ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

Prepare for;

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone

Shwe Pyi Thar Township,

Yangon, Myanmar

June, 2021

THE COMMITMENT BY THE PROJECT PROPONENT

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd was prepared by company organization itself. This Environmental Management Plan has been done with reasonable skills, care and diligence in accordance with the stipulations of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (Paragraph 76-82). I hear by signed this report on behalf of the Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd to certify that all the information in it are true and convincing to the best of our knowledge. I hereby issue my letter of endorsement to confirm:

(a) The accuracy and completeness of the EMP;

(b) That the EMP has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including the EIA Procedure; and

(c) That the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP Report.

Signed

Name : ……

Position : ……

Organization :……

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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CMP	Cutting, Making and Packaging
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
dB	Decibel
Dept	Department
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resource
LBS	Pound
MIC	Myanmar Investment Commission
NSRs	Noise Sensitive Receivers
NEQG	National Emitting Quality Guideline
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SLM	Sound Level Meter
MEMs	Mitigation Environment Measure

အနှစ်ချုပ်အစီအရင်ခံစာ

၁။ နိဒါန်း

ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်သောကုမ္ပဏီသည် မြန်မာကုမ္ပဏီများ အက်ဥပဒေအရ ဖွဲ့စည်းထားသော ပုဂ္ဂလိကကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်ဖြစ်သည်။ ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်သောကုမ္ပဏီသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုနှင့် ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန (DICA)တွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်နံပါတ် (၁၀၈၁၈၆၆၆၆) ရရှိထားပသည်။ ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ) အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံသည် အမှတ်(၄၄)၊ မြလမ်း၊ သာဓုကန်စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာမှာ (၃.၁၈၅) ဧကကျယ်ဝန်းပြီး ရုံး၊ စက်ရုံ၊ လုံခြုံရေးရုံး၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာများပါဝင်သည်။ စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်မှုကို ၂၀၁၅ ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင် တည်ဆောက်ခဲ့ပြီး ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်တွင် အဆုံးသတ်ပြီးစီးခဲ့သည်။ စက်ရုံသည်လက်ရှိအခြေအနေတွင် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်း စတင်လည်ပတ်နေပြီဖြစ်သည်။ ၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ် ဂျွန်လအတွင်းတွင် ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည် အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း စက်ရုံအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (Environmental Management Plan) ကို စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ) ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်၏ စက်ရုံတာဝန်ရှိသူများမှ ၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ်၊ ဂျွန်လအတွင်းတွင် စတင်စုစည်းရေးသားပြုစုခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂။ ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံ၏ ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

စက်ရုံမှ CMP ထုတ်လုပ်မှုစနစ်ဖြင့် အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးကို ထုတ်လုပ်သည်။ ထုတ်ကုန်အများစုကို ပြည်ပသို့ တင်ပို့သည်။ စက်ရုံတွင် အလုပ်သမား အင်အား (၁၆၂၀) ခန့် ခန့်အပ်ရန် လျာထားမှုရှိပါသည်။ ပုံမှန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်များကို အောက်ပါပုံ(က)တွင် တွေ့မြင်နိုင်သည်။

အဓိကထုတ်လုပ်မှုမှာ ပြည်ပမှတင်သွင်းထားသော ကုန်ကြမ်းများကို ချည်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်းစသည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တို့ပါဝင်သည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် စွန့်ပစ်အရည်ထွက်ရှိမှုမရှိသော်လည်း ဘွိုင်လာနှင့်မီးစက်အသုံးပြုမှုတွင် အခိုးအငွေ့ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု အနည်းငယ်မျှသာရှိပါသည်။ ဤလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းသည် အဓိကအားဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အားလုံးတွင် ပါဝင်နိုင်သည်။ ထိုအစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ် စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်စီစဉ်ထားရှိသည်။

ပုံ (က) ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံ၏ ပုံမှန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

၃။ လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ

ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံ၏ ထုတ်လုပ်မှုသည်လက်ရှိအခြေအနေတွင် ထုတ်လုပ်နေပြီဖြစ်သည်။ စက်ရုံ၏ လက်ရှိအခြေအနေများကို ဇယား (က) တွင်ပြထားသည်။

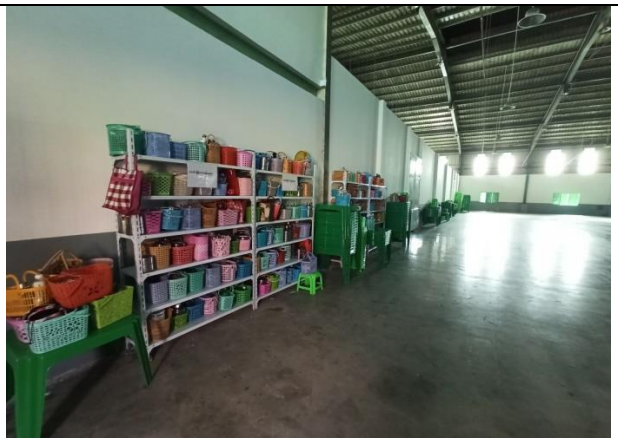
ဇယား (က) စက်ရုံ၏လက်ရှိအခြေအနေများ

စဉ်	စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ	မှတ်ချက်
၁	စက်ရုံဝင်ပေါက်	

၂	ရေဆိုးမြောင်းစနစ်	
၃	အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် ကိုယ်လက်သန့်စင်နေရာထားရှိခြင်း	
၄	ယင်လုံအိမ်သာများထားရှိခြင်း	
၅	လေဝင်လေထွက် ပန်ကာများ တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း	

၆	မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးများထားရှိခြင်း	
၇	မီးသတ်ပိုက်များနှင့် အရေးပေါ်အချက်ပေးခလုတ်များ တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း	
၈	လျှပ်စစ်ဘွိုင်လာအသုံးပြုခြင်း	

၉	အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်များကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း	
၁၀	အရေးပေါ်စုရပ်ထားရှိခြင်း	
၁၁	အရေးပေါ်မီးသတ်စနစ်ထားရှိခြင်း	

၁၂	လုံလောက်သောအလင်းရောင်ရရှိရန်ထားရှိခြင်း	
၁၃	ထမင်းစားဆောင်ထားရှိခြင်း	
၁၄	ကြော်ငြာသင်ပုန်းထားရှိခြင်း	
၁၅	သောက်သုံးရေအတွက် ရေသန့်စင်စနစ်တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း	

၁၆	ဂျန်နရေတာမီးစက်ကို အသံလုံခန်းတွင်ထားရှိခြင်း	
၁၇	(၁၀၀၀)KVA ကီလိုဗို့အမ်ပီအာ ရှိသော လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အား Stationကို လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားသုံးစွဲမှုအတွက် တပ်ဆင်ထားသည်	

၄။သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ကုစားခြင်း

ဗန့်ဒတ်(စ်)(မြန်မာ)အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးလျှပ်လုပ်ခြင်း၏ ထုတ်လုပ်ပုံလုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်ဆင့်ပေါ် မူတည်၍ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ကုစားခြင်းကိုအောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဇယား(ခ)နှင့်(ဂ)တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ဇယား (ခ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်စေမည့် အကြောင်းအချက်များနှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများ

စဉ်	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသည့် အကြောင်းအချက်	သက်ရောက်မှု
၁	ကုန်ကြမ်း၊ ကုန်ချော ပစ္စည်းများ ကိုင်တွယ် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	ကုန်ကြမ်းကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ အတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
		ထုပ်ပိုးစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း	အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း၊

၂	ချည်ကြိုးများ ဖြတ်တောက်ခြင်း	ချည်ကြိုးဖြတ်စက် အသုံးပြုခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
၃	အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ချုပ်ရိုးဇစ်တပ်ခြင်း	ချည်ဖြတ်တောက်မှု၏ အပိုင်းအစများ, အပ် နှင့် ထိတွေ့ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း၊ စက်ယန္တရားအန္တရာယ်၊ ဆူညံသံ၊ အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း၊
၄	တံဆိပ်၊နံပါတ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း	ချည်ဖြတ်တောက်မှု၏ အပိုင်းအစများ၊ အပ်များနှင့် ထိတွေ့ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း၊ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း
၅	ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းနှင့် သိုလှောင်ခြင်း	စက္ကူပုံးစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း	အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း
		အိတ်ခွံများစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း	အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း
		ပစ္စည်းများ အတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း	အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
၆	ကုန်ချော သိုလှောင် သိမ်းဆည်း ထားခြင်း	ကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ အတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊

ဇယား (၈) ကုစားရန် နည်းလမ်းများ

သက်ရောက်မှု	ရင်းမြစ်	ကုစားခြင်း
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	- စက်ရုံ၏ တားမြစ်နယ်မြေအတွင်း ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်း။	(၁) စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်း ဆေးလိပ် သောက်ခြင်းကို လုံးဝ ပိတ်ပင် တားမြစ်ခြင်း

	- ဝန်ပိုလျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားအသုံးပြုမှုကြောင့် ဝါယာရှော့ခ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း။ - မီးစက်မောင်းနှင်ရန်အတွက် ဒီဇယ်သိုလှောင်မှု	(၂) အရေးပေါ် ထွက်ပေါက်များကို ရှင်းရှင်း လင်းလင်း ဖော်ပြခြင်း (၃) ထွက်ပေါက်လမ်းများကို အမြဲသန့်ရှင်းအောင် ထားခြင်း (၄) မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေး၊ ဖြည့်တင်းခြင်း (၅) မီးငြိမ်းမှု ဇာတ်တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းများ ပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	- ချည်ကြိုးအပိုင်းအစများ - ဖြတ်တောက်မှု အပိုင်းအစ များ၊ - ထုပ်ပိုးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း - ပလပ်စတစ်အမှိုက်များ - အထွေထွေအမှိုက်များ	(၁) စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ်နှင့် ပုံမှန်သန့်ရှင်းရေး လုပ်ရန် (၂) အိတ်များတွင် နိုင်လွန်အထည်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း ထုပ်ပိုးထားခြင်း (၃) စွန့်ပစ်အိတ်များကို စနစ်တကျသိုလှောင်ခြင်း (၄) စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စုဆောင်းသူကို ပုံမှန်ခေါ်ယူခြင်း (၅) အမှိုက်ပုံးများ လုံလောက်စွာထောက်ပံ့ ပေးခြင်း
ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု	- ကုန်ကြမ်း ကုန်ချော ပစ္စည်းများ အတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း - အလေးချိန် ပိုသော ပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ဆောင် ခြင်းမှ ထိခိုက်မိခြင်း -ဖြတ်စက်ကိုင်တွယ် အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ အပ်နှင့်ထိခိုက်မိခြင်း	(၁) ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ အလွယ်တကူမရန် အထောက်အကူပြု သယ်ဆောင်ကိရိယာ အသုံးပြုခြင်း (၂) ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှ နိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများကိုင်တွယ်ရာတွင် လက်အိတ် အသုံးပြုခြင်း (၃) စက်တွင် အကာအရံတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း

ဆူညံသံ	- မီးစက်နှင့် စက်များမောင်းနှင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း	(၁) စက်ပစ္စည်းများအား ပုံမှန် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်း မှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း (၂) မီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း နေရာတွင် အသံလုံ အကာအကွယ် တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
စက်ယန္တရားအန္တရာယ်	- ရေနွေးငွေ့ဖြင့် ပေါင်းခံစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း - ခေါက်စက်ကိုအသုံးပြုခြင်း	(၁) လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေး ပစ္စည်းများ (မျက်မှန်၊ လက်အိတ်၊ နားကြပ်) တို့ကို မပျက်မကွက် ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း (၂) စက်ပေါ်တွင် အမှိုက်၊ ဖုန်၊ ဆီတင်ကျန်မှုရှိ/ မရှိ စစ်ဆေးပြီး ပုံမှန် သန့်ရှင်းခြင်း (၃) ဆီယိုစိမ့်မှုရှိ/ မရှိ စစ်ဆေးပြီး လိုအပ်သော ဆီပမာဏဖြည့်ခြင်း (၄) စက်ယန္တရားများ လည်ပတ်ရာ နေရာတွင် မီးလောင်ပေါက်ကွဲနိုင်သော ပစ္စည်းများ မရှိအောင် ကြိုတင်ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း (၅) စက်ယန္တရားများ လည်ပတ်ရာ နေရာတွင် လုံခြုံရေးအကာအကွယ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း (၆) စက်တွင် ပါဝင်သော မော်တာ ပတ္တာကြိုး၊ ဂီယာ၊ ချိန်းကြိုး နှင့် ရွေ့လျား အစိတ်အပိုင်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း (၇) စက်ယန္တရား၏ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများကို စနစ်တကျတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း

		(၈) စက်စတင် အသုံးမပြုမီ စက်၏ လျှပ်စစ်ကြိုးများကို စစ်ဆေးပြီး ပေါက်ပြဲ ပျက်စီးနေလျှင် ပြုပြင်လဲလှယ်ခြင်း (၉) စက်စတင် အသုံးမပြုမီ ကြိုတင် စစ်ဆေးရမည့် အချက်များကို စာရင်း ပြုလုပ်ထားပြီး အလွယ်တကူ မြင်နိုင်မည့် နေရာတွင် ကပ်ထားခြင်း (၁၀) စက်ယန္တရားများကို ကျမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်းများသာလျှင် ကိုင်တွယ် အသုံးပြု ခြင်း (၁၁) စက်ယန္တရားများတွင် စက်လည်ပတ်မှု အရေးပေါ် ရပ်နားသည့် ခလုတ်/စနစ်များကို အလွယ်တကူ မြင်နိုင်သည့် နေရာတွင် တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
ဖုန်၊ အနံ့အသက်	- ပစ္စည်းများနေရာချခြင်းကြောင့်ဖုန်၊အမှုန်အမွှားထွက်ရှိခြင်း	(၁) လုပ်သားများအတွက် နှာခေါင်းစည်းများ အလုံအလောက် စီစဉ်ထားရှိခြင်း (၂) အမှုန်အမွှား ထွက်ရှိသည့် အလုပ်နေရာတွင် လုပ်သားများ နှာခေါင်းစည်း အသုံးပြုမှုကို ပုံမှန် စစ်ဆေးကြပ်မတ်ခြင်း (၃) အမှုန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု တိုင်းတာသည့် ကိရိယာတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း (၄) အမှုန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု ၅၀ထက် ကျော်လွန်လျှင် လုပ်ငန်းအားလုံးကို

		ခေတ္တရပ်နား ထားခြင်း (၅) အမှုန်အမွှားစုပ်စက် အသုံးပြုခြင်း

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is a Private Company Limited incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act. Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is a specialized company in Registration Department (DICA) with registration Number (108186666).Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is located at No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The project area is (3.185) acres of land and it include office, factory, security office, raw materials storage area, canteen and product storage area. The factory is located latitude 16°59'35.14"N and longitude 96° 4'57.65"E. The Factory construction operation was started in 2015. The Factory construction operation was ended in 2018. The plant is start operation process in current condition.

Figure (A) Location of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

2. Project Operation

The factory produces electrical accessories with CMP production scheme. Majority of the products are exported. There are about 1620 workers at the factory. Routine production works can be seen in the following flow diagram. Primary production scheme is raw materials storing, cutting, sewing, quality and packing. The production process is labor intensive which is a trademark of CMP industry. The production process produces no liquid effluent and slightly gaseous emission from boiler and generator. The process produce solid waste mainly consists of all process and these solid wastes are managed to collect by the government waste collector.

Figure (B) Process Flow Diagram for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

2. Current Conditions of the Factory

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltdis not start operation in current condition. Inspection Results of Current Conditions of the Factory is shown in table (A)

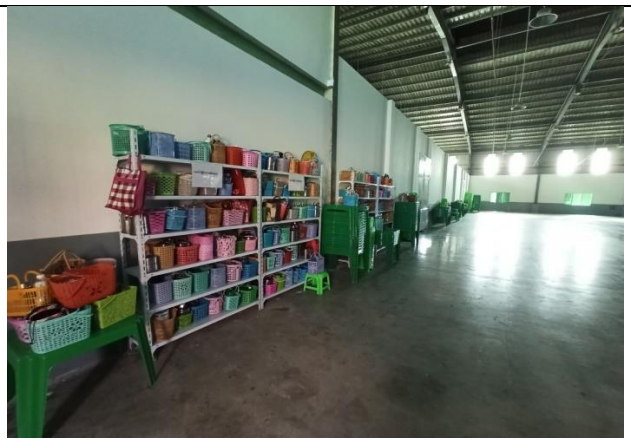
Table (A). Inspection Results of Current Conditions of the Factory

Sr.	Particular	Remark
1	Factory Entrance	
2	Drainage system	
3	providing washing area for labor	

4	Toilets are provided	
5	Exhaust fans are installed and adequate for ventilation	
6	fire extinguishers are provided within the factory compound	

7	Fire hose cabinets and fire alarm is provided for emergency cases	
8	Installed electric boiler for process	
9	Emergency exits sign are installed	

10	Assembly point for emergency case	
11	Installed firefighting system	
12	Installed fully lighting	

13	Preparation Canteen for workers	
14	Noticed board is installed	
15	Drinking Water treatment system was installed for labor	
16	Generator installed in noise recovery room	

17	1000 kVA Transformer is installed for electricity usage	

3. Impact Assessment and Mitigation

This factory of impact assessment and mitigation is described in table (B) and (C) depend on production process.

