mine project is used emulsions explosive. A typical emulsion mixture also contains 20% to 30% (by weight) of nitrogen. Emulsion explosives have significantly higher water resistance.

Water Sources: Surface water resources are not existed in the proposed limestone quarry and its surroundings. There is no use of underground water.

Therefore, proposed mining shall not cause any detrimental impact on water quality and aquatic life.

Mitigation Measures for Explosive Used

Emulsion explosives have significantly higher water resistance but must be handled and attention to realize the potential benefits. The following practices are important:

- Spills of the product must be handled correctly.

- Proper loading techniques must be followed when loading a bulk product into a wet blast hole. Water entrapped in the explosive during loading can reduce the efficiency of the detonation and increase the amount of available nitrates.

Consequence of Impact										
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Significant / Slightly Harmful	Great / Harmful	Disastrous / Extremely Harmful					
	The operation of lime stone mining activity do not required any water for processing. The water									
	will be only used for drinking/domestic purposed and dust suppression/plantation purpose.									
	Hence, no impact on the quality of surface and ground water is expected.									
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National					
	The spatial scope of the impact would be limited to the water courses adjacent to the Site.									
Duration	Construction (1	Life of Mine	Permanent							
Duration	-2 years)	Site	(exists after							

			closure)						
Impacts will occur throughout the operation phase of the project.									
Likelihood of Imp	act								
Frequency of	Annually or less	Biannual /	Monthly /	Weekly / Life of	Daily /				
Activity	(but > 6 months)	Temporary	Infrequent	Plant / Regularly	Permanent /				
	/ Low			/ Likely	High				
	Impacts will arise	continuously from o	peration related dai	ly activities.					
Frequency of	Almost never /	Very seldom /	Infrequent /	Often /	Daily /				
Impact	Almost	Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Regularly /	Permanent /				
	Impossible			Likely	Highly Likely				
	There is no genera	tion of effluent fror	n mining activities.	Water quality will n	ot be disturbed by				
	the proposed min	ing as no toxic or	polluted water will	l be discharged dur	ring the course of				
	mining and no tail	ing ponds will be co	onstructed. Therefore	e, proposed mining s	shall not cause any				
	detrimental impact	t on water quality. I	Runoff from the qua	arry would occur ro	utinely throughout				
	the wet season.								

Cor	onsequence of Impact		Likelihood of Impact			
Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Significance of Impact
1	3	2	5	2	6 x 7 = 42	Low, Negative

5.4.3 Noise and Vibration

The mining activity at the limestone quarry involves the use of both blasting and mechanical excavation works. The blasting works is planned to take place once or twice per week and restricted to day time only. Primary sources of noise generation associated with quarry activities include noise from:

- blasting activities,
- mechanical excavation activities involving the use of various equipment like pressure drills, excavators, compressors, loaders, and dumpers;
- crusher;
- power generation;
- On-site traffic (including backing-up alarm signal of wheel loaders and dumpers).

Average Noise Level results (LAeq) are presented in table.

Time	N-1KS (L _{Aeq})	N-2KS (L _{Aeq})	N-3KS (L _{Aeq})	N-4KS (L _{Aeq})	N-5KS (L _{Aeq})	NEQG (Residential, Institutional, educational)	NEQG (Commercial, Industrial)
Day L _{Aeq}	67	58	54	55	48.90	55	70
Night L _{Aeq}	59	50	56	50	41.48	45	70

Sampling Point	Description of Sampling Point	Remark
N-1KS	At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Townhsip	Within the NEQG (Commercial, Industrial)
N-2KS	In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Townhsip	Fairly high than NEQG (Residential, Institutional, educational)
N-3KS	At Staff residence of Myanmar Conch Cement Compound	Within the NEQG (Commercial, Industrial)
N-4KS	At limestone Quarry Site of Myanmar Conch Cement Compound	Within the NEQG (Commercial, Industrial)
N-5KS	In the compound of Pyauk seik pin monastery, Kyaukse Township.	Fairly high than NEQG (Residential, Institutional, educational)

Average vibration level results of two points for 24hours are presented in table.

		V-1		V-2			
N 1	(At limeston	e Quarry Site of My	anmar Conch	(At Staff residence of Myanmar Conch			
		Cement Compound)	Cement Compound)			
Result	Daytime	Evening time	Night time	Daytime	Evening time	Night time	
	56	41	39	35	37	27	

However, it is assumed that project's surrounding area and residential are not affected because the noise and vibration measurement results mentioned in above are within the Guidelines.

The protection, mitigation and monitoring measures to be taken into account are listed in the following:

- ear muffs and other PPE will be provided to the workers and it will be enforced to be used by the workers;
- ensuring good maintenance and repair of the heavy equipment;
- all equipment shall be switched off when not in use;
- blasting activities (at the quarry) will be restricted to day time with approved schedule;
- warning signs shall be posted and public notification system to be developed prior to the blasting event;

- blasting events, at the quarry will be controlled;
- Secondary blasting will completely avoided.
- noise barrier will be installed around the noise emitting equipment;
- period equipment maintenance schedule is to be practiced; and
- Ambient noise level monitoring will be conducted at suitable location at periodic intervals during the operation phase in order to meet the relevant NEQG standards.

Consequence of Impact									
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Significant / Slightly Harmful	Great / Harmful	Disastrous / Extremely Harmful				
	Taking into account	nt the relatively rem	ote location of the li	mestone quarry (abs	ence of nearby				
	sensitive receptors) and people in mini	ing area will only be	exposed during ope	eration hours.				
	Therefore, the seve	erity of the impact sl	hall be considered as	s small.					
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National				
	Noise impact from operational activities is within the project boundary.								
Duration	Construction (1 – 2 years)	Life of Mine Site	Permanent (exists after closure)						
	Impacts will occur	throughout the ope	ration phase of the p	roject.					
Likelihood of Imp	act								
Frequency of	Annually or less	Biannual /	Monthly /	Weekly / Life of	Daily /				
Activity	(but > 6 months)	Temporary	Infrequent	Plant / Regularly	Permanent /				
	/ Low			/ Likely	High				
	Impacts will arise	continuously from c	peration related dail	ly activities.					
Frequency of	Almost never /	Very seldom /	Infrequent /	Often /	Daily /				
Impact	Almost	Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Regularly /	Permanent /				
	Impossible			Likely	Highly Likely				
	Blasting activities	(at the quarry) will	be restricted to day t	ime with approved s	chedule.				

Environmental Attributes	Conse	equence of I	mpact	Likelihood	l of Impact		Significance of
	Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Impact
Noise and Vibration	2	2	2	5	3	6 x 8 = 48	Low, Negative

5.4.4 Soil

The most of the mining activities are carried out in hilly areas, which have very less quantity of soil above rock. This top soil will be preserved for plantation purpose only. This top soil then will be used for afforestation on the waste rock stocks.

During the operation phase, the contamination of soil and subsoil is expected as a result of leaks or spills as:

- equipment containing lubricating oil and/or chemical additives used in the plant process will be placed in enclosed premises; and
- Fuel oil (heavy and light fuel oil) used as main power source for the cement plant will be stored in dedicated storage tanks, in such a manner that any possible small leakages of polluting oil can be contained.

The following environmental protection and mitigation measures will be implemented in order to reduce or prevent potential impacts on soil:

- Leak proof containers should be used for storage and transportation of oil/grease and wash off from the oil/grease handling area shall be drained through drains and treated properly before disposal.
- It must be prohibited to operate with equipment and vehicles outside the designated work areas and roads.
- Training and equipment will be in place to minimize the potential environmental impact in the case of accidents (for example through the use of spill kits).

Consequence of In	Consequence of Impact							
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Significant / Slightly Harmful	Great / Harmful	Disastrous / Extremely Harmful			
	The most of the mi	ining activities are c	arried out in hilly ar	eas, which have ver	y less quantity of			
	soil above rock. Or	nly the contamination	on of soil and subsoil	l is expected as a res	sult of leaks or			
	spills. Severity of t	he impact can be co	nsidered as small.					
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National			
	Impacts will occur	within the project a	rea.					
Duration	Construction (1 – 2 years)	Life of Mine Site	Permanent (exists after closure)					

	Impacts will occur throughout the operation phase of the project.						
Likelihood of Imp	act						
Frequency of	ency of Annually or less Biannual / Monthly / Weekly / Life of Da						
Activity	(but > 6 months)	Temporary	Infrequent	Plant / Regularly	Permanent /		
	/ Low			/ Likely	High		
	Impacts will arise	continuously from o	peration related dail	y activities.			
Frequency of	Almost never /	Very seldom /	Infrequent /	Often /	Daily /		
Impact	Almost	Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Regularly /	Permanent /		
	Impossible			Likely	Highly Likely		
	Impacts on soil by leaks or spills are infrequent in nature.						

Cor	Consequence of Impact		Likelihood of Impact			
Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Significance of Impact
2	2	2	5	3	6 x 8 = 48	Low, Negative

5.4.5 Solid Waste

Mine Waste

According to the P-2 stage tonnage calculation report of the Than Taw Myat Mountain by Myanmar Ceramic Enterprise, Ministry of Industry (1), Metamorphic Limestone (calcareous), Metamorphic Limestone (Siliceous) and Metamorphic Limestone (Dolomitic) are observed. In accordance with the map (Cross-section along A to E) in appendix, Metamorphic Limestone (calcareous) which is used in cement production is mostly found but Metamorphic Limestone (Siliceous) and Metamorphic Limestone (Dolomitic) is less. Beside, top soil cover is very thin. Moreover, dumping site is not necessary because overburden is rare in limestone production as per P-2 stage tonnage calculation report.

During the mine life, no overburden will be generated. Mineral rejects will be stacked separately in the pit bottom of mined out area. Grass thorny bushes will be grown over the mineral rejects stacking yard so that it will get stabilized. The mineral reject will be stacked on pit bottom of mined out portion so there will not be any siltation or erosion takes place.

No toxic and hazardous material present in the mineral rejects. So there is no need of protective measures to be taken for prevention of their dispersal in the air environment, leaching in the surface and ground water etc. No tailing dam is proposed.

Consequence of Impact					
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Significant / Slightly Harmful	Great / Harmful	Disastrous / Extremely Harmful
	During the mine li	fe, no overburden w	ill be generated. No	toxic and hazardous	s material present
	in the mineral reje	cts.			
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National
	Impacts arising fro	om waste manageme	nt are likely to be w	ithin the project area	a in nature.
Duration	Construction (1 – 2 years)	Life of Mine Site	Permanent (exists after closure)		
	Impacts will occur	throughout the oper	ration phase of the p	roject.	
Likelihood of Imp	act				
Frequency of Activity	Annually or less (but > 6 months) / Low	Biannual / Temporary	Monthly / Infrequent	Weekly / Life of Plant / Regularly / Likely	Daily / Permanent / High
	Blasting activities are carried out 5 times per week. (weekly) Staff working on site will also generate general domestic waste (i.e. food and packaging) and office waste (paper, etc). (regularly)				
Frequency of Impact	Almost never / Almost Impossible Waste will be gene	Very seldom / Highly Unlikely	Infrequent / Unlikely	Often / Regularly / Likely	Daily / Permanent / Highly Likely
	waste will be generated regularly throughout the innestone mine operation.				

Consequence of Impact		Likelihood of Impact				
Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Significance of Impact
2	2	2	4	4	6 x 8 = 48	Low, Negative

5.4.6 Traffic

The road constructed during mining operations for movement of trucks between the mine and crushing plant. There is no impact on the road network of the villages due to the transport of Limestone from mine.

Following control measure measures will implemented for traffic management.

- Adequate training on traffic and road safety operations will be provided to the drivers.
- Routine maintenance vehicles will be ensured to prevent any abnormal emissions and high noise generation.
- Road network within site and nearby site will be developed.

- Internal traffic plan designed with due consideration of traffic congestion.
- Proper signage will be displayed at important traffic junctions.
- Signage for speed limit will be placed and are maintained.

Consequence of Impact					
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Significant / Slightly Harmful	Great / Harmful	Disastrous / Extremely Harmful
	The road construe	cted during mining	operations for mo	vement of trucks b	etween the mine
	and crushing plant	. There is no impact	on the road network	s of the villages due	to the transport of
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National
	Traffic impacts wi	ll be on the mine acc	cess road.		
Duration	Construction (1 – 2 years)	Life of Mine Site	Permanent (exists after closure)		
	Impacts will occur	throughout the oper	ration phase of the p	roject.	
Likelihood of Imp	act				
Frequency of Activity	Annually or less (but > 6 months) / Low	Biannual / Temporary	Monthly / Infrequent	Weekly / Life of Plant / Regularly / Likely	Daily / Permanent / High
	Frequency of oper	ational activity will	be daily.		
Frequency of Impact	Almost never / Almost Impossible There is no road unlikely	Very seldom / Highly Unlikely network of the vill	Infrequent / Unlikely ages in the project	Often / Regularly / Likely area. Frequency of	Daily / Permanent / Highly Likely f impact is highly

Сог	Consequence of Ir		Likelihood of Impact			
Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Significance of Impact
2	1	2	5	2	5 x 7 = 35	Low, Negative

5.4.7 Flora and Fauna Habitation Loss

The impact on the surrounding ecology during the operation of the project will mainly occur from the deposition of air pollutants. Air pollution affects the biotic and abiotic components of the ecosystem individually and synergistically with other pollutants. Chronic and acute effects on plants and animals may be induced when the concentration of air pollutants exceeds threshold limits. Moreover, there is no

important ecosystem/habitat around the proposed project site and there are no endanger species of flora and fauna based on IUCN red list in and around the proposed project site.

• Enhancement Measures

Mitigation measures to minimize further potential impacts on the Project area fauna and flora include:

- unnecessary cleaning the trees is to avoid;
- environmental awareness training to be given to all workers for the preservation of local biodiversity species and induct the nature of the sensitivity of project area;
- site specific instruction/protocol for identifying and relocation of plant and wildlife species if necessary, shall be provided to all workers with education materials including photographs; and
- works areas in temporarily affected areas shall be reinstated with tree/shrub/ grass upon completion of the works.

But implementation of proper restoration and rehabilitation master plan, the plant and it environment shall be acted as a green growth model. Development of green belt and afforestation plans is stated in the environmental management plan.

Consequence of In	Consequence of Impact					
Severity	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially Harmful	Significant / Slightly Harmful	Great / Harmful	Disastrous / Extremely Harmful	
	There is no import	ant ecosystem/habit	at around the propos	ed project site and t	here are no	
	site. Therefore, the	e severity of the imp	act is small.		proposed project	
Spatial Scope	Activity Site	Plant Boundary	Local area (within 5 km of the plant boundary)	Regional	National	
	The impact is expe	ected to be activity s	ite for habitats.			
Duration	Construction (1 – 2 years)	Life of Mine Site	Permanent (exists after closure)			
	Impacts that cause	a permanent change	e in the affected area	(e.g. removal of eco	ological habitat).	
Likelihood of Imp	act					
Frequency of Activity	Annually or less (but > 6 months) / Low	Biannual/ Temporary	Monthly / Infrequent	Weekly / Life of Plant / Regularly / Likely	Daily / Permanent / High	
	Frequency of oper-	ational activity will	be daily.			
Frequency of Impact	Almost never / Almost Impossible	Very seldom / Highly Unlikely	Infrequent/ Unlikely	Often / Regularly / Likely	Daily / Permanent / Highly Likely	
	Disturbance of hat infrequent.	Disturbance of habitat is occurs during the mine development phase. The frequency of impact is infrequent.				

Consequence of Impact		Likelihood of Impact				
Severity	Spatial Scope	Duration	Frequency of Activity	Frequency of Impact	Value	Significance of Impact
2	1	3	5	3	6 x 8 = 48	Low – Medium, Negative

5.5 Social Impact Assessment

5.5.1 Potential impact to Employment, Skill and Business

During the operational phase, it has the high opportunity to employ local people in all level of fullskilled, semi-skilled, unskilled and technicians. In this regard, company shall develop local hiring plan. Here local people refer to the people living in the affected areas or entire project area of influence.

This project is anticipated to source the operative force on local basis and has the potential to increase the educational and technical qualification of local work forces through onsite technical transferring and inhouse training programs.

The project will definitely have significant beneficial impacts on the local communities.

One of the effective implementation of the Social Impact Management Plan of the project is the development of a capacity and local awareness building.

In order to enhance the local capacity building, and avoid unnecessary social conflict and dispute related to the employment within local communities, following measures are suggested.

- Identify the range of skill required for the labor force and conduct a gap analysis against skills availability
- Notify local people of job openings through local advertising, information center, project notice boards to place in office or road junctions of each village
- Develop and implement a local employment policy for the people of affected communities
- Careful management to be practiced about the expectation of local people in regard to the employment to avoid any disputes
- Undertake regular review of labor requirement and skill demands ensuring that training strategies meet the needs of project
- Initiate training and job skill development programs

 Considering to establish a contractual agreement with contractors to ensure that all contractors understand the company's expectation of favor local content in hiring employees

5.5.2 Capacity Building and Skill Development

Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited contributes to capacity building in industry by training and orienting all staff and students on attachment in various fields. The effect of this manifest in general improvement in national capacity as the workers and trainees leave the company with enhanced skills applicable in similar industries and sectors of the national economy.

Further, the company will support in high school education training sponsorship program covering a selected number of students each year.

The impact is low and indirect impact of high significance benefiting a limited number of people on an ongoing basis.

5.5.3 Traffic (Transportation) during operation phase

During the operation phase, there will have potential traffic increase on the road from Kyaukse to Industrial Zone where local people are using for their transportation. The volume of vehicles carrying raw materials will be high during the operation period. Proper traffic management plan is to be adopted and local road improvement scheme is to be developed without interference the existing transportation system of local people.

5.6 Visual/Landscape Impact

In consideration of impacts due to the change of landscape of the region, the degree of significance of visual impact could be moderate to high. Anyway, there are control measures those can be adopted during the detailed design of the project such as mine design and growing vegetation.

5.7 Impacts on Areas of Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Significance

The project area is located about 3 km east of ancient city (Myin Saing). Project activities have potential to negatively affect areas of historical, archaeological and cultural significance if found within the project area of influence. However, there are no such areas known to exist within the immediate area of physical/mechanical project influence. Consequently, the project's effects on the cultural conditions of the area are considered insignificant even though dust related impacts are evident in areas outside the project area including some areas of heritage significance.

Relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Culture, Archeological Department and the local authority shall be informed whenever findings of heritage significance are found.

5.8 Health Impact Assessment

The aim of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) aspect of the study is to determine the potential effect that construction and operation of the proposed project will have on the local communities' health and the capacity of local health services to cope with any increased demand for services in terms of equipment, trained personnel, medicines and the balance between the community and workforce needs.

The objectives of the HIA are:

- To identify and evaluate all short, medium and long-term impacts of the project on the health of all stakeholders in all project phases within an agreed geographical boundary so that any potential negative impacts can be reduced or avoided, and positive impacts enhanced.
- To recommend and justify specific, practical measures for mitigating negative and enhancing positive health impacts.

The main focus of the health impacts will be the communities near the power plant site; affected communities were determined by the social studies and the same groups will be considered for health impacts.

The existing healthcare condition and facilities are described in Chapter 4. Due to the need to consider capacity of hospitals, clinics etc., to deal with the potential extra demands that the existence of the project may place upon them (especially during construction), the health of residents in these villages also need to be considered, as be the status of the clinics in these locations.

5.8.1 Impacts on Occupational Health

There is various occupational health and safety risks are likely to happen during the construction and operation period. Exposure problems to noise, dust, and heat are the major occupational hazards.

Noise induced hearing loss is the notified occupational hazard. Workers involved in raw material handling activity, ash handling and those working close to the boilers and raw material handling yard are exposed to high dust levels. Over a long period of time such exposure is likely to result in respiratory problems.

Fully equipped clinic with doctors, occupational health specialist, paramedical staff, medicines, ambulance and other medical equipment is available.

Crystalline Silica

The health concern is the inhalation of crystalline silica, in human lungs thereby causing respiratory and pulmonary damage such as silicosis, bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Personnel working in dust prone areas will wear personnel protective equipment like air filters over their nose. Job rotation schemes will be practiced for over-exposed persons (Those exposed to heat stress and high dust levels).

The employees will be subjected to regular health check-up. The workers will be diagnosed for respiratory functions at periodic intervals and during specific complaints for lung function test, X-ray test, etc.

Use of Explosive

Additional hazards can arise from the explosive materials used in quarrying activities. Improper storage or handling of explosives can result in serious injuries or death to mine workers. An incident involving a storage area can even injure the public and damage property outside a quarry.

Safe practices must include the following:

- Maintenance/ inspection of explosives magazines and equipment
- Explosives inventory methods
- Proper handling during transport and use

Storage, handling and transportation of the explosive are described in appendix-2.

5.8.2 Impacts on Community Health

There is a risk that the workforce employed during the operation period could impact the local communities' health status. Groups vulnerable to health impacts would include young children, the elderly, the socio- economically deprived, and groups with chronic health conditions. Case studies of large construction projects elsewhere in the world have shown that the presence of a large number of single males in the construction workforce has increased demand for casual sex. Measures to manage the interaction between the local community and the workforce could need to be developed and implemented. A significant increase in traffic levels combined with a number of factors including poor current road conditions, uneven surfaces and the limited understanding of road safety among local drivers and pedestrians is likely to increase the number of accidents.

The operation of the limestone mine may lead to a rapid encroachment and migrant populations However, using the high percentage of local workers will largely reduce the health risk during construction period.

In some respects, development projects can improve the well-being of populations around the area (e.g. safe water more readily available, new infrastructure, better access to health care), and potentially increase the food supply (as a result of improved transport infrastructure). However, there are risks that health and nutrition may worsen, particularly in young children.

Other communicable diseases may appear or increase in incidence owing to the influx of migrants to the area. Sexually-transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS are a particular problem. Because of well preparation and dust management of the project, the disease on respiratory organs (e.g. tuberculosis and asthma)

would be minor, but special attention on watch of local people for symptoms of these problems would be paid attention.

There are also likely to be socio-demographic changes associated with changes in reproductive behavior and women's activities. The location and nature of new homes and infrastructure (e.g. schools, health centers and roads) also contribute to the success or failure of projects.

The national ambient air quality standards prescribe level of air pollutants that will protect public health and other adverse effect on environment. Exposure to PM, SO_2 and NO_2 is likely to affect public health if the ambient concentrations are above the stipulated criteria.

The wastewater from the project will not be discharged outside into any streams. The noise will be confined within the mine area. No toxic chemicals will be stored inside the mine site. Solid waste is not hazardous; they will be utilized and managed effectively.

Liquid fuel will be stored inside the plant and layout and design of the storage tanks and necessary fire risk mitigation measures will be provided. Approval to locate this storage tanks will be obtained from the Chief Controller of Explosives. On-site and Off-site disaster management plan will be prepared in consultation with the district administration and implemented during the operation stage of the project. Therefore, the impact of the project operation on the health and safety of surrounding public will be

insignificant in nature.

5.8.3 Health Concerns in Relation to Myanmar Conch Cement Project Operations

In probing the perception of the communities regarding air pollution, the standard approach was to enquire of respondents, whether air quality was an important issue for the community. Where the response was affirmative, specific issues were probed and respondents were asked to support their statements with evidence, based on personal or household experience. Myanmar Conch Cement Company is upgrading the existing Government's cement factory and construct new cement factory, associated power plant (for own used) and limestone mine in premise of Kyaukse Industry Zone.

In summary, the community members interviewed for this study are of the view that Myanmar Conch Cement is not one of the major contributors to air pollution compare to other cement plants in the Industrial Zone. The perception of the majority of respondents is that air quality has not been improving over time, but this view was not shared by all respondents, who ranked Myanmar Conch as one of the minor polluter compared to other.

The general perception received from respondents in the communities is that those communities closest to Myanmar Conch Cement Project. In conducting the survey, women were observed to be the gender most impacted by cement dust, as they carried the burden of both maintaining household cleanliness and providing care to family ailments they attribute to poor air quality.

Data was collected mainly from community individuals and groups, but key informants were also canvassed. These were from the Public Health Department, Local authority and persons identified as community leaders. As a group there was less unanimity in relation to cause and effect of air pollution on the communities.

5.9 Impacts during Mine Closure Phase

- a) No detailed assessment of environmental impacts associated with decommissioning can be made at present. The mine has an expected lifespan of 20 years and so only general principles can be established at the present time.
- b) In broad terms, the process of mine closure is likely to give rise to impacts similar to those experienced in the construction phase. The methods and techniques selected are expected to be in accordance with national and international standards prevailing at the time of decommissioning.
- c) Mine closure will require the following activities:
 - Removal of all surface equipment and units;
 - Potential removal of hard standing and surface cover;
 - Abandonment of sub-surface utilities or filling and abandonment as appropriate;
 - Reinstatement of the site and all project areas to pre-construction conditions.
 - For the power plant, Myanmar Conch Cement will develop a site closure plan during the later stages of project design and maintain the plan throughout the life of the development. The plan should include arrangements for decommissioning the plant in a manner which avoids any pollution and return the site to an acceptable state. In addition, any decommissioning plan should take into account the social and economic impacts and include mitigation measures where necessary.
 - The opportunities the site provides for long term biodiversity conservation purposes should be investigated as part of the site closure plan. There are no identified sites of ecological significance outside the main development areas that should be affected by decommissioning activities, though consideration will need to be given as to the long-term use of the access roads to the quarries. This will depend on their future use. It may be necessary to remove the roads and "re-instate" the ground and vegetation, but maintaining vehicle access or foot access only are also possibilities.
 - The site closure plan and preceding rehabilitation plans will need to be reviewed and updated in the light of experience with implementing the ecological mitigation and compensation measures – especially the "Habitat Restoration" proposals. These habitat restoration activities will need to be

monitored, during the course of the project, so that lessons can be learned and applied prior to and at the time of final site closure.

Overall, decommissioning activities are transitory, and are likely to be similar in magnitude to construction impacts.

5.10 Cumulative Impact Assessment

The Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) assessed the significance of potential cumulative impacts from the projects on one or more VECs in the study area. It also factored in the accumulation pathways on these cumulative impacts caused by pre-existing and future projects.

When assessing the impacts of the Project, it is necessary to consider the cumulative impacts that might occur from the combined effect over a given resource of several projects that will be operated physically close to the Project. In the assessment of the Project, the following environmental items were identified that should be considered the cumulative impacts of the proposed limestone mine project and other projects in Kyaukse Industrial Zone.

- (1) Air Quality
- (2) Water Quality
- (3) Waste
- (4) Noise and Vibration
- (5) Flora/Fauna and Ecosystem
- (6) Community Health and Safety

Table 5 5	Summarized the	basic concept of	oumulativa impoa	t according to a found item
1 able 5.5	Summarizes me	Dasic concept of	cumulative impac	t assessment of each nem.

No.	Environmental Item	Basic Concept of Cumulative Impact Assessment
1.	Air Quality	In this study, efforts have been made to assess cumulative impacts of the proposed limestone mine on air quality. There are a large number emission sources (e.g., existing power plant project and another various projects) surrounding the proposed project area, all of which contribute to air pollution. Data on the nature and rate of emissions from these diverse sources are almost nonexistent. Similarly, there are significant uncertainties regarding future developments in this area and potential emissions from such sources.
		As noted earlier, due to lack of data on sources and rates of emissions from different sources, it was not possible to develop a regional air quality model for assessing effects of various sources on ambient air quality.
2.	Water Quality	When combined with other projects in the area, the cumulative impact on water quantity increases marginally. As other projects are developed, it is anticipated that the extent of the cumulative impact will increase resulting in an overall significance.
		Cumulative impacts on water quality are likely to be interactive and increase in extent and severity as more projects become operational in the study area over

		time. Cumulative impacts on water quantity and quality will be more pronounced during the operational phase of projects.
3.	Waste	When combine with other projects in the area, amount of industrial and business related waste generated from the projects will proportionately be increased.
4.	Noise and Vibration	When the proposed mine project and other various projects start their operation, noise and vibration will be increased cumulatively in and around the Kyaukse Industrial Zone. Therefore, impact of noise and vibration increased by mining activities generated from operation of the projects should be estimated.
5.	Flora/Fauna and Ecosystem	The proposed limestone mine is located in an industrial zone where high ecological values of species are unexpected. However, the area has for a long time been devoid of significant gain due to its developed nature and nearby settlements.
		Operation of the proposed limestone mine project and another various projects has disturbed the ecological setting of the area thereby rendering it less conducive a habitat for both plant and animal life through physical disturbance and discharge of pollutants.
		Projects effect on ecological and climatic conditions in general is a probable impact of low severity acting on a localized area of low to moderate sensitivity with short to medium term duration. Further, the area affected is not a designated area of significant ecological importance and its location on the outskirts of a metropolitan city and in an industrial zone makes it vulnerable to disturbance even in the absence of the project under review.
6.	Community Health and Safety	Community safety might be influenced by the increase of traffic volume in and around the Kyaukse Industrial Zone caused by the operation of the projects.
		Increased traffic will impact road infrastructure necessitating ongoing maintenance as well as increase the incidents of accidents. The cumulative impact on road infrastructure and safety is likely to increase in severity as other project activities commence construction and operation. Damage to road infrastructure and large traffic volumes will increase the risk of accidents.

CHAPTER VI

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Introduction

Industrial development is an important constituent in our pursuits for economic growth, employment generation and betterment in the quality of life. On the other hand, industrial activities, without proper precautionary measures for environmental protection are known to cause pollution and associated problems. Hence, it is necessary to comply with the regulatory norms for prevention and control of pollution. Alongside, it is also imperative to go beyond compliance through adoption of clean technologies and improvement in management practices. Commitment and voluntary initiatives of industry for responsible care of the environment will help in building a partnership for pollution control.

Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd. has committed to fully protection of the environment in the proposed project area with developing and implementation of environmental management plan (EMP) which will act as an adequate tool to mitigate the potential adverse impact and enhance the beneficial impacts associated with present Cement Project during the construction and operation phase.

Environmental protection is the major requirement for the Myanmar Conch Cement project in Kyaukse Industrial Zone area. In consistent with company's environment protection policy and recommended international best practices, this plan focus on the systematic formulation of control measures and implementing of those in various stages of the project.

As principal objective of EMP is to develop an effective management tool that will ensure that diverse ranges of environmental and social components observed through earlier environmental impact assessment process are systematically mitigated through effective managing and monitoring mechanism. This will assist Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd. to achieve its environmental and social goals with the principle of avoiding potential damage, costly remedial action and adverse public concerns. In addition, this tool will help project for enhancing benefits, compliance with company policy host country legislations and internationally accepted best industrial practices.

This environmental management plan outlines the appropriate and effective management and mitigation measures so as to alleviate the environmental and social concerns which have identified in the impact assessment section of this report. In addition, this report has integrated environmental protection strategy into the project.

Preparation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required for formulation, implementation and monitoring of environmental protection measures during and after commissioning of the proposed Cement Plant project. This Environmental Management Plan has indicated the details as to how various measures have been or are proposed to be taken. The base line setting of different relevant environmental components in the study is and predicted potential impacts on those components due to the proposed project are documented. In this plan, mitigation measures for the identified environmental impacts are

documented for both construction and operational stages of the proposed project in the form of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

As project is upgrading existing cement plant and for new bigger one is in preliminary phase, detailed commissioning /mine closure plan has not been formulated yet. As such no control measures are currently considered in this report for project decommission stage.

The elements of biological, physical and human system receptors which are concerned of being disturbance of proposed project for construction and operation period are mentioned as follows.

- Air quality
- Water quality
- Noise and Vibration
- Soil
- Solid Waste
- Traffic
- Flora and Fauna Habitation
- Socio-economic conditions
- Landscape
- Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Significance
- Health and Safety

This document shall be treated as a dynamic and live document. Reviewing, revising and updating are subject to do as deemed necessary in line with the variation of proposed activities described in this document ensuring its remains appropriate to ongoing aspects of project.

6.2 Role and Responsibilities

Being owner of this document, Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd. will hold ultimate responsibility and shall fully exercise in developing, reviewing, updating and effective implementing of this document. If the measures set up in it does not meet or follow accordingly, company will redefine as necessary until full satisfaction is achieved.

Responsibilities for the implementation of environmental social considerations lie with Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd. management. Management shall be accountable for delivering commitments made in this document.

Finding from the continuous monitoring of environmental management plan is subject to be reviewed periodically and as deemed necessary by management. Based on the result, management shall be able to take necessary remedial actions and to enforce to adopt adequate performance strategy toward the continual improvement of the environmental management system.

The EMP provides a guide on project impacts that will need monitoring both for corrective action and learning purposes. Finally, an Emergency Response Plan will provide guidance on appropriate response

procedures to any emergency situation that may arise as a result of project implementation. All the above mentioned plans will guide project implementation during its operational phase.

The Safety and Occupational Health Management Plan will guide quarry and plant operations for enhanced workers safety and occupational health. A Decommissioning and Closure Plan has been included because the project under review by nature will require a decommissioning and closure phase before the site can be abandoned.

Implementation of the EMP will primarily be the responsibility of the Plant Manager assisted by the Environmental Manager and the Safety and Health Manager. However site specific management interventions will be the responsibility of each respective Head of Department and specific individuals identified in the EMP for each specific interventions who will ensure that all the staff under their supervision work towards realization of the objectives set out in the management plan. Figure 6.2-1 given below present the Management Structure at Myanmar Conch Cement Plant showing responsibilities.



Figure 6.1 HSE committee of Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited

6.3 Environmental Management Plan for Limestone Mine

No.	Issues	Activities	Management Plans					
Ι	Construction Phase							
	At present time, the existing limestone quarry is already in operation and will operate during the entire construction phase of Myanmar Conch Cement Plant Project. It can be assumed that only the operational phase is foreseen for the analysis of the limestone quarry impacts and implementation of management plan.							
Π	Operation Phase							
1	Air Quality	 drilling and blasting, excavation and loading, transportation and crushing equipment 	Limestone Crusher and Conveying Bag filters are installed at every transfer points and limestone crusher for dust control. Conveyor belts will be covered to reduce fugitive dust emissions during transportation. Specification of Bag filters are as follow:					
		machinery	Filtering Area	m	704			
			Flow Volume	m ³ /h	39420			
			Inlet Dust Content	mg/Nm ³	<200			
			Outlet Dust Content	mg/Nm ³	<30			
			Dust collector on Drilling machines The dust collector includes an effective pre-cleaner to reduce the escape of drilling dust. Dust collector from drilling machine collect dust and it passes to pre- cleaner. Pre-cleaner separate fine dust and aggregate and then fine dust are sent to dust collector bin.					
			Vehicles and Equipment Regular and periodical maintenance of vehicles to prevent smoke pollutants. Equipment will be operated within specifications and capacity (e.g. Don't overload machines). Equipment will be turned off when not in use.					
			Water Sprinkling During the operation of limes was supplied from Thindwe of raw water pond inside the ce water supply for operation su dust control, and rock crushin about 350m ³ per day. Dust su sprinkling) will be adopted of	stone quarry, canal and pu ment plant and the as water and activities appression sy n the access	, raw water mped into rea. The spraying for will be ystem (water road.			
2	Water Quality	- Wastewater generated from offices, canteens, and worker accommodation	 Wastewater generated and staff accommodatic seepage system. Wastew be provided for treat canteens. Create a special storage oil. The storage is a constructed from rain wate Provide grease and oil maintenance area. Emulsion explosives have so resistance but must be have realize the potential benefits are important: Spills of the product musical proper loading technic 	from office on is treated water treatment ating waste for fuel and losed building trap for we ignificantly undled and . The follow st be handled unues must	s, canteens, d by septic- ent unit will water from l lubricants / ng and it is orkshop and higher water attention to ing practices l correctly. be followed			

			when loading a bulk product into a wet blast hole. Water entrapped in the explosive during loading can reduce the efficiency of the detonation and increase the amount of available nitrates.
3	Noise and Vibration	- blasting and mechanical excavation works	 ear muffs and other PPE will be provided to the workers and it will be enforced to be used by the workers; ensuring good maintenance and repair of the heavy equipment; all equipment shall be switched off when not in use; blasting activities (at the quarry) will be restricted to day time with approved schedule; warning signs shall be posted and public notification system to be developed prior to the blasting event; Secondary blasting will completely avoided. Period equipment maintenance schedule is to be practiced; and Ambient noise level monitoring will be conducted at suitable location at periodic intervals during the operation phase in order to meet the relevant NEQG standards.
4	Soil	- leaks or spills	- Leak proof containers should be used for storage and transportation of oil/grease and wash off from the oil/grease handling area shall be drained through drains and treated properly before disposal.
5	Solid Waste	 Domestic Waste Mine Waste 	 Domestic Waste Adopted the 3Rs Program (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) in waste management in order to maximize resource utilization. Recyclable waste e.g. plastic, wood scrap, metal scrap, paper etc. should reused/recycled as much as possible. Placing containers for collection of solid wastes and garbage at office and residence. Maintaining hygienic conditions in canteens and toilets. Non-recyclable wastes will be transported to a Township Development Committee approved landfill site. Mine Waste Topsoil generated from mine will be directly utilized for green development and rehabilitation. Limestone (calcareous) and Limestone (Siliceous) are produced initially whereas the Limestone (Dolomitic) is also produced separately. These Limestone (Dolomitic) is crushed separately and they will be reused in construction activities and access road construction.
6	Traffic	- movement of trucks between the mine and crushing plant	 Adequate training on traffic and road safety operations will be provided to the drivers. Road network within site and nearby site will be developed. Internal traffic plan designed with due
			consideration of traffic congestion.

			 Proper signage will be displayed at important traffic junctions. Signage for speed limit will be placed and are maintained.
7	Ecology (Flora and Fauna)	- site clearance and removal activities	 unnecessary cleaning the trees is to avoid; environmental awareness training to be given to all workers for the preservation of local biodiversity species and induct the nature of the sensitivity of project area; site specific instruction/protocol for identifying and relocation of plant and wildlife species if necessary, shall be provided to all workers with education materials including photographs; and Works areas in temporarily affected areas shall be reinstated with tree/shrub/ grass upon completion of the works.
8	Greenbelt and Afforestation Plan	Nonce Legend Green_Area Cement Boundary 120 Acres Limestone Mine	
		219.25 Acres Limestone Mine	→ Kilometers

6.4 Social Management Plan and Mitigation

This section presents the summary of Social Management Plan of the project with the purpose of mitigation or enhancement to the potential adverse and beneficial impacts identified and evaluated in the assessment.

The objectives of the Social Management Plan are

- To describe the project's commitments in managing and mitigating social impacts raised from the existence of project in defined location and in enhancing identified benefits to communities and stake holders
- To formulate the mechanism to mitigate and monitor these potential impacts
- To establish a system in which public participation is paramount in setting up strategies for the dealing of identified impacts and benefit throughout the life of project
- To recommend the additional social control measures
- Identify the range of skill required for the labor force and conduct a gap analysis against skills availability
- Notify local people of job openings through local advertising, information center, project notice boards to place in office or road junctions of each village
- Develop and implement a local employment policy for the people of affected communities
- Careful management to be practiced about the expectation of local people in regard to the employment to avoid any disputes
- Undertake regular review of labor requirement and skill demands ensuring that training strategies meet the needs of project
- Initiate training and job skill development programs
- Considering to establish a contractual agreement with contractors to ensure that all contractors understand the company's expectation of favor local content in hiring employees

6.4.1 Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation

In the survey, about 140 sample respondents selected from 6 Villages such as Pyaukseikpin, YwarNan(East) and Taung Pa Lu villages within the project area were interviewed. To understand their existing situations, attitudes and impacts from the project development, the interviews were undertaken with the help of the structured questionnaires which cover the contents of basic information of interviewees, their socio-economic conditions, education and current environmental problems, facilities and social problems, perceptions of the project and attitudes towards the project, regarding the impact caused by the project development.

6.4.2 **Project Information**

It is also important to survey whether the people in the project area know about the project or not. If they know about the project they can prepare for the impacts of the project. The survey results showed that most of the respondents have already known about the project but some villages have not received the information of project. The survey also stressed on the sources of information about the project from which the respondents received. The result of the survey showed that information about the project is rarely came from villagers.

Factory/Village	Yes	No
Workers	50	50
ShanYwarGyi	95	5
Pyaukseikpin	15	85
YwarNan(East)	50	50
KaleGyaung	35	65
TaungPaLu	30	70
YeByarTaw(West)	60	40

Table 6.1Receiving Information of Respondents (%)

Source: Field Observation, December 2014



Figure 6.2 Receiving Information of Respondents (%)

6.4.2.1 Attitudes on the Project

All respondents of Ye byar Taw (West), Kale Gyaung, YwarNan (East) and ShanYwar Gyi villages like the project. They considered that the project will support their job oppunities and infrastructure such as education, water supply and electricity.

Factory/Village	Yes	No
Workers	100	0
ShanYwar Gyi	85	15
Pyaukseikpin	70	30
YwarNan (East)	90	10
Kale Gyaung	90	10
Taung Pa Lu	65	25
Ye Byar Taw (West)	95	10

Table 6 2	Attitudes on	the project	of Res	nondente ((0/a)
Table 0.2	Attitudes on	the project	of Kes	pondents ((70)

Source: Field Observation, December 2014



Figure 6.3 Attitudes on the project of Respondents (%)

6.4.3 Opinion towards the mitigation measures of the Project

According to the survey results, most of the respondents believed that the project will not have prominent negative, social and health impacts on their livelihood and surrounding region. Some of respondents believed that health impact of the project would be expected.

Table 6.3	Opinion	towards the	impact of	f the project (%)
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	Environmental Impact		Social Impact		Health Impact	
ractory/village	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Workers	25	75	15	85	40	60
ShanYwar Gyi	5	95	10	90	5	95
Pyaukseikpin	5	95	5	95	20	80
YwarNan(East)	5	95	5	95	20	80
KaleGyaung	10	90	5	95	15	85
TaungPaLu	20	80	20	80	5	95
YeByarTaw(West)	15	85	5	95	5	95



Figure 6.4 Opinion towards the impact of the project (%)

6.4.4 Suggestion Summary

6.4.4.1 Factory Workers

Requirement	Worried
- To increase job opportunity	- impact of dust on health
- To support health and education	- respiratory problems due to air pollution

6.4.4.2 ShanYwar Gyi, Pyaukseikpin, Ywar Nan (East), Kale Gyaung, Taung PaLu and Ye Byar Taw Villages

Requirement	Worried		
- To increase job opportunity	- impact on Ya lands		
- To support health and education	- respiratory problems due to air pollution		
- To have the reginal development			
- To promote the infrastructure			

Suggestion

The project developer should be able to

- 1. Develop social, economic and health status,
- 2. Create job oppunities and give job training for the villagers
- 3. Maintain safe environment,

- 4. Prevent potential impacts of the project,
- 5. Improve shool facilities,
- 6. Create Mobile clinics,
- 7. Support Supply electricity,
- 8. Inform about the project to the local people

6.4.5 Recommended Mitigation Measure for SIA

In order to mitigate the negative impacts to local community and to enhance positive benefits, following measures are recommended to implement and monitor the result on a regular basis throughout the life of the project and may stay in the accommodation provided by project.

- Project work force shall respect for the religious, political beliefs and moral codes of local community.
- Project work force shall respect the value of local communities
- All working on and visiting the project will not discriminate based on gender, age, color, race, language, culture. political affiliation, religious belief, disability and other related factors
- Any damage, vandalism, to the property of local communities shall be immediately investigated and necessary actions including punishment s are taken against those.
- Any complaints of communities concerning unacceptable behavior conducted by project workforce shall be seriously taken into consideration attention in with local residents
- Use complaints log and grievance mechanism to ease the concerns of local residents by tracking, assessing and managing the performance of project workforces. Detailed grievance mechanism is show in Appendix 6.
- Ensure that direct hired employees and contractors adhere to the Code of Conduct at all time during construction, operation and decommissioning phased of projects and disciplinary procedures for inappropriate manner of employees shall be implemented throughout the life of project.
- The location of construction camps shall be constructed as far as possible from the local residential area to help minimizing the potential impact of culture changes associated with the new construction work forces.
- Community management committee shall be organized to establish an effect channel and appropriate mechanism in communicating local residents and gain the feedback of project related community issues.
- Community management committee shall engage with local community through ongoing disclosure of the project information and consultation on matters that directly affect them.
- It is to be ensure that communication is free of external manipulation and influences.

6.4.6 Enhancement Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts

Myanmar Conch Cement Company will implement a Social Management Plan that seeks to enhance the economic and social cultural benefits of its presence in the operational area of Kyaukse and the wider catchment. To that effect the focus of the Social Management Plan would be to as much as possible preventing the occurrence of negative effects on people resident in the project area of influence while maximizing their benefits. As such effect Myanmar Conch Cement Company will exercise its social responsibility as a caring corporate citizen that value co-existence and hence the need to ensure minimal disturbance to local people's enjoyment of life. It is Myanmar Conch Cement Company's vision that people in the project area of influence enjoy life to a better extent than would have otherwise have been without Myanmar Conch Cement Company presence. Consequently Myanmar Conch Cement will strive to offer the best it can within its means and in line with company policy and strategic plans to improve the welfare of its fellow citizens. To that effect Myanmar Conch Cement will implement the following programs as part of its social management plan. The proposed interventions are aimed at broadening the beneficiary base for the company's business undertakings beyond the traditional beneficiary groups of shareholders, employees and tax/levy collectors by including the public especially those closest to the operational area.

6.4.7 Employment and Retrenchment Action Plan

Myanmar Conch Cement will continue to give priority to local residents starting with those closest to the mining and cement production facilities in offering employment opportunities. Employment will only be offered to outsiders if the required skills and experience could not be found locally. Further, the company will provide equal opportunities to both males and females provided they meet the education and skills/experience criteria. Similarly discrimination based on HIV/AIDS status will not be entertained provided the employees are capable of carrying out the required tasks. Myanmar Conch Cement contractors will also be encouraged to abide by the same employment policies.

Further, the company will implement a multi-skilling and entrepreneurship training program to all employees during working life to prepare them for work outside Myanmar Conch Cement. A counseling program will also be provided to prepare all employees scheduled for retrenchment or retirement prior to the effective dates for such retrenchment/retirement.

6.4.8 Education and Training Plan

Myanmar Conch Cement will explore ways of supporting the education and training programs at all levels especially those associated with the company's business. It will also seek to support schools in the neighborhood by addressing needy areas such as infrastructure development, offering a limited number of scholarships for exceptionally performing students/pupils as an incentive for hard work, sponsoring orphans and pupils from vulnerable families etc.

6.4.9 Local Economic Development

Myanmar Conch Cement will as a matter of policy give priority to local contractors and suppliers of goods and services provided they meet the quality requirements at a cost not exceeding comparative advantage. This will be done with a view to supporting local economic development. Information on how to conduct business with Myanmar Conch Cement will equally be publicized to help would be local contractors and suppliers.

6.4.10 Health and Welfare Plan

All Myanmar Conch Cement employees and their families are covered by a health insurance scheme that affords them to access healthcare services at company cost. Myanmar Conch Cement will seek to expand the service to members of the public in its operational area by rendering support to medical facilities in the area. The company will also participate in health campaigns with other partners targeting HIV/AIDS and malaria as an integral part of its social responsibility plan. Specific activities would include but not be limited to awareness campaigns; counselling services, distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs), spraying in offices and homes and in areas with stagnant water etc.

6.4.11 Physical Infrastructure Plan

As part of its Decommissioning and Closure Plan, Myanmar Conch Cement will consider donating the infrastructure at the plant including buildings, water and sewerage reticulation facilities, communication facilities etc. to government or any entity with a viable proposal for providing social services for the wellbeing and development of local communities. To this effect proposals will be invited at the decommissioning stage for use of the facilities.

6.4.12 Community Management Support Plan

Myanmar Conch Cement will from time to time liaise with local communities in identifying development programs reflecting major community needs and work with them in supporting the community provided the community will have demonstrated the willingness to help themselves with Myanmar Conch Cement providing supplementary support.

6.4.13 Community Involvement Plan

As part of its policy on corporate citizenship, Myanmar Conch Cement will endeavor to inform the community in which it operate and get them up to date with developments taking place at the quarry and plant. This will facilitate community participation in decision making on major developments. This process as witnessed during this EIA/EMP preparation process will continue throughout project implementation phase by calling the public and consulting them on major decisions with a bearing on the local and wider environment.

Table 6.4 given below present a summary of proposed interventions for enhancement of significant positive socio-economic and cultural environmental impacts associated with project implementation. The table further provides guidance on management objectives, expected management standard and specific management responsibility for each intervention. An implementation schedule has been included as well to guide timely implementation of the proposed management interventions together with costing for budgetary purposes.

Item No.	Identified Impact	Enhancement Objective	Enhancement Measure	Target Performance Standard	Responsibility	Implementation Schedule
1	Support to construction industry	To meet the needs of the construction industry and national development as a whole	Increase production of cement to satisfy the market demand and enforce equitable measures in the supply of the commodity together with competitive pricing mechanisms.	 Production maintained at full capacity Transparent supply and Distribution system put in place 	Plant Manager and Sales and Marketing Manager.	Throughout operational phase
2	Increased government revenue	To improve the livelihoods and wellbeing of local communities	Offer competitive salaries, wages and contract terms (to contractors and suppliers of good and services). Provide special incentives to local communities within the project's area of influence as a way of compensating for the negative effects suffered e.g. prioritization in employment offer to people closest to the plant. Engage in and implement Social responsibility programs	☐ Offer packages equal to or better than similar companies in the sector	Human Resources Manager and Procurements Officer.	Throughout operational phase
3	Capacity building and skills development	To contribute to the development of a pool of competent technical and professional staff for the mine and contribute to the country's human resources development as a whole.	Adopt a deliberate policy of sponsoring students and offering a standard number of plant attachments each year. Render support to trades training institutions associated with the company's key business or product e.g. trainers of brick layers.	An established scholarship program for State High School students	Human Resources Manager	Throughout operational phase

Table 6.4	Enhancement Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Envi	ironmental Impacts
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6.5 Mitigation Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts

Table 6.5 is a summary of interventions proposed for mitigation of significant negative socio-economic and cultural environmental impacts of the project. Additionally, the table provides guidance on management objectives, expected management standards and specific management responsibilities for each intervention. An implementation schedule has been included as well to guide timely implementation of the proposed management interventions together with costing for budgetary purposes.

Item No.	Identified Impact	Enhancement Objective	Enhancement Measure	Target Performance Standard	Responsibility	Implementation Schedule
1	Noise pollution and hearing impairment	To safeguard the health and safety of members of the public	□ Public access to the plant areas will be restricted and all non- staff members allowed access to the plant and areas will be under the guidance of a competent member of staff and will undergo health and safety orientation before entry and will be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment.	Members of the public will be safeguarded against injurious noise levels	Corporate Affairs Manager	Throughout operational phase
2	Damage to property and respiratory health risks due to dust emissions	To control dust emissions so as to safeguard public health and property in the fallout area	 Air quality in fallout area will continue to be monitored for dust concentrations and results obtained will be used to work out and control plant operations to meet statutory and ambient air quality standards 	Air quality in fallout areas comply with statutory limits	Environmental Manager	Monthly
3	Impacts on areas of historical, archaeological and cultural significance	To safeguard the area's historical and cultural heritage	☐ Relevant authorities such as the local authority should be informed whenever findings of heritage significance are found.	All historical/ archaeological findings reported to relevant authorities for safe custody.	HSE manager	Whenever findings are made
4	Increased risk of malaria	To minimize prevalence of malaria vectors	Indoor spraying for control of mosquitoes and other disease vectors	All stagnant water ponds and dwellings close to the quarry sprayed with residual insecticides	HSE Manager	Annual

 Table 6.5
 Mitigation Plan for Socio-economic and Cultural Environmental Impacts

It is anticipated that once the proposed management interventions have been implemented the negative impacts will be rendered insignificant or less significant for project acceptability from both the environmental and socio-economic and cultural stand point of view. Some residual effects will however continue to manifest and these will need to be monitored as provided for in the monitoring plan.

6.6 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan

Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd. is part of the **Anhui Conch Cement Company Ltd.,** one of the world's biggest suppliers of cement production. Myanmar Conch Cement Company has a Health and Safety policy of which all personnel are briefed on and are consulted in its development through their representatives.

Myanmar Conch Cement Company Works Health and Safety policy (Appendix 2) highlights the importance of individual and collective behavior and of action undertaken by all of the employees to prevent industrial accidents and work related illnesses.

Implementation of a Health and Safety Management System has significantly improve Myanmar Conch Cement Company Works Safety performance in all operations. This has been facilitated consequently by Management's strong involvement and commitment intensify Safety concerns and awareness at all levels on matters of health and safety.

Consequently, Myanmar Conch Cement Works has demonstrated its resolve to create a safe and healthy work environment for its employees, contractors and visitors through:

- □ The application of proven occupational Health and Safety technologies, standards and operating procedures to minimize exposure to risk
- □ The reporting and investigation of potential accident situations within the workplace and the implementation of mitigation plans to prevent reoccurrence
- □ The provision of adequate financial and human resources, employee training and awareness raising to facilitate the continual improvement in Safety performance, and
- □ The use of Myanmar Conch Group Database and Networks to improve its knowledge of Safety Risks associated with Cement manufacturing processes. As a result, it has been possible to create synergies from the actions taken in the various Divisions and Business Units, and create new momentum to drive Safety Excellence forward within the Group, which includes Myanmar Conch Cement Works.

6.6.1 Safety and Occupational Health

Workers exposed to mechanical accident-prone areas will be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE). The non-respiratory PPE includes tight rubber goggles, safety helmets, welders hand shields and welding helmets, plastic face shields, ear plugs, ear muffs, rubber aprons, rubber gloves, shoes with non-
skid soles, gum boots, safety shoe with toe protection which will be provided to workers. All safety and health codes prescribed by the BIS will be strictly implemented in the plant.

The work environment will be monitored for occupational accidents, diseases and dangerous occurrences. A proper record of the same will be maintained. The following will be adopted to ensure good health condition of employees.

- Pre- employment checkup
- Awareness program
- Routine checkup
- Periodic vaccination program etc.

A well-equipped hospital with adequate number of qualified medical staff is available for the existing plant. First aid facilities, medicines and ambulance are available to meet any emergency situation.

Mechanical injury to body parts: In a power plant there are several places where workers are likely to be involved with accidents resulting in injury to body parts. The places are workshop, during mechanical repair work in different units, during construction work, road accidents due to vehicular movement, etc.

Workers exposed to mechanical accident-prone areas will be given personal protective equipment. The non-respiratory PPE includes tight rubber goggles, safety helmets, welders hand shields and welding helmets, plastic face shields, ear plugs, ear muffs, rubber aprons, rubber gloves, shoes with non-skid soles, gum boots, safety shoe with toe protection.

Safety data sheets of the hazardous chemicals will be displayed at specific locations. Fire hydrants will be located at all convenient and strategic points along the major drains and checked for water availability on regular basis. Fire extinguishing equipment, sand buckets, water sprinklers and water hoses will be provided at all convenient point. Fire, heat, smoke and hydrocarbon detection alarms will be installed.

On-site disaster management plan will be prepared after the construction is over and considering the actual inventory of stored hazardous materials. The plan will contain the name and contact number of plant personnel, district officials, police station, fire station, and hospitals.

The likelihood of accidents and hazards has been assessed. In the absence of documented failure frequency data for this type of plant, a qualitative relative likelihood band of 'high', 'medium' or 'low' was assigned. The assessment of the potential likelihood of each scenario concluded that three of the scenarios pose a likelihood of 'low', and the MCA scenarios pose a likelihood of 'medium'. This was primarily as a result of following considerations:

- The chemical or material released not reaching an off-site receptor, due to the nature of the chemical or some form of on-site containment;
- The chemical not being sufficiently toxic, or present at a particular environmental receptor for a sufficient period of time, or at a sufficient level, to have an adverse effect on that receptor.

6.6.2 Occupational Health

Myanmar Conch Cement Company Works has implemented an HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program in consultation with local HIV/AIDS organizations and government initiatives to inform and counsel employees regarding the dangers of HIV/AIDS and how to reduce the spread of the disease.

- Pre-employment and regular medical examinations shall be carried out on all plant employees.
- Myanmar Conch Cement Company Works shall provide well-equipped sanitary facilities for its employees.
- Workers in areas of high temperature and other high risk areas shall be allowed to take shorter shifts.

6.6.2.1 Occupational Safety

The general safety of employees while at work is the responsibility Myanmar Conch Cement Company, except in cases where the employee was acting in a negligent and dangerous manner. To that effect the following measures are in place.

- Guards shall be fitted to all drive belts, pulley, gears and other moving parts to protect workers.
- Raised platforms, walkways, gantries, scaffolds, stairways and ramps shall be equipped with handrails and non-slip surfaces.
- All electrical equipment shall be grounded, well insulated and conform to applicable codes.
- Mine employees shall be provided with hardhats, safety boots, overalls, ear and eye protection, dust masks and gloves as appropriate. (Table 6.6)
- The company shall ensure that The Mining Explosives Regulations governing the safe storage, handling and transport of explosives to, in and around the mine is strictly enforced.
- Only qualified and certified personnel shall be allowed to carry out blasting operations.
- Hazard and warning signs shall be erected or posted around the mine site to warn employees and contractors of potential dangers.

Table 6.6 Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard

Objective	Work place Hazards	Suggested PPE
Eye and face protection	Flying particles, molten metal,	Safety Glasses with side-shield,
	liquid chemicals, gases or	protective shades, etc.
	vapors, light radiation.	
Head protection	Falling objects, inadequate	Plastic Helmets with top and side
	height clearance and overhead power	impact protection
	cords.	
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra sound	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or
		ear muffs)
Foot protection	Falling or rolling objects,	Safety shoes and boots for
	pointed objects, corrosive or hot liquid	protection against moving &
		falling objects, liquids and chemicals
Hand protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or	Gloves made of rubber or
	lacerations, vibrations, extreme	synthetic materials (Neoprene)
	temperatures	leather, steal, insulating materials, etc.

Body/leg protection	Extreme temperatures,	Insulating clothing, body suits,
	hazardous materials, biological	aprons etc. of appropriate
	agents, cutting and laceration.	materials.

6.6.3 Occupational Safety Training

6.6.3.1 Occupation Health and Safety Training

Myanmar Conch Cement Company shall provide Occupation Health and Safety orientation training to all new employees to ensure they are appraised of the basic site rules of work at/on site and of personal protection and preventing injury to fellow employees.

Training shall consist of basic hazard awareness, site specific hazards, safe work practices, and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation, and natural disaster, as appropriate. Any site specific hazard or color coding in use shall be thoroughly reviewed as part of orientation training.

6.6.3.2 Visitor Orientation

Where visitors to the site can gain access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present, a visitor orientation and control program shall be established to ensure visitors do not enter hazard areas unescorted.

6.6.3.3 Basic Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Training

Myanmar Conch Cement Company will institute a basic OHS training as follows;

- A basic occupational training program and specialty courses shall be provided, as needed, to ensure that workers are oriented to the specific hazards of individual work assignments.
- Training shall generally be provided to management, supervisors, workers, and occasional visitors to areas of risks and hazards.
- Workers with rescue and first-aid duties shall receive dedicated training so as not to inadvertently aggravate exposures and health hazards to themselves or their coworkers.
- Training would include the risks of becoming infected with blood-borne pathogens through contact with bodily fluids and tissue.
- Through appropriate contract specifications and monitoring, Myanmar Conch management shall ensure that service providers, as well as contracted and subcontracted labor, are trained adequately before assignments begin.

6.6.3.4 Area Signage

Myanmar Conch Cement Company shall put in place a signage program as follows;

- Hazardous areas (electrical rooms, compressor rooms, etc.), installations, materials, safety measures, and emergency exits, etc. shall be marked appropriately.

- Signage shall be in accordance with international standards and be well known to, and easily understood by workers, visitors and the general public as appropriate.

6.6.3.5 Labeling of Equipment

All container that may contain substances that are hazardous as a result of chemical or toxicological properties, or temperature or pressure, shall be labeled as to the contents and hazard, or appropriately color coded.

Similarly, piping systems that contain hazardous substances shall be labeled with the direction of flow and contents of the pipe, or color coded whenever the pipe passing through a wall or floor is interrupted by a valve or junction device.

6.7 Emergency Response and Rescue Plan

6.7.1 Objective

The following constitute the main objectives of the Emergency Response and Rescue Plan

- Ensure employees are aware of their responsibilities in an emergency situation.
- Outline basic procedures to follow during safety related emergencies.

6.7.2 Activities

6.7.2.1 Maintenance of Emergency Contacts

1) Prepare and maintain an updated list of the following:

- Key Plant Management Team Members
- External emergency service contacts such as the Fire Services Department of Kyaukse, Township Police, company-subscribed clinics and township hospitals, including contact numbers of the doctors in charge.

Table 6.7Contact Numbers for Emergency Response

NAME & DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE WORK	MOBILE				
Internal Contact (Myanmar Conch Cement)						
Factory Manager (U Khin Maung Tint)	-	09-2210829				
Quarry Manager (U Soe Nyunt)	-	09 448533924				
HSE Manager	-	-				
External Emergency Contact						
Police	066 50335, 06650332					
Fire Service Department	066 50316					
Doctor, Township Hospital	066 50874, 066 50008					
DRR	066 50470, 066 50250					

2) Update and post all Safety Notice Boards in various sections of the Plant with:

- Emergency Plans which will clearly indicate exit routes, location of first aid boxes, fire extinguishers and Assembly Points.

- Emergency Tool boxes/rescue equipment.
- Company Ambulance contact numbers.

6.7.2.2 Emergency Assembly Points

There shall be clearly marked and designated Emergency Assembly Points in both the Mine Site and the Works areas.

6.7.2.3 Fire Fighting Equipment

Myanmar Conch Cement Company will institute the following measures in order to enhance fire safety preparedness:

- All offices shall be fitted with smoke detectors to offer early warning to employees in case of fire. The workplaces will be provided with fire alarms which will be activated in case of fire.
- 2. Electrical substations and other critical installations such as the cement packing plant, poly-bag warehouses, etc. shall be equipped with specialized automatic fire protection and control systems to detect and trigger the fire extinguishing agent.
- 3. All working areas will be provided with suitable fire extinguishers which shall be mounted in easily accessible locations.
- 4. At least a square meter of the area where a fire extinguisher has been mounted shall be kept clear.
- 5. Fire Extinguisher locations shall be posted with "Fire Extinguisher" signs and will be mounted at eye level.
- 6. In addition to fire extinguishers, there shall be designated points for connecting fire hoses around the plant. These points shall be regularly serviced as per fire regulatory requirements.

6.7.2.4 Incident Management

The following shall constitute key management interventions in response to each respective emergency situation.

1) Fire

In the event of fire, the person discovering the fire should:

- a) Raise the alarm.
- b) Call the Central Control Room and or the Fire Brigade on.
- c) If safe to do so tackle the fire, if in doubt get out.
- d) Evacuate the premises and report to your designated assembly point.