Table B. Environmental Aspect and Impact

Sr.	Activity List	Aspect	Impact
1	Receiving	Overweight lifting	Injury from overweight lifting
		Packing waste	Solid waste generation
2	Fabric Cutting	Operation of cutting machine	Injury from cutting machine, Solid waste generation
3	Sewing and zipper stitching	Pieces of thread cuts, needle	Solid waste generation, Injure by needle
4	Finishing, Tag & Code	Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts	Solid waste generation, Injure by needle
5	Packing	Packing waste	Solid waste generation
6	Storage	Pieces of plastic	Solid waste generation
		Overweight lifting	Injury from overweight lifting

Table C. Mitigation Measures

IMPACTS	Impact Source	Mitigation
Fire hazard	- Smoking in prohibited area - Wire shock by continuous electricity usage - Diesel storage for driving	1. Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound 2. Clearly define and notify emergency exits 3. Passage ways must always be kept clean

	generator	and clear 4. Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers 5. Exercise fire drill regularly
Solid Waste	- Pieces of nylon fabric - Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts - Packing waste - Plastic waste - General waste	1. Packing nylon fabric waste in bags 2. Cleaning continuous and regularly 3. Stacking waste bags systematically 4. Calling waste collector regularly 5. Providing adequate dust bins
Physical hazard	-Injury from overweight lifting - Contact with cutting machine - Injury by needle	1. Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery 2. Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators 3. Installing needle guards
Noise	- Operation of generator and machine	1. Carrying out regular maintenance works for all the equipment and generator 2. Installation cover in generator room for noise
Machinery hazard	- Operation machine	1.Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs) 2.Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine components 3. Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary 4. Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine 5. Installation safety guard on machine 6. Regular inspection of belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts. 7. Systematically installing machine parts

		8. Regular inspection of power cable 9. Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine 10. Allow only qualified workers to operate or maintain machine. 11. Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers.in an emergency.
Emission of odor and dust	- Operation of fabric settling	1.Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, gloves) 2. Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odor producing areas 3. Installation of a particle monitoring meter 4. Temporarily stopping the works if PM 2.5 and PM 10 emission reached above 50 µg/m^3 in a day 5. Cleaning with dust collector

Environmental Management Plan

For

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT OWNER

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is a Private Company Limited incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act. Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is a specialized company in Registration Department (DICA) with registration Number (108186666). The company is located at No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The list of Directors of the project owner is shown in following table. The estimated investment for the Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is US$ 2.3425 Million for 30 years.

Table 1. List of the Project data of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

No.	Project Data	Description
1	Company Name	VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD
2	Project Type	Manufacturing of garments and clothing on CMP basis
3	Location	No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar
4	Project Owner	MR, TAO SEN, Chinese, E35088057
5	Office Address	No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar
6	Investment amount and period	US$ 2.3425 Million for 30 years.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project involves the production of a wide range of garments using the CMP system, which produces high-quality products of international standard by hand to international orders, in order to increase workers' skills. Just as the project owner, so does the state to receive relevant sector taxes and foreign currency. To provide employment

opportunities to the people around the project; and 2% of business profits to support public development that follow CSR policy.

1.3 PRESENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd was arranged for EMP study and reporting for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd factory. EMP team consists of the following team and sector-wise participants.

Table 2. EMP Team Member

Sr.	**Position**	**Area of Responsibility**
1	Factory Manager	Reporting and Public Consultation
2	Factory Engineer	Reporting Arrangement
3	HR Manager	Data Collection
4	Operation Supervisor	Data Collection

Table 3. Contact Data of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Company Name	Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd
Ph.no/E-mail	09- 890092014/ emp.reporting.to.ecd@gmail.com

1.4 PROJECT LOCATION

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is located at No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The project area is (3.185) acres of land and it include office, factory, security office, raw materials storage area, canteen and product storage area.

Figure 1. Location of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

The factory is located latitude 16°59'35.14"N and longitude 96° 4'57.65"E. The Factory construction operation was started in 2015. The Factory construction operation was ended in 2018. The plant is start operation process in current condition.

1.5 LAYOUT PLAN

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is located at No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The project area is (3.185) acres of land at latitude 16°59'35.14"N and longitude 96° 4'57.65"E. Layout Plan of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is shown in Appendix.

1.6 PROJECT OPERATION

The factory produces electrical accessories with CMP production scheme. Majority of the products are exported. There are about 1620 workers at the factory. Routine production works can be seen in the following flow diagram.

Figure 2. Process Flow Diagram for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Primary production scheme is raw materials storing, cutting, sewing, quality and packing. The production process is labor intensive which is a trademark of CMP industry. The production process produces no liquid effluent and slightly gaseous emission from boiler and generator. The process produce solid waste mainly consists of all process and these solid wastes are managed to collect by the government waste collector.

1.7 CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE FACTORY

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is start operation process in current condition. Current Conditions of the factory is shown in table 4.

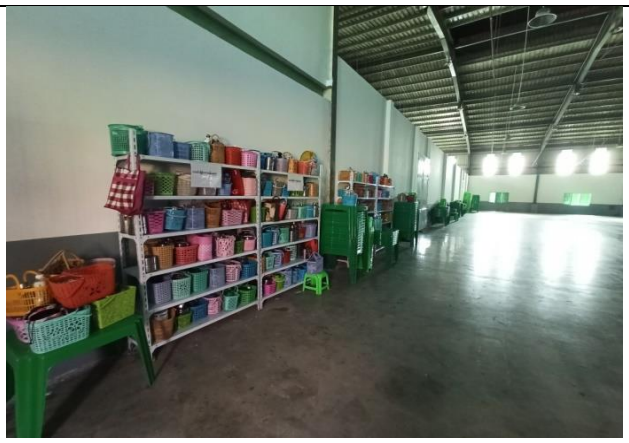
Table 4. Current Conditions of the Factory

Sr.	Particular	Remark
1	Factory Entrance	
2	Drainage system	
3	providing washing area for labor	

4	Toilets are provided	
5	Exhaust fans are installed and adequate for ventilation	
6	fire extinguishers are provided within the factory compound	

7	Fire hose cabinets and fire alarm is provided for emergency cases	
8	Installed electric boiler for process	
9	Emergency exits sign are installed	

10	Assembly point for emergency case	
11	Installed firefighting system	
12	Installed fully lighting	

13	Preparation Canteen for workers	
14	Noticed board is installed	
15	Drinking Water treatment system was installed for labor	
16	Generator installed in noise recovery room	

17	1000 kVA Transformer is installed for electricity usage	

1.8 DESCRIPTION OF RAW MATERIALS

The basic raw materials used nylon fabric and yarn. These raw materials are imported directly from China. Raw material lists are show in appendix.

Figure 3. Raw storage area of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

1.9 EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY LIST

Equipment and Machinery lists used in Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd are described in Appendix.

1.10 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd purchase electricity from government power source. The plant installed 1000 kVA transformers, 450 KVA diesel generators for supply electricity. The electrical power consumption of the factory is (258,200) KWh/year.

1.11 OPERATIONAL WORKFORCE

The work force during operation for the entire plant is 1600 members and foreigner labor is about (20) person. Total operational workforce is (1620) person. The working hours for the worker from the plant were (8) hrs from Monday to Friday and only Saturday for (4) hr. The employment list for the Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is shown in appendix.

1.11.1 Institutional Arrangements

There are seven departments such as HR Departments, Accounting, QC, Maintenance, Ware house and Production Department which are leaded by managing director and head of departments. This factory has one shift and security is day and night shift. A managing director is responsible for nurturing the whole plant to be in smooth operation.

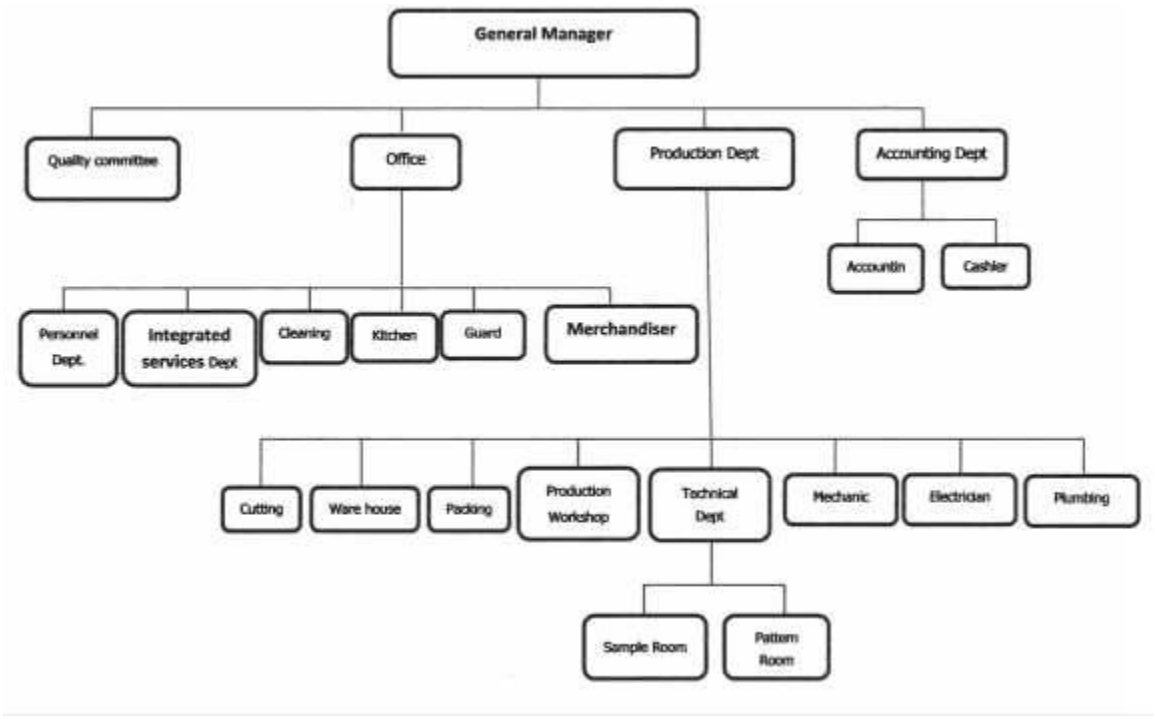


Figure 4. Organization Structure of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

2 WATER QUALITY

Water supply for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is obtains mainly from the tube well. Water is extracted from one tube well hand washing, bathing, toilets and kitchen.

2.1 TUBE WELL WATER

Water supply for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is obtains mainly from the tube well and storage with water tank Water is extracted from one tube well usage is hand washing, bathing, toilets and kitchen. Tube well water sample is collected and analyzed at ISO Tech laboratory. The water has no color and odor. The pH of the water is 7.3 which are well within the limit of acceptable WHO drinking water value 6-9. The turbidity of the tube well water is 5. Iron (0.23, mg/l) is within the acceptable limit of 0.3 mg/l (WHO) drinking water guideline. Other parameter is shown in following table.

Figure 5. Water Collection from Tube Well

Figure 6. Tube well Water sampling point

Table 5. Tube well Water Quality Analysis Results

Sr	Particular	Unit	Tube Well Water	WHO Drinking Water guideline value (Geneva-1993)
1	pH	S.U	7.3	6.5 - 8
2	Colour	TCU	Nil	15
3	Turbidity	NTU	2	5
4	TDS	mg/l	74	1000
5	Total hardness	mg/l	38	1000
6	Iron	mg/l	0.23	0.3
7	Sulphate	mg/l	10	500
8	Manganese	mg/l	Nil	0.05
9	Chloride	mg/l	5	250

2.2 WASTE WATER QUALITY

Water is extracted from one tube well and this water is used for hand washing and toilets. In the factory, process water isn't including in operation steps. Domestic waste water is discharge from toilets, kitchen and labor house. This waste was discharged to roadside drain. The plant has no water treatment unit. The location of waste water collection for the project is shown in following figure. One sample of waste water was collected from factory outlet drainage and analyzed at ISO TECH laboratory. The sampling point was the outlet of the drain of the plant. The pH of the water is 7.6. The suspended solid from the water can be seen about 36 mg/l, dissolved solids 174 mg/l. The BOD and COD result of waste water is in the range of NEQG about 30 and 96 mg/l. From the following table, pH, BOD, COD, TSS and TS are within the range of NEQG guideline value. Total Suspended Solid (TSS) is within the range of NEQG.

Table 6. Wastewater Quality Analysis Result

Sr.	Particular	Unit	NEQG	Waste Water Result

1	pH	-	6-9	7.6
2	BOD	mg/l	50	30
3	COD	mg/l	250	96
4	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/l	50	36
5	Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	-	174
6	Total Solid	mg/l	-	210
7	Nitrate	mg/l	-	3.4

Figure 7. Waste Water Sampling from Outlet Drainage

Figure 8. Sampling Point of Waste Water

3 AIR QUALITY

3.1 AIR MONITORING AND ENVIRONMENT

The main sources of air pollutant from the project area are the operation of the machine operation, diesel generator and vehicles moment and human activities.

3.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sampling and analysis of ambient air quality were conducted by referring to the recommendation of the United State Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The Haz-Scanner Environmental Perimeter Air station (EPAS) was used to collect ambient air survey data. Sampling rate or air quality data were measured automatically every one minute and directly read and recorded onsite for measured EMP for Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd 12 parameter (NO2, O3, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, CO2, CO, Relativity humidity, win speed, win direction and temperature), as shown in table.

Table 7. Air analysis info

Sample site	Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd Limited	Sample I.D.	AS0921-02
Location (township)	Shwe Pyi Thar	Method	HAZ-SCANNER™

			Model-EPAS
		Station height (elevation)	Ground
Location (Region / state)	Yangon	Latitude	16°59'33.95"N
		Longitude	96° 4'55.95"E
		log on time (Date, Time)	1.9.2021(09:00 AM)
Air Monitoring Date	1.9.2021	log off time (Date, Time)	2.9.2021 (09:00 AM)
		Logging Duration (hours)	24 hours

3.3 IDENTIFICATION OF AIR POLLUTANTS AND ITS IMPACTS

The proposed Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd factory is not operating the machines by the time monitoring the air quality. Therefore, the air station is set on to collect data of the current air quality impacted by operational works and moving vehicles for the transportation of loads. Therefore, the site has to measure the surrounding air quality to know whether SO_2, NO_2, CO_2, CO, H_2S, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} are exceeding the limiting amount of National Environmental Quality Emission Guideline or not. The impacts of pollutants are defined below.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a toxic gas that cannot be seen or smelled. All people are at risk for CO poisoning. Unborn babies, infants, the elderly, and people with chronic heart disease, anemia, or respiratory problems are generally more at risk than others. Breathing CO can cause headache, dizziness and vomiting nausea. If CO levels are high enough, unconscious or death may be become. Exposure to moderate and high levels of CO over long periods of time has also been linked with increased risk of heart disease.

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) is the primary greenhouse gas pollutant, accounting for nearly three-quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon pollution leads to long lasting changes in our climate, such as rising global temperatures, rising sea level, changes in weather and precipitation patterns and changes in ecosystems, habitats and species diversity. Children, older adults, people living in poverty may be at risk from the health impacts of climate change.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) is a nasty-smelling gas. The main effect of breathing in raised levels of nitrogen dioxide is the increased likelihood of respiratory problems. Nitrogen dioxide inflames the lining of the lungs, and it can reduce immunity to lung infections. This can cause problems such as wheezing, coughing, colds, flu and bronchitis. Increased levels of nitrogen dioxide can have significant impacts on people with asthma because it can cause more frequent and more intense attacks. Children with asthma and older people with heart disease are most at risk.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) is an invisible gas and has a nasty, sharp smell. It reacts easily with other substances to form harmful compounds, such as sulfuric acid, sulfurous acid and sulfate particles. Sulfur dioxide affects human health when it is breathed in. It irritates the nose, throat and airways to cause coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, or a tight feeling around the chest. The effects of sulfur dioxide are felt very quickly and most people would feel the worst symptoms in 10 or 15 minutes after breathing in. Those most at risk of developing problems if they are exposed to sulfur dioxide are people with asthma or similar conditions.

Ozone (O_3) has a strong odor. Breathing ozone can trigger a variety of health problems including chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, and congestion. It can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. It can also reduce lung function and inflame the linings of the lungs. Repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue.

Particulate matter (PM) consists of microscopically small solid particles or liquid droplets suspended in the air. The smaller the particles, the deeper they can penetrate in to the respiratory system and the more hazardous they are to breathe. Long-term exposure to current ambient PM concentrations may lead to a marked reduction in life expectancy. The reduction in life expectancy is primarily due to increase cardio-pulmonary and lung cancer mortality. Increases are likely in lower respiratory symptoms and reduced lung function in children, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and reduced lung function in adults.

3.4 MEASUREMENT RESULT OF AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENT COMPARING WITH THE AIR QUALITY STANDARD AND GUIDELINES

CO, CO_2, NO_2, SO_2, O_3, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are measured at the proposed project site. The site is in operation stage and the collected data shown below are due to the process activities. Air quality and noise result data report is described in appendix.