2) Accidents

In case of an accident in the workplace:

- a) The involved, if they are able to do so, should immediately report to their supervisor. Alternatively, the person discovering the accident should report it immediately to the Central Control Room Operator, who should in turn inform the Shift Manager.
- b) The Shift Manager shall immediately go to the accident scene to assess its nature.
- c) If the accident is a major one, that is, resulting in serious personal injury, and or property damage, the Shift Manager shall mobilize the required emergency services, including first aiders and inform the Safety Manager, Plant Manager, and others, accordingly.
- d) If the accident occurs after-hours, the Shift Manager shall inform all the required personnel as per Plant Call Out procedure.
- e) Information pertaining to the accident shall be released to the public through the Corporate Affairs Department or the Plant Manager.
- f) During any emergency all communication on phones will be restricted to personnel handling the emergency.

3) Road Traffic Accidents

In case of a Road Traffic Accident:

- a) Render assistance to any person injured, if practical.
- b) Report the accident to the nearby Kyaukse Police Station.
- c) Do not accept responsibility for the accident but cooperate with the Police who will investigate the accident.
- d) Obtain the particulars of the other involved parties, i.e. vehicle registration number, driver's name, witnesses etc.
- e) Inform immediate supervisor and Safety Manager.

4) Hazardous Material Spills

In case of major hazardous material spills the following procedure will apply in order to minimize the impact on the environment:

a) Contain

The spilled oil shall be contained by constructing a bund around the affected area.

The trapped oil shall be pumped/ collected into suitable containers, such as sealed drums and kept in a bounded area while awaiting removal from site.

b) Notify

The spill incident shall be reported to the supervisor who shall assess the situation and notify the relevant senior officials as per Incident Reporting Procedure.

In all cases where the oil spill is on ore, that is, in the pit or at the Run of Mine (ROM) pad, the senior officials will be consulted to recommend the best remedial action.

c) Dispose

Contaminated soil and absorbent material shall be disposed-off in accordance with the waste management procedure.

d) Maintain

The affected area shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, be cleaned up and replaced with fresh soil.

6.7.2.5 Responsibility

All supervisors are responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the Emergency Response Plan and will act as key respondents.

Designated assistants will act in the absence of substantive supervisors and will act as key respondents in that case.

Table 6.8 is a summarized Emergency Response Plan aimed at guiding response to emergency situations which may arise as stipulated above. The plan identifies likely emergency situations together with their causative factors followed by an elaboration of the proposed response. The plan finally identifies the respondents in order of priority. It is anticipated that implementation of the plan would safeguard the health and safety of workers and prevent excessive loss of property.

No.	Emergency Situation	Cause	Proposed Response	Respondents
1	Staff Injury	 Unskilled labour Neglect of safety procedures Faulty equipment and tools 	 Apply appropriate First Aid Document incidence Take to hospital if necessary Investigate causative factor and institute appropriate measures to prevent similar occurrences 	Key Respondents: Immediate supervisor or person first arriving at accident scene and Safety and Health Manager Other Respondents: First Aid Attendant on Duty Immediate Supervisor, Factory Manager.
2	Chemical poisoning	 Unskilled labor Neglect of safety procedures Faulty equipment and tools 	 Apply appropriate First Aid Document incidence Take to hospital if necessary 	Key Respondents: Immediate supervisor or person first arriving at accident scene and Safety and Health Manager Other Respondents: First Aid Attendant on Duty Immediate Supervisor, Factory Manager.
3	Fire Outbreak	 Neglect of safety procedures 	 Sound alarm and instruct all to assemble at Fire Assembly point Conduct roll Call Fight the fire using appropriate tools (fire extinguisher, sand, water) 	Key Respondent: Fire Discoverer, immediate supervisor and Safety and Health Manager Other Respondents: Emergency Response Team.

Table 6.8

Emergency Response Plan

				-	Inform Kyaukse Fire Brigade and Police Document incidence	
4	Chemicals and other material Spillage	- N - F c f	Neglect of safety procedures Poor containment/storage facilities	-	Contain material by bundling around with sand or any other suitable material to stop material flow and spread Clean up affected areas Document incidence	Key Respondent: Immediate supervisor and Environmental Manager Other Respondents: Emergency Response Team.

6.8 Mine Closure Plan

This Mine Closure Plan has been developed as part of the overall Environmental Management Plan for Myanmar Conch Cement Company in line with the company's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Policy. The Plan covers a description of all activities that need to be carried out in order to affect closure in an environmentally friendly and socially acceptable manner. To this effect work standards have been stipulated in order to achieve the decommissioning and closure objectives in line with the overall EHS policy.

Key considerations in the development of the Plan have been the envisioned state of environmental setting within the mining license area particularly the limestone quarry area at the time of closure. It is this vision that characterize the rehabilitation works and standards to which the said works will have been done together with monitoring requirements. It should however be noted that preparation of this plan is based on the information available as of now. The current quarry mine and manufacturing plant has an estimated lifespan of more than 30 years.

Over this period operational and environmental conditions may differs requiring adjustment to the proposed plan. In view of the above this plan is hereby presented to serve the purpose of initial planning subject to perfection at the time of actual decommissioning and closure.

6.8.1 Rationale for Development of a Decommissioning and Closure Plan

Every project has a start and end time. Limestone mining and cement manufacturing works at Kyaukse Cement plant are not an exception. The mine and plant which have been operating since 2003, will have exhausted its useful lifespan and thus will be decommissioned and finally closed.

The plant will undergo decommissioning where mining operations and cement production will cease followed by removal of all infrastructure on site, clean up and rehabilitation after which a period of rehabilitation and restoration to acceptable standards of alternative use will follow and finally monitoring will take place to ensure stability of the site before final closure.

6.8.2 Closure Vision

Myanmar Conch's Vision that the company works site covering the whole mining license area is "Restored to acceptable alternative land use capability compatible with the surrounding land use and developmental planning/zoning by the relevant ministries without disturbance from residual mining and cement manufacturing impacts."

In order to achieve the above envisioned state consideration will be given to pre-mining and obtaining land use characteristics, the general environmental setting of the site and surrounding area at the time of closure together with conservation and developmental needs at both the national, regional and local level. These factors will render guidance to the nature and extent of rehabilitation and monitoring works that will need to be undertaken. Noting that the mine still has a lifespan of 30 years before the anticipated closure it is difficult to have a specific picture of the would be socio-economic and environmental setting of the area. However, it is possible to give an indicative future state and preferred land use for the site and associated facilities based on current development trends. In line with the above logic an elaboration of land use alternatives under consideration are given below:

6.8.3 Restoration to Pre-Mining Forest State

The current quarry area was originally covered by bush characterized by karst topography and sparse small trees conditions. Current trends show that vegetation around the project area has over the years degraded to very poor and open bare land and grassland. Much of the area has been converted to farmland, settlements and industrial activities. This general trend appear to dominate and will most probably continue until decommissioning and closure of the mine. Noting that the area does not have a conservation status restoration of the area to woodland vegetation as the principle land use will only serve the purpose for a limited period of time before the area get invaded like other surrounding areas. It can however be argued that disturbed areas should as a matter of principle be restored and allow the non-mining related activities degrade the area as per trend obtaining in the surrounding area.

From above, it can be concluded that re-vegetation of disturbed areas will need to be done. However, the area is unlikely to attain forest cover/reserve as the principle land use designate. It can thus be concluded that the objective of restoration to a pre-mining state is incompatible with the surrounding areas together with the developmental trends obtaining in the area. Other land use patterns compatible with the surrounding areas – farming, industry and settlements would most likely be the preferred land use to which the area will be put to. However, re-vegetation to the extent possible for rehabilitation of disturbed areas will have to be done to meet the final land use option.

6.8.4 Industrial Use

The project site under discussion is an industrial/mining operation and the zoning for the area is compatible with this type of land use. The site does not present any limitations to use of the site as an industrial facility apart from the safety aspects associated with the quarry and pollution concerns for some types of industries in view of close proximity to a water body. However, adequate mitigation measures can easily be put in place to render the safety risks insignificant for safe use of the site. The only limitation is that it is difficult to guarantee investor availability to take up the site and operate a viable industry.

6.8.5 Decommissioning and Closure Activities

6.8.5.1 Removal and Disposal of Movable Equipment

Movable equipment both motorized such as motor vehicles, tippers, loaders, drill rig, etc. and non - motorized such as furniture, computers and other office equipment, etc. would be moved to a central location and auctioned on site. Thereafter they will be moved from site within one month of purchase by the buyers. Disposal will however take consideration of works that will need to be carried out in site rehabilitation and any equipment and tools found to be valuable for the purpose of carrying out rehabilitation works will be retained and only be disposed of after completion of rehabilitation works associated with the said equipment. These equipment include tippers, front end loaders, drilling machines, folk lifters, etc.

6.8.5.2 Dismantling, Removal and Disposal of Immovable Equipment and Infrastructure

The first activity to be carried out in this regard will be to carry out an inventory of all available equipment and infrastructure with a view to identifying usable ones in line with the chosen land use option for the site. The result of this activity will be a listing of equipment and infrastructure that will be reserved for post closure use and those which require dismantling/demolition and removal from site. To this effect the principle of universal usage will be applied. Some type of facilities are such that regardless of the type of land use to be put in place they will serve a purpose. These include buildings such as offices, canteen, shower rooms, storerooms/warehouses, sheds, water treatment and supply facilities, sewer facilities, electricity, roads, workshop (excluding fittings and equipment), electricity substation, etc. These facilities will be reserved for post-closure use. In this regard usage may vary in specific terms but will generally have the same purpose of housing. For example the canteen may not necessarily be used as a canteen but may be converted into a lecture room. Similarly the engineering workshop may not be used

as a workshop but can be partitioned into offices. A more detailed inventory would be worked out at the time of decommissioning.

Other facilities, installations and equipment with specialized usage may not have universal use and as such may not be required for use post closure and as such would require removal from site. These include crushing units, grinding/milling/blending units, rail line, overhead cranes, weigh bridge, mobile workshop, and explosives storage facilities, etc. The following procedures and methods will be used in removing these facilities and equipment from site.

- Adherence to Best Practices in Waste Management by ensuring maximum use of equipment and facilities to be removed from site thereby reducing on waste designated for disposal.
- Auctioning the equipment, installations and facilities as whole units followed by removal from site by buyers under the company supervision.
- Encouraging removal of equipment and facilities capable of being removed from site as whole units to be removed as such without dismantling/disassembling them.
- Engagement of specialized services for dismantling of units which could not be removed as whole units in such a manner as to maintain their usability and easy assembling (piece by piece dismantling). This approach would enhance both personal and environmental health and safety. The dismantled material should then be stored in isolated units (in respect of each unit).
- Enforcement of Myanmar Conch safety standards on all agents carrying out the required dismantling/removal works so as to maintain a healthy and safe working environment.
- Negotiation with buyers for removal of equipment from site within a specified period of time e.g.
 3 months

Once all usable equipment and facilities have been removed from site the next step would be the dismantling of the remaining equipment and segregation of components into various material types for sale as scrap. This work shall be done with due consideration to environmental concerns e.g. by ensuring that equipment with oil is drained appropriately and the oil stored safely pending disposal as per standard procedures governed by law.

Once the dismantling exercise has been completed the materials will be sold as scrap to the various scrap users.

6.8.5.3 Demolition of Non Usable Structures, Building Foundations and Removal of Debris

Apart from usable equipment and facilities as noted above a lot of other infrastructure on site could not be recovered and these will require demolition for easy clean up and removal from site for disposal. These include concrete (standard and reinforced) basements and columns for crushers, grinders, milling plants and other removed units. Demolitions will be done using various equipment including drilling machines, cranes, bulldozers, excavators, manual and hydraulic hammers, etc. Once demolition is completed the debris can then once more be assessed and sorted as appropriate for disposal after recovery of usable materials. Disposal would then be carried out in consultation with the relevant authorities.

6.8.5.4 Rehabilitation of Waste Dumps

The mine area has two types of waste dumps namely overburden dumps and solid waste dumps. Rehabilitation works will be done in line with the rehabilitation objectives as far much as can be achieved under the obtaining circumstances together with compliance to commitment that described in Contract with Ministry of Mine.

6.8.5.5 Overburden dumps

Rehabilitation of overburden dumps at both the limestone quarry would cover

- Physical Stabilization
- Chemical Stabilization
- Erosion and Dust Control
- Re-vegetation

6.8.5.6 Solid Waste Dump

- Physical Stabilization
- Chemical Stabilization
- Erosion and Dust Control
- Re-vegetation

6.8.5.7 Rehabilitation of Quarry Site

The main objective of quarry rehabilitation will be to attain slope stability for safety, restoration of aesthetic quality, and remedial works to render the site suitable for the proposed alternative use. To this effect:

- Slopes will be profiled to ensure safety and stability
- Top soil will be re-profiled to enhance re-vegetation of the area

Categorizing of Nusery Plant

Regional plant such as Mezal (*Madhuca longifolia*), Tama (*Azadirachta indica*), Mezali (*Cassia mimosoides*) will be cultivated.

No	Type of Species
1.	Mezal (Madhuca longifolia)
2.	Tama (Azadirachta indica)
3.	Mezali (Cassia mimosoides)

Cultivation Plan

The reserved safety platform area is planted about 30 acres and more than 9900 seeding are required according to the planting distance of $(4.0 \text{ m} \times 5.0 \text{ m})$ peg out. The area of the mining area is planted about 68 acres and more than 23000 seeding are required according to the planting distance of $(3.0 \text{ m} \times 4.0 \text{ m})$ peg out.

The reclamation area, number of plants and estimated cost are shown in table (6.9).

Year	Reclamation area	Number of Plants	Estimated Cost (USD)
1-10	8 acres	2800	3,557
11-20	10 acres	3500	4,356
21-29	12 acres	3600	4,651
30-33	68 acres	23000	29,214
	41,778		

Table 6.9Reclamation area and number of plants

6.8.5.8 Post Closure Rehabilitation Works

Post decommissioning activities will mostly comprise of care and maintenance to ensure chemical and physical stability of the site together with establishment of planted vegetation. Consequently key activities to be undertaken will be monitoring by nature and corrective action to ensure realization of the decommissioning and closure objectives.

The following will thus constitute main activities:

- Monitoring of limestone quarry sites stability
- Site policing and monitoring of signage and fencing at quarry site
- Sampling and analysis of remediated sites
- Sampling and analysis of nearby water resources
- Monitoring of re-vegetated areas
- preventive maintenance of remaining infrastructure
- Emergency response to serious unforeseen occurrences.
- Final handover of facilities to government or would be buyer/beneficiaries

6.8.5.9 Budgetary Provisions

The budget for plant decommissioning and closure will be committed to relevant ministry after discussion with Ministry of Mine. Specific cost lines are as follows:

- Demolition works and disposal of demolition waste
- Limestone Quarry Site Rehabilitation
- Solid Waste Dump Site

The following considerations were taken into account on working the budget:

- First consideration for disposal of equipment and materials with use value would be sale by auctioning
- First line option for disposal of equipment/machinery/instillations, furniture and scrap would be sale by auctioning

6.9 Community Health Care Plan

The Ministry of Health remains the major provider of health care. It has a pluralistic mix of public and private system both in the financing and provision. Health care is organized and provided by public and private providers. In implementing the social objective laid down by the State, and by the National Health Policy, the Ministry of Health is taking the responsibility of providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to raise the health status of the population.

There are 14 State and Regional Health Departments, 73 District Health Departments and a township hospital in every township. Under the township hospital there are station hospitals and rural health centers (RHC) staffed by health assistants, midwives and public health supervisors. Under the (RHCs) there are sub- centers staffed by midwives and (volunteer) auxiliary midwives, supported by networks of community health workers/volunteers.

Myanmar Conch is required to formulate safety and health management scheme according to the requirements of General EHS Guidelines. The scheme shall include the following measures taken by management department to prevent infectious diseases (STD, malaria, cholera and waterborne diseases).

Before starting civil works, the company works with general contractor to carry out the publicity activities for improving the awareness of infectious disease prevention. The publicity activities involve women's organization, youth organization, medical health staff and relevant family members, etc.

The developer has to be ready for occasional or extraordinary problem of the unfortunate outcome of pollution from the cement plant and associated facilities. For such a case, emergency health management plan is proposed as below.

6.9.1 Organizational Management

Myanmar Conch at all levels shall establish the prevention and control management network for infectious diseases, formulate and strictly comply with the provisions of the Regulations for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, improve the report system for infectious diseases, provide necessary fund, transport and communication equipment, and make decisions according to intervention measures. HSE management personnel have the right to supervise and manage construction companies, and propose relevant intervention measures to project department.

6.9.2 Health Publicity and Education

Medical service personnel at all levels are responsible for the health education about prevention of infectious diseases, and organize forces to eliminate the threats of rats, insects carrying diseases and other animals transmitting infectious diseases.

6.9.3 Epidemic Report

Medical staff of Construction Company is responsible to report infectious diseases. When discovering any patient, suspected patient and carrier of infectious diseases, they shall report it to the superior authority within the specified period, and to health administration of Myanmar. Also, they should go to treat patients at the site and conduct the preliminary investigation. The company's professional health management personnel are responsible to sum up materials.

6.9.4 Patient Administration

The infectious disease patients, pathogen carriers and suspected infectious disease patients shall before they are cured or cleared of suspicion, be barred from jobs which national health administration prohibits them from doing because of the likelihood of causing the spread of infectious diseases. management should be strengthened. Myanmar Conch shall collect the information of its employees, including age, gender and occupation, etc., the arrangement of its sanitary resources, the availability of local medical services, the natural factors at construction site, its food health, environmental hygiene and water source health, etc., and the outbreak of infectious diseases at construction site, etc. Based on this basic information, the construction company shall put forward the prevention scheme for infectious diseases under key prevention and control and carry out the work of prevention and control.

6.9.5 Drinking Water Source

Myanmar Conch Company is responsible for purification and disinfection of drinking water source and professional doctor is responsible to monitor water resource, provide technical guidance, purchase and distribute disinfectant.

6.9.6 Infectious Diseases

During outbreak and prevalence of infectious diseases, the company and contractors at all levels should immediately organize forces for prevention & control, and cut off the transmission channel of infectious diseases. Health supervisor should give technical guidance and provide preventive biological products. If necessary, emergency response measures may be taken, such as, stopping construction, enclosing public drinking water source, restricting gatherings or other group activities, etc.

6.9.7 Malaria Control

Train and educate all workers (including contractors' workers) about malaria prevention; further reduce the incidence of malaria (and eliminate the germ carriers of other waterborne diseases); provide sufficient drainage facilities at construction areas to reduce the area of stagnant; provide culverts on the new road to keep smooth natural drainage; and provide the mosquito nets processed with mosquito repellent for dormitories of construction workers.

6.9.8 Responsible Party

The project company investigates the health condition and determines the health reference data of the affected communities three months before the commencement of project construction.

6.9.9 Community Safety and Health Management Scheme

6.9.9.1 Air Quality

During operation, dust detection is performed frequently. In dry season, water is sprayed on the access road regularly or some sections near residential areas should be closed. Trucks for earthwork and rockwork should not be overloaded. Grass and trees are planted on the cleaned land as soon as possible. Drivers are trained to improve the awareness of mechanical maintenance for drivers and operators.

6.9.9.2 Noise and Vibration

Periodically measure noise at boundary; use low-noise machines and vehicles; and allow blasting activities only in the day.

6.9.9.3 Accident and Personal Injury

In order to prevent neighboring residents from entering project site without permission, project sites must assign security guards at the security check station (guard post), in order to strictly keep neighboring residents away from project site. In the residential communities, motor vehicles or motor cycle must follow speed limits

Photo Records







6.10 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Expecting part of the profit of the project to share the social benefit of the community, the project company "Myanmar Conch Cement" would manage to fulfill the following request of the local residents during stakeholder meetings.

The CSR program planned by the project included following components;

- 1. Improve local medical service conditions
- 2. Donate to monastery
- 3. Improve education (repair schools)
- 4. Renovate road
- 5. Broaden knowledge (donate/build library)
- 6. Improve water, power conditions for peripheral villages
- 7. Increase job opportunity
- 8. Other charitable activities

Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd. plan and reserve for cooperate social responsibility (CSR) (during operation period), two percent (2%) of yearly net profit of the project. The company has already donated for development of education, health and associated infrastructure for regional development. (See in Appendix 11).

6.11 Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan

The proposed Environmental Management Plan is scheduled for implementation effective after approval MIC. The ongoing activities have now been consolidated in this Management Plan to provide a holistic approach to the management of environmental aspects of the project.

It shall be the responsibility of each supervising Head of Department to ensure that the EMP provisions are effectively implemented starting with he/herself down the line of command. Day to day monitoring and evaluation of EMP implementation will however be the responsibility of the Environmental Manager of Myanmar Conch Company. Myanmar Conch Company will ensure that annual audits are internally conducted to assess implementation of the EMP and its effectiveness. Feedback from the audit will be used to review the EMP with a view to strengthening aspects not yielding the intended results. The EMP will be subjected to External Auditing every after three years with the same objectives.

Results of the External Audits will be shared with the MONREC and safety agencies. Suffice to say so the authorizing agencies have the mandate to demand for an audit where it is grossly noted that the environmental aspects of the plant and or quarries are not being managed according to the commitments made in this EMP.

CHAPTER VII

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

7.1 Monitoring Plan

Successful implementation of Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) depends on regular monitoring, documenting and reporting. Myanmar Conch Cement Company should have provision of Health, Safety and Environmental department for monitoring the EMP implementation during construction and operation phase of the project.

The environmental monitoring officer should monitor the EMP implementation and submit a quarterly report to the concerned department. Additionally, yearly monitoring report will be submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department. The detail monitoring plan has been presented in Table 7.1.

Indicator	Parameter	Measurement	Location of Data Collection	Frequency	Institution		
Construction Phase							
Monitoring EMP implementation Mitigation measures Enhancement measures Contingency Compensation			Project area	Daily monitoring and documenting, and quarterly reporting	HSE Department		
Air quality and meteorology data	NO_2 , SO_2 , CO , $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} Wind speed, wind Direction , Humidity and Temperature	Standard analytical methods	5 locations (three in project site and two in nearest villages)	Quarterly	Third Party		
Noise	Noise Level (dB)	Standard analytical methods	5 locations (three in project site and two in nearest villages)	Quarterly	Third Party		
Vibration	Vibration Level (dB)	Standard analytical methods	2 locations (one in project site and one in service quarter)	Quarterly	Third Party		
Waste generation Construction Domestic			Project area and Labor shed	Quarterly	HSE Department		
Implementation of onsite waste Management plan and noise Management plan			Within project area	Daily monitoring and documenting, and quarterly reporting	HSE Department		
Operation Phase	·						
Air quality and meteorology data	$\begin{array}{c} NO_2, SO_2,\\ CO, PM_{2.5}, PM_{10}\\ Wind speed, wind\\ Direction,\\ Humidity and\\ Temperature\\ \end{array}$	Standard analytical methods	5 locations (three in project site and two in nearest villages)	2 times (dry & wet Season)	Third Party		
Noise	Noise Level (dB)	Standard analytical methods	5 locations (three in project site and two in nearest villages)	2 times	Third Party		
Vibration	Vibration Level (dB)	Standard analytical methods	3 locations (one in project site and one in service quarter)	Quarterly	Third Party		
1		1	1	1			

Implementation of Air quality management plan, Noise Management plan, Waste management plan			Within project area	Daily monitoring and quarterly reporting	HSE Department
Surface water pollution monitoring	DO, BOD, COD, pH, Total hardness, Nitrate, TDS, Temperature, Oil and grease, Total,Coliform Bacteria,Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids	Standard analytical methods	Surface Water (2 point at Thidwe Canal)	Yearly	Third Party
Ground water pollution monitoring	DO, BOD, COD, pH, Total hardness, Nitrate, TDS, Temperature, Oil and grease, Total,Coliform Bacteria,Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids	Standard analytical methods	2 Locations (Nearest villages)	Yearly	Third Party
Ecology (Flora and Fauna)			Within project area	Regular monitoring and quarterly reporting	HSE Department or Third Party
Whether people and workers suffer from health risk			Project site and surrounding the area		HSE Department



Figure 7.1 Location of Monitoring point

Table 7.2	Coordinates of Monitoring points
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	Air Quality (AQN)	Noise (AQN)	Vibration (V)	Ground Water (GW)	Surface Water (SW)
1	21° 35' 47.20" N 96° 13' 51.60" E	21° 35' 47.20" N 96° 13' 51.60" E	21°35'25.30"N 96°14'9.93"E	21° 36' 9.63" N 96° 11' 35.06" E	21° 36' 6.90" N 96° 11' 36.80" E
2	21° 36' 9.80" N 96° 11' 35.20" E	21° 36' 9.80" N 96° 11' 35.20" E	21°35'48.70"N 96°13'25.14"E	21° 35' 37.31" N 96° 11' 36.95" E	96°11'27.32" E 21°35'0.58" N
3	21°35'48.70"N 96°13'25.14"E	21°35'48.70"N 96°13'25.14"E	21° 36' 9.80" N 96° 11' 35.20" E	-	-
4	21°35'25.30"N 96°14'9.93"E	21°35'25.30"N 96°14'9.93"E	-	-	-
5	21°35′30.6″ N 96°16′19.9″E	21°35´30.6″ N 96°16´19.9″E	-	-	-

7.1.1 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring is the prudent element of Environmental Monitoring Plan that ensure effective implementation of the Environmental Management Plan, compliance of all project related activities with relevant environmental rules and regulations and safety procedure.

Monitoring of the compliance may be carried out by the Environmental Personnel of the Project Management Unit but should be audited yearly by the external auditor. The monitoring activities and results should be well documented and followed by the standard monitoring checklist.

The principle approach of the step by step monitoring involves:

- Walkthrough inspection: quick survey of the activities, operations, equipment, and facilities
- Through inspection: visual observation activities, operation, equipment and facilities and review of related documents, previous records, reports, etc.
- Interview of relevant personnel: interviewing of related employees, key personnel, etc.
- Consultation with local people: consultation with local people to understand community perception on the project related activities and to identify social issues related with the project.

The inspection, observation, consultation and reporting should be followed by an organized checklist. The checklist of the monitoring should be developed during preparation of Environmental and Social Action Plan at the stage of detail design of the project.

The target areas of monitoring are:

- Compliance of project related activities with national and international (if required) environmental rules and regulation as described in chapter 2 during preconstruction, construction and operation phases
- Compliance of the project related activities with the Suggested EMP during pre-construction, construction and operation phases
- Compliance of the Plant operation (noise, emission, waste disposal, waste water discharge, etc.) with relevant national and international (if required) standards
- Compliance of the Environmental Monitoring Activities with suggested Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Record each of incidents

The compliance monitoring report along with the checklist should be indexed and annexed with the monthly and annual monitoring report. A format of compliance monitoring checklist shall be prepared during detail design stage. It may be required to submit the annual monitoring report to Department of Environmental Conservation for renewing of the Environmental Clearance Certificate each year.

7.2 EMP and Monitoring Cost

The Project cost is inclusive of cost for implementing Environmental Management Plan and installation of pollution abatement and mitigation measures described in the feasibility study report. The cost for Environmental Management Plan and responsible institute has been estimated in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Estimated Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Cost (Operation Phase)

Item	Cost (USD)
Environmental Impact Mitigation Cost (i.e. EP, Stack, Bag Filter, Cyclone Filter, and Water Treatment Plant) *	1,400,660
Environmental Monitoring Cost including cost for environmental engineers	9,000
Environmental Auditing	3,000
Greening cost	3,000
Total	1,415,660

* Detailed list and cost of environmental protection equipment are listed in Appendix 4.

The following costs have been estimated to implement the Decommissioning and Closure Plan for the project. At least one year before mine closure, a detailed and final cost analysis of closure and environmental protection will be prepared and submitted to the regulatory bodies (MONREC and MOI).

Activity/Task	Cost USD
Removal of offices, crusher and workshops	40,000
Removal of cooling tower and circulating water pumps	20,000
Removal of raw material storage and conveyor belt	18,000
Re-profiling of the drainages	15,000
Ripping of concrete structure	10,000
Removal of water treatment plant	10,000
Removal of electrical equipment and cables	5,000
Removal of scrap materials	2,000
Removal of danger signs around the site	1,000
Total	121,000

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

Myanmar Conch Cement Company has been one of the industrial giants of the City of Kyaukse providing employment to the local residents and producing the much needed cement for both the mining and construction industry locally and the region. The plant which has been in operation since the 2003 and will be upgraded into a plant that can produce 5,000 **tonnes of cement daily through a build-operate-transfer (BOT) system.** Myanmar Conch Cement Company industrial landmark has not only impacted positively on its neighbourhood but has shared the challenges of old technology in environmental pollution.

Myanmar Conch Cement Company has embarked on a program that would see it rise above its environmental challenges and place the present factory operation on a platform that radiate a positive image as an environmentally friendly and socially acceptable operation. To this effect an Environmental Impact Assessment study was embarked on leading to the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Management Plan (EMP) that address environmental (biophysical, socio-economic and cultural), health and safety concerns that could counteract the benefits expected to accrue from development and operation of the plant. The EIS has reviewed the environmental setting of both the limestone quarry and the plant and has reviewed the impacts of concern that the said facilities exert on the surrounding environment together with an elaboration of the required management interventions aimed at preventing, mitigating and compensating the impacts. The EMP provide a mechanism for a systematic and well- coordinated implementation of the proposed management interventions for management of all environmental, health and safety concerns associated with the development and operation of the plant. Management and staff at Myanmar Conch Cement Plant are committed and keen to follow through and ensure efficient implementation of the same. It is Management's hope that the Environmental Conservation Department and other Regulatory Institutions will find the EIS and Management Plan contained therein sufficient to guide operation and decommissioning of the Myanmar Conch Works establishment in an environmentally friendly and socially acceptable manner to the benefit of workers, consumers and other stakeholders at large.

With careful planning and implementation of all the proposed interventions it is most unlikely that the project will continue to generate unacceptable impacts.

8.1 List of Commitments

A consolidated summary list of environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures commitments that Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd. will be expected to adopt in order to manage and mitigate potential impacts associated with the project development is provided below in Table 8.1

Commitment Source	Commitment
ESIA Report, Chapter 2, Section 2.3 – Environmental Conservation Law	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will follow The Environmental Conservation Law (2012).
ESIA Report, Chapter 2, Section 2.4	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will follow applicable legislations, guidelines and the legal framework of environmental issues past and present environmental legislation of Myanmar.
ESIA Report, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 – Standards and Guidelines	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will follow National Environmental Quality Standards for the ambient air quality, noise levels and effluent discharge.
ESIA Report, Chapter 2, Section 2.6 - International Guidelines	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will follow International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard.
ESIA Report, Chapter 3, Section 3.4 – Environmental Protection Measure	Myanmar Conch cement has always been adhering to the concept of recycling economy, energy-saving and environmental protection and green development.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.4.1 Air Quality	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd. will implement control measures for air quality.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.4.2 Water Quality	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd. will implement pollution control measures for wastewater discharge from domestic use. Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd. will implement mitigation measures for water quality impacts due to explosive use.

Table 8.1Project Key Commitments

ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.4.3 Noise and Vibration	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd. will implement protection, mitigation and monitoring measures for noise and vibration impacts.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.4.4 Soil	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd. will implement mitigation measures in order to reduce or prevent potential impacts on soil.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.4.6 Traffic	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd. will implement control measure measures for traffic management.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.4.7 Flora and Fauna Habitation Loss	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will implement mitigation measures to minimize further potential impacts on fauna and flora.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.7 Impacts on Areas of Historial Archaeological and Cultral Significance State State	Relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Culture, Archeological Department and the local authority shall be informed whenever findings of heritage significance are found.
ESIA Report, Chapter 5, Section - 5.8.1 Impacts on Occupational Health	Fully equipped clinic with doctors, occupational health specialist, paramedical staff, medicines, ambulance and other medical equipment is available. Myanmar Conch shall follow safe practices of explosive use.
ESIA Report, Chapter 6, Environmental Management Plan	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will develop Management Plan for Cement Plant and Facilities.
ESIA Report, Chapter 7, Environmental Monitoring Plan	Myanmar Conch Co., Ltd will develop Environmental Monitoring Plan and yearly monitoring report with quarterly monitoring data will be submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department for renewing the Environmental Clearance Certificate.
ESIA Report, Chapter 8, Conclusion	During the preparation of ESIA report, it is only mentioned the design value of the project in this report due to project is under the construction. After 2 years of operation period, dust particles or emission concentration of affected area will be assessed base on the results from monitoring by

				using appropriate methods.	
ESIA R	Report,	Chapter	8,	Myanmar Conch Cement Co., Ltd will develop ISO 14001 for better	
Conclusion compliance with env			compliance with environmental protection and conservation for		
	sustainable environment.				

Appendix 1

Attendant List and Minutes of Meeting

Appendix List of Participants of Stakeholder Meeting , 15-12-2014(Monday)

No.	Name	Address
1	U Soe Naing	Village Head, Phyaukseikpin
2	U Kan Nyaunt	Elder Person, Phyaukseikpin
3	Daw Mar Mar Myint	Labour Department
4	Daw Kyawt Kyawt Yee	Labour Department
5	U Aung Ngwe	Myint Investment Group
6	U Khin Maung Myint	Myint Investment Group
7	U Khin Maung Oo	Myint Investment Group
8	U Khin Maung Myint	AGM, No.33 Factory
9	U Soe Tint	Assistant Manager, Glass Factory
10	U Aung Zaw Oo	Assistant Manager, SewingMachine Factory
11	U Myo Min Naing	AGM, Plastic Factory
12	U Kyi Myint	AGM, Cement Mill
13	U Myint Wai	Finance Manager, Cement Factory
14	U Win Nyunt	Assistant Manager, Cement Factory
15	Daw Aye Aye Myint	Assistant Manager, No. (9) Garment Factory
16	U Lin Yaung	Assistant General Manager, No. (33) Heavy Industry
17	U Tin Thaung	Elder Person, Kalachaung Village
18	U Hla Aung	Elder Person, Kalachaung Village
19	U Win Shwe	Elder Person, Kalachaung Village
20	U Kyaw Thin	Elder Person, Kalachaung Village
21	U Tin Hlaing	Supporting Committee, Ashay Ywar Nan Village
22	U Aung San Oo	100 houses leader, Ashay Ywar Nan Village
23	U Zaung Naing	100 houses leader, TaungPaLu Village
24	U San Lin Aung	Village Head, Kalachaung Village
25	U Soe Naing	100 houses leader, Shan Ywar Gyi Village
26	U Soe Naing	Purified Drinking Water Factory
27	U Soe Win	Assiatant Manager, (QC)
28	U Soe Win	Manager, Cement Factory
29	U Thein Myint	Manager, Cement Factory
30	U Zin Tun	Head of Township Fire Department
31	U Hein Thet Swe	Township Fire Department
32	U Soe Lwin	100 houses leader, YeBawLay Village
33	U Tin Tun	Elder Person, YeBawLay Village
34	U Pho Ke	100houses leader, BaLiKwin Village
35	U Sein Myint	Elder Person, BaLiKwin Village
36	U Zaw Win	Civil Engineer, Water and Sani
37	U Mya Hlaing	Elder Person, Hmaing Pan Village
38	U Khin Maung	Supporting Committee, HmaingPan Village
39	U Naing Oo	Hmaing Pan Village Head.
40	U Khin Maung Win	Elder Person, Hmaing Pan Village
41	U Thet Pyin	Elder Person, Hmaing Pan Village
42	Daw Win Mon Oo	Manager, QC
43	U Zaw Tun Aung	ECD, Mandalay region
44	U Sai Than Naing	Deputy Chief of Bicycle Factory.

45	U Thaung Win	Chief of Cement Factory
46	Daw Myat Moe Thu	Manager, Cement Factory
47	U Tint Swe	Forest Department, Kyaukse Township
48	U Maung Kyaw	Shwe Dar Village Head
49	U Myint Aung	Chief of Concrete Brick Factory
50	U Aung Naing Oo	GM, Shoes Factory
51	Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe	SEM/REM Co.Ltd
52	Daw Phyu Phyu Shein	REM Co.Ltd
53	Dr. Sein Kyaw	Myanmar Conch Co.Ltd

Appendix List of Participants of Stakeholder Meeting , 9-3-2015 (Monday)

No	Name	Village
1	U Maung Maung Soe	Ye Baw Gyi Village
2	U Kyaw Thu Hlaing	Purified drinking water factory
3	U Ye Myint	Bicycle factory
4	U Ko Ko Thwe	Plastic factory
5	U Thaung Win	Cement factory
6	Mr.C	Myanmar Conch
7	U Kyi Myint	Cement factory
8	U Aung Ngwe	Myanmar Conch
9	U Soe Tint	Assistant Manager Ka Kha Kha(36) Mon
10	U Zaw Lin	Administrator No (9)
11	U Myint Wai	Assistant General Manager (Cement Factory)
12	U Khin Maung Tint	Manager (Cement Factory)
13	U Kyaw Thu Tun	Assistant General Manager (Cement Factory)
14	U Wunna Than	Electrical Station, District
15	U San Lin Aung	Ka Lar Kyaung Village
16	U Myint Aung	Assistant General Manager, Mee Khan Pote
		Village
17	U Soe Naing	Phyauk Saik Pin Village
18	U Myat Tun Aung	Officer, ECD
19	U Wunna Win	Director
20	U Tin Tun	Ye Baw Lay Village
21	U Soe Lwin	Ye Baw Lay Village
22	U Aung Soe Hlaing	Ye Baw Gyi Village
23	U Aye	Ye Baw Gyi Village
24	U Hla Myaing	Myanmar Conch
25	Daw Thet Ngon	MIG
26	Daw Khin Myo Myint	MIG
27	U Soe Win	Assistant Manager (Q/C)
28	U Win Nyunt	Manager
29	U Aung Tun Thar	Manager
30	U Khin Maung Myint	Assistant General Manager

31	U Mya San	Assistant Manager
32	Daw Se Sar	Assistant Manager
33	Daw Ohmar Tun	Assistant Manager
34	U Soe Win	Manager
35	U Yar Khant	Deputy Minister/Conch
36	U Khin Maung Oo	Supervisor (Q/C)
37	U Kan Nyunt	Supervisor (Pro)
38	U Soe Nyunt	Consultant
39	U Maung Htwe	Mhaing Pan
40	U Naing Oo	Mhaing Pan
41	Daw Khin Ohmar Htwe	SEM company

Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd

Kyaukse Cement Plant (5000 ton per day)

Stakeholder Meeting I

Date - 15.12.2014

Place – Meeting Hall, Kyaukse Cement Factory

Time - 10:00 am to 12:00

Meeting Agenda

The meeting was organized with eight agendas.

Agenda 1: Announcing the opening of the ceremony

Agenda 2: Explanation of current cement factory by U Thaung Win (GM- Kyaukse Cement Plant)

Agenda 3: Presentation about new cement plant (5000 tons per day) by Mr. Sha (Conch Co, Ltd.)

Agenda 4: Explanation of EIA/SIA procedures that will be carried out for Kyaukse Cement factory by Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Director- SEM Co. Ltd.)

Agenda 5: Question & Answer Session & giving suggestions

Agenda 6: Providing presents to the guests

Agenda 7: Announcing the closing of the ceremony

Agenda 8: Lunch Time

Agenda 1

Announcing the opening of the ceremony by MC

Agenda 2

General Manager U Thaung Win presented that the meeting is organized to carry out EIA/SIA procedures for Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd and their 5000 tpd cement plant project. The project is started to run so as to fulfill the demand of cement of the country and to get help with the latest technologies from the developed country. Current cement plant was built in 2002. There are both advantages and disadvantages from the cement plant. However, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Thus, the project will continue to run with the advanced technology in order to reduce environmental degradation. The cement plant is currently working with Myanmar Conch & Myint Company Limited and the BOT was signed in November, 2013. Benefits will be acquired for the country from this project. The consultant company will carry out for environmental and social conservation and he hoped that the development of the country will be seen from this project.

Agenda 3

Mr. Sha (Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd) explained about the new 5000 tons per day cement plant project. He presented that Conch Co. Ltd is one of the largest business groups in China and totally 110 cement factories have been built by the company. Latest technologies and machineries are used and the advanced technologies are utilized for environmental conservation. Then, the photos of factories built in Guang Shi, Shi Chong, Chi Zui and San Tong region are shown with PowerPoint. Now the staff housings have been building and it is granted for sure that the housings will meet their standard. Next, U Khin Mg Tint, manager of Kyaukse Cement Plant presented the machinery and technologies that will be used in project and the plans for reducing environmental degradation.

Agenda 4

Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe, Director from SEM Company explained that SEM stands for Sustainable Environment Myanmar and that the company will consult about the project. Also, the company will consult the ways to reduce environmental impacts and will collect surveys from the nearby villages concerning their opinions and suggestions about the project. The current project is located within Kyaukse Industrial Zone and there are Shwe Thar Hlyaung Pagoda, Waibu Gyaung Meditation Centre and Ancient Myin Saing Town around the project site. She also explained the factors involved in carrying out ESIA, such as background information of the project, rules and regulations, etc. Now ESIA is in progress at the stage of holding stakeholder meeting and measuring the project site area. The second meeting will be held in February, 2015 and the findings from surveys will be presented in that meeting.

Agenda 5

Questions, answers and suggestions from the meeting are as follows:

Question (1): U Myint Aung (GM- Fire-safe Brick Industry)

How many staff will be appointed in the factory? Will the residents be employed or will the Chinese workers be used for long term?

Answer - Mr. Sha (Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd)

At first, there will be totally 900 staffs, about 800 will be local people and 100 will be Chinese technicians. Chinese staff number will be reduced gradually.

Suggestion – U Kyi Myint (AGM - Cement Mill)

Mineral water has never been tested in this region. But that water is usually used as drinking water. Water quality test has never been done. Therefore, I would like to suggest for water quality test. Also, domestic water should be suggested to test.

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Director- SEM Co. Ltd.)

We have heard that Thinndwe Canal Water is currently used. However, tube well will also be tested. A teacher from Kyaukse University will cooperate in that water quality test. Findings will be presented in second meeting.

Question (2): Daw Mar Mar Myint (Factory and Labour law Investigation Department)

How will be the problem of rubbish and plastic bags?

Answer: U Khin Maung Tint (Engineer - Cement factory)

Here in this project, the gases emitted from factory such as CO₂, NOx and SO₂ will mainly be controlled. Comparing the percentage of other rubbish, plastic will be less.

Question (3): U Aung Naing Oo (GM shoe factory)

I've been appointed at Kyaukse for 8 years. We have to use Thinndwe Canal water. That water has high level of calcium. If the laboratory result shows that the water is not suitable to use as domestic water, how will it be managed? How's the plan for that?

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Director - SEM Co. Ltd.)

After being tested, if the result shows that the water is not suitable to use, we will suggest how to carry out water treatment for the factory.

Question (4): U Aung Naing Oo (GM Shoe Factory)

When water purifying machines are used, these machines can last only one year. Then they cannot be used anymore. Thus, that plan is not alright.

Answer: U Khin Maung Tint (Engineer- Cement factory)

Our factory has its own Water Treatment System. For all the surrounding area, I think it's not our concern.

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Director - SEM Co. Ltd.)

If that problem is submitted from Industrial Zone to Region, they will continue to solve that problem. We will help you out how to submit, how to present and who to contact for that problem.

Question (5): U Khin Maung (Hmine Pan Village)

Can the project affect farmers and their water resource?

Answer: U Thaung Win (GM- Cement Factory)

The necessary water from 5000 tpd Cement Plant will not be obtained from Thinndwe Canal. Water will be drained from Zawgyi River.

Question (6)- U Zin Htun (Fire Brigade Department)
I'd like to know the fire safety plan and fire prevention plan for factory.

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Director - SEM Co. Ltd.)

Current factory has its own fire engine car. We have planned to have HSE Department for new 5000 tpd cement plant in our report. Also, health education for workers will be done such as putting on masks and caps.

Question (7) – U Khin Mg (Pann Hlaing Village)

Will the water transportation pipes be passed across the fields? If there are any losses for farmers, how will it be solved?

Answer: U Soe Nyunt (Myanmar Conch)

We'll overlap the pipes to the water pipe lines of glass factory. If there were any losses when building water pipe lines for glass factory, you can submit again with accurate records.

Agenda 6

Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd offered the presents to the honorable guests.

Agenda 7

MC of the ceremony announced that the ceremony has finished successfully.

Agenda 8 Then the guests, participants and personnel had lunch together.

Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd

Kyaukse Cement Plant (5000 ton per day)

Stakeholder Meeting II

Date - 9.3.2014

Place – Meeting Hall, No.33 (Kyaukse Mega Industry)

Time - 9:45 am to 11:00pm

Meeting Agenda

The meeting was organized with seven agendas.

Agenda 1: Announcing the opening of the ceremony

Agenda 2: Welcome remark from Mr.Xia On behalf of Myanmar Conch Company Limited Explanation of current cement plant by U Thaung Win (GM- Kyaukse Cement Plant)

Agenda 3: Welcome remark by GM U Thaung Win

Agenda 4: Presentation on results and findings of ESIA procedures by Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Consultant- SEM Co. Ltd.)

Agenda 5: Question & Answer Session & giving suggestions by participants

Agenda 6: Providing souvenir to the guests by Myanmar Conch Company Limited

Agenda 7: Announcing the closing of the ceremony

Agenda 1

Announce the opening of the ceremony by MC.

Agenda 2 : Welcome remark from Mr.Xia On behalf of Myanmar Conch Company Limited Explanation of current cement plant by U Thaung Win (GM- Kyaukse Cement Plant)

Welcome ladies and gentleman. Our company will carry out the project with the management plan for less environmental effect. Our company will tightly follow Environmental Conservation Law. Thank you all for your presence here.

Agenda 3: Welcome remark by GM U Thaung Win

Mingalarbar. Current cement plant was built since 2004 and produced 500 tpd cements. There was only little development in this region before the series of factories were constructed and run here. However, more development of the region can be seen because of the construction of factories. There are both advantages and disadvantages from upgrading the cement plant. However, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Thus, the project will continue to run with the advanced technology and in order to reduce environmental degradation. We will also use the machineries for the factory which meet international standard. We have also done ESIA for effective environmental conservation. Financial Benefits will also be acquired for the country from this project. Also, people from this area will be employed in project area. I would like to conclude by saying that we welcome all of your suggestions.

Agenda 4: Presentation on results and findings of ESIA procedures by Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (Consultant- SEM Co. Ltd.)

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. We are here today to explain about the ESIA findings concerning Kyaukse cement plant 5000tpd. This is the second time of holding stakeholder meeting as we arranged the first stakeholder meeting on 15th December, 2014. We have investigated the impacts of projects and we will suggest and consult the possible ways to reduce disadvantages. We also welcome all of your suggestions.

Firstly, I would like to explain about the background information of project. Secondly, I would like to explain why EIA procedures would be carried out. Thirdly, I will present baseline data got from EIA procedures. Finally, I will present Environmental Management Plan which is the most important for the project.

Firstly, this factory will be established as green industry. Green industry means that there will be growing large number of trees around factory. As environment around cement plant probably have much ashes and dusts, more trees will be grown so that it can maintain ecosystem. Also, according to the environmental protection concept of the company, it aims to get balance between environment and project by saving natural resources. Also, there will be concerns of people for their health status. So, the company will utilize electronic machineries for dust control that meet international standard.

To control air pollution, there will be installation of ventilators to maintain fresh air. Also, water environment protection and reuse technology will be utilized with water storage tank. To control noise from factory, noise control technology will be used. With the help of technology, less energy usage and less pollution will be created. The next point is the electricity which is mainly essential for factory. For that requirement, coal fire plant which will be run by two 20 megawatt generators. Also 1.8 megawatt diesel engine generator will be constructed. Another thing is boiler. Circulated Fluidized Boiler (CFB) will be used in this cement plant. CFB has lesser side effects than any other and with the use of it, ashes and dust production will be controlled.

The second point is the reason for carrying out EIA. Based on the type and size of the project, EIA or IEE has to be done. The factors involved in carrying out ESIA are collecting background information of the project, rules and regulations, etc. When it comes to ESIA, the most important point is about submitting Environmental Management Plan (EMP). EMP means how to manage machinery transportation, how to manage to have least negative impacts, and so on. The company will have to strictly follow the plans involved in EMP. There is also organization who will investigate whether company follow EMP or not, in township or even in district level. Environmental Conservation Department will also come and investigate the project and the report will also be submitted to ECD once every one month or six months.

When we say EIA, we assess on environmental and social situations in accordance with instructions and guidelines from international agencies such as IFC, EHS guidelines, etc. Also, we use guidelines from other ASEAN countries and from other developed countries like Japan. Natural Environment includes plants, animals, and water, air and ground quality tests. When testing air quality in and around project area, it was found out that air quality is reached below international standard. Similarly, it was stated that noise pollution is also below international standard. However, when testing water quality from Thindwe creek and Zawgyi River, it is found out at the level of PH 7. In addition, there's no occurrence of endangered species of plants or animals around project area.

When constructing cement plant and its machinery are in use, there will be both positive and negative impacts. The dust and smoke may be released from site area. Gases from power plant may be emitted to the air. Clayey water may

be poured into creeks and river and might lead to water pollution. Waste water from mine, power plant and staff housings may cause water pollution. During construction period, waste materials might be released from staff housings. There will be more or less smoke during the process. The machineries which are used in construction and the cement production process will produce noise and vibration. Mines, trucks and bull dozers will also produce noise and vibration. To control all these aspects, Environmental Management Plan has been drawn. Also, local people employment is also planned during construction sites and in factory.

We have met the villagers from villages near this project site in the first stakeholder meeting on 15.12.2014 as a social environmental study. We also met the villagers in the villages situated 5 kilometers far from the plant such as Pyauk Seik Pin Village, Ye Bya Daw (West) village, Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Ah Shay Ywar Nan Village and Taung Palu Village through Village Administrators as fieldwork. We've done the questionnaire surveys to find out their socioeconomic status and necessities of villages and collected basic facts. In this survey, we found out two facts; the first point is that Myanmar Conch Company will have to give job opportunities to the people from neighboring villages as the first priority if the project is getting started. The second point is that the company has to fulfill the needs in health and education sector for example; taking responsibility for mobile medical treatment and for fulfilling in education sector such as building schools. The next point is to help for the development of road and electricity. These are the examples of helping for the regional development.

This is the end of our presentation. Our purpose today is to explain our findings from ESIA surveys. If the attendees have questions or suggestions, we are happy to answer all these questions. Today stakeholder meeting is held because we are going to submit our report concerning Cement Plant to MIC according to today findings and suggestions. Thank you .

Agenda 5

Questions and answers and suggestions from the meeting are as follow;

Suggestion (1): U Kyi Myint (AGM cement mill)

According to your explanation, we know that water is tested by sampling water. I would like to ask your help and suggest that water should be tested in order to decide whether there are bacteria or not and it should be consumed or not.

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (SEM Company Limited)

"When we test the water, it is found that there's no need to get worried. We tested water because we worry whether ground water gets damaged".

Suggestion (1):U Kyi Myint (AGM cement mill)

We sent the water sample to the lab and found that the water has high level of calcium. If you have technology to solve it, we want you to help us.

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe

We will provide technology for water treatment after discussion with water engineer.

Question (1): U Kyi Myint (AGM cement mill)

You explained that there will be team for further investigation. Is there any interim program to assess whether changing environment impacts upon people or not.

Answer: Daw Khin Ohnmar Htwe (SEM Company Limited)

We can't do interim test. For example, if water is tested and it is discovered that it should not consumed anymore, we will report to Environmental Conservation Department immediately. Then, we will send and test water sample to the respective department under Ministry of Health. There will be prohibition, if water is not totally suitable to consume. This will be done with the cooperation of the factory.

Discussion: U Wanna Win (Director of Environmental Conservation Department)

I am U Wanna Win, Director of Environmental Conservation Department, Mandalay Region. I attended today meeting as we are invited as a team which is going to draw Environmental Management Plan concerning Cement Plant project. The Environmental Conservation Department is established in this government. We have a lot of necessities as our department has been newly established. We estimate that the environmental standard and guidelines will be issued in 2017.

Agenda 6

Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd offered the presents to the honorable guests.

Agenda 7

MC of the ceremony announced that the ceremony has finished successfully.

Myanmar Conch Co. Ltd disclosed the information of Kyaukse Cement Plant (5000 ton per day) to social media by broadcasting on MRTV and MWD. Besides, it has published on Light of Industry (Setmhuu Alinn) Journal of Ministry of Industry.

In 2017, representatives of Ministries, committee member from NLD and NGOs visited to Kyaukse Cement Plant on January to Augusts. The authorities from the factory demonstrate about the plant clearly.

U Khin Maung Cho, Minister of Industry and U Khin Maung Tint, No.2 Heavy Industry Enterprise came and studied about the plant on January.



U Khin Maung Cho, Minister of Industry (8/1/2017)

U Khin Maung Tint, No.2 Heavy Industry Enterprise (13/1/2017)

U Ohn Win, Union Minister, Mandalay and U Myo Thant, MONREC also visited to Myanmar Conch Cement Plant on 4th March 2017.



U Ohn Win, Union Minister, Mandalay and U Myo Thit, MONREC (4/3/2017)

Dr. Zaw Myint Maung, Chief Minister, Mandalay and Member of Parliament from Mandalay came and explored the Kyaukse Cement Plant on May.



Dr. Zaw Myint Maung , Chief Minister (14/5/2017) Member of Parliament from Mandalay (30/5/2017)

Then, Dothitsar (NGO) visited to the plant on 23rd July 2017.



Dothitsar (NGO) (23 / 7 /2017)

On 17th August, Central Commerce Committee from NLD came and visited to the factory.



Central Commerce Committee from NLD (17/8/2017)



Light of Industry (Setmhuu Alinn) Journal (March 31, 2018)



Light of Industry (Setmhuu Alinn) Journal (Oct 31, 2017)

Public Consultation and Information Disclosure during Operation Stage

Public Consultation			
Invitation Method for Public	The meeting will be informed through the invitation letters or public		
Consultation Meeting	notice posted in each village one week in advance.		
Venue	Myanmar Conch Cement Plant, Kyaukse Industrial Zone, Kyaukse		
	Township.		
Information Disclosure			
Announcement Method	Public disclosure will be announced in the public consultation		
	meetings.		
	Disclosure period and comment submission method will be		
	described in the disclosure places.		
Disclosure Place	General Administration Office, Kyaukse Township		
Disclosure Period	One Month		
Comment Submission Method	Comments can be submitted with the comment form provided at the		
	disclosure places or by e-mail either in Myanmar or English		
	language.		

Socio-economic Survey

1.	State/ Region	
2.	Township	
3.	Word/ Village Tract	
4.	Village	
5.	Respondent's name	
6.	Gender	Male1 Female2
7.	Age	
8.	Total number of family size	
9.	Education Level	No schooling1 Primary school2 Middle school3 High school4 Graduate5 Monastic school6
10.	Occupational Structure	Factory1 Farmer2 Odd jobs3 Seller4 Dependent5 Others97
11.	Income level per year	<pre><slash <="" kyats1="" pre=""><10.1-15lakh3 </slash></pre>
12.	Source of income	
13.	Expenditure per month	<11akh kyats1 1 to 2 lakh2 2.1-3 lakh3 >3.1 lakh4
14.	Type of houses	Concrete1 Semi-concrete2 Wooden3 Hut4
15.	Item	Yes or No

	Car	
-	Tractor	
-	Rowed Boat	
	Electric fan	
-	Home phone	
	Hand Phone	
-	Sewing	
	Generator	
-	TV	
	DVD	
	Fridge	
-	Washing Machine	
-	Motor Bike	
-	bicycle	
-	Other	
16.	Satisfactory on Status of Transport	Yes1
		No2
17.	Opinion on Transport	Good1 Normal2 Bad3
16. 17.	DVD Fridge Washing Machine Motor Bike bicycle Other Satisfactory on Status of Transport Opinion on Transport	Yes1 No2 Good2 Bad3

Thank You

Appendix 2

Environmental, Health and Safety Policy and Rules of Myanmar Conch Cement Company

CEMENT FACTORY (KYAUKSE)

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Content	Page
Factory Safety Rules and Accident Prevention Regulation	
1. Safety Rules	1
2. Accident prevention regulation	2
(a) Factory obligations	
(b)Obligations of the employees	
3. Promotion of safety in cement works	3
(a) Information and instruction	
(b) Motivation to safety-consciousness	
Safety and Accident of Rotary Cement Kiln	
1. Safety	6
2. Accident kiln hazardous conditions	6
3. Accident preparation of coal	7

Factory Safety Rules and Accident Prevention Regulation

1. Safety Rules

Generally applicable safety rules which should be complied with by all works personnel will now be given:

(1) Wear protective clothing as and when required (safety helmets, footwear, gloves,

goggles, masks).

- (2) Keep your place of work and your tools neat and tidy. Do not use any damaged or defective tools, instruments or other equipment.
- (3) Take proper care when dealing with flammable or caustic substances.
- (4) Do not remove or detach any protective devices or safety appliances unless authorized to do so. Keep them in good working order. Do not start any machines on which guards, screens or other protective devices are missing.
- (5) Do not start a machine until you have satisfied yourself that it is in proper working order and that there is no danger to any person.
- (6) Never carry out repairs on a machine while it is running.
- (7) When carrying out repairs, make sure that the machine or equipment cannot be started or switched on inadvertently. This can be ensured by switching off the current and displaying a notice saying "Do not switch on/ Repairs in progress!" or by locking the switch so that it cannot be operated.
- (8) Clean and lubricate moving parts of machinery only if suitable protective devices are provided.
- (9) Report any damage to machinery, including machinery of which you are not in charge yourself.
- (10) Take care when handling burning and soldering equipment: immediately repair or replace any defective parts of such equipment.
- (11) Hands off electrical machines and appliances! Do not try to carry out repairs to them yourself: leave that to electricians.
- (12) Place ladders, scaffolding and working platforms securely in position so that they will not fall or collapse.

- (13) When carrying out erection, building or demolition work, prevent access by unauthorized persons.
- (14) Make sure that pits, trenches, etc. are properly safe.
- (15) Secure yourself and any loose objects against falling from heights.
- (16) Do not stand under loads being lifted by cranes, etc.
- (17) Take care when crossing motor vehicle traffic routes or railway lines. Only use the public railway crossings.
- (18) Do not allow unauthorized persons to travel as passengers in road vehicles, locomotives or goods waggons.
- (19) Never ride on conveyor belts or on loads handled by cranes or other lifting appliances.
- (20) Avoid consuming alcohol before and during work.
- (21) Immediately report any accident. Giving aid to victims of accidents is your obvious human duty. Have any injuries, even minor ones, immediately attended to.

2. Accident prevention regulations

2(a) Factory obligations

"General regulations", the factory is required to fulfil the following obligations for the prevention of accidents:

- Stop any installations in which a defect has developed which constitutes an otherwise non-preventable hazard to the employees.
- Make available personal protective equipment if, because of technical operations, it cannot be ruled out that the employees will be exposed to accident or health hazards.
 Such equipment is to be kept in proper working order.
- Instruct and inform the employees as to the dangers associated with their work and as to the measures for the prevention thereof. This should be done before they start the job and afterwards at appropriate intervals, but at least once a year.
- Issue copies of the accident prevention regulations to the persons entrusted with their enforcement within their appointed spheres of duty.
- Encourage the employees to participate in accident prevention (e.g., by attendance of training courses on industrial safety).

- Appoint safety and give them adequate opportunity to carry out their duties.
- Inspection officials facilities to inspect the works.
- Inform that the required safety measures have been complied with.
- Provide all information required in connection with accident prevention arrangements.
- Give immediate notice in writing of any accident prevention obligations transferred by the employer to others.
- Clearly define the spheres of responsibility of the supervisory personnel appointed.
- See to it that the obligations as to accident prevention and co-ordination of activities are duly fulfilled.

2(b). Obligations of the employees

The Employees must fulfil the following obligations:

- Support all measures for the promotion of industrial safety.
- Follow instructions issued by the employer with a view to accident prevention, except under circumstances where they are evidently unnecessary.
- Use the protective equipment made available.
- Not carry out instructions at variance with safety requirements.
- Use installations and appliances only for the purposes intended by the employer.
- Correct any faults presenting a safety hazard, or report them to their superiors, without delay.
- Use installations, appliances and materials, and enter installations, only when authorized to do so.

3. Promotion of safety in cement works

3(a) Information and instruction

- Displaying information on accidents that have occurred in the various sections of the works and in the works as a whole.
- Displaying information (tables, graphs) showing the number of accident-free days since the last noticeable accident.

- Displaying posters stating " *dos and don'ts*", showing how accidents occur, etc. These should cover not only accidents in the works itself, but also road accidents ("*theme of the month*").
- Displaying safety information notes showing typical accidents: or similar information on accidents that have actually occurred in the works.
- Instructing the employees, especially those newly recruited as to the dangers associated with their work and the safety rules they should obey.
- Circulars on industrial safety matters to the employees and their families.
- Information on accidents should be reported at works meetings, possibly backed up by the showing of films or slides with spoken commentary.
- Special instruction of employees when commissioning and starting up new installations.
- Instruction on the hazards due to non-use of personal protective equipment (e.g., wearing of safety helmets, safety footwear, ear protectors, etc.).
- Instruction on the problem of safeguarding installations under repair against unauthorized or inadvertent switching-on.
- Discussion of themes relating to industrial safety, analysing the causes of accidents, at section engineers, foremen's and works management meetings.
- Collaboration with the planning department and the supplying firms (Suppliers of machinery, etc.) with a view to achieving optimum safety conditions both in the normal running and in the maintenance and repair of plant.

3(b) Motivation to safety-consciousness

- Positive motivation by encouragement and persuasion is preferable to negative motivation by scaring.
- Special posters encouraging safety-conscious behaviour are more effective than general posters warning against accidents.
- Key personnel can give a good example by safety-conscious behaviour.
- Constant reminders that preserving one's health is the greatest benefit.
- Positive response to safety-consciousness displayed by employees(commendation, thanks).

- Personal conversations between key personnel and their subordinates on the meaning and purpose of safety measures.
- Safety-consciousness of senior personnel: establishing the right balance between safety and productivity.
- Co-operation between the safety officers, the senior works personnel and the management.

Safety and Accident of Rotary Cement Kiln

There are many situations in which a worker could be injured because of a lack of machine guards, failure to wear proper protective clothing, or faulty job performance by himself or another person. A kiln operator must familiarize himself with all the potential hazards that might exist in and around the kilns under his control, and set for himself a high standard of safety consciousness. He especially should be alert to point out hazards to other employees and should see to it that no employee works in an unsafe manner on his kilns.

Before entering into a detailed discussion of the hazards around kilns, fundamentals of safety in general should be reviewed so the reader can relate them to the rotary kiln.

1. Safety

Simply stated, safety measures are introduced into a plant for two reasons; to protect an employee from injury, either physically or financially, while performing his work, and to prevent financial loss to the employer because of damage to the equipment or resulting from compensation payments which are a part of nearly every industrial accident. Management and employee alike are responsible for making the plant a safe place in which to work, and to achieve injury-free work performance day after day. A plant safety program can only be successful when all parties whole heartedly believe in safety, and when safety becomes a part of the working life of every man in the plant regardless of his position. Evasion of safety responsibilities by the individual, implicitly delegating such responsibility to others, generally referred to as "passing the buck", is bound to result in failure of the program.