Table 8. Result of Air Quality

No	Parameters	Results		Avg. Period	Guideline value (NEQG)	Averaging Period
		Observed value	Converted value			
1	Nitrogen dioxide NO_2	54 ppb	101.5(µg/m^3)	1-hour*	40 (µg/m^3) 200 (µg/m^3)	1-year 1-hour
2	Ozone (O_3)	32 ppb	62.7(µg/m^3)	8-hour	100 (µg/m^3)	8-hour daily maximum
3	Particulate matter PM_{10}	23 (µg/m^3)		24-hour	20 (µg/m^3) 50 (µg/m^3)	1-year 24-hour
4	Particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$	11 (µg/m^3)		24-hour	10 (µg/m^3) 25 (µg/m^3)	1-year 24-hour
5	Sulfur dioxide SO_2	2 ppb	5.24(µg/m^3)	24-hour	20 (µg/m^3) 500 (µg/m^3)	24-hour 10 minute
6	Carbon dioxide CO_2	240 ppm		24-hour	-	
7	Carbon monoxide CO	2 ppb		24-hour	-	

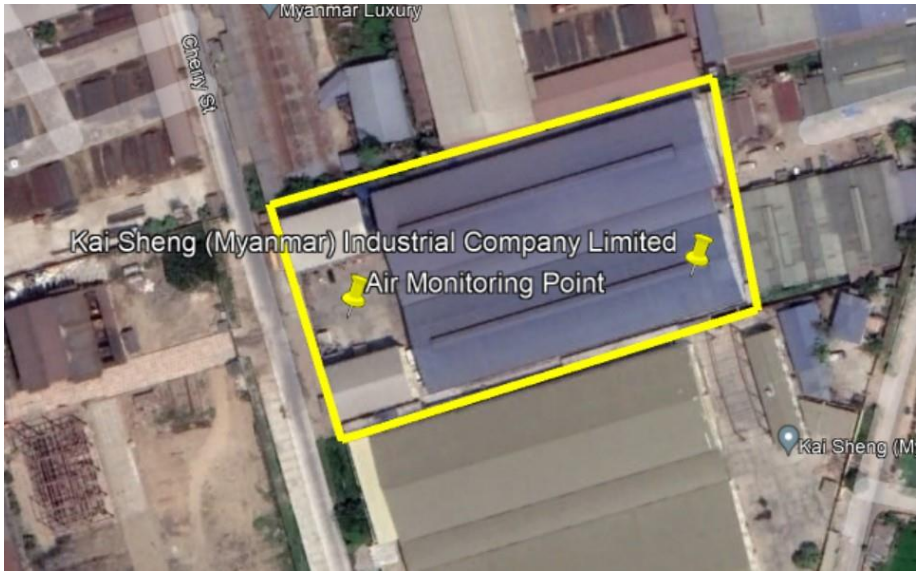


Figure 9. Air Monitoring Point

Figure 10. Air Monitoring with Haz- Scanner in Factory Compound

4 NOISE

4.1 SOURCES OF THE NOISE

Since the place for measuring noise levels is a factory which produces operation machine, the noises produced are governed by the sound of the machine operated and by the workers.

4.2 NOISE MEASUREMENT METHOD

Handheld quick assessment method is used for the sound level by measuring the sound pressure. A tripod is used for mounting the sound level meter (SLM) where the SLM is mounted and pointed towards the source of the noise. The noise level of the proposed factory was measured by using TES -52A Advanced Sound Level Meter.

Table 9. National Emission Quality Guideline (NEQG) for Noise level

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

Table 10. The location of Noise sample point

No.	Sample Name	Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd		Location
		Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	
1.	Noise Sample Point (NS)	16°59'33.95"N	96° 4'55.95"E	Factory compound

Table 11. Average Values of Noise Level (dB) at the sampling point

Noise Sample Point	**Date/Time (2.11.2020)**	**Observed Noise Level (MeanValue) (dBA)**	**One Hour LAeq (dBA)a**	
			Daytime 07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 for Public holidays)	**Night time 22:00-07:00 (22:00-10:00 for Public holidays)**
NS	9: 00 -9:59	60.8	70	70
	10: 00-10: 59	62.1		
	11: 00-11: 59	60.7		
	12: 00-12: 59	54.1		
	13: 00-13: 59	57.7		
	14: 00-14: 59	59.7		
	15: 00-15: 59	60.2		
	16: 00-16: 59	56.9		

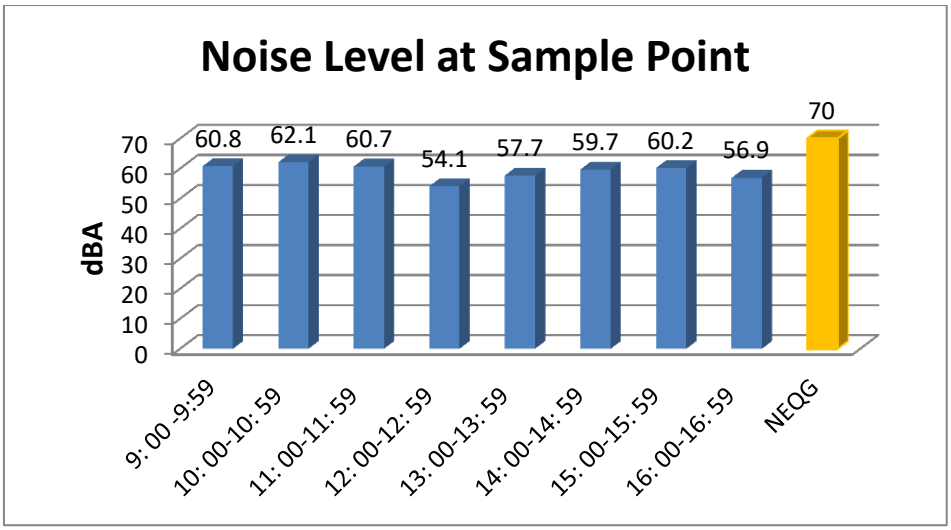


Figure 11. Air Quality Sampling

Figure 12. Noise Level Meter for Measuring Noise

5 SOIL QUALITY

One sample of soil was collected around the Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd to record the current condition of soil. The location of soil sampling point was Latitude 16°59'34.03"N and Longitude 96° 4'55.32"E. The samples were analyzed for their physiochemical properties in Soil Laboratory, Land Use Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Typical issues relating to soil pH could be seen in the table below.

Potential negative impacts by the project relating to soil degradation may have occurred in the early project construction works. Such impacts include excavation, displacement or importation of soil, stockpiling, mixing, wetting, compaction and pollution of soil, Oil leakage and sedimentation. But the anticipated impacts on soil may have been occurred only to a limited area within the project compound.

According to test results, pH value of soil sample which was collected within the Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd which are slightly alkaline. Under this condition, following phenomena would occur:

• Above a pH of 7.0 there is an increase in the availability of Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Cobalt, and Copper

• Increased risk of ammonia volatilization

• First increasing availability of Phosphorus and Boron, but deficiencies may occur at higher pH values

• Insoluble Calcium-Phosphates may be formed at higher pH

• Electric conductivity is generally high at higher pH values

Table 12. Soil pH and Associated Impacts

pH value	**Soil classification**	**Impact interpretation**
≤ 5.5	Strongly acidic	• Possible Aluminum toxicity and excess availability of Cobalt, Cupper, Iron, Manganese, and Zinc • Deficient in Calcium, Potassium, Nitrogen, Magnesium, Phosphorous, and Sulphur • Boron deficiency below pH of 5 • Molybdenum becomes more available with decreasing pH • Bacterial and actinomycete activity is reduced along with a predominance of fungi • Mineralization of organic matter and nitrification are restricted • Below a pH of 3, functioning of cell membranes is impaired, resulting in leakage of elements

5.5 - 7.3	Moderately acidic, slightly acidic, and neutral soils	• Preferred pH range for most crops, lower end of range may be too acidic for some • pH between the range of 6.0 and 7.0 hampers phosphorous fixation • Neutral pH favors the fixation of molecular Nitrogen by free living soil microorganisms and by symbiotic microorganisms • Above a pH value of 7.0 the availability of Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Cobalt, and Cupper declines
7.3 - 8.5	Slightly alkaline and Moderately alkaline soils	• Above a pH of 7.0 there is an increase in the availability of Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Cobalt, and Copper • Increased risk of ammonia volatilization • First increasing availability of Phosphorus and Boron, but deficiencies may occur at higher pH values • Insoluble Calcium-Phosphates may be formed at higher pH • Electric conductivity is generally high at higher pH values
≥ 8.5	Strongly to very strongly alkaline	• Calcium and magnesium are liable to become unavailable to most crops • Often high sodium levels lead to toxicity and structural damage • Toxicity of bicarbonates and other anions • Possible Boron toxicity common in saline and or sodic soils • Availability of most micronutrients and of Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper, and Cobalt is reduced, except for Molybdenum • Decreased

Table 13. Results of Soil Quality Analysis

Sample	**Moisture %**	**pH Soil: Water 1:2:5**	**Texture**				**Organic Carbon**	**Humus %**	**Total N**	**Exchangeable cations**			**Available Nutrients**	
			Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Total %				Ca	Mg	K	P	K_2O
SS-1	2.96	7.37	41.92	29.78	28.30	100.0	0.21	0.35	0.10	13.73	3.43	0.43	4.54	20.41

Table 14. Interpretation of Soil Quality Results

Sample	**pH Soil: Water**	**Texture**	**Organic Carbon**	**Total N**	**Exchangeable cations**			**Available Nutrients**	
					Ca	Mg	K	P	K_2O
SS-1	Slightly alkaline	Clay Loam	Low	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High

Figure 13. Soil Sampling Point from Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Figure 14. Soil Sampling Photo

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENTS

Socio-economic factors are lifestyle components and measurements of both financial viability and social standing. They directly influence social privilege and levels of financial independence. Factors such as health status, income, environment and education are studied by sociologists in terms of how they each affect human behaviors and circumstances.

6.1 LIVING CONDITIONS

The project area is located in No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The total number of households in Shwe Pyi Thar Township is 73,775 only. The following table and figure show the household numbers in the study area. The average household size in the study area is shown in the following figure. All the villages have significantly higher rate of population per household compared to that of Shwe Pyi Thar Township. The majority of the households in Shwepyitha Township are living in wooden houses (52.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (22.1%). Some 53.8 per cent of urban households and 47.7 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Table 15. Type of household in the Study Area

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	73,775	3.7	7.9	9.9	52.6	22.1	1.5	1.0	1.5
Urban	58,511	2.3	8.4	9.3	53.8	22.3	1.7	1.1	1.0
Rural	15,264	8.7	5.9	12.3	47.7	21.3	0.6	0.4	3.1

The majority of the households in Shwepyitha Township are living in wooden houses (52.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (22.1%). Some 53.8 per cent of urban households and 47.7 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

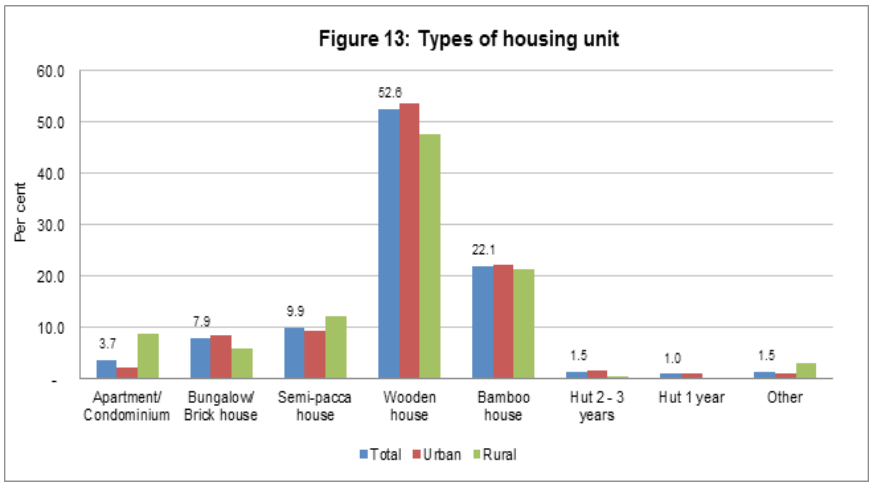


Figure 15. Types of housing unit in the Study Area

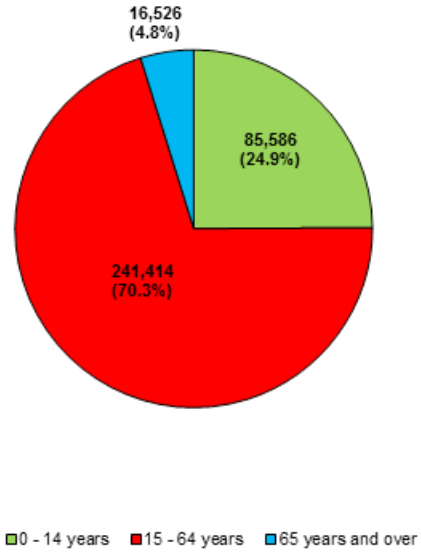


Figure 16. Population of the Study Area

The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shwepyitha Township is 70.3 per cent. The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over is less than the proportion of the working age group population. Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

6.2 EMPLOYMENT

In Shwepyitha Township, 35.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are craft and related trades workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.6 per cent of services and sales workers. Analysis by sex shows that 33.8 per cent of males and 39.2 per cent of females are craft and related trades workers. In Yangon Region, 22.9 per cent are craft and related trades workers and 23.7 per cent are in services and sales workers.

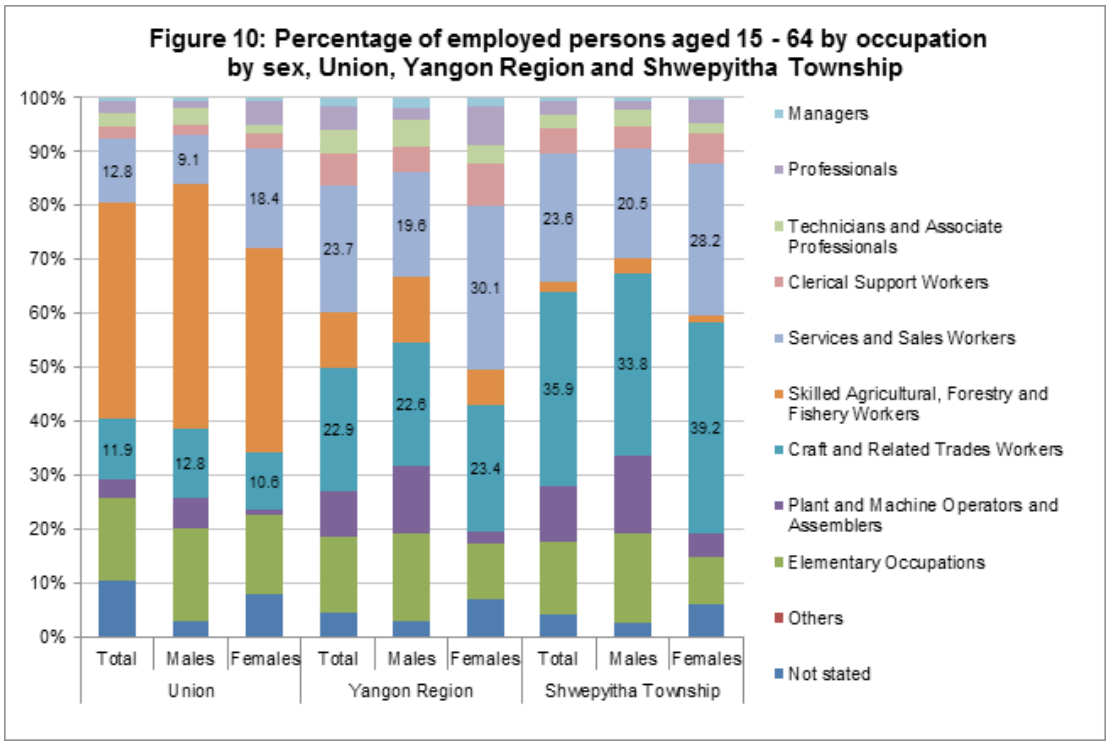


Figure 17. Employments in the Study Area

6.3 RELIGION DISTRIBUTION

At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, and 0.2% other religion and 0.1% No religion. In Yangon Region, it is 91.0% Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 4.7% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

6.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shwepyitha Township is 96.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.7 per cent and for the males it is 98.3 per cent. The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 98.1 per cent for females and 98.2 percent for males. Some 5.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school of the rural population aged 25 and over, 5.4 per cent have never been to school. There are 3.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.7 per cent for females. Among those aged 25 and over, 17.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 11.7 percent has completed university/college education.

Table 16. Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)							
Total	185,258	9,406	5.1	25,235	31,653	56,478	37,919	542	21,620	686	342	1,375
Urban	151,946	7,615	5.0	18,782	26,509	46,174	31,912	448	18,365	605	292	1,244
Rural	33,312	1,791	5.4	6,453	5,144	10,304	6,007	94	3,255	83	50	131
Males	85,804	2,732	3.2	8,923	12,899	29,150	20,717	394	9,768	244	270	707
Females	99,454	6,674	6.7	16,312	18,754	27,328	17,202	148	11,852	444	72	668

7 METEOROLOGY

7.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The study area is located in Shwe Pyi Thar Township of Yangon Region. The proposed factory is currently occupied by near villages, cultivated land. Therefore, the topography is no major differences in altitude. The climate of factory area is located in tropical wet and dry climate.

7.2 TEMPERATURE

Yangon has a tropical monsoon climate with very wet summers due to the southwest monsoon which starts from mid-May and lasts until mid-October. The warmest month with the highest average high temperature is April (37˚C) and the month with the lowest average high temperature is August (29.6˚C). The month with the highest average low temperature is May (25˚C) and the coldest month with the lowest average low temperature is January (17.9˚C).