If a supervisor appears to be strict and unyielding with respect to safety rules and procedures, his efforts should be appreciated, and not resented. After all, it is the responsibility of the supervisor to see that the employee first endeavours to make himself a safe worker, and only after he has accomplished this and is a good example to others can the employee then try to win others over to the side of safety. That's what safety is all about. It is first of all a state of mind, an idea implemented by a constructive attitude that causes a man to recognize dangerous situations before an accident occurs. It is not something to be lived with under duress because it has been imposed in the form of rules by management. Most important, it deserves the support of all employees in the plant.

2. Accidents kiln hazardous conditions

Now consider the work "accident". An accident to many workers represents a condition in which someone is injured and property is damaged. Anything less is looked on as a close call, a near miss, or a bit of good luck. To put it in the proper perspective, an accident is an accident even though no one is injured or no damage is done. An accident is any unintentional or unexpected interruption of the orderly progress of the work. Accidents do not happen. An accident is the result of some unsafe act or equipment. We have but little control over the severity of injury once an accident has occurred, but we can control the conditions leading up to the injury. A statistical analysis of thousands of accidents and injuries shows that every accident that resulted in major injury (a lost time accident) was proceeded by 29 minor accidents (no lost time and only minor injury) and by 300 accidents that caused no injury at all. So - called near misses and close calls are included in the 300. These statistics warn that, if we have a great number of close calls on the one usually finds the reasons for an injury in the plant. Ironically, take the time to do something after a close call to prevent these minor accidents from reaching major proportions.

For every accident that is the result of unsafe conditions there are nine that were caused by unsafe acts, including those resulting from failure to recognize unsafe conditions. An employee can easily fall into the habit of overlooking some basic safety procedures and taking unnecessary chances when he develops the attitude that because nothing happened the last time, nothing will happen the next time he does the same thing.

The "Accident Roundtable", published monthly by the Portland Cement Association, points out that accidents in the vicinity of kilns have a higher frequency rate than those in other areas of the plant. It is common practice in cement plants to provide general safety rules that apply to all employees throughout the plant. There are, however, certain hazards that are unique to rotary kilns, and it is these dangers that the kiln operator must become aware of. Table is a compilation of kiln hazards and possible action that can be taken to eliminate or reduce the dangerous condition.

3. Accident preparation of coal

3(a). Safe production of coal powder preparation workshop

Because coal is easily burned and blasted, the safe production of coal powder prepa-ration workshop is very important.

3(b). Avoid the self-ignition of coal

Strictly control coal powder temperature, for air swept mill, the input gas temperature cannot exceed 200°C, and output gas temperature should be less than 70°C.

Try to shorten the gathering of pulverized coal.

- Reduce the coal powder storage when mill is stopped.
- Use up the coal powder if the mill is not running for a long time.
- Before the running of mill, use limestone powder to fill the dead angel of the chamber and pipes.

3(c). Avoid explosion of coal

There are three sufficient and necessary factors for coal burning:

- Coal power with certain density, if CO and CH4 exit coal powder can blast with lower density.
- Oxygen content exceed 14 %.
- Gas temperature exceed 250 ~ 300°C.

Because the first factor can not be avoided in coal powder preparation workshop, we mainly think about the second factor and third factor. To avoid the explosion of the system, the input gas temperature should be strictly controlled, and the air leakage should be avoided. For trend to let it run in the condition of minus pressure to avoid the entry of fresh air.

တကျအပ်နှံထားရှိရမည်။

- ဆိုင်သည့်လမ်းကြောင်းသို့သွားခြင်းများလုံးဝမပြုလုပ်ရ။ ၂၁။ စက်ရုံသို့ရောက်ရှိလျှင်ရောက်ရှိခြင်းစက်ရုံမျှး၊ ဒု-စက်ရုံမျှးထံသတင်းပို့၍ စက်ရုံရှိယမ်းတိုက်သို့စနစ်
- ဆောင်ရမည်။ ၂ဝ။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများသယ်ဆောင်ရန်လမ်းခရီးတွင်အချိန်ကြာမြင့်စွာရပ်နားနေခြင်း၊ မသက်
- ၁၉။ ရေစိုခြင်း၊မိုးမိခြင်း၊အကြောင်းတစ်စုံတစ်ရာကြောင့်ပျက်စီးခြင်းမဖြစ်စေရေးတာဝန်ခံမှ ကြီးကြပ်သယ်
- ၁၈။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား သေချာစွာထုတ်ပိုးကာရန်ပြီးမှသာ သယ်ဆောင်ရမည်။
- ၁၇။ ပစ္စည်းသယ်ဆောင်ရာလမ်းခရီးတွင် အခက်အခဲတစ်စုံတစ်ရာဖြစ်ပေါ် ပါက လုပ်ငန်းရုံးချုပ်၊ စက်ရုံနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာနယ်မြေခံတပ်ရင်းတို့အား သတင်းပို့တင်ပြရန်။
- ၁၆။ လမ်းခရီးတွင် မသက်ဆိုင်သူနှင့်ပစ္စည်းများအားတင်ဆောင်ခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ၁၄။ တာဝန်ခံအရာရှိမှ ယာဉ်တန်းအားကြီးကြပ်၍လိုက်ပါရမည်။ ၁၅။ လူဦးရေထူထပ်သောနေ ရာနှင့်အိမ်ခြေများ၊ အန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်သောနေ ရာများတွင် ယာဉ်အားရပ်နားခြင်း မပြုရ။
- ၁၃။ ယာဉ်တန်းဖြင့်သာသွားလာသယ်ဆောင်ရမည်။
- ၁၂။ အရက်သေစာနှင့်မူးယစ်ဆေးဝါးသုံးစွဲ၍မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ၁၁။ ဆေးလိပ်သောက်၍မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းမပြုရ။

ЗII

- သယ်ဆောင်မည့်မော်တော်ယာဉ်အား ယာဉ်မောင်းဆီ၊ ယာဉ်မောင်းဓါတ်ငွေ့စက်ဆီ၊ ချောဆီ၊ NOC လျှပ်စစ် များကြောင့်အန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်စေရေးနှင့်ယာဉ်ကြံ့ခိုင်ရေးအား ကြိုတင်စစ်ဆေးပြီး စိတ်ချရမှသာ သယ် ဆောင်မောင်းနှင်ရမည်။
- အခြားပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ရောနှောတင်ဆောင်ခြင်းမပြုရ။ ၉။
- အန္တရာယ် ကင်းစွာမောင်းနှင်ရမည်။ ယမ်း နှင့် Detonator များအား သီးသန့်မော်တော်ယာဉ်ဖြင့်ခွဲခြားသယ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ ഩ
- လုံခြုံရေးရဲဝန်ထမ်းအမြဲပါရှိရမည်။ GII သယ်ယူယာဉ်၏သတ်မှတ်အလေးချိန်အောက်သာသယ်ဆောင်ပြီးယာဉ်မောင်းသူမှသတိနှင့် 2"
- ပါရှိရမည်။ ပစ္စည်းများအားထုတ်ပေးရာဌာနနှင့် စနစ်တကျလွှဲပြောင်းလက်ခံခဲ့ရမည်။ ၅။
- သယ်ဆောင်ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသည့်တာဝန်ခံအရာရှိသည် ထုတ်ယူခွင့်ပြုမိန့်၊ သယ်ဆောင်မိန့်များလက်ဝယ် 91
- အရသာသယ်ယူ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းရမည်။ သယ်ယူရွှေ့ပြောင်းရာတွင် သတ်မှတ်အမျိုးအစားအလေးချိန်နှင့်အရေအတွက်အတိုင်းသာ ဖြစ်ရမည်။ 119
- ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူရွှေ့ပြောင်းရာတွင်လေလွင့်ပျောက်ဆုံးမှု၊ ပျက်စီးမှုနှင့် အန္တရာယ် မဖြစ်ပွားစေရေးအတွက် တာဝန်ခံအရာရှိတစ်ဦးမှ ကြီးကြပ်သယ်ယူရွှေ့ပြောင်းရမည်။ စက်ရုံပြင်ပ(ခရီးဝေး)သယ်ယူရွှေ့ပြောင်းရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာအထက်အဖွဲ့ အစည်း၏ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် JII
- ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူရွှေ့ပြောင်းရာတွင်လိုက်နာရမည့်အချက်များ

ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) ဒီဇယ်ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်သုံးစွဲမှုအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအတွက်လိုက်နာရမည့်အချက်များ

- ၁။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်ခြံဝန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် ပေ (၁၅၀)ပတ်လည်အား မီးတားအဖြစ်ရှင်းလင်းထားရှိရ မည်။
- ၂။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်ခြံဝန်းအတွင်းအစဉ်ရှင်းလင်းထားရှိရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီးမသက်ဆိုင်သူများဝင်ရောက်ခြင်း မပြ ရ။
- ၃။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်အစောင့်အား အမြဲတာဝန်ချထားရမည်။
- ၄။ ဆီများထုတ်သွင်းရာတွင် တာဝန်ခံမှတာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- ၅။ ခြံဝန်းအတွင်း မီးသတ်စင် (Fire Point) တွင် မီးချိတ်၊ မီးကဒ်၊ မီးသတ်ဘူး၊ ရေနှင့်သဲတို့အားထားရှိရမည်။
- ၆။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် မည်သည့်အကြောင်းကြောင့်မျှ မီးရှို့ခြင်းမပြုလုပ်ရ။
- ၇။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်ခြံဝန်းအတွင်းသို့ မီးခြစ်အစရှိသောမီးလောင်စေနိုင်သောပစ္စည်းနှင့်မီးလောင်ခြင်းကို အထောက်အကူပြုသောပစ္စည်းများယူဆောင်လာခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ၈။ ဆီများထည့်သွင်းခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ယူခြင်းပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် မီးလောင်ခြင်းမဖြစ်ပွားစေရန် စနစ်တကျကြီးကြပ် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- ၉။ ဆီများထည့်သွင်းခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ယူခြင်းပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် ထည့်သည့်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်လက်ခံပစ္စည်းတစ်ခုချင်းအား Ground (Earthing Cable) ချခြင်းနှင့်ပစ္စည်းတစ်ခုနှင့်တစ်ခု Connection Cable ခိုတ်ဆွဲပြီးမှ ဆီထည့် ခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ခြင်းပြုလုပ်ရမည်။
- ၁၀။ ဆီသိုလှောင်တိုင်ကီများအား Earthing Cable ချိတ်ဆွဲထားရမည်။
- ၁၁။ ဆီသိုလှောင်တိုင်ကီများ၏ Vent Hole များကောင်းမွန်ခြင်းရှိ/မရှိအစဉ်စစ်ဆေးနေရမည်။
- ၁၂။ ဆီသိုလှောင်တိုင်ကီများယိုစိမ့်ခြင်းရှိ/မရှိအစဉ်စစ်ဆေးနေ ရမည်။
- ၁၃။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်အတွင်းသို့ရေနှင့်အမှိုက်သရိုက်များမဝင်စေရန်ဂရုပြုရမည်။
- ၁၄။ ပလတ်စတစ်ပုံးဖြင့်ဆီထုတ်ခြင်း၊ ဆီထည့်ခြင်းမပြုလုပ်ရ။
- ၁၅။ ဆီသိုလှောင်ကန်အနီးမီးထွက်တတ်သောထုရိုက်ခြင်းများမပြုရ။
- ၁၆။ ဆီထုတ်သွင်းစာရင်းအားစနစ်တကျမှတ်တမ်းထားရှိရမည်။
- ၁၇။ ဆီ က န် သို့ မြ န် မာ့ ရေနံ နှ င့် ပြင် ပမှ ဝယ် ယူ သည့် ဆီ များ အပ် နှံ သည့် အခါတို င်း သက်ဆိုင်ရာစစ်ဆေးလက်ခံ ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ စစ်ဆေးပြီးမှသာ လက်ခံထားသိုရန်။

ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) ယမ်းတိုက်၊စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦးနှင့်ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ လိုက်နာရမည့် အချက်မျာ**း**

- ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦးများအားလည်းကောင်း၊ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား SII လည်းကောင်း၊ ယမ်းတိုက်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အားလည်းကောင်း၊ မတော်တဆဘေးအန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်ပွားစေ ရေးနေ့စဉ်စစ်ဆေးနေ ရမည်။
- ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ပေ(၂၅၀)အတွင်း ကန့်သတ်နယ်မြေအဖြစ် JII သတ်မှတ်ထားရှိ၍ လူ၊တိရစ္စာန်များဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ယမ်းတိုက်အဆောက်အဦးမှ ပေ(၂၃၁၀)ပေပတ်လည်အတွင်း လုံခြုံရေးအဆောက်အဦးမှလွဲ၍ 119 မည့်သည့်လူနေအိမ်ခြေအဆောက်အဦးမျှမရှိစေရ။
- ယမ်းတိုက်အနီးလုံခြုံရေးအစောင့်တဲဆောက်လုပ်၍ (၂၄)နာရီလုံခြုံရေးရဲချထားရန်။ 91
- လျှပ်စစ်မီးကြိုးများ (HighPowerTension) သွယ်တန်းပါက ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦး၏ ၅။ ပေ(၁၁၅၅)ပေ ပတ်လည်မှဖြတ်သန်းသွယ်တန်းခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အားမီးတားပြုလုပ်ထားရမည်။ တောမီးလောင်မှု GII ကြောင့်အန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်ရေးကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ထားရှိရမည်။
- ယမ်းတိုက်မှပေ(၅ဝ)ပတ်လည်အတွင်း မြက်ပင်နှင့်အမှိုက်များအပြောင်ရှင်းထားရမည်။ 211

ဆိုင်း ဘုတ်များချိတ်ဆွဲထားပေးရမည်။

ပြုပြင်နေရမည်။

တစ်ကြိမ်စစ်ဆေးသွားရမည်။

နေရောင်တိုက်ရိုက်မဝင်စေရန်ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

၉။

၁၂။

၁၃။

ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦးအတွင်းအပြင်နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်ကျင်အားအစဉ်သန့်ရှင်းအောင်ပြုလုပ်

၁ဝ။ အဆောက်အဦးများအတွင်းမိုးယိုခြင်းမရှိစေရန်နှင့် လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းမွန်စေရန်အမြဲစစ်ဆေး

၁၁။ ယမ်းတိုက်ပတ်လည်ရှိရေနှုတ်မြောင်းအား ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းမွန်အောင်အစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရန်။

ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦး၏မိုးကြိုးလွှဲများအားသတ်မှတ် Resistance ရှိ/မရှိတစ်နှစ်

ယမ်းများကိုမိုးရေမိခြင်း၊ ရေစိုခြင်းမရှိစေရန်နှင့်သိုလှောင်ရုံတွင် Humidity (စိုထိုင်းဆ) နည်းစေရန်

ယမ်းတိုက်ရှေ့တွင် မီးသတ်ရေကန်(သို့မဟုတ်) ရေတိုင်ကီ၊ မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူး၊ မီးချိတ်၊ မီးကဒ်ပါရှိသည့်

မီးသတ်စင် Fire Point ထားရှိ၍ မီးသတိပြု၊ ဆေးလိပ်မသောက်ရ စသည့်မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေး

- ດແ
- ထားရမည်။

စနစ်တကျကြီးကြပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။

- တစ်ဦးအား သီးခြားတာဝန်ပေးဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ၃၂။ ပစ္စည်းများထည့်ခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ခြင်းများအား တာဝန်ခံအရာရှိကိုယ်တိုင်
- ၃ဝ။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ပစ္စည်းတစ်မျိုးချင်းဘင်ကဒ်ဖွင့်လှစ်ထားရန်။ ၃၁။ ယမ်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်သောကိစ္စအဝဝကို တာဝန်ခံဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည့် နားလည်တတ်ကျွမ်းသည့် ဝန်ထမ်း
- ၂၉။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းထားရှိသော အောက်ခံခုတုံးများ၌ ခြနှင့်ပျက်စီးမည့်ပိုးမွှားအန္တရာယ်မှ ကာကွယ်ဆေး (ခြသတ်ဆေး)သုတ်လိမ်းထားရန်။
- ၂၈။ ယမ်းတိုက်ရှိ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ၌ ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နှစ်၊ အစောဆုံး (စက်ရုံမှထုတ်ယူထား သည့်အချိန်အစောဆုံး)နှင့် အကြာဆုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ဦးစွာသုံးစွဲရန်။
- ၂၇။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား (၃)လတစ်ကြိမ်အထက်အောက်လှန်ပေးရန်။
- Emulsion Explosive ယမ်းများမှာသတ်မှတ်သက်တမ်း (Shelf Date) (၆)လရှိပြီး ၂၆။ ထားသိုမှုစနစ်ကျပါက ကောင်းမွန်ပါက (၉)လအထိခံသည်ကို သိရှိပြီး သက်တမ်းမကျော်လွန်စေရေး စနစ်တကျ စိစစ်ထုတ်ယူ သုံးစွဲရန်။
- Safety Fuse များအား Rack ပေါ်တွင်သာထားရန်။ ၂၅။
- ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ဦးစွာလက်ခံရရှိသည့်ပစ္စည်း ဦးစွာထုတ်ပေးခြင်း စနစ် First JGII in first out ဖြင့်ထုတ်ပေးအသုံးပြုရန်။
- ကျောက်မိုင်းဌာနမှလိုအပ်သည့် ယမ်းကိုသာ Store Requistion and Issue Voucher JSII အရသာစိစစ်ထုတ် ပေးရမည်။
- ပစ္စည်းစာရင်းအား လယ်ဂျာစာအုပ်ထားရှိမှတ်တမ်းတင်ရမည်။ JJII
- ခွာ၍ အပုံစီထားရန်။ ပစ္စည်းစာရင်းအားနံရံရှိ Boardတွင်ရေးမှတ် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိရမည်။ ၂၁။
- ၁၉။ ယမ်းများအပုံစီရာတွင် (၄)လက်မပတ်လည်အောက်ခံတုံးများခံ၍ နံရံမှအနည်းဆုံး ၁ ၁/၂ ဒ ၂၀။
- စနက်တံ Detonator ကိုယမ်းများနှင့်အတူ ရောနှောထားသိုခြင်းမပြုရန်။
- အမျိုးအစားအလိုက်ခွဲခြားထားရမည်။ ວຄ။
- ၁၇။ အောက်ခံသစ်သားတုံးပေါ် တွင် စနစ်တကျစီရီဖြန့်ခင်းထားရှိရမည်။
- ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံ အဆောက်အဦးအတွင်း ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ၁၆။ စနစ်တကျသိုလှောင် ထားရမည်။
- ၁၅။ ယမ်းတိုက်နှင့်စနက်တံအဆောက်အဦးအတွင်းသို့မသက်ဆိုင်သူများဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းမပြုစေရ။
- ယမ်းတိုက်တွင် အပူခိုန်တိုင်းကိရိယာ သာမိုမီတာထားရှိ၍ အပူခိုန်မှတ်တမ်းစာအုပ်ဖွင့်လှစ်ထားရှိပြီး ၁၄။ ယမ်းတိုက်ဖွင့်လှစ်သည့်အခါ အပူချိန်မှတ်တမ်းရေးသွင်းထားရန်။

၃၉။ ယမ်းတိုက်လုံခြုံရေးစီမံချက်အတိုင်းအတိအကျလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ ယူဆောင်လာခြင်းမပြုရ။

- အခြေအနေများတွေ့ရှိပါက သတ္တုတွင်းဦးစီးဌာနသို့ အမြန်ဆုံးတင်ပြဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ၃၈။ မီးလောင်စေနိုင်သောပစ္စည်းများ၊ အရည်များ၊ ဓါတ်ငွေ့များအား အဆောက်အဦးအတွင်းနှင့်
- အထက်လုံခြုံရေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများသို့ အမြန်ဆုံးတင်ပြဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ၃၇။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများလျော့နည်းပျောက်ဆုံးခြင်းနှင့် အသုံးပြုရန်အတွက်သံသယရှိသည့်
- ယမ်းတိုက် မှတ်တမ်းတွင် မှတ်တမ်းတင်ရေးထားရန်။ ၃၆။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများလျော့နည်းပျောက်ဆုံးပါက စက်ရုံမျှူး၊ ဒု-စက်ရုံမျူးများ၊ လုံခြုံရေးရဲနှင့်
- ၃၅။ ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းစွာဖြင့် ဆက်လက်ထားသိုသုံးစွဲနိုင်သည့် အခြေအနေရှိ/မရှိ စာရင်းဇယားလက်ကျန်နှင့်မြေပြင်လက်ကျန် ကိုက်ညီမှု ရှိ/မရှိကို တာဝန်ရှိသူတို့မှ မကြာခဏစစ်ဆေးခြင်းပုံမှန်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်နှင့် စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိချက်၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များ
- ၃၄။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင်တစ်နေ့တာအသုံးပြုပိုလျှံသည့် ယမ်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ယမ်းတိုက်တွင် ပြန်လည်အပ်နှံသိမ်းဆည်းရန်။
- ၃၃။ ယမ်းတိုက်အား အဖွင့်/အပိတ်ဆောင်ရွက်တိုင်း တာဝန်မှူး၊ လုံခြုံရေးမှုုးတို့နှင့်အတူ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။





Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Mining

Introduction

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines* are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)¹. When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. These industry sector EHS guidelines are designed to be used together with the **General EHS Guidelines** document, which provides guidance to users on common EHS issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. For complex projects, use of multiple industry-sector guidelines may be necessary. A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at: www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. Application of the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site-specific targets, with an appropriate timetable for achieving them.

The applicability of the EHS Guidelines should be tailored to the hazards and risks established for each project on the basis of the results of an environmental assessment in which site-

specific variables, such as host country context, assimilative capacity of the environment, and other project factors, are taken into account. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in these EHS Guidelines are appropriate, in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternate performance levels is protective of human health and the environment.

Applicability

The EHS Guidelines for Mining are applicable to underground and open-pit mining, alluvial mining, solution mining, and marine dredging. Extraction of raw materials for construction products are addressed in the EHS Guidelines for Construction Materials Extraction.

This document is organized according to the following sections:

Section 1.0 — Industry-Specific Impacts and Management Section 2.0 — Performance Indicators and Monitoring Section 3.0 — References and Additional Sources Annex A — General Description of Industry Activities

¹ Defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would be reasonably expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally. The circumstances that skilled and experienced professionals may find when evaluating the range of pollution prevention and control techniques available to a project may include, but are not limited to, varying levels of environmental degradation and environmental assimilative capacity as well as varying levels of financial and technical feasibility.





1.0 Industry-Specific Impacts and Management

The following section provides a summary of EHS issues associated with mining activities (and including ore processing facilities) which may occur during the exploration, development and construction, operation, closure and decommissioning, and post-closure phases, along with recommendations for their management. Recommendations for the management of EHS issues common to most large industrial activities are provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

1.1 Environmental

Potential environmental issues associated with mining activities may include management of the following:

- Water use and quality
- Wastes
- Hazardous materials
- Land use and biodiversity
- Air quality
- Noise and vibrations
- Energy Use
- Visual Impacts

Water Use and Quality

Management of water use and quality, in and around mine sites, can be a significant issue. Potential contamination of water sources may occur early in the mine cycle during the exploration stage and many factors including indirect impacts (e.g. population in-migration) can result in negative impacts to water quality. Reduction of surface and groundwater availability is also a concern at the local level and for communities in the vicinity of mining sites, particularly, in arid regions, or in regions of high agricultural potential. Mining activities should therefore include adequate monitoring and management of water use, in addition to treatment of effluent streams including stormwater run-off from the mine property.

Water Use

Mines can use large quantities of water, mostly in processing plants and related activities, but also in dust suppression a mong other uses. Water is lost through evaporation in the final product but the highest losses are usually into the tailings stream. All mines should focus on appropriate management of their water balance. Mines with issues of excess water supply, such as in moist tropical environments or areas with snow and ice melt, can experience peak flows which require careful management.

Recommended practices for water management include:

- Establishing a water balance (including probable climatic events) for the mine and related process plant circuit and use this to inform infrastructure design;
- Developing a Sustainable Water Supply Management Plan to minimize impact to natural systems by managing water use, avoiding depletion of aquifers, and minimizing impacts to water users;
- Minimizing the amount of make-up water;
- Consider reuse, recycling, and treatment of process water where feasible (e.g. return of supernatant from tailings pond to process plant);
- Consider the potential impact to the water balance prior to commencing any dewatering activities;
- Consultation with key stakeholders (e.g. government, civil society, and potentially affected communities) to understand any conflicting water use demands and the communities' dependency on water resources and/or conservation requirements that may exist in the area.





Water Quality

Recommended practices to manage impacts to water quality include:

- The quality and quantity of mine effluent streams discharged to the environment, including stormwater, leach pad drainage, process effluents, and overall mine works drainage should be managed and treated to meet the applicable effluent discharge guideline values in Section 2.0;
- In addition, discharges to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of local ambient water quality criteria outside a scientifically established mixing zone. Receiving water-body use and assimilative capacity, including the impact of other sources of discharges to the receiving water, should be considered with respect to acceptable contaminant loadings and effluent discharge quality as described in the General EHS Guidelines;
- Efficient oil and grease traps or sumps should be installed and maintained at refueling facilities, workshops, fuel storage depots, and containment areas, and spill kits should be available with emergency response plans;
- Water quality in open storage systems (e.g. leachate areas, solution ponds, and tailings ponds or impoundments) should be based on the results of a sitespecific risk assessment with appropriate control measures put in place to mitigate the risk or meet the effluent guideline values in Section 2.0,
- Sanitary wastewater should be managed via reuse or routing into septic or surface treatment as described in the General EHS Guidelines.

Stormwater

Key issues associated with management of stormwater include separation of clean and dirty water, minimizing run-off, avoiding erosion of exposed ground surfaces, avoiding sedimentation of drainage systems and minimizing exposure of polluted areas to stormwater. Recommended stormwater management strategies have been broadly categorized into phases of operation (although several measures span more than one phase including the decommissioning and closure phase). As such;

From exploration onwards, management strategies include:

- Reducing exposure of sediment-generating materials to wind or water (e.g. proper placement of soil and rock piles);
- Divert run-off from undisturbed areas around disturbed areas including areas that have been graded, seeded, or planted. Such drainage should be treated for sediment removal;
- Reducing or preventing off-site sediment transport (e.g. use of settlement ponds, silt fences);
- Stormwater drains, ditches, and stream channels should be protected against erosion through a combination of adequate dimensions, slope limitation techniques, and use of rip-rap and lining. Temporary drainage installations should be designed, constructed, and maintained for recurrence periods of at least a 25-year/24-hour event, while permanent drainage installations should be designed for a 100-year/24-hour recurrence period. Design requirements for temporary drainage structures should additionally be defined on a risk basis considering the intended life of diversion structures, as well as the recurrence interval of any structures that drain into them.

From construction onwards, recommended management strategies include:





- Establishing riparian zones;
- Timely implementation of an appropriate combination of contouring techniques, terracing, slope reduction / minimization, runoff velocity limitation and appropriate drainage installations to reduce erosion in both active and inactive areas;
- Access and haul roads should have gradients or surface treatment to limit erosion, and road drainage systems should be provided;
- Facilities should be designed for the full hydraulic load, including contributions from upstream catchments and nonmined areas;
- Stormwater settling facilities should be designed and maintained according to internationally accepted good engineering practices, including provisions for capturing of debris and floating matter. Sediment control facilities should be designed and operated for a final Total Suspended Solids (TSS) discharge of 50 mg/l and other applicable parameters and guideline values in Section 2.0, taking into consideration background conditions and opportunities for overall improvement of the receiving water body quality, as discussed in the General EHS Guidelines. Discharge water quality should also be consistent with the receiving water body use.

From operations onwards, recommended management strategies include:

- Final grading of disturbed areas, including preparation of overburden before application of the final layers of growth medium, should be along the contour as far as can be achieved in a safe and practical manner;
- Revegetation of disturbed areas including seeding should be performed immediately following application of the growth medium to avoid erosion.

Acid Rock Drainage and Metals Leaching

Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) refers to acid formation that occurs when Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) materials with acid generating sulfide minerals in excess of acid neutralizing minerals, principally carbonates, oxidize in an environment containing oxygen and water. Acidic conditions tend to dissolve and release metals from their matrices (a phenomenon known as Metals Leaching or "ML") which then may be mobilized in surface and groundwater systems. ARD and ML should be prevented and controlled as described in the 'Solid Waste ' section of this document. Management of PAG, ARD and ML should extend for as long as there is a need to maintain effluent quality to the levels required to protect the local environment, including where necessary, into the decommissioning, closure, and post-closure phases of the mine.

The ARD and ML issues apply to waste rock, tailing materials and any exposed rock surfaces such as road cuts and pit walls.

Groundwater Resource Protection

In addition to the prevention and control of effluents, wastes, and potential releases of hazardous materials, additional recommendations for the management of potential sources of groundwater contamination, primarily associated with leaching and solution mining activities as well as tailings management include the following:²

<u>Leaching</u>: Operators should design and operate surface heap leach processes with:

 Infiltration of toxic leach solutions should be prevented through the provision of appropriate liners and sub-

² Additional information on groundwater protection measures in in-situ leaching and solution mining activities can be found at USEPA Guidance available at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/classv/pdfs/sol-fact.pdf; http://www.uic.com.au/nip40.htm ; and http://www.saltinstitute.org/12.html





drainage systems to collect or recycle solution for treatment and minimize ground infiltration;

- Pipeline systems carrying pregnant solutions should be designed with secondary bunded containment
- Leak detection equipment should be installed for pipeline and plant systems with appropriate leak response systems in place;
- Process solution storage ponds and other impoundments designed to hold non-fresh water or non-treated leach process effluents should be lined, and be equipped with sufficient wells to enable monitoring of water levels and quality.

<u>Solution Mining</u>: Operators should design and operate solution mining projects with consideration of the following:

- Proper location and operating practices based on the characteristics of the confining strata, to ensure the movement of leaching solution is minimized beyond the extraction area and off-site aquifers are protected;
- Sufficient monitoring wells should be installed around cavities to enable monitoring of pressure levels, as well as water quantity and quality.

Wastes

Mines generate large volumes of waste. Structures such as waste dumps, tailing impoundments / dams, and containment facilities should be planned, designed, and operated such that geotechnical risks and environmental impacts are appropriately assessed and managed throughout the entire mine cycle.

Solid wastes may be generated in any phase of the mine cycle. The most significant waste generating mining activities will likely occur during the operational phases, which require the movement of large amounts overburden and creation of rock waste and tailings. Other types of solid wastes, depending on the type of mining undertaken, may include leach pad waste, workshop scrap, household and non-process-related industrial waste, as wells as waste oils, chemicals, and other potentially hazardous wastes.

Waste Rock Dumps

Depending on the stripping ratio (in open pit mines), large quantities of overburden or waste rock often need to be removed to expose the mineral to be mined. The overburden and waste rock is often disposed of in constructed waste rock dumps. Management of these dumps during the mine life cycle is important to protect human health, safety and the environment.

Recommendations for management of waste rock dumps include the following:

- Dumps should be planned with appropriate terrace and lift height specifications based on the nature of the material and local geotechnical considerations to minimize erosion and reduce safety risks;
- Management of Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) wastes should be undertaken as described in the guidance below;
- Potential change of geotechnical properties in dumps due to chemical or biologically catalyzed weathering should be considered. This can reduce the dumped spoils significantly in grain size and mineralogy, resulting in high ratios of clay fraction and a significantly decreased stability towards geotechnical failure. These changes in geotechnical properties (notably cohesion, internal angle of friction) apply especially to facilities which are not decommissioned with a proper cover system, which would prevent precipitation from percolating into the dump's body. Design of new facilities has to provide for such potential deterioration of geotechnical properties with higher factors





of safety. Stability / safety assessments of existing facilities should take these potential changes into account.

Tailings

Tailings management strategies vary according to site constraints and the nature / type of the tailings. Potential environmental impacts may include groundwater and surface water contamination due to the generation of acid rock drainage (ARD) and metals leaching (ML) containing runoff / leachate, sedimentation of drainage networks, dust generation and the creation of potential geotechnical hazards associated with the selected management option. Tailings management strategies should consider how tailings will be handled and disposed of during operation, in addition to permanent storage after decommissioning. Strategies should consider the site topography, downstream receptors and the physical nature of tailings (e.g. projected volume, grain size distribution, density, water content, among other issues).³

Recommended tailings management strategies include:

- Design, operation, and maintenance of structures according to specifications of ICOLD3 and ANCOLD4, or other internationally recognized standards based on a risk assessment strategy. Appropriate independent review should be undertaken at design and construction stages with ongoing monitoring of both the physical structure and water quality, during operation and decommissioning;⁴
- Where structures are located in areas where there is a risk of high seismic loadings, the independent review should include a check on the maximum design earthquake

assumptions and the stability of the structure to ensure that the design is such that during seismic events there will be no uncontrolled release of tailings;

- Design of tailings storage facilities should take into account the specific risks / hazards associated with geotechnical stability or hydraulic failure and the associated risks to downstream economic assets, ecosystems and human health and safety. Environmental considerations should thus also consider emergency preparedness and response planning and containment / mitigation measures in case of catastrophic release of tailings or supernatant waters;
- Any diversion drains, ditches, and stream channels to divert water from surrounding catchment areas away from the tailings structure should be built to the flood event recurrence interval standards outlined elsewhere in this Section;
- Seepage management and related stability analysis should be a key consideration in design and operation of tailings storage facilities. This is likely to require a specific piezometer based monitoring system for seepage water levels within the structure wall and downstream of it, which should be maintained throughout its life cycle;
- Consideration of zero discharge tailings facilities and completion of a full water balance and risk assessment for the mine process circuit including storage reservoirs and tailings dams. Consideration of use of natural or synthetic liners to minimize risks;
- Design specification should take into consideration the probable maximum flood event and the required freeboard to safely contain it (depending on site specific risks) across the planned life of the tailings dam, including its decommissioned phase;
- Where potential liquefaction risks exist, including risks associated with seismic behavior, the design specification

³ For additional information, refer to the Mining Association of Canada (MAC – www.mining.ca): A Guide to the Management of Tailings Facilities (1998), and Developing an Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual for Tailings and Water Management Facilities (2003).

⁴ International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) available at: http://www.icold-cigb.net, and Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) available at: http://www.ancold.org.au/

Enternational Finance Corporation

Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines MINING



should take into consideration the maximum design earthquake;

- On-land disposal in a system that can isolate acid leachate-generating material from oxidation or percolating water, such as a tailings impoundment with dam and subsequent dewatering and capping. On-land disposal alternatives should be designed, constructed and operated according to internationally recognized geotechnical safety standards;
- Thickening or formation of paste for backfilling of pits and underground workings during mine progression.

Riverine (e.g. rivers, lakes, and lagoons) or shallow marine tailings disposal is not considered good international industry practice. By extension, riverine dredging which requires riverine tailings disposal is also not considered good international practice.

Deep sea tailings placement (DSTP) may be considered as an alternative only in the absence of an environmentally and socially sound land-based alternative and based on an independent scientific impact assessment If and when DSTP is considered, such consideration should be based on detailed feasibility and environmental and social impact assessment of all tailings management alternatives, and only if the impact assessment demonstrates that the discharge is not likely to have significant adverse effects on marine and coastal resources, or on local communities.

Leach-pad Waste

Recommended practices for the management of leach-pad waste include the following:

 Leachate collection and treatment should continue until the final effluent criteria are consistent with guideline values in Section 2.0; Decommissioned leach pads should utilize a combination of surface management systems, seepage collection, and active or passive treatment systems to ensure post closure water resource quality is maintained;

Waste Geochemical Characterization

Mining operations should prepare and implement ore and waste geochemical characterization methods for proper routing of Potentially-Acid-Generating (PAG) materials and ARD management programs that include the following elements:

- Conducting a comprehensive series of accelerated leaching tests from feasibility study stage onwards, to evaluate the potential for ARD in all formations foreseen to be disturbed or otherwise exposed by the mine according to internationally recognized methodologies;⁵
- Conducting comprehensive ARD / metals leaching (ML) testing / mapping on an ongoing basis with decreasing block size as formations are transferred from long- to medium- and short-term mining plans;
- Implementation of ARD and ML preventive actions to minimize ARD including:
 - Limiting exposure of PAG materials by phasing of development and construction, together with covering, and/or segregating runoff for treatment
 - Implementation of water management techniques such as diverting clean runoff away from PAG materials, and segregating "dirty" runoff from PAG materials for subsequent treatment; grading PAG material piles to avoid ponding and infiltration; and removing pit water promptly to minimize acid generation

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/MinePer/ardpolicy.htm

⁵ See U.S. Departm ent of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining, Acid Mine Drainage Prevention and Mitigation, available at: http://www.osmre.gov/amdpvm.htm and Policy for Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage at Mine Sites in British Columbia (BC MEM 1998) available at:





- Controlled placement of PAG materials (including wastes) to provide permanent conditions that avoid contact with oxygen or water including⁶:
 - Submerging and/or flooding of PAG materials by placing PAG materials in an anoxic (oxygen free) environment, typically below a water cover
 - Isolating PAG materials above the water table with an impermeable cover to limit infiltration and exposure to air. Covers are typically less of a concern in arid climates where there is limited precipitation, and should be appropriate for local climate and vegetation (if any)
 - Blending of PAG materials with non-PAG or alkaline materials can also be employed to neutralize acid generation, as appropriate. Blending should be based on full characterization of each of the blended materials, the ratio of alkaline materials to acid generating materials, the case histories of failed operations, and the need for static and long-term kinetic tests.

General Non-Hazardous Waste

Recommended practices for the management of household and non-process related industrial waste include the following:

- Non-hazardous solid wastes should be managed according to the recommendations presented in the General EHS Guidelines;
- Non-hazardous solid waste should be collected for recycling or disposal at an approved sanitary landfill.
 External landfills should be audited by the mine to ensure appropriate waste management practices. When such a facility is not available within a feasible distance, the mine should establish and operate its own with appropriate

regulatory permits and scientifically defensible studies that can demonstrate that the disposal of the hazardous waste will not impact human health and the environment⁷

 Non-hazardous solid waste should not be disposed of together with waste rock or overburden except under exceptional circumstances to be fully documented in the environmental and social assessment of the project.

Hazardous Waste

Recommended practices for the management of hazardous waste include the following:

- Hazardous waste, including waste oils and chemicals, spent packaging materials and containers, should be managed as described in the General EHS Guidelines;
- Hazardous waste should be handled by specialized providers (in accordance with regulatory permits) of hazardous waste management facilities specifically designed and operated for this purpose. When such services are unavailable within a feasible distance of the mine, the mine should establish and operate its own waste facility with the necessary permits;
- Combustion of waste oils should preferably be undertaken as a supplementary fuel in power generation facilities and in accordance with emissions guidelines applicable to combustion sources (see the General EHS Guidelines and the EHS Guidelines for Thermal Power).

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials should be handled, stored, and transported so as to avoid leaks, spills or other types of accidental releases into soils, surface water, and groundwater resources. In order to minimize the risk associated with accidental spills from storage

⁶ Ibid (for additional information on placement).

 $^{^7}$ Detailed guidance on the design and operation of waste management facilities is provided in the EHS Guidelines for Waste Management Facilities .





tanks and pipelines (e.g. tailings pipelines) the recommended mitigation measures include:

- Providing secondary containment to restrict movement into receiving water bodies (e.g. sumps, holding areas, impermeable liners), for example:
 - Constructing pipelines with double-walled or thickwalled sections at critical locations (e.g. large stream crossings)
 - Installing shutoff valves to minimize spill volumes and to isolate flow in critical areas

Additional detailed guidance for hazardous materials management including spill prevention and control planning for the handling, storage, and transport of such materials as fuels and chemicals is provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

Cyanide

Cyanide use should be consistent with the principles and standards of practice of the International Cyanide Management Code.⁸ The Cyanide Code includes principles and standards applicable to several aspects of cyanide use including its purchase (sourcing), transport, handling / storage, use, facilities decommissioning, worker safety, emergency response, training, and public consultation and disclosure. The Code is a voluntary industry program developed through a multi-stakeholder dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme and administered by the International Cyanide Management Institute.

Land Use and Biodiversity

Habitat alteration is one of the most significant potential threats to biodiversity associated with mining. Habitat alteration may occur during any stage of the mine cycle with the greatest potential for temporary or permanent alteration of terrestrial and aquatic habitats occurring during construction and operational activities. Additionally, exploration activities often require the development of access routes, transportation corridors, and temporary camps to house workers which may all result in varying degrees of land-clearing and population in-migration.

Depending on the type of mining, development and construction activities often require land clearing for the mine as well as for the process plant, tailings facility, waste and stockpile areas, and infrastructure such as buildings, roads, construction camps, town sites, water management structures, power plant, transmission lines and access corridors to the mine site.

The protection and conservation of biodiversity is fundamental to sustainable development. Integrating conservation needs and development priorities in a way that meets the land use needs of local communities is often a critical issue for mining projects. Recommended strategies include consideration of the following:

- Whether any critical natural habitats⁹ will be adversely impacted or critically endangered or endangered species reduced;
- Whether the project is likely to impact any protected areas;
- The potential for biodiversity offset projects (e.g. proactive management of alternative high biodiversity areas in cases where losses have occurred on the main site due to the mining development) or other mitigative measures;
- Whether the project or its associated infrastructure will encourage in-migration, which could adversely impact biodiversity and local communities;

⁸ International Cyanide Management Code available at: http://www.cyanidecode.org/

 $^{^9}$ As defined in IFC's Performance Standard (PS) 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management. Readers should consult the definition and requirements applicable to Critical Habitat in the PS.





- Consideration of partnerships with internationally accredited scientific organizations to, for example, undertake biodiversity assessments, conduct ongoing monitoring, and manage biodiversity programs;
- Consultation with key stakeholders (e.g. government, civil society, and potentially affected communities) to understand any conflicting land use demands and the communities dependency on natural resources and / or conservation requirements that may exist in the area.

Terrestrial Habitats

Temporary and permanent terrestrial habitat alteration should be minimized to the extent feasible and be consistent with the requirement to protect and preserve critical habitat Recommended management strategies include ¹⁰:

- Siting access routes and facilities in locations that avoid impacts to critical terrestrial habitat, and planning exploration and construction activities to avoid sensitive times of the year;
- Minimizing disturbance to vegetation and soils;
- Implementation of mitigation measures appropriate for the type of habitat and potential impacts including, for example, post-operation restoration (which may include baseline inventories, evaluations, and eventual rescue of species), offset of losses, or compensation of direct users;
- Avoiding or minimizing the creation of barriers to wildlife movement, or threats to migratory species (such as birds) and providing alternative migration routes when the creation of barriers cannot be avoided;
- Planning and avoiding sensitive areas and implementing buffer zones;

- Conducting activities such that the risk of landslides, debris or mud flows, and bank or alluvial fan destabilization is minimized;
- Implementing soil conservation measures (e.g. segregation, proper placement and stockpiling of clean soils and overburden material for existing site remediation); key factors such as placement, location, design, duration, coverage, reuse, and single handling should be considered;
- Where topsoil is pre-stripped, it should be stored for future site rehabilitation activities. Topsoil management should include maintenance of soil integrity in readiness for future use. Storage areas should be temporarily protected or vegetated to prevent erosion;
- Conserving the quality and composition of growth medium for use (e.g. for capping) during site reclamation and closure activities;
- Ensuring that the growth medium is sufficient to support native plant species appropriate for the local climate and consistent with proposed future land uses. Overall thickness of the growth medium should be consistent with surrounding undisturbed areas and future land use;
- Manage vegetation growth along access roads and at permanent above-ground facilities. Remove invasive plant species and replant native species. Vegetation control should employ biological, mechanical and thermal vegetation control measures and avoid the use of chemical herbicides as much as possible.

If it is demonstrated that the use of herbicides is required to control vegetation growth along access roads or at facilities, then personnel should be trained in their use. Herbicides that should be avoided include those listed under the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Classes 1a and 1b, the WHO recommended

¹⁰ Additional information on biodiversity conversation strategies can be found at "Integrating Mining and Biodiversity Conservation – Case Studies from around the world" (IUCN and ICMM, 2004) and "Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity" (ICMM 2006).





Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class II (if the project host country lacks restrictions on distribution and use of these chemicals, or if they are likely to be accessible to personnel without proper training, equipment, and facilities to handle, store, apply, and dispose of these products properly), and Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention, except under the conditions noted in the convention.¹¹

Aquatic Habitats

Aquatic habitats may be altered through changes in surface water and groundwater regimes, and resulting increased pressures on fish and wildlife communities. Earth-moving operations may mobilize sediment which can enter watercourses and disrupt water quality and quantity. Recommended management strategies include the following:

- Minimizing the creation and extent of new access corridors;
- Decommissioning and re-vegetating exploration access routes, and installing barricades to limit access;
- Maintaining, to the extent possible, natural drainage paths and restoring them if they are disrupted;
- Maintaining water body catchment areas equal or comparable to pre-development conditions;
- Protecting stream channel stability by limiting in-stream and bank disturbance, and employing appropriate setbacks from riparian zones;
- Attenuating surface runoff from high precipitation events using on-site storage and water management infrastructure (e.g. storage ponds, sumps, low gradient ditches, clean water diversions);
- Designing temporary and permanent bridges and culverts to manage peak flows depending on the associated potential risk;

 Constructing, maintaining, and reclaiming watercourse crossings that are stable, safe for the intended use, and that minimize erosion, mass wasting and degradation of the channel or lake bed.

Marine Habitats

Aquatic habitats in marine environments may be altered by marine dredge mining, deep sea mining, off-shore loading activities, port construction, and tailings disposal. Rivers and run off impacted by mining operations can also impact the marine environment Key impacts of concern to the marine environment may include habitat disturbance and destruction, suspension of sediment in the water column, change in water temperature, and changed water quality. Project sponsors should engage the services of appropriate specialists to carry out marine impact assessments which also include socioeconomic impacts (e.g. impacts on fishing grounds). Assessment and management of impacts should be in compliance with applicable host-country commitments to international conventions, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.¹²

Air Quality

Management of ambient air quality at mine sites is important at all stages of the mine cycle. Airborne emissions may occur during each stage of the mine cycle, although in particular during exploration, development, construction, and operational activities. The principal sources include fugitive dust from blasting, exposed surfaces such as tailings facilities, stockpiles, waste dumps, haul roads and infrastructure, and to a lesser extent, gases from combustion of fuels in stationary and mobile

¹¹ Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).

¹² The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) includes numerous requirements applicable to navigation, resource use, and resource protection in the territorial sea and contiguous zone of signatory states. The full text of the convention is available at: http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm




equipment. Guidance on ambient air quality considerations is provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

Dust

Fugitive dust emissions from the dry surfaces of tailings facilities, waste dumps, stockpiles and other exposed areas should be minimized. Recommended dust management strategies include:

- Dust suppression techniques (e.g. wetting down, use of allweather surfaces, use of agglomeration additives) for roads and work areas, optimization of traffic patterns, and reduction of travel speeds;
- Exposed soils and other erodible materials should be revegetated or covered promptly;
- New areas should be cleared and opened-up only when absolutely necessary;
- Surfaces should be re-vegetated or otherwise rendered non-dust forming when inactive;
- Storage for dusty materials should be enclosed or operated with efficient dust suppressing measures;
- Loading, transfer, and discharge of materials should take place with a minimum height of fall, and be shielded against the wind, and consider use of dust suppression spray systems;
- Conveyor systems for dusty materials should be covered and equipped with measures for cleaning return belts.

Gaseous Emissions

The main sources of gaseous emissions are from combustion of fuels in power generation installations, mobile emissions, methane emissions and from drying, roasting, and smelting operations. Recommended emissions reduction and control strategies for stationary steam and power generation activities from sources with a capacity equal to or lower than 50 Megawatt thermal (MWth) and from mobile sources are addressed in the **General EHS Guidelines**. Power sources with a capacity greater than 50MWth are addressed in the EHS Guidelines for Thermal Power.

Smelting and Roasting

General recommendations related to smelting and refining may be found in the EHS Guidelines for Base Metal Smelting and Refining. However, there are a few issues which are specific to the roasting and smelting of precious metals.

Many producers of precious metals smelt metal on site prior to shipping to off site refineries. Typically gold and silver is produced in small melting / fluxing furnaces which produce limited emissions but have the potential for mercury emissions from certain ores. Testing should be undertaken prior to melting to determine whether a mercury retort is required for mercury collection.

Operations that employ roasting of concentrates are often associated with elevated levels of mercury, arsenic and other metals as well as SO2 emissions. Recommended management strategies include:

- Operations at controlled temperature (higher temperature roasters generally cause more problems of contaminant control)
- Inclusion of an appropriate gas scrubbing system

Smelting of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) is similar to nickel and aluminum smelting. Care should be taken to avoid formation of nickel carbonyl and chromium VI during the smelting process. Where methane drainage (venting) is practiced, consideration should be given to beneficial utilization of the gas.







Noise and Vibration

Sources of noise emissions associated with mining may include noise from vehicle engines, loading and unloading of rock into steel dumpers, chutes, power generation, and other sources related to construction and mining activities. Additional examples of noise sources include shoveling, ripping, drilling, blasting, transport (including corridors for rail, road, and conveyor belts), crushing, grinding, and stockpiling. Good practice in the prevention and control of noise sources should be established based on the prevailing land use and the proximity of noise receptors such as communities or community use areas. Recommended management strategies include:

- Noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptor should meet the noise guidelines in the General EHS Guidelines;
- Where necessary, noise emissions should be minimized and controlled through the application of techniques which may include:
 - Implementation of enclosure and cladding of processing plants
 - Installation of proper sound barriers and / or noise containments, with enclosures and curtains at or near the source equipment (e.g. crushers, grinders, and screens)
 - Installation of natural barriers at facility boundaries, such as vegetation curtains or soil berms
 - Optimization of internal-traffic routing, particularly to minimize vehicle reversing needs (reducing noise from reversing alarm) and to maximize distances to the closest sensitive receptors

The most significant vibrations are usually associated with blasting activities; however vibrations may also be generated by many types of equipment Mines should minimize significant sources of vibration, such as through adequate design of crusher foundations. For blasting-related emissions (e.g. vibration, airblast, overpressure, or fly rock), the following management practices are recommended:

- Mechanical ripping should be used, where possible, to avoid or minimize the use of explosives;
- Use of specific blasting plans, correct charging procedures and blasting ratios, delayed / microdelayed or electronic detonators, and specific in-situ blasting tests (the use of downhole initiation with short-delay detonators improves fragmentation and reduces ground vibrations);
- Development of blast design, including a blasting-surfaces survey, to avoid overconfined charges, and a drill-hole survey to check for deviation and consequent blasting recalculations;
- Implementation of ground vibration and overpressure control with appropriate drilling grids;
- Adequately designing the foundations of primary crushers and other significant sources of vibrations.

Energy Use

Among the most significant energy consuming activities in mining are transport, exploration activities, drilling, excavation, extraction, grinding, crushing, milling, pumping, and ventilation processes. Recommended energy conservation measures include the following:

- Use of non-invasive technologies such as remote sensing and ground-based technologies to minimize exploratory digging and drilling;
- Correctly sizing motors and pumps used in the excavation, ore moving, ore crushing, and ore handling process, as well as using adjustable speed drives (ASDs) in applications with highly varying load requirements.







Visual Impact

Mining operations, and in particular surface mining activities, may result in negative visual impacts to resources associated with other landscape uses such as recreation or tourism. Potential contributors to visual impacts include highwalls, erosion, discolored water, haul roads, waste dumps, slurry ponds, abandoned mining equipment and structures, garbage and refuse dumps, open pits, and deforestation. Mining operations should prevent and minimize negative visual impacts through consultation with local communities about potential post-closure land use, incorporating visual impact assessment into the mine reclamation process. Reclaimed lands should, to the extent feasible, conform to the visual aspects of the surrounding landscape. The reclamation design and procedures should take into consideration the proximity to public viewpoints and the visual impact within the context of the viewing distance.¹³ Mitigation measures may include strategic placement of screening materials including trees and use of appropriate plant species in the reclamation phase as well as modification in the placement of ancillary facilities and access roads.

1.2 Occupational Health and Safety

Mining activities should seek to provide an operation where people are able to work without being injured and where the health of the workforce is promoted. Facility -specific occupational health and safety hazards should be identified based on job safety analysis or comprehensive hazard or risk assessment using established methodologies such as a hazard identification study [HAZID], hazard and operability study [HAZOP], or a quantitative risk assessment [QRA]. As a general approach, health and safety management planning should include the adoption of a systematic and structured approach for prevention and control of physical, chemical, biological, and radiological health and safety hazards described in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

Occupational health and safety issues occur during all phases of the mine cycle and can be classified according to the following categories:

- General workplace health and safety
- Hazardous substances
- Use of explosives
- Electrical safety and isolation
- Physical hazards
- Ionizing radiation
- Fitness for work
- Travel and remote site health
- Thermal stress
- Noise and vibration
- Specific hazards in underground mining (Fires, explosions, confined spaces and oxygen deficient atmospheres)

General Workplace Health and Safety

Recommended strategies to manage general workplace safety hazards include the following:

- Mining exploration and development activities should manage occupational health and safety hazards as part of a comprehensive health and safety management plan incorporating the following aspects:
 - Preparation of emergency response plans specifically applicable to exploration and production activities (considering the often geographically isolated nature of mining sites) and including the provision and

¹³ An example of a visual impact assessment methodology that can be used to help prioritize prevention and mitigation measures includes the United States Bureau of Land Management's Visual Resource Contrast Rating system (http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/8431.html)





maintenance of necessary emergency response and rescue equipment

- Sufficient number of first aid trained employees to respond to emergencies;
- Implementation of specific personnel training on worksite health and safety management including a communication program with a clear message about corporate management's commitment to health and safety. The communication program should also include regular meetings such as daily talks prior to initiation of work shifts;
- Integration of behavioral considerations into health and safety management, including on-the-job behavioral observation processes;
- Training of employees on the recognition and prevention of occupational hazards specifically applicable to work in remote areas such as safety with respect to wildlife; protection against the elements; thermal stress; acclimatization; disease exposure; and navigational aids to avoid becoming lost;
- Illumination systems should be adequate and safe ¹⁴ for the planned working conditions in travel paths, mine working areas, and within and around surface facilities and dumpsites of mines (see the illumination guideline values presented in Section 2.0). Additional illumination guidance includes adherence to local standard requirements for illumination for mobile equipment operating above ground and on public roads;¹⁵
- Signage in hazardous and risky areas, installations, materials, safety measures, emergency exits, and other such areas should be in accordance with international standards (including standards of cleanliness, visibility and

reflectance in areas of potentially poor illumination or sources of dust and pollution), be known and easily understood by workers, visitors, and as appropriate the general public;

- To the extent that alternative technologies, work plans or procedures cannot eliminate or sufficiently reduce a hazard or exposure, the mine operators should provide workers and visitors with the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE), and provide instruction and monitoring in their appropriate maintenance and use. Applicable PPE include, at a minimum, safety helmets and footwear, in addition to ear, eye, and hand protection devices.
- Occupational health assessments should be conducted for employees on a regular basis, based on exposure to risk.
 Medical records should be retained for at least 20 years.

Hazardous Substances

Working areas should be provided with adequate ventilation and dust/ fume extraction systems to ensure that inhalation exposure levels for potentially corrosive, oxidizing, reactive or siliceous substances are maintained and managed at safe levels as described in the **General EHS Guidelines**. In addition eye wash and emergency shower systems should be provided in areas where there exists the possibility of chemical contamination of workers and the need for rapid treatment Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) should be available for all hazardous materials held on site.

Use of Explosives

Blasting activities that may result in safety impacts are typically related to accidental explosion and poor coordination and communication of blasting activities. Recommended explosives management practices include:

 $^{^{14}}$ Considering the need to avoid such things as glare or potential sources of ignition.

¹⁵ As a general rule, mobile equipment should produce an illumination level of 50 Lux across the passage at a distance of 1.5 times the stopping distance.





- Using, handling, and transporting explosives in accordance with local and / or national explosives safety regulations;
- Assigning certified blasters or explosives experts to conduct blasts;
- Actively managing blasting activities in terms of loading, priming, and firing explosives, drilling near explosives, misfired shots and disposal;
- Adoption of consistent blasting schedules, minimizing blast time changes;
- Specific warning devices (e.g. horn signals, flashing lights) and procedures should be implemented before each blasting activity to alert all workers and third parties in the surrounding areas (e.g. the resident population). Warning procedures may need to include traffic limitation along local roadways and railways;
- Specific personnel training on explosives handling and safety management should be conducted;
- Blasting-permit procedures should be implemented for all personnel involved with explosives (handling, transport, storage, charging, blasting, and destruction of unused or surplus explosives);
- Blasting sites should be checked postblast by qualified personnel for malfunctions and unexploded blasting agents, prior to resumption of work;
- Specific audited procedures should be implemented for all activities related to explosives (handling, transport, storage, charging, blasting, and destruction of unused or surplus explosives) in accordance with relevant national or internationally recognized fire and safety codes;
- Qualified security personnel should be used to control transport, storage, and use of explosives on site.

Electrical Safety and Isolation

Electrical safety and isolation of all sources of hazardous energy and hazardous substances should be undertaken in accordance with the **General EHS Guidelines**. Recommended management practices for mining operations include:

- Development of electrical competency standards and safe work procedures for all electrical work, including construction, decommissioning and demolition of electrical equipment;
- Use of electrical safety devices on all final distribution circuits, and appropriate testing schedules applied to such safety systems;
- All sources of hazardous energy or hazardous substances should have written procedures for isolation, identifying how the system, plant or equipment can be made and kept safe.

Physical hazards

Physical hazards in mining activities may include: the threat of landslides, rockfalls, face slumping, or land collapse in aboveground or underground mining environments; hazards related to transport (e.g. trucks, elevated haul roads, and railways), hazards related to height and falling, and use of fixed and mobile equipment, lifting and hoisting devices, and moving machinery.. Recommended prevention and control strategies include:

Geotechnical Safety

Planning, designing, and operating all structures such as open pits, waste dumps, tailing dams, containment facilities and underground excavations such that geotechnical risks are appropriately managed throughout the entire mine cycle. Additional levels of safety should be applied in active seismic areas and those potentially exposed to extreme climatic events. Systematic monitoring and regular review of geotechnical stability data should be carried out Long





term stability of worked-out sites should be adequately addressed for both surface and underground mines;

- For waste dumps, fills and other containment structures, static safety factors should be established based on the level of hazard for the operational phase of a facility and at closure;
- Potential change of geotechnical properties in dumps due to chemical or biologically catalyzed weathering should be considered. Design of new facilities has to provide for such potential deterioration of geotechnical properties with higher factors of safety. Stability / safety assessments of existing facilities should take these potential changes into account
- Accurate assessment of worksite safety from rockfall and/or landslide should be conducted. Particular attention should be given after heavy rainfall, seismic events and after blasting activities. Risks should be minimized by appropriate bench and pit slope design, blast pattern design, rock scaling, protective berms and minimizing traffic.
- Assessment of the natural topography around the mine site, as well as mine related infrastructure such as cut slopes, road alignments should be included in geotechnical stability analyses. Especially in tropical climates or seismic zones with deeply weathered soils and high precipitation, natural geotechnical risks may exist even before the start of mining activities. These conditions can be especially hazardous for settlements / housing related to mining activities. Especially underground, but also for surface features, modern topographical 3D deformation measurements and related specific processing and evaluation software should be the standard method for stability monitoring.

Machine and Equipment Safety

To prevent and control hazards related to machine and equipment use, measures for the enhancement of visibility should be applied throughout the mine. Specific visibility management practices may include the following:

- Use of contrast coloring on equipment / machinery, including the provision of reflective markings to enhance visibility;
- Use of moving equipment/ machinery equipped with improved operator sight lines;¹⁶
- Issuing workers high visibility clothing;
- Use of reflective markings on structures, traffic junctions, and other areas with a potential for accidents (e.g. walls in static locations should be whitewashed for improved reflectance);
- Use of appropriate illumination for the immediate operating areas of frequently turning and reversing equipment/ machinery;
- Installing safety barriers in high-risk locations of internal roads / transport corridors. Barriers may be constructed with refuse or other materials capable to stopping vehicles.

Recommendations for the management of work in confined spaces or excavations, and work at heights, are provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

Ionizing Radiation

Where natural radiation hazards exist, the recommended mitigation measures include the following:

 Implementing a radiation dosimetry monitoring program for any areas where workers may be expected to receive

¹⁶ Sight lines of new equipment should be assessed using tools such as the United States National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Visibility Analysis Software available at: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/mining/illum/.





whole body doses of greater than 6 millisieverts in a 12month period (see Effective Dose Limits for Occupational lonizing Radiation presented in Section 2.0). The program should include workplace assessments as well as personal monitoring.

Fitness for work

Mining operations often have a number of activities where fatigue or other causes of impaired fitness for work could produce potential for serious injury, equipment damage or environmental impact. A risk assessment should be conducted to identify roles where "fitness for work" (including personal fitness) is required to ensure that the activity is completed with minimized risk. The recommended mitigation measures could include:

- Review of shift management systems to minimize risk of fatigue among employees;
- Tailoring of pre-placement medical exams to the requirements expected of an employee (i.e. good eyesight for a driver);
- Development of an alcohol and other drugs policy for the operation.

Travel and remote site health

Mining operations are often located in very remote regions, with limited access to high quality emergency or general medical services. To minimize risk from health impacts associated with frequent travel (as seen in exploration teams) and remote sites, the following mitigation measures can be recommended:

- Development of programs to prevent both chronic and acute illnesses through appropriate sanitation and vector control systems;
- Identification of risks associated with operating at altitude;

 Where food is prepared at a mining operation, food preparation, storage and disposal should be reviewed regularly and monitored to minimize risk of illness.

Thermal stress

Mining operations can require exposure of workers to extreme weather conditions. High temperature conditions generated by industrial processes can also result in thermal stress and should be considered. Thermal stress related to underground operations is discussed later in the document.

Noise and Vibration

Noise and vibration sources should be managed as described above in Section 1.1. Additional recommendations for the management of occupational exposures to noise and vibrations include:

- Reduction of noise to acceptable occupational exposure levels as described in the General EHS Guidelines;
- Ensuring that large equipment (e.g. excavators, dumpers, dozers, wagon-drills, and other automated equipment that requires an operator) is equipped with a soundproof cab;
- After all other options have been explored and implemented, use of personal hearing protection, as described in the General EHS Guidelines;
- Exposure to hand-arm vibration from hand and power tools or whole-body vibration from surfaces on which the worker stands or sits should be adequately controlled through the selection and maintenance of equipment which meets occupational vibration exposure standards.

Specific Hazards in Underground Mining

The following occupational health and safety hazards are specific to underground mining. As a general safety rule, a tagging system should be implemented to account for all persons traveling underground.





Ventilation

- Ventilation and air cooling systems should be appropriate for the workplace activities and be able to maintain work area temperatures and concentrations of contaminants at safe levels. Ventilation is considered an integral and essential part of the overall mine project and should be treated as such. Ventilation operators and maintenance personnel should undergo adequate training with respect to issues such as explosive atmospheres, products of combustion, dust (particularly if silica is present) and diesel fumes;
- Underground mines should ensure a safe and clean source of air for all areas expected to be occupied by workers.
 Recommended management strategies include:
 - Ensuring surface ventilation units and associated auxiliary equipment are located and managed to eliminate hazards that could jeopardize ventilation equipment performance or ventilation air quality (e.g. emissions sources and inflammable or explosive materials should not be stored near air intakes);
 - Operating auxiliary fans to avoid the uncontrolled recirculation of air;
 - Removing all persons from the mine, or moving them to a refuge area (properly stocked with water and food), if the main ventilation system is stopped other than for a brief interruption;
 - Barricading all areas that are not being ventilated and posting warning signs to prevent inadvertent entry.
 - All transformers, compressors, fuel bays and other high hazard areas should be ventilated direct to return airways;
- As appropriate, thermal conditions should be monitored to identify when persons could be adversely affected by heat and cold stress, and protective measures should be

implemented. Temperatures should be maintained at levels reasonable and appropriate for the activities undertaken. Other practices should include heat tolerance screening, acclimatization, water breaks, and adoption of suitable work-rest regimens.