Table 17. Average Temperature of Yangon

Sr	Month	Average High Temperature	Average Low Temperature
1	January	32.2˚C	17.9˚C
2	February	34.5˚C	19.3˚C
3	March	36˚C	21.6˚C

4	April	37˚C	24.3˚C
5	May	33.4˚C	25˚C
6	June	30.2˚C	24.5˚C
7	July	29.7˚C	24.1˚C
8	August	29.6˚C	24.1˚C
9	September	30.4˚C	24.2˚C
10	October	31.5˚C	24.2˚C
11	November	32˚C	22.4˚C
12	December	31.5˚C	19˚C

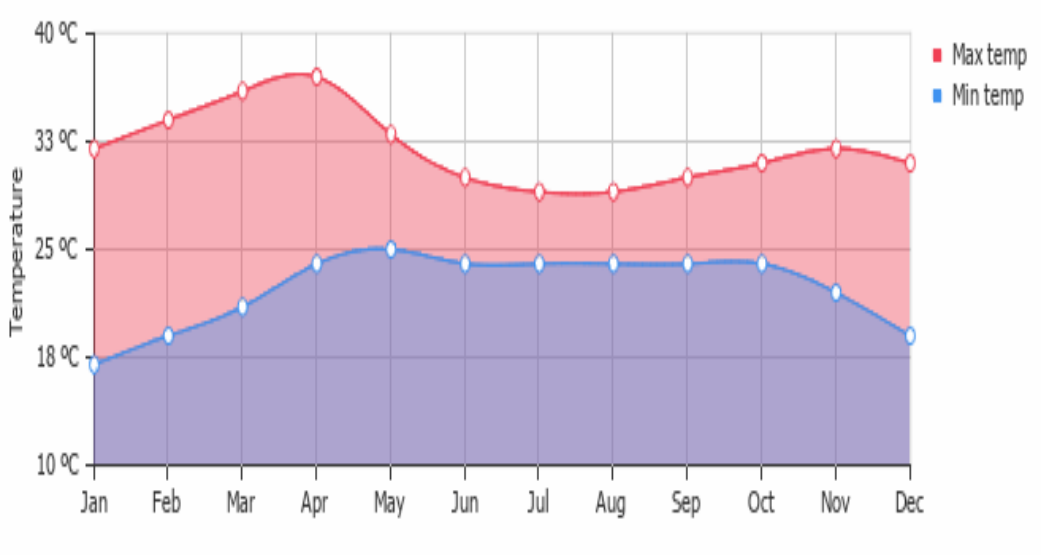


Figure 18. Temperature Graph of Yangon

7.3 RAINFALL

A lot of rain falls in the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. Yangon has dry periods in December January, February, March and April. The wettest month with the highest rainfall is August (602 mm) and the driest month with the lowest rainfall is February (2 mm). The month with the highest number of rainy days is July (26.2 days) and the months with the lowest number of rainy days are January, February and December (0.2 days).

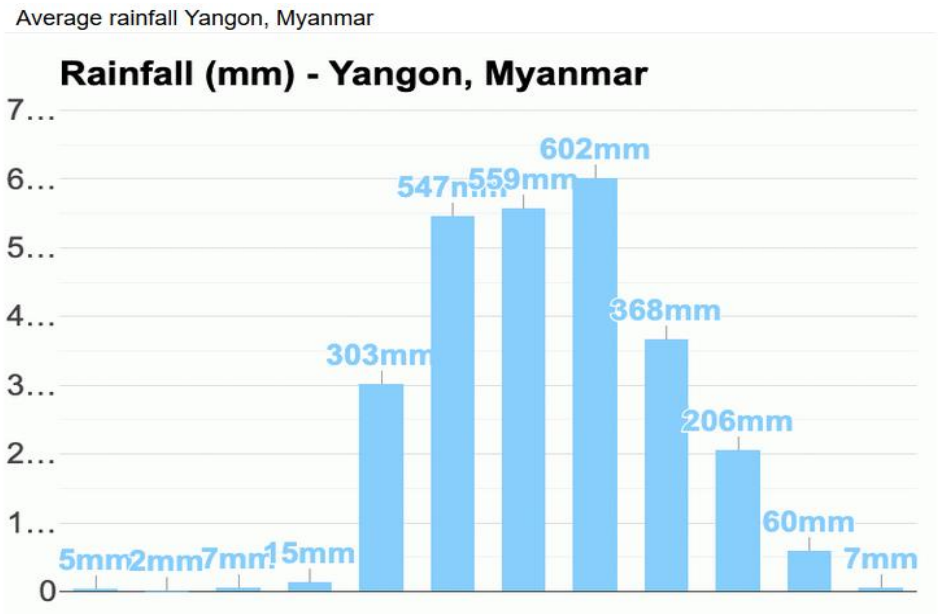


Figure 19. Rainfall Graph of Yangon

Table 18. Average Rainfall and Rainfall Days of Yangon

Sr	Month	Average Rainfall	Average Rainfall Days
1	January	5 mm	0.2 days
2	February	2 mm	0.2 days
3	March	7 mm	0.4 days
4	April	15 mm	1.6 days
5	May	303 mm	12.6 days
6	June	547 mm	25.3 days
7	July	559 mm	26.2 days
8	August	602 mm	26.1 days
9	September	368 mm	19.5 days
10	October	206 mm	12.2 days
11	November	60 mm	4.8 days
12	December	7 mm	0.2 days

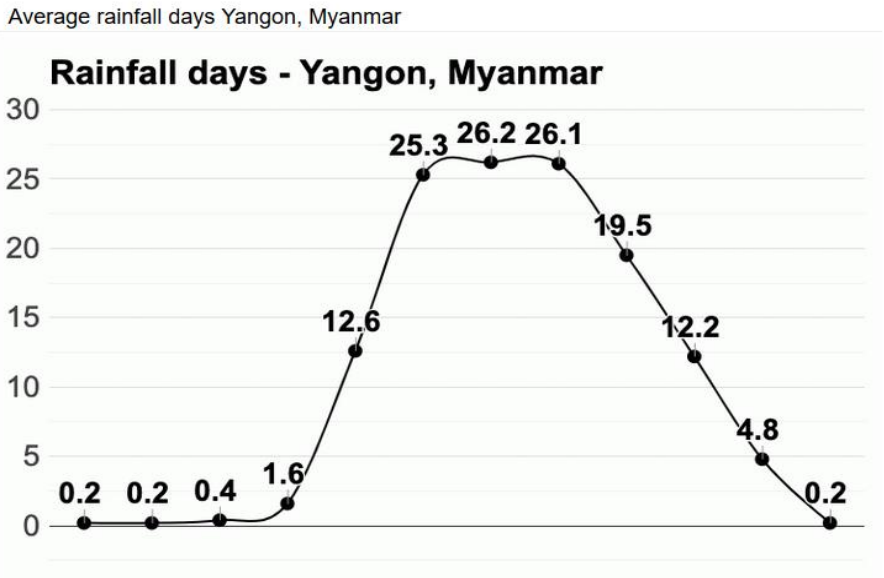


Figure 20. Rainfall Days Graph of Yangon

7.4 HUMIDITY

In 2020, August is the most humid and January is the least humid month in Yangon. The month with the highest relative humidity is August (87%) and the lowest relative humidity is January (62%).

Table 19. Average Humidity of Yangon

Sr	Month	Average Relative Humidity
1	January	62%
2	February	66%
3	March	69%
4	April	66%
5	May	73%
6	June	85%
7	July	86%
8	August	87%
9	September	85%
10	October	78%
11	November	71%

12	December	65%

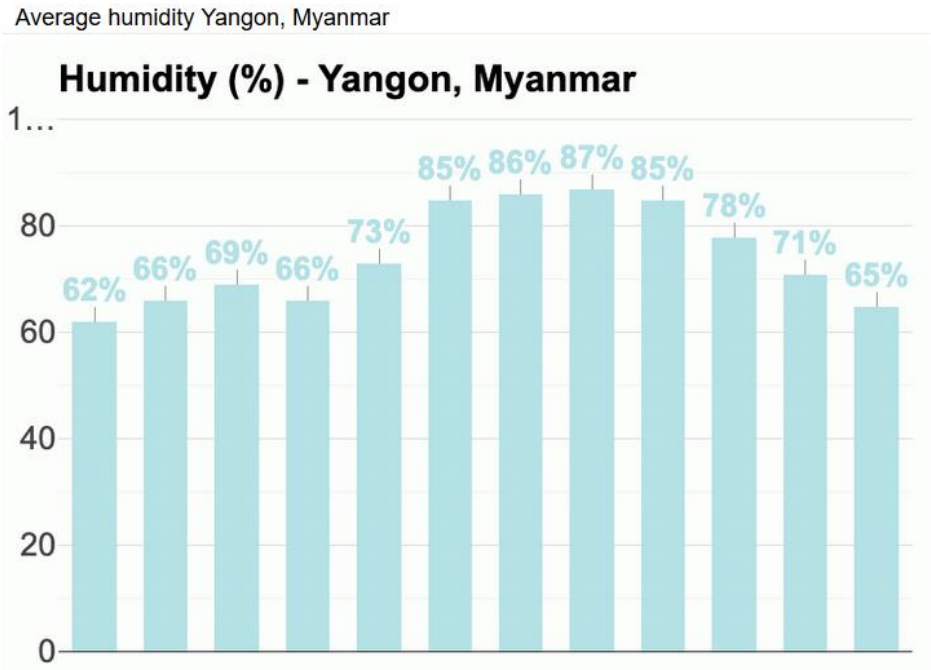


Figure 21. Humidity Graph of Yangon

7.5 DAYLIGHT/ SUNSHINE

Sunshine hours of Yangon are range from 2:29 daily in July to 9:44 to each day in January. The longest day of the year is 13:10 hr and the shortest day is 11:1 hr long. The longest day is 2:00 longer than the shortest day. The month with the longest day in June (average daylight: 13.1 h) and the month with the shortest day in December (average daylight: 11.1 h). Months with the most sunshine are January, February and April (average sunshine: 9.7 h) and the month with the least sunshine is July (average sunshine: 2.5 h).

Table 20. Average Daylight and Sunshine Hours of Yangon

Sr	Month	Average Daylight	Average Sunshine
1	January	11.3 hr	9.7 hr
2	February	11.6 hr	9.7 hr
3	March	12.1 hr	9.4 hr
4	April	12.5 hr	9.7 hr
5	May	12.9 hr	5.8 hr

6	June	13.1 hr	2.7 hr
7	July	13 hr	2.5 hr
8	August	12.7 hr	3 hr
9	September	12.2 hr	3.2 hr
10	October	11.8 hr	6.5 hr
11	November	11.3 hr	9.3 hr
12	December	11.1 hr	9.3 hr

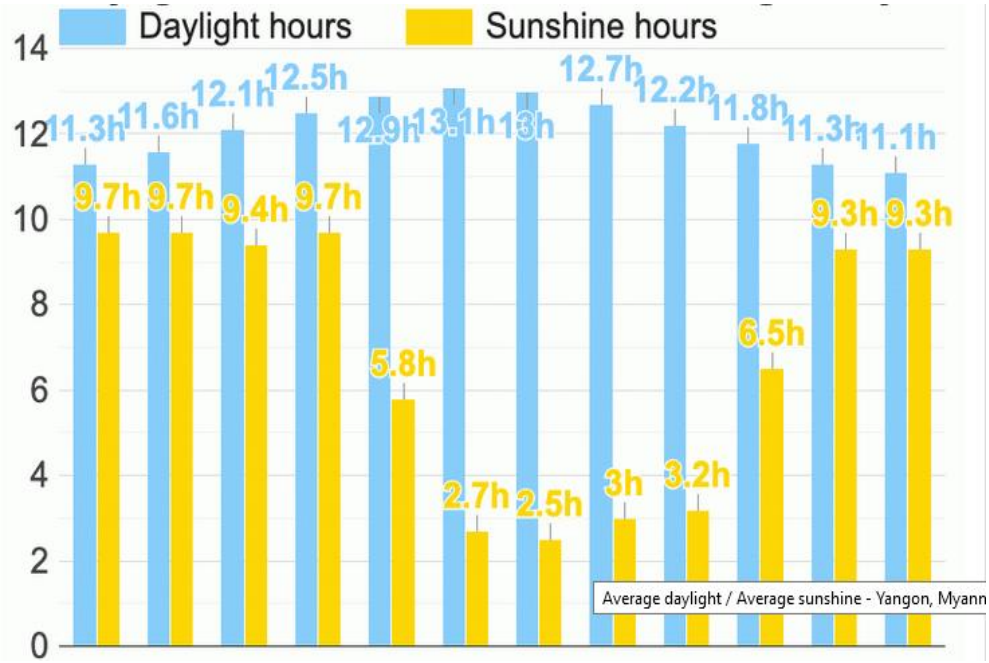


Figure 22. Day Light and Sunshine Hours graph of Yangon

7.6 UV INDEX

Months with the highest UV index of Yangon are March, April, May, June, July, August and September (UV index 12) and the month with the lowest UV index is December (UV index 8).

Table 21. Average UV Index of Yangon

Sr	Month	Average UV Index
1	January	9
2	February	11

3	March	12
4	April	12
5	May	12
6	June	12
7	July	12
8	August	12
9	September	12
10	October	11
11	November	9
12	December	8

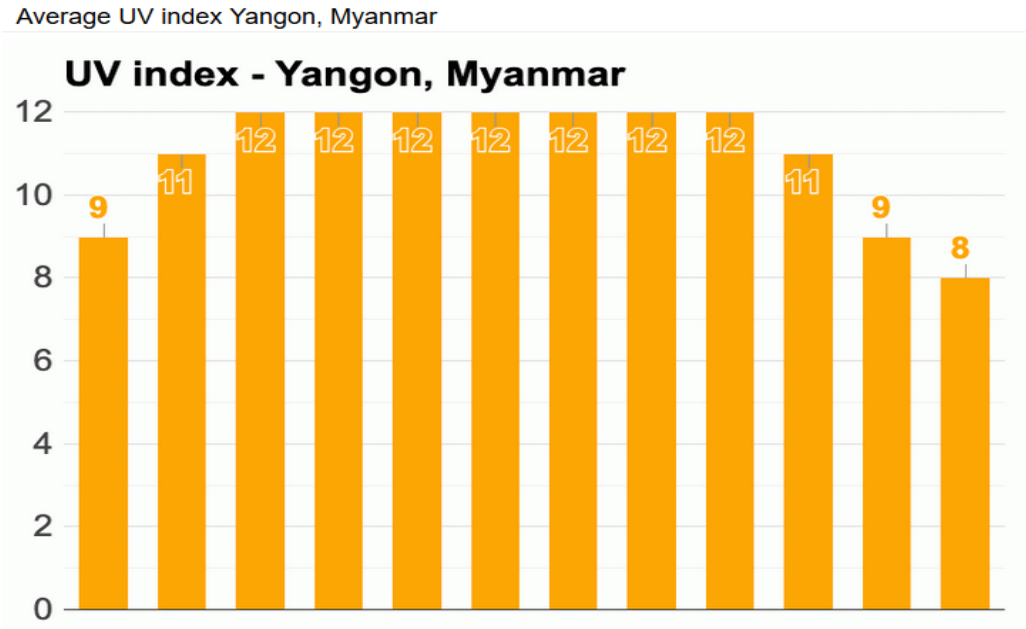


Figure 23. UV Index Graph of Yangon

7.7 EARTHQUAKES

One times of earthquakes are occurred in Yangon within 2020. The following table shows the detail description of earthquake occurring in Yangon.

Table 22.Earthquakes in Yangon

Date	Magnitude	Depth	Distance	Location
Tuesday,	3.4	10	62 miles	10.2 km from Yangon,

November 12, 2019 3:34 PM				Near South Coast Of Myanmar District
Wednesday, April 22, 2020 6:47 PM	3.1	10	8.2 miles	14.2 km from Kanbe, Near South Coast Of Myanmar

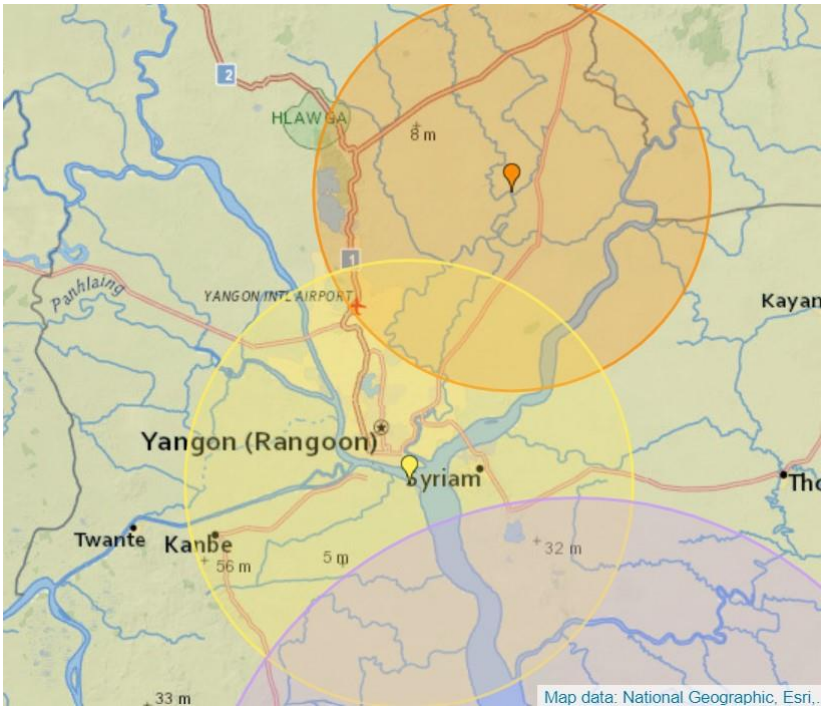


Figure 24. Earthquake map of Yangon

8 BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity includes two portions, which are the study of vegetation (flora) and the study of living animals (fauna). There is no natural vegetation, wildlife and deforestation in project affect area within 1 kilometer.