Dust

 Over and above the risks associated with dust identified earlier in this document and in the General EHS Guidelines, dust control should be fully integrated into underground operating procedures, particularly associated with blasting, drilling, and material transport and dumping. Minimization of dust is key to improved visual clarity in an underground setting, and also to the improvement of worker health.

Fires and Explosions

Underground mines should prepare and implement plans to prevent, detect, and combat the outbreak and spread of fires. Fire and explosion prevention and control strategies include:

- Conducting fire hazard assessments on a recurrent basis for early identification and minimization of areas where risks of "rapidly escalating fires" occur (e.g. areas using trackless diesel powered machinery);
- Identifying fire hazard areas using warning signs, and prohibiting all persons from smoking, using open flame lamps, matches or other types of ignition sources in the designated fire hazard areas, unless under strict protocols (e.g. welding protocol);
- Avoiding use of oil filled transformers underground;
- Inflammable materials should be stored in fireproofed facilities equipped for containment of leaks and spills. An appropriate fire detection and extinguishing system should be installed at each such storage location;



Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines



 Any storage for inflammable or hazardous materials including explosives should be located, designed, equipped and operated in accordance with relevant national or internationally recognized fire and safety codes. Explosives stores should be placed on surface except where local conditions justify (e.g. security or extreme cold);

MINING

 Avoid and control conveyor belt fires by ensuring fire hoses are operational and readily available along conveyor lines.

In underground mines classified as 'gassy' (which include most coal mines) additional precautions should include:

- Preventing ignitions by installing automatic gas detectors where electrically powered equipment is used, and other gas detectors throughout the underground working areas (e.g. at coal faces);
- Preventing ignition by restricting items made of, or containing, aluminum, magnesium, titanium, or light metal alloy unless there is no possibility of friction or impact, or they are adequately coated with non-sparking material;
- Hand-held tools should be placed in a non-sparking storage and appropriate permits obtained before use;
- Use of fire resistant hydraulic fluids in all underground equipment;
- Management of inflammable and explosive gasses in active and worked-out parts of underground mines unless such sections have been completely sealed and possible sources of ignition removed. When = 1 percent of methane is present, all electrical and mechanical equipment should be switched off. When = 1.5 percent of methane is present everyone except for those equipped, trained, and required for normalizing the situation should be evacuated and all potential sources of ignition should be deactivated and disconnected at the power source. Where methane emission occurs, monitors and alarms should be installed, as appropriate;

• Installing and using fire doors.

Refuge Bays and Self Rescuers

- Underground mines should be designed and developed with secondary or auxiliary exits and with mine refuge chambers that are:
 - o Clearly identified
 - Within 15 minutes traveling time from anywhere in the mine for workplaces that are more than 300 m from a mine portal or shaft station that is used to access the workplace
 - Constructed of non-combustible material, with a sealing mechanism to prevent entry of gas, and of sufficient size to accommodate all persons working in the local vicinity
 - Equipped with independent connections to the surface for supply of air, communication (e.g. telephone), water, and first aid facilities
- Based on an assessment of potential risk of encountering oxygen deficient atmospheres (e.g. mines operating trackless diesel powered equipment), underground mining workers should be equipped and trained in the use of self contained selfrescue devises (SCSRs) providing at least double the time needed to reach a refuge bay or mine exit (minimum 30 minutes). The SCSRs should be carried at all times or be readily accessible and within reach of the worker.

Illumination

Illumination systems should be adequate and safe ¹⁷ for the planned working conditions in tavel paths and mine working areas (see the illumination guideline values presented in Section

 $^{^{17}}$ With due consideration of the need to avoid such things as glare or potential sources of ignition.





2.0). Additional illumination guidance specific to underground mining includes:

- Underground illumination should be adequate for the safe performance of all work functions and the safe movement of workers and equipment¹⁸
- Permanent lighting that provides adequate illumination in the following locations: all workshops, service garages, and other places with moving machinery or where equipment could be a hazard; underground main shaft stations and active shaft landings; first aid stations; and conveyor galleries, drives, and transfer stations;
- Separate and independent emergency light sources should be provided at all places where a hazard could be caused by a failure of the normal lighting system. The system should turn on automatically, should be adequate to allow the workers to conduct an emergency shutdown of machinery, and should be tested on a regular basis;
- Underground workers should have an approved cap lamp in their possession at all times while underground. The peak luminance should be at least 1500 lux at 1.2 m from the light source throughout the shift.

1.3 Community Health and Safety

Community health and safety issues that may be associated with mining activities include transport safety along access corridors, transport and handling of dangerous goods, impacts to water quality and quantity, inadvertent development of new vector breeding sites, and potential for transmission of communicable diseases, e.g., respiratory and sexually transmitted infections resulting from the influx of project labor. In addition, there can be significant household and community level effects on the social determinants of health, e.g., drug, alcohol, gender violence, and other psychosocial effects, associated with the rapid influx of labor during construction and operational phases. The rapid influx of labor and their associated extended family members may also place a significant burden on existing community health facilities and resources. Finally, because of their large and generally positive economic impacts, large mining developments can rapidly move local communities from a pattern of infectious diseases, e.g., malaria, respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, to a pattern of non-communicable diseases, e.g., hypertension, diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disorders. The medical infrastructure in many developing countries is often poorly equipped or experienced in dealing with non-communicable diseases.

Recommendations for the management of these issues are described in the **General EHS Guidelines**. Additional concerns specific to mining activities, with community health and safety implications, and also broader EHS implications are considered under the following headings:

Tailings Dam Safety

Dams, wet tailing impoundments, and other major wet containment facilities represent a potential risk depending on their location with regards to human settlements and other community resources. Tailings dam health, safety and environment considerations are covered earlier in this document.

Water Storage Dams

Water storage dams can potentially create and change the existing pattern of vector breeding sites. In areas where malaria is common, the shorelines of the WSD may create a mosquito breeding site because of the presence of a large, shallow, and vegetated shoreline. In addition, the WSD may also create a

¹⁸ As a general rule, underground workers should have cap lamps with a mean intensity of 1 candela (12.57 Lumens) and 10-hours battery capacity. Mining vehicles and transport equipment of all types should provide at least 10 Lux 20 m ahead of the device and 10 Lux 5 m behind it when reversing.





new breeding site for the snail host of schistosomiasis, an important parasitic disease that is common in many tropical climates.

Land Subsidence

Land subsidence may occur as a result of underground or solution mining activities. Land subsidence may leave land prone to flooding and may otherwise damage property if it leaves farmland unsuitable for further use. To minimize and / or control changes in terrain due to land subsidence, recommended management measures include the following:

- Developing the mine with consideration of the location / size of the ore body, overlying strata, and required well depths for extraction (e.g. there is generally less potential for subsidence associated with increased extraction depth s);
- Monitoring the size and shape of mined caverns using well logging devices and operating techniques (e.g. solution pressures and pumping rates over time, flow volumes, temperatures, and specific gravities);
- Filling shafts, raises, stope openings, adits, and drifts opening to the surface with reinforced concrete or with other material to prevent or reduce subsidence in high risk areas.;
- Subsidence areas should be managed to ensure adequate drainage and re-established to previous land use or other use acceptable to the community. Roads in such areas should be adequately sign-posted.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergency preparedness and response arrangements should be commensurate to the potential for emergency situations, reflecting the measures described in the **General EHS Guidelines.** An Emergency Response Plan should be prepared in accordance with the guidance of the UNEP APPEL for Mining: Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level¹⁹ process.

Communicable Diseases

The nature of mining projects (e.g. location in remote areas with long material / product supply chains) requires proactive and sustained interventions to minimize the incidence and transmission of communicable diseases caused by the influx of migrant workers, associated extended family members and other service workers at the site. Long haul transport activities may serve as disease conduits particularly for sexually transmitted infections. At the mine site, good international industry practice for solid waste management, surface water drainage, and sanitary wastewater management are usually effective in reducing vector borne and water related communicable diseases.

Project housing and catering facilities and services should be designed and maintained according to internationally accepted standards. Worker living quarters that are designed and maintained to prevent over-crowding can reduce the transmission of communicable respiratory diseases that may transfer to local communities. Catering facilities and services that are designed, maintained and operated according to internationally accepted Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) standards reduce the potential for transmission of food related illnesses from the project to the community.

In many parts of the world the key threat to the viability of the mining operation and the health of local communities are the potential negative impacts on key social determinants of health (i.e. drug, alcohol, sexually transmitted infections, and gender violence).

¹⁹ APELL for Mining, Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level, Technical Report No. 41, UNEP 2001. The report provides a framework for preparation of an Emergency Response Plan involving the mine, emergency response agencies, local authorities and communities.





In many developing countries, there are significant pre-existing burdens of all STIs including HIV, however, the potential of triggering a new upsurge in these trends should be considered when developing a mining project. The hallmark of this situation is the "Four M's":

- Men labor influx;
- Money surge in disposable cash;
- Movement development of new transport routes facilitating access to rural communities;
- Mixing interface of high prevalence rate groups (i.e. police, security, truckers and sex workers) with local low prevalence rate men and women.

Over time, the spread of HIV / AIDS is not only the cause of immense human misery and suffering, but can also negatively affect the company in terms of staff turnover, declining productivity, increasing costs, changing markets, and access to contracts and procurement opportunities. Mining operations should define and understand the potential effect of HIV / AIDS, and design an appropriate management response, including use of: ²⁰

- Strategies to manage the impact of diseases through assessment, surveillance, actions plans, and monitoring;
- A workplace program to prevent new HIV infections and provide care and support for infected and affected employees;
- Outreach activities within the community, sector and / or broader society.

Typical measures undertaken to reduce communicable disease incidence involve:

 Preventing illness among workers and their families and in local communities by:

- Undertaking health awareness and education initiatives
- o Training health workers in disease treatment
- Providing treatment through standard case management in on-site or community health care facilities (e.g. immunization programs)

Specific Vector Control and Prevention Strategies Reducing the impact of vector-borne disease (e.g. malaria) on the long-term health of workers and in local communities is best accomplished through implementation of an integrated set of interventions aimed at eliminating the factors that lead to disease. Therefore there are significant roles for both project engineering and medical staffs. Project sponsors, in close collaboration with community health authorities, should implement an integrated control strategy for mosquito and other arthropod-borne diseases that should generally involve:

- Implementation of an integrated vector control program;
- Engineering design reviews including careful scrutiny of roads, water storage and control facilities and surface water management strategies;
- Collaboration and exchange of in-kind services with other control programs in the project area to maximize beneficial effects, particularly distribution of treated bed nets;
- Development of the "A-B-C-D" program for all project workers where A= awareness, B=bite control, C=chemoprophylaxis for non-immune personnel and D= diagnosis and treatment;
- Selective use of residual indoor spraying (IRS) for project housing. IRS programs are complex and involve careful design review, particularly a clear understanding of the local mosquito vectors and their pre-existing resistance to available insecticides;

²⁰For additional information refer to the IFC's HIV/AIDS Resource Guide for the Mining Sector available at: http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/HIVAIDS





 Development of an effective short and long-term monitoring and evaluation program for both workers and potentially affected communities.

1.4 Mine Closure and Post-Closure

Closure and post-closure activities should be considered as early in the planning and design stages as possible. Mine sponsors should prepare a Mine Reclamation and Closure Plan (MRCP) in draft form prior to the start of production, clearly identifying allocated and sustainable funding sources to implement the plan. For short life mines, a fully detailed Mine Reclamation and Closure Plan (with guaranteed funding) as described below should be prepared prior to the start of operations. A mine closure plan that incorporates both physical rehabilitation and socio-economic considerations should be an integral part of the project life cycle and should be designed so that:

- Future public health and safety are not compromised;
- The after-use of the site is beneficial and sustainable to the affected communities in the long term;
- Adverse socio-economic impacts are minimized and socioeconomic benefits are maximized.

The MRCP should address beneficial future land use (this should be determined using a multi-stakeholder process that includes regulatory agencies, local communities, traditional land users, adjacent leaseholders, civil society and other impacted parties), be previously approved by the relevant national authorities, and be the result of consultation and dialogue with local communities and their government representatives.

The closure plan should be regularly updated and refined to reflect changes in mine development and operational planning, as well as the environmental and social conditions and circumstances. Records of the mine works should also be maintained as part of the post-closure plan.

Closure and post closure plans should include appropriate aftercare and continued monitoring of the site, pollutant emissions, and related potential impacts. The duration of post closure monitoring should be defined on a risk basis; however, site conditions typically require a minimum period of five years after closure or longer.

The timing for finalization of the MRCP is site specific and depends on many factors, such as potential mine life, however all sites need to engage in some form of progressive restoration during operations. While plans may be modified, as necessary, during the construction and operational phases, plans should include contingencies for temporary suspension of activities and permanent early closure and meet the following objectives for financial feasibility and physical / chemical / ecological integrity.

Financial Feasibility

The costs associated with mine closure and post-closure activities, including post-closure care, should be included in business feasibility analyses during the planning and design stages. Minimum considerations should include the availability of all necessary funds, by appropriate financial instruments, b cover the cost of closure at any stage in the mine life, including provision for early, or temporary closure. Funding should be by either a cash accrual system or a financial guarantee. The two acceptable cash accrual systems are fully funded escrow accounts (including government managed arrangements) or sinking funds. An acceptable form of financial guarantee must be provided by a reputable financial institution. Mine closure requirements should be reviewed on an annual basis and the closure funding arrangements adjusted to reflect any changes.





Physical Integrity

All structures (e.g. tailings impoundments) should remain stable such that they do not impose a hazard to public health and safety as a result of physical failure or physical deterioration. Tailings structures should be decommissioned so that water accumulation on the surface is minimized and that any water from the surface of the structure can flow away via drains or spillways and these can accommodate the maximum probable flood event. Spillways, drains and diversion ditches must continue to be maintained as required after closure, as they can easily become choked after storm events. Structures should not erode or move from their intended location under extreme events or perpetual disruptive forces. Consideration should be given to backfilling of mine workings.

Physical hazards such as unguarded roads, shafts, and other openings should be effectively and permanently blocked from all access to the public until such time that the site can be converted into a new beneficial land use based on changed conditions at the site, as well as alternative uses by local communities or other industries for roads, buildings and other structures. Where there is a risk of methane emanating from disused shafts and other workings, passive venting systems should be considered.

Chemical Integrity

Surface water and groundwater should be protected against adverse environmental impacts resulting from mining and processing activities. Leaching of chemicals into the environment should be prevented, so as to avoid endangering public health or safety or exceed water quality objectives in downstream surface water and groundwater systems.

Ecological Habitat Integrity

While ecological habitat integrity is partially determined by the above factors (e.g. physical issues such as slope stability) and

chemical issues (e.g. such as metal contaminants), it is also addressed with consideration towards replacement of habitat that is beneficial for future ecological use. The Mine Reclamation and Closure Plan (MRCP) should contain comprehensive measures for concurrent reclamation during the operating life of the mine according to a plan approved with the environmental and mineral authorities and with the engagement of local government and communities.

2.0 Performance Indicators and Monitoring

2.1 Environment

Emissions and Effluent Guidelines

Table 1 presents effluent guideline values for this sector. Guideline values for process effluents in this sector are indicative of good international industry practice as reflected in relevant standards of countries with recognized regulatory frameworks. These guidelines should be achievable under normal operating conditions in appropriately designed and operated facilities through the application of pollution prevention and control techniques discussed in the preceding sections of this document.

Effluent guidelines should be applicable for site runoff and treated effluents to surface waters for general use. Site-specific discharge levels may be established based on the availability and conditions in the use of publicly operated sewage collection and treatment systems or, if discharged directly to surface waters, on the receiving water use classification as described in the **General EHS Guideline**.





Table 1. Effluent Guidelines			
Pollutants	Units	Guideline Value	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	
рН	S.U.	6 - 9	
COD	mg/L	150	
BOD ₅	mg/L	50	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	
Arsenic	mg/L	0.1	
Cadmium	mg/L	0.05	
Chromium (VI)	mg/L	0.1	
Copper	mg/L	0.3	
Cyanide	mg/L	1	
Cyanide Free	mg/L	0.1	
Cyanide WAD	mg/L	0.5	
Iron (total)	mg/L	2.0	
Lead	mg/L	0.2	
Mercury	mg/L	0.002	
Nickel	mg/L	0.5	
Phenols	mg/l	0.5	
Zinc	mg/L	0.5	
Temperature	°C	<3 degree differential	

These levels should be achieved, without dilution, at least 95 percent of the time that the plant or unit is operating, to be calculated as a proportion of annual operating hours. Deviation from these levels in consideration of specific, local project conditions should be justified in the environmental assessment.

Combustion source emissions guidelines associated with steam and power-generation activities from sources with a capacity equal to or lower than 50 MWth are addressed in the **General EHS Guidelines** with larger power source emissions addressed in the EHS Guidelines for Thermal Power. Guidance on ambient considerations based on the total load of emissions is provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring programs for this sector should be implemented to address all activities that have been identified to have potentially significant impacts on the environment, during normal operations and upset conditions. Environmental monitoring activities should be based on direct or indirect indicators of emissions, effluents, and resource use applicable to the particular project In some mining projects monitoring should extend for a minimum period of three years after closure or longer if site conditions warrant.

Monitoring frequency should be sufficient to provide representative data for the parameter being monitored. Monitoring should be conducted by trained individuals following monitoring and record-keeping procedures and using properly calibrated and maintained equipment. Monitoring data should be analyzed and reviewed at regular intervals and compared with the operating standards so that any necessary corrective actions can be taken. Additional guidance on applicable sampling and analytical methods for emissions and effluents is provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

2.2 Occupational Health and Safety Performance

Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines

Occupational health and safety performance should be evaluated against internationally published exposure guidelines, of which examples include the Threshold Limit Value (TLV®) occupational exposure guidelines and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs®) published by American Conference of





Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH),²¹ the Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards published by the United States National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH),²² Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the United States (OSHA),²³ Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values published by European Union member states,²⁴ or other similar sources. Table 2 provides illumination guidelines for mining activities. Table 3 provides ionizing radiation exposure guidelines for mining workers.

Table 2. Minimum average illumination fordesignated mine locations and activities.25

Location / activity	Minimum Illumination (Lux)
Emergency lighting	5
Walkways and passages	5 -10
Dynamic locations - production and development areas.	5 - 50
Areas with occasional and simple manual tasks	50 -100
Workstations and areas with medium to high precision manual tasks	150 – 400

Table 3. Effective Dose Limits For Occupational Ionizing Radiation Exposure.²⁶

Five consecutive years average – effective dose	20 mSv/year
Single year exposure – effective dose	50 mSv/year

²¹ Available at: <u>http://www.acgih.org/TLV/</u> and http://www.acgih.org/store/

²⁴ Available at: http://europe.osha.eu.int/good_practice/risks/ds/oel/

²⁵ The Role of illumination in Reducing Risk to Health and Safety in South African Gold and Platinum Mines, GAP 804, 2001 provides detailed recommendations for a variety of underground places of work.

Accident and Fatality Rates

Projects should try to reduce the number of accidents among project workers (whether directly employed or subcontracted) to a rate of zero, especially accidents that could result in lost work time, different levels of disability, or even fatalities. Facility rates may be benchmarked against the performance of facilities in this sector in developed countries through consultation with published sources (e.g. US Bureau of Labor Statistics and UK Health and Safety Executive)²⁷.

Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring

The working environment should be monitored for occupational hazards relevant to the specific project. Monitoring should be designed and implemented by accredited professionals²⁸ as part of an occupational health and safety monitoring program with recognition for post-closure long term health concerns. Facilities should also maintain a record of occupational accidents and diseases and dangerous occurrences and accidents. Additional guidance on occupational health and safety monitoring programs is provided in the **General EHS Guidelines**.

²² Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/

²³ Available at:

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDAR DS&p_id=9992

 $^{^{\}rm 26}$ ICRP 60 by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and IAEA Safety Series No. 115.

 ²⁷ http://www.bls.gov/iif/ and http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/index.htm
 ²⁸ Accredited professionals may include Certified Industrial Hygienists, Registered Occupational Hygienists, or Certified Safety Professionals or their equivalent.





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Annex A: General Description of Industry Activity

Mining operations are defined primarily by the type and method of the mining (e.g. hard rock mining, coal mining, solution mining, marine mining, underground, open pit). Conventional hard rock mine operations combine large scale ore and waste rock extraction, beneficiation [which involves comminution (e.g. crushing / grinding ore) and mineral concentration], and large scale waste storage and treatment facilities. Metallurgical processing involves geochemical changes to refine the metals, and is typically conducted off-site from the mine. Metallurgical processing is considered a separate industry sector, and is discussed in the EHS Guidelines for Smelting and Refining.

The overall objective of a mining operation is to extract the valued ore, and complete preliminary processing (e.g. beneficiation), while at the same time manage the much larger volumes of mine waste (e.g. waste rock, tailings, wastewater, process and hazardous wastes) in a manner that protects environment, human health and safety under a range of present and future conditions and timelines.

Mining operations are generally classified into four principal categories based on commodity: precious metals, base metals, and energy and industrial minerals (see Table A.1).

The principle components of a typical mine include:

- Mine pits and / or underground workings;
- Waste storage areas and tailings facilities;
- Rock and ore stockpiles;
- Plant and processing facilities (e.g. mills);
- Water management infrastructure (e.g. treatment ponds, dams, ditches, piping);
- Other infrastructure (e.g. roads, power lines, airstrips)

Mine operations are invariably located on or adjacent to the ore body to minimize operation and preliminary processing costs as well as potential for unwarranted land disturbance. Mine locations are diverse, including virtually all bio-geoclimatic zones (e.g. temperate, tropics, polar, desert, high altitude, coastal, surface and subsurface). Processed products are transported for further processing or to market as economic and logistical considerations dictate using a combination of truck, barge, rail, and slurry pipeline, among other methods. Typical surface mine operations range from about 100 ha to 1,000 ha in size, but can exceed 5,000 ha for exceptionally large developments.

Exploration

Exploration activities are likely to progress through increasing levels of site activity, namely preliminary, detailed and advanced exploration. Preliminary exploration studies frequently do not include extensive site work. However, detailed and advanced exploration sites require site investigations usually involving ground disturbance for access roads, drill sites and underground exploration tunnels.

Development, Construction, and Decommissioning

Proactive planning of the mining strategy should be undertaken with the objective of reducing environmental risks. This may range from major issues that determine the mine plan, such as the sequencing of pits and the selection of a materials handling strategy, to locating soil and overburden stockpiles up-wind from tailings and other potential sources of dust.

Operation Phase



MINING



Operation is signified by startup of the mill and processing unit(s). The operational life of the mine is a function of the amount of ore available in the deposit. Waste rock from the mine workings and tailings from the processing plant are produced daily as the mine advances and these materials are deposited on land in waste storage areas until mining ceases. Additional ore body reserves may be discovered during operations resulting in dynamic changes to the overall mine exploitation strategy. Temporary closure may be required during operations (e.g. due to unfavorable economics or labor disputes), during which time care and maintenance is required to ensure there are no risks to public health and safety and the environment.

During the operation phase, the mine evolves physically and geochemically, resulting in the potential need for additional environmental, social and health impact assessment and management, Upset conditions may occur (e.g. accidental release of tailings pond water, or breach of tailings dam), and such events, although rare, would also potentially necessitate further impact assessment and management

Final Closure and Decommissioning

Typically during the last five years of forecasted operations, a final closure plan is developed with the objective of leaving the mine area in a functioning ecological (to the extent possible), and physically-chemically stable, state, thereby making it available for future land uses. A key part of the closure plan is a commitment to progressive rehabilitation of the mine area, taking advantage of available personnel and equipment, minimizing the potential for contamination, and reducing final closure costs or the need for complex or sizable financial assurance. Ongoing rehabilitation work will typically include:

- Demolishing buildings and physical infrastructure;
- Closing open pits;
- Stabilizing and preventing public access to underground workings and shafts;
- Reclamation of slopes;
- Ensuring that water draining from the mine site and waste deposits are not a risk to human health and the environment.

Post- Closure Care

The extent of care required after closure of mining and processing activities falls into two basic levels:

- Active care: Requires ongoing operation, maintenance, and monitoring to ensure there is minimal (acceptable) risk to public health and the environment
- Passive care: Requires ongoing need for occasional monitoring and periodic maintenance to ensure there is minimal (acceptable) risk to public health and the environment.

A third level of care, the concept of a "walk away" solution, infers that no additional monitoring or maintenance is needed. Experience shows that some parts of a mine site or mine components may be left in a "walk away" condition. However, it is rare that an entire mine site can be left in a "walk away" condition.

Mining Methods and Activities

Open Pit Mining

Large, near-surface ore bodies are excavated by forming an open pit. The ore and non-ore materials (which include topsoil, overburden and rock) are excavated using surface mining equipment, generally trucks and shovels. The dimensions and size of each open pit are unique and depend upon the ore grade





and geometry, geologic structures, rock strength and topography. The pit slopes are commonly designed in a system of steep slopes, typically up to 30 meters high, between horizontal benches. The height of each individual slope is principally dependent upon the size of excavation equipment, geologic structures, and rock strength.

Many open pits are excavated below the water table causing changes to the groundwater flow pattern during operation and in some instances during post-closure of mines. Surface drainage patterns may also be disrupted. Often an underground mine is developed below the open pit and there may be connections to underground mine workings. Open pits are typically partially filled with water from surface and groundwater following completion of mining operations.

Underground Mining

Underground mining generally requires a complex system of access, service and stoping excavations to recover the ore. Ore bodies can be continuous or discontinuous, occurring in small volumes with large barren (no ore) zones in between. Mines generally attempt to remove as much of the economical ore material as possible and this can result in very large underground excavations. These excavations will have different levels of stability. The larger excavations may be backfilled or allowed to collapse. Most underground mining methods fall within the following broad categories:

<u>Concurrent caving</u>: Ore is extracted and the underground workings are allowed to collapse, and the overlying rock therefore must cave (collapse) concurrenty with extraction of the ore. Consequently, surface disturbances are likely to occur rapidly, depending upon the depth of the mine workings. <u>Post caving</u>: Extraction of the ore takes place without backfill and caving could occur at some time after the ore has been extracted. Surface disturbances are likely to occur in the future.

<u>Open stopping with pillars:</u> Pillars are left to maintain stability while ore is extracted. Collapse and surface disruption could occur in the future.

<u>Fill mining</u>: The openings left by the extraction of the ore are backfilled with material, which may be waste rock, tailings or tailings paste. Fill mining greatly reduces the potential for surface disturbances.

Other Mine Types and Methods

Industrial Mineral Mining

The term "Industrial Mineral" is often used to refer to non-fuel, non-metal minerals such dimension stone (e.g. limestone, granite, slate, among others); crushed and broken stone; sand and gravel; clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals (e.g. kaolin, bentonite, shale); and chemical and fertilizer materials (e.g. potash and phosphate). This wide range of materials can be mined using a variety of techniques.

Solution Mining and In Situ Leaching

Solution mining is sometimes referred to as *In-situ* leaching because of the common feature of dissolving and collecting the valued mineral (e.g. salt, potash, sulfur, uranium, copper, and gold) in solution form. Solution mining focuses on the dissolution of salts through injection of water into the deposit and creation of a pressurized subsurface cavern of brine that is returned to the surface. *In situ* leaching involves addition of various reagents to water and a network of injection wells to inject the solution into a subsurface mineral deposit to effect dissolution, followed by pumping to recapture the dissolved minerals (pregnant solution) via a network of collection wells. *Heap leach*





extraction is yet another variation of the dissolution strategy, whereby the desired minerals are dissolved from ore that has already been brought to surface by conventional means (e.g. by surface or underground mining).

Marine Dredge Mining

Marine dredge mining involves removing minerals from the ocean floor by dredging. This method may result in disruption to the seabed and loss of habitat and its associated biota. High levels of suspended sediment may also occur in the water column from activities related to capturing the material, raising it to the surface, transporting, and placing or storing it for further processing. Dredging can be conducted by stationery, self propelled, or land-based approaches, and typically involves mechanical, hydraulic, or combined-technology machinery.

Deep Sea Mining

Deep sea mining involves mechanized excavation equipment together with large pump s, mining superficial deposits on the sea floor. The pumps propel the mineralized material to a ship on the surface, using a riser. This mining method may result in disruption to the seabed, changing water temperatures, and development of a sediment plume. Appendix 3 Laboratory Results



ANALYSIS REPORT

ORIGINAL

Job Ref: 8161/2014 Date : 27.12.2014 Page 1 of 1

Client Name	:	RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MYANMAR CO., LTD
		B-702 Delta Plaza, Shwegondaing Rd, Bahan Township,
		Yangon, Myanmar
Project Name	4	ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone
Sample Brought By	1	Client
Sample Received Date	:	22.12.2014
Analysed Date	:	23.12.2014
Analysed Date	*1	20.12.2014

		Stations				
Results (mg/l)	Methods	GW-1 KS (21.12.2014)	GW-2 KS (21.12.2014)	SW-1 KS (21.12.2014)	SW-2 KS (21.12.2014)	Limited
Lab Code	•	238/14	239/14	240/14	241/14	-
Commodity Name	-	Ground Water	Ground Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	-
Total Nitrogen	APHA 4500-N B	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	0.6
Total Suspended Solid	APHA 2540 D	9	8	65	37	2
Total Phosphorus	Laboratory Manual For the Physico- Chemical Analysis of Soil, Water and Plant ; Phototmetric (Ascorbic) Method	Not Detected	Not Detected	0.06	0.05	0.05
Total Alkalinity (asCaCO ₃)	APHA 2320 B	431	444	176	191	2
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	AOAC 18 Ed (2005) Rev 4, 2011(method no973.52)	320	423	183	192	2
Oil & Grease	APHA 5520 B	2.3	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	0.2

End of Report

SGS (Myanmar) Limited

(Nu Nu Yi) Manager

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WW1214 094

WTL-RE-001 Issue Date - 01-12-2012

Effective Date - 01-12-2012 Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 2

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone
Nature of Water	SW - 1 KS
Location	Kyaukse
Date and Time of collection	21.12.2014
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	22.12.2014
Date and Time of commencing examination _	25.12.2014
Date and Time of completing	30.12.2014

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

рН	+		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	5	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity		NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO3
Calcium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity	5 2 5	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	<u>(</u>	mg/l as CaCO3	
Bicarbonate (HCO3)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron		mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)		mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)		mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Dissolved Solids		mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by	10.	
Signature:	1001	
Name:	Zaw Hein Oo B.Sc (Chemistry)	
(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)	Chemist	
	SO TROUT LA	

Approved by Signature: Name:

Soest-t Soe Thit B (Civil) 1980 **Technical** Officer

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WW1214 094

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone		
Nature of Water	SW - 1 KS		
Location	Kyaukse		
Date and Time of collection	21.12.2014		
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	22.12.2014		
Date and Time of commencing examination	25.12.2014		
Date and Time of completing	30.12.2014		

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium (NH ₄)	. mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	32 mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	7 mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (Si)	mg/l	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by Approved by Thit Signature: Signature: Zaw Hein Oo Soc Thit Name: B.Sc (Chemistry) Name: B.E (Civil) 1980, Chemist **Technical** Officer **ISO TECH Laboratory** SO TECH Laboratory

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WW1214 095



Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung B.Sc Engg: (Civil), Dip S.E (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), C

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

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ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zo		
\$W - 2 KS		
Kyaukse		
21.12.2014		
22.12.2014		
25.12.2014		
30.12.2014		

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline

(Geneva - 1993)

pН			6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity		NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	4) 	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	22	mg/l as CaCO3	500 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Calcium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO3	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO3	
Total Alkalinity	. * .	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO3	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	-	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron	÷.	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)		mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	Canado 12=15
Sulphate (as SO ₄)		mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Dissolved Solids	S-0	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	And a second second second
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

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Name: _	Zaw Hein Oo B.Se (Chemistry)	Name:	Soc Thit B.B (Civil) 1980.
(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)	Chemist		Technical Officer
No.18, Lanthit Road, Nantharg	one Quarter, Insent Township, Yangon, My	yanmar.	SO TECH Laboratory

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B.Sc Engg: (Civil). Dip S.E (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001. Former Member (UNICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar) WTL-RE-001 Issue Date - 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012 Issue No - 1.0/Page 2 of 2

WW1214 095

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

SIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone	
SW - 2 KS	
Kyaukse	
21.12.2014	
22.12.2014	
25.12.2014	
30.12.2014	

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.01 mg/i
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium (NH₄)	mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	32 · mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	6 mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (Si)	mg/l	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by

Signature:

Name:

Zaw Hein Oo B.Sc (Chemistry) Chemist **ISO TECH Laboratory**

Approved by Signature: Name:

Soc Thit B.E (Civil) 1980, **Technical** Officer SO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com





U Saw Christopher Maung B.Sc Engg. (Civil), Dip S.E. (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001, Former Member (UNICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar)

WW1214 096

WTL-RE-001 Issue Date - 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012 Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 2

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone		
Nature of Water	GW - 1 KS		
Location	Kyaukse		
Date and Time of collection	21.12.2014		
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	22.12.2014		
Date and Time of commencing examination	25.12.2014		
Date and Time of completing	30.12.2014		

Results of Water Analysis

Tested by

Signature:

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

Name:

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

pH			6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity		NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	17.5	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO3
Calcium Hardness		mg/I as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity	1.00	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO3	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron		mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)		mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	(a)	mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids	10	mg/l	
Dissolved Solids		mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	1
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

 Approved by
 Signature:

 Zaw Hein Oo
 Signature:

 B.Sc (Chemistry)
 Name:

 Chemist
 Technical Officer

 OTECH Laboratory
 So TECH Laboratory

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com





B.Sc Engg: (Civil), Dip S.E (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001, Former Member (UNICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar)

WW1214 096

WTL-RE-001 Issue Date - 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012 Issue No - 1.0/Page 2 of 2

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone	
Nature of Water	GW - 1 KS	
Location	Kyaukse	
Date and Time of collection	21.12.2014	
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	22.12.2014	
Date and Time of commencing examination	25.12.2014	
Date and Time of completing	30.12.2014	

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium (NH ₄)	. mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	. mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	32 mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	6 mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (Si)	mg/l	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by Approved by Sperthin h Signature: Signature: Zaw Hein Oo Soc Thit Name: Name: B.Sc (Chemistry) B.E (Civil) 1980, **Technical Officer** Chemist **ISO TECH Laboratory (SO TECH Laboratory**

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com







WTL-RE-001

B.Sc Engg: (Civil), Dip S E (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y C D.C), LWSE 001. Former Member (UNICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar)

WW1214 097

Issue Date - 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012 Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 2

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone		
GW - 2 KS		
Kyaukse		
21.12.2014		
22.12.2014		
25.12.2014		
30.12.2014		

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline

(Geneva - 1993)

рН			6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity		NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	<u>a</u>	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO3
Calcium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity	# \$ #35	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO3	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	¥1	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Bicarbonate (HCO3)		mg/l as CaCO3	
Iron		mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)		mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)		mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Dissolved Solids		mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by		Approved by	Englich
Signature: _	Key	Signature	. The
Name: _	Zaw Hein Oo B.Sc (Chemiany)	Name:	Soe Thit B.B (Civil) 1980,
(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)	Chemist		Technical Officer
No 18 Lanthit Road Nanthard	SO TECH Laboratoship Yangon Myanmar		SO TECH Laboratory

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Instantinghip, Yangon, Myanmar. Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com





WTL-RE-001 Issue Date - 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012

WW1214 097

- 1.0/Page 2 of 2 Issue No

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone		
Nature of Water	GW - 2 KS		
Location	Kyaukse		
Date and Time of collection	21.12.2014		
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	22.12.2014		
Date and Time of commencing examination	25.12.2014		
Date and Time of completing	30.12.2014		

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO3)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium (NH₄)	. mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	32 mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	9 mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (Si)	mg/l	

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by

Signature:

Name:

Zaw Hein Oo B.Sc (Chemistry) Chemist **ISO TECH Laboratory**

Approved by BUC Signature: Name:

Soc Thit B.E (Civil) 1980, **Technical** Officer SO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co., Ltd.)

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com



Food Industries Development Supporting Laboratory (FIDSL)

UMFCCI Tower, 7th Floor, Room No.(4), No.(29), Minye Kyawswa Road,

Lanmadaw Township, Yangon, Myanmar



LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

 JE 00 003/13
Page 1/1

1	Company's Name	: Resource and Environment Myanmar Co.,Ltd
2	Address	: B702, Delta Plaza, Shwegondaing Rd, Bahan, Yangon
3	Project Name	: ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone
4	Sample Location	: Kyaukse
3	Phone No.	:
4	Date Received	: 24.12.204
5	Sample Number	: 2445/14
6	Product Name	: SW - 1KS
7	Type of Test	: Micro Tests
8	Date of Issue	: 1.1.2015
9	Results	

(This Laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample(s) submitted by the customer.)

Sr. No	Test Parameter	Test Method	Result
1	Coliform	(AOAC - 991.14)	1.5×10^1 cfu per mi
2	Escherichia Coli (E.coli)	(AOAC - 991.14)	3 cfu per ml

Remarks : ND = Not Detected

cfu = Colony Forming Unit

metran Dr. Aye Kyaw Manager FIDSL (MFPEA)

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Company's Name

Project Name

Address

Food Industries Development Supporting Laboratory (FIDSL)

UMFCCI Tower, 7th Floor, Room No.(4),No.(29), Minye Kyawswa Road,

Lanmadaw Township, Yangon, Myanmar



FIDSL - 06 -004/15

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

	 Construction of the second seco
	Page 1/1
: Resource and Environment I	Myanmar Co.,Ltd
: B702, Delta Plaza, Shwegond	laing Rd, Bahan, Yangon
: ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day C Industrial Zone	ement Plant in Kyaukse
: Kyaukse	
:	

4	Sample Location	: Kyaukse	
3	Phone No.	:	
4	Date Received	: 24.12.204	
5	Sample Number	: 2446/14	
6	Product Name	: SW - 2KS	
7	Type of Test	: Micro Tests	
8	Date of Issue	: 1.1.2015	

9 Results

(This Laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample(s) submitted by the customer.)

Sr. No	Test Parameter	Test Method	Result
1	Coliform	(AOAC - 991.14)	2×10^1 cfu per ml
2	Escherichia Coli (E.coli)	(AOAC - 991.14)	2 cfu per ml

Remarks : ND = Not Detected

cfu = Colony Forming Unit

altra

Dr. Aye Kyaw Manager FIDSL (MFPEA)

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Food Industries Development Supporting Laboratory (FIDSL)

UMFCCI Tower, 7th Floor, Room No.(4), No.(29), Minye Kyawswa Road,

Lanmadaw Township, Yangon, Myanmar



FIDSL - 06 -001/15

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

		Page 1/1
Cor	npany's Name	: Resource and Environment Myanmar Co.,Ltd
Ado	fress	: B702, Delta Plaza, Shwegondaing Rd, Bahan, Yangon
Pro	ject Name	: ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone
San	nple Location	: Kyaukse
Pho	one No.	1
Dat	e Received	: 24.12.204
San	nple Number	: 2443/14
Pro	duct Name	: GW-1KS
Тур	e of Test	: Micro Tests
Dat	e of Issue	: 1.1.2015
Res	ults	

(This Laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample(s) submitted by the customer.)

Sr. No	Test Parameter	Test Method	Result
1	Coliform	(AOAC - 991.14)	1 cfu per ml
2	Escherichia Coli (E.coli)	(AOAC - 991.14)	(ND) per ml

Remarks : ND = Not Detected

cfu = Colony Forming Unit

Put you Dr. Aye Kyaw Manager FIDSL (MFPEA)

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Food Industries Development Supporting Laboratory (FIDSL)

UMFCCI Tower, 7th Floor, Room No.(4), No.(29), Minye Kyawswa Road,

Lanmadaw Township, Yangon, Myanmar



FIDSL - 06 -002/15

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

	Page 1/1
Company's Name	: Resource and Environment Myanmar Co.,Ltd
Address	: B702, Delta Plaza, Shwegondaing Rd, Bahan, Yangon
Project Name	: ESIA of 5000 Ton per Day Cement Plant in Kyaukse Industrial Zone
Sample Location	: Kyaukse
Phone No.	
Date Received	: 24.12.204
Sample Number	: 2444/14
Product Name	: GW-2KS
T	

- 7 Type of Test : Micro Tests
- 8 Date of Issue : 1.1.2015
- 9 Results

(This Laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample(s) submitted by the customer.)

Sr. No	Test Parameter	Test Method	Result
1	Coliform	(AOAC - 991.14)	(ND) per ml
2	Escherichia Coli (E.coli)	(AOAC - 991.14)	(ND) per ml

Remarks : ND = Not Detected

cfu = Colony Forming Unit

Delia Dr. Aye Kyaw 4115 Manager FIDSL (MFPEA)

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Appendix 4

List of Environmental Protection Equipment

NO	Commodity	Country	Technical Specification	Q'ty	Unit	Unit Price (CIF/USD)	Total Price (CIF/USD)
A01.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-5×64-B,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	28,930.00	28,930
A01.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A02.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-5×64-B,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	28,930.00	28,930
A03.02	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A03.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A03.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A04.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-5×32 (anti-explosion), incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	15,011.00	15,011
A04.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32 (anti-explosion), Incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,258.00	13,258
A05.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32, incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A05.05	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32 (anti-explosion), incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,258.00	13,258
A05.06	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32 (anti-explosion), incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper), filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap, support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,258.00	13,258

A06.01	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A06.02	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A06.07	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-5×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,805.00	13,805
	Bag filter	CHINA	incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET		
A07.06	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A07.07	Cyclone dust collector	CHINA	Dimension:4-\u03c65600mm, air quantity: 900000m3/h	1	SET	311,536.00	311,536
A07.12	Kiln inlet ESP	CHINA	Use for dust collection of preheater and raw mill. Cross sectional area of electric field:290m2, length of electric field: 5×3.84, height of electric field::12.5, desilting area:27847.68m2 Type:2×28/12.5/5×8/0.4, including electric dust collecting body, Chian conveyor, rotary feeder equipment, insulation casing heater, high voltage power-up device, temperature control device, damp resistor, LV control cabinet.	1	SET	2,199,088.00	2,199,088
A07.16	Exhaust fan for preheater ESP	CHINA	Type: Y4-2×73№.27F, incl.:main motor, fan body, electric actuation, inlet and outlet expansion joint, oil station, vibration detector, foudation bolt.	1	SET	129,753.00	129,753
A08.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-6×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	17,061.00	17,061
A08.08	Bag filter		Type:FMD-5×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,805.00	13,805
A11.05	Electrostatic precipitator	CHINA	Type:36/12.5/4×8/0.4,incl: esp casing, distribution plate, support, discharge electrode, precipitation electrode, etc	1	SET	1,379,505.00	1,379,505
A12.01	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-5×96-C,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	34,310.00	34,310
A12.02	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-6×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	17,022.00	17,022

A12.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-6×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	17,022.00	17,022
A12.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-6×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	17,022.00	17,022
A12.05	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A12.06	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A12.07	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A13.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32 (anti-explosion), . Incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,258.00	13,258
A13.07	Bag filter	CHINA	ype:PPW128-2X9 (M), incl.:housing part, filter-bag, bag cage, heavy punch ap, support frame, air tank, control box, etc.		SET	191,386.00	382,772
A13.17	Cyclone Dust Collector	CHINA	Type: 2-φ5000mm, air volume:335000m3/h;	1	SET	139,679.00	139,679
A14.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-5×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,805.00	13,805
A14.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A15.01	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: FMD-5×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	13,805.00	13,805
A15.02	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A15.03	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32, incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351

A15.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32, incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A15.05	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A15.06	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A16.16	Bag filter	CHINA	Type: PPCA128-2×13,type:240000m3/h. incl.: housing part, filter-bag, bag cage,rotary quantitative feeder, support frame,air tank, control box, etc.	2	SET	273,865.00	547,730
A16.18	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:PPCA96-8L,type:53000m3/h. incl.: housing part, filter-bag, bag cage,rotary quantitative feeder, support frame,air tank, control box, etc.	2	SET	68,261.50	136,523
A16.20	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:DMD-80,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	2	SET	7,840.00	15,680
A17.02	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-5×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	4	SET	13,805.75	55,223
A17.05	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:DMD-80,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	4	SET	7,839.75	31,359
A17.06	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:DMD-80,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	2	SET	7,840.00	15,680
A18.01	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:DMD-64,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	3	SET	6,455.00	19,365
A18.05	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:DMD-48,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	3	SET	5,794.00	17,382
A19.04	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-5×64,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	4	SET	28,929.75	115,719
A19.05	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	4	SET	11,351.50	45,406

A19.07	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-5×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	2	SET	12,724.50	25,449
A20.06	Bag filter	CHINA	Type:FMD-4×32,incl.:housing part(consist of protective ladder,handrail,air inlet and air oulet,dust discharge hopper),filter-bag,bag cage,heavy punch flap ,support frame,pulse valve,air cylinder,air triplet,air tank,control box, etc.	1	SET	11,351.00	11,351
A23.15	Water treatment equipment	CHINA	Water purification device, sewage treatment device, Dosing device, the life water treatment device, etc.	1	SET	440,551.00	440,551
A41.17	ESP	CHINA	Volume: 220000 m3/h, incl.: casing, platform,rectifier transformer, hummering equipment,low voltage control cabinet, inspection power box, ash bucket heater,etc	2	SET	932,088.00	1,864,176
A41.30	Pulse Bag Filter	CHINA	Type: DC-64,flow: 7800m3/h,pressure: 1550Pa power: 7.5kW,380V,incl.: dust catcher ontology, filter bag, bag cage, storage tank, support and electric cabinet , fan, motor, vibration equipment, control cabinet etc	1	SET	16,651.00	16,651
A41.32	Pulse Bag Filter	CHINA	Type: DNC-64 flow: 1500m3/h incl.: dust catcher ontology, filter bag, bag cage, storage tank, support and electric cabinet, fan, motor, vibration equipment, control cabinet etc	1	SET	6,399.00	6,399
A41.38	Pulse Bag Filter	CHINA	Flow: 5400m3/h pressure: 1650Pa,power: 3kW 380V,incl.: dust catcher ontology, filter bag, bag cage, storage tank, support and electric cabinet, fan, motor, vibration equipment, control cabinet etc		SET	11,538.00	11,538
A41.43	Bag filter	CHINA	1975m3/h,1250Pa,2.2kW,380V,Includes: shell, bucket, support and foundation bolt, connection bolt, nut, ladder, platform, handrail, induced draft fan, motor, impulse valve, vibration unit, filter bag, filter cage and control cabinet	1	SET	8,916.00	8,916
	TOTAL						8,403,958

အကြောင်းအရာ	စာမျက်နာ
စက်ရုံနောက်ခံသမိုင်း	1
စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	1
တည်နေရာ အကျယ်အဝန်း	2
တည်ဆောက်မှု	4
ထပ်မံတိုးချဲ့ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် အကြီးစားပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း	7
ထုတ်ကုန်အမျိုးအစား	9
ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနည်းစဉ်	11
ဘိလပ်မြေ အရည်အသွေး	12
ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် အခြားလိုအပ်ချက်များ	13
ထုံးကျောက်၏ ပမာက	14
အခြားကုန်ကြမ်းလုပ်အပ်ချက်များ	15
လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အား လိုအပ်ချက်နှင့် ရရှိမှု အခြေအနေ	15
သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့	16
ကျောက်မီးသွေး	18
ဖရ	18
လျာထားထုတ်လုပ်မှုနှင့် ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချမှု	19
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ	21
ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံနှင့် လူအင်အား	23
အထွေထွေသုံးသပ်ချက်	24

အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းသမိုင်း

စက်ရုံနောက်ခံသမိုင်း

၁။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ၂ဝဝ၂-၂ဝဝ၃ခုနှစ် ကာလအထိ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံအမှတ်-၁ (သရက်)၊ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ၊ အမှတ်-၂(ကြံခင်း)၊ ယခင်ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ အမှတ်-၃ (ဘားအံ)၊ မြန်မာ့စီးပွားရေးကော်ပိုရေးရှင်း၏ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ဘားအံ)ဟူ၍ စက်ရုံ(၄) ရုံနှင့် ပုဂ္ဂလိက ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(၂)ရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါစက်ရုံများမှ တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ပျှမ်းမျှ ဘိလပ်မြေ ထုတ်လုပ်မှု (၁.ဝ၆၈)သန်း တန် ထုတ်လုပ်နိုင်ပါသည်။

၂။ ၄င်းကာလ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံလူဦးရေအရ လူတစ်ဦးလျှင် ဘိလပ်မြေသုံးစွဲနှုန်းမှာ (၄၈) ကီလိုဂရမ်ခန့်ဖြစ်ပြီး ဖွံ့ဖြိုးစနိုင်ငံများအနေဖြင့် လူတစ်ဦး၏ သုံးစွဲနှုန်းမှာ (60)kg မှ (100)kg အထိ ရှိပြီး လူဦးရေ (၅ဝ-၆ဝ)သန်းထိ ခန့်မှန်း၍ တွက်ချက်ပါလျှင် ၁၉၉၉-၂ဝဝဝ ခုနှစ်မှသည် ၂ဝ၂ဝခုနှစ်အတွင်း ပြည်တွင်း ဘိလပ်မြေလိုအပ်ချက်မှာ တန်ချိန် (၃ သန်းမှ ၇ သန်း) အထိ ရှိလာနိုင်မည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းထားရှိပါသည်။

၃။ သို့ဖြစ်၍ နိုင်ငံတော်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအတွက် မရှိမဖြစ်အရေးပါသော ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး ပစ္စည်းဖြစ်သည့် ဘိလပ်မြေလိုအပ်ချက်အပေါ်ဖြည့်ဆည်းနိုင်ရန် နိုင်ငံတော်အကြီးအကဲ များ၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်၊ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ ကြီးကြပ်ညွှန်ကြားချက်နှင့်အညီ မြန်မာ့ကြွေ ထည်မြေထည်လုပ်ငန်း၏ တာဝန်ရှိသူများမှ ကျောက်ဆည် ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံစီမံကိန်း ကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

၄။ မန္တလေးတိုင်း၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်အတွင်း ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံအကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်းမှာ အောက်ပါအချက်များကို အခြေခံကာ ရွေးချယ်တည်ဆောက် ရခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- (က) ပြည်တွင်းကုန်ကြမ်းများကို အကျိုးရှိစွာသုံးစွဲနိုင်မှုအရ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ၏ အဓိကကုန်ကြမ်းဖြစ်သော ထုံးကျောက်လုံလောက်စွာရရှိနိုင်မှုရှိခြင်း။
- (ခ) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအထက်ပိုင်းရှိ ဆည်မြောင်းတာတမံများ၊ လမ်းများ၊ လူနေအိမ်များ ခေတ်မှီဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်စေရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းများ၏ လိုအပ် ချက်များ ဖြည့်ဆည်းနိုင်ခြင်း။

- (ဂ) စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းဖြင့် ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး အထောက်အကူပြု နိုင်ခြင်း၊ အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းသစ်များ ပေါ်ပေါက်လာခြင်း။
- (ဃ) လိုအပ်သော မြေဧရိယာ အကျယ်အဝန်းရရှိခြင်း။
- (င) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ အလယ်ပိုင်းမှ လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေး လွယ်ကူချောမွေ့ စွာ တင်ပို့နိုင်ခြင်း။
- (စ) အခြားသွင်းအားစုများ လွယ်ကူစွာသယ်ယူရရှိနိုင်ခြင်း တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

တည်နေရာအကျယ်အဝန်း

၅။ မန္တလေးတိုင်း၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့၏ အရှေ့ဘက် (၆)မိုင် အကွာတွင်တည်ရှိပါသည်။ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့မှ ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ကျေးရွာသွား ကားလမ်း ၏ ဘေးတွင်ရှိပါသည်။ ပင်မစက်ရုံ (၂၉.၀၀)ဧက၊ ရုံးအဆောက်အဦ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ယာ နှင့် မြေကြီးကုန်ကြမ်းအပါအဝင် အကျယ်အဝန်း(၆၅၄.၂၅)ဧက စုစုပေါင်း ၆၈၃.၂၅ဧက နှင့် သင်းတွဲရေလှောင်ကန်နေ ရာ (၁.၃၇)ဧက အပါအဝင် စုစုပေါင်း (၆၈၄.၆၂)ဧက ရှိ ပါသည်။

၆။ မြေကြီးကုန်ကြမ်းအတွက် ဗျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ကျေးရွာအနီး (၃၉.၄၈)ဧက၊ ကုလား ကျောင်းကျေးရွာအနီး၊ ရွှေဥမှင်တောင်ခြေ (၁၀.၆၂)ဧက၊ မြစ်သားမြို့နယ်(ပျော်ရွာ အနီး) (၁၈.၂၄)ဧက စုစုပေါင်း (၆၈.၃၉)ဧက ရှိပါသည်။

ဂု။ ထုံးကျောက်ကုန်ကြမ်းအတွက် မူလ (၄၁၉.၂၅)ဧက/၁.၇ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာကို (၂၆.၄.၂ဝဝဝ မှ ၂၅.၄.၂ဝ၂ဝ)ထိ (၂ဝ)နှစ် ထုတ်လုပ်ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် ရရှိခဲ့ပြီး လုပ်ငန်းရုံးချုပ် ၏ (၂၈.၈.၁၃)ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ် ၁၅ဝ၉/၁၃၅၅ /စီ-၈(၄ဝ၅)ဖြင့် မြေဧရိယာ (၁၇၁)ဧက ကို ပြန်လည်အပ်နံခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကျန်ရှိသော မြေဧရိယာ(၂၄၈.၂၅)ဧက (၁.ဝဝ၄၇) စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာအား သတ္တုတွင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ (၂၆.၄.၂ဝဝဝ) မှ (၂၅.၄.၂ဝ၂ဝ)ထိ (၂ဝ)နှစ် ဓါတ်သတ္တုအကြီးစားထုတ်လုပ်ရန် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် အဖြစ် (၁.၁ဝ.၂ဝ၁၃)ရက်ပါ ခွင့် ပြုမိန့် အမှတ် ၁၅/၂ဝဝဝ (ဧရိယာပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း)ဖြင့် (၂၅.၉.၂ဝ၁၃ မှ ၂၅.၄.၂ဝ၂ဝ)ထိ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။

၈။ သံကျောက် (Bauxite) ကုန်ကြမ်းအတွက် မန္တလေးတိုင်း၊ ပြင်ဦးလွင်မြို့နယ်၊ နတ်တောင်ဒေသ၊ အင်ယားကျေးရွာအုပ်စု (၁၉ဝ.ဝဝ)ဖက (ဝ.၇၇ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ) ဖြစ်ပြီး သတ္တုတွင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ (၂.၁.၂ဝဝ၄ မှ ၁.၁.၂ဝ၁၉)ထိ (၂၅)နှစ် ဓါတ်သတ္တုအ

ခွင့်ပြုရ	ရှိခဲ့ပါသ	ာည်။		
အဝန်း	ပင်မစ နှင့် ထု၀	က်ရုံ၊ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ယာ၊ အသုံးပြုအဓိကကုန်ကြမ်းလုပ် ဘ်လုပ်ရန်ခွင့်ပြု အကျယ်အဝန်းတို့မှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်	ကွက်မျာ င်းဖြစ်ပါ၁	ား၏ အကျယ် ပည်-
	(က)	ပင်မစက်ရုံနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ဖရိယာ (စက်ရုံပိုင်)		
		- ပင်မစက်ရုံ		၂၉.၀၀၀ ဧက
		- ရုံးအဆောက်အဉီနင့် ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ယာ		၆၅၄.၂၅ဝ
നോ		(မြေကြီးကုန်ကြမ်းအပါအဝင်)		
നേ				၆၈၃.၂၅ဝ
-		- သင်းတွဲရေလှောင်ကန်နေရာ ဧက		၁.၃၇၀
		စုစုဝေါင်း		 ၆၈၄.၆၂ ဧက
	(ວ)	ကုန်ကြမ်းမြေ ထုတ်လုပ်ဧရိယာ (စက်ရုံပိုင်)		
		- ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ကျေးရွာအနီး	දළ.දබ	ကေ
		- ကုလားကျောင်းကျေးရွာအနီး(ရွှေဥမှင်တောင်ခြေ)	၁၀.၆၇	ကေ
		- မြစ်သားမြို့နယ်(ပျော်ရွာအနီး)		၁၈.၂၄ ဧက
		စုစုပေါင်း		၆၈.၃၉ ဧက
	(ი)	ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ဧရိယာ(ထုတ်လုပ်ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်)		
		- မူလဓါတ်သတ္တုအကြီးစားခွင့်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ်	၄၁၉.၂	၅ ဧက
		၁၅/၂၀၀၀ (၂၆.၄.၂၀၀၀)		
		(၆.၄.၂၀၀၀) မှ (၂၅.၄.၂၀၂၀) (၂၀)နှစ်		
		- (၂၈.၈.၂၀၁၃)ရက်စွဲပါစာ ၁၅၀၉/၁၃၅၅/စီ-၈	၁၇၁.၀	၀ ကေ
		(၄ဝ၅)ဖြင့် ပြန်လည်အပ်နံခြင်း		
		(၁.၁.၂ဝ၁၃)ဓါတ်သတ္တုတွင်းအကြီးစားခွင့်ပြုမိန့်	പ്രം.പ	၅ ဧက

ကြီးစားထုတ်လုပ်ရန် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် အဖြစ် (၂.၁.၂ဝဝ၄)ရက်ပါခွင့်ပြုမိန့် အမှတ်၁/၂ဝဝ၄ဖြင့် ခွင့်ပြုရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၁၅/၂၀၀၀ (ဧရိယာပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း)

(၂၆.၄.၂၀၀၀) မှ (၂၅.၄.၂၀၂၀) (၂၀)နှစ်အရ

(၂၅.၉.၂၀၁၃) မှ(၂၅.၄.၂၀၂၀) လက်ကျန်ဖက (၇)နှစ်

- စက်ရုံလုပ်ကွက်နှင့် ဆက်စပ်လျှက်ရှိသော ထုံး ၁၂ဝ.ဝဝ ဧက တောင်အား ဓါတ်သတ္တုအကြီးစားရရှိရေး ထပ်မံ တင်ပြရန်ထားရှိ ဧရိယာ

တည်ဆောက်မှု

၉။ စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် တရုတ်ပြည်သူ့သမ္မတနိုင်ငံ China National Constructional and Agricultural Machinery Import and Export Coporation (CAMC) နှင့် မြန်မာ့ကြွေထည်မြေထည်လုပ်ငန်း၊ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနတို့ သည် (၂.၆.၂ဝဝဝ)တွင် စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုခဲ့ပါသည်။ စာချုပ်တန်ဘိုးမှာ အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ (၁၆.၅)သန်းနှင့် ညီမျှသော ပြည်တွင်းသုံးငွေကျပ် (၁ဝ၆)သန်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ တည် ဆောက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းအား (၂၈.၁.၂ဝဝ၁)ရက်နေ့တွင် စတင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ (၂၁.၇.၂ဝဝ၂) ရက်တွင် စက်စမ်းသပ်လည်ပတ်ခဲ့ပြီး (၂၇.၁.၂ဝဝ၃)ခုနှစ်တွင် စက်ရုံဖွင့်လှစ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု

IOC	စဉ် စုစုေ	<u>ငွေစာရင်း</u>)ါင်း	မူလရင်းနီး	ထပ်မံရင်းနီး		
		ခေါင်းစဉ်	မြုပ်နံမှု	မြှုပ်နံမှု	(ကျပ်သန်း)	
	၁။ ၆၆၇.	နိုင်ငံခြား ၆၂၅	၁୦၆.୦୦୦	ရ၆၀		
			(US\$ 16.5)	(US	\$1.653 +	
(US\$1	17.653	+				
				Euro	0.56163)	Euro
0.561	.63)					
	၂။ ၁၁၉၇	ပြည်တွင်းငွေ ၃၃.၆၄၆	၆၃၉၄.၆၁ဝ	ඉඉද	၄၉.၀၃၆	

အရင်းကြေခဲ့ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်တွင် မူလရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုငွေများ ၁၀၄ဂု၈.၈၅၇ ကျပ်သန်း
- ကျပ်သန်း
- ၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်အထိ အသားတင်တန်ဘိုး ဂေ၉၂.၂ရေ
- -၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနစ်အထိ ရင်းနီးမြှုပ်နံမှုတန်ဘိုး ၁၂၆၁၁.၂၇၁ ကျပ်သန်း
- ၁၂၆၁၁.၂၇၁
- စုစုပေါင်း ၆၅ဝဝ.၆၁ဝ ၆၁၁ဝ.၆၆၁

									ကျပ်သန်း)
22	â	နစ်ဒ	ခလိုက်ရင်းနှီးစြ	ချှပ်နှံမှု		အမြတ်		အ	ရင်းကြေပြီး
စဉ	ခုနှစ	ပြည်ပ	ပြည်တွင်း	ပေါင်း	အသားတင်	အသားတင်တန်ဘိုးလျော့ ပေါင်း			အမြတ်
С	၁၉၉၉-၂၀၀၀	-	1.998	1.998	-	-	-		-
J	၂၀၀၀-၂၀၀၁	10.847	328.970	339.817	_	_	-		-
9	၂၀၀၁-၂၀၀၂	11.235	1753.784	1765.019	-	-	-		-
9	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	-	4223.426	4223.426	95.273	9.907	105.180	(-)	6225.080
ງ	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	5.693	444.507	450.200	119.349	209.677	329.026	(-)	6346.254
G	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	23.284	723.966	747.250	138.538	230.408	368.946	(-)	6724.558
\mathcal{Q}	၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆	24.246	239.745	263.991	1450.665	282.174	1732.839	(-)	5255.710
െ	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	9.918	500.129	510.047	3302.870	244.878	3547.748	(-)	2218.009
e	၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	0.138	1100.817	1100.955	1468.139	293.492	1761.631	(-)	1557.333
၁၀	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	2.434	633.088	635.522	1793.060	337.985	2131.045	(-)	61.810
၁၁	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	14.264	426.368	440.632	129.459	372.983	502.442		-
	၀၉-၁၀ထိ	102.059	10376.798	10478.857	8497.153	1980.504	10478.857		_
	အရင်းကြေပြီး				0.07.200				
	ဝ၉-၁ဝထိ								
	အရင်းကြေပြီး				2024.519		2024.519		2024.519
	အမြတ်								
၁၂	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	4.972	337.704	342.676	1373.742	417.912	1791.654		1448.978
၁၃	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	1.380	825.287	826.667	216.540	405.939	622.479	(-)	204.188
၁၄	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	559.214	383.839	943.053	2041.828	452.974	2494.802		1551.749
၁၅	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	_	146.941	146.941	4146.744	519.740	4666.484		4519.543
		667.625	12070.569	12738.194	18300.726	3778.069	22078.795		9340.601