9 SOLID WASTE

The garment factory produces solid wastes mainly comprised of nylon fabric cuts. These wastes are valuable for reuse in places such as stuffing for pillow and doll. But the solid waste from Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is discharged by calling solid waste collector. Domestic solid waste generation from Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is low.

Systematic management of these solid wastes is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupational hazard including fire hazard. Following table depicts waste generation from the whole production process.

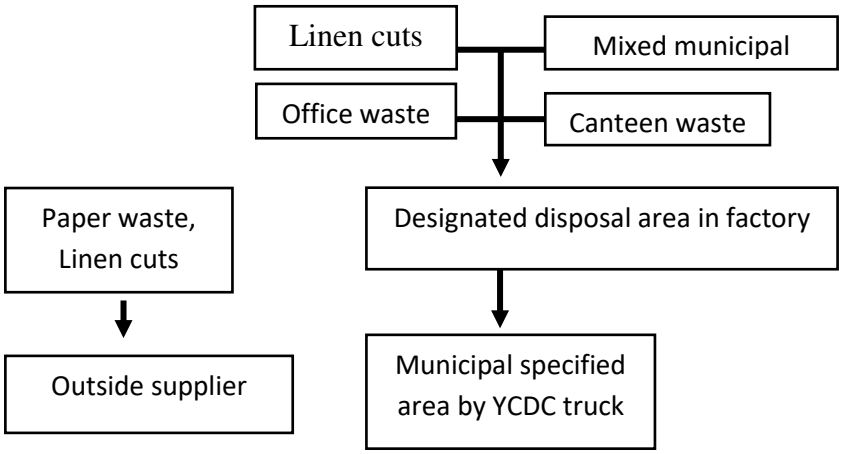


Figure 25. Waste Management System of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Table 23. Waste Generation from Apparel Manufacturing

Sr.	Process	Waste
1	Receiving	Packing waste
2	Cutting	Linen cuts
3	Sewing	Linen cuts, Thread cuts
4	Zipper stitching	Metal waste, Thread cuts
5	Tag and Code	Paper waste, Thread cuts, Packing material
6	Packing	Packing waste

10 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Laws, Rules and Procedures should be compliance from VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD is as follows.

1. Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
2. Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)
3. Factory Act (1951)
4. Minimum Wages Law (2013)
5. Myanmar Fire Bridgate Law (2015)

6. Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
7. The Labour Organization Law (2011)
8. The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2012)
9. The Leave and Holiday Act (1951)
10. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and related Substances Law (2013)
11. The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law (2006)

10.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW

Myanmar enacted the ***Environmental Conservation Law*** on 30th March, 2012 as Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.9/2012. There are eight objectives of the law which stress on (i) implementation of Myanmar National Environmental Policy, (ii) integration of environmental conservation in sustainable development, (iii) emerging healthy and clean environment and conserving natural and cultural resources, (iv) reclaiming ecosystems, (v) sustainable and beneficial use of natural resources, (vi) promoting public awareness and cooperation, (vii) promoting international cooperation, (viii) and cooperation with government departments, INGOs, NGOs and individuals for the matters of environmental conservation. There are 42 paragraphs in 14 sections of the law.

Table 24. Relevant Stipulations in Environmental Conservation Law

Sr.	Paragraph	Stipulation
1	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 environmental quality standards.
2	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.
3	16	A person or organization operating business in the industrial estate or business in the special economic zone

		or category of business stipulated by the Ministry: (a) is responsible to carry out by contributing the stipulated cash or kind in the relevant combined scheme for the environmental conservation including the management and treatment of waste; (b) shall contribute the stipulated users' charges or management fees for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, special economic zone and business organization; (c) shall comply with the directives issued for environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, special economic zone or business.
4	39 (b)	If any terms and conditions of environmental conservation contained in the prior permission for a business is not complied with, the power to cancel the issued license, permit or register or suspend it for a limited period is granted for relevant government department, or government organization.

10.2 EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT LAW

With the objectives to facilitate employment which is appropriate to the age and ability of the job seeker, to help workers obtain employment and to provide stability of employment and skills development for employees, to help employers obtain appropriate employees, the Employment and Skill Development Law came into force in late 2013. The law stipulates the facts required to be included and specified in the employment agreement between the employer and employee.

The law stipulates that a company must enter into written employment contracts with Myanmar citizens and foreign staff within 30 days of employment. A Standard Employment Contract is issued which is applicable to all employees, public and private, and shall be deemed to apply in all cases where the employee's written contract is silent. The Standard Employment Contract is largely provided for convenience. It allows employers and employees to vary the terms of the Standard Employment Contract so long as the variation is not in contravention of Myanmar's labor and employment laws.

Furthermore, an employment agreement may address issues such as job description, place of employment, working hours, wages and benefits, probation period, termination, and duration of the contract. Employee performance and work standards may be inserted into the employment contract too.

10.3 FACTORY ACT

The act outlines provisions for working hours for a week, interval between continuous working hours, maximum working hours per day, and working days per week. It also stipulates maximum overtime working hours, overtime wage, worksite safety and health measures as well as welfare measures for workers. Welfare measures includes washing and cleaning facilities, seats first aid boxes, factory clinic, recreation center and canteen and child nursery center.

10.3.1 Working hours

- Shall not exceed 8 working hours per day or 44 hours per week
- Shall not exceed 48 hours per week for the work which has to be done continuously
- There must be a minimum 30 minutes interval after each 5 working hours
- The combined working hours and interval time shall not exceed 10 hours per day
- The working days shall not exceed 6 days per week
- There must be one day holiday each week (Sunday). If Sunday service is required, there must be a substitution of another day.

10.3.2 Overtime

- Shall not exceed more than 16 hours per week or, for continuous work, 12 hours per week
- The overtime wage shall be calculated as double the basic wage
- Permission of Factories and the General Labour Law Inspection Department must be obtained for an approval of a constant overtime policy.

10.3.3 If working on days-off

- Comply in accordance with the overtime and general working hour provisions
- There must be substituted an alternative day-off.

10.3.4 Calculation of overtime wages

- For salary earners: Overtime wage per hour = {(salary x 12 month) / 52 week x 44 (48) hrs} x 2
- For daily wages worker: Overtime wage per hour = {(daily wage x 6 day) / 44 (48) hrs} x 2
- Piece-work labourers: Overtime wage per hour = {(daily average wage x 6 day) / 44 (48) hrs} x 2

10.3.5 Worksite Safety and Health Measures

- The factory must be kept clean and the workspace must be situated away from drains, latrines or other things which create a bad or unhealthy smell.
- There must be proper ventilation, light and heat.
- There must be no dust or smoke in the hall or factory.
- There must be clean drinking water in proper places for all workers.
- Population of workers must not be dense and there must be sufficient light.
- The latrines must be in suitable places.
- The generators and other auxiliary units must be kept undercover.
- There must be arrangements made for any emergency cut out of electricity service.
- In weaving or spinning machines, any female workers and any children must not be allowed to handle.
- Females and young workers are not allowed to lift heavy loads.
- Floors, stairs and paths must be well-built and hand rails are to be built and necessary covers must be placed.
- In every factory, the arrangement of escape routes and fire alarms must be kept.

10.3.6 Welfare

- There must be washing and cleaning facilities for workers.
- There must be sufficient seats for workers if a chance is given for sitting.
- There must be sufficient First Aid Boxes.
- If the workers in a factory exceed 250, doctors or nurses in clinic are to be appointed.
- If the workers of a factory exceed 100, recreation centers and canteens are to be kept for food.

- For factories with over 50 female workers, there must be a child nursery center available for the children under 6 year of age.

10.4 MINIMUM WAGES LAW

10.4.1 Duties of the Employer

- 3,600 kyats per 8-hour working day (450 kyat/hour) shall be the minimum wage paid to skilled employees of companies with more than 15 employees in all industries, throughout all of Myanmar.
- 50% of the minimum – 1,800 kyats per 8-hour working day (225 kyats/hour) – may be paid to completely unskilled newly hired workers engaged in a training/induction program up to a maximum of 3 months.
- 75% of the minimum – 2,700 kyats per 8-hour working day (338 kyats/hour) – may be paid to newly hired employees during their 2nd 3 months of employment, regarded as a 'probationary period'.

10.4.2 Penalty for violation

- If anybody violates the law they may be punished with a maximum of one year imprisonment or with a maximum of five hundred thousand kyats fine or with both
- If anybody violates the rules and orders they may be punished with a maximum of three months' imprisonment or with a fine or with both.

10.5 MYANMAR FIRE BRIDGATE LAW

Myanmar Fire Bridget Law was enacted in 13th waning of Taboung, 1376 M.E (17, March, 2015). The objectives of this law are as follows:

i. To prevent destruction of State-owned property, private property, cultural heritage and the lives and property of the public by fire and other natural disaster;
ii. To organize the fire brigade systematically and to train members of the fire brigade;
iii. To carry out extinguishing fire, prevention and search and rescue when fire, other natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of sudden disaster occurs;
iv. To educate, organize and incite extensively so as to achieve public cooperation when any disaster occurs;

v. To participate and help, if necessary, for the State safety, peace of the public and the rule of law.

10.6 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH LAW

The objectives of this Law are given hereunder:

a. to implement Occupational Safety and Health matters effectively in the respective Industries/Businesses;
b. to determine the duties of relevant persons applicable under this Law including Employers and Workers to lessen and mitigate occurrence of Occupational Diseases and Occupational Accidents;
c. to cause relevant persons applicable under this Law, Employers and Workers to take precaution and prevention against occupational hazards and Occupational Diseases;
d. to improve the productivity and health of Workers by preventing the occurrence of Occupational Accidents and Occupational Diseases for their safety;
e. to create Workplaces that are safe and good for health by prescribing the Occupational Safety and Health standards relevant to the Union's status after considering international and regional standards; and
f. to support and help research activities carried out for the development of Occupational Safety and Health matters.

10.7 THE LABOUR ORGANIZATION LAW

The objective of this law is to protect the rights of the workers, to have good relations among the workers or between the employer and the worker, and to enable to form and carry out the labor organizations systematically and independently.

The Law emphasized for the employer is as follows.

1. The employer shall recognize the labor organizations of his trade as the organizations representing the workers.
2. The employer shall allow the worker who is assigned any duty on the recommendation of the relevant executive committee to perform such duty not exceeding two days per month unless they have agreed otherwise. Such period shall be deemed as if he is performing the original duty of his work.
3. The employer shall assist as much as possible if the labour organizations request for help for the interest of his workers. However, the employer shall not

exercise any acts designed to promote the establishment or functioning of labour organizations under his domination or control by financial or other means.

10.8 THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTE LAW

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having 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 justly.

In any trade in which more than 30 workers are employed, the employer, with the view to negotiating and concluding collective agreement, shall:

(a) if there is any labor organization, form the Workplace Coordinating Committee with the view to make a collective bargaining as follows:

(i) two representatives of workers nominated by each of the labour organizations;

(ii) an equivalent number of representatives of employer;

(b) if there is no labor organization, form the Workplace Coordinating Committee as follows:

(i) two representatives of workers elected by them;

(ii) two representatives of employer.

10.9 THE LEAVE AND HOLIDAY ACT

10.9.1 Causal Leave (6) days

- Casual leave of 6 days with wages is to be provided
- Causal leave can be taken a maximum of 3 days at a time except in special cases
- Causal leave cannot be joined with any other leave
- Leave will be cancelled if it has not been used within a year

10.9.2 Earned leave (10) days

- For continuous service of 12 months and above, 10 days of 'earned leave' shall be entitled
- If the service day is not 24 days 1-day deduction from earned Leave is made; –
- Can be accumulated for up to 3 years.

10.9.3 Medical Leave (30) days

- Workers are entitled to 30 days of medical leave with full pay if 6 months service has been completed
- If 6 months service has not been completed, 'leave without pay' can be granted for medical needs
- Medical leave can be joined with Earned Leave
- If not taken within a year, medical leave is void or cancelled.

10.9.4 Maternity leave

- Workers requiring it are entitled to 6 weeks maternity leave before confinement and at least (8) weeks after confinement
- Can be entitled jointly with medical leave.

10.9.5 Public Holidays (21) days

- Workers can enjoy time off with full pay.
- If work is given on a public holiday, twice the rate of regular wages is required.

10.10 THE PREVENTION OF HAZARD FROM CHEMICAL AND RELATED SUBSTANCES LAW

Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law (No, 28) The 5th Waning of Wagaung 1375 M.E (26th August, 2013and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts Law on Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law. This Law shall apply to all existing or new standard within the Union on the date of entry into force of this Law. The highlight of this Law is as follows:

(a) To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances;

(b) To supervise systematically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety;

(c) To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically;

(d) To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation.

10.11 THE CONTROL OF SMOKING AND CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCT LAW

This Law was enacted in 2006. The objectives of the Law are:

(a) To convince the public that health can be adversely affected due to smoking and consumption of tobacco product and to cause refraining from the use of the same;

(b) To protect from the danger which affects public health adversely by creating tobacco smoke- free environment;

(c) To obtain a healthy living style of the public including child and youth by preventing the habit of smoking and consumption of tobacco product;

(d) To uplift the health, economy and social standard of the public through control of smoking and consumption of tobacco product;

(e) To implement measures in conformity with the international convention ratified by Myanmar to control smoking and consumption of tobacco product.

11 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Rating matrix method is used to assess the significance level of the identified environmental impacts of the Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd on its environment. There are five parameters considered for the activities of the projects and the consequences resulted from the said activities. System of rating is described in detailed as follows.

Table 25. Impact Rating Table

Severity	Value	Duration	Value	Spatial Scope	Value	Frequency	Value	Probability	Value
Insignificant/non-harmful	1	One day to one month	1	Activity specific	1	Annual or less	1	Almost impossible	1
Small/potentially harmful	2	One month to one year	2	Within right of way/project compound	2	Bi-annual	2	Highly unlikely	2
Significant/slightly harmful	3	One year to ten years	3	Local area	3	Monthly	3	Unlikely	3
Great/ harmful	4	Life of operation	4	National	4	Daily Intermittence	4	Possible	4
Disastrous/ deadly harmful	5	Permanent	5	Global	5	Daily Continuous	5	Definitely	5

Table 26. Rating Matrix

	Consequence (Severity + Spatial Scope + Duration)														
Activity (Frequency + Probability)	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
	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90
	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 27. Significance Levels

Sr.	Color Code	Value	Rating
1		1-25	Very Low
2		26-50	Low
3		51-75	Low-Medium
4		76-100	Medium-High
5		101-125	High
6		126-150	Very High

Table 28. Environmental Aspect and Impact

Sr.	Activity List	Aspect	Impact
1	Receiving	Overweight lifting	Injury from overweight lifting
		Packing waste	Solid waste generation
2	Fabric Cutting	Operation of cutting machine	Injury from cutting machine, Solid waste generation
3	Sewing and zipper stitching	Pieces of thread cuts, needle	Solid waste generation, Injure by needle
4	Finishing, Tag & Code	Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts	Solid waste generation, Injure by needle
5	Packing	Packing waste	Solid waste generation
6	Storage	Pieces of plastic	Solid waste generation
		Overweight lifting	Injury from overweight lifting

Characteristics of the impacts are evaluated based on eight particular basis, four of which are used in the assessment of the significance level of the impacts.

Table 29. Characteristics of the Impacts

IMPACTS	CHARACTERISTICS							
	Nature	**Impact Source**	**Impact Receptor**	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scope**	**Frequency**	**Probability**
Physical hazard	Negative	-Injury from overweight lifting - Contact with cutting machine - Injury by needle - Ergonomics	Workers	Impact severity is significant for operation workers	Physical hazard will occur in project life	Physical hazard will occur at the project area of activity	Activity that cause the impact occurs daily intermittently	Physical hazards are possible

Fire hazard	Negative	-Smoking in prohibited area - Wire shock by continuous electricity usage - Diesel storage for driving generator	Workers and the whole plant	Impact severity is harmful	Fire hazard will occur the whole project life	If a fire broke out, the whole project is likely to be affected	Fire hazard can occur daily intermittently	A fire hazard is possible
Solid Waste	Negative	- Pieces of fabric - Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts - Packing waste Plastic waste - General waste	Workers and local environment	Impact severity is potentially harmful if solid wastes are discharged systematically	Impact from solid waste will occur in project life	Local area could be affected by solid waste mismanagement	Solid waste impact occurs daily intermittently	Impact from solid wastes are possible
Noise	Negative	- Operation of generator and machine	Workers	Impact severity is small occurs almost continuously	Noise hazard will occur in project life	Noise hazard will occur within the	Activity that cause the impact occurs	Noise hazard are unlikely

				and most of the workers are subjected to exposure		whole project compound	daily continuously	
Machinery hazard	Negative	- Operation machine	Workers and the whole plant	Impact severity is slightly harmful for operation workers	Machinery hazard will occur in project life	Machinery hazard will occur at the project area of activity	Activity that cause the impact occurs daily intermittently	Machinery hazard are possible
Emission of odor and dust	Negative	- Operation of fabric settling	Workers	Impact severity is slightly harmful if air emissions are out of NEQG limit	Air emission will occur in project life	Air emission could spread to project compound	Air emissions occur daily Intermittence operation	According to current condition, air emission out of NEGQ limit is possible to occurs

Table 30. Assessment of the Significance of the Impacts without MEMs

Sr	Impact	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scope	Frequency	Probability	Total Rating	Significance Level
1	Fire hazard	4	4	2	4	4	80	Medium-High
2	Solid waste	2	4	3	4	4	72	Low-Medium
3	Physical hazard	3	4	1	4	4	64	Low-Medium
4	Noise	2	5	3	5	3	80	Medium-High
5	Machinery hazard	3	5	3	4	4	88	Medium-High
6	Emission to air of odor and dust	3	4	2	4	4	72	Low- Medium

12 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 31. Mitigation Measures for Anticipated Impacts

IMPACTS	Impact Source	Mitigation
Fire hazard	-Smoking in prohibited area	6. Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound 7. Clearly define and notify emergency exits 8. Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear 9. Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers 10. Exercise fire drill regularly
Solid Waste	- Pieces of nylon fabric - Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts - Packing waste - Plastic waste - General waste	6. Packing nylon fabric waste in bags 7. Cleaning continuous and regularly 8. Stacking waste bags systematically 9. Calling waste collector regularly 10. Providing adequate dust bins
Physical hazard	-Injury from overweight lifting - Contact with cutting machine - Injury by needle	4. Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery 5. Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators 6. Installing needle guards
Noise	- Operation of generator and machine	1. Carrying out regular maintenance works for all the equipment and generator 2. Installation cover in generator room for noise
Machinery hazard	- Operation machine	1. Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs) 2. Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine

		components 3. Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary 4. Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine 5. Installation safety guard on machine 6. Regular inspection of belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts. 7. Systematically installing machine parts 8. Regular inspection of power cable 9. Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine 10. Allow only qualified workers to operate or maintain machine. 11. Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers.in an emergency.
Emission of odor and dust	- Operation of fabric settling	1.Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, gloves) 2. Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odor producing areas 3. Installation of a particle monitoring meter 4. Temporarily stopping the works if PM 2.5 and PM 10 emission reached above 50 $\mu g/m^3$ in a day 5. Cleaning with dust collector

13 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Management and Monitoring Plans are to address and satisfy directly for all applicable environmental management and monitoring issues which are

1. Fire hazard
2. Solid waste
3. Physical hazard
4. Noise
5. Machinery hazard
6. Emission to air of odor and dust

13.1 FIRE HAZARD

Fire is the greatest threat for garment factories around the world. Raw material used in garment factory, fabric, is highly flammable. Fire can easily break out with any sparking source. Moreover, fire hazard is greater if emergency exit is poorly provided. Blockages in passage ways by stacks of raw materials and products will add a greater fire hazard. Common ignition sources include improper or poorly maintained electrical equipment and malfunction of grain-moving machinery. This factory installed fire alarm, fire hydrate and fire extinguishers to prevent fire hazard. Boiler, diesel for machines and chemical reagent are also associated with fire hazard.