၁၁။ နှစ်အလိုက်ရင်းနီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့် အရင်းကြေကာလ

စက်စွမ်းအား

၁၂။ စက်ရုံ၏ တပ်ဆင်စက်စွမ်းအားမှာ တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ကလင်ကာ (၁၅ဝဝဝဝ)တန် နှင့် သတ်မှတ်စက်စွမ်းအားမှာ (၁၂ဝဝဝဝ)တန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံ၏ အဓိကကုန်ထုတ်စက် ကြီးများနှင့် အရံစက်များ၏ တပ်ဆင်စက်စွမ်းအား၊ သတ်မှတ်စက်စွမ်းအားများမှာ အောက်ပါ အတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

			တပ်ဆင်	သတ်မှတ်	လက်ရှိ	တစ်နေ့
စဉ်	စက်အမည်	ရေတွက်ပုံ	စက်စမ်းတား	စက်စမ်းကား	စက်စမ်းတား	အလုပ်ချိန်
			0000000000	00,000,000,000,000	00,000.327.	(နာရီ)
SI	ကုန်ကြမ်းများ					
	- ပဆင့်ထုံးကျောက်	တန်/နာရီ	၂၀၀	၂၀၀	၂၀၀	
	ခွဲစက်(၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃)					
	- ဒုဆင့်ထုံးကျောက်	တန်/နာရီ	000	ଚଠ	ଚଠ	የ
	ခွဲစက်					
	- ဂေါ်ဒန်ခွဲစက်	တန်/နာရီ	୭	9	9	ଚ
	- သံကျောက်ခွဲစက်	တန်/နာရီ	୭	9	9	ଚ
	- မြေကြီးခွဲစက်	တန်/နာရီ	90	JS	JS	ଚ
J	ကုန်ချောများ					
	- ကုန်ကြမ်းကြိတ်စက်	တန်/နာရီ	9 0	ନ୍ତ	ନ୍ତ	JJ
	- မီးသင်းဖို	တန်/နာရီ	၅ဝဝ	900	<u> </u>	JS
	- ကုန်ချောကြိတ်စက်	တန်/နာရီ	ଏ	്വര	്വര	JJ
	- အိတ်သွတ်စက်	တန်/နာရီ	ලං	າງ	າງ	r
91	အခြား					
	- အိတ်ချုပ်စက်	Bag/min	0 90	ວວ၂	ວວ၂	ଚ
	- Coal Mill	တန်/နာရီ	ଚ ~ ၉			
	- Preblending	တန်/နာရီ	၉၀ ~ ၁၀၀			
	(Reclaimer)					

ထပ်မံတိုးရဲ့ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် အကြီးစားပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း

၁၃။ စက်ရုံအား(၂၇.၁.၂ဝဝ၃)ရက်မှစ၍ လည်ပတ်ခဲ့ရာ ၂ဝ၁၁-၂ဝ၁၂ ခုနှစ်တွင် သက်တမ်း (၈)နှစ်ခန့် ရှိပြီး ဖြစ်၍ Renovation အကြီးစားပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ Primary Crusher ထပ်မံတိုးချဲ့ တည်ဆောက်မှုများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဆောင်ရွက် ခဲ့သည့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် တန်ဘိုးမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

(က) အကြီးစားပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း(ပကြိမ်)
စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုသည့် ကုမ္ပကီ -Kunming De Zhong Trading Co.,Ltd.
စာချုပ်တန်ဘိုး - US\$ 1152720
စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုသည့်နေ. - ၂၁.၇.၂၀၁၀

တည်	တည်ဆောက်မှု				- (၂၅.၅.၂၀၁၁ ~ ၃၁.၈.၂၀၁၁)				
မွမ်းမံ	ပြင်ဆင်	သည့်စက်မျ	ား						
1.	Belt \	Weigher			l0)Sets.				
	(a)	Clinker (5	Crusher 5)Sets.	&	Gypsum	Belt	Weighers		
	(b)	Clay Beli	t Weighers						
	(c)	Raw Beli	t Weighers 1)Sets.						
2.	Prehe	eater Syste	em						
3.	Kiln F	eeding Sy	rstem			(1	l) Set.		
4.	Kiln I	inlet & Out	tlet Seal & S	Shell					
5.	Kiln T	Fyre & Sup	porting Ro	llers	Replaceme	nt			
6.	Clink	Clinker Chain Conveyor							
7.	Coole	er Inlet Sea	al						

8. Clinker Pre Grinder

Renovation ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် (၈)နှစ်တာရှိသော စက်များ၏ စက်စွမ်းအား များကို ပြန်လည်မြှင့်တင်နိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

(၃) Primary Crusher ထပ်မံတိုးချဲ့တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း

၁၄။ မူလ Hammer Crusher သည် Input Size 900 mm မှ Output Size 25mm (Crushing Ratio 1:36) ထိ မြင့်မားစွာ ကြိတ်ခွဲထုတ်လုပ်ရသဖြင့် Hammer နှင့် Grate Bar များ၏ ပွန်းစားမှုများ၍ သက်တမ်းများ ကျဆင်းလာ ခြင်း၊ Crusher အဝင် ကျောက်ဆိုဒ် 300mm အထိရ ရှိရန် Hydraulic Breaker ဖြင့် ထပ်မံထုခွဲ ရသဖြင့် ဆီစားနှုန်းများလာခြင်းများကြောင့် လက်ရှိ Crusher ၏ အထက်တွင် Primary Crusher အသစ်တစ်လုံးအား (၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃) ဘဏ္ဍာ ရေး နှစ်တွင် ထပ်မံတည်ဆောက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုသည့် ကုမ္ပဏီ - Changqing Minmetal & Machinery Import & Export

စာချုပ်တန်ဘိုး - Euro 561630

စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုသည့်နေ့ - 30.9.2011

တည်ဆောက်မှု - (10.4.2012 ~ 9.1.2013)

Capacity

- Input Size (1050mm), Output Size (150mm)

200 t/hr (min)

Primary Crusher တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းဖြင့် လက်ရှိခွဲစက် Input Size 150mm ရရှိခြင်း၊ Breaker ဖြင့် တပ်ဆင်ခွဲခြင်း မပြုလုပ်ရသဖြင့် ဆီသက်သာ ခြင်း၊ လက်ရှိ Hammer Crusher Capacity မြှင့်တင်နိုင်ခြင်းများ ရရှိပါသည်။

(ဂ) အကြီးစားပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း (ဒု-ကြိမ်)

ပြုလုပ်သည့်ကုမ္ပကီ - Myanmar Conch Cement Co.,Ltd. & 3 HIE တည်ဆောက်မှု - (8.7.2014 ~ 26.8.2014)

မွမ်းမံပြင်ဆင်သည့်စက်များ

1. E.P (လျပ်စစ်မှန်စုပ်စက်)ပြုပြင်ခြင်း

- 2. Preblending Bed (Reclaimer) အသစ်လဲလှယ်ခြင်း
- 3. Preheater ပြုပြင်ခြင်း
- 4. Kiln Inlet & Outlet Seal ပြုပြင်ခြင်း
- 5. Coal Mill Hot Gas Line အသစ်တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
- 6. Air Compressor အသစ်လဲလှယ်ခြင်း
- 7. Packer အသစ်လဲလှယ်ခြင်း Renovation ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့၊လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အားသုံးစွဲမှု Norm များလျော့နည်းသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ E.P လျှပ်စစ်ဖုန်စုပ်စက် ကောင်းမွန်ခြင်း ကြောင့် ခေါင်းတိုင်မှမီးခိုးနှင့်အမှုန့် များထွက်ရှိမှု အပြည့်အဝလျော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း၊ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ စက်ရုံတွင်းအမှုန့်များ မထွက်မှု များကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သာယာပြီး ကျန်းမာရေး အထောက်အကူပြုခြင်းများ ရရှိပါသည်။

ထုတ်ကုန်အမျိုးအစား

၁၅။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသည် ဗြိတိသျှကိုလိုနီနိုင်ငံ အောက်ရောက်ရှိခဲ့သဖြင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ပထမဆုံး ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံကို Burma Cement Company (B.C.C) မှ ၁၉၃၅ ခုနှစ် တွင် သရက်မြို့၌ စတင်တည်ဆောက်ခဲ့ပြီး စတင်သုံးစွဲခဲ့သော ဗြိတိသျှစံချိန်စံညွှန်းများ မှာ B.S 12-1940 နှင့် BS 12-1947 တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအစိုးရသည် သရက် စက်ရုံကို ၁၉၅၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် လျော်ကြေးပေး၍ နိုင်ငံပိုင်စက်ရုံအဖြစ် လွှဲပြောင်းရယူကာ ကုန်ထုတ်လိုင်းများ ထပ်မံတိုးချဲ့ တည်ဆောက်ခဲ့ပြီး ၁၉၇၅ခုနှစ်တွင် ကြံခင်းဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံ၊ ၁၉၈၅ ခုနှစ်တွင် ဘားအံ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံများ ထပ်မံတည်ဆောက်ခဲ့ရာ လက်ခံ ကျင့်သုံးသော ဗြိတိသျှစံချိန်စံညွှန်းများ မှာ BS 12-1958 နှင့် BS 12-1978 ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ၂ဝဝဝပြည့်နှစ် နောက်ပိုင်းတွင် အမှတ်(၁) စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ ကျောက်ဆည်ဘိလပ် မြေစက်ရုံနှင့် မြန်မာ့စီးပွားရေးဦးပိုင်လီမီတက်၏ ကျောက်ဆည်ဆင်မင်းဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံများကို BS 12-1989 စံချိန်စံညွှန်းဖြင့် စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုခဲ့ပြီး မြန်မာစီးပွားရေး ကော်ပို ရေးရှင်းမှ တန် (၄ဝဝဝ) ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(မြိုင်ကလေး)ကိုမူ BS 12-1996 စံချိန် စံညွှန်းဖြင့် စာချုပ်ချုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

အမှတ်(၁)စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြန်မာ့ကြွေထည်မြေထည်လုပ်ငန်း လက်အောက် တွင် ၁၆။ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(၃)ရုံရှိပြီး လိုက်နာကျင့်သုံးခဲ့သော ဘိလပ်မြေစံချိန်စံညွှန်းမှာ BS 12-1978 ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထပ်မံ၍ အမှတ်(၁)စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ BS 12-1996 စံချိန် စံညွှန်းသို့ ပြောင်းလဲကျင့်သုံးရန် ညွှန်ကြားခဲ့သဖြင့် လိုအပ်သော စမ်းသပ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် Compressive Strength စမ်းသပ်မှုတွင် Early Strength အနေဖြင့် 2 Days Strength များ ထည့်သွင်းစမ်းသပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ နောက်ဆုံး ၂ဝဝဝ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင် ပြဌာန်းခဲ့သော ဥရောပစံချိန်စံညွှန်းဖြစ်သည့် European Standard EN 197-1(2000) ကို European Economic Commucity (E.E.C) အဖွဲ့နိုင်ငံများနှင့် European Free Trade Association (EFTA) အဖွဲ့ဝင် နိုင်ငံများ၏ တာဝန်ပေးချက်အရ European Committee for Stardardization (CEN) မှ တာဝန် ယူပြုစု၍ ပြဌာန်းနိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၁၉၉၆ ခုနှစ် မေလတွင် ပြဌာန်းခဲ့သော BS 12-1996 သည် European Standard E.N 197-1 (2000) ကို အတည်မပြုမှီ ကြားဖြတ်ပြဌာန်းခဲ့သော Britist Standard တစ်ခုအဖြစ် မှတ်ယူခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ BS 12-1996 ාාරු European Committee for Standardization (CEN) නි အခြေခံမူများအပေါ်တွင် အခြေခံကာ သတ်မှတ်ရေးဆွဲခဲ့ ခြင်းဖြစ်၍ ၂၀၀၀ ပြည့်နှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလတွင် အသစ်ပြဌာန်းသော European Standard EN 197-1(2000) နှင့် အဓိကအချက်အလက်များတွင် ကွဲလွဲမှုများမရှိပါ။

၁၇။ European Standard EN 197-1(2000) စံချိန်စံညွှန်းသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ယခင်စံချိန် စံညွှန်းများဖြစ်သော BS 12-1978, BS 12-1989 , BS 12-1996 တို့ထက် ပိုမိုကျယ်ပြန့်ပြီး Portland Cement အပါအဝင် အများသုံးဘိလပ်မြေ (၂၇)မျိုး (27 Common Cement) နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ပါဝင်မှုများကြောင့် စက်ရုံ၏ လက်ရှိစံချိန်စံညွှန်း ကိုလည်း စာချုပ်ပါ BS 12-1989 မှ EN 197-1(2000) ထိ အရည်အသွေး စံချိန် စံညွှန်းတိုးမြှင့် ထုတ်လုပ်လျှက်ရှိပါသည်။

၁၈။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ၏ အရည်အသွေးမှာ EN 197-1:2000 525 Class ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနည်းစဉ်

ထုံးမှုန့် နည်းစဉ်သုံး ကြိုတင်အပူပေးစနစ် ငါးဆင့်ပါ လည်ပတ်မီးသင်းဖို(Dry ာ၆။ Process) ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ တောင်ပေါ်မှ ပေးဝို့လာသော ထုံးကျောက်များအား Primary Crusher, Secondary Crusher, Hammer Crusher MB 28/45 ဖြင့် ကြိတ်ခွဲ၍ Belt Conveyor (T.D-75 B 650 x 750m) ဖြင့် သယ်ယူ၍ (10m Ø x 20m) (2000Tons) Silo တွင်သိုလှောင်ပါသည်။ ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီး ထုံးကျောက်များကို ရွှံ့စေး(မြေကြီး)နှင့် CaO% ပါဝင်မှု အချိုးအစားအား တွက်ချက်ပြီး 1:3.5 မှ 1:5.5 အထိ ရောစပ်ကာ ကုန်ကြမ်း သိုလှောင်ရုံတွင် Raw Mix များ သိုလှောင်ပါသည်။ Raw Mix များအား Bauxite,Pure Lime တို့ဖြင့် လိုအပ်အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မှီအောင် ရောစပ်၍ ကုန်ကြမ်းကြိတ်စက် (Ball Mill)(Ø3.0 x 7m + 1.8m) with Dryer ဖြင့် Raw Meal များအား ကြိတ်ခွဲရ ယူပါသည်။ ထွက်ရှိသော Raw Meal များအား နာရီစဉ်အလိုက် CaO နှင့် Fe $_2$ O $_3$ ပါဝင် မှု (CaO 40.5 %~ 41.5)၊ Fe₂O₃ (2.3 % ~ 2.5 %)အထိ ရှိန်ညှိခြင်း၊ Moisture ပါဝင်မှု 5% နှင့် မှုန့်ညက်မှု Fineness 10% ထက်မကျော်စေရန် ကြိတ်ခွဲပါသည်။ ကုန်ကြမ်းကြိတ်စက်မှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော Raw Meal များအား Silo (12m Ø x 21m) 2600T အတွင်းသို့ စုဆောင်းပြီးလျှင် လေအားဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ Recycle လုပ်ခြင်း ဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း ပါဝင်သည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းရောစပ်မှု အချိုးအဆအား မျှတတည်ငြိမ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး Five Stage Preheater ဖြင့် ကြိုတင်အပူ ပေးပါသည်။ Preheater မုတဆင့် မီးသင်းဖို (Øm 3.2 + 52m) အပူချိန် (1450ºC) တွင် မီးဖုတ်၍ မီးသင့် ကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ မီးသင့်ကျောက်များအား Litre Weight (1.3 ~ 1.4 kg/_{lit})နှင့် Free CaO (< 1.5%) ပါဝင်မှုကို နာရီစဉ်စမ်း သပ်၍ အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မှီ မီးသင်းကျောက်များအား Single Drum Cooler (Ø3.2m x36m) ဖြင့်လည်ပတ် အအေးခံ၍ Silo (990 tons x 4) (3960)tons တွင်သို လှောင်ပါသည်။

၂၀။ Silo အတွင်း သိုလှောင်ထားသော Clinker များကို ဂေါ်ဒန်ကျောက် (5 ~ 7%) ထိရောစပ်၍ ကုန်ချောကြိတ်စက် (2.4mØ x 12m) (Ball Mill) ဖြင့်ကြိတ်၍ ဘိလပ်မြေထုတ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ ကုန်ချောကြိတ်စက်မှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော ဘိလပ်မြေများ အား ဘိလပ်မြေဆိုင်လို (3300 tons x 2) (6600)tons တွင် သိုလှောင်ပါသည်။ Cement Silo ၏ Discharge မှ Air Slide ဖြင့် 6 Nozzle Rotary Cement Packing Machine BH-6W-L (90t/hr) သို့ ပေးပို့ အိတ်သွတ်ဖြန့်ဖြူးပါသည်။

၂၁။ ၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃ ခုနှစ်မှ ၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်အထိ အဓိကကုန်ထုတ်စက်ကြီးများ၏ ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနှင့် ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်း၏ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

		ကုန်ကြမ်း	ကိုတ်စက်	ວະວ	မိုးဘိယ	ကုန်ချောကြိတ်စက်		
စဉ်	နစ်အမည်	စက်လည် (နာရီ)	ထုတ်လု ပ်မှု (တန်)	စက်လည် (နာရီ)	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု (တန်)	စက်လည် (နာရီ)	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု (တန်)	
Э	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	730:44	26994	722:56	14389.74	623:25	15925.52	
J	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	4324:44	131716	4918:37	76717	4594:14	82166	
9	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	5426:41	176854	6197:58	100960	6207:56	108360	
9	၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆	5088:09	168907	6462:11	94933	5724:58	103926	
ງ	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	4964:47	154345	5700:26	86653	5685:03	94639	
હ	၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	4891:38	147538	5788:05	82988	4788:29	63163	
γ	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	4744:25	155027	5929:35	86840	5831:50	85050	
ଚ	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	3575:41	126642	5797:51	71120	6517 : 30	110410	
ତ	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	4221:00	139414	6053:53	78370	5099:11	84500	
၁၀	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	3424:52	109771	5411:43	62212	4142:14	66915	
၁၁	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	3445:34	114648	5345:38	64520	3912:25	66450	
၁၂	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	4881:13	154582	6447:48	88250	5638:18	94825	
			1606438		907952.74		976329.52	

ဘိလပ်မြေအရည်အသွေး

Setting Time

Initial > 45 min, Final < 600 min

Blaine Valve

> 225 m²/kg

Expension

0 ~ 10 mm

Compressive Strength3 days > 23 N/mm² ,28 days > 41 N/mm²Fineness< 6 %</td>

ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် အခြားလိုအပ်ချက်များ

၂၂။ ဘိလပ်မြေထုတ်လုပ်ရာတွင် အဓိကကုန်ကြမ်းများမှာ ထုံးကျောက်၊ မြေကြီး၊ ဘောက်ဆိုဒ် နှင့် ဂေါ်ဒန်တို့ဖြစ်ပြီး တရက်လိုအပ်ချက်နှင့် ပါဝင်မှု (Composition) မှာ အောက်ပါ အတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-(က) ထုံးကျောက် ၆၀၀ တန်/ရက်(CaO 44.00 ~ 52.50%)

- (ခ) မြေကြီး ၆ဝတန်/ရက် (SiO₂ 58.00 ~ 66.50%)
- (ဂ) သံကျောက်(Bauxite) ၂၀တန်/ရက်(Fe₂O₃40~54%)(Al₂O₃22~35%)
- (ဃ) ဂေါ်တန်ကျောက် ၂၀တန်/ရက် (SO₃25 ~ 34.5%) Purity(55

~ 70%)

(င) ကျောက်မီးသွေး ၁၀၀ တန်/ရက် (SiO₂ 41.00 ~ 58.97%) ၃။ ကုန်ကြမ်းရောစပ်မှုအရ ပျှမ်းမှုသုံးစွဲရသော ကုန်ကြမ်းအချိုးနှင့် သတ်မှတ် Norm

၂၃။ ကုန်ကြမ်းရောစပ်မှုအရ ပျွမ်းမျှသုံးစွဲရသော ကုန်ကြမ်းအချိုးနှင့် သတ်မှတ် Norm မှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

		ကုန်ကြမ်းအချိုးသတ်မှတ်Norm		
(က)	ထုံးကျောက်	്രെ %	(၁.၄၅၀)	
(ລ)	မြေကြီး	၁၅ %	(ဝ.၁၅ဝ)	
(ი)	သံကျောက်(Bauxite)	% ۶	(ဝ.ဝ၆၅)	
(ဃ)	ဂေါ်တန်	(၆ ~ _૧ %	၈) (၀.၀၇၀)	
		(ကုန်ချော	ာပိုင်း)	

ထုံးကျောက်၏ ပမာက

၂၄။ ထုံးကျောက်သိုက်ပမာဏမှာ (၁၁-၂)အဆင့် တန် (၇၀)သန်းခန့်၊(၂၄၈.၂၅)ဇက ကျယ်ဝန်းပြီး တန် (၅၀၀) ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ၏ လိုအပ်ချက်အပေါ်တွင် နှစ် (၃၀၀)ခန့် အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါသည်။

၂၀၀၁-၂၀၀၂	20.00 သန်း	- ကုန်ကြမ်းလမ်း၊ တောင်တက်လမ်းဖောက်ခြင်း
၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	20.00 သန်း	- လုပ်ကွက်ဖွင့်၊ ကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ တောင်တက်လမ်းဖောက်ခြင်း
၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	27.00 သန်း	- 250' ကွန်ကရစ်လမ်းခင်းခြင်း၊ 5661ဂါလံ HSD ဝယ်ယူခြင်း
၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	20.00 သန်း	- 750' Level မှ 950' Level သို့ 1744' ကုန်ထုတ်လမ်းဖောက်
		ခြင်း၊ 1006' ကွန်ကရစ်လမ်းခင်းခြင်း
၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆	20.00 သန်း	- စိန်လွန်ကျင်း (၅)ကျင်း တူးဖော်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း
၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	15.00 သန်း	- (2150') ကျောက်သားနံရံရေမြောင်းပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	20.00 သန်း	- Over Burden ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း (890',900',910') Level
၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	10.00 သန်း	- ကျောက်ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း၊ လမ်းချဲ့ခြင်း၊ 800' လမ်းဖောက်ခြင်း
၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	10.00 သန်း	- (680'x24'x0.67') ကွန်ကရစ်လမ်း
၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	15.00 သန်း	- ကွန်ကရစ်လမ်းခင်း 268 ', ကုန်ထုတ်လမ်းကြမ်း 200',လုပ်ကွက်
		သစ်ဖွင့်ခြင်း (100')၊ လမ်းအကျယ်ချဲ့ခြင်း (1200')
၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	15.00 သန်း	- Over Burden ဖယ်ရှားခြင်း (870' Level လုပ်ကွက်သစ်ဖွင့်ခြင်း

၂၅။ ထုံးတောင်ကျောက်မိုင်း (Quarry) မှ ထုံးကျောက်များထုတ်လုပ်ရာတွင် လွန်တူး ခြင်း (Drilling)၊ ယမ်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်း (Blasting)၊ ကားတင်ခြင်း (Loading)နှင့် ကျောက် ခွဲစက် (Crusher) သို့ သယ်ပို့ခြင်း၊ (Hauling) စသည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်ဖြင့် ယွန္တရားများ အသုံးပြု၍ ထုတ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ ထုံးကျောက်တောင်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး လုပ်ငန်းအား ၂၀၀၀-၂၀၀၁ ခုနစ်မှစ၍ စတင်အကောင်အထည်ဖော် လုပ်ကွက်ဖွင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခဲ့ရာ နစ်စဉ်လုပ်ကွက်သစ်ဖွင့်ခြင်း၊ တောင်တက်ကားလမ်းများ ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ထုံးကျောက် တောင်မျက်နှာပြင်ရှင်းလင်း ခြင်း၊ Dimond Drill တူးဖော်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ကွက်တက်လမ်းသို့ ကွန်ကရစ်လမ်းခင်းခြင်း၊ ကုန်ထုတ်လမ်းကြမ်းများ ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ကွက်သို့ ချဉ်း ကပ်လမ်းဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ လက်ရှိလမ်းအားချဲ့ခြင်း၊ ကျောက်သားနံရံရေမြောင်းများ ကာရံခြင်း၊ လမ်းဝွေ့ချဲ့ခြင်း၊ အပေါ်ယံမြေ လွှာဖယ်ရှားခြင်းများကို နှစ်အလိုက် ငွေလုံး ငွေရင်းအသုံးစရိတ်ဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ဆောင်ရွက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း

ထုံးကျောက်ကုန်ကြမ်းထုတ်လုပ်မှုအဆင့်ဆင့်

ခွင့်ပြုငွေ

(ကျပ်သန်း)

နစ်အမည်

တန် (၅၀၀)

၆၀၀ တန်/ရက် ၁၀၀၀၀၀ တန်/နှစ်

၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	-	- မရှိပါ။
၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	20.00 သန်း	- ကုန်ထုတ်လမ်း 740' ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ 100' လမ်းချဲ့ခြင်း၊ 840'
		810' Level လုပ်ကွက်ဖွင့်ခြင်း။

အရြားကုန်ကြမ်းလိုအပ်ချက်များ

၂၆။ မြေကြီးကုန်ကြမ်းအား စက်ရုံအနီးလုပ်ကွက်မှ ထုတ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ တစ်ရက်လျှင် ၁၁ဝတန် သုံးစွဲပြီး ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ ခုမှ ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ ခုထိ ထုတ်လုပ်ပြီး (၁)ဖကခန့်ရှိ ပါသည်။

၂၇။ ဘောက်ဆိုဒ်ကုန်ကြမ်းအား မန္တလေးတိုင်း၊ ပြင်ဦးလွင်မြို့နယ်၊ နတ်တောင်မှ ထုတ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ တစ်ရက်လျှင် ၂၀ တန်ခန့် သုံးစွဲပြီး (၁.၁.၂၀၁၉)ထိ (၂၅)နှစ် ထုတ် လုပ်ခွင့်ရရှိပါသည်။

၂၈။ ဂေါ်တန်ကုန်ကြမ်းအား နမ္မ၊ သီပေါတို့မှ ဝယ်ယူရရှိပြီး တစ်ရက်လျှင် ၂ဝ တန် ခန့်သုံးစွဲပါသည်။

လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အား လိုအပ်ချက်နှင့်ရရှိမှု အခြေအနေ

၂၉။ လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အားကို အင်းကုန်းဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံမှ 33KV / 6.3 KV, 5 MVA နှင့် အိမ်ယာအတွက် အပ်ချုပ်စက် Transformer 33/ 6.6KV, 8 MVA များမှ ရယူပြီး တစ် နေ့လျှင် 5MW လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံလက်ရှိသုံးစွဲမှု မှာ 3 MW ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အင်းကုန်း မှ စက်ရုံနယ်မြေသို့ ACSR 185 mm² လိုင်းကြိုးဖြင့် Feeder (4) မှ ပေးပို့လျှက် ရှိပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၄-၂၀၁၅ခုနှစ်မှ၍ အင်းကုန်းဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံမှ မယူဘဲ Gas Engine Power Station (APR) ကျောက်ဆည်စက်ရုံနယ်မြေမှ ရယူသုံးစွဲလျှက်ရှိပါသည်။

၃ဝ။ စက်ရုံ၏ လက်ရှိတွင် ကုန်ထုတ်မီတာ (YN-11013) အား (5 MVA, 33/6.3KV Sub-Station ဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ အိမ်ယာမီတာ (XN-43968) အား [8 MVA, 33/ 6.6KV. Sub-Station] မှ 500 KVA ဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ သင်းတွဲမီတာ (XN – 88675) Water Pump အား (350 KVA, 33/0.4 KV)ဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း ရယူအသုံးပြုလျှက် ရှိပါသည်။

၃၂။ အဓိကလောင်စာဖြစ်သော သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့အား ချောက်(လမ်းရွာ)ရေနံမြေ Station မှ Ø 14" ပိုက်ဖြင့် ပလိပ်ခွဲရုံမှ Ø10" ပိုက်ဖြင့် ခွဲယူပေးပို့ပြီး စက်ရုံသို့ Ø4" ပိုက်လိုင်းဖြင့် ပေးပို့ပါသည်။ သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့လိုအပ်ချက်မှ တစ်ရက်လျှင် ၂ကုဗပေ သန်းဖြစ်ပြီး အများဆုံးသုံးစွဲမှုမှာ (၁.၈)ကုဗပေသန်းခန့်ရှိပါသည်။ ၂ဝဝ၂-၂ဝဝ၃ခုနှစ်မှ ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ ခုနှစ်အထိ ကလင်ကာထုတ်လုပ်မှုအရ သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့သုံးစွဲမှု၊ Norm (စံနှုန်း)တို့မှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့

r	1			
စဉ်	နစ်အပည်	ဘိလပ်မြေ	သုံးစွဲယူနစ်	Consumption
°Е	40000	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု	(KWH)	(KWH/ton)
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	15925.52	1694672	106.42
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	82166.00	12451240	151.54
۳ <u>۶</u>	၂ဝဝ၄-၂ဝဝ၅	108360.00	15173530	140.03
۶ı	၂ဝဝ၅-၂ဝဝ၆	103926.00	14278790	137.37
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	94639	13903180	146.91
၆။	၂ဝဝ၇-၂ဝဝ၈	63163	13062718	206.81
၇။	၂ဝဝ၈-၂ဝဝ၉	85050	13477144	158.46
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	110410	12758592	115.56
ଜା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	84500	11810392	139.77
SOI	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	66915	11323708	169.23
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	66450	10040316	151.10
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	94825	13252360	139.76
		976329-52	143226742	146.70

၃၁။ ၂ဝဝ၂-၂ဝဝ၃ မှ ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ထိ ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ် လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အား သုံးစွဲမှု Consumption များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

		ကလင်ကာ	သဘာဝဓါတ်	သုံးစွဲမှု	
စဉ်	နှစ်အမည်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု	ငွေ့သုံးစွဲမှု	(Norm)	
		(တန်)	(ကုဗပေသန်း)	(ကုဗပေ/တန်)	
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	14389.74	45.747	3179.08	
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	76717.00	330.687	4310.46	
19	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	100960.00	465.582	4611.55	
၄။	၂ဝဝ၅-၂ဝဝ၆	94933.00	439.771	4632.44	
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	86653.00	400.073	4616.96	
Gı	၂ဝဝဂု-၂ဝဝ၈	82988.00	407.265	4907.52	
၇။	၂ဝဝ၈-၂ဝဝ၉	86840.00	400.574	4612.78	
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	71120.00	400.540	5631.89	
ଜା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	78370.00	434.164	5539.93	
SOI	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	62212.00	398.990	6413.39	
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	64520.00	381.493	5912.79	
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	88250.00	497.865	5641.53	
		907952.74	4602.751	5069.37	

သတ်မှတ် (Norm) မှာ ၅ဝဝဝ ကုဗပေ/တန်(ကလင်ကာ)ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃၃။ စက်ရုံ၏ ကလင်ကာ (၁)တန်၏ အပူသုံးစွဲမှုမှာ 1000Kcal/kg of Clinker ဖြစ်ပြီး သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့ Natural Gas ကျောက်ဆည်၏ Chemical Composition ပါဝင်မှုမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- 1. Mathane CH₄ 96.2
- 2. Ethane C_2H_6 2.1
- 3. Propane C_3H_8 0.8
- 4. Iso Butanes C₄ H₁₀ 0.3
- 5. N. Butanes
- 6. Iso Pentane C_5H_2 0.2

- 7. N.Pentane 0.1
- 8. SRAR Cal; 0.587
- 9. Heating Vate(Net) 961.00 (BTU/SCF)

၃၄။ စက်ရုံ၏ လက်ရှိကလင်ကာ(၁)တန်၏ အပူသုံးစွဲမှုမှာ 1100 Kcal/kg of Clinker ထိရှိပါသည်။

ကျောက်မီးသွေး

၃၅။ စက်ရုံအား စတင်တည်ဆောက်ပြီး သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့ အပြည့်အဝ မရရှိရှိန်ဖြစ် သည့် ၂၀ဝ၃-၂ဝဝ၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် အရံလောင်စာဖြစ်သည့် ကျောက်မီးသွေးနှင့် မီးထိုး ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃ခုနှစ်တွင်လည်း (gas + coal) ၂မျိုး ဖြင့် Dual မီးထိုး ခြင်းများ စမ်းသပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကျောက်မီးသွေးသီးသန် မီးထိုးပါက တစ်နေ ့လျှင် Calorific Value 4500 Kcal/kg ရှိသော ကျောက်မီးသွေး (၁ဝဝ)တန် လို အပ်ပါသည်။ Dual Burnning ပြုလုပ်ပါကGas(Psi)အနည်းငယ်နှင့် ကျောက်မီးသွေး (၄ဝ)တန်ခန့် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ကျောက်မီးသွေးကို နမ္မ၊ ကလေးဝ မှ ဝယ်ယူသုံးစွဲပါ သည်။

ရေ

၃၆။ စက်များအအေးခံစနစ်အတွက် လိုအပ်သော ရေအား စက်ရုံမှ (11415') အရှည် ကွာဝေးသော သင်းတွဲမြောင်းမှ 22 KW Pump & Motor (၂)လုံးဖြင့် စုပ်ယူ၍ 8"ØGI Pipe ဖြင့် စက်ရုံရှိ စဝဝဝဝ ဂါလံဆံ့ Water Pound (Receiver) သို့ ပို့လွှတ်သွယ် တန်း ရယူပါသည်။ သင်းတွဲ Pump (Capacity 60m³/_{hr})တွင် ၁ဝဝဝဝဝ ဂါလံ Water Pound (၂)ခုရှိပြီး၊ အကျယ်မှာ 97' x 31' နှင့် 107'-6″x40'-6″ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံမူလ အအေးခံစနစ်တွင် အသုံးပြုရန် Supply System အတွက် 1000m³ (ဂါလံ-၂ဝဝဝဝဝ) ဆံ့ ရေကန် (၁)လုံးနှင့် Circulation System အတွက် 1000m³ (ဂါလံ၂ဝဝဝဝဝ)ဆံ့ ရေကန်(၁)လုံးစီ ထားရှိပါသည်။ တစ်နေ့ရေလိုအပ်ချက်မှာ ၇၅ဝဝ ဂါလံ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

လျာထားထုတ်လုပ်မှုနှင့် ဖြန့် ဖြူးရောင်းချမှု

၃၇။ ၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃ ခုနှစ်မှ ၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်ထိ လျာထား၊ ထုတ်လုပ်၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးမှုမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

စဉ်	နစ်အမည်	လျာထားချက်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု	ၛႜနိ့ဖြူး	
		(တန်)	(တန်)	ရောင်းချမှု (တန်)	
ыC	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	29000	15925.52	13629.500	
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	105600	82166.00	83073.860	
۳ <u>۶</u>	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	120000	108360.00	107746.350	
<u>۶</u> ۳	၂ဝဝ၅-၂ဝဝ၆	120000	103926.00	105596.740	
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	120000	94639.00	92937.950	
၆။	၂ဝဝ၇-၂ဝဝရ	110000	63163.00	64764.500	
၇။	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	100000	85050.00	85102.250	
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	83400	110410.00	109441.250	
ଜା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	65000	84500.00	85232.920	
၁၀။	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	80000	66915.00	67497.045	
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	80000	66450.00	66275.800	
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	80000	94825.00	94704.500	
		1093000	976329.52	976002.665	

၃၈။ နှစ်အလိုက်ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချသော ဘိလပ်မြေ တစ်တန် စျေးနှုန်းများမှာ အောက် ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

စဉ်	နစ်အမည်	တစ်တန်ဈေးနှုန်း(ကျပ်)
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	8000 ~ 13500
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	14000
5 1	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	13000
<u>۶</u> ۳	၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆	60000
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	70000
ୋ	၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	70000
၇။	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	70000
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	70000
ଜା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	70000
100	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	60000
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	76000
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	86000

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နံမှု ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ

၃၉။ ၂ဝဝ၂-၂ဝဝ၃ ခုနှစ်မှ ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ ခုနှစ်အထိ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များမှာ တစ်ဖက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

ငွေလုံးငွေရင်းအသုံးစရိတ်

(ကျပ်ထောင်ပေါင်း)

25	နောက္ကယ္သည်	ငွေစာရင်းခေါင်းစဉ်အမည်					
ၿပ	နပ်အမည်	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး စက်ပစ္စည်း အ		စုစုပေါင်း		
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	3574799.00	202316.00	428272.00	4205387.00		
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	287380.00	136090.00	27000.00	450470.00		
۶ı	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	453852.00	273398.00	20000.00	747250.00		
۶ı	၂၀၀၅-၂၀၀၆	21300.00	220800.00	20000.00	262100.00		
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	102603.00	392445.00	14999.00	510047.00		
Gı	၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	326386.00	754569.00	20000.00	1100955.00		
၇။	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	36514.00	589008.00	10000.00	635522.00		
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	192737.00	237897.00	9998.00	440632.00		
୧	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	32051.00	294732.00	15893.00	342676.00		
SOI	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	356430.00	399557.00	70680.00	826667.00		
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	294926.00	648126.00	-	943052.00		
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	112291.00	14670.00	19980.00	146941.00		
		5791269.00	4163608.00	656822.00	10611699.00		

ကုန်င	သွယ်မှု					
		ဥွခဒ်ဝ	ကုန်ကျစရိတ်	3	මුරා (+)	ကုန်ကျစရိတ်နှင့်
စဉ်	နစ်အမည်	(ကျပ်သန်း)	(ကျပ်သန်း)	(0	အရှုံး(-) ကျပ်သန်း)	ဝင်ငွေအချိုး %
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	151.428	56.155	(+)	95.273	37.08
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	1000.335	880.987	(+)	119.348	88.07
၃။	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	1444.866	1306.292	(+)	138.574	90.41
۶ı	၂ဝဝ၅-၂ဝဝ၆	3321.549	1870.884	(+)	1450.665	56.33
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	6342.243	3039.373	(+)	3302.870	47.92
Gı	၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	3878.978	2410.839	(+)	1468.139	62.15
၇။	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	5045.126	3252.066	(+)	1793.060	64.46
ଗା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	6539.528	4385.550	(+)	2153.978	67.06
ତା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	4888.144	3514.402	(+)	1373.742	71.90
00	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	3650.705	3434.165	(+)	216.540	94.07
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	5056.898	3015.087	(+)	2041.811	59.62
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	7767.806	3621.062	(+)	4146.744	46.62
(0	၁၂)နှစ်စုစုပေါင်း	49087.606	30786.862		18300.744	62.72

		ရငွေ	ွ ားပခ		ပိုငွေ (+)/	
စဉ်	နစ်အမည်	(ကျပ်သန်း)	(ကျပ်သန်း)		လိုငွေ(-)	
					(ကျပသနး)	
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	194.946	83.921	(+)	111.025	
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	761.384	669.714	(+)	91.670	
19	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	1513.528	1196.547	(+)	316.981	
Ģι	၂ဝဝ၅-၂ဝဝ၆	3276.798	1839.862	(+)	1436.936	
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	6185.400	3163.851	(+)	3021.549	
၆။	၂၀၀၇-၂၀၀၈	3819.632	3010.946	(+)	808.686	
၇။	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	4852.847	3639.768	(+)	1213.079	
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	6957.126	3989.929	(+)	2967.197	
ତା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	5503.813	3427.860	(+)	2075.953	
SOI	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	3700.882	2939.484	(+)	761.398	
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	5533.283	2813.035	(+)	2720.248	
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	7406.195	3290.877	(+)	4115.318	
(:	၁၂)နှစ်စုစုပေါင်း	49705.834	30065.794		19640.040	

ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံနှင့် လူအင်အား

၄ဝ။ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ စတင်တည်ဆောက်ပြီး ၂ဝဝ၂-၂ဝဝ၃ခုနှစ်တွင် စက်ရုံ၌ စုစု ပေါင်း ဝန်ထမ်း (၁၃၃)ဦးရှိသည့်အနက် အုပ်ချုပ်သူအရာထမ်း (၁၂)ဦး၊ ကျွမ်းကျင်ဝန် ထမ်း အမှုထမ်း (၅၃)ဦးနှင့် လုပ်သားအထွေထွေ (၆၈)ဦးရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၂ဝဝ၂၂ဝဝ၃ခုနှစ် မှ ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ခုနှစ်အထိ ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းခန့့်ထားမှုမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ခန့်အပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၄၂။ ၂၀၁၄-၂၀၁၅ခုနှစ် ဧပြီလမှစ၍ Product Share ဖြင့်ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မှု စတင် နိုင်ရန်အတွက် BOT စာချုပ် မချုပ်ဆိုမီ AOD (Agreement on Discussion) ဖြင့်

သရက်စက်ရုံ၊ အမှတ်(၁)စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးလက်အောက်ရှိ စက်ရုံ(၃)ရုံဖြစ်သည့် ၄၁။ ကြံခင်းစက်ရုံနှင့် ကျောက်ဆည်စက်ရုံတွင် ကျောက်ဆည်ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံသည် Dry Process စက်ရုံဖြစ်ပြီး မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ ပထမဦးဆုံးသော အခြောက် စနစ် သည်။ ၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃ခုနှစ်တွင် အမှတ်(၁)စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနအား စက်ရုံဖြစ်ပါ အမှတ်(၂)စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနဟု ပြောင်းလဲချိန်တွင် မြန်မာ့ကြွေထည်မြေထည်လုပ်ငန်းအား အမှတ်(၃)အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း၊ ဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံ(သရက်၊ ကြံခင်း၊ ကျောက်ဆည်)တို့အား အမှတ်(၃၁)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(သရက်)၊ အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကြံခင်း)၊ အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) အမှတ်(၃၂) အဖြစ်ပြောင်းလဲသတ်မှတ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံအား ၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃ခုနှစ်မှ ၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်ထိ(၁၂)နှစ်ခန့် နိုင်ငံပိုင်လုပ်ငန်းဖြင့် ထုတ်လုပ်ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချခဲ့ပြီး ၂၀၁၄-၂၀၁၅ ခုနှစ်တွင် Myanmar Conch Co.,Ltd. သို့ အကျိုးတူ ပူးပေါင်းသော စက်ရုံ (Production Share) အား BOT စနစ် (Build , Operate and Transfer) ဖြင့် ဆက် လက်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

အထွေထွေသုံးသပ်ချက်

စဉ်	နှစ်အမည်	ဖွဲ့ စသိုးပုံ	အရာကမ်း	အမကမ်း	အခြား	ပေါင်း
<u> </u>	400000	8.000.00	00000	Q		00101
SI	၂၀၀၂-၂၀၀၃	666	12	53	68	133
ال	၂၀၀၃-၂၀၀၄	666	12	55	70	137
۳ <u>۶</u>	၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅	666	35	349	2	386
۶ı	၂ဝဝ၅-၂ဝဝ၆	666	36	322	11	369
၅။	၂၀၀၆-၂၀၀၇	666	32	309	8	349
Gı	၂ဝဝ၇-၂ဝဝရ	666	40	299	9	348
၇။	၂၀၀၈-၂၀၀၉	666	39	275	16	330
ଶା	၂၀၀၉-၂၀၁၀	666	42	241	14	297
ଜା	၂၀၁၀-၂၀၁၁	666	46	225	11	282
၁၀။	၂၀၁၁-၂၀၁၂	666	46	218	21	285
၁၁။	၂၀၁၂-၂၀၁၃	458	49	195	27	271
၁၂။	၂၀၁၃-၂၀၁၄	458	53	188	16	257

(၂.၄.၂၀၁၄)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကြိုတင်သဘောတူ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၄င်း AOD ကို (၁ဂု.၉.၂၀၁၄)ရက်နေ့တွင် Amendment ပြုလုပ်၍ အတည်ပြုခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၄င်းနောက် BOT စာချုပ်ဆိုခြင်းကို (၁၃.၁၁.၂၀၁၄)ရက်နေ့တွင် ချုပ်ဆိုခဲ့ပြီး Product Share ဖြင့် Myanmar Conch Co.,Ltd. နှင့် ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄၃။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ကျောက်ဆည်ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်)၊ အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီး စားစက်ရုံသည် ၂ဝဝ၃ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၂၇)ရက်မှစ၍ ဖွင့်လှစ်ခဲ့ပြီး ၂ဝ၁၃-၂ဝ၁၄ခုနှစ် အထိ (၁၂)နှစ်တာ ကာလအတွင်း မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ အဓိကတည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဖြစ်သော ရဲရွာရေအားလျှပ်စစ်တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ မြို့ကြီးတမံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ ကျိုင်းတောင်းရေအားလျှပ်စစ်တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ မန္တလေး-ရန်ကုန် အမြန်လမ်းမကြီး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းစသည့် အရေးကြီးလုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် အထက်မြန်မာပြည်ရှိ အစိုးရ စက်ရုံတစ်ခုအဖြစ် ဘိလပ်မြေလိုအပ်ချက်များကို ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့် စက်မှု လုပ်ငန်းသမိုင်းဝင် စက်ရုံတစ်ရုံအဖြစ် မှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားရှိသွားမည် စက်ရုံတစ်ရုံ ဖြစ် ပါကြောင်း မှတ်တမ်းပြုအပ်ပါသည်။

ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်)

အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့

၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ် နိဝင်ဘာလ။

Appendix 6 Health Impact Assessment

Contents

- 1.1 Overview of The Project
- 1.2 Legal Framework for The Health Sector
- 1.3 Objective of the Health Impact Assessment
- 1.4 Scope of The Study
- 1.5 Health Impact Assessment Methodology
- 1.6 Social and Environmental Condition of Kyaukse Township
- 1.7 Medical & Health Service Condition of Kyaukse Township
- 1.8 Health Impact Assessment
- 1.9 Emergency Health Management Plan

1.1 Overview of The Project

1.1.1 Background of The Project

The local Myint Investment Group Co. Ltd has joined Anhui Conch Cement Co Ltd from China to upgrade No.33 Kyaukse cement factory into a plant that can produce 5,000 tons of cement daily through a build-operate-transfer (BOT) system, according to the Ministry of Industry.

The joint venture, Myanmar Conch Cement Co Ltd, was permitted on November 11 by the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

Myanmar Conch Cement will produce cement, distribute and sell cement and cement products, and operate limestone quarry and power plant (for own used).

Location: The production facility is located at No.33 Heavy Industry (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Region.

Production capacity: Total cement production capacity of the project will be approximately 1.7 million tons of cement per year.

The proposed project consists of three major parts including limestone quarry, cement plant, power plant (for own used and logistics).

1.2 Legal Framework for the Health Sector:

The National Health Policy of 1993 provides the overall legal framework for the health sector. Among other things it aims to raise the level of health of the country and promote physical and mental well-being of the people with the objective of achieving "health for all" using a primary health care approach, and to expand the health services not only to rural areas but also to border areas to meet the health needs across the country.

Supporting the progress towards universal health coverage, the Government has recently introduced policies that would improve service delivery, expand utilization and reduce out-of-pocket spending in health. Policies include provision of free essential drugs at primary health care facilities and township hospitals. In addition, health care services would be free at the point of delivery for children under 5, pregnant mothers, and patients needing emergency surgery (only first day of hospital admission). Ensuring effective implementation of these policies to improve MNCH outcomes is a top priority for the country moving forward.

The HIA team carried out law review processes and some of the relevant laws and their relevancy could be summarized as follow.

Public Health Law (1972): The law is concerned with protection of people's health, controlling the quality and cleanliness of food, drugs, environmental sanitation and epidemic diseases.

Prevention and Control of communicable diseases Law (1995) (Revised in 2011): The law described the functions and responsibilities of citizens and health personnel in relation to prevention and control of communicable diseases. It also describes measures to be taken in relation to environmental sanitation, reporting and control of outbreaks of epidemics.

National Food Law (1997): The law enacted to enable the public to consume food of genuine quality, free from danger to prevent public from consuming food that may cause danger or are injurious to health, to supervise production of controlled food systematically and to control and regulate the production, import, export, storage, distribution and sale of food systematically.

1.2.1 Institutional Framework for The Health Sector:

The Ministry of Health remains the major provider of health care. It has a pluralistic mix of public and private system both in the financing and provision. Health care is organized and provided by public and private providers. In implementing the social objective laid down by the State, and by the National Health Policy, the Ministry of Health is taking the responsibility of providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to raise the health status of the population. Of the seven departments under MOH, Department of Health and Department of Health Planning are the most important ones in the context of the proposed project. Department of Health plays a major role in providing comprehensive health care throughout the country including remote and hard to reach border areas. There are 14 State and Regional Health Departments, 73 District Health Departments and a township hospital in every township. Under the township hospital there are station hospitals and rural health centers (RHC) staffed by health assistants, midwives and public health supervisors. Under the (RHCs) there are sub- centers staffed by midwives and (volunteer) auxiliary midwives, supported by networks of community health workers/volunteers. At each level, oversight is provided through a system of health committees represented by local government, health staff and the community. At the national level the National Health Committee is a high-level policy-making body that provides guidance to the MOH.

Some Ministries are also providing health care for their employees and their families. They include Ministries of Defense (Majority of healthcare staff and facilities followed by MOH), Railways, Mines, Industry, Energy, Home and Transport. Ministry of Labour has set up three general hospitals, two in Yangon and the other in Mandalay to render services to those entitled under the social security scheme.
Ministry of Industry is running a Myanmar Pharmaceutical Factory and producing medicines and therapeutic agents to meet the domestic needs.

The private, for profit, sector is mainly providing ambulatory care though some providing institutional care has developed in Yangon, Mandalay and some large cities in recent years. They are regulated in conformity with the provisions of the law relating to Private Health Care Services. The Myanmar Medical Association (MMA) and its branches also provide a link between them and their counterparts in public sector so that private practitioners can also participate in public health care activities.

The private, for non-profit, run by Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith based Organizations are also providing ambulatory care though some providing institutional care and social health protection has developed in large cities and some townships. There is a strong presence of international and local NGOs on the front-lines delivering services supported by development partners. Moreover, ethnic minority organizations provide health services in many conflict and post-conflict areas in the regions. Recognizing the growing importance of the needs to involve all relevant sectors at all administrative levels and to mobilize the community more effectively in health activities, health committees had been established in various administrative levels down to the wards and village tracts.

Ministry of Health is taking initiatives to strengthen its stewardship functions. MOH is also making efforts to strengthen regulation of the fast-growing private sector.

1.3 Objective of the Health Impact Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to quantify the health impacts associated with the coal fired thermal power plant and the related activities that are planned to be developed in the coming years. The methods used for this quantification reflect the latest advice provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), as recommended in the HRAPIE (Health risks of air pollution in Europe) Project performed for the European Commission, and accounting for the views of European and North American health experts while there have been no similar guidelines for Myanmar.

The project will have some potential impacts on local air quality, water quality, epidemics and residents nearby. So, mitigation measures for occupational hazards should be taken by the Project Company. If occupational protective measures proposed in Feasibility Research Report and HIA report can be effectively implemented during design, construction and management, occupational safety and health funds can be invested and prevention and management of occupational hazards can be strengthened when the project puts into operation, hazardous factors during normal operation period can be prevented and controlled. The project is feasible from the perspective of occupational health.

1.4 Scope of The Study

The HIA study, focusing the project area and its vicinity, includes workers and six villages which are Shan Ywar Gyi, Pyaukseikpin, Ywar Nan (East), Kale Gyaung, Taung Pa Lu and Ye Byar Taw (West).

(a) Scoping: In scoping process, specific information for all the villages such as gender, age group, education and occupation information are collected.

(c) Household Survey: To obtain the basic health profile survey of the study area is conducted with a structured questionnaire especially devised for this project by trained questioners.

(d) Impact Identification and Assessment: Anticipated impacts of the project relating to its environment are assessed from baseline health conditions, comments and suggestions of local community from public meetings.

(e) Mitigation Recommendation: Mitigation recommendations are based on impacts ratings and rankings with the aim to enhance predicted positive health impacts and minimize negative ones.

1.5 Health Impact Assessment Methodology

This HIA followed the standard steps of scoping, developing a baseline health profile, assessing impacts, developing recommendations and reports writing. Prioritizing health effect category is used to assess the health impact of the project on its environment.

1.5.1 Baseline Condition

Baseline health conditions are the fundamental component for the overall health impact assessment (HIA) process. The baseline health summary provides a point of reference for the health status of a community prior to development of proposed project and also describes an overall health profile for an area. Moreover, the health profile can inform decision makers about health vulnerabilities in a region as well as positive health traits present in population.

1.5.2 Source of Information

Baseline health studies were conducted through a survey of 140 households. Concerning health services utilization, majority of household members consulted with doctor either public or private clinics for their illness. The other gave the answer of consulting with health care personnel or among family members.

1.6 Social and Environmental Condition of Kyaukse Township

The project area is located in Kyaukse Township which is situated in Mandalay Region. Kyaukse Township is situated in the Dry Zone of Central Myanmar, within North latitudes 21° 26' and 22° 2' and within East longitudes 95° 57' and 96° 58'. The township has an area of 725.278 square miles (464,178 acres) which extends about 50 miles from east to west and about 25 miles from north to south. It has an east-west elongated shape. Kyaukse Township is bounded on the north and northeast by Pyin Oo Lwin Township, on the south and southeast by Yatsauk Township, on the south and southwest by Myittha Township, on the west by Tada-U Township, and on the north and northwest by Sintgaing Township. As natural boundaries, the Myitnge River serves on the north, the Shan Highland on the east, and the Samon and Panlaung Rivers on the west. The rest portion of the boundary line is demarcated by administrative rule. Although the total area of the township is 464,178 acres (725.278 square miles). It is due to the discard of Yeyaman range and other no irrigable area. At present, it is composed of Kyaukse Town and 86 village tracts. Shown in (Figure



As human beings are solely responsible for the socio economy of all regions, the characteristics of human population become the basis for understanding the socio-economic conditions of a particular region. Population number, population growth, population distribution and density, ethnic composition and believes are the major factors for the socio-economic development of all regions.

The urban area of Kyaukse Town has the largest population number with 39,925 persons and village tracts with large population number include Bongwin, Sulaygone, Letpan, Yebawgyi, Thanywa, Phyaukseikpin, Pankhwarr, Dantaing, Letpanzin and Minzu - all these areas are located in the fertile alluvial plain with easy access to other village tracts in the township. The areas in the foothill of Shan Highlands, the area with difficulty in transportation away from the main transportation routes and areas with difficulties in obtaining water and in agricultural production are usually sparsely populated and they have population densities under 200 persons per square mile.

Population density of Kyaukse Township is about 340 persons per square mile. However, the population density varies with the population number and areas of village tracts in Kyaukse Township. Therefore, the highest population density is found in Kyaukse Town with about 22,999 persons per square miles whereas the lowest population density is found in Ohnkyaw village with about 3 persons per square miles. This figure indicates variations in socio economies of different areas due to variations in land utilization and land cover.

1.7 Medical & Health Service Condition

1.7.1 Medical & Health Service Condition of Kyaukse Township

Healthcare is a basic requirement for the socio-economic development. There is one Township Hospital and 3 Station Hospitals in Kyaukse Township. In rural area, there are 5 Rural Healthcare Centers. These hospitals and rural healthcare centers provide health sector of Kyaukse Township. In these hospitals and healthcare centers, 62 doctors and 78 nurses were appointed in 2009.

No.	Туре	No. of Public Health Care Centre	Health Manpower
1	Township Hospital	1	-
2	Station Hospital	3	-
3	Rural Health Centre	5	-
4	Dispensaries	29	62
5	Doctors	-	78
6	Nurses	-	
	Township Total	38	140

Source: Immigration & Man Power Department Kyaukse.

1.7.2 Medical & Health Service Condition of Affected Villages

In nearly all sample villages around the project area such as Shan Ywar Gyi, Pyaukseikpin, Ywar Nan (East), Kalegyaung, Taung Pa Lu and Ye Byar Taw (West) villages, there is no hospital. Around the project affected area, has two rural health care centers and two sub-centers.

No.	Туре	No. of Public Health Care Centre	Health Manpower
1	Rural Health Centre	2	-
2	Sub-Centers	2	-
3	Doctors	-	1
4	Nurses	-	1
5	Midwife	-	1
Total		4	

1.7.3 Medical & Health Service Condition of Industrial Zone

Medical resources near this project mainly depend on a 25 sickbeds hospital in Kyaukse Industrial Zone, which has 25 sickbeds, 1 doctor, 1 nurse and 2 midwives, and sets up obstetrics, orthopedics (factures), surgery (simple stitching) and common blood test.

No.	Medical Resource	No. of Public Health Care Centre	Health Manpower
1	Hospital	1	-
2	Doctor	-	1
3	Nurse	-	1
4	Midwife	-	2
Total		1	4

1.8 Health Impact Assessment

The aim of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) aspect of the study is to determine the potential effect that construction and operation of the present Cement Project will have on the local communities' health and the capacity of local health services to cope with any increased demand for services in terms of equipment, trained personnel, medicines and the balance between the community and workforce needs.

The objectives of the HIA are:

• To identify and evaluate all short, medium and long term impacts of the project on the health of all stakeholders in all project phases within an agreed geographical boundary so that any potential negative impacts can be reduced or avoided, and positive impacts enhanced.

• To recommend and justify specific, practical measures for mitigating negative and enhancing positive health impacts.

The main focus of the health impacts will be the communities near the cement plant site and quarry site; affected communities were determined by the social studies and the same groups will be considered for health impacts.

Due to the need to consider capacity of hospitals, clinics etc., to deal with the potential extra demands that the existence of the Project may place upon them (especially during construction), the health of residents in these villages also need to be considered, as be the status of the clinics in these locations.

1.8.1 Impact on Occupational Health

Exposure problems to noise, dust, and heat are the major occupational hazards. Noise induced hearing loss is the notified occupational hazard. The employees will be subjected to regular health check-up. The workers will be diagnosed for respiratory functions at periodic intervals and during specific complaints for lung function test, sputum test, X-ray test, etc.

Fully equipped clinic with doctors, occupational health specialist, paramedical staff, medicines, ambulance and other medical equipment is available.

Workers involved in raw material handling activity, ash handling and those working close to the boilers and RMH yard are exposed to high dust levels. Over a long period of time such exposure is likely to result in respiratory problems. Measures will be implemented to reduce the dust generation at the originating point by installing appropriate control devices.

Plant personnel working in dust prone areas will wear personnel protective equipment like air filters over their nose. Job rotation schemes will be practiced for over-exposed persons (Those exposed to heat stress and high dust levels).

It will be ensured that workers are not exposed above the threshold noise limits prescribed by OSHA and Factories Act through suitable administrative controls. Personal Protective Equipment like earplugs and muffs will be provided and administrative pressure applied for using them. Auditory examination by qualified doctors upon the first employment and thereafter periodic examination will be conducted which include determination of auditory threshold for pure tones.

1.8.2 Impact on Public Health and Safety

The national ambient air quality standards prescribe level of air pollutants that will protect public health and other adverse effect on environment. Exposure to PM, SO2 and NO2 is likely to affect public health if the ambient concentrations are above the stipulated criteria.

The factual position is validated by referring to the prescribed ambient air quality criteria (AAQC) developed by USEPA. AAQC are cause-effect relationships, observed experimentally, epidemiological, or in the field, of exposure to various ambient levels of specific pollutants as shown below.

Level in ppm	Level in µg/m ³	Exposure Time	Observed human symptoms
For Particulate Matter (Dust)			
	2000	2 hour	Discomfort
	1000	10 min	Direct respiratory mechanical changes
	110	24 hour	Increased respiratory disease risk
For SO2			
15	4000	1 hour	Decreased mucociliary activity
10	26200	10 min	Bronchospasm
5	13100	10 min	Increased airway resistance in healthy adults at rest
1	2620	10 min	Increased airway resistance in asthmatics at rest and in healthy adults at exercise
0.5	1310	1 hour	Visible injury to sensitive vegetation in humid regions
0.19	500	24 hours	Aggravation of chronic respiratory disease in adults
0.07	180	365 days	Aggravation of chronic respiratory disease in children
For NO2			
5	9420	15 min	Impairment of normal transport of gases between blood and lungs in healthy adults
2.5	4710	2 hour	Increased airway resistance in healthy adults
2	3770	4 hour	Foliar injury to vegetation
1.0	1890	15 min	Increased airway resistance in bronchitis

The wastewater from the project will not be discharged outside into any streams. The noise will be confined within the plant boundary. No toxic chemicals will be stored inside the plant premises. Solid waste is not hazardous, they will be utilized and managed effectively.

Liquid fuel will be stored inside the plant and layout and design of the storage tanks and necessary fire risk mitigation measures will be provided. Approval to locate this storage tanks will be obtained from the Chief Controller of Explosives. On-site and Off-site disaster management plan will be prepared in consultation with the district administration and implemented during the operation stage of the project.

Therefore, the impact of the project operation on the health and safety of surrounding public will be insignificant in nature.

1.8.3 Base Line Health Condition

Health impact assessment is a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program, or a project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population.

Stakeholder Meeting, Semi-structured Interviews and Questionnaire Distribution are done to cover representatives from the General Administrative Department, Kyaukse Township. There are 140 respondents in the survey, and the survey focused to measure on potential impacts of the project to surrounding residential area.

Factory/Village	House	Household	Male	Female	Total Population	Sample Size
Workers	450	450	1,050	1,047	2,097	20
Shan Ywar Gyi	140	143	323	345	668	20
Pyaukseikpin	905	1,015	2,012	2,163	4,175	20
YwarNan (East)	3120	<mark>139</mark>	<mark>290</mark>	<mark>291</mark>	3840	<mark>20</mark>
Kale Gyaung	270	270	592	639	1771	20
Taung Pa Lu	244	244	497	494	991	20
Ye Byar Taw(West)	126	126	251	273	524	20

Table 1.7-1: Total Population & Sample Size of the Study Area



Figure 1.7-1: Houses and Households of the Study Villages



Figure 1.7-2: Total Population by Gender in the Study Villages

Factory/Village	20-34years	35-49	50-64	above 65
Workers	35	45	20	0
ShanYwar Gyi	25	45	25	5
Pyaukseikpin	45	35	15	5
Ywar Nan(East)	40	30	30	0
Kale Gyaung	35	20	40	5
Taung Pa Lu	15	30	35	20
Ye Byar Taw (West)	10	45	30	15

Table 1.7-2: Age Composition of respondents (%)



Figure 1.7-3: Age Composition of respondents (%)

Family size of respondents can be grouped into three classes as;

- 1. Family with 1 to 3 persons,
- 2. Family with 4 to 6 persons, and
- 3. Family with more than 6 persons.

High number of respondents with big families (more than 6 persons) is found in Factory' workers and Ye Byar Taw (West) Village. Respondents with small families (1 to 3 persons) are mainly found in Pyaukseikpin village.

Table1.7-3: Fa	amily size (of respondents	(%)
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Factory/Village	1 to 3 persons	4 to 6	above 6 persons
Workers	35	60	5
ShanYwar Gyi	30	45	25
Pyaukseikpin	40	40	20
Ywar Nan (East)	30	55	15
Kale Gyaung	25	55	20
Taung Pa Lu	10	75	15
Ye Byar Taw (West)	10	60	30



Figure 1.7-4: Family sizes of respondents (%)

Education Level

High percentage of no schooling level among the respondents is found in ShanYwar Gyi and Ywar Nan (East) villages. High percentage of graduate level are found in Factory's workers and Pyaukseikpin Village. Respondents of monastic education level is mainly found in Taung Pa Lu and Ye Byar Taw (West) villages. In general, most of the respondents are in the basic education levels from primary school to high school.

Factory/Village	No schooling	Primary school	Middle school	High school	Graduate	Monastic school
Workers	0	10	0	15	70	5
ShanYwar Gyi	15	45	5	10	0	25
Pyaukseikpin	0	60	10	0	15	15
Ywar Nan(East)	10	35	15	10	5	25

Table1.7-4: Education Level of Respondents (%)

Kale Gyaung	0	40	30	10	0	20
Taung Pa Lu	5	30	10	0	5	50
Ye Byar Taw(West)	0	35	15	0	0	50



Figure 1.7-5: Education Level of Respondents (%)



Figure 1.7-6: Status of Infected Disease from 2013 to 2015



Status of Infected Disease from Jan 2016 to June 2016

Figure 1.7-7: Status of Infected Disease from Jan 2016 to June 2016

1.9 Emergency Health Management Plan

As already mentioned above, there has to occur no potential health problem because of the project so that regular health management plan is not necessary. However, the developer has to be ready for occasional or extraordinary problem of the unfortunate outcome of pollution from the power plant and associated facilities. For such a case, emergency health management plan is proposed as below.

1.9.1 Occupational Health and Safety Management Planning

Table 1.9.1-1: Workers safety and hygiene management plan

Purpose	Ensure that the construction of the project may not adversely affect the health and safety of employees.
Objective	Zero work related accident report.
Measures	Establish safety, hygiene and environment management plan of the construction company and ensure that all measures regarding safety and hygiene are accepted and implemented. The safety, hygiene and environment management plan of the construction company and joint venture partners includes but not limited to: (1) Work area and entrances/exits
	The plant shall have one main entrances/exits, respectively located at management zone, west end of main passageway in east-west direction and north end of main passageway in south-north direction.
	(2) Precautions for fire protection
	Inflammable gas alarm probes shall be provided at inlets of cable trench where inflammable gas may accumulate; portable and wheeled fire extinguishers (gaseous) shall be provided. Firefighting cooling water system shall be provided in liquefied hydrocarbon tank zone, and portable dry powder extinguisher and other fire extinguishing facilities shall be provided.
	(3) Escape passageway
	Measures to separate pedestrian passageway from vehicle lane, either internal or external, of building to be built to ensure the convenience, safety and appropriateness of traffic. Special passageway shall be provided for vehicle, pedestrian and equipment entering and leaving factory. Barrier-free passageway which is not limited and is available at any time shall be provided for equipment and facilities requiring maintenance, inspection and/cleaning. Cover plate shall be provided in hazardous zone to avoid injury accident caused by falling objects; warning symbols shall be provided in hazardous zone to avoid unauthorized access
	to hazardous zone.

(4) First aid

Emergency drill plan shall be prepared annually, which shall include six types, i.e., fire, leakage, rescue, medical, shelter-in-place, uninformed drill.

(5) Give emergency training to each operator to enable them to familiarize themselves to procedure and requirements regarding emergency rescue for their own post, and to be skilled in the use of various kinds of protective articles so as to continuously improve the self-rescue and mutual rescue ability of production and operation persons.

(6) Improve the provision, maintenance and service of emergency protective equipment (such as eye wash equipment, protective clothing, and so on). Carry out frequent maintenance and service and regularly detect its performance and efficiency to ensure that it is in good condition.

(7) Occupational health and safety training

Strengthen the occupational health and safety training of employees and management personnel. As required, all new employees shall receive occupational health and safety training so as to ensure that they can familiarize themselves to basic working rules and personal protective knowledge and method to prevent the injury of their co-workers.

(8) Training of visitors

Strengthen the training of visitors If site visitors are permitted to visit the zones where hazardous conditions or materials may exist, then visitor guidance and control plan shall be developed to ensure that any unaccompanied visitor may not enter hazardous zone. The training shall include emergency exit and emergency gathering site in plant, configuration requirement for personal protective equipment, emergency telephone, and so on.

(9) Training of new employees and contractors

Every new employee must receive pre-employment occupational health and safety education and training, familiarize themselves to nature of production facilities, existing hazard factors regarding occupational disease and their hazard as well as

	such occupational hygiene knowledge as correct preventative and emergency
	rescue measures, and so on. The employees of contractors also need
	to receive occupational health training.
	(10) Strengthen regular detection of occupational hazard factors.
	(11) Regularly organize workers to take occupational health check as required.
Responsible	The project company
person	

1.9.2 Community Health Care Plan

Table 1.9.2-1: Infectious disease control scheme

Purpose	Guarantee no negative impacts of the project on the health of workers and neighboring residents			
Objective	Zero report of casualty and work-related diseases			
	No outbreak of infectious diseases in neighboring communities due to workers and people seeking work at the project area			
	Myanmar Conch is required to formulate safety and health management scheme according to the requirements of General EHS Guidelines, within one month after approval from MONREC. The scheme shall include the following measures			
	taken by management department to prevent infectious diseases (STD, malaria, cholera and waterborne diseases).			
	Before starting civil works, the company works with general contractor to carry out the publicity activities for improving the awareness of infectious disease prevention. The publicity activities involve women's organization, youth organization, medical health staff and relevant family members, etc.			
	 Organizational Management Myanmar Conch at all levels shall establish the prevention and control management network for infectious diseases, formulate and strictly comply with 			

the provisions of the Regulations for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, improve the report system for infectious diseases, provide necessary fund, transport and communication equipment, and make decisions according to intervention measures. HSE management personnel have the right to supervise and manage construction companies, and propose relevant intervention measures to project department.

2) Health Publicity and Education

Medical service personnel at all levels are responsible for the health education about prevention of infectious diseases, and organize forces to eliminate the threats of rats, insects carrying diseases and other animals transmitting infectious diseases.

3) Epidemic Report

Medical staff of construction company is responsible to report infectious diseases. When discovering any patient, suspected patient and carrier of infectious diseases, they shall report it to the superior authority within the specified period, and to health administration of Myanmar. Also, they should go to treat patients at the site and conduct the preliminary investigation. The company's professional health management personnel are responsible to sum up materials.

4) Patient Administration

The infectious disease patients, pathogen carriers and suspected infectious disease patients shall before they are cured or cleared of suspicion, be barred from jobs which national health administration prohibits them from doing because of the likelihood of causing the spread of infectious diseases. management should be strengthened. Myanmar Conch shall collect the information of its employees, including age, gender and occupation, etc., the arrangement of its sanitary resources, the availability of local medical services, the natural factors at construction site, its food health, environmental hygiene and water source health, etc., and the outbreak of infectious diseases at construction site, etc. Based on this basic information, the construction company shall put forward the prevention

scheme for infectious diseases under key prevention and control and carry out the work of prevention and control.

5) Myanmar Conch company is responsible for purification and disinfection of drinking water source and professional doctor is responsible to monitor water resource, provide technical guidance, purchase and distribute disinfectant.

7) During outbreak and prevalence of infectious diseases, the company and contractors at all levels should immediately organize forces for prevention & control, and cut off the transmission channel of infectious diseases. Health supervisor should give technical guidance and provide preventive biological products. If necessary, emergency response measures may be taken, such as, stopping construction, enclosing public drinking water source, restricting gatherings or other group activities, etc.

9) Malaria Control

Train and educate all workers (including contractors' workers) about malaria prevention; further reduce the incidence of malaria (and eliminate the germ carriers of other waterborne diseases); provide sufficient drainage facilities at construction areas to reduce the area of stagnant; provide culverts on the new road to keep smooth natural drainage; and provide the mosquito nets processed with mosquito repellent for dormitories of construction workers.

Responsible Party The project company investigates the health condition and determines the health reference data of the affected communities three months before the commencement of project construction.

1.9.3 Community Safety and Health Management Scheme

Table 1.9.3-1: Community Safety and Health Management Scheme

 Purpose
 Guarantee no bad impacts of this project on the health of community residents

 Objective
 Zero report of casualty and work-related diseases

Measures (1) Air Quality

During construction, dust detection is performed frequently. In dry season, water is sprayed on the access road regularly or some sections near residential areas should be closed. Trucks for earthwork and rockwork should not be overloaded. Grass and trees are planted on the cleaned land as soon as possible. Modern diesel vehicles are maintained timely. Travel speed of vehicles in residential areas is less than 20km/h. Drivers are trained to improve the awareness of mechanical maintenance for drivers and operators.

(2) Noise and Vibration

Periodically measure noise at boundary; use low-noise machines and vehicles; place acoustic barrier in the places sensitive to noise (schools and temples); and allow construction and transportation only in the day.

(3) Surface Water/Groundwater Quality

The following measures may be taken to mitigate the impacts: properly control and dispose of harmful substances (store and use them at the places with cofferdam and good drainage); provide appropriate drainage system at the construction sites for concrete proportioning and mixing and treat contaminated water in sedimentation tank before runoff is discharged; implement the measures to prevent and control water loss and soil erosion and migration of sediments; properly collect and treat wastewater and washing water before discharging into the natural environment.

(4) Accident and Personal Injury

In order to prevent neighboring residents from entering construction site without permission, all construction sites must assign security guards at the security check station (water gate or guard post), in order to strictly keep neighboring residents away from construction site. In the residential communities, motor vehicles or motor cycle must follow speed limits.

Responsible Party The project company.

1.9.4 Institutional Arrangement

Though there is detailed workplace and community health requirement stipulated for power generation sectors, matter pertaining to occupational and community health requirements are general under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Labor. However, when it comes to project development, it is fully responsibility of project proponents to excuse in accordance with existing laws or project principles.

Provided that existing laws do not adequately address mechanism to solve occupational and community health issues arising from project, the role and responsibilities of institutions concerned for health issues shall be falling within the jurisdiction of project management during construction and operation phases.

Institution	Role and Responsibilities
Project Management	Assigned a staff to deal with workplace health
	related issues.
	Assigned a staff to lead a community health
	care plan.
	Deal with township authorities for
	implementing community health care plan.
	Prepared detailed health management and
Project Health, Safety and Environmental	monitoring scheme largely based on generic
Division	EMP and incorporated the workplace and
	community health matters into HSE
	Management System.
	Ensure that all issues pertaining to occupational
	and public health are adequately addressed.
	Establish a community health care plan.

Occupational and Community Health Staff in	Dealt with workplace health and community
Project HSE division	health issue.
	Develop, maintain and monitoring the health
	related mitigation measures as required by
	project EMP.
	Development community health surveillance
	mechanism.

Appendix 7

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PROCEDURE

Table of Content

1.	INTRODUCTION			
2.	SCOPE			
3.	DEFINITIONS			
4.	GRIEV	ANCE REPORTING CHANNELS	2	
5.	ROLE	S AND RESPONSIBILITIES	2	
6.	GRIEV	ANCE MECHANISM PROCESS	3	
	6.1	Receive Grievance	3	
	6.2	Record	3	
	6.3	Screen	4	
	6.4	Acknowledge	4	
	6.5	Investigate	4	
	6.6	Act	5	
	6.7	Follow up and close out	5	
7.	APPE	AL	5	
8.	REPO	RTING	5	
9.	STOR	ING OF GRIEVANCES	5	
Form I.		GRIEVANCE LODGEMENT FORM	6	
Form I	[.	EXTERNAL GRIEVANCE REGISTER	7	

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PROCEDURE

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to formalize the management of grievances from stakeholders to minimize the social risks to the business. The grievance process, outlined in the document, provides an avenue for stakeholders to voice their concerns and gives transparency on how grievances will be managed internally, which aims to reduce conflict and strengthen relationships between external stakeholders.

2. SCOPE

The grievance mechanism procedure applies to all external stakeholders of our operations and activities. This procedure does not cover grievances raised by internal stakeholders, such as employees, who are to refer to Myanmar Conch's internal grievance standard located on Myanmar Conch's intranet.

Specific and localized grievance mechanisms may need to be put in place for future development projects, which take into account local language and customs.

Term	Definition
Grievance	An issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or community group wants addressed by the company in a formal manner.
Grievance Mechanism	A formalized way to accept, assess, and resolve community complaints concerning the performance or behavior of the company, its contractors, or employees. This includes adverse economic, environmental and social impacts.
Internal Stakeholders	Groups or individuals within a business who work directly within the business, such as employees and contractors.
External Stakeholders	Groups or individuals outside a business who are not directly employed or contracted by the business but are affected in some way from the decisions of the business, such as customers, suppliers, community, NGOs and the government.

3. **DEFINITIONS**

4. GRIEVANCE REPORTING CHANNELS

Myanmar Conch will communicate this procedure to its external stakeholders to raise awareness and offer transparency of how stakeholders can voice their grievances. Various channels for external stakeholders to vocalize their grievances formally include:

Telephone:	Stakeholders can call Myanmar Conch's head office on 01 378854 (55-56) and
	request to speak to a stakeholder contact officer.

Email: Grievances can be sent to <u>myintinvestmentgroup@gmail.com</u>

Face to face: Stakeholders can voice their grievance to any Myanmar Conch employee who will then escalate using the correct process.

Stakeholders can voice their grievance to any Myanmar Conch employee who will then escalate using the correct process.

Role/ Position Title Responsibility Grievance Owner Employee investigating the grievance and liaising with the external stakeholder/s. Developing resolutions and actions to rectify any issues. Follow up and track progress of grievance. Document any interactions with external stakeholders. Stakeholder Contact Officer Receive grievances and assign a grievance owner. . Makes sure the grievance mechanism procedure is being adhered to and followed correctly. Maintains grievance register and monitor any correspondence. Monitor grievances/trends over time and report findings. Raise internal awareness of the grievance mechanism among employees and contractors. Receive grievances in person. Employees Report grievance to the Stakeholder Contact Officer by lodging the Grievance Lodgement Form. May provide information and assistance in developing a response and close out of a grievance.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PROCESS

The figure below describes the process that will be used to resolve any grievances:

	Receive Grievance
	•Record
\mathbf{N}	•Screen
	•Acknowledge
	•Investigate
$\mathbf{\mathbf{N}}$	•Act
	•Follow up and Close out

6.1 Receive Grievance

In Person/ over the phone

If a grievance is received face to face or over the phone and the stakeholder wishes to address the grievance formally, it is the responsibility of the employee who receives the grievance to complete a Grievance Lodgement Form (see Form I). Once the form is completed the employee will then pass the form on to the stakeholder contact officer for processing.

Electronic

The stakeholder contact officer receives all grievances that come through via email. The stakeholder contact officer will review the grievance form and process the grievance in accordance to this procedure.

6.2 Record

All formal grievances will be logged in the External Grievance Register (see Form II) and Grievance Lodgement Forms will be saved in Myanmar Conch's intranet for record of correspondence.

6.3 Screen

The stakeholder contact officer is responsible for assigning a grievance owner to liaise with the external stakeholder/s and work on a resolution. Grievances will be screened depending the level of severity in order to determine who the grievance owner will be and how the grievance is approached. See below table categorizing the different levels:

Category	Description	Grievance Owner	
Level 1	When an answer can be provided immediately and/or Myanmar Conch are already working on a resolution. (Only formal grievances to be lodged in the External Grievance Register)	Stakeholder Contact Officer	
Level 2	One off grievances that will not affect the reputation of Myanmar Conch.	Supervisor level or above	
Level 3	Repeated, extensive and high- profile grievances that may jeopardize the reputation of Myanmar Conch.	Executive level	

6.4 Acknowledge

A grievance will be acknowledged, by the grievance owner, within two working days of a grievance being submitted. Communication will be made either verbally or in written form (stakeholders will outline their preferred method of contact on the Grievance Lodgement Form, see Form I).

The acknowledgement of a grievance should include a summary of the grievance, method that will be taken to resolve the grievance and an estimated timeframe in which the grievance will be resolved. If required, the acknowledgment provides an opportunity to ask for any additional information or to clarify any issues.

6.5 Investigate

The grievance owner is responsible for investigating the grievance. The investigation may require the grievance owner to make site visits, consult employees, contact external stakeholders and complete other activities. Records of meetings, discussions and activities all need to be recorded during the investigation. Information gathered during the investigation will be analyzed and will assist in

determining how the grievance is handled and what steps need to be taken in order to resolve the grievance.

6.6 Act

Following the investigation, the grievance owner will use the findings to create an action plan outlining steps to be taken in order to resolve the grievance. The grievance owner is responsible for assigning actions, monitoring actions undertaken and making sure deadlines are adhered to. Once all actions have been completed and the grievance owner feels the grievance has been resolved, they will then formally advise the external stakeholder via their preferred method of contact.

6.7 Follow up and close out

The grievance owner will make contact with the external stakeholder/s three weeks after the grievance is resolved. When contacting the external stakeholder, the grievance owner will verify that the outcome was satisfied and also gather any feedback on the grievance process. Minutes of the meeting will be recorded and saved in Myanmar Conch's intranet.

If required the grievance owner may need to follow up with the external stakeholder on numerous occasions to confirm all parties are satisfied.

7. APPEAL

If the external stakeholder is unhappy with the resolution and/or does not agree with the proposed actions, then the grievance owner needs to escalate the matter to the executive management team. The executive team will review the grievance and all documentation gathered throughout the investigation and determine whether further actions are required to resolve the grievance. Myanmar Conch are fully committed to resolving an external stakeholder's grievance so if Myanmar Conch are unable to resolve a complaint or a stakeholder is unhappy with the outcome, Myanmar Conch may seek advice from other independent parties.

8. REPORTING

Information outlining the number of grievances, time to resolution and outcomes of grievances will be communicated. Myanmar Conch will evaluate and update the Grievance Mechanism procedure every two years (or when required) to continually improve its stakeholder engagement.

9. STORING OF GRIEVANCES

All records, including grievance forms, investigation notes, interviews and minutes of meetings will be securely filed in Myanmar Conch's intranet to ensure privacy and confidentiality is maintained for all parties involved.

I. GRIEVANCE LODGEMENT FORM

Name:		 Please do not use my name when talking about this concern in public.
Company:		
(if applicable)		1
Date:		Time:
Preferred Contact Method:	 Telephone Email Mail Please provide contact detail: 	
Supporting Documents Attached?	□ Yes □ No	
Please provide details of your grievance		
What outcome are you seeking?		
Additional Information		

Claimant	Signature:
----------	------------

Date:

Myanmar Conch Signature:

Date:

Office Use only

Stakeholder Reference:	□ NGO	□ Government
	□ Neighbor	Contractor
	□ Indigenous	□ Consultant
	□ Other	
	Comment:	

II. EXTERNAL GRIEVANCE REGISTER

Stakeholder	Date received	Stakeholder Contact Officer	Grievance Owner	Grievance Level (1, 2, 3)	Grievance Description	Cause of the grievance	Outcome	If a resolution was offered please indicate 'accepted' or 'not accepted'	Actions/ Notes

Myanmar Conch Cement Company Limited

Appendix 8

Monitoring Report

(Ambient Air and Noise)

July 2016

DECLARATIONS

DECLARATION - EIA Experts

Sustainable Environment Myanmar Co. Ltd., one of the subsidiary company of Resource & Environment Myanmar Ltd. (REM); a local consultant firm of EIA Experts, submit the following Environmental Monitoring Report on behalf of –Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd.

We do state that the Environmental Monitoring Report has been carried out according to the Environmental Conservation Law (2012), Environmental Conservation Rules and Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December, 2015).

To our knowledge, all information contained in this report is accurate and a truthful representation of all findings as relating to the project.

Signed: (Zaw Naing Oo)

Date: 1-07-2016

Sustainable Environment Myanmar Co., Ltd. (SEM)

Ambient Air Quality and Noise (before operation of 5000 t/day cement factory)

Introduction

This is the first report for Air and noise quality monitoring at Myanmar Conch Cement Factory in Kyaukse Industrial Zone. This report sets out the environmental monitoring required throughout the operation of the cement factory.

Local Myanmar consultant company (Sustainable Environment Myanmar Co., Ltd.) was done the monitoring on ambient air and noise for Myanmar Conch Cement Company Ltd.

The terms of reference for monitoring are shown in Table 1. The location of air and noise monitoring points are shown in Figure 1 and Table 2.

First, the monitoring result of the baseline data that collected before operation of the present cement factory was explained.

Monitoring on ambient air and noise before operation of new cement plant

Air Quality

Survey Item

Parameters for air quality survey were determined by referring environmental quality standard for air in IFC as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Survey Farameters for Am Quanty				
			Environmental Standard (24 hr)	
No.	Parameter	Unit	IFC EHS General Guideline	
1	Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	$\mu g/m^3$	20	
2	Carbon monoxide (CO)	mg/m ³	NA	
3	Nitrogen dioxides (NO ₂)	µg/m ³	-	
4	Particle matter 2.5 (PM2.5)	µg/m ³	25	
5	Particle matter 10 (PM10)	$\mu g/m^3$	50	

Table 1Survey Parameters for Air Quality

Survey Location

The air quality monitoring survey was carried out in during 22nd to 24th December, 2014.



Figure 1 Location of air and noise quality monitoring locations on December 2014.

The location of sampling point is as shown in Table 2. The sampling point is described below in detail.

Sampling Point	Coordinates	Description of Sampling Point
AQN-1KS	21° 35' 47.20" N 96° 13' 51.60" E	At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry (at the northeast of 5000 TPD cement plant), Kyaukse Township
AQN-2KS	21° 36' 9.80" N 96° 11' 35.20" E	In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Township

Table 2Sampling Points for Air Quality Survey

AQN-1KS

AQN-1SK was surveyed at cement plant of the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township. As the location was at the construction site, the particulate matters were moderately high and the emitted pollution sources were from construction truck nearby. The dominant noises were from construction activities nearby in industrial zone. The location of AQN-1KS is as shown in Figure 2.


Figure 2 Location of AQN-1KS

AQN-2KS

The location was cited in the monastery compound, where is generally flat terrain, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Townhsip. The location was covered with some monastic building at east fared about 30 m. The possible emitted sources were from some motorbike and cooking fire. The dominant noises were from monastery and human activities from village. The location of Figure 3.



Figure 3 Location of AQN-2KS

Survey Period

Air quality survey was conducted for 24 hours. The sampling duration is as shown in Table 3.

Season	Period
Dry Season	20 th -22 nd December, 2014

Table 3Sampling Duration for Air Quality Survey

Survey Method

Sampling and analysis of ambient air pollutants was conducted by referring to the recommendation of United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The Haz-Scanner EPAS Wireless Environmental Perimeter Air Station was used to collect Ambient Air Monitoring data.

No.	Parameter	Analysis Method
1	Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	On site reading
2	Carbon monoxide (CO)	On site reading
3	Nitrogen dioxides (NO2)	On site reading
4	Particle matter 2.5 (PM 2.5)	On site reading
5	Particle matter 10 (PM10)	On site reading

Table 4Sampling and Analysis Method for Air Quality

Result of ambient air quality before operation of new cement plant

- 1. Monitoring Results (20th -22nd December, 2014)
- A. Ambient Air Quality
- NO2, SO2, CO, PM2.5, PM10

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value (Mean)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) µg/m ³	Target value to be applied IFC EHS General Guideline (WHO) μg/m3	Method	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
(NO ₂	$\mu g/m^3$	30	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)	EPAS	
AQN- 1KS	SO ₂	µg/m ³	20	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	CO	mg/m ³	0.55	No Guideline	No Guideline	EPAS	
	PM2.5	µg/m³	70	<mark>25 (24 hour)</mark>	75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	PM10	µg/m³	90	<mark>50 (24 hour)</mark>	150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	

Remark – Unit are same as in original WHO standard in IFC EHS General Guideline and Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline).

AQN-1KS - At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (at the northeast of 5000 TPD cement plant) (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township

<u>NO₂, SO₂, CO, PM2.5, PM10</u>

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value (Mean)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) µg/m ³	Target value to be applied IFC EHS General Guideline (WHO) μg/m3	Method	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
	NO ₂	$\mu g/m^3$	60	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)	EPAS	
AQN- 2KS	SO ₂	µg/m ³	10	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	CO	mg/m ³	0.34	No Guideline	No Guideline	EPAS	
	PM2.5	µg/m³	70	<mark>25 (24 hour)</mark>	75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	PM10	µg/m³	100	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	

AQN-2KS - In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Township

B. Noise Quality

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value Day Time (6:00 – 22:00)	Measured Value Day Time 22:00 – 6:00)	Country' s Standard	Target value to be applied	Referred International Standard	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
NIKC	Noise	dB	67		None	70	IFC EHS	
IN-1 AS				59	None	70	IFC EHS	

N-1 KS - At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (at the northeast of 5000 TPD cement plant) (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value Day Time (6:00 – 22:00)	Measured Value Day Time 22:00 – 6:00)	Country' s Standard	Target value to be applied	Referred International Standard	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
	Noise	dB	58		None	70	IFC EHS	
N-2 KS				50	None	70	IFC EHS	

N-2 KS - In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Township

Monitoring on ambient air and noise after operation of new cement plant

Environmental Monitoring team of Sustainable Environment Myanmar Co., Ltd. was done the monitoring on ambient air and noise during the period of 28 to 29 June 2016.

The method and monitoring equipment are the same as previous monitoring work. For air quality, the team decided to measure upwind and downwind from the cement plant. The location of air and noise monitoring points are shown in Table 5 and the location of monitoring points and photos of field activities are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Sampling Point	Coordinates	Description of Sampling Point	
AQN-1KS	21° 35' 47.20" N 96° 13' 51.60" E	At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry (at the northeast of 5000 TPD cement plant), Kyaukse Township	
AQN-2KS	21° 36' 9.80" N 96° 11' 35.20" E	In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Township	
AQN-3KS	21° 35' 22.77" N 96° 13' 40.18" E	At the south of 5000 TPD cement plant, No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township	

Table 5Sampling Points for Air Quality Survey

Noise monitoring points are the location of air quality monitoring points.



Figure 4 Location of air and noise quality monitoring locations on June, 2016.



Figure 5 Photos showing the field activities in air and noise monitoring on 28th and 29th, June 2016.

Survey Period

Air quality survey was conducted for 24 hours. The sampling duration is as shown in Table 6.

Table 6Sampling Duration for Air Quality Survey

Season	Period
Wet Season	28 th -29 th June, 2016

Result of Ambient Air Quality and Noise (After operation of 5000 t/day cement factory)

1. Monitoring Results (28th -29th June, 2016)

A. Ambient Air Quality

NO₂, SO₂, CO, PM2.5, PM10

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value (Mean)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) µg/m ³	Target value to be appliedIFC EHS GeneralGuideline (WHO)μg/m3	Method	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
101	NO ₂	$\mu g/m^3$	50	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)	EPAS	
AQN- 1KS	SO_2	µg/m³	20	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	CO	mg/m ³	90	No Guideline	No Guideline	EPAS	
	PM2.5	μg/m ³	<mark>10</mark>	<mark>25 (24 hour)</mark>	75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	PM10	μg/m ³	<mark>50</mark>	50 (24 hour)	150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	

AQN-1KS - At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (at the northeast of 5000 TPD cement plant) (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value (Mean)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline) µg/m ³	Target value to be applied IFC EHS General Guideline (WHO) μg/m3	Method	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
401	NO ₂	µg/m ³	60	200 (1 hour)	200 (1 hour)	EPAS	
2KS	SO ₂	μg/m ³	30	20 (24 hour)	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
	CO	mg/m ³	90	No Guideline	No Guideline	EPAS	

PM2. 5	μg/m ³	10	<mark>25 (24 hour)</mark>	75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	
PM1 0	µg/m ³	20	<mark>50 (24 hour)</mark>	150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline) (24-hour)	EPAS	

AQN-2KS - In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Township

Country's Target value to be **Standard (National** applied Measured Environmental Note (Reason of excess Location Item Unit Value IFC EHS General Method Quality (Emission) of the standard) (Mean) Guideline (WHO) **General Guideline**) **µ**g/m3 $\mu g/m^3$ EPAS NO_2 70 200 (1 hour) 200 (1 hour) $\mu g/m^3$ AQN-125 (Interim target-1) EPAS 3KS 50 (Interim target-2) SO_2 $\mu g/m^3$ 10 20 (24 hour) 20 (guideline) (24-hour) СО mg/m^3 60 No Guideline No Guideline EPAS 75 (Interim target-1) EPAS 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) PM2.5 $\mu g/m^3$ 10 25 (24 hour) 25 (guideline) (24-hour) 150 (Interim target-1) EPAS 100 (Interim target-2) 20 50 (24 hour) 75 (Interim target-3) PM10 $\mu g/m^3$ 50 (guideline) (24-hour)

<u>NO₂, SO₂, CO, PM2.5, PM10</u>

AQN-3KS - At the south of 5000 TPD cement plant, No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township

Wind Speed and Direction

The average wind speed and direction were collected for 24 hours continuous in each location. According to the wind rose diagram, average wind speed of varies from 0.08 to 2.04 m/s in all stations. The average wind speed and direction were collected for 24 hours(1 day) continuous in each location. According to the wind rose diagram, average wind speed of varies from you already filled m/s in all stations. Prevailing wind direction of AQ-1KS and AQ-3KS are northeast direction while AQ-2KS is mostly due south direction.



Figure 5 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-1KS



Figure 6 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-2KS



Figure 7 Wind Rose diagram for AQN-3KS

B. Noise Quality

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value Day Time (6:00 – 22:00)	Measured Value Day Time 22:00 – 6:00)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline)	Target value to be applied	Referred International Standard	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
	Noise	dB	61		70	70	IFC EHS	
N-1 KS				54	70	70	IFC EHS	

N-1 KS - At the east of No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (at the northeast of 5000 TPD cement plant) (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value Day Time (6:00 – 22:00)	Measured Value Day Time 22:00 – 6:00)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline)	Target value to be applied	Referred International Standard	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
	Noise	dB	52		70	70	IFC EHS	
N-2 KS				49	70	70	IFC EHS	

N-2 KS - In the monastery compound, the west of Shan Ywar Gyi Village, Kyaukse Township

Location	Item	Unit	Measured Value Day Time (6:00 – 22:00)	Measured Value Day Time 22:00 – 6:00)	Country's Standard (National Environmental Quality (Emission) General Guideline)	Target value to be applied	Referred International Standard	Note (Reason of excess of the standard)
	Noise	dB	53		70	70	IFC EHS	
N-3 KS				57	70	70	IFC EHS	

N-3 KS - At the south of 5000 TPD cement plant, No.33 Heavy Industry Zone (Kyaukse), Kyaukse Township

Conclusion

All measured ambient air quality and noise results are within the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline.

Appendix 9

Letter from Department of Archaeology and National Museum

အမှတ် (၂) အကြီး စား စက် မှု လုပ် ငန်း အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) စာအမှတ်၊၁၅၀၃(၃၃)/၁၀၁၅/ုစီ-၁(၄၃၇)/၂၀၁၇ ရက် စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် ၊အောက်တိုဘာလ ၂၄ ရက်

/ Myanmar Conch Cement Co.,Ltd

အကြောင်းအရာ။

သို့

မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဧရိယာနှင့် လွတ်ကင်း ပါကြောင်းထောက်ခံချက်ပေးပို့လာခြင်းကိစ္စ။

ရည်ညွှန်းချက်။

ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနနှင့်အမျိုးသားပြတိုက်ဉီးစီးဌာန၊မန္တလေးဌာနခွဲ၊ မန္တလေးမြို့၏(၂၃. ၁၀. ၂၀၁၇)ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ်၁၂၆၂/၃-စ/ မပ

မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်အတွင်းရှိ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊အမှတ်(၂) အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း ၊အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ (ကျောက်ဆည်)၏တစ်ရက်တန်(၅၀၀၀)ကျ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းအတွက် မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသ ဧရိယာနှင့်လွတ်ကင်းပါကြောင်းရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနနှင့် အမျိုးသားပြတိုက်ဦးစီးဌာန၊မန္တလေး ဌာနခွဲမှ ထောက်ခံချက်အား အကြောင်းပြန်ကြားလာပါ၍ သိရှိနိုင်ပါရန် ဤစာနှင့်အတူ ပူးတွဲပေးပို့ အပ်ပါသည်။

ဝင်းမြင့် ခေတ္တ စက်ရုံမျူး

မိတ္တူကို-- ရုံးလက်ခံ/- မျှောစာတွဲ

ရှေး ဟောင်း သု တေ သ န နှင့် အ မျိုး သား ပြ တိုက်ဦးစီးဌာန မ န္တ လေး ဌာ န နွဲ၊ မ န္တ လေး မြို့ စာ အ မှတ် ၊ ၁၂၉၂ / ၃ - စ / မပ ရက်စွဲ၊၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ် ၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ ၂.၃ ရက်



အကြောင်းအရာ။ မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဧရိယာနှင့်ကင်းလွတ်ကြောင်းနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိကြောင်း ထောက်ခံချက်ပေးနိုင်ပါရန် လျှောက်ထားလာခြင်းကိစ္စ

ရည် ညွှန်း ချက် (၁)အမှတ်(၂)အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း၊ အမှတ်(၃၃) အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ ကျောက်ဆည်၏၁၄.၉.၂၀၁၇ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ်၊ ၁၅၀၃ (၃၃) / ၁၀၀၅ / စီ-၁(၄၀၅)/၂၀၁၇

(၂)ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသန နှင့် အမျိုးသားပြတိုက်ဦးစီးဌာန၊ နေပြည်တော်

ရုံးချုပ် ၏ ၁၅,၁၀.၂၀၁၇ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ်၊ ၃၂၅၁/၃/၄-၀

၁။ မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကျောက်ဆည်ရရိုင်အတွင်းရှိ အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားကော်ရုံ (ကျောက်ဆည်)၏ တစ်ရက်တန်(၅၀၀၀)ကျဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းအတွက် မြင်စိုင်း မြို့ဟောင်းယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသဧရိယာနှင့် လွတ်ကင်းကြောင်းနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိကြောင်း ထောက်ခံချက်ပေးနိုင်ပါရန် ရည်ညွှန်း(၁)ပါစာဖြင့် တင်ပြလျှောက်ထားလာပါသည်။ ၂။ အဆိုပါတင်ပြလျှောက်ထားလာခြင်းအား ရည်ညွှန်း(၂)ပါစာအရ မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်း ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသဧရိယာနှင့်လွတ်ကင်းပါကြောင်းအကြောင်းပြန်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်။

နိးနိုးဝင်း ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

√ဦးဝင်းမြင့်သိန်း(ခေတ္တစက်ရုံမှူး) မိတ္တူကို ရံးလက်ခံ မျော

စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန ကျောက်ဆည်စက်မှုနယ်မြေအကွက်ချမြေပုံ





အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသနှင့်စက်ရုံအကွာအဝေးတည်နေရာပြမြေပုံ



အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရုံ(ကျောက်ဆည်) မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသနှင့်ထုံးတောင်အကွာအဝေးတည်နေရာပြမြေပုံ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

Appendix 10

အမှတ်(၁)သတ္တုတွင်းလုပ်ငန်း

နှင့်

အမှတ်(၂)အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း

တို့၏

မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ သံတော်မြတ်ဒေသ ထုံးကျောက်(စက်မှုတွင်းထွက်ကုန်ကြမ်း)အကြီးစား ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ်ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့် လုပ်ငန်းသဘောတူစာချုပ်

စာချုပ်အမှတ် - ၀၄၁/ မူလ(၁)/သတလ-၁/ထုတ်-၂/၂၀၁၇

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလ(၂၂)ရက်

နေပြည်တော်

Ģ

တန့်ထဲတံ

နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(က)

ခွင့်ပြုလုပ်ကွက်ပါ နယ်နိမိတ်မြေပုံနှင့် ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချွတ်

ဤလုပ်ငန်းသဘောတူစာချုပ် အပိုင်း(၄)အရ ကန်ထရိုက်တာအား လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့်လုပ်ကွက်သည် အောက်တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် ရှင်းလင်းချက်နှင့် မြေပုံအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ

မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ သံတော်မြတ်ဒေသ (၁) လက်မ (၁) မိုင် စကေး၊ မြေပုံအမှတ် 93 C/ 2&6

မြေပုံအညွှန်း

တည်နေရာ

Point A - 743 185 Point B - 757 184 Point C - 757 182 Point D - 753 182 Point E - 753 177 Point F - 747 177 Point G - 747 174 Point H - 742 171 မြေဧရိယာ(၂၀၉)ဧက၊ (၀.၈၄၅၇၉ စတုရန်းတီလိုမီတာ) လုပ်ကွက်မြေဧရိယာ(၂၀၉)ဧက၊ (

အကျယ်အဝန်း -

လုပ်ကွက်မြေဧရိယာ(၂၀၉)ဧက၊ (၀.၈၄၅၇၉ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ) ရှိသော လုပ်ကွက်၏ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (က-၁)၊ (က-၂) မြေပုံပါ အကျယ်အဝန်း အတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (က-၁)

အမှတ်(၁)သတ္တုတွင်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်အမှတ်(၂)အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းတို့၏ မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊သံတော်မြတ်ဒေသတွင် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ် ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့်စနစ်ဖြင့် ထုံးကျောက်(စက်မှုတွင်းထွက်ကုန်ကြမ်း)အကြီးစား ထုတ်လုပ်ရန် ခွင့်ပြုသောလုပ်ကွက်၏ တည်နေရာပြမြေပုံ။ မ. မ. ည 93 C/2&6



mar England

ုင်နီယာချုပ် 👘

အမှတ်(၁)သတ္တုတွင်းလုဝ်ငန်းနှင့် အမှတ်(၂)အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုဝ်ငန်းတို့၏ မန္တလေးတိုင်းစေသကြီး ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊သံတော်မြတ်ဒေသတွင် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ် ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့်စနစ်ဖြင့် ထုံးကျောက်(စက်မှုတွင်းထွက်ကုန်ကြမ်း)အကြီးစား ထုတ်လုပ်ရန် ခွင့်ပြုသောလုပ်ကွက်၏ဧရိယာအကျယ်အဝန်းနှင့်ပုံသဏ္ဍာန်ပြမြေပုံ

6. 0. 2 93 C/2



ျားကို ရက္ခရာကို (ထ-၂)



Nec on Sa

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ သတ္တုတွင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန ဝန်ကြီးရုံး ဓာတ်သတ္တုအကြီးစားထုတ်လုပ်ရန်ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်

ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ်၊ ၁၅/၂၀၀၀ (ဧရိယာပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း) အမှတ်၊ ၁၅/၂၀၀၀ (ဧရိယာပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း) ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ 🕻 ရက်။ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအား မြန်မာ့သတ္တုတွင်းဥပဒေအရ အောက်ပါအချက်အလက်များနှင့်အညီ ဓာတ်သတ္တု အကြီးစားထုတ်လုပ်ရန်ခွင့်ပြုလိုက်သည် -ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်ရသူ၏ SI

(က)

ခွင့်ပြုဧရိယာ၏နယ်မြေ

ခွင့်ပြုသက်တမ်းကာလ

ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်ကုန်ဆုံးသည့်ရက်စွဲ

ပုံသေမြေငှားရမ်းခ (Dead Rent)

အုပ်ချုပ်မှုဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်း တစ်ဆင့်သွားလာဝင်ထွက်ခွင့်

ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ဓာတ်သတ္တုအမျိုးအစား

ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ဓာတ်သတ္တုတူးဖော်မှုနှင့်

ဧရိယာပြင်ဆင်လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ရက်စွဲ

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- အမည်နှင့် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်-အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်နှင့် အမှတ်(၃)အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း (2) အဖွဲ့အစည်းမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် ဆက်သွယ်ရန်နေရပ်လိပ်စာ အဆောက်အဦအမှတ်(၄၁)၊ ဇေယျဌာနီလမ်း၊နေပြည်တော် (0) တယ်လီဖုန်းအမှတ်၊ ဖက်(စ်) အမှတ် ဖုန်း - ဝ၆၇-၄ဝ၈ဝ၇၄၊ဖက်စ်-ဝ၆၇-၄ဝ၈ဝ၇၄ ခွင့်ပြုဧရိယာ၏
- တည်နေရာ (ကျေးရွာ၊ မြို့နယ်၊ သံတော်မြတ်လုပ်ကွက်၊ တောင်တော်ကွင်းဒေသ၊ (က) ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်၊မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ခရိုင်၊ ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး) အကျယ်အဝန်း (စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ) (ခ) ၂၄၈.၂၅ ဧက (၁.၀၀၄၇ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ) နယ်နိမိတ်သတ်မှတ်ချက် (0)
 - မြေပုံညွှန်း၊ ၉၃ စီ/၂နှင့် ၆ (၇၄၂၁၇၁၊ ၇၄၇၁၇၄၊၇၄၇၁၇၇၊ **ပြိုင်ပွင်၊ ပြိုင်စ**ုစ်လို့ () (ပူးတွဲမြေပုံပါအကျယ်အဝန်းအတိုင်း)
 - ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန

ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်

ထုံးကျောက်(စက်မှုတွင်းထွက်ကုန်ကြမ်း)

- ၯဝ်းလဝ်းဖွဝ့်တူးဖော်ခြင်းမြန်မာ့သတ္တုတွင်းဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၂ (ည)ပါအတိုင်း
- ၂၆.၄.၂၀၀၀မှ၂၅.၄.၂၀၂၀ထိ(၂၀)နှစ်
- ၂၅.၉.၂၀၁၃
- တစ်စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာလျှင် တစ်နှစ် (၂,၀၀၀,၀၀၀)နှုန်း
- (2%)

စည်းတမ်းချက်များ ၁၂။

ဓာတ်သတ္တုခွန်

တ္ဖရိဖက်ပါစည်းတမ်းချက်များအတိုင်းတိကျစွာလိုက်နာရမည်။

Ofcant

0/1

ပုံစံ(၄)

ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး

အမှတ် (၃) အကြီးစားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းသို့ မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ ဘော်တောင်ကွင်းဒေသ၊ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်ဒေသတွင် ထုံးကျောက်(စက်မျှတွင်းထွက်ကူန်ကြမ်း) အကြီးစားထုတ်လုပ်ရန် စွင့်ပြုသော လုပ်ကွက်၏ တည်နေရာပြင်မြင့်



အမှတ် (၃) အကြီးစားစတ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းမှ ဧရိယာပြင်ဆင် လျှောတ်ထားသော လုပ်ထွက် (၂၄၈. ၂၅) တေ

619-22) ကြည်ဝင်းတော်

te angle

ကြည်ဝင်းဖော် ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး သတ္တုတွင်းဦးစီးဌာန

(කපාතුවිලික්) ကိုကိုလွင် ည္တန်ကြားရေးမှူး 9.9



Appendix 10

မှတ်ပုံတင်ပြီး စာမှတ်စဉ် ၃ ၁ ၀ 9000 00. 7. 0.0

ပြည်ထောင့်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့်ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန ဆည်မြောင်းဦးစီးဌာန ဦးစီးအရာရှိ(မြို့ပြ)ရုံး ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့



ရက်စွဲ။၂၀၁၅ခုနှစ်၊ ဓူလိုင် လ (1႑)ရက်။

သို့/

စက်ရုံမှူး

အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားစက်ရံ(ကျောက်ဆည်)

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ။သင်းတွဲရေလှောင်ကန် ရေဝင်လမ်း တိုးချဲခွင့်ပြုပါရန် တင်ပြခြင်း။

ရည်ညွှန်းချက် ။

က် ။ ။ လ/ထညွှန်မှူး၊ ဆည်မြှောင်းဦးစီးဌာန၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့၏ (၂၇.၇.၂၀၁၅)ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ်-၂၂၂၆/လင

စာအမှတ်-၂၂၂၆/လင

အကြောင်းအရာပါနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန အမှတ်(၃၃)အကြီးစားဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ ကျောက်ဆည်မှ တစ်ရက်လျှင် ရေဂါလန်(၂၇၀၀၀၀)ခန့် သုံးစွဲမည်ဖြစ်ရာ ယခင်ရေယူမြောင်းအကျယ် (၂')အား အသုံးမပြုဘဲ အောက်ခြေအကျယ်(၄') ရေဝင်မြောင်းအသစ် ဖောက်လုပ်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ရေယူသုံးစွဲမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း စိုက်ပျိုးရေပေးဝေမှုအား ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိကြောင်း တင်ပြလာခြင်းအပေါ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့်ပြုပြီး တစ်ရက်လျှင် (၂၇၀၀၀၀)ဂါလန် ရေသုံးစွဲမှုအတွက် ဌာနမှသတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် ရေခွန်နှုန်းထားများအတိုင်း ပေးဆောင်ပါရန် ပြန်လည်ညွှန်ကြားလာပါသဖြင့် သိရှိဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါရန် ပြန်လည်တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။ **ပူးတွဲလျက်**

- ရည်ညွှန်းစာ (၁) စောင်

(သနိးဦး) ဦးစီးအရာရှိ(မြို့ပြ) ဆည်မြောင်းဦးစီးဌာန ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့

မိတ္တူ

• ရုံးလက်ခံ။

Appendix 11

Corporate Social Responsibility

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်(EMP)နှင့်အညီဆောင်ရွက်ထားသည့် အခြေအနေ CSR ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း

ဒေသပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိကျေးရွာများ၊မြို့နယ်နှင့်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးများသို့အောက် ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်းး လိုအပ်သလိုလှူဒါန်းမှုများပြုလုပ် ခဲ့ပါသည်–

- –၂၀၁၄–ခုနှစ်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ (၂၁)ရက် နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့သို့ အပြာရောင်အမှိုက်ကား 9H- 8665– (၁)စီး လျှုဒါန်းခြင်း၊တန်ဖိုးအားဖြင့်၁၂၇–သိန်းရှိပါသည်။
- –၂၀၁၄–ခုနှစ်၊နိုဝင်ဘာလ(၂)ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်၊တန်ဆောင်တိုင် မီးထွန်းပွဲတော်အတွက် ၇၆၀,၀၀၀ိ/ –လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊
- –၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ဇန်နဝါရီ(၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့မရဲစခန်းရုံး အထွေထွေပြုပြင်ရန်အတွက်ငွေ–၂၂၅,၀၀၀ိ/ –လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊

–၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ဇန်နဝါရီလတွင် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊တံတားလည်ကျေးရွာ အုပ်စုအတွင်းရှိအောင်သုခလူမှုကူညီရေးအသင်းသို့ Super Coustom ကား (၁)စီးလှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊

–၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊မတ်လ(၃၁)ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့၊ ရွှေသာလျောင်း တောင်ပေါ်ရှိ ကျောက်သင်္ဘောကျောင်းတိုက်အသစ်တည်ဆောက်ရာတွင် ဘိလပ်မြေအိတ် (၅၀၀)လျုဒါန်းခြင်း၊

–၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ(၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်မြန်မာ့ရိုးရာရေ သဘင်ပွဲတော်ကျင်းပရေးအတွက်ငွေ–၇၅၀,၀၀၀ိ/–လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊

–၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ဇွန်လ (၁၇)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့အထွေထွေရောဂါ ကုဆေးရုံသို့ ဘိလပ်မြေအိတ်(၁၀၀)လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊

–၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ (၁၄)ရက်နေ့တွင် စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ အငြိမ်းစား ဝန်ထမ်းဟောင်းများ အသင်းအဖွဲ့သိုအလှူငွေ–၂၀၀၀,၀၀၀ / – လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊

- –၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ(၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် ရေဘေးအတွက်အလှူငွေ(သိန်းထောင့်တစ်ရာကျော်) (၁၁၂,၁၉၈,၀၀၀ိ/–)
 - အားမန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးသို့တိုက်ရိုက်သွားရောက်လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊
- –၂၀၁၅– ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလ (၃၀)ရက် နေ့တွင်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့၊

နှစ်ပတ်လည်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်သို့ငွေ–၂၀၀,၀၀၀ိ/ –လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊

-၂၀၁၆–ခုနှစ်၊မေလ(၁၉)ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ကုလားကျောင်း ကျေးရွာရှိ ဒေသန္တရဆေးပေးခန်းအတွက်အုတ်–၂၀၀၀–ချပ်၊သဲ(၃)ကျင်း၊ ဘိလပ်မြေ(၂၅)အိတ်၊သံဧကာ(၂)လိပ်၊ကွန်ကရစ်တိုင်(၇)တိုင်လှူ၊ဒါန်းခြင်း၊ –၂၀၁၆– ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ(၃၁) ရက်နေ့တွင်ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ တန်ဘိုးနည်း အိမ်ယာတည်ဆောက်ရေးအတွက် ဘိလပ်မြေအိတ်တန် (၅၀၀)–တန်ဘိုးအားဖြင့်၄၆,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ိ/–လှူ၊ဒါန်းခြင်း၊ –၂၀၁၆–ခုနှစ်၊ဇွန်လ(၂၂)ရက်နေ့တွင်မန္တလေးမြို့ရှိချို့တဲ့သူများကိုစေတနာ ဖြင့်ပေးကမ်းခြင်းအဖွဲ့သို့ငွေ–၁၀,၀၀၀,၀၀၀၀ိ/–လှူ၊ဒါန်းခြင်း၊ –ကျောက်ဆည်မြို၊ အထွေထွေရောဂါကုဆေးရုံကြီးတွင်အလျှားပေ(၆၀၀)၊ အနံ(၁၈)ပေရှိကွန်ကရိလမ်းအား ၂၀၁၇–ခုနှစ်၊မေလအတွင်းခင်းကျင်း ပြုလုပ်လှူ၊ဒါန်းပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

- –၂၀၁၆ –ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ(၁၁)ရက် နေ့တွင် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်ပြည်သူ့ရဲ တပ်ဖွဲ့သို့လုံခြုံရေးအတွက်CCTVတပ်ဆင်ရန်ငွေ–၇၀၀,၀၀၀ိ/–လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊ –၂၀၁၆–ခုနှစ်၊ဧပြီလ(၂၄)ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိရေသ ရောက်ရွာ လေဘေးသင့်သဖြင့် (၃´×၁၀´) သွပ်ပြားအချပ် (၁၀၀၀)၊ တန်ဘိုးအားဖြင့်၃,၆၁၀,၀၀၀ိ/–လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊
- အတွက်ဘိလပ်မြေအိတ်(၂၀၀)လှူဒါန်းခြင်း။ –၂၀၁၆–ခုနှစ်၊ဇန်နဝါရီ(၂၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် နေပြည်တော်ရှိရေကျော်ရွာသို့ –ဘိလပ်မြေအိတ်(၂၅၀)လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊
- အတွက်ဘိလပ်မြေအိတ်(၂၀၀)လှူဒါန်းပါသည်။ – ၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ(၂၈)ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်စည်ပင် သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့သို့ ပြည်သူများသွားလာသည့်လမ်းများတွင်အသုံးပြုရန်
- ဓော်ဂျီဂေါက်ကွင်းပြန်လည်မွမ်းမံတည်ဆောင်ရေးအတွက် သံဘောင်များ လျူဒါန်းခဲ့ရာ တန်းဘိုးအားဖြင့်ငွေ–၁,၀၇၇,၇၀၀ိ/–ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ –၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ (၂၆)ရက်နေ့တွင်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိကျေးရွာများ
- –၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊အောက်တိုဘာလ(၂၇)ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့၊ရွှေသာ လျောင်းတောင်–ဆင်လှူပွဲတော်အတွက်ငွေ ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ိ/–လှူဒါန်းခြင်း၊ –၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ နိူဝင်ဘာလ (၅)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့အထွေထွေ ရောဂါကုဆေးရုံသို့ ဘိလပ်မြေ့အိတ်(၁၀၀)လှူဒါန်ခြင်း၊ –၂၀၁၅–ခုနှစ်၊ နိူဝင်ဘာလ(၁၆) ရက်နေ့တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်အတွင်းရှိ

- –ကျောက်ဆည်စက်မှဇုံရှိ(၂၅)ကုတင်ဆံ့ဆေးရံအတွက်ဆရာဝန်တစ်ဦးနှင့် သူနာပြုသုံးဦးကိုကုမ္ပဏီမှခန့်အပ်ပေးထားပါသည်။ –ဆေးရံမှလိုအပ်သောကုသမှဆိုင်ရာပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆေးများကိုကုမ္ပဏီမှနှစ်စဉ်
- –၂၂.၆.၂၀၁်၇တွင်ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊လူမှုဖူလုံရေးရုံးနှင့်ပူးပေါင်း၍ဝန်ထမ်း များအားအခမဲ့ဆေးကုသပေးခြင်း၊ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်းများကိုဆောင် ရွက်ပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

Appendix 12

MYANMAR CONCH CEMENT CO., LTD မှ မွန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့နယ်၊ သံတော်မြတ်တောင် ဒေသရှိ စရိယာ ၂၁၉.၂၅ စက ကျယ်ဝန်းသော ထုံးကျောက်ကုန်ကြမ်းတူးဖော်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် တင်ပြလာသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း

အစီရင်ခံစာအပေါ် စီစစ်သုံးသပ်ချက်နှင့် အကြံပြုချက်များ

	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	အကြံပြုရက်	
OI	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အကျဉ်းချုပ် (Executive survey)		
(c)	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အကျဉ်းချုပ်တွင် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ၊	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အကျဉ်းချုပ်တွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းရန် သုံးသပ်
	ထုံးကျောက်သိုက်၏ ပမာဏများကိုဖော်ပြထားသည်။	အချက်များ ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	အကြံပြုထားသည့် အချက်များအား ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက်
	တူးဖော်ရေးစနစ်ကို ဟင်းလင်းပွင့်အမျိုးစားဖြစ်ကြောင်း	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း ၊စီမံကိန်းနှင့်	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	အသုံးပြုမည့် ယာဉ်များ၊သယ်ယူရေးစနစ်များနှင့်	သက်ဆိုင်သည့် အချက်အလက်များတွင်	
	သိုလှောင်ရုံများဖြင့် သိုလှောင်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း	ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များ	
	စသည်တို့ကိုဖော်ပြထားသည်။	၊ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်မှု အဆင့်ဆင့်ကို ထင်ရှားစွာသိရှိ	
	(Executive Summary)အား အင်္ဂလိပ်နှင့် မြန်မာ	မြင်တွေ့နိုင်သည့် မြေပုံကားချပ်များ၊	
	နှစ်ဘာသာဖြင့် ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း အောက်ပြအချက်များ	ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုပမာဏ၊ စီမံကိန်းတွင်ပါဝင်မည့်	
	ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ရာဇဝင်နှင့်	အလုပ်လုပ်ချိန်၊ စီမံကိန်းမှ သုံးစွဲ့မည့်	
	စတင်ချိန်မှ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့် အခြေအနေများကို	စွမ်းအင်အရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် သုံးစွဲမည့် ပမာက ၊	
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။ EIA လေ့လာမှု ဆောင်ရွက်ချိန်တွင်	လောင်စာဆီသုံးစွဲမည့် ပမာဏ ၊ စသည့်	
	ကောက်ယူခဲ့သော အချက်အလက် နှင့်	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့်	
	ရလဒ်များအကြောင်းကို အကျဉ်းချုပ်တွင်	အချက်အလက်များကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ ။စီမံကိန်းဖရိယာပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ	၂။ အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ Baseline အချက်အလက်များ	
	အခြားစီမံကိန်းများ ၊ လုပ်ငန်းများ ၊ စက်မှုဇုန်၏	ကောက်ယူထားမှု ရလဒ်တို့ကို အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြရန်။	
	အခြေအနေများ ပါဝင်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။ လက်ရှိအခြေအနေ၊	၃။ စီမံကိန်းအစားထိုး နည်းလမ်းများအား ဆန်းစစ်မှု	
	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ၊	ရလဒ်များကို ဖော်ပြရန်။	
	ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့်သက်ရောက်မှုများ လျော့ချမည့် နည်းစနစ်၊	၄။ စီမံကိန်း အဆင့်ဆင့်အလိုက် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော	
	ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့်ရလဒ်၊ သတ်မှတ်စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့်	သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများကို	
	ကိုက်ညီမှုအခြေအနေတို့ကို ပြည့်စုံစွာဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြထားသောဇယားအား	
	EMP အားဖော်ပြရာတွင်လည်း	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	

	လျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ၊တေင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေး၊	၅။ စီမံကိန်း၏ အဆင့်အလိုက် လျော့ပါးစေရေး	
	အစီအစဉ်များအတိုင်း	နည်းလမ်းများအား အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ရန်	
	ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းသာဖော်ပြထားပြီး	လိုအပ်သော Budgetများ ၊ EMP အား	
	အသေးစိတ်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြခြင်း မရှိပါ။ အများပြည်သူများနှင့်	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် လူ့စွမ်းအား	
	ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများအကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	အရင်းအမြစ်များ ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းပြင်ပတွင်	
		စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ စသည်တို့	
		ပါဝင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	
		အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို ဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၆။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းတွင်	
		ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်သည်	
		အရေးကြီးသည့် အဆင့်ဖြစ်သည့် အတွက်	
		မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်	
		ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များ ၊ လိုအပ်သော	
		ဘတ်ဂျက်များ၊ မိုင်းနေရာပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးနှင့်	
		စိမ်းလန်းစိုပြေရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို ထည့်သွင်း	
		ဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၇။ လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သော အများပြည်သူနှင့်	
		တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ၊ သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်များ ၊	
		အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲရလဒ်များ ၊	
		သတင်းအချက်အလက် ထုတ်ပြန်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များ	
		စသည့် အကြောင်းအရာ အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၈။ အစီရင်ခံစာမှ သိသာထင်ရှားသော တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	
		၊နိဂုံးချပ်နှင့် အကြုံပြုချက်များ ထည့်သွင်း၍	
		ဖြည့်စွက်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၂)	မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်ဖော်ပြချက်	၁။ အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အကျဉ်းချပ်တွင် လိုအပ်သည့်	
	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အကျဉ်းချုပ်အား စာမျက်နာ (i)တွင်	အချက်အလက်များ	

	မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့် တင်ပြထားသည်ကိုတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြပြီးသည့်နောက်တွင် မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်	
		ဖော်ပြချက်အား အင်္ဂလိပ်ဘာသာဖြင့်ဖော်ပြချက်နှင့်	
		ကိုက်ညီစေရန်အတွက် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၂။ မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်ဖော်ပြထားသော အရေးအသား	
		အချို့မှာ ဖတ်ရှုရာတွင် နားလည်ရခက်ခဲသဖြင့်	
		ပြန်လည်စိစစ်၍ ပြင်ဆင် ဖော်ပြရန်။ (ဥပမာ -	
		စာမျကနာ (iv) ရှိ " အလွန်သေးငယ်သော	
		ရာသီဥတုအနေအထား " ၊ `` အပြောင်းအလဲအသေး "	
		များစသည့် အသုံးအနှုန်းများ)	
•ال	မူဝါဒနှင့် ဥပဒေဘောင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်းချ	က် ၊စံနှုန်းများ	
(၂)	မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေ နှင့် အဖွဲ့ အစည်းဆိုင်ရာ မူဘောင်	၁။ ပြည်တောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်	၁ ။ ပြည်တောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် လက်ရှိအချိန်ထိ
	သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ဥပဒေ/နည်းဥပဒေများ ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ	လက်ရှိအချိန်ထိ ထုတ်ပြန်ခဲ့သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ၊	ထုတ်ပြန်ခဲ့သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ၊ လူမှုဝန်းကျင်
	ကွန်ဗင်းရှင်းများ ၊ နိုင်ငံအဆင့်နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ စံနှုန်းများ	လူမှုဝန်းကျင် ၊လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်	၊လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး၊
	၊လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အခန်း(၂)	ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး၊ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်	ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် ပတ်သတ်သည့် ဥပဒေများ
	တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	ပတ်သတ်သည့် ဥပဒေများ ၊စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ ၊	စည်းများစည်းကမ်းများ ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ
		သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော	အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာများကို အပိုဒ်ခဲ့ (၂.၄) စာမက်နာ (၁၂) တင်
		စည်းမျဉ်း စည်းကမ်းများ နှင့် ဆက်စပ်	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်	၂။ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ပြည်တောင်စု
		လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	သမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်မှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားပြီးဖြစ်သော ဥပဒေများ ၊
		္ ၂။ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှ စီမံကိန်းနင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍	နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများမှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော
		ပြည်တောင်စု သမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်မှ	စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်အမိန့် ကြော်ငြာစာများကို
		ထုတ်ပြန်ထားပြီးဖြစ်သော မည်သည့်ဥပဒေများ	လုကနာမည္ ဖြစ္ေကြာင္း ကတ္ဝန္နခရကက္ အပုဒ္မွခွ (၂.၄)
		၊နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများမှ	စာရကနာ (၁၂) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းမောပြထားပါသည်။
		ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော မည်သည့်စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းနှင့်	
		ဆက်စပ်အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာများကို မဆို လိုက်နာမည်	
		မြစ်ကြောင်း ကတိဝန်ခံချက်ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	

ဤစီမံကိန်း အတွက် စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှ ထားရှိမည့်	၁။စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင်	၁။စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင်
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ မူဝါဒများကို စာမျက်နာ (၁၁)၊ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ	လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များအတွက်	လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များအတွက် စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူမှ
(၂.၂)တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း စီမံကိန်း	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူမှ ထားရှိသည့်	ထားရှိသည့် မူဝါဒများကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၂.၂) စာမျက်နာ (၁၁)
စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ လူမှု စီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များအတွက်	မူဝါဒများကိုထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ မြင်္ခရောန်ရောနေရာမ်းစီးမှု နောန်ကြားရေးမှုဖွဲ့ မရှိခြားနှင့်နော်
မူဝါဒများကိုဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ်ရုံးမှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး	ပြည်ထောင်စုံရှေ့နေမျိုဝရုံမှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ၊ ဒေ၊ အေးဝင်း၏ သဘောထား သက်မက်ချက်များကိုလည်း အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၂.၄)
	၊ဒေါ်အေးဝင်း၏ သဘောထား သတ်မှတ်ချက်များမှာ	စာမျက်နာ (၁၂) တွင် ထည်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်-	
	- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ၊ ၂၀၁၂	
	၅၂၊၂၉၁၃၁ ၊(ကာ) မဒိပ္)	
	- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေများ၊၂၀	
	၁၄(နည်း ၆၉)	
	- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ	
	လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ ၂၀၁၅ (အပိုဒ် ၁၀၂ မှ	
	၁၁၀ ၊ ၁၁၃ ၊ ၁၁၅ ၊ ၁၁၇)	
	- တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများ	
	အခွင့်အရေးကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ရေး	
	ဥပဒေ ၂ဝ၁၅ (ပုဒ်မ ၅)	
	- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှု ဥပဒေ၊ ၂၀၁၆	
	(ပုဒ်မ၅ဝ (ဃ)၊၅၁၊၆၅(င)မှ (ထ၊တ)၊ဂု၃	
	- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နံမှု	
	နည်းဥပဒေများ၊၂၀၁၇ (နည်း	
	၂၀၂၂၀၆၊၂၁၂၂၀၄)	
	- ပုဂလိကစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ ဥပဒေ၊၁၉၉ဝ -	
	(ပုဒ်မ ၄၊ ၁၁(က၊ဆ)၊	
	၁၃(ဓ၊ဆ၊ၛ)၊၂၅(ဓ)၊၃(စ)	
	- ရှေးဟောင်းဝတ္တုပစ္စည်း	
	ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ ၊၂၀၁၅ (ပုဒ်မ	