Table 32. Objective and Legal Requirements for Fire Hazard

1	Objectives	To prevent and reduce fire hazard by the implementation of a systematic management and monitoring plan
2	Legal Requirements	1. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law Paragraph (14 C, 25)
3	Mitigation Measure	1. Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound
		2. Clearly define and notify emergency exits
		3. Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear
		4. Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers

		5. Exercise fire drill regularly

Table 33. Management Actions for Fire Hazard

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound	Regular inspection and supervision
2	Clearly define and notify emergency exits	Regular inspection and supervision
3	Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear	Regular inspection and supervision
4	Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers	Regular inspection
5	Exercise fire drill regularly	Regular inspection and supervision

Table 34. Implementation Plan for Fire Hazard

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound	Daily	Project life	HR Dept
2	Clearly define and notify emergency exits	Daily	Project life	HR Dept
3	Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear	Daily	Project life	HR Dept
4	Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers	Daily	Project life	HR Dept
5	Exercise fire drill regularly	3 times/yr	Project life	HR Dept

Table 35. Monitoring Plan for Fire Hazard

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Method	Responsibility
1	Strictly prohibit	Within	Daily	Visual	HR Dept

	smoking within factory compound	factory compound		inspection	
2	Clearly define and notify emergency exits	Factory compound	Daily	Inspection	HR Dept
3	Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear	Passage ways	Daily	Visual inspection	HR Dept
4	Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers	Fire extinguisher within the factory compound	Daily	Inspection	HR Dept
5	Exercise fire drill regularly	Fire drill within the factory compound	3 times/yr	Inspection	HR Dept

Table 36. Projected Budget for OSH

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers	2,100,000/3 yrs

13.2 PHYSICAL HAZARD

Primary physical hazard issues related to Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltdis: overweight lifting at receiving raw materials and transporting products; hazard for injury from cutting machines; Ergonomic injury from prolong standing or sitting.

Table 37. Objective and Legal Requirements for Physical Hazard

1	Objectives	To prevent and reduce occupational hazard by the implementation of a systematic OSH management and monitoring plan

2	Legal Requirements	1. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law Paragraph (14 C, 25) 2. 1951 Factory Act (Chapter 3, Chapter 4) 3. OSH Law (Chapter 8, Paragraph 34 and 49)
3	Mitigation Measure	1. Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery
		2. Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators
		3. Installing machine guards
		4. Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan

Table 38. Management Actions for Physical Hazard

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery	Regular inspection and supervision
2	Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators	Regular inspection and supervision
3	Installing and regular maintenance of machine guards	Regular inspection and replacement
4	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	Annually inspection and maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan

Table 39. Implementation Plan for Physical Hazard

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery	Once	Project Life	HR Dept
2	for cutting machine operators	Monthly	Project life	Maintenance
3	Installing machine guards	Once	Project Life	HR Dept

4	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	Annually	Project life	Maintenance

Table 40. Monitoring Plan for Physical Hazard

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Method	Responsibility
1	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery	Loading/ Unloading area	Daily	Inspection	HR Dept
2	Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators	Production lines	Daily	Inspection	HR Dept
3	Installing machine guards	Production lines	Monthly	Inspection	Maintenance
4	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	Exhaust fans	Monthly	Inspection	Maintenance

Table 41. Projected Budget for Physical Hazard

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery(hand hydraulic trolley)	30,000
2	Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators	300,000/yr
3	Installing machine guards	300,000
4	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	300,000/yr

13.3 SOLID WASTE

The garment factory produces solid wastes mainly comprised of nylon fabric cuts and yarn. These wastes are valuable for reuse in places such as stuffing for pillow and doll. But the solid waste from Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is discharged by calling solid waste

collector as like YCDC. Domestic solid waste generation from Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is low. Systematic management of this solid waste is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupational hazard including fire hazard.

Table 42. Objective and Legal Requirements for Solid Waste

1	Objectives	To prevent and reduce environmental impacts from solid waste by providing a systematic management plan
2	Legal Requirements	1. Environmental Conservation Law Paragraph (14, 15) 2. 1951 Factory Act Paragraph (14A)
3	Mitigation Measure	1. Cleaning continuous and regularly
		2. Packing wire cutting waste in bags
		3. Stacking waste bags systematically
		4. Calling waste collector regularly
		5. Providing adequate dust bins

Table 43. Management Actions for Solid Waste

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Cleaning continuous and regularly	Regular inspection and supervision
2	Packing wire cutting waste in bags	Regular inspection and supervision
3	Stacking waste bags systematically	Regular inspection and supervision
4	Calling waste collector regularly	Regular inspection and supervision
5	Providing adequate dust bins	Providing 20 dust bins

Table 44. Implementation Plan for Solid Wastes

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Cleaning continuously and regularly	Daily	Project life	Production Dept
2	Packing wire cutting waste in	Daily	Project life	Production Dept

	bags			
3	Stacking waste bags systematically	Daily	Project life	Production Dept
4	Calling waste collector regularly	Weekly	Project life	Production Dept
5	Providing 20 dust bins	Once	Project life	Plant Manager

Table 45. Monitoring Plan for Solid Wastes

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Method	Responsibility
1	Cleaning continuously and regularly	The whole plant	Daily	Inspection	Production Dept
2	Packing wire cutting waste in bags	Inspection	Daily	Inspection	Production Dept
3	Stacking waste bags systematically	Inspection	Daily	Inspection	Production Dept
4	Calling waste collector regularly	Inspection	Weekly	Inspection	Production Dept
5	Providing minimum 20 dust bins	Inspection	Once	Record	Plant Manager

Table 46. Projected Budget for Solid Wastes

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Providing 20 dust bins	100,000

13.4 NOISE

Most parts of the factory are subjected to noise. High noise areas are woking line and compressor. Workers working in these areas are needed to provide with necessary PPE such as ear muffs.

Table 47. Objective and Legal Requirements for Noise and Vibrations

1	Objectives	To prevent and reduce occupational hazard from noise by implementing a systematic management plan
2	Legal Requirements	1. NEQG paragraph (1.3)
3	Mitigation Measure	1. Carrying out regular maintenance works for all the equipment and generator
		2. Installation cover in generator room for noise

Table 48. Management Actions for Noise and Vibrations

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Carrying out regular maintenance works for all the equipment and generator	1. Carrying out annual overall maintenance work
2	Installation cover in generator room for noise	1. Installation cover in generator room

Table 49. Implementation Plan for Noise

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Installation cover in generator room	Once	Project life	Engineering Dept
2	Carrying out annual overall maintenance work	Annually	Project life	Engineering Dept

Table 50. Monitoring Plan for Noise and Vibrations

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Method	Responsibility
1	Carrying out noise level measurement regularly	locations within plant compounds	Quarterly	Handheld noise level meter	Engineering Dept
2	Carrying out annual overall maintenance	The whole plant	4 times per year	Inspection	Engineering Dept

	work				
3	Checking workplace daily	The whole plant	Daily	Visual Inspection	Engineering Dept

Table 51. Projected Budget for Noise and Vibrations

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Installing cover in generator room	60,000
2	Carrying out annual overall maintenance work	1,000,000/yr

13.5 MACHINERY HAZARD

Many types of machinery such as sewing machine, cutting and air compressor are operating in this factory. Any machine part which can cause injury must be guarded. Machine guards help to eliminate personnel hazards created by points of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts and flying chips. All machinery equipment should be maintained in a safe operational condition and be regularly inspected.

Table 52. Objective and Legal Requirements for Machinery Hazard

1	Objectives	To prevent and reduce occupational hazard by the implementation of a systematic OSH management and monitoring plan
2	Legal Requirements	1. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law Paragraph (14 C, 25) 2. 1951 Factory Act (Chapter 3, Chapter 4)
3	Mitigation Measure	Implementation of machinery hazard safety measures

Table 53. Management Actions for Machinery Hazard

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Implementation of machinery hazard safety measures	1.Providing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs) 2. Inspection and supervision for wearing necessary PPE for maintaining machine. 3.Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts

		and oils on machine components 4. Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary 5. Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine 6. Installation safety guard on machine 7. Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts. 8. Systematically installing machine parts 9. Regular inspection of power cable 10. Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine 11. Allow only qualified workers to maintain machine. 12. Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers.in an emergency.

Table 54. Implementation Plan for Machinery Hazard

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1.	Providing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs)	When require	Project life	Plant manager, worker
2	Inspection and supervision for wearing necessary PPE for maintaining machine.	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
3	Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine components	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker

4	Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary	Check and refill	Project life	Plant manager, worker
5	Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
6	Installation safety guard on machine	Once	Project life	Plant manager, worker
7	Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.	Weekly	Project life	Plant manager, worker
8	Systematically installing machine parts	Check and repair	Project life	Plant manager, worker
9	Regular inspection of power cable	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
10	Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine	Once	Project life	Plant manager, worker
11	Allow only qualified workers to maintain machine.	Annually	Project life	Plant manager, worker
12	Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers in an emergency.	Once/ recheck and repair	Project life	Plant manager, worker

Table 55. Monitoring Plan for Machinery Hazard

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Method	Responsibility
1	Providing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs)	Factory	When require	Project life	General manager (HR), Plant Manager
2	Inspection and supervision for wearing necessary PPE for maintaining machine.	Factory area	Daily	Project life	Engineering Department
3	Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine components	Workplace	Daily	Project life	Engineering Department
4	Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary	Workplace	Check and refill	Project life	Engineering Department
5	Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine	Workplace	Daily	Project life	Engineering Department
6	Installation safety guard on machine	All of machine	Once	Project life	Engineering Department
7	Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears,	All of machine	Weekly	Project life	Engineering Department

	sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.				
8	Systematically installing machine parts	All of machine	Check and repair	Project life	Engineering Department
9	Regular inspection of power cable	All of machine	Daily	Project life	Engineering Department
10	Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine	Factory area	Once	Project life	Engineering Department
11	Allow only qualified workers to maintain machine.	Factory record	Annually	Project life	General Manager (HR), Plant Manager
12	Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers.in an emergency	All of machine	Once/ recheck and repair	Project life	Engineering Department

Table 56. Projected Budget for Machinery Hazard

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.	500,000/yr
2	Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers.in an emergency	30000

13.6 EMISSION OF ODOR AND DUST

Type of dust and odor generated from raw material storing, cutting area. Minimal requirement such as wearing necessary PPE (mask and hand glove) and carrying out regular sweeping at the area have to be carried out.

Table 57. Objective and Legal Requirements for dust management

1	Objectives	To provide adequate dust and particulate control system so that occupational health hazard relating to dust is minimal
2	Legal Requirements	1. Environmental Conservation Law Paragraph (14, 15) 2. NEQG Paragraph (1.1)
3	Mitigation Measure	1.Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, gloves) 2. Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odour producing areas 3. Installation of a particle monitoring meter 4. Temporarily stopping the works if PM 2.5 and PM 10 emission reached above 50 µg/m3 in a day 5. Cleaning with dust collector

Table 58. Management Actions for dust emission

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, gloves, mask)	1. Providing face mask for workers working at metal melting process

2	Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odour producing areas	1. Educating workers about workplace safety practices and use of PPE 2. Regular inspection and supervision of face mask usage
3	Installation of a particle monitoring meter	1. Installation of a particle monitoring meter
4	Temporarily stopping the works if PM 2.5 and PM 10 emission reached above 50 µg/m3 in a day	1. Setting alarm level of meter to 50 µg/m^3 2. Temporarily stopping the resin laying works if dust emission reached above 50 µg/m^3 3. Reporting to plant manager
5.	Cleaning with dust collector	1. Providing dust collector

Table 59. Implementation plan for dust management

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Providing face mask for workers working at metal melting process	Monthly	Project life	Plant manager
2	Educating workers about workplace safety practices and use of PPE	Annually	Project life	Plant Manager,
3	Regular inspection and supervision of face mask usage	Daily	Project life	Plant manager
4	Installation of a particle monitoring meter	once	Project life	Plant manager
5	Temporarily stopping the resin laying works if dust emission reached above 50 ppm	If require	Project life	Plant manager
6	Providing dust collector	Once	Project life	Plant manager

7	Regular inspection and supervision of moistening dust heap area	Weekly	Project life	Plant manager

Table 60. Monitoring plan for emission of dust

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Responsibility
1	$PM_{2.5}$	Within plant compound	Bi-annually	Plant Manager
2	Regular inspection	Within plant compound	Daily	Assistance Plant manager

Table 61. Projected budget for emission to dust

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Providing face mask and helmet adequately for workers working at material handling areas	120,000/yr
2	Providing dust collector	200,000

14 PROJECTED BUDGETS

Projected budget for implementation of EMP management actions and monitoring requirements could be summarized from detailed particulars described in previous section of the report. Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd will allocate 720,000 kyats total of one-time cost and 2,920,000 kyat of annual recurring cost for successful implementation and monitoring of the EMP. If the estimated budget isn't enough, Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd Co., Ltd. will be used by adding the enough budgets as necessary.

Table 62. Project Budgets for Implementation and Monitoring of EMP

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers	2,100,000/3 yrs (700,000/yr)

2	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery(hand hydraulic trolley)	30,000
3	Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators	300,000/yr
4	Installing machine guards	300,000
5	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	300,000/yr
6	Providing 20 dust bins	100,000
7	Installing cover in generator room	60,000
8	Carrying out annual overall maintenance work	1,000,000/yr
9	Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.	500,000/yr
10	Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers.in an emergency	30,000
11	Providing face mask and helmet adequately for workers working at material handling areas	120,000/yr
12	Providing dust collector	200,000
Total One Time Cost		720,000
Total Recurring Cost		2,920,000

15 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM

An Environmental Management Team will be established for successful implementation of the environmental management plan. Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd is responsible for complete implementation of the EMP and will carry out environmental monitoring programme which is part of the EMP. The objectives of the Environmental Management Team are:

(a) To assure systematic implementation of EMP throughout project life, and

(b) To monitor and review effectiveness of EMP regularly

Table 63. Environmental Management Team

Sr.	Representative	Number
1	Director	1
2	General Manager	1
3	Factory Manager	1
4	HR Manager	1
5	Supervisor	1

15.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

15.1.1 General Manager

General Manager is responsible for overall achievement of environmental management objectives. He has to report to Managing Director for regular progress, compliance, non-compliance and corrective actions for the course of implementation of EMP. He has to lead the regular EMP review process together with the environmental management team so that effectiveness of EMP is assured.

15.1.2 Heads of Departments

Heads of Departments (HODs) are responsible for carrying out day to day activities of the EMP. They have to direct employees or carrying out inspection works of the implementation of EMP and report back to Managing Director and General Manager for progress, compliance, non-compliance and corrective actions for the course of implementation of EMP.

16 TRAINING, AWARENESS AND COMPETENCE

This plan describes the provisions of training to ensure that any people working for or on behalf of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd involved in the activities covered by the scope of the EMP are properly trained to carry out their assigned duties in a manner that will not cause deviation from company environmental policy.

Table 64. Training Requirement

Sr.	Training Topics	Trainee	Duration
1	OSH Training	Supervisors, Operators, Workers and Security	40 hours
2	EMP Training	Environmental management team	40 hours
3	Emergency Response Training	All employee	16 hours
4	First Aid Training	All employee	20 hours
5	Fire Fighting Training	All employee	40 hours

This procedure applies to EMP related training for staff and any persons working for or on behalf of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd involved in the activities covered by the scope of the EMP Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd will ensure that all people performing tasks for or on behalf of the organization have had an appropriate assessment for their potential to cause a significant environmental impact and the associated competence required.