၁၂) - ရှေ့ဟောင်းအဆောက်အဦ ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ ၊၁၉၉၈ (ပုဒ်မ	
၁၃၊၂၂) - ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသများ ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ၊၁၉၉၈ (ပုဒ်မ	
၁၃၊၂၂) - ပြည်သူကျန်းမာရေး ဥပဒေ ၊၁၇၇၂ (ပုဒ်မ ၃၊၅) - ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ	
ကာကွယ်နိမ်းနင်းရေးဥပဒေ၊၁၉၉၅ (ပုဒ်မ ၃(က)၊၄၊၉၊၁၁) - ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်း	
သောက်သုံးမှုထိန်းချုပ်ရေး ဥပဒေ၊၂၀၁၆ (ပုဒ်မ ၉) - အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့အစည်းဥပဒေ၊ ၂၀၁၁	
(ပုဒ်မ ၁၇ မှ ၂၂ထိ) - အလုပ်သမားအငြင်းပွားမှု ဖြေရှင်းရေး ဥပဒေ၊ ၂ဝ၁၂ (ပုဒ်မ ၃၈၊၃၉၊၄ဝ၊၅၁)	
- အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုဖွဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဥပဒေ၊၂၀၁၃ (ပုဒ်မ ၁၄၊၁၅၊၃၀ဝ	
- ခွင့်နှင့် အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်များ အက်ဥပဒေ၊ ၁၉၅၁ (စုံနိုင်ရေး) - Workmen Compensation Act 1923	
(ခြုံရေးနိုင်) - လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ဥပဒေ၊ ၂၀၁၂ (ပုဒ်မ ၁၁(က)၊၁ရ(က)၊၁ရ(ခ)၊ရောင္ဒရာရရ)	
သင်ကျှသစ်ကျှသူတွေရကျှသူတွေရကျွန်းကြ၍	

	 အလုပ်ရုံအက်ဥပဒေ ၊ ၁၉၅၁ (အလုပ်သွားလုပ်ငန်းခွင် လုံခြုံရေး ၊ သက်သာရောင်ရိုရေး ၊ ကျန်းမာရေး ၊ အလုပ်ရိုန် ၊ အသက် ၊ ကျား/မ ဆိုင်ရာပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များကို ခြံရေးရန်) အနည်းဆုံးအခကြေးငွေ ဥပဒေ၊ ၂၀၁၃ (ပုဒ်မ ၁၂၊ ၁၃ (က၊ခ၊ဂ၊ဃ၊ င၊စ၊ဆ)၊ ၁၈) အခကြေးငွေ ပေးချေရေး ဥပဒေ ၊ ၂၀၁၆ (ပုဒ်မ ၃၊ ၄၊ ၅၊ အခန်း (၃)၊ လုံခြုံရေး ၊၁၄) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အင်ဂျင်နီယာကောင်စီ ဥပဒေ ၊၂၀၁၃ (ပုဒ်မ ၃ဂု၊၃၄) ရေနံနှင့် ရေနံထွက်ပစ္စည်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ ၊၂၀၁၇ (ပုဒ်မ ၃ဂု၊၃၄) ရေနံနှင့် ရေနံထွက်ပစ္စည်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ ၊၂၀၁၇ (ပုဒ်မ ၉ (က၊င)၊၁၀ (က၊ဓ၊ဃ)၊၂၊၁၁၊၃၁ (က၊ဂ၊စ) Petroleum Rules (Chapter 3,4) မွန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ၊စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ဥပဒေ မွန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ၊ ဝါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ မွန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ မွန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ ဓာခုဗေဒပစ္စည်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ အွန္တရာယ်မှ ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးဥပဒေ ၊၂၀၁၃ (ပုဒ်မ ၁၅၊၁၆၊၁၇၊၂၁၊၂၇) 	
အမရငမတ္ စာမျကနာ (၃၂)၊အပုဒခွ (၂.၆.၂) တွင IFC ၏ Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines များအား	ာ၊ ၊င္ မှ Mining လုပငန်းများအတွက သးများ Environmental ,Health and Safety Guideline	၂၂။ ၂၉၄ မှ Mining လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် သီးခြား Environmental ,Health and Safety Guideline လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအား နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၂) တွင် ထည်သင်းဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် သီးခြားထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော	ထုပ်ာပြနယားပြားဖြစ်ပါသည်။၄င်းလမ်းညွှန်မျကများအား အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ၍ လိုက်နာ	

	လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။	ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	
J	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်		
(c)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအကြောင်း ဖော်ပြရာတွင်	၁။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအကြောင်း ဆက်သွယ်ရန်	၁ ။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွတ်သူအကြောင်း (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်
	ဆနးစစချကအစရငခတနှင့် ပတသကသော	အသေးစတအချကများ ၊ ကုမပွဲကာအမည္ ၊ လပစာ ၊	အသေးစတအချကများ၊ ကုမ္ပဏအမည္ ၊ လပစာ ၊ ဖုန်းနပါတ္ ၊
	ကိစ္စအဝဝအတွက် တာဝန်ရှိသော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်၊ ဌာန စသည့်	ဖုန်းနံပါတ် ၊ ဖက်စဲ နံပါတ် ၊ အီးမေးလ်နှင့် ဝဘ်ဆိုဒ် ၊	ဖက်စ် နံပါတ် ၊ အီးမေးလ် နှင့် ဝဘ်ဆိုဒ် ၊ တာဝန်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ်
	အချက်အလက်များ ၊ ဆက်သွယ်ရန် လိပ်စာများကို	တာဝန်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် စသည်ဖြင့်) ကို အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်	စသည်ဖြင့်) ကို အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၁.၃) စာမျက်နှာ
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြပါရှိရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	(၅၅) ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။
(J)	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာနှင့် နောက်ခံ အကြောင်းအရာ	၁။ ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ပမာဏအား (စာ-၁ နှင့် စာ-၄၆	၁။ ထုတ်လုပ်မှုပမာဏမှာ တစ်နှစ်လျှင် (၂.၄) သန်းတန်ချိန်ခန့်
	ဖော်ပြချက်များ	တွင်)တန်ချိန် (၁.၄)သန်း/(စာ-၄၆ တွင်ပင်) (၂.၁၂)	ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ (၂.၁၂) တန်မှာ တစ်နှစ်လျှင် အသုံးပြုမည့်
	စီမံကိန်း၏ နောက်စံအကြောင်းအရာ များကို အခန်း(၁) နှင့်	သန်း စသဖြင့် ဖော်ပြချက်များမှာ မတူညီသည့်အတွက်	ထုံးကျောက် ခန့်မှန်း တွက်ချက် ထားသော တန်ချိန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
	အခန်း (၃) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြု	အမှန်တကယ် ထုတ်လုပ်မည့် ထုံးကျောက်ပမာဏကို	၂။ ယခင်က တစ်ရက်လျှင် ဘိလပ်မြေ တန်ချိန် ၄၀၀
	ကုမ္ပဏီနှင့် ပတ်သက်သော အချက်များနှင့် ၄င်းမှ	ပြန်လည်စိစစ်၍ ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။ လိုအပ်သော	ထုတ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ ယခုအခါ တိုးချဲ့စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် တန်ချိန်
	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်	ရှင်းလင်းချက်များ ဖြည့်စွက်ပေးရန်။	၅၀၀၀ တည်ဆောက်ခဲ့သည့်အတွက် ထုံးကျောက် ကုန်ကြမ်း
	လုပ်ငန်းများအကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်။စီမံကိန်း၏	၂။ စာမျက်နာ (၄၃)၊အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၂.၁)တွင်လက်ရှိ	ပိုမိုလိုအပ်ခဲ့ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ တစ်ရက်လျှင် တန် ၅၀၀၀ စက်ရုံ
	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ပမာဏအား (စာ-၁ နှင့် စာ-၄၆ တွင်)တန်ချိန်	ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း နှင့်ဆက်စပ်နေသည့်	အနေဖြင့် ထုံးကျောက်တစ်ရက် လိုအပ်ချက်မှာ တန် ၈၀၀၀ မှ
	(၂.၄)သန်း /(စာ -၄၆ တွင်ပင်)(၂.၁၂) သန်း စသည့်ဖြင့်	အခြားထုံးကျောက် မိုင်းတစ်ခုရှိကြောင်း ၊ ၄င်းအား	၈၅ဝဝ ခန့်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် အသစ်လျှောက်ထားသော
	အမျိုးမျိုးဖော်ပြ ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရသည်။	နမူနာကောက်ယူပြီးချိန်တွင်	လုပ်ကွက်သစ် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အသစ်လျှောက်ထားသော
	ကိန်းဂဏန်းဖော်ပြချက် မတူညီသည့် အချက်အားလည်း	အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အရံအနေဖြင့် ယူဆ၍	လုပ်ကွက် မြေပုံကိုလည်း ပုံအမှတ် (၃.၆) စာမျက်နှာ (၅၉) တွင်
	ရှင်းလင်း တင်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။ အစီရင်ခံစာ စာမျကနာ (၄၃)၊	ရကြောင်းထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတွက်	ဖော်ပြ ပေးထားပါသည်။
	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၂.၁)တွင် လက်ရှိထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းနှင့်	၄င်းထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းနှင့် ပတ်သတ်သည့်	၃။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်နေသည့် သံတော်မြတ်တောင်အား
	ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် အခြားထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းတစ်ခုရှိကြောင်း	အချက်အလက်များအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာ မြေပုံများ	နှစ်စဉ် တန်၂.၄ သန်းတန်ခန့်၊ လစဉ်အားဖြင့် တန် ၀.၂၄
	၊၄င်းအားနမူနာကောက်ယူပြီးချိန်တွင်	၊ထုတ်ယူသုံးစွဲနိုင်သည့် ပမာဏများ ၊ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် ရရှိသည့်	သန်းတန်ခန့်၊ နေ့စဉ်အားဖြင့် တန် ၈ဝဝဝ မှ ၈၅ဝဝ ခန့်
	အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အရံအနေဖြင့်ယူဆ၍ ရကြောင်း	အခြေအနေများ စသည်ဖြင့် အသေးစိတ်	ထုတ်လုပ်လျှက်ရှိပါသည်။ ၎င်းအစီအစဉ်အား အစီရင်ခံစာ၏
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ထုံးကျောက်သိုက်၏	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ ၃.၃.၂ စာမျက်နာ (၆၁) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြ
	အမြင့်အား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် စာ-၄၃ တွင် ၄၀၀	၃။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်မည့် သံတော်မြတ်တောင်အား	ထားပါသည်။
	မီတာဟုလည်းကောင်း၊ စာ-၄၆ တွင် မိုင်းနှစ်ခု၏ အမြင့်အား	တူးဖော်မည့် ခုနှစ်များ ၊လုပ်ငန်းကာလအလိုက်	၄။ Work Site Level များ၏ ယူနစ်များအား
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	(610 Level,650 Level,690 Level,760 Level,800	(နှစ်အလိုက်) တူးဖော်သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို	ရှင်းလင်းစွာဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ Work Site 1 နှင့် Work Site 2
	Level,840 Level ဟုသာ)ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ယူနစ်အား	အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	တို့အားဖော်ပြထားသော မြေပုံကိုလည်း ပုံအမှတ် (၃.၇)
	တူညီစွာ (သို့)ရှင်းလင်းစွာဖော်ပြမထားပါ။ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ	၄။ စာမျက်နှာ (၄၆) ၊အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၁)တွင်	စာမျက်နာ (၆၀) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	(၁၀)တွင် သစ်တောဦးစီးဌာနနှင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိမှု	ဖော်ပြထားသော Work Site-1/2 တို့ ၏ Level များကို	၅ ။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် ရှိသော အခြား စီမံကိန်းများ၊
	အခြေအနေအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား သော်လည်း	ဖော်ပြထားသည့် (610 Level,650 Level,690	နယ်နိမိတ်များ၊ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများ နှင့် ဝန်ထမ်း အိမ်ရာများ စသည့်
	ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်မှုအား ခွင့်ပြုချက် ရရှိထားသည့်	Level,760 Level,800 Level,840 Level) များမှာ	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေ အရပ်ရပ်အား အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၂.၁)
	စာရွက်စာတမ်းများ ၊ အထောက်အထားနှင့် ဧရိယာကို	ရှင်းလင်းမှုမရှိသဖြင့် ယူနစ်နှင့် ပမာကများအား	စာမျက်နာ (၅၅) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပြီး ပုံအမှတ် (၄.၅၁) စာမျက်နာ
	ဖော်ပြထားသော စာရွက်စာတမ်းများအား ဤအစီရင်ခံစာတွင်	ရှင်းလင်းမှန်ကန်စွာ ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။ Work Site 1 နှင့်	(၁၅၉) တွင် လည်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	Work Site 2 အကြောင်း ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ပုံဖြင့် ၊စာဖြင်	၆။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းအတွက်
		ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်အတွက်အသေးစိတ်	သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြုချက် ရရှိထားသည့် စာရွတ်
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	စာတမ်းများ၊ အထောက်အထားများကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁ဝ)
		၅။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် စီမံကိန်း	တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		အနီးရှိ အခြားစီမံကိန်းများ၊ နယ်နိမိတ်များ၊	
		စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ရာများ စသည့်	
		ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေ အရပ်ရပ်အား	
		ပေါ်လွင်အောင် ရေးသားဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၆။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက်	
		သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြချက် ရရှိထားသည့်	
		စာရွက်စာတမ်းများ ၊ အထောက်အထားများကို	
		ဖြည့်စွက် တင်ပြပေးရန်။	
(၃)	စီမံကိန်း၏ အဓိက အစိတ်အပိုင်းများ	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းအား တူးဖော်ပြီး ဘိလပ်မြေ	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းအား တူးဖော်ပြီး ဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံသို့
	ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းအား တူးဖော်ပြီးနောက်တွင်	စက်ရုံသို့ ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း မပြုမှီ ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်	ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း မပြုမှီ ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်
	ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံသို့ ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း မပြုမှီ အကြိုကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်း	အကြိုကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် ပတ်သတ်သည့်	အကြိုကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် အသုံးပြုသည့် စက်ယွန္တရားများ၊
	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်များ၊ ၄င်းအဆင့်တွင်ပါဝင်သည့်	အချက်အလက်များကို အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်။ (ဥပမာ -	လက်ခံနိုင်မည့် ထုံးကျောက်အရွယ်အစားနှင့် ပြန်လည်
	အဆောက်အဦးများ ၊စက်ယွန္တရားများစသည့်	အကြိုကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွက်	ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် ထုံးကျောက်အရွယ်အစားများ
	အချက်အလက်များကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ	ဆောက်လုပ်ထားရှိသော အဆောက်အဦးများ ၊	၊ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီးထုံးကျောက်များအား ဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံသို့

ထည့်သွင်းဖောပြထားခြင်းမရှပါ။ စမကန်းဖ။ အဓက	၄ငးတုတွင် အသုံးပြုမည့် စက်ယွန္တရားများ၊	သယယူပို့ဆောင်မည့် Conveyor များနှင့်
အစိတ်အပိုင်းတစ်ခုဖြစ်သော မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်	ှင်းကြိတ်ခွဲစက်မှ လက်ခံနိုင်မည့်	ချိတ်ဆက်ထားရှိမှုများကို အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၆)
အချက်နှင့်ပတ်သတ်၍ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကို အစီရင်ခံစာ	ထုံးကျောက်အရွယ်အစားနှင့် ပြန်လည်ထွက်ရှိလာမည့်	စာမျက်နာ (၆၅) တွင် ပုံနှင့်တကွ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
စာမျက်နာ (၁၆၉)တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း	ထုံးကျောက်အရွယ်အစားများ	၂။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းတူးဖော်ရာတွင် နောက်ဆုံးတူးဖော်မည့်
ပြည့်စုံလုံလောက်မှု မရှိပါ။	၊ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီးထုံးကျောက်များအား ဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံသို့	အမြင့်များ၊ အနေအထားများ ၊ထုံးကျောက်တောင်၏ ပုံစံအား
ယေဘုယအချက်များကိုဖော်ပြထားပြီး ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်	သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မည့် Conveyor များနှင့်	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၅) စာမျက်နာ (၆၈) တွင် ပုံများနှင့်တကွ ဖော်ပြထား
အကြောင်းအရာများကို အသေးစိတ်	ချိတ်ဆက်ထားရှိမှုများ စသည့်ဖြင့် အသေးစိတ်	ပါသည်။
ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	အကြောင်းအရာများကို ဓာတ်ပုံများဖြင့် ပြည့်စုံစွာ	၃ ။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း ပိတ်သိမ်းပြီးနောက် ပြန်လည်
ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းတူးဖော်ရာတွင် နောက်ဆုံးတူးဖော်မည့်	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။)	ထူထောင်ရေး အစီအစဉ် (Rehabilitation) ကို အပိုဒ်ရွဲ (၃.၆)
အမြင့်များ ၊ နောက်ဆုံးအချိန်တွင် ကျန်ရစ်မည့်	ျ။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်းတူးဖော်ရာတွင်	စာမျက်နာ (၇၃) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
အရြေအနေများ ၊အနေအထားများ ၊ ထုံးကျောက်တောင်၏	နောက်ဆုံးတူးဖော်မည့် အမြင့်များ၊	
ပုံစံများအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	နောက်ဆုံးအချိန်တွင် ကျန်ရစ်မည့် အခြေအနေများ ၊	
	အနေအထားများ ၊ထုံးကျောက်တောင်၏ ပုံစံများအား	
	သက်ဆိုင်ရာပုံများဖြင့်	
	အသေးစိတ်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	၃။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း ပိတ်သိမ်းပြီးနောက်	
	ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး အစီအစဉ် (Rehabilitation	
	Plan)များကို အသေးစိတ်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	ဖော်ပြရာတွင် Step rehabilitation, Slope	
	rehabilitation.Top soil reprofiling.Revegetation	
	စသည်အကြောင်းအရာများကို	
	အသေးစိတ်အခုတ်အလက်များ ၊ဒီဖိုင်းများ၊	
	ပြန်လည်စိတ်ပါးမည် သစ်ပင်မိါးစေများရေးချယ်ခြင်း	
	မြန်းမြန်းကို ကျင်မှု သင်မရှိလို မျင်မှု ကျင်မှ ကျင်မှ ကျင်မှု ကျင်မြန်း မရိက်ပါးသည်နည်းစုနှစ်များ	
	ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့် ဘဏ္ဍာငွေဝမာဏာများ	
	ုလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ခန့်မှန်းကြာချိန်များ	

		၊စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ	
		ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အချိန်ကာလများ၊ စသည့်ဖြင့်	
		အသေးစိတ်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၄)	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်	၁။ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်အားဖော်ပြရာတွင် Process	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်၏ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်
	စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကာလတွင်	Flow Diagram များအား အသုံးပြု၍	၏ Process Flow Diagram အား ပုံအမှတ် (၃.၈) စာမျက်နာ
	ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်၏ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်မှာ	ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	(၆၁) တွင်ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	၁။ လွန်တူးခြင်း	၂။ မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းအားဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင်	၂။ တစ်ပတ်လျှင် ငါးကြိမ်ခန့် တစ်လလျှင် အကြိမ်
	၂။ မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း	တစ်နေ့လျှင် (သို့) အပတ်စဉ် (သို့) လစဉ် ပုံမှန်အချိန်	နှစ်ဆယ်ခန့်ခွဲပါသည်။ အခါကြီး ၊ ရက်ကြီးများတွင် မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း
	၃။ အတင်အချလုပ်ခြင်း	ကာလအတွင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အကြိမ်ရေနှင့်	လုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း မရှိပါ။၎င်းအား အစီရင်ခံစာ၏
	၄။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း	သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် အချိန်ဇယားများကိုပါ	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၃) စာမျက်နာ (၆၂) တွင်ထည့်သွင်း
	၅။ ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်းနှင့်	ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။ အခါကြီး ၊ ရက်ကြီးများတွင် မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	၆။ သိုလှောင်ခြင်း	လုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ စသည်ဖြင့်	၃။ မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲရေး လုပ်ဆောင်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်
	စသည့် အစိတ်အပိုင်းများဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	အဆင့်ဆင့်အား အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၃) စာမျက်နာ
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်သည့် အသေးစိတ်	(မှတ်ချက် ။ အပိုဒ် ၅.၄.၃ တွင် တပတ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်မှ	(၆၂) တွင်ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	အချက်အလက်များအား ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။ ဖောက်ခွဲရေး	နှစ်ကြိမ် ၊ နေ့အချိန်၊ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အချိန်ဇယား	၄။ မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲရာတွင် တစ်ကြိမ်လျှင် ဖောက်ခွဲသည့်
	ပစ္စည်းများ ၊ သိုလှောင်ထားရှိသည့် နေရာများ	၊အများပြည်သူအား သိတိပေးစနစ် စသည်တို့ကို	တွင်းအရေအတွက်များ နှင့် ဖောက်ခွဲမည့် ဧရိယာ
	စသည့်အချက်အလက်များကိုလည်း	ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ စီမံကိန်း အကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်	အကျယ်အဝန်းများ ၊ တစ်တွင်းလျှင် ထည့်သွင်းဖောက်ခွဲမည့်
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	ကက္ဂာတွင် မိုင်းခွဲခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့်	မိုင်းပမာဏများ စသည့် အချက်အလက်များကို
		အချက်အလက်များအား သေးစိတ်	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၃) စာမျက်နှာ (၆၂) တွင်
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်း)။	ပုံနှင့်တကွ ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		၃။ ဖောက်ခွဲရေး လုပ်ဆောင်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	
		အဆင့်ဆင့်အား အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၄။ မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲရာတွင် တစ်ကြိမ်လျှင် ဖောက်ခွဲသည့်	
		တွင်းအရေအတွက်များ နှင့် ဖောက်ခွဲမည့် ဧရိယာ	
		အကျယ်အဝန်းများ ၊ တစ်တွင်းလျှင်	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖောက်ခွဲမည့် မိုင်းပမာဏများ စသည့်	
		အချက်အလက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။Blasting	

		Design အားပိုမို မြင်သာစေရန် ပုံဖြင့်	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၅)	စီမံကိန်း တည်နေရာနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင့်ပြမြေပုံ	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ရာ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်၏	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ရာ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်၏
	သံတော်မြတ်တောင်ရှိ လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရ ဧရိယာ၏ တည်နေရာ	လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသည့် လုပ်ကွက်၏ အကျယ်အဝန်း	လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသည့် လုပ်ကွက်၏ အကျယ်အဝန်း နယ်နိမိတ်အား
	ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ ၊စက်မှုဇုန်အတွင်းနှင့်	နယ်နိမိတ်များ (၂၁၉.၂၅ ဧက၏ နေရာအတိအကျ	ပုံအမှတ် (၃.၂) စာမျက်နာ (၅၆) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	စီမံကိန်းဖရိယာအနီးရှိ ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသော အလားတူ)အား ကိုဩဒိနိတ်အမှတ်များဖြင့် နယ်နိမိတ်	၂။ လုပငန်းကာလအလုက (နှစ်အလုက)ထုံးကျောကတူးဖောမှု အဘင်တင် တို့ဖွင့်ပြထားသော ပြေပံပျားတို့ ဆူမိုင်ခဲ့ (၁.၃)
	လုပ်ငန်းများ၊ အခြားစီးပွားရေး လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စိုက်ပျိုးရေး	လိုင်းများဆွဲ၍ မြေပုံပေါ်တွင် အတိအကျ ဖော်ပြရန်။	အမတ် (၆၈) တင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	လုပ်ငန်းများအား မြေပုံတွင် ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	၂။ လုပ်ငန်းကာလအလိုက် (နှစ်အလိုက်	ု။ စီမံကိန်း အနီးတဝိုက်တွင်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေ
	သံတော်မြတ်တောင်ရှိ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်ခွင့်ရ ဧရိယာသည်)ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်မှု အဆင့်ဆင့် ကို ထင်းရှားစွာ	(ဥပမာ- တောတောင်များ၊ ဘုရားစေတီများ ၊
	၂၁၉.၁၅ ဖကဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	ကြည်ရှုနိုင်သည့် မြေပုံများဖြင့် ဖော်ပြရန်။	ုပ် လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေး၊ တည်ဆောက်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းများ ၊
	နောက်ဆက်တွဲပါ ဖော်ပြချက်များအရ ခွင့်ပြု ဧရိယာ	၃။ စီမံကိန်း အနီးတဝိုက်တွင်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ရေရယူသုံးစွဲမှုအခြေအနေ ၊အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိရွာများ၏ လူမူစီးပွား
	အပြောင်းအလဲများ ရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရ ဧရိယာများ၊	အခြေအနေ (ဥပမာ- တောတောင်များ၊ ဘုရားစေတီများ	အခြေအနေ) စသည်တို့အား ထင်ရှားစွာ မြင်တွေ့နိုင်သော
	ပြန်လည်လွှဲပြောင်း အပ်နံသည့် ဧရိယာများအကြောင်း	၊ လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေး၊ တည်ဆောက်ရေး	မြေပုံကို အခန်း (၄) ပုံအမှတ် (၄.၅၁) စာမျက်နာ (၁၅၉)
	ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ယခု အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော	လုပ်ငန်းများ ၊ ရေရယူသုံးစွဲမှုအခြေအနေ	တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	၂၁၉.၂၅ ဧက သည် မည်သည့်နေရာတွင် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း	၊အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိရွာများ၏ လူမှုစီးပွား အခြေအနေ)	၄ ။ မိုင်းရေိယာ နှင့် အခြား စီမံကိန်းများ၏ ဧရိယာ ၊ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ
	ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	စသည်တို့အား ထင်ရှားစွာ မြင်တွေ့နိုင်သော မြေပုံကို	ဧရိယာ များ၏ အကွာအဝေးကို ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြ ထားသော
		ဖော်ပြရန်။	မြေပုံကို ပုံအမှတ် (၃.၄) စာမျက်နာ (၅၈) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း
		၄။ မိုင်းဇရိယာ နှင့် အခြား စီမံကိန်းများ၏ ဇရိယာ ၊	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ ဧရိယာ များ၏ အကွာအဝေးကို ထင်ရှားစွာ	
		မြင်တွေ့နိုင်သော မြေပုံများကို ဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၅။ ထုံးကျောက်မတူးဖော်မှီကာလရှိ	
		သံတော်မြတ်တောင် နှင့် စီမံကိန်း ပိတ်သိမ်းမည့်	
		အချိန်တွင် ကျန်ရစ်မည့်တောင်၏ ပုံစံတို့အား နှိုင်းယဉ်၍	
		3D ပုံစံဖြင့် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ မတူးဖော်မီ	
		တောင်၏အမြင့်နှင့် တူးဖော်ပြီး နောက်တွင် ကျန်ရစ်မည့်	
		တောင်၏ အမြင့်တို့အား နှိုင်းယဉ်ကြည်ရှုနိုင်ရန်	
		အရပ်လေးမျက်နာမှ မြင်တွေ့နိင်မည့် Side View	

		ပုံစံများဖြင့် နိုင်းယဉ်ဖော်ပြရန်ပြီး သက်ရောက်မှု	
		ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအခန်းတွင် Visual impact assessment	
		ပြုလုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	
(၆)	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် နယ်နမိတ်နှင့် လူနေထိုင်ရာ နေရာများ ၊သာသနိက	၁။ ဤစီမံကိန်းသည် လုပ်ငန်းသဘာဝအရ	၁ ။ မိုင်းခွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ဆက်စပ်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်
	အဆောက်အဦးများ ၊စိုက်ခင်းများ အကြားထားရှိမည့် buffer	မြေမျက်နှာပြင်အနေအထား များနှင့်	ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကျရောက်နိုင်ခြင်းမရှိစေရန်အတွက် ကြားခံနယ်
	zone များအကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	ဂေဟစနစ်များပြောင်းလဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။	ဧရိယာ (Buffer Zone) များ ထားရှိသော မြေပုံကို ပုံအမှတ်
		မိုင်းခွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ဆက်စပ်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၃.၅) စာမျက်နာ (၅၈) တွင်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
		ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကျရောက်နိုင်ခြင်းမရှိစေရန်အတွက်	
		ဧရိယာ အနီးတဝိုက်တွင် ကြားခံနယ်များ ထားရှိရန်	
		လိုအပ်သည့်အတွက် Buffer Zone	
		များဖော်ထုတ်ထားရှိရန် ၊မြေပုံနှင့်တကွ	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(ရ)	စီမံကိန်း အချိန်ဇယား	၁။ စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်လိုက် လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့်	
	ထုံးကျောက် တူးဖော်ရေး လုပ်ငန်း၏	ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက်	ာ ။ စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်လိုက် လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့်
	တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလသည် ပြီးစီး၍ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်	ခန့်မှန်းအချိန်ကာလများ ၊လက်ရှိ ရောက်ရှိနေသည့်	ပတသမးသည့္ လုပငန်းများအတွက္ ခန့္မမှန်းအချိန်ကာလများ
	ဆောင်ရွက်နေပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	စီမံကိန်း၏ အခြေအနေနှင့် ရှေ့ဆက်	အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရက်မည် ပြန်လည်ထထောင်ရေး
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်း အဆင့်၏ ကာလ အပိုင်အခြား ၊	အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအတွက် အချိန်ဇယားကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၅)
	ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်နှင့် ပြန်လည်တည်ထောင်ရေး	ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအတွက်	စာမျက်နာ (၆၈) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
	လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ကြာမြင့်မည့် ကာလများ ပါဝင်သော	အချိန်ဇယားများအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	စီမံကိန်း တစ်ခုလုံး၏ အချိန်ဇယားကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။		
(၈)	သယံဇာတနှင့် ပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုမှု	၁။ စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည် ဖော်နေစဉ်အတွင်း	၁။ စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည် ဖော်နေစဉ် အတွင်း
	စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်နေစဉ် အသုံးပြုမည့်	သုံးစွဲမည့် ရေနှင့် စွမ်းအင် အရင်းအမြစ်များ	သုံးစွဲမည့်ရေနှင့် စွမ်းအင် အရင်းအမြစ်များ ၊ ရယူသုံးစွဲမည့်
	သယံဇာတနှင့် စွမ်းအင်အရင်းအမြစ်များအား	၊ရယူသုံးစွဲမည့် စနစ်များ ၊သုံးစွဲမည့် ပမာကာ	စနစ်များ ၊ သုံးစွဲမည့် ပမာဏများကို အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	စသည့်တို့ကို ဖော်ပြရန်။	(၃.၃.၉) စာမျက်နာ () နင့် (၃.၃.၁၀) စာမျက်နာ (၆၇) တို့တွင်
			ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
(ල)	အစားထိုးနည်းလမ်းများအားဖော်ပြရာတွင် နေရာအား	၁။ အစားထိုး နည်းလမ်းများအားဖော်ပြရာတွင်	၁။ အစားထိုး နည်းလမ်းများအားဖော်ပြရာတွင်
	ရွေးချယ်ရန်မရှိကြောင်း ၊နည်းပညာ အသုံးပြုမှုတွင်	ယခုရွေးချယ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းများအပြင်	ယခုရွေးချယ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းများအပြင်

(၁၀)	စွန့်ပစ်ရည် စွန့်ထုတ်မှုများ ၊အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်မှုများနှင့်	ာ။ စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိမည့် စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲ	၁ ။ အမှတ် (၁) စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန
	စီမံကိန်း ရှိခြင်း/မရှိခြင်း - စီမံကိန်း ရှိခြင်း/မရှိခြင်း၏ အကျိုးအပြစ်များကိုဖော်ပြထားသည်။ အစားထိုး နည်းလမ်းများအား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် ယခုရွေးချယ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းနှင့် အခြားနည်းလမ်းများအကြား အားသာချက် အားနည်းချက် များကို နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။		
	နည်းလမ်းများထက် ထုတ်လုပ်မှု စွမ်းရည်အရသော်လည်းကောင်း ၊ဆူညံသံနှင့် စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှုတို့တွင်လည်းကောင်း သာလွန်ကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အချက်အလက်များကို ခြေခံ၍ နှိုင်းယဉ် ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	အရပ်ရပ်အား ဆန်းစစ်၍ နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ၃။ ထိုသို့နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြ၍ ယခု နည်းလမ်းအား ရွေးချယ်အသုံးပြုရသည့် ခိုင်မာလုံလောက်သည့် အကြောင်းပြချက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	 အခြေအနေအရ ဟင်းလင်းပွင့်စနစ်သည် အသင့်လျော်ဆုံး နည်းလမ်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း တွင်းတူး၍ ဖောက်ခွဲသည့် နည်းစနစ်သည် အရြားသော စက်ယွန္တရားများ အသုံးပြုသော 	အခြားနည်းလမ်းများ အကြား နည်းပညာ လိုအပ်ချက်များ ၊ ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နံမှု လိုအပ်ချက်များ ၊စွမ်းအင်ကို ထိရောက်စွာ သုံးစွဲနိုင်မှု နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု စသည့် အခြေအနေ	တွင်ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	ထွက်ရှိမည့်နေရာတွင်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း နည်းစနစ်	အသုံးပြုခြင်း စသည်တို့အတွက်) ၂။ ယခုရွေးချယ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းနှင့်	တွင်ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ၃။ အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၇) စာမျက်နာ (၇၄)
	နေရာ သယံဇာတ တူးဖော်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သည့်အတွက်	ထုံးကျောက် တူးဖော်သည့် နည်းစနစ် ရွေးချယ် အသုံးပြုခြင်း ၊ မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်း နည်းစနစ်များ ရွေးချယ်	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ၂။ အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၇) စာမျက်နာ (၇၄)
	နေရာရွေးချယ်မှု ၊အသုံးပြုသည့်နည်းစနစ်နှင့် စီမံကိန်း ရှိခြင်း/မရှိခြင်းတို့အား စာ-၄၉ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	အရြားဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သော နည်းနည်းများကိုပါထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် ။ (ဥပမာ-	အခြားဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သော နည်းနည်းများကိုပါ အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၇) စာမျက်နှာ (၇၄) တွင်ထည့်သွင်း

	ပတ်သက်သည့် အချက်အလ	က်များအား စီမံကိန်း	အမျိုးအစားနှင့် ထွ	က်ရှိမည့် ခန့်မှန်	ရာ လမာက	မြန်မာ့ကြွေထည်မြေ	သည်လုပ်ငန်း၏	သံတော်မြတ်တေ	ဘင်အား
	အကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်တွင် ဖေ	ာ် ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	စသည်တို့ကို အသေးစိ	တ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်[ပရန်။	Diamond Drill H	-lole တူးဖော်ပြီး	(သ-၂) အစီရ	င်ခံစာ၏
			၂။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖေ	ာ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းတွင်	ပုံမှန်အားဖြင့်	တွက်ချက်မှုအရ Me	etamorphsed Li	mestone (calca	areous),
			ရေကိုအသုံးမပြုသော်ဂ	ပည်း မိုးရေကြောင့်	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်မှ	Matamorphsed	Limestone	(Siliceous)	and
			စီးဆင်းရေသည်	33	ရေးကြီးသော	Matamorphsed	Limestone	(Dolomitic)	ဟူ၍
			သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်ပါသ	ည်။	မိုးရေနှင့်အတူ	သုံးမျိုးလေ့လာတွေရှိ	ရပြီး ဘိလပ်ဖ	နမြ ထုတ်လုဂ်	ပ်ရာတွင်
			ထုံးကျောက်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	င်မှ ပျော်	ရည်များသည်	အသုံးပြု၍ ရသော N	letamorphsed L	imestone (calca	areous)
			ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ စီးခ	ဝင်းသွားမည် ဖြစ်	ာ်သောကြောင့်	မှာ အများဆုံး ပါ၀	ာင်ကြောင်း Mata	morphsed Lin	nestone
			တောင်အောက်ရြေတွင်	် ထားရှိသည့် ဖ	ရေနူတ်မြောင်း	(Siliceous) နှင့် M	latamorphsed I	_imestone (Do	lomitic)
			စနစ်၊			မှာအနည်းငယ်သာ	ပါဝင်ကြောင်	င်း နောက်	ဆက်တွဲ
			ရေစီးဆင်းရာ	လမ်	မ်းကြောင်းများ၊	တွင်ပါဝင်သော မြေ	ပုံ(Cross-section	along A to	E) အရ
			စုဆောင်းထားရှိရာနေရ	ျာများနှင့် နောက <u>်</u>	ာ်ဆုံးစီးဝင်မည့်	တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ နေး	ာက်ဆက်တွဲ တွင်၊	ာါဝင်သော မြေပုံ	(Cross-
			လမ်းကြောင်းများအား		မြေပုံနှင့်တကွ	section along	A to E) 3	ခရ အပေါ်ယံဖြေ	မြလွှာမှာ
			ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	စီမံကိန်းဇ	းရိယာအတွင်း	အလွန်နည်းပါးပါသဥ	ည်။ (သ-၂)) အစီရင်း	ခံစာအရ
			အနည်စစ် ကန်များ	(သို့) အနည်စစ်း	သည့်စနစ်များ	သံတော်မြတ်တောင်	ထုံးကျောက်တ	ူးဖော်ခြင်း လု	ပ်ငန်းမှာ
			ရှိပါက ၄င်းတို့အာ	း ထည့်သွင်း	ဖော်ပြရန်	overburden အလွန်	နည်းပါးပါသည်။		
			လိုအပ်ပါသည်။			၂။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖ	ဖော်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း(ာွင် ရေကို အသံ	ဦးမပြုပါ။
						ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း	တည်ရှိရာ ေ	ကျာက်ဆည်မြို့န	యోపిన్
						မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အ	လယ်ပိုင်းတွင်	တည်ရှိပြီး	ပူအိုက်
						ခြောက်သွေ့သောေ	ဒသ ဖြစ်ပါသည်	ဉ်။ မိုးရာသီတွ	နင်လည်း
						မိုးသန်းထန်စွာ ရွာသ	္ဂန်းခဲ့ပါက တောင်	ပေါမှ တောင်ဒေ	အာက်သို့ က
						စီးဆင်းရေများသည်	ချောင်းကျောက်မု	pးအတိုင်း စီးဆင်	င်းလာပြီး
						စက်ရုံဧရိယာနှင့် ဂ	ွတ်ကင်းပါသည်။	දර්:මී:ဆင်:ရေမှ -	ျားသည်
				<u> </u>	0 0	အချိန်ပိုင်းအတွင်း ဖေ	ျာက်ကွယ်သွားပါး		<u> </u>
(၁၁)	အန္တရာယဲရှိသော	ပစ္စည်းများအကြောင်းအား	ာ။ သုံးစွဲမည့် ဒီဇယ်ဖ	ပမာက နှင့် သိုဓ	လှောင်ထားရှိမှု	၁။ သုံးစွဲမည့်	നസാഗ്രമ്	နှင့် သိုလှောင်	ာထားရှိမှု
	စ်မံကံန်းအကြောင်း ဖော်ပြချက်တွင်	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	ဖောက်ခွံပစ္စည်းများ	သုံးစွဲမှု င	ပမာဏနှင့်	ဖောကဲခွံပစ္စည်းများ ြ	သုံးစွဲမှု ပမာဂၢ	ာနှင့် သိုလှောင်	းထားရှိမှု (
			သုံလှောငဲထားရှိမှု	အခြေအနေအား	ဖော်ပြရနဲ	အခြေအနေအား	အစိရင်ခံတၛဲ	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ	(၃.၃.၈)

		လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ၂။ ဖောက်ခွဲရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့် ဖောက်ခွဲရေး ပစ္စည်းများ၊ အမျိုးအစားများအကြောင်း အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြချက်များ ၊နည်းပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အချက်လက်များ ၊သိုလှောင် ထားရှိသည့် အစီအစဉ်များ ၊သိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာများ ၊စသည့် အချက်အလက်များအား ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြရန်။	စာမျက်နှာ(၆၆) နှင့် အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၁၁) စာမျက်နှာ (၆၇) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။ ၂။ ဖောက်ခွဲရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့် ဖောက်ခွဲရေး ပစ္စည်းများ၊ အမျိုးအစားများအကြောင်းကို အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၃.၈) စာမျက်နှာ (၆၆) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
9 1	စီမံကိန်း၏ အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်များ		
(כ)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေအား လေ့လာခြင်းအတွက် အကြောင်းရင်းနှင့် ရည်ရွယ်ချက် ကို စာ- ၅၂ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေများအား လေ့လာခြင်းကို ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ (Dry Season)တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာထားသည့် အချက်များတွင် အများစုကို မြို့နယ်အဆင့် အချက်များကို ဖော်ပြထားပြီး ၊ လေ၊ ရေ ၊ဆူညံသံ ၊တုန်ခါမှု ၊ အပင်နှင့် သတ္တဝါများအကြောင်းကို စီမံကိန်း အနီးတဝိုက်အတွက် လေ့လာဖော်ပြထားသည်။		
(၂)	အများပြည်သူ အသုံးပြုသည့် ရေအရင်းမြစ် မြစ်ရောင်းများ၏ တည်ရှိမှုကို ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း ၊အများပြည်သူ အမှီပြု သုံးစွဲသော ရေအရင်းမြစ်နှင့် ပတ်သက်သော အချက်ပါဝင်ခြင်း မရှိပါ။	အောက်ပါ အချက်များသည် သက်ရောက်မှုကို ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင်လည်းကောင်း ၊စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေး အတွက်လည်းကောင်း အရေးကြီးသည့် အချက်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ဤကဏ္ဍတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ၁။ စီမံကိန်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ အများပြည်သူများမှ အမှီပြု သုံးစွဲသော သောက်ရေ နှင့် သုံးရေ အရင်းအမြစ် များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	၁။ စီမံကိန်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ အများပြည်သူများမှ အမှီပြု သုံးစွဲသော သောက်ရေနှင့် သုံးရေ အရင်းအမြစ်မှာ မြေအောက်ရေ ကိုသာလျှင် အဓိက သုံးစွဲပါသည်။

(၃)	ကျန်းမာရေး အခြေအနေအား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် မြို့နယ်အဆင့်၊	၁။ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ (သို့) အဖွဲအစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ	၁။ မူရင်း data source နှင့် ကိုယ်စားပြုသည့် ဖရိယာများကို
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကျေးရွာအဆင့်နှင့် စက်မှုဇုန် ဧရိယာ	ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော အချက်အလက်များကို	ဇယားအမှတ် (၄.၆) စာမျက်နာ (၁၀၃) တွင်
	အဆင့်များရှိ ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှု အခြေအနေနှင့်	ကိုးကားဖော်ပြသည့်အခါ မူရင်း data source နှင့်	ဖြည့်စွက်ထားပါသည်။
	ဝန်ထမ်းအင်အားများကို ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ၂၀၁၃ မှ ၂၀၁၆	ကိုယ်စားပြုသည့် ဧရိယာကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။	
	ခုနှစ်အထိ ရောဂါဖြစ်ပွားမှု အရေအတွက်များကို စာ-၇၈ နှင့်		
	စာ -၇၉ တို့တွင် ဇယားများဖြင့်ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း		
	၄င်းအတွက် ရှင်းလင်းချက် ပါဝင်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။ ထိုဇယားများ		
	ကိုယ်စားပြုထားသော ဧရိယာ ၊ data source		
	စသည်တို့ကိုလည်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။		
(၄)	လေ့လာသည့် ဧရိယာအားဖော်ပြရာတွင် ၃ကီလိုမီတာ နှင့်	၁။ ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါက ကောက်ယူထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့်	
	၅ကီလိုမီတာ အချင်းဝက်ရှိသော စက်ဝိုင်းများဖြင့် မြေပုံဖြင့်	လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များသည်	
	(စာမျက်နှာ-၈၀ တွင်)ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ လေ့လာ	သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအတွက်	
	စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင် ရေအရည်အသွေး ၊လေထု	ပြည့်စုံခြုံငုံလုံလောက်မှု ရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိချက်များဖြင့်	
	အရည်အသွေး ၊ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာမှုများနှင့် သက်ရှိဇီဝ	ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။	
	အစိတ်အပိုင်း လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ စသည်တို့ကို		
	တိုင်းတာရာတွင် အများစုကို ၃ကီလိုမီတာ စက်ဝန်းအတွင်း		
	တိုင်းတာထားပြီး ၊ရေနမူနာ ကောက်ယူထားသည့်		
	တစ်နေရာသည် စီမံကိန်းမှ ၁၀ကီလိုမီတာ အကွာအဝေးတွင်		
	ရှိကြောင်းတွေရှိရပါသည်။ (ပုံ -၄-၃-၁) စီမံကိန်းမှ		
	သက်ရောက်နိုင်သော ဧရိယာ နှင့် လေ့လာထားသည့်နေရာ		
	အကျယ်အဝန်းတို့၏ ဆက်စပ်မှုကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။		
(၅)	၁။ လေထု အရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း	၁။ လေထု အရည်အသွေးအား	၁ ။ လေထု အရည်အသွေးအား တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို
	လေထု အရည်အသွေးအား (၁)စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာအတွင်း နှင့်	တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို ရွေးချယ်ရာတွင်	ရွေးချယ်ရာတွင် တိုက်ခတ်သည့် ပျမ်းမျှ လေတိုက်ခတ်ရာ အရပ်၊
	(၂) ရှမ်းရွာကြီးကျေးရွာတို့တွင် ၂၄နာရီကြာ	ရွေးချယ်သတ်မှတ်ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်းများကို	စီမံကိန်း အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိ သက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်သည့်
	တိုင်းတာထားကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	ဝန်းထမ်းအိမ်ရာ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှ အလုပ်သမားများ၊ သယ်ယူ မိခုကာစ်ခုခု
	လေထုအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရာတွင် CO,NO ₂ , SO ₂ ,PM _{2.5}	၂။ ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် တိုင်းတာရရှိသော	ှင့်ဆောင်ရေး ထာဉ်များကြောင့် သက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်သည့် ကျောက်ဆည်စက်မှုဖွံ့၏ အဓိကလမ်းမကြီးဘေးရှိ ကျေးရာများ
	နှင့် PM ₁₀ တန်ဖိုးများအား	လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များမှာ NEQG	စသည့် အချက်များ ပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ ကောက်ယူထားခြင်း

တိုင်းတာထားကြောင်းတွေရှိရပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာချက်များအရ တိုင်းတာထားသော (၂) နေရာလုံးတွင် ရလဒ်များသည် PM _{2.5} နှင့် PM ₁₀ မှာ NEQG ၏ စံနှုန်းထက် ၂ဆ ခန့် များနေကြောင်းတွေရပါသည်။	၏ စံနှုန်းထက် ကျော်လွန်နေကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည့်အတွက် ကျော်လွန်ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်းအား ဖော်ပြရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ၃။ ထိုကဲ့သို့ ကျော်လွန်နေခြင်းသည် တိုင်းတာသည့် နေရာ တစ်ခုခြင်းစီအတွက် မည်သည့် အတွက်ကြောင့် ကျော်လွန်ခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်စသည့် အကြောင်းအရာအများကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစား၍ ဖော်ပြရန်။	ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ၂။ ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် တိုင်းတာရရှိသော လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များမှာ NEQG ၏ စံနှုန်းထက် ကျော်လွန်နေရသော အကြောင်းအရင်း မှာ တိုင်းတာသောကာလမှာ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ (ပူပြင်းသောရာသီဥတု) ကြောင့် ဖြစပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လတွင် ထပ်မံတိုင်းတာ ရရှိသော လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များမှာ NEQG ၏ စံနှုန်းထက် ကျော်လွန်နေခြင်း မရှိတော့သည်ကိုတွေရှိ ရပါသည်။ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၈) တွင်ပြည့်စုံစွာဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(၆) ၂။ ရေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း ရေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်းအား ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလတွင် မြေပေါ်ရေကို ၂နေရာ ၊မြေအောက်ရေ ၂နေရာအား တိုင်းတာခဲ့ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ နမူနာကောက်ယူသည့် နေရာများအား ရွေးချယ်ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်းများကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမှရှိပါ။ ရေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာသည့် Analysis Method များကို ဇယား (၄.၃.၁.၄.၃)တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ဖော်ပြရာတွင် Copper,Zinc ,Cadmium,Lead,Mercury ,Nickel,Chromium,Arsenic အစရှိသည့် Heavy Metal များကို ဆန်းစစ်သည့် နည်းလမ်းများအား ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း တိုင်းတာချက် ရလဒ်များတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	၁။ တိုင်းတာခဲ့သော နေရာများအား ရွေးချယ်ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်းများကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။ ၂။ ရွေးချယ်ကောက်ယူထားသော နေရာများသည် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်မည့် သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ရန်အတွက် ပြည့်စုံ၍ ၍ငုံလုံလောက်မှုရှိကြောင်း သက်သေပြရန်နှင့် ပြည့်စုံမှုမရှိပါက စီမံကိန်းမှ ပတ်ပတ်လည် ၃ကီလိုမီတာမှ ၅ကီလိုမီတာ အတွင်းရှိသော ရေဗျား (အရှေ)ရွာ ၊ရေဗျား (အနောက်)ရွာ ၊ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ရွာ ၊ရဲဘော်ကြီးရွာ ၊ဗလီကွင်းရွာ၊ ရွာနန်း (အရှေ)ရွာ၊ တောင်ဘလူရွာ ၊ဖိုကုန်းရွာ ၊မှိုင်းဘန်းရွာ အစရှိသည့် ရွာများအား ကိုယ်စားပြုနိုင်သော နေရာများတွင် ရေအရည်အသွေးအား ထပ်မံကောက်ယူရန်။ ၃။ ရေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာချက်ရလဒ်များအား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် Copper,Zinc ,Cadmium,Lead,Mercury ,Nickel,Chromium,Arsenic အစရှိသည့် Heavy Metal အား တိုင်းတာထားသည့် ရလဒ်များ	၁ ။ ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရန် ၂ဝ၁၄ခုနှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလတွင် ကွင်းဆင်း တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ ထုံးကျောက်မိုင်း အနီးတဝိုက်တွင် မြေပေါ်ရေ မတွေ့ရှိပါ။ ထို့ကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းတွင်အသုံးပြုရန် အတွက် သင်းတွဲမြောင်းမှရယူ အသုံးပြုမည် ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ၎င်းနေရာတွင် ကောက်ယူ ခဲ့ပါသည်။ အခြားအစားထိုး အနေဖြင့် အသုံးပြုရန် ရည်ရွယ်ပြီး ကျောက်ဆည်မြို့အနီး ဇော်ဂျီမြစ်ထဲ တွင်တစ်နေရာ ကောက်ယူ ခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ၂။ မြေပေါ်ရေ အရင်းအမြစ် ဖြစ်သော သင်းတွဲတူးမြောင်းမှာ စီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်သော နေရာမှ ၄.၂ ကီလိုမီတာ အကွာအဝေးတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး မြေအောက်ရေ အရင်းအမြစ် ထုတ်ယူသုံးစွဲမှုရှိသည့် ရှမ်းရွာကြီးကျေးရွာမှာ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သော နေရာမှ ၄ ကီလိုမီတာ အကွာတွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ကွက်နှင့် အနီးဝန်းကျင် ၃ ကီလိုမီတာ အတွင်းတွင် နမူနာ ကောက်ယူနိုင်သည့် မြေပေါ်/မြေအောက်ရေ ထုတ်ယူသုံးစွဲမှုများ မတွေ့ရှိပါ။ သို့သော်လည်း ဆက်လက် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့မှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် အဆိုပါ သင်းတွဲတူးမြောင်းရှိ မြေပေါ်ရေ အရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် စီမံကိန်း

		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိသည့်အတွက်	ဖော်ပြသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
		ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	၄ ။ စီမံကိန်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အနီးရှိ မြစ်များ၊ ချောင်းများ
		င္။ စီမံကိန်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အနီးရှိ မြစ်များ၊ ချောင်းများ	၊မြေအောက်ရေ အရင်းအမြစ်များ ဖော်ပြထားသောမြေပုံကို
		၂ / ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂ ၂	ပုံအမှတ် (၄.၅၁) စာမျက်နာ (၁၅၉) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ
			ထားပါသည်။
		စသည့်အချက်အလက်များကို ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြရန်။	၅ ။ စီမံကိန်းနယ်မြေ အနီးရှိ ဇလဗေဒဆိုင်ရာ
		၅။ စီမံကိန်းနယ်မြေ အနီးရှိ ဇလဗေဒဆိုင်ရာ	အချက်အလက်များကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၂.၃.၁) စာမျက်နာ (၈၄) တွင်
		အချက်အလက်များ၊ဖော်ဂျီမြစ် ၊သင်တွဲတူးမြောင်း	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ အချက်အလက်များ၊ဖော်ဂျီမြစ်
		အစရှိသည့် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ ၄င်းတို့ စီးဝင်ရာ	၊သင်တွဲတူးမြောင်း အစရှိသည့် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်များပါဝင်သော
		နေရာများကို မြေပုံများနှင့် တကွ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	မြေပုံကိုလည်း ပုံအမှတ် (၄.၅ဝ) စာမျက်နာ (၁၅၈) တွင်
			ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(၇)	၄။ ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာရြင်း ကိုလည်းရှမ်းရွာကြီးနှင့် စီမံကိန်း	၁။ ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို	၁ ။ ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို ရွေးချယ်ရာတွင်
	ဧရိယာ အနီး စုစုပေါင်း (၂)နေရာတွင် တိုင်းတာထားကြောင်း	ရွေးချယ်ရာတွင် လုပ်ငန်းသဘာဝ ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ရေး လုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ကိုင်လျှက် ရှိသောနေရာ၊
	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	အခြေအနေ ၊ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော အကြောင်းရင်းများ၊	ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်းကြောင့် အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိ
	- ၂၀၁၄ ခုနစ် ၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာ ၂၀ နှင့် ၂၂ရက်များတွင်	စသည့်အချက်များကို အခြေခံ၍	သက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်သည့် ဝန်းထမ်းအိမ်ရာ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှိ
	ျငန္မာရီ တိုင်းတာခဲ့ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	တိုင်းတာမည်နေရာအား ရေးချယ်ခဲ့သည်	အလုပ်သမားများ၊ ကျောက်ဆည်စက်မှုရုံ၏ အဓိက
	07ft (f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f	အကြောင်းအဝင်းထိ ကက်ချက်ယားဖြင့်	လမ်းမကြီးဘေးရှိ ကျေးရွာများ စသည့် အချက်များ ပေါ
			အခြေခံ၍ ကောက်ယူထားခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
		မြငုလုလောက်မှု ရှကြောင်းဖောပြပေးရန	၂။ ဆူည်သံတိုင်းတာထားသော N-2KS နေရာမှာ ရှမ်းရွာကြီးရုံ
		လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	ြဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းဝန်း ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် Residential Value ဖြင့် ၂၂၂၂၂ နေးကြီးကျောင်းဝန်း ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် Residential Value ဖြင့်
		၂။ ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာထားသော N-2KS နေရာမှာ	ပြန်လည် နိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		ရှမ်းရွာကြီးရှိ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းဝန်း ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက်	ရည္အသတိုင္မႈတာထားသော IN-2KS နေရာမှာ သတမ္မတ
		Residential Value ဖြင့် ပြန်လည် နိုင်းယှဉ်၍	လမ်းညွှန်ချက် တန်ဖုံးများထက် ကျော်လွန်နေသော
		ဖော်ပြပေးရန်နှင့် လမ်းညွှန်ချက် တန်ဖိုးများထက်	အဖြောင်းအမြင်းမှာ ဟုင်းတာနေစဉ်တွင် ပုံမှန်မဟုတ်သော
		တော်လန်နေပါတ္ တော်လန်ရသည်။	ဆူညသများဖြစ်ကြသည့်(တရားဓမ္မရွတ်ဆိုသများရွာအတွင်းဆိုင
			ကယများ ဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာခြင်း၊ အုန်းမောင်းခေါ်ကသများ
		ူနာကြင္မရွိတိုင္ရရွိသူလ္ လက္မွိသိုင္ရာရွိေရာက္စရာ။ ။	မသက္ကဝင်္ဂရလျာင်္ ဘုဂ္ဂာမီတစ္စနားကယ္လာ အ ဗ်ဘ္လာလာ စသင်္ဂဘင်္ဂရလျာင်္
		ာ မိုင်းခဲ့ရှိသော ကြင်းပါသော သင်ပါသော	္ လို ကိုလ္ရမ္ရန္ကာရမ္ကာက္ကေတာ့ ကိုလ္ရက္က ကိုလ္ရမ္စန္ကုန္ကာက္က ကိုလ္ရမ္စန္ကုန္ကာက္က ကိုလ္ရမ္စန္ကုန္ကာက္က ကိုလ္ရမ္စန္ကုန္ကာက္က ကုန္ကာက္က ကိုလ္ရမ္စန္ကုန္ကာက္က ကုန္ကာက္က
(0)	များကို ကိုက်နာကို ကိုက်ခင်းတာလားခြင်းမရှိဖြေကျာင်း ဖော်ရှိမြှုပ်သည်။	ြ ၁။ မိုင်းခိုချီနယ်င္က ကြစ္ကလျင္လက္လာ ကိုနာချီမိုအား	ြ ကိုင်းတကားသော အခြေအနေကို လည်း တွေနမါမှု ကိုင်းတာကားသော အခြေအနေကို လည်း တွေနေပါ့
		လုပငန်းခွင်အတွင်းရှ အခြေအနေ၊ နယ်နမီတဲအနီးရှိ	အမိုဒ်ခဲ(၄.၃.၄) စာမျက်နှာ (၁.၃.) ကို ကုမ်းမီးနောက်
		အခြေအနေများကို တိုင်းတာဖော်ပြရန်။	ေနေနေ(၃.၃.၃) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၅) ၁၃၀ ထာမမြည့်စွဲကာ

			0 0
			ထားဝါသည်။
(e)	၆။ အပင်များအား လေ့လာခြင်း ၁။ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင် အပင်၊သတ္တဝါအမျိုးအစား တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက် စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခဲ့သည့် နေရာများကို မြေပုံပေါ်တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	၁။ တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို မြေပုံတွင် ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိသောကြောင့် စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူချက်များသည် ဧရိယာအား ကိုယ်စားပြုခြင်း ရှိ /မရှိ အကဲဖြတ်နိုင်ရန်ခက်ခဲပါသည်။ အပင်များကို လေ့လာရာ၌လေ့လာခဲ့သည့် ဧရီယာကို သတ်မှတ်၍ မြေပုံပေါ်တွင် ကိုသြဒိနိတ် အမှတ်များနှင့် တိကျစွာထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ နမူနာ မြေကွက်များ ကိုသြဒိနိတ် အမှတ်များဖြင့် အတိအကျထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ၂။ အပင်များ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်းအတွက် ၄ောက်ယူခဲ့သော နေ့စွဲများ အား ဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ နော့စွဲများ အား ဖော်ပြပေးရန်	၁ ။ တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများ၏ ဧရီယာကို သတ်မှတ်၍ မြေပုံပေါ်တွင် ကိုဩဒိနိတ် အမှတ်များနှင့် တိကျစွာထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ အခန်း (၄) ပုံအမှတ် (၄.၃၈) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၉) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ၂ ။ အပင်များကောက်ယူထားသော နေ့စွဲများကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၃.၅.၁) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၁) တွင် ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက်ထားပါသည်။
(00)	ဂု။ သက်ရှိ ဇီဝများအား လေ့လာခြင်း ၁။ ကုန်းနေ၊ရေနေ သတ္တဝါများကို စစ်တမ်း တင်ပြရာတွင် ပြည့်စုံမှု မရှိပါ။		
(co)	၈။ လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများ လူ မှုစီးပွား စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူရာတွင် အလုပ်သမားများ ၊ရှမ်းရွာကြီး ၊ ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင် ၊ ရွာနန်း (အရှေ) ၊ ကုလားကျောင်း ၊ တောင်ဘလူ နှင့် ရေဗျားတော (အနောက်) တို့မှ တစ်ရွာလျှင် လူဦးရေ (၂ဝ)ခန့်အား လူမှုစီးပွား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူထားကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းမှ ၃ကီလိုမီတာအတွင်း ရွာများအား စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခဲ့ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း စီမံကိန်းမှ ရွကီလိုမီတာခန့် အကွာရှိ ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ရွာအား စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူထားရှိကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။ သို့ရာတွင်	(၁) လူမှုစီးပွားစစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူရာတွင် ၃ကီလိုမီတာ သတ်မှတ်၍ ကောက်ယူထားရှိကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသည့် အတိုင်း ထိုသို့သတ်မှတ်ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်းများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ (၂) ၃ကီလိုမီတာအတွင်း စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခဲ့ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း စီမံကိန်းမှ ၅ကီလိုမီတာခန့် အကွာရှိ ဖျောက်ဆိပ်ပင်ရွာအား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူထားရှိကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။ သို့ရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ၃ကီလိုမီတာခန့် အကွာ၊ အနောက်မြောက်ဘက်ရှိ ဗလီကွင်းကျေးရွာနှင့်	၁ ။ လူမှုစီးပွားစစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူရာတွင် ၃ကီလိုမီတာ၊ ၅ကီလိုမီတာ၊ ၁၀ကီလိုမီတာ ဟူ၍ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အချက်များ မရှိသောကြောင့် ၂၀၁၄ခုနှစ် တွင် စီမံကိန်း အတွက် လူမှု စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းသို့သွားရာ အဓိက လမ်းမကြီးနှင့် အနီး တဝိုက်တွင် ရှိသော ရွာများကို ကောက်ယူထားခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ၂။ ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာသောအခါ ဘိလပ်မြေ စက်ရုံ အတွက်သာလျှင် အဓိကထား၍ ကောက်ယူခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံ ကိုဗဟိုပြု၍ ၃ ကီလိုမီတာ ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာသောအခါ အနောက်မြောက်ဘက်ရှိ ဗလီကွင်းကျေးရွာနှင့် အရှေ့မြောက်ဘက်ရှိ ရေဗျားတော (အရှေ့)ရွာများမှာ ပါဝင်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။ ထို့ကြောင့် စစ်တမ်း