The HODs shall ensure that people working for or on behalf of the company within the scope of EMP are competent on the basis of appropriate education, training or experience. The General Manager shall identify training needs for people working for or on behalf of the company to ensure individual competence to implement the EMP effectively.

17 COMMUNICATION

This plan ensures a consistent and efficient approach to internal communication and external complaints relating to the environment. The procedure applies to all documents established under the EMP of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. The documents under the EMP include but are not limited to:

- EMP Report
- Mitigation Measures and Management Actions
- Environmental Monitoring Programme
- Registers of Legal and Other Requirements

- External documents including legislation, professional guides and code of practices, etc.

17.1 CSR ACTIVITIES OF VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD GARMENT FACTORY

CSR activities of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd are as shown in Appendix.

17.2 RESPONSIBILITY

- The General Manager is responsible for dealing with complaints.
- The communication from cooperate affairs is responsible for ensuring that all communications relating to the environment are processed correctly.
- All staffs are responsible for putting forward suggestions on environmental matters.

17.2.1 External Communications

Communications to be handled according to this procedure include correspondence, conservations and meeting with relevant interested parties.

The person receiving the communication shall be noted the time and date, relevant address/telephone number and details of communication. Details shall be passed to the General Manager who will determine the response and whether the corrective action is required upon consultation with HR Department. If the communication is significant, the General Manager shall inform the supply chain director as soon as possible.

General Manager shall be responsible for maintaining records, responses and corrective action in a separate file designated for that purpose. In order to have more understanding the environment management practices by the EMP team and to have more transparent, local authorities and Communities leaders shall be invited to the brewery once in a year to share update environment management procedures.

17.2.2 Internal Communications

The primary means of communication is through team briefings, supported as appropriate by use of notice boards and memos. Suggestions for environmental improvements are made through the company suggestion scheme.

18 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

18.1 EMERGENCY OF FIRE HAZARD

18.1.1 Sources of Fire Hazard

Fire is a rapid chemical in which oxygen combines with another substance in the presence of a source of heat energy. Heat, fuel, and oxygen have to be present in sufficient quantities before a fire can start. If one of these elements is removed, the fire will go out. Heat acts as the source of ignition and anything that gives off heat can start a fire. The source of ignition is not necessarily a flame, a spark or fires itself, but the heat they give off. Heat can be generated by welding torches, soldering irons, hot plates, ovens, electric fires, light bulbs, electric irons, and smoking. Fuel can be anything combustible, such as paper, wood, petrol vapor, natural gas, and propane (bottled gas).

The oxygen essential for combustion is usually supplied from the surrounding air. Fires are classified into five categories according to the fuel type. The classification serves as a basis for identifying the means of extinguishing different types of fire:

- Class A

These are fires involving solid materials, normally of an organic nature, such as paper, wood, coal and natural fibers. These fires usually produce burning embers.

- Class B

These are fires involving flammable liquids or liquefied solids, such as petrol, oil, greases, fats and paints.

- Class C

These are fires involving gases or liquefied gases, such as methane, propane, and mains gas.

- Class D

These are fires where the fuel is a metal such as aluminum, sodium, potassium or magnesium.

- Class E

Electrical fires are fires involving potentially energized electrical equipment. This sort of fire may be caused by short-circuiting machinery or overloaded electrical cables.

- Class F

These are fires fueled by cooking fats, as in the case of deep fat frying.

18.1.2 Pre-Conditions

1. Mark out all location susceptible to fire outbreak
2. The work place is equipped appropriate fire-fighting equipment, fire detectors, and alarms and that any non-automatic fire-fighting equipment is easily accessible, simple to use and indicated by signs.
3. Appropriate measures are taken for fire-fighting and training of workers to implement those measures, and the arranging of contacts with external emergency services.
4. The emergency routes are kept clear and comply with any rules or regulations relating to routes, doors and signs.
5. There is a suitable system of maintenance for fire precautions in relation to workplace procedures in general and to specific equipment and devices, which must be kept in good working order and repair.
6. Hot works must be done in a standard workshop.
7. Store flammable liquids/gases properly and under the supervision of a competent person.
8. Standardize waste materials and residues management so that they do not contribute to a fire emergency.

18.1.3 Preparation for Emergencies

18.1.3.1 Training

All people at the production unit shall be trained on emergency situations in accordance with the standard of Myanmar fire bridge department.

18.1.3.2 Fire Drills

Fire drills are important requirement that serve to prepare and educate the staff in the event of a fire. Staff is expected to participate in fire drills and respond according to

department expectations and institutional policy. Fire drills are critiqued and opportunities for improvement are identified and addressed. In addition, equipment and system problems and failures are reported immediately for correction.

Fire drills include the following:

- Simulated and actual removal of patients, staff and visitors from affected area
- Fire alarm activation
- Reporting event by calling 911
- Fire and smoke containment observation
- Review of evacuation procedures
- Fire suppression procedures

18.1.3.3 Pre-Drill Assessment

The drill coordinator should conduct a pre-drill assessment of the evacuation routes and assembly points. This assessment will verify condition of egress components and ensure that occupants may use these facilities in a safe manner. Ensure exit passageways are clear, free of obstructions and that exit doors work properly.

18.1.3.4 Evacuation

Evacuation shall be started by an acoustic signal. This signal can be activated by hand and also automatically by fire detection.

18.1.3.5 Responsibilities of Fire Emergency Coordinator and Fire Emergency Teams

The Emergency Coordinators are Responsible for: Review of the evacuation plan before a drill and identifying any modifications necessary as the result of changes in operations, facility, staff or occupants.

Trigger the evacuation signal (fire alarm) system and evaluate personnel response in terms of the following:

- Actions taken to shutdown processes and machineries.
- Using the prescribed route by the emergency procedure during evacuation.
- The ability of the occupant to provide assistance to visitors or individuals who are experiencing difficulty.

- Be familiar with the building evacuation plan and the basic emergency procedures.
- Know where the unit's first aid kit is located.
- The occupants' judgment in taking evasive action if the means of egress that is selected is determined to be unsafe.
- The occupant ability to report to the assembly area monitors using the prescribed emergency, safe exit (lifts must not be used in the event of a fire emergency) at the assigned assembly point.
- The Emergency Teams are Responsible for: Assessment of the means of exit
- Program the police services emergency number on the cell phone and have the phone readily available.

18.1.3.6 Emergency Equipment

The Followings equipment/PPE are mandatory when any hot work has to be performed:

- Hands-free welding mask;
- Steel toe safety boot;
- Fire Extinguisher;
- Fire blanket;
- Fire Hydrant system;
- Willkie Talkie
- Fire detection system.

18.1.3.7 First Aid

First aid is a part of the total health care for workers. Its application will depend to a large extent on persons present at the time of an accident, whether co-workers or formally trained medical personnel. Any comprehensive occupational safety and health programme should include first aid, which contributes to minimizing the consequences of accidents and is therefore one of the components of tertiary prevention.

18.1.3.8 First Aid Treatment for Burns

Generally, a burn is considered as severe if it involves:

- More than 5% of the casualty's Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) i.e. a surface area more than five times the size of his palm
- The casualty's mouth, throat, eyes, ears and/or genitals

A. Minor burns

For mild (1st degree) burns involving less than 5% of the casualty's body surface, the following procedure will suffice:

- Cool the burn with running cool (not cold) water for at least 5 minutes. Do not overcool. If the person starts to shiver, stop the cooling process.
- A cool compress or clean wet cloth placed over the burn area helps relieve pain and swelling and compress in 5 to 15 minutes intervals. Try not to use excessively cold compresses because they may irritate the burn more.
- Remove rings or other tight items from the burned area. Try to do this quickly and gently, before the area swells.
- Don't break small blisters (no bigger than your little fingernail). If blisters break, gently clean the area with mild soap and water, apply an antibiotic ointment, and cover it with a nonstick gauze bandage.
- Apply moisturizer or Aloe Vera lotion or gel, which may provide relief in some cases.
- Honey may help heal a minor burn when applied topically. Honey is an anti-inflammatory and naturally anti-bacterial and anti-fungal.
- If needed, take an over-the-counter pain reliever, such as ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others), naproxen sodium (Aleve) or acetaminophen (Tylenol, others).
- Consider a tetanus shot. Make sure that your tetanus booster is up to date.

B. Severe burns

For 2nd degree burns i.e. burns involving more than 5% of the casualty's body surface:

Follow this procedure stated below:

1. Cool the affected part under cold running water or immerse it in cold water for at least 10 minutes; for chemical burns, wash off the chemicals
2. Constricting accessories such as bracelets, rings, watches or clothing are to be gently removed from the injured area before it starts to swell

3. Cover the burned/scalded area with sterile dressing
4. Call the Medical Emergency Number for an ambulance

The burn is often associated with other traumata such as fractures, wounds, electrocution, etc. which may complicate the medical condition of the victim, if not treated in good time. Take immediately to nearby health facility burn victims with the following signs:

- First degree burns with sizeable area;
- 2nd and 3rd degree burns;
- If the victim is drowsy, restless and has breathing problem;
- If the victim has burns on his face, eye, extremities, joints and around genital organs;
- Immediate care and first aid treatment according to "4C Procedures" stated above may be required before adequate medical treatment is administered. The Emergency Coordinator must always ensure that trained personnel and adequate First Aid supplies are readily available.

18.1.3.9 Emergency Treatment of Burned Body Parts

In the case of a fire victim with burned body parts, to prevent burn lesions from deteriorating, it is essential to do the following:

a. Not to burst any blisters, or remove the epidermis. Exposure of the dermis only increases the loss of body fluids and heat, besides increasing pain and the risk of infection;
a. To cool the burned parts with water or wet cloth. This stops the action of the thermal agent and considerably reduces pain. Very extensive burns must be treated either by immersing the part in water at room temperature or by covering the part with damp cloth. The cooling operation should generally not exceed 20 minutes. It should be guided by the patient's general condition and the degree of pain relief achieved. Cooling a patient must be stopped if he begins to shiver, as this can lead to hypothermia. Children and elderly persons and those in a state of shock must be treated with even greater care, with less energetic and shorter cooling. Non-extensive burns can be soothed with ice-packs or by placing the part under a running tap;
b. Flush chemical burns with water until all burning pain has stopped. Remove all contaminated clothes.

c. To use clean plastic bags, if available, to wrap burned hands and feet, or to spread out like adhesive flaps over burns on the thorax, limbs, etc;
d. To wrap burned parts or the entire body in a freshly laundered dry sheet, towel or cotton or linen cloth, and not to apply dressings as these would cause constriction as the burn oedema (a condition characterized by an excess of watery fluid collecting in the cavities or tissues of the body) increases;

18.2 EMERGENCY OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

18.2.1 Sources of Electric Hazard

Electricity flows through conductors. Conductors include metals, water, earth and the human body. Electric shock occurs when electricity flows through the human body by means of contact. Electric currents may also heat external and internal tissue sufficiently to induce structural damage through electrical burns. Electrical burns affect human health through actions on both excitable (e.g. cardiac, nervous) and non-excitable (e.g. Skin, blood vessels) tissues. Depending on the resistance encountered, the nature of the source, the strength of the current and the contact time, the heat generated (Joule effect) may produce serious external and internal burn injuries and even death. Deep-tissue burns may occur anywhere along the path a current travel through the body. Evident surface burns may only comprise a small portion of the overall burn injury, and an injury's full extent may not be immediately apparent. Harm can be caused to any person when they are exposed to 'live parts' that are either touched directly or indirectly by means of some conducting object or material. Voltages over 50 volts AC or 120 volts DC are considered hazardous. Maintenance Personnel, machine operators and production personnel are quite prone to electrocution if proper trainings and strict preventive measures against electrical hazard are not established. Electrical hazards may be constituted by any or combination of the following:

- Improper grounding
- Exposed electrical parts
- Inadequate wiring
- Overhead power lines
- Damaged insulation
- Overloaded circuits
- Wet conditions

- Damaged tools and equipment

The severity of injury from electrical shock depends on the amount of electrical current and the length of time the current passes through the body. Even if the current is as low as 0.5mA and a person comes in contact for just 2 seconds, this is enough to cause death.

The lower the resistance, the greater the current flow will be. Dry skin may have a resistance of 100,000 ohms or more. Wet skin may have a resistance of only 1,000 ohms. Wet working conditions or broken skin will drastically reduce resistance. The low resistance of wet skin allows current to pass into the body more easily and give a greater shock.

18.2.2 Pre-Conditions

1. All high voltage equipment shall be on an inventory list with the following information:
   - Identification (tag)
   - Voltage Rating
   - Caution sign
2. Implement Preventive Organizational Measures which must incorporate the following:
   - Provisions according to basic protection requirements such as insulations
   - Electrical fault protection requirements which normally involves an automatic disconnection of supply (ADS) using overcurrent protective devices.
   - All high voltage equipment must be installed with barriers and enclosures such that they are completely inaccessible to unauthorized persons. The barriers and enclosures must maintain adequate clearances from the live parts.
   - Safe Work Permit for jobs requiring high voltage
   - Identification and provision of required PPEs including electrical rated hand gloves
   - Specific Training to Operators and Maintenance Crew on Machine Safety procedure

18.2.3 Preparation for Emergencies

18.2.3.1 Training

An emergency expert or rescuer may be qualified for some kinds of emergencies and unqualified for others. Having the knowledge and skill to install and/or maintain electrical systems and equipment does not guarantee that the person is fully familiar with the hazards involved. Special training, and ability to use special equipment, is necessary for those emergency service personnel who carry out emergency and rescue tasks close to live

electrical equipment. Training is key in determining who is considered a qualified emergency responder. A qualified electrical emergency responder is one who has been specifically trained on electrical hazards and emergency response and is qualified to carry out a rescue or emergency response. All people at the production unit shall be trained on emergency situations.

18.2.3.2 Electrical Injury Simulations

Electrical injury simulations must be done at least once a year to build experience; enable psychological preparation for emergency and to test; evaluate and improve overall preparedness with regards to the Emergency Response. The Emergency response team for electrical related emergencies must consist of trained personnel equipped to carry out a planned response plan on what should be done in the event of an electrical emergency.

18.2.3.3 Direct Contact with Electricity

The primary electrical injury that accompanies an electric shock as a result of contact with electricity is burns. It takes about 30 mA of current to cause respiratory paralysis. Currents greater than 75mA cause ventricular fibrillation (very rapid, ineffective heartbeat). This condition will cause death within a few minutes unless a special device called a defibrillator is used to save the victim. Heart paralysis occurs at 4 amps, which means the heart does not pump at all. Tissue is burned with currents greater than 5Amp.

18.2.3.4 Indirect Contact

The most destructive indirect injury occurs when a victim becomes part of an electrical arc. Arc-blasts occur when powerful, high-amperage currents arc through the air. An electrical arc is a current spark formed between two objects of differing potential that are not in contact with each other, usually a highly charged source and a ground. Because the temperature of an electrical arc is approximately 2500° C, it causes very deep thermal burns at the point where it contacts the skin. In arcing circumstances, burns may be caused by the heat of the arc itself, electro thermal heating due to current flow, or by flames that result from the ignition of clothing. Protection against indirect contact is based on combining measures affecting both the characteristics of the equipment and the building of the installation. High

sensitivity residual current devices are the most effective way of protecting against the risk of indirect contact.

18.2.3.5 Emergency Equipment

The Followings equipment/PPE are mandatory when any work with electrical hazards has to be performed:

- Electrical safety insulating latex hand gloves
- Electrical safety composite gloves
- Fire Extinguisher
- Safety boots ("EH" rated)

Protective devices such as overcurrent circuit breakers, thermal overload relays, and ground fault detectors must be installed as a preventive measure against electric hazards.

Figure 26. Electrical Hazard Emergency Equipment

18.2.3.6 Rescue Procedure

Electrical shocks always need emergency medical attention even if the person seems to be fine afterward. The emergency responder is expected to do the following:

If low voltage electricity is involved;

- Separate the Person from the power or current's source
- Turn off power via circuit breaker, fuse box, or outside switch i.e. complete isolation

- If you can't turn off power, stand on something dry and non-conductive, such as dry newspapers, telephone book, or wooden board.
- Try to separate the person from current using non-conductive object such as wooden or plastic broom handle, chair, or rubber doormat.

  If high voltage line or power line is involved:

  High voltage electricity of 500V and above has the ability to 'jump' or 'arc' up to distances of 18 meters or over. If faced with a casualty resulting from high voltage electricity, the following procedures should be followed by a trained electrical emergency rescuer

1. Do not approach! Stay at least 25 meters away from the casualty until the power has been switched off by an official agency. Do not try to separate the person from current if you feel a tingling sensation in your legs and lower body
2. Insulate yourself from the ground with books / newspapers / rubber matting
3. Use an object of low conductivity i.e. a wooden broom or rolled up newspaper to push away the power source. If a power line falls on a car, instruct the passengers to stay inside unless explosion or fire threatens.
4. Once an electrical emergency rescuer has ascertained that the victim is no longer in contact with electrical conductors, the following checks may be carried out:
5. Quickly access the level of response of the victim. A rapid assessment will allow effective treatment to be administered and will also allow for accurate information to be passed on to the ambulance service. Access the level of response of the victim by:

   Check whether the casualty is conscious

   - Ask "hello, can you hear me" and call the name if you know it.
   - Ask in both the casualty's ears to open their eyes.
   - Pinch an ear lobe or gently tap the shoulders.
   - Shout for HELP!
   - DO NOT move the casualty unless the environment or situation is dangerous.

18.2.3.7 First Aid Treatment

For an unresponsive casualty open the airway

- Look in the mouth to ensure there are no obvious obstructions.

- Open the airway by lifting the chin and tilting the head back.
- This will free the tongue from the back of the throat
- If neck/spinal injury is suspected, put one hand on the stomach to feel if it rises and falls. This indicates normal breathing.

  Assess for breathing by doing the following:
- LOOK for the rise and fall the chest.
- LISTEN for sounds of breathing.
- FEEL for air on your cheek.
- Carry this out for up to 10 seconds.

  Condition 1: If the victim is breathing normally;

  If breathing is present do the following:
- Check for any other obvious injuries.
- Remove sharp objects from pockets.
- Turn the casualty into the recovery position.
- Place the nearest arm at a right angle to the body.
- Draw the furthest arm across the chest and place the back of the hand across the cheek.
- Keep this here whilst you raise the furthest leg by grasping the top of the knee.
- Gently pull on the knee so that the casualty pivots over onto their side facing you.
- The casualty should be fully over and stable.
- Re-check the airway, breathing and circulation.
- Draw up the leg at a 90-degree angle
- Check for continued breathing.
- Call the Emergency Medical Services

  Condition 2: Victim is not breathing;

If the casualty is not breathing normally, commence full Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Call for medical emergency services while you commence CPR (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation). To commence CPR for an unresponsive casualty;

- Ensure the casualty is on a firm, flat surface
- Place your hands one on top of the other in the center of the casualty's chest

- Compress the chest (up to a maximum depth of approximately 4-5cm) 30 times at a rate of 100 compressions per minute. The compressions and releases should take an equal amount of time
- After 30 compressions, open the airway again using head tilt/chin lift
- Seal the nostrils with your thumb and forefinger.
- Blow steadily into the mouth until you see the chest rise, take about a second to make the chest rise.

It is advisable to have resuscitation equipment at this stage such as a face shield.

- Remove your mouth to the side and let chest fall. Inhale some fresh air, when breathing for the casualty
- Repeat so you have given 2 effective rescue breaths in total
- If chest does not rise after the second breath, go back to 30 compressions then try again with 2 breaths.
- Return your hands to the correct position on the chest and give a further 30 chest compressions.

Continue with CPR until:

1. The casualty shows signs of recovery
2. Emergency services arrive
3. You become exhausted and unable to continue
4. The situation changes and you are now in immediate danger.

18.2.3.8 Burns

Exposure to electricity can cause burns to the skin and, in severe cases, internal organs. In such cases the electricity may, for example, enter via a hand and leave via the feet causing 'entry' and 'exit' burns.

A. Conscious casualties

   Cool burns for a minimum of 10 minutes under cold water.

B. Unconscious casualties

   Cool the burn with wet dressings after placing them in the recovery position.

- Burst any blisters
- Apply adhesive dressings

- Remove damaged skin
- Apply ointments/creams
- Cover with 'fluffy' dressings
- Affix dressing too tightly
- Apply butter/fats/margarine
- Remove damaged clothing
- Apply ice

18.3 NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Practical and comprehensive action plans should be prepared for the following situations and types of activities to ensure effective implementation in times of emergency: Mitigating natural disaster risks includes measures to prevent loss of life and property during natural disasters (such as the construction of modulating lakes and reservoirs to prevent disasters caused by heavy rainfall and flooding in rivers, construction of sufficient fire breaks to prevent forest fires from spreading into urban areas) as well as precautionary and mitigating measures (such as planting trees as wind breakers and breakwaters, planting rows of trees and groves to reduce damage, using fire-proof materials as much as possible in construction to reduce fire hazards, and using earthquake resistant designs to reduce damage caused by earthquakes). In planning mitigating measures, the type of disasters that can affect the disaster-prone areas, the scale (large or small) and the population density (densely populated or sparsely populated) should first be studied and the disaster risk reduction measures prioritized according to the potential damage identified.

Natural disaster preparedness should include planning based on the characteristics of natural disasters, preparedness to overcome them and where it is not possible to overcome them, making preparations for evacuation and shelter. The following steps are generally involved:

1. Early Warning systems. Setting up systems for horizontal and vertical communications.
2. Providing management, and conducting rehearsals and drills for the Interdepartmental Relief Team to enable it to provide assistance during natural disasters from the nearest location in the field.

3. Providing training from the grassroots level organizations to the Township/Division/State to ensure preparedness for emergency activities during natural disasters; brainstorming possible solutions for different scenarios during training.
4. Including natural disaster management and preparedness activities for the individuals, groups, households, wards or neighborhoods in the school curriculum, newspaper/journals in order to raise awareness for everyone and issuing further warnings especially in disaster-prone times of the year.
5. Building safe shelters, artificial mounds and high embankments for use in times of emergency, and making evacuation plans and conducting drills.
6. Stockpiling food, water, clothing, supplies, construction materials, shelter and ready-made tents, tools, etc. that will be necessary during emergencies or arranging access to them and designating transportation routes.
7. Forming emergency supervisory teams and conducting rehearsals.
8. Identifying vulnerable areas for each type of natural disasters and conducting awareness-raising activities, identifying and communicating do's and don'ts and precautionary measures that should be taken for each type of natural disasters.
9. Preparing and conducting drills for measures to be taken during disasters and in the post-disaster period. Activities to be conducted during disasters include emergency relief, preliminary care and protection, emergency medical treatment, and evacuation to safe locations. Activities to be conducted in the post disaster period include provision of health care, water, food, clothing, and shelter.
10. As planning is required for these activities, projects should be in place for the provision of education and training to the grassroots level.

18.4 FACTORY DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN

18.4.1 Production Area Decommissioning Management Plan

The DMP for production area will consist of the following actions

- All products will be sent for suitable re-use, recovery, treatment or disposal.
- Shutting off unnecessary services to the building. Heating and ventilation capability would be maintained.
- The instrumentation will be disconnected and rendered safe.

- Cleaning and decontamination of all floor drains.
- All remaining specialized equipment will be sent for suitable re-use or sold to an interested party. Obsolete equipment will be recycled where possible or otherwise disposed of.

18.4.2 Utilities Area Decommissioning Management Plan

The DMP for the utilities area would consist of shutting down the following systems

- Removal of any associated chemicals, oils or any other materials used in the utilities area for redistribution, return to vendor or disposal.
- Waste oils, lubricants and diesel will be sent for suitable re-use, recovery, treatment or disposal as appropriate. Any hazardous waste arising from the plant and utilities areas will be removed from site and disposed of.

18.4.3 Warehouse Area Decommissioning Management Plan

The DMP for the stores warehouse would consist of the following actions

- Cancellation of all orders for incoming materials to the site.
- Negotiation with other plants with a view to distribution of unused materials.
- Negotiation with relevant suppliers to return unused materials to supplier.
- Dispatch of opened containers and non-returnable or out-of-date goods for appropriate treatment or disposal.
- Cleaning and decontamination of the storage areas.

18.4.4 Site Decommissioning Management Plan

The following actions would be required to ensure the implementation of the site DMP

- Cessation of any construction project work on site so that the site is left in a safe and orderly condition. Contractors will be required to decommission any construction compounds and remove all construction equipment, construction materials and waste, storage units and temporary offices from the site at the completion of construction projects.
- Disbandment of contract personnel, facilities and equipment.
- Termination of all non-essential maintenance and other contracts.
- Removal from site any temporary offices or storage areas.

- Rationalization of the site electricity supply. This would involve removing transformers from service, allowing remaining site operations to run from one transformer.
- The boilers onsite will be decommissioned.

19 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Six key environmental impacts can be occurred from the project objectivities. Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd should be reduced and monitored on these environmental impacts by following specifically the impacts management and monitoring plan described in section 5. On the other hand, there will be left to be investigated positive impacts such as Job Opportunities and surrounding villages can be developed by CSR program of the factory.

20 MANAGEMENT REVIEW

A process that will review the results of the implementation of EMP by the analysis of the monitoring results to ensure that the mitigation measures and management actions are fully satisfied with the minimum side effects to the environment is required. The SHE manager shall work with all HODs to carry out analysis and evaluation of monitoring results in compliance with set environmental standard values. The SHE manager has the overall responsibility for ensuring that this EMP is implemented to ensure the project operation is in compliance with applicable environmental legislations.

The HR Manager of Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd will be the responsible person of management review process. She shall be supported by all HODs and various functional heads.

APPENDIX 1

Company Registration

COMPANY PROFILE

BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE

Company Name (English)	Company Name (Myanmar)	Registration Number	Registration Date
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED	ဗဲန့်ဒတ်(စ်) (မြန်မာ) ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတက်	108186666	26/10/2015

Company Type	Status	Foreign Company	Small Company
Private Company Limited by Shares	Registered	Yes	No

Annual Return Due Date
26/11/2021

Principal Activity
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel

FILING HISTORY | ADDRESSES | OFFICERS

Type	Address	Effective Date
Principal Place Of Business In Union	MYANMAR	15/01/2021
Registered Office In Union	NO.(44), MYA STREET THADU KAN INDUSTRIAL ZONE SHWE PYI THAR TOWNSHIP, YANGON REGION, MYANMAR 09-259517609, tintzawhtet123@gmail.com	24/11/2020

COMPANY PROFILE

BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE

Company Name (English)	Company Name (Myanmar)	Registration Number	Registration Date
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED	ဗဲန့်ဒတ်(စ်) (မြန်မာ) ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတက်	108186666	26/10/2015

Company Type	Status	Foreign Company	Small Company
Private Company Limited by Shares	Registered	Yes	No

Annual Return Due Date

26/11/2021

Principal Activity

14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel

FILING HISTORY | ADDRESSES | OFFICERS

Document No.	Form/Filing Type	Filing Date	Effective Date
21620890011	C-4 - Notice of change of registered office or principal place of business	15/01/2021	15/01/2021
20234490010	AR - Annual Return	24/11/2020	24/11/2020
17532520010	I-9D - Application to revoke suspension of company registration	28/07/2020	28/07/2020
17531840011	AR - Annual Return	28/07/2020	28/07/2020
15001560015	C-4 - Notice of change of registered office or principal place of business	12/12/2019	12/12/2019
14841080018	I-9A - Notice of intent to suspend for failure to file annual return	27/11/2019	27/11/2019

COMPANY PROFILE

BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE

Company Name (English)	Company Name (Myanmar)	Registration Number	Registration Date
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED	ဗဲန့်ဒတ်(စ်) (မြန်မာ) ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတက်	108186666	26/10/2015

Company Type	Status	Foreign Company	Small Company
Private Company Limited by Shares	Registered	Yes	No

Annual Return Due Date
26/11/2021

Principal Activity
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel

FILING HISTORY | ADDRESSES | OFFICERS

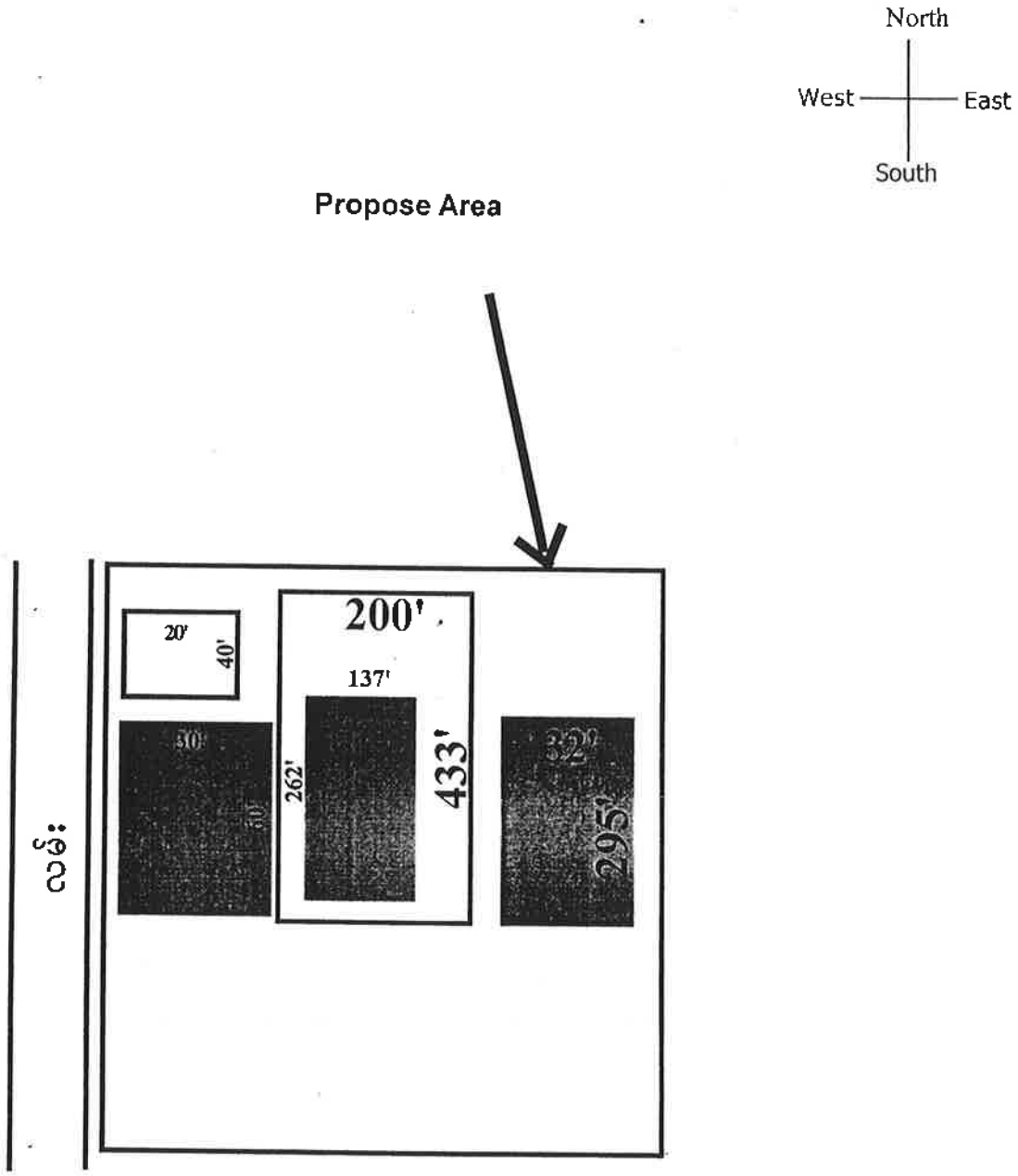
Name	Type	Nationality	N.R.C. (For Myanmar Citizens)
CHEN XUAN	Director	China	******695
TAO SEN	Director	China	******057

APPENDIX 2

Layout Plan

VEBT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

(Location Map)



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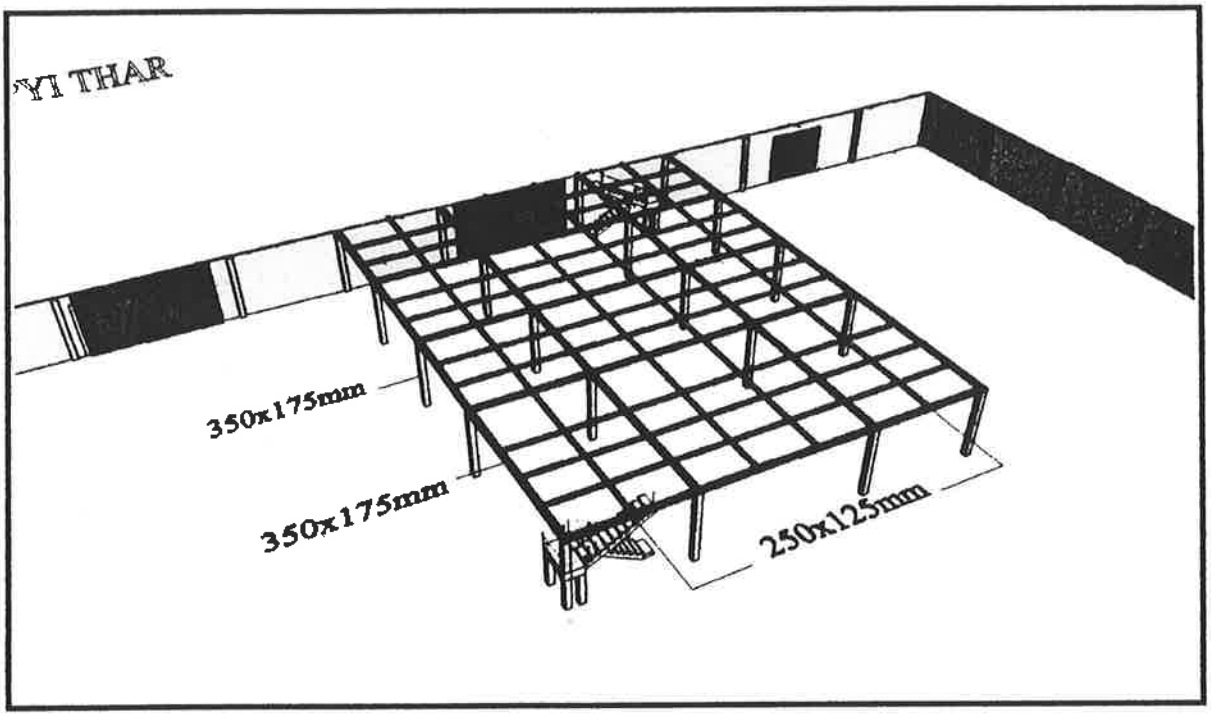