	စီမံကိန်းမှ ၃ကီလိုမီတာ ခန့်အကွာ ၊ အနောက်မြောက်ဘက်ရှိ	အရှေ့မြောက်ဘက်ရှိ ရေဗျားတော (အရှေ့)ရွာတို့အား	ကောက်ယူရာတွင် ပါဝင်ခြင်း မရှိခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။
	ဗလီကွင်းကျေးရွာနှင့် အရှေ့မြောက်ဘက်ရှိ ရေဗျားတော	စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူ ထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း	
	(အရှေ) ရွာတို့အား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း	တွေ့ရှိရသည့်အတွက် ချန်လုပ်ထားရစ်ခဲ့သည့်	
	တွေရှိရပါသည်။	အကြောင်းပြချက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၁၂)	၉။ လူမှုစီးပွား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင် ကောက်ယူသည့်	၁။ လူမှုစီးပွား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင်	၁ ။ လူမှုစီးပွား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင် Non probability
	နည်းစနစ်ကို အပိုဒ် ၄.၃.၆.၁ (စာ-၁၁၄)	ကောက်ယူထားရှိသော sample size များကို	sampling method ဖြင့် ကောက်ယူထားခြင်း ဖြစ်ပြီး
	တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ကျေးရွာ တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက် လူဦးရေ	ရွေးချယ်သည့် နည်းစနစ်များ (ဥပမာ-Statistical	Descriptive Statistic ဖြင့် အချက်အလက် များကို သရုပ်ဖော်
	၂၀ အား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူထားကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	Method များ ၊ Spacial Method များ)အစရှိသည့်	တွက်ချက်ထားမြင်း ဖြစ်ပြသည်။ ၂၂၂။ လူမှုစီးဟူးစစ်ထမ်းတောက်ယူခဲ့သည့် အချိန်တာလူများတို့
	နမူနာ ကောက်ယူခဲ့သည့် အရေအတွက်နှင့် ဖြေဆိုသူအား	Criteria များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၃.၇.၃) စာမျက်နာ (၁၆၁)
	ရွေးချယ်သတ်မှတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	၂။ လူမှုစီးပွားစစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခဲ့သည့်	တွင်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခဲ့သည့်
		အချိန်ကာလများ ၊ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခဲ့သည့်	စစ်တမ်း မေးခွန်းလွှာများကို လည်း နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁) တွင်
		နည်းစနစ်များ ၊ စစ်တမ်းမေးခွန်းလွှာများ ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ	ထပ်မံ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းများ အစရှိသဖြင့် အသေးစိတ်	ု။ ကျေးရွာများနှင့် ပြုလုပ်သော အစည်းအဝေးတွင် စီမံကိန်း
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	အကြောင်း ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြေခြင်း (သို့မတိုတ်) အသံဝေးခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ဓက်ချက်များကို နောက်ဆက်ကွဲ (၁) ကင်
			(၃၀၀နားများ) ဆောင်ရွက်များကို နောက်ဆက်ငွဲ (၀) ဝိုင ထည်သင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		၃။ ကျေးရွာများနှင့် ပြုလုပ်သော အစည်းအဝေးတွင်	
		စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်း ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်)	
		အသိပေးခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါက	
		ထိုဆောင်ရွက်မှုများကို အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၁၃)	၁ဝ။ လူမှုရေးစစ်တမ်းရလဒ်များကို သုံးသပ်ကြည့်ရှုရာတွင်	၁။ ကွင်းဆင်းစစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာမှ ရရှိသော	ာ ကျက်ကျက်မှုကျက်မှုကျက်ရှိသည်။ကျက် ကျီးကျီးကို
	ပုံမှန်မဟုတ်သော ကိန်းဂဏန်းများ တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ အပိုဒ်	အချက်အလက်များကို မှားယွင်းမှု မဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန်	
	၄.၃.၆.၂ (စာ -၁၁၄)တွင် ရွာနန် (အရှေ့)၏	စိစစ်၍ ဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ မှားယွင်းသော	φ
	အိမ်ထောင်စုအား ၂၃၉ ဟု ဖော်ပြထားသော်ခည်း၊	အခြေခံ အချက်များကို အသုံးပြု၍ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း	(၁၀၀) တွင် မြန်းဝည်မြင်ဆင် မြည့်စွဲကယားဝါသည်။
	အိမ်အရေအတွက်မှာ ၃၁၂၀ လုံးဟု ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	ဆောင်ရွက်ပါက ထပ်ဆက်အမှားများ	၂ ။ ပုံမှန် မဟုတ်သော ကိန်းဂဏန်းများအား ပြန်လည်
	အိမ်အရေအတွက်မှာ မိသားစုအရေအတွက်ထက် အဆ	ပေါ်ထွက်နိုင်သည့်အတွက် အထူးဂရုပြု ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်	ပြင်ဆင်၍ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	(၂၀)ခန့် များပြားနေခြင်းမှာ မှားယွင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်ဟု	လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	

	သုံးသပ်ရပါသည်။ စာ-၁၁၅ ရှိ ပုံတွင်လည်း အဆိုပါ ကိန်းဂဏန်းအား ထပ်ဆက် ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေရှိရပါသည်။	၂။ ပုံမှန် မဟုတ်သော ကိန်းဂကန်းများအား ကွင်းဆင်းထားသည့်အချက်အလက်များကို အခြေခံ၍ ဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	
96	၁၂။ ယဉ်ကျေးမှု ဗော်ပြချက်တွင် မြင်စိုင်းမြို့တော်ကို ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ သံတော်မြတ် တောင်ပေါ်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းစရိယာ အနီးတဝိုက်တွင် ဘုရားပုထိုး စေတီများစွာ တည်ရှိသော်လည်း ထိုဘုရားစေတီ များသည် သမိုင်းဝင်အကြောင်း အရာများ၊ ဒေသခံများ၏ အလေးထားမှု စသည့်အချက်များကို ဖော်ပြမထားပါ။	၁။ သဲမိုင်းဝင် အထောက်အထားရှိသော နေရာများအပြင် ဘာသာရေး၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုနှင့် အများပြည်သူ၏အလေးထားမှုများနှင့်ပတ်သက်သော အကြောင်းအရာများကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြပေးရန်။ ၂။ အထူးသဖြင့် သံတော်မြတ်တောင်ပေါ်တွင် စိန်နီစေတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုစေတီ စသည့် စေတီများကို စွန်နီစေတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုစေတီ စသည့် စေတီများကို စွန်နီစေတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုစေတီ စသည့် စေတီများကို စွန်နီစေတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုစေတီ စသည့် စေတီများကို စွန်နစတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုစေတီ စသည့် စေတီများကို အရာက်အလက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ () () () စည်စုင်းလိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းအား ၉/၂ဝဝ၈ အရ ရှားဟောင်းအထိမ်းအမှတ်တည်ရှိရာတုန်ရတ် သတ်မှတ်ပြဌာန်း () () () စည့်စာပြင့် မြို့ဟောင်းအနီးရှိ ဘုရားစေတီ၊ ရားစေတာ်စုဝောက်စုစေငံ စတင်၊ နန်းတော်ရာကုန်းများ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုဝေး () စည် ရေးဟောင်းအဆိုးရိပ်တာလွက်တွင် စမံကိန်းရေယာတ်ဖွေရှိပါသည်။ () စေတာဂ်စနန်းစရိယာတနန်းရေယာတဝိုက်တွင် နှစ်ပောင်းရသော	 ၁ ။ သမိုင်းဝင် အထောက်အထားရှိသော နေရာများကို အပိုင်နွဲ (၄.၂.၃.၈.၁) စာမျက်နာ (၈၉) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း အနီးတဝိုက် တွင်ရှိသော ဘုရားပုထိုး စေတီများကိုလည်း ပုံအမှတ် (၄.၃၇) စာမျက်နာ (၁၅၃) တွင် ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။ ၂။ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်ပေါ်တွင် တည်ထားကိုးကွယ်သော စိန်နီစေတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စုစေတီများနှင့်ပါတ်သတ်၍ ဒေသခံများအား စုံစမ်းမေးမြန်းခဲ့ရာ မှတ်တမ်းမှတ်ရာများလည်းမရှိပဲ လူအများပြောကြားသော အချက်အလက်များ ကိုသာသိရှိပါသည်။ ၃။စီမံကိန်းရေိယာ နှင့်မြင်စိုင်းမြို့တောင်း(၉/၂ဝဝ၈) အရ ရှေးဟောင်းအထိမ်းအမှတ် တည်ရှိရာဇုန် အကွာအဝေးမှာ ၃.၂ဂုစကီလိုမီတာ(ပေ ၁ဝဂျာ၄) ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၉) တွင် ပုံနှင့်တကွ ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ၄။ စီမံကိန်းရေိယာတဝိုက်တွင် နှစ်ပေါင်း (၁ဝဝ) နှင့်အထက် သက်တမ်းရှိသော ရှေးဟောင်းဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများ တွေရှိပါက ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနနှင့် အမျိုးသား ပြတိုက်ဦးစီးဌာန (အင်းဝ)ဌာနစုသို့ ဆက်သွယ် ပါမည်။

		ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနနှင့် အမျိုးသား	
		ပြတိုက်ဦးစီးဌာန(အင်းဝ)ဌာနစုသို့ ဆက်သွယ်	
		ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	
		Vibration ကြောင့် ရှေးဟောင်းအဆောက်အဦးများ	
		ထိခိုက်မှုကို နည်းပါးအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်နှင့်	
		နောင်တွင် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာတိုးချဲ့ပါက ဌာနမှ ခွင့်မပြုပါ။	
၁၅	၁၃။ မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများအတွက်	၁။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် သံတော်မြတ်တောင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အား	၁။ ယခင် မြန်မာ့ကြွေထည်မြေထည်လုပ်ငန်း၏ ကျောက်ဆည်
	မူလအခြေအနေဖြစ်သော မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာ	စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည် မဖော်မှီကာလတွင်	ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံကို ၂ဝဝဝ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင်စတင်လုပ်ဆောင်ရွတ်
	အစိတ်အပိုင်းများနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့်	မြင်တွေ့ရသော ရှုမျော်ခင်းများ မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာ	ခဲ့ပါသည်။ လက်ရှိ EIA ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုကို ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်မှ
	အကြောင်းအရာများအား ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	အစိတ်အပိုင်းများကို မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိ ဖော်ပြပေးရန်	စတင်၍ လေ့လာခဲ့ရပါသည်။ သိုဖြစ်ပါ ၍ လေ့လာရာတွင်
		လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	ရရှိခဲ့သော မှတ်တမ်း ဓါတ်ပုံများကို အခန်း ၄ သန်နှင့် ကြီးရနှင့်
			တွင်ဖောပြထားဝ၊သည်။
၁၆	၁၄။ ဇလဗေဒနှင့် မိုးလေဝသဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ၊	ာ။ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအနီးရှိ ပေါ်ပေါက်ခဲ့သည့်	ာ ။ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအနီးရှိ ပေါ်ပေါက်ခဲ့သည့်
	ို ကျံတွေ့ခဲ့သည့် ဖြစ်စဉ်များအား	သဘာဝဘေးအွန္တရာယ်အမျိုးအစားများ၊	သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ် အမျိုးအစားများ၊ သမိုင်းကြောင်းများ၊
	ထည်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	သမိုင်းကြောင်းများ၊ ပျက်စီးမှုများ စသည် အချက်များကို	ပျက်စီးမှုများ စသည့် အချက်များကို အချက်များကို အခန်း (၄)
		လေလာဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၂.၃.၂) စာမျက်နာ (၈၇) တွင် ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်း
			ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
ວດ	၁၅။ ယာဉ်သွားလာမှုအား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင်	၁) ယာဉ်သွားလာမှုအား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင်	ာ။ယာဉ်သွားလာမှုအား စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင် အခန်း (၄)
ι.	စာမျက်နာ (၁၂၆)၊ ဇယား(၄.၃.၆.၃-၁၁)ရှိ	စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၆)၊ ဇယား (၄.၃.၆.၃-၁၁)ရှိ ကိုဩဒိနိတ်	စာမျက်နာ (၁၇၂) ဇယား (၄.၅၄) ရှိ ကိုဩဒိနိတ်
	ကိုသြဒိနိတ်အမတ်များမှာ မားယွင်းနေကြောင်း	အမတိများမှာ မှားယင်းနေကြောင်း တွေရှိရသဖြင့်	အမှတ်များကိုပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။
	တေရိရပါသည်။	၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊	၂။အခန်း(၄) ဇယား(၄.၅၇) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၇၃) တွင်
	ဖယား င.၁.၆.၁-၁၄၊ စာ၁၂၆) တင် တနင်္ဂနေနေနင်	၂) (ဇယား င.၁.၆.၁-၁၄၊ စာ၁ ၆)တွင် တနှင်နေနေနှင့်	မှားယွင်းစွာဖောပြထားသည်ကိုလည်း ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင် ဖော်ပြ
	တနင်္လာနေတိုတွင် စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယထားကြောင်း	တနင်္လာနေတိုတွင် စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယွထားကြောင်း	ထားပါသည်။
	ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း (ဇယား ၄.၃.၆.၃-၁၄၊ စာ၁၂၇) တင်	ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း (ဇယား ၄.၃.၆.၃-၁၄၊ စာ၁၂၇)	
	သောကြာနေနှင့် စနေနေဟု၍ ဖော်ပြထားသဖြင့်	တွင် သောကြာနေနင် စနေနေဟ၍	
	လမ္းနေကြောင်း တေရိရပါသည်။	္ ၊၊ ၊၊ ၊၊ ၊၊ ၊၊ ၊၊ ၊၊ ၊၊ ဖော်ပြထားသည်အတက် ကဲလဲနေကြောင်း	
		တေရှိရသဖြင့် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြရန်။	

၁ 0	၁၆။ နိုင်ငံအဆင့်၊ ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအဆင့်တွင် ဥပဒေဖြင့် ကာကွယ်ထားသည့် နယ်မြေများ စီမံကိန်းအနီး အနောက်ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့် အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခု၊ (၈) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခုနှင့် စီမံကိန်း၏ အရှေ့ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးဝိုင်းသစ်တော တစ်ခုတို့အား တွေရှိရသော်လည်း ၎င်းတို့နှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အချက်အလက်များအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	၁) စီမံကိန်းအနီး အနောက်ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခု၊ (၈) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခုနှင့် စီမံကိန်း၏ အရှေ့ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခုနှင့် စီမံကိန်း၏ အရှေ့ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးဝိုင်းသစ်တော တစ်ခုတို့အား တွေရှိရသည့်အတွက် ငှင်းတို့နှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အရောက်အလက်များအား ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်း၍ ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြရန်။	၁။ စီမံကိန်းအနီး အနောက်ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခု၊ (၈) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးပြင်ကာကွယ်တော တစ်ခုနှင့် စီမံကိန်း၏ အရှေ့ဘက် (၅) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် ကြိုးဝိုင်းသစ်တော တစ်ခုတို့အား မြေပုံနှင့်တကွ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၂.၃.၅) စာမျက်နှာ (၈၈) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
ອ။	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့နည်းဖေ	ာရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ	
(0)	မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ထည့်သွင်းဆန်းစစ်ထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	<table-cell> ၁။ မိုင်းဖောက်နွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ထွက်ရှိမည့် ဒြပ်ပေါင်းများသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိနိုက်မှုအား ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်သဖြင့် ရေအရည်အသွေးအား ဆိုးဝါးစွာ ထိနိုက်စေပြီး သောက်သုံးရေ အရည်အသွေး ပြောင်းလဲမှုများကြောင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ ထိနိုက်မှုများ ရေနေသတ္တဝါများအပေါ် ထိနိုက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ရင်းမိုင်းဖောက်နွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ထည့်သွင်းဆန်းစစ်ရန်နှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများလှိ ထည့်သွင်းဆန်းစစ်ရန်နှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုလျားပါးစေနေးနည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အတူ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။</table-cell>	၁။ မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ထည့်သွင်းဆန်းစစ်မှုနှင့် သက်ရောက်မှု လျော့ပါးစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၄.၂) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၈ဝ) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(၃)	သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်သည့် နည်းစနစ်	၁။ သက်ရောက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက် Significant	၁။ သက်ရောက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက် Significant Rating ဖြင့်
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ် ခြင်းအား	Rating ဖြင့် ဖော်ပြရာတွင် Severity Scope,	ဖော်ပြရာတွင် Severity Scope, Duration< Frequency of
	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အခန်း(၅) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	Duration< Frequency of Activity နှင့် Frequency	Activity နှင့် Frequency of Impact စသည့်တို့အတွက်
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဆန်းစစ်ချက် (၇) ချက်၊ လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ	of Impact စသည့်တို့အတွက် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ Rating	သကဆုငရာ Rating အဆင့်များအား သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြရသည့် အခြောင်းအခင်ယားကို အမ်း ဖြင့်ခုနှင့် ခုက်ပြီးသေးပါသည်။
	(၃) ချက်၊ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ (၃)ချက်၊ မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာနှင့်	အဆင့်များအား သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြရသည့်	ടംപ്രൊപ്പാംടംപ്രംപ്രാംഗ് നറനു മ്രാസ്സാം രുവന്നാംവാന്ത്വ

(9)	ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ အချက်များကို ဆန်းစစ်ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ Significant rating ဖြင့် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာဆန်းစစ်ချက် (၇) ချက်အတွက်သာ ဆောင်ရွက်ထားသည်။ Significant value အား ဇယားဖြင့် (စာ-၁၃၃) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း၊ ဆန်းစစ်ချက်တစ်ခုချင်းစီအား ဖော်ပြသည့်အခါတွင် ဆက်စပ်ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း မရှိပါ။ လေအရည်အသွေး ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ရးမှ ပေါ်ပေါက်နိုင်သည့် ညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ အမျိုးအစား (အတိုင်းအတာနှင့် ကာလကို ဇယား ၅.၄-၁ တွင်) နှင့် လျော့ချရေး နည်းလမ်းများကို ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ လေအရည်အသွေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်မှ ကြိတ်ခွဲမည့် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များကြောင့် လေအရည်အသွေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်မှ ကြိတ်ခွဲမည့် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များကြောင့် သော်ရောက်နိုင်မှုများကို	အကြောင်းအရင်းများကို အချက်အလက်များနှင့်တကွ ဆက်စပ်၍ အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ ၁။ ကြိတ်ခွဲစက်မှ ထုံးကျောက်ကြိတ်ခွဲမည့် ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် အမှုန်များ ထွက်ရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထုံးကျောက်ကြိတ်ခွဲမည့် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များ၊ ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် အမှုန်များအား လျော့နည်းစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိမှုမျးအပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ရန်နှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အတူ ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ၂။ ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီး ထုံးကျောက်များအား ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံသို့ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာ လမ်းတလျှောက်တွင် အမှုန်ထွက် ရှိနိုင်မှု အခြေအနေအား ထည့်သွင်းဆန်းစစ်ရန်။ ၃။ လျော့ပါစေးရေး နည်းလမ်းအနေဖြင့် Green Belt	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်ကြိတ်ခွဲမည့် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များမှ ထွက်ရိုလာမည့် အမှုန်များအား လျော့နည်းစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိမှုများ အပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ထားပြီး လျော့ပါးစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၄.၁) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၇၉) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ၂။ ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီး ထုံးကျောက်များအား ဘိလပ်မြေစက်ရုံသို့ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာ လမ်းတလျောက်တွင် အမှုန်ထွက် ရှိနိုင်မှု အခြေအနေအား ဆန်းစစ်ထားမှုကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၄.၁) စာမျက်နာ (၁၇၉) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ၃။ Green Belt Development နှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အရျက်အလက်များကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၃) စာမျက်နာ (၂၀၂) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		ပြား ငေပျာပါစပ်ဖေရ နည်း ပမ်း အနေရြမှ ပါမင်း၊ Dele Development များ ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဟု ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း ၎င်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် အချက်အလက်များအား အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၅)	ရေ အရည်အသွေး ရေအရည်အသွေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ရာ၌ စီမံကိန်းမှ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်မည့် လုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ရေအသုံးပြုရန် မလိုကြောင်း၊ ရေအား သောက်သုံးရန်၊	၁။ စီမံကိန်းမှ စွန့်ထုတ်ရည် မထွက်ရှိနိုင်သော်လည်း မိုးရွာသွန်းသည့်အခါ စီးဆင်းရေများကြောင့် စီးဆင်းရေနှင့် မြေအောက်ရေတို့၏ အရည်အသွေးအား ထိခိုက်နိုင်သည့်အတွက် ၎င်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့်	၁။ စီမံကိန်းမှ စွန့်ထုတ်ရည် မထွက်ရှိနိုင်သော်လည်း မိုးရွာသွန်းသည့်အခါ စီးဆင်းရေများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၄.၂) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၀ဝ) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

	ရုံးတွင်းအသုံးပြုရန်နှင့် အပင်များအား ရေလောင်းရန်၊	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဆန်းစစ်ရန် လျော့ပါးစေရေး	
	အမှုန်ထွက်ရှိမှုများကို ရေဖျန်းပေးရန်သာ အသုံပြုကြောင်း	နည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အတူ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	
	ဖော်ပြထားပြီး စွန့်ထုတ်ရည် မရှိကြောင်းနှင့်		
	ရေအရည်အသွေးအား သက်ရောက်မှုရှိမည်မဟုတ်ကြောင်း		
	ဖော်ပြ၍ ဆန်းစစ်ထားပါသည်။		
(၆)	ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် လုပ်ငန်း	၁။ ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် လုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်ဆင့်မှ
	သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သသည့်	အဆင့်ဆင့်မှ ထွက်ရှိနိုင်သော ဆူညံသံနှင့်	ထွက်ရှိနိုင်သော ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှုအဆင့်များအား
	အရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် လျှော့ချရေးဆိုင်ရာ နည်းလမ်းများကို	တုန်ခါမှုအဆင့်များအား ခန့်မှန်းတွက်ချက်၍	တိုင်းတာထားမှု ရလာဒ်များအား အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၄.၃) စာမျက်နှာ
	ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	(သို့မဟုတ်) တိုင်းတာ၍ အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်	(၁၈၂) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တို့တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော Noise	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	level နှင့် Vibration level တို့အား ဖော်ပြဆန်းစစ်ထားခြင်း	၂။ တွက်ချက်ရရှိသော ဆူညံသံနှင့်တုန်ခါမှု	
	မရှိပါ။	အဆင့်များအပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ ပျံ့နံ့ရောက်ရှိနိုင်သည့်	
		ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှုနှုန်းထားများကို	
		တွက်ချက်ဖော်ပြရန်။ Noise and Vibration Contour	
		Map များ အသုံးပြု၍ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၇)	အပင်၊ သတ္တဝါနှင့် သက်ရှိဇီဝများ	၁။ အပင်၊ သတ္တဝါနှင့် သက်ရှိဇီဝများအပေါ်	ာ။ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၈.၅.၇) စာမျက်နှာ (၂၂၆) တွင် Rehabilitation
	လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသည့်	Plan of Quarry Site ဖြင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည်စက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	သက်ရောက်မှုများသည် သက်ရှိဇီဝများအပေါ်	နည်းလမ်းများအား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် စာမျက်နာ (၁၃၈)	
	ကျရောက်နိုင်ခြေ နည်းပါးကြောင်း၊ မျိုးသုဉ်းလု မျိုးစိတ်များနှင့်	တွ $ egin{array}{c} \phi \\ \phi $	၂။ Green Belt and Afforestation Plan ကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၃)
	စားကျက်များအနီးတဝိုက်တွင် မရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဟု	စာမျက်နာ (၂၀၂) တွင် ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း ၎င်းတို့အား အသေးစိတ်	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	၃။ သစ်တောအမျိုးအစားနှင့် Quarry Site မှာ
		၂။ Green Belt and Afforestation Plans များကို EMP	ပေါက်ရောက်သောအပင်များကို အခန်း(၄) ဇယား (၄.၃၂)
		တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်ဟု	စာမက်နှာ (၁၄၅) ကင် ကုပ်မံကာဉ်သင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း EMP တွင် ပါဝင်ခြင်း မရှိသဖြင့်	ေနရိုလ်နှင့် (၄၃၅) ၁၄၀ ထင်တေည့်သွင်း ဒေနပြထားပါသည်။
		EMP တွင် ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက်၍ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		၃။ သစ်တောအမျိုးအစားနှင့် Quarry Site မှာ	

		ပေါက်ရောက်သောအပင်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		(ဒေါက်တာမျိုးမြင့်)	
(6)	အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် ထုံးကျောက်များထုတ်လုပ်ရာမှ Mineral Reject (မြေစာ) များထွက်ရှိနိုင်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း ထွက်ရှိနိုင်မည့် ပမာကာများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြ၍ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	 သ။ ထုံးကျောက်များအား ထုတ်လုပ်ရာတွင် ရောနှောပါဝင်နေသော အခြားကျောက် (သို့မဟုတ်) မြေစာများထွက်ရှိမည် ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် ထွက်ရှိနိုင်မည့် Mineral Rejects ၏ Stripping Ratio အား ဖော်ပြရန်။ ၂။ တစ်ရက် (သို့မဟုတ်) တစ်လလျှင်ထွက်ရှိမည့် Mineral Rejects ပမာကများနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်မည့် (သို့) စုပုံမည့် နေရာများကို မြေပုံနှင့်တကွ အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြ၍ သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ရန်။ ၃။ အချို့သော Top Soil များကောင်းမွန်ပါက စုဆောင်းထားရှိပြီး ရာသီဥတုနှင့်ကိုက်ညီသော သဘာဝအပင်များ ပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးရန်။ (ဒေါက်တာမျိုးမြင့်) 	၁။အမှတ်(၁)စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနမြန်မာ့ကြွေထည်မြေထည်လုပ်ငန်း၏ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်အားDiamond Drill Hole တူးဖော်ပြီး (သ-၂) အစီရင်ခံစာ၏တွက်ချတ်မှုအရ Metamorphsed Limestone (calcareous),Matamorphsed Limestone (Siliceous) andMatamorphsed Limestone (Dolomitic) ဟူ၍သုံးမျိုးလေ့လာတွေရှိရပြီး ဘိလပ်မြေ ထုတ်လုပ်ရာတွင်အသုံးပြု၍ ရသော Metamorphsed Limestone (calcareous)မှာ အများဆုံး ပါဝင်ကြောင်း Matamorphsed Limestone (Dolomitic)မှာ အများဆုံး ပါဝင်ကြောင်း Matamorphsed Limestone (Dolomitic)မှာအနည်းငယ်သာ ပါဝင်ကြောင်း နောက်ဆက်တွဲတွင်ပါဝင်သော မြေပုံ(Cross-section along A to E) အချတွေရှိရပါသည်။ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ တွင်ပါဝင်သော မြေပုံ (Cross-section along A to E) အချ အပေါ်ယံမြေလွှာမှာအလွန်နည်းပါးပါသည်။ (သ-၂) အစီရင်ခံစာအရသံတာမြတ်တောင် ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းမှာoverburden အလွန်နည်းပါးပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် MineralReject ၏ Stripping Ratio မရှိပါ။၂။ Mineral Reject ၏စွန့်ပစ်မည့် (သို့မဟုတ်) စုပုံမည့်နေရာများဖြစ်သည့် Dumping Site မရှိပါ။၃။ အချို့သော Top Soil or Plantation soil ပမာကမှာသတာမရှိပါ။
(ල)	မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများ	ာ။ စီမံကိန်းမစတင်မီနှင့် ပြီးဆုံးပြီးနောက်တွင်	
	အခန်း ၅.၆ တွင် ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်မှုကြောင့်	ဖြစ်ပေ၊မည့် သံတော်မြတ်တောင်၏ သုံးဘက်မြင် 3D	
	မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှု အသင့်အတင့်မှ	ပုံစံအား နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြ၍ မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုမှာ	
	မြင့်မားမှုရှိနိုင်သည့်အတွက် စီမံကိန်းဒီဇိုင်းများနှင့်	အနည်းငယ်သာ ဖြစ်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သက်သေပြ၍	

	သစ်ပင်စိုက်ပျိုးရေး ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း	မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများကို ဆန်းစစ်ရန်။	
	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	၂။ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုပြီးဆုံးပါက	
		မိုင်းပိတ်သိမ်းရာတွင် Development ဖြစ်စေရန်	
		ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		(ဒေါ်ဆွေဆွေကျော်)	
(၁၀)	အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများကြောင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို	၁) ဖောက်ခွဲရေးပစ္စည်းများအား သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊	၁ ။ ဖောက်ခွဲရေးပစ္စည်းများအား သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း၊
	ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း	သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊	သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊ ကိုင်တွယ်သုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည့် တို့ကြောင့်
	မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲရာတွင် အသုံးပြုမည့် ဖောက်ခွဲရေး	ကိုင်တွယ်သုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည့် လုပ်ငန်းများအား	ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုအား အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၈.၁) စာမျက်နှာ
	ပစ္စည်းများသည် အန္တနရာယ်ရှိသောပစ္စည်းများ	အသေးစိတ်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ၍	(၂၅၉၂) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် ၎င်းတို့အား သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း၊	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော	ဖောက်ခွဲရေးဝစ္စည်းများအား သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ သမီးဆည်းခြင်း သယ်ယပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊ ထိုင်တယ်သုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည်
	သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊ ကိုင်တွယ်သုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည့်	သက်ရောက်မှုအားဆန်းစစ်ရန်၊ သက်ရောက်မှု	လုပ်ငန်းများအား နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၂) တွင် ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
	လုပ်ငန်းများအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ထားခြင်း	လျော့ပါစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ၊	
	မရှိကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။	ကာကွယ်ရေးနည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အတူ	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၁၁)	ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အမွေအနှစ် အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှု အား	၁။ စီမံကိန်းမှ မိုင်းခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့်	၁။ ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနနှင့် အမျိုးသားပြတိုက်ဦးစီးဌာန
	ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖုန်မှုန့်နှင့် ပတ်သက်သော	ဖြစ်ပေါ်မည့် တုန်ခါမှုများအား မြင်စိုင်းမြို့ဟောင်းမှ	မွန္တလေးဌာနခွဲမှ မြင်စိုင်းရှေးဟောင်းမြို့တော်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းမှာ
	သက်ရောက်မှုများသာ ရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး	ထိခိုက်ခံစားရနိုင်ချေ ရှိ၊ မရှိ လေ့လာ၍	လွတ်ကင်းကြောင်းထောက်ခံရက်အား အကွာအဝေးများနှင့်
	အခြားသက်ရောက်မှုများမှာ သိသာထင်ရှားမည်	သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ရန်။	တစ်ကွ အစီရင်ခံစာ နောက်ဆက်တွ် (၉) အနေဖြင့် ဖြင့်သင်္သေတိမ်မှုတားပါသင်္သ
	မဟုတ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။		မြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြယ်းပါသည်။
	သံတော်မြတ်တောင်၏ တောင်ထိပ်တွင် စိန်နီဘုရားနှင့်	၂။ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်၏ တောင်ထိပ်တွင်	စိန်နီစေတီ၊ ဖောင်တော်စု စေတီများနှင့် ပါတ်သတ်၍
	ဖောင်တောဦး ဘုရားများ ရှိသော်လည်း	စိန်နီဘုရားနှင့် ဖောင်တော်စုဘုရားများ	ဒေသခံများအား စုံစမ်းမေးမြန်းခဲ့ရာ မှတ်တမ်းမှတ်ရာ များလည်း
	၎င်းတို့အပေါ်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြရန်	နှင့်ပတ်သက်သော သမိုင်းကြောင်း၊ ဒေသ၏	မရှိပဲ လူအများ ပြောကြားသော အချက်အလက် များကိုသာ
	ဆန်းစစ်ထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	တန်ဖိုးထား အလေးထားမှု အတိုင်းအတာများကို	သိရှိပါသည်။
	မိုင်းခွဲခြင်း၏တုန်ခါမှုကြောင့် ဘုရားစေတီများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုကို	ဖော်ပြ၍ စီမံကိန်း လုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့်	
	ထည့်သွင်း ဆန်းစစ်ထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	ထိုဘုရားစေတီများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှု ရှိ၊မရှိ	
		သက်ရောက်မှုအား ထည့်သွင်း ဆန်းစစ်ပေးရန်	
		လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	

(၁၂)	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	၁။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ်	၁ ။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများကို	ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ဆိုင်သော
	သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် စာမျက်နာ (၁၄၁)တွင်	ဖော်ပြရာတွင်	(၁) အသက်ရှုလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များ
	ဆန်းစစ်ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရသော်လည်း	(၁) အသက်ရှုလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များ	(၂) ဆူညံသံ သက်ရောက်မှုများ (၃) နှင့်နိုင်နှင့်နှင့်နှင့်နှင့်နှင့်နှင့်နှင့်နှင
	ဖော်ပြချက်များမှာ ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် စီမံကိန်းနှင့်	(ဥပမာ - Limestone dust တွင် ပါဝင်သော free	(၃) ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထခုကမှုများ
	သက်ဆိုင်မှု မရှိကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။	crystalline silica (SO ₂) නා:	(၄) ဒီနွှစ်ကယ်ရှိ ပစ္စည်းများမှ သက်ဖော်ကံရှိများ ကို အစုံဒီစွ (ရ.ရ.၁) စာမျက်နာ (၁၉၂) တွင် ထပ်မံ ဖြည်စွက်
	ကုန်ကြမ်းကိုင်တွယ် အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ပြာများကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်း၊	<u> ရေရှည်ရှူရှိက်ခြင်း</u> အားဖြင့်	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	ဘွိုင်လာနှင့် ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင်ရာနေရာမှ	အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာ ရောဂါများ၊ silicon-	၂။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးကင်း လုံခြုံစေရန် နှင့်
	အလုပ်သမားများသည် မြင့်မားသော အမှုန်ထွက်ရှိမှု	tuberculosis ခေါ် အဆုတ်ရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားမှုများ)	မိုင်းလုပ်သားများအတွက် ဘေးကင်း လုံခြံမှု ရှိစေရန်
	ပမာဏအား ထိခိုက်ခံစားရနိင်သည် စသည်ဖြင့်	(၂) ဆူညံသံ သက်ရောက်မှုများ	ဆောင်ရွက်ထားမှုများ၊ PPE ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ First Aid,
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	(၃) ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများ	Sanitation Training, Clean Drinking water များထောက်ပံ့
	ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ မိုင်းဖောက်ခွဲခြင်းကြောင့်	(၄) အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများမှ သက်ရောက်မှုများ (ဥပမာ	ပေးခြင်း သတ္တုံပြွင်း ပန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ချမှတ်ထားသော လမ်းသွန်ချက်များအတိုင်း လိုတ်နာဆောင်ရက်ရန်
	ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်	- ဖောက်ခွဲရေးပစ္စည်းများ) အစရှိသည့်	စီစဉ်ထားခြင်း၊ အွန္ဒရာယ် သတိပေးချက်ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ
	ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများအား	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဆန်းစစ်၍ လျော့ပါးစေရေး	တပ်ဆင်ခြင်းကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၇) စာမျက်နာ (၂၁၈) တွင်
	ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	နည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အတူ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		၂။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးကင်း လုံခြုံစေရန် IFC EHS	HIV/AIDS ကဲ့သို့သော ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ
		Guideline အား ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားခြင်း၊	အတွက်ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် စီစဉ်ထားမှိခြင်း၊ အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊
		မိုင်းလုပ်သားများအတွက် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြံမှုရှိစေရန်	ဟောပြောပွဲများ သင်တန်းများပုံ့ချိုခြင်း စသည့်နည်းလမ်းများကု
		ဆောင်ရွက်ထားမှုများ၊ PPE ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ First	အမှအစွ (၆.၇) စာမျကာနာ (၂၁၈) ဝွင ထည်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		Aid, Sanitation Training, Clean Drinking water	င္ ၀ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ၊ ဖောက်ခွဲပစ္စည်းများ နင့်
		များထောက်ပံ့ ပေးခြင်း၊ သတ္တုတွင်း ဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ	လောင်စာဆီများအား စနစ်တကျ ထားသိုခြင်း၊
		ချမှတ်ထားသော လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်း	မိုင်းခွဲလုပ်သားများအတွက် မတော်တဆအ္တန္တရာယ်
		လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန် စီစဉ်ထားခြင်း၊ ဒာ္တနာရာယ်	ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် စီစဉ်ထားမှိုခြင်းကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၂)
		သတိပေးချက်ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊	တွင်ထည့်သွင်း တင်ပြထားပါသည်။ Augranace Training accure Ministry of Haalth and
		အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ၊ ဖောက်ခွဲပစ္စည်းများ	- Awareness fraining တွေမှာ Ministry of Health and
		နှင့် လောင်စာဆီများအား စနစ်တကျ ထားသိုခြင်း၊	စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာနများနှင် ခိုလ်ဆက်
		မိုင်းခွဲလုပ်သားများအတွက် မတော်တဆအ္တနာရာယ်	ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

		ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် စီစဉ်ထားရှိခြင်း၊ HIV/AIDS	- ထုံးကျောက် တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့်
		ကဲ့သို့သော ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ အတွက်ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန်	သီးခြား Health Impact Assessment အစီရင်ခံစာကို
		စီစဉ်ထားရှိခြင်း၊ အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊ ဟောပြောပွဲများ	နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၆) ဖြင့် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		သင်တန်းများပို့ချခြင်း စသည့်နည်းလမ်းများကို	
		အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	
		- Awareness Training တွေမှာ Ministry of	
		Health and Sport နှင့်အတူ အလုပ်ရုံနှင့်	
		အလုပ်သမားဥပဒေ စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာနများနှင့်	
		ခိုတ်ဆက်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် (ဒေါ်မိုးသူဇာလွင်)	
		- ထုံးကျောက်တူးဖော်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်သ	
		ည့် သီးခြား Health Impact Assessment	
		 အစီရင်ခံစာ ပြုစု၍ ယခု EIAတွင်	
		ကဏ္ဍတစ်ရပ်အနေဖြင့် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		(ဒေါက်တာဉာက်လင်းမောင်)	
(၁၃)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လူထု ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ်	၁။ စီမံကိန်းမှ လက်ရှိတွင် အမှန်တကယ်	၁။ စီမံကိန်းမှ လက်ရှိတွင် အမှန်တကယ်
	ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှု	ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှု လျော့ပါးစေရေး
	ဒေသခံပြည်သူများ၏ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး ကိစ္စများအတွက်	လျော့ပါးစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများအား	နည်းလမ်းများအား ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းများဖြင့် အပုံဒခွ (၆.၉.၉)
	သက်ရောက်မှု လျော့ပါးစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများထည့်သွင်း	ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းများ အထောက်အထားများနှင့်တကွ	စာမျကနာ (၂၃၀) ထဝမ ဖြည့်စွဲက ဖောပြထားဝ၊သည်။
	စဉ်းစားထားသည်ကို အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၈.၂) တွင်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ (ဥပမာ - ဒေသခံများ	
	ထားပါသည်။	ယာဉ်အွန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းစေရန် စီမံကိန်း	
		ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ လမ်းများ၌ ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ	
		တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း၊ သံတော်မြတ်တောင်တွင် အခြား	
		စီမံကိန်း လုပ်ငန်းများရှိခြင်း နှင့် တောင်ပေါ်တွင်	
		ဘုရားစေတီရှိနေခြင်း တို့ကြောင့် နယ်နိမိတ်များ သီးခြား	
		ပြုလုပ်ထားခြင်း၊ မိုင်းခွဲသည့်အစီအစဉ်များ၊	
		အချိန်များကို လူထုအား အသိပေးထားခြင်းများ	
		သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ၊ ကာကွယ်ရေး အစီအမံများကို	

		ကြေညာထားခြင်း အစရှိသည်ဖြင့်)	
(၁၄)	ဆက်စပ်သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း	၁) ဂြိုလ်တုဓာတ်ပုံများအရ ယခုစီမံကိန်းမှ (၃)	
	စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ဆက်စပ် သက်ရောက်မှု	ကီလိုမီတာခန့် အကွာတွင် သံတော်မြတ်တောင်မှပင်	
	ဆန်းစစ်ချက်အား အပိုဒ် ၅.၁၀ (စာ ၁၄၄ တွင်)	ထုံးကျောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး	
	ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	ဘိလပ်မြေထုတ်လုပ်နေသည့် စက်ရုံ (၂) ရုံ	
	အချုပ်အားဖြင့် လျှော့ချရေး နည်းလမ်းများ အသုံးပြုသည့်တိုင်	ရှိသောကြောင့် ဆက်စပ်သက်ရောက်မှုကို	
	လုပ်ငန်းပေါင်းများစွာမှ သိသာထင်ရှားမှု မရှိသော	လေ့လာရာတွင် ၎င်းစက်ရုံများကြောင့် အဓိက	
	သက်ရောက်မှုများ ကာလရှည်စွာ	ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို	
	ထွက်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သောကြောင့် စုပေါင်းထုတ်လွှတ်မှုနှင့်	ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစား၍ သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ဆန်းစစ်ရန်	
	စွန့်ထုတ်မှုများ တိုးလာနိုင်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။	လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	
	အကျိုးဆက်အားဖြင့် ကျန်းမာရေး၊ သက်ရှိဇီဝများအတွက်	၂) ထို့ပြင် ဇယား ၅-၁ဝ အရ စီမံကိန်းသည်	
	လုံခြုံစိတ်ချရမှု လျော့ကျနိုင်ကြောင်း သုံးသပ်ထားပါသည်။	ဆက်စပ်သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ယေဘုယျ	
	သက်ရောက်မှုလျော့ကျစေသည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို	ဆန်းစစ်ထားပြီး သက်ရောက်မှုများ	
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။	တိုးပွားလာမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသောကြောင့်	
		ဆက်စပ်သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချရန်အတွက်	
		သင်တော်သော နည်းလမ်းများကို လေ့လာ ဖော်ပြရန်။	
Gı	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP)		
(c)	လိုအပ်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များ	၁။ သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်များအရ လိုအပ်သော	၁။ သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်များအရ လိုအပ်သော
	ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းရန်လိုအပ်ကြောင်း စီစစ်တွေရှိရပါသည်။	သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်	သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ထိခိုက်မှုများအတွက်
		ပြီးသည့်အခါ ထပ်မံဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်သည့်	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးနည်း လမ်းများနှင့် သောင်ရင်ရင်ရွှင်ရှိသောဒီ မင်္ခရန်သောဒီ နိုင်ငန်းများနှင့်
		ထိခိုက်မူများအတွက် လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးနည်း	ဆောငရွက်မျက်များကို ဝတ်ဝန်းကျင် စမ်ခန့်ခွဲမူ အစီအစဉ်ပျားကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာအခန်းအလိုက် ထပ်ပံထည်သင်း
		လမ်းများနင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	အော်ပထားပါသည်။
		စီမံခန့်ခွဲမူ အစီအစဉ်တွင် ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(ل)	လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ တင်ပြချက် အပိုဒ် ၆.၄.၄ တွင် ၂၀၁၄	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမူ အစီအစဉ်တွင် ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ ၁။ လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ပေးအပ်သော	၁။ လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ပေးအပ်သော အလုပ်အကိုင်
(J)	လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ တင်ပြချက် အပိုဒ် ၆.၄.၄ တွင် ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် ဒေသခံများမှ အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမူ အစီအစဉ်တွင် ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ ၁။ လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ပေးအပ်သော အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများ	၁။ လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ပေးအပ်သော အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းအရ ယခင် အမှတ် (၃၃) အကြီးစား
(၂)	လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ တင်ပြချက် အပိုဒ် ၆.၄.၄ တွင် ၂၀၁၄ ခုနစ်တွင် ဒေသခံများမှ အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ တိုးတက်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးစေလိုကြောင်း	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမူ အစီအစဉ်တွင် ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ ၁။ လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ပေးအပ်သော အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများ ၊စီမံကိန်းတွင် ဒေသခံများအား အလုပ်အကိုင်	၁။ လက်ရှိအချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်းမှ ပေးအပ်သော အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းအရ ယခင် အမှတ် (၃၃) အကြီးစား စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ ဒေသခံများ ပါဝင်သည့် မြန်မာ

	ဒေသခံများအား ဦးစားပေး၍ အလုပ်ခေါ်ယူရေး	ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	အစီအစဉ်များကိုလည်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ လက်ရှိအချိန်၏		
	အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်း အခြေအနေအား ရှင်းလင်းချက်ကို		
	အစီရင်ခံစာ တစ်ခုလုံးတွင် ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။ ထို့အတူ		
	ဒေသခံပြည်သူများနှင့် ပုံမှန် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ အမြင်များ		
	ဖလှယ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။		
(၃)	လူမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး အစီအစဉ်	(၁) အစီရင်ခံစာ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၅၃) ၊ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ	၁ ။ အစီရင်ခံစာ စာမျက်နာ (၂၀၆) ၊ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၄.၂.၁)တွင်
	အ စီရင်ခံစာ စာမျက်နာ (၁၅၃) ၊အပိုဒ် (၆.၄.၂.၁)တွင် Kone	(၆.၄.၂.၁)တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော ကျေးရွာများဖြစ်သည့်	ဖော်ပြထားသော မှားယွင်းသည့် ကျေးရွာများကို
	Yone , 11 Miles နှင့် KhaShi (Auk)ကျေးရွာများမှ	Kone Yone ,11 Miles နှင့် KhaShi (Auk) ရွာများမှာ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။
	ဖြေကြားသူအားလုံးမှာ	စီမံကိန်းအနီးတဝိုက်တွင် မရှိကြောင်း တွေရှိရပါသည်။	
	စီမံကိန်းအားကြိုက်နစ်သက်ကြသည်ဟူသော ဖော်ပြချက်မှာ	မှားယွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသဖြင့်	
	မှားယွင်းနေပါသည်။	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြရန်။	
(\mathbf{a})	amhErstershanat marsh (EMoP)		
(1)			
(၁)	အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ	၁။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု	၁ ။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာ တင်းသွင်းမည့်
	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာ တင်ပြမည့် အစီအစဉ်အား	အစီရင်ခံစာအား တစ်နှစ်လျှင်တစ်ကြိမ် အစီရင်ခံ	အစီအစဉ်နှင့် အချိန်ဇယားအား စာမျက်နာ (၂၃၅) ဇယားအမှတ်
	အပိုဒ် ၇.၁တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	တင်ပြသွားမည်ဟုဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း	(၇.၁) တွင် ထပ်မံ ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။
	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာအား	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာ တင်းသွင်းမည့်	
	တစ်နှစ်လျှင်တစ်ကြိမ် အစီရင်ခံ	အစီအစဉ်နှင့် အချိန်ဇယားအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
	တင်ပြသွားမည်ဟုဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း		
	အစီရင်ခံစာတင်သွင်းမည့် အစီအစဉ်နှင့် အချိန်ဇယားအား		
	အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။		
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်သွင်းမည့်	တင်သွင်းမည့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်	၁ ။ တိုင်းတာရသည့် အမျိုးအစား တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက်
	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုသည့် အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ချက်များမှာ	တိုင်းတာရာတွင် အသုံးပြုမည့် နည်းစနစ်များ ကို အခန်း (၇)
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရမည့် အချက်အလက်များ လိုအပ်ကြောင်း	အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်သည်။	ဖယား (၇.၁) စာမျက်နာ (၂၃၅) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ
	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	(၁) တိုင်းတာရမည့် အမျိုးအစား တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက်	නාංගානා දා දුරිදුකාගති දෙකාගති දේශාදීදීය ගැනී කරේද (දා)
			၂၂။ ပုံငးပာာမည့် နေမာများဖ။ ကုဩဒနတ များကို အခန်း (၇)

		တိုင်းတာရာတွင် အသုံးပြုမည့် နည်းစနစ်များ ၊	ု ဇယား (ဂု.၂) စာမျကဲနာ (၂၃၇) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြ ထားပါတင်။
		စက်ကိရိယာများ၊ နမူနာကောက်ယူမည့် နည်းလမ်းများ	ထားပါသည္။
		စသည့် အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များ	၃ ။ တိုင်းတာရသည့် ရလဒ်များကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်
		(၂) တိုင်းတာမည်နေရာများ၏ ကိုဩဒိနိတ်များ၊	တန်ဖိုးများနှင့် နိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြချက်ပြီး ကျော်လွန် နေပါက
			ကျော်လွန်ရသည့် အကြောင်းပြချက်များကို
		୦୦୦୦୫:୧୦୩୦ ଅଟେସିଅଟେକ୍ସୋମ୍ମ	အထောက်အထားများနှင့်တကွ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး
		(၃) တိုင်းတာရသည့် ရလဒ်များကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာ	ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်သွင်းမည့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုသည့်
		လမ်းညွှန်ချက်တန်ဖိုးများနှင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြချက်များ ၊	အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြပါမည်။
		ကျော်လွန်နေပါက ကျော်လွန်ရသည့်	၄ ။ baseline (သို့မဟုတ်) ယခင်က တိုင်းတာခဲ့သည့်
		အကြောင်းပြချက်များ ၊ အထောက်အထားများ	ရလဒ်များနှင့် နိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြမှုပြီး အဆိုပါ ရလဒ်များအပေါ်
		(c) baseline (သိမဟုတ်) ယခင်က တိုင်းတာခဲ့သည်	နည်းပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ သုံးသပ်မှုများ ကိုလည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်
			ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်သွင်းမည့်
		ြေပေဒများနှင့် နှင်းယှဉ်ဖောပြမှုများ၊ အဆုပါ	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုသည့် အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်း
		ရလဒ်များအပေါ် နည်းပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ သုံးသပ်မှုများ	ဖော်ပြပါမည်။
		(၅) စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုသည့် နေရာတစ်ခုချင်းစီ၏	၅ ။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုသည့် နေရာတစ်ခုချင်းစီ၏ ဓာတ်ပုံများ
		ဓာတ်ပုံများ ၊နမူနာ ကောက်ယူသည့်ပုံများနှင့်	၊နမူနာ ကောက်ယူသည့်ပုံများနှင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း
		တိုင်းတာခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရတ်နေသည်	ဆောင်ရွက်နေသည် ဓာတ်ပံ့မှတ်တမ်းများ ကိုလည်း
			ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသိ တင်သင်းမည်
		မာတဝိုမှတတာေများ	ျ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ ၊ စောင်ကြပ်ကြည်ရသည် အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သင်း
			တော်ပြပါမည်။
(_)	စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအား စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် နေရာကို discharge	(၁) တိုင်းတာမည့် နေရာ -စီမံကိန်းရှိ စီးဆင်းရေများကို) ၁။ စီမံကိန်းရှိ စီးဆင်းရေများကို သိုလှောင်ထားသည့်
.0/	point ဟု ဖော်ပြထားသောကြောင့် လဲမှားဖော်ပြထားသည်ဟု	သို့လောင်ထားရှိပါတဲ့ သို့လောင်ထားသည် နေရာနှင့်	နေရာမရှိပါ။
	ပူဆရပ၊သည။	နောကဆုံးမွန့်ပစ်မည့် နေရာတို့တွင် ရေအရည်အသွေး	ມ NEOG ສົ່າ ສວິຊີລີ (ເ.ດ.ວ.) ເສດ Construction Material
		တိုင်းတာ၍ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု စစ်ဆေးရန်	Extraction အတွက် သတ်မက်ထားသော ပါရာမီတာများ
		လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	BOD COD Oil and grease PH Total Coliform
		 ၂၂) တိုင်းတာသည့် ပါရာမီတာ - NEQG ၏ အပိုဒ်ခွဲ	Bacteria Total Nitrogen Total Phosphorus Total
		(LO.2) Construction Material Extraction	Suspended Solids) up of control inosphores of control
			လည္း (၀.၁) တပ္စက္ရွိသူ စစ္နားမ်ိဳး က်က္လား (၀.၁) ထင္ပ
		ာဂာမီဂာကားသော ဂျမာဗလာာဗါား ဖြစ်သည့်	[(0,0)] ((0,0)) ((0,

		(BOD,COD, Oil and grease,PH, Total,Coliform	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		Bacteria, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total	
		Suspended Solids)	
(၃)	အစီရင်ခံစာ အခန်း (၇) ၊ ဇယား (၇.၁.၁)တွင် Ecosystem	ာ။ အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည် Ecosystem	ာ။ အစီရင်ခံစာ အခန်း (၇) ၊ ဇယား (၇.၁.)တွင် Ecology (Flora
	Management Plan အား ဆောင်ရက်မည်ဟ	ကြားရ ကြေးကြေးကြေးကြေးကြေးကြေးကြေးခြင်း Management System အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခဲ့မ	and Fauna) නුණා Ecosystem Management Plan නලිවි
	္ ္ ္ ေ ဖော်ပြထားသော်လသ်း ငင်းအစီအစဉ်အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	အစီအစဉ်တင် အသေးစိတ် ထည်သင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	မှားယွင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြထားသဖြင့် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။
	စီမံခန်ခဲ့မှ အစီအစဉ်ကွင် ထည်သင်းဖွော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။		Ecology (Flora and Fauna) ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု
	cooff&# creereless colficsencerlessignedie</td><td></td><td>အစီအစဉ်ကိုလည်း ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။</td></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>(၄)</td><td>နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၇) တွင် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ</td><td>ာ။ အခန်း (၇)၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း အစီအစဉ်</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Monitoring Report အား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း</td><td>ဇယား (၇.၁.၁)ပါ ဖော်ပြချက်အရ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>တွေရှိရပါသည်။ သို့ရာတွင် ထိုအစီရင်ခံစာမှာ လေထု</td><td>ကာလတွင် လေအရည်အသွေး ၊ ဆူညံသံနှင့်</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>အရည်အသွေးနှင့် ဆူညံသံအား နှစ်မျိုးအတွက်သာ ပါဝင်ပြီး</td><td>အမှိုက်ထွက်ရှိမှုများကို</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ် နှင့် ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် (၂)နှစ်အတွင်း ၂ကြိမ်သာ</td><td>သုံးလတစ်ကြိမ်သော်လည်းကောင်း ၊ အခြား</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>တိုင်းတာထားသော ရလဒ်များကိုသာ</td><td>အရြားစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များကို</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။</td><td>နေ့စဉ်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး သုံးလတစ်ကြိမ်</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>အစီရင်ခံမည်ဟု ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး ကာလအတွင်း စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>အစီအစဉ်များ ၊ တိုင်းတာချက်တန်ဖိုးများ ၊ တွေရှိချက်</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>များကို စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ Monitoring</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Report တွင်ပြည့်စုံစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။</td><td></td></tr><tr><th>(a)</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>(0)</td><td>အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ဝင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် သတင်းအချက်အလ</td><td>ကများ ထုတ်ဖော်တင်ပြုခြင်း</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(၁)</td><td>အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းအား အခန်း (၁)</td><td>(၁) အများပြည်သူနင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းအား</td><td>၁။ အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းအား နောက်ဆက်တွဲ</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>စာမျက်နာ (၆)မှ စာမျကနာ (၈)အထိ အနည်းငယ်</td><td>အခန်းကက္က တစ်ခု အနေဖြင့်</td><td>(၁) Meeting Miinute တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။</td></tr><tr><th></th><th>ဖော်ပြထားပြီး နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁)တွင် အစည်းအဝေး</th><th>သီးရြားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။</th><th>၂ ။ အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သည့်</th></tr><tr><td></td><td> မှတ်တမ်းများနှင့် ၄င်းတို့နှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့်</td><td></td><td>ရွာများ၊ ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သူများ တက်ရာက်ခဲ့သူများကို လည်း</td></tr></tbody></table>		

	အချက်အလက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း	(၂) အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့	နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁) Meeting Miinute တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ
	တွေရှိရပါသည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အခန်းကဏ္ဍတစ်ခု အနေဖြင့် ခွဲခြား	ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သည့် ရွာများ၊ ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သူများကို	ထားပါသည်။
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။ အများပြည်သူနှင့်	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	၃။ ပထမအကြိမ် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ စီမံကိန်းအနီးရှိရွာများမှ
	တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများသို့ ဇိတ်ကြားခဲ့သည့် ရွာများ	(၃) ပထမအတြိမ် တေဆံဆေးနေးပဲသိ	ရွာသားများ တက်ရောက် ကြပါသည်။ ဒုတိယအကြိမ် တွေ့ဆုံ
	ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သူများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။		ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ကျင်းပရာတွင်လည်း စီမံကိန်းအနီးရှိ ရွာများဖြစ်သည့်
		စမက်နားအနားရှစ်ျားများမှ ရွှာသားများ	ရေဗျား (အရှေ့)၊ ရေဗျား (အနောက်)၊ တောင်ဘလူ ၊ရွာနန်း၊
		တက်ရောက်ကြသော်လည်း ဒုတိယအကြိမ် တွေ့ဆု	ဗလီကွင်း ၊ ရှမ်းရွာကြီး အစရှိသည့် ရွာများအား
		ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ကျင်းပရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ရကီလိုမီတာခန့်	ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့ပါသော်လည်း တက်ရောက်ခြင်း မရှိသည်ကို
		ဝေးကွာသော ရဲဘော်ကြီးရွာ၊ ရဲဘော်လေးရွာ နှင့်	တွေရှိရပါသည်။
		မှိုင်းဘန်းရွာတို့မှ ရွာသားများသာ တက်ရောက်ကြပြီး	၄။ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် ကာလအတွင်း ထပ်မံဆောင်ရွက်မည့်
		စီမံကိန်းအနီးရှိ ရွာများဖြစ်သည့် ရေဗျား (အရှေ့)၊	အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ခြင်း
		ရေဗျား (အနောက်)၊ တောင်ဘလူ ၊ရွာနန်း၊ ဗလီကွင်း ၊	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁) တွင် ထပ်မံဖြည့်စွက်
		ရမ်းရာတြီး အစရိသည် ရာများမ	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		က်ဆောင်ခြင်းမှုနိုင်ကျင်း ကျောက်ရာကျင်း ကျောက်ရာကျင်း ကျောက်ရာကျင်း	၅။ စီမကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာများကို မြဝတ်၊ မြန်မာ့အသတို့တွင်
		သင်္သောန်းသားရှိနေရာက်သားကို သင်္သောနိုင်ငံကို သင်္သောနိုင်ငံ	ထုတလွင့်မှုများ စကမူအလင်း သတင်းစာတွင် ပုန်ပထုတ်ဝေခဲ့
			စုများကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁) တွင် ဖော်ပြထား ဝါသည်။
		အစရငစစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖောပြရန်။	
		(၄) လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ဝဉ် ကာလအတွင်း	
		ထပ်မံဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အများပြည်သူနင့်	
		တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း နှင့် သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ခြင်း	
		လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲ၍ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
		(၅) စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာများကို မြဝတီ၊	
		မြန်မာ့အသံတို့တွင် ထုတ်လွှင့်ခဲ့ပြီး စက်မှုအလင်း	
		သတင်းစာတွင် ပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေခဲ့သည်ဟု	
		ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း ၄င်းအထောက်အထားများကို	
		အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပူးတွဲဖော်ပြရန်။	
_ (ل	အစီရင်စံစာအား ပြန်လည်တင်သွင်းခြင်းနှင့် တင်ပြပုံဆိုင်ရာ	ဤအစီရင်ခံစာကို ပေးပို့ထားသော အကြံုပြုချက်များကို	ဤအစီရင်ခံစာကို ပေးပို့ထားသော အကြံုပြုချက်များကို
	လိုအပ်ချက်များ	ပြင်ဆင်ပြီးပြန်လည် တင်ပြသည့်အခါ	ပြင်ဆင်ပြီး တင်ပြသည့်အခါ ပြင်ဆင်ချက်ဇယားတစ်ခု ပြုစု၍
		 ပြင်ဆင်ချက်ဇယားတစ်ခု ပြုစု၍ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ	နောက်ဆက်တွဲ တစ်ခုအဖြစ် ထည့်သွင်း၍ ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြ
		တစ်ခုအဖြစ် ထည်သွင်းဖော်ပြပေးရန် လိုအပ်သည်။	ပေးပါမည်။

		ပြင်ဆင်ချက် ဇယားတွင် အောက်ပါအချက်များ	
		ပါဝင်ရမည်။ အခန်း၊ အပိုဒ် ၊အကြံပြုချက် ၊ပြင်ဆင်ချက်	
		(သို့) ဖြေရှင်းချက် ၊ ဒုတိယအကြိမ် အစီရင်ခံစာ၏	
		စာမျက်နာ	
(၃)	အစီရင်ခံစာအား ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာခြင်း	EIA လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)အပိုဒ်ခွဲ ၆၅တွင်	EIA လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)အပိုဒ်ခွဲ ၆၅တွင် "စီမံကိန်း
	အစီရင်ခံစာကို ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေငြာ ထားကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း	်စီမံကိန်း အဆိုပြုသူသည် အစီရင်ခံစာကို ဦးစီးဌာနသို့	အဆိုပြုသူသည် အစီရင်ခံစာကို ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်သွင်းပြီးနောက်
	မရှိပါ။	တင်သွင်းပြီးနောက် ၁၅ရက်ထက် နောက်မကျစေပဲ ၊	၁၅ရက်ထက် နောက်မကျစေပဲ ၊ အစီရင်ခံစာကို လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
		အစီရင်ခံစာကို လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်း ၊ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်	၊ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ထိနိက်စံစားရသူများ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ
		ထိနိက်ခံစားရသူများ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှင့်	လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှင့် အရား အကျိုးသက်ရောက်သူများ လို့နိုင်ငံစစ်နိုင်ငံ ကိုယ့်သည် နိုင်ငံနိုင်ငံ ကုန်ပြာသွော်
		အရြား အကျိုးသက်ရောက်သူများ သိရှိနိုင်စေရန်	သရှိနင်ဖော်နေ စကောန်း (သို့မင်ပုံတီ) စကောန်း အဆုပြသူဖ။ ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုဒ်များနှင့် သတင်းစာ စသည် ပြည်တင်း မီဒီယာများမှု
		စီမံကိန်း (သို့မဟုတ်) စီမံကိန်း အဆိုပြသူ၏	သော်လည်းကောင်း ၊ စာကြည့်တိုက် ၊ လူထုစုဝေးခန်းမ စသည့်
		ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုဒ်များနှင့် သတင်းစာ စသည့် ပြည်တွင်း	အများပြည်သူစုဝေးနေရာများတွင်ခည်းကောင်း ၊
		မီဒီယာများမှ သော်လည်းကောင်း ၊ စာကြည့်တိုက် ၊	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ ရုံးများတွင်လည်းကောင်း
		လူထုစုဝေးခန်းမ စသည့်	ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာရမည် " ဟု ဖော်ပြပါရှိပါသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ EIA
		အများပြည်သူစုဝေးနေရာများတွင်ခည်းကောင်း ၊	အစီရင်ခံစာအား စီမံကိန်း အဆိုပြုသူ၏ ရုံးတွင် ထုတ်ပြန် ကြေခုသ ကားပါတွင်
		စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ ရုံးများတွင်လည်းကောင်း	
		ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာရမည် ″ ဟု ဖော်ပြပါရှိပါသည်။	
		သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ EIA အစီရင်ခံစာအား ထုတ်ပြန်	
		ကြေငြာထားပါက ထုတ်ပြန်သည့် နည်းလမ်းများ ၊	
		ထုတ်ပြန်ထားရှိသည့် နေရာများစသည့်ဖြင့်	
		ဖော်ပြပါရှိရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	
(၄)	အစီရင်ခံစာ အခန်း (၈) နိဂုံးချုပ်၊ စာမျက်နာ (၁၈၃)တွင်	အခန်း (၅) သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းမှ	
	အခန်းတစ်ခုချင်းစီအွက် Commitments	သက်ရောက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက်	
	များကိုဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း လုံလောက်မှု မရှိပါ။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကို	
		ဖော်ပြ၍ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း	
		ကတိဝန်ခံချက်များကို အသေးစိတ်	
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	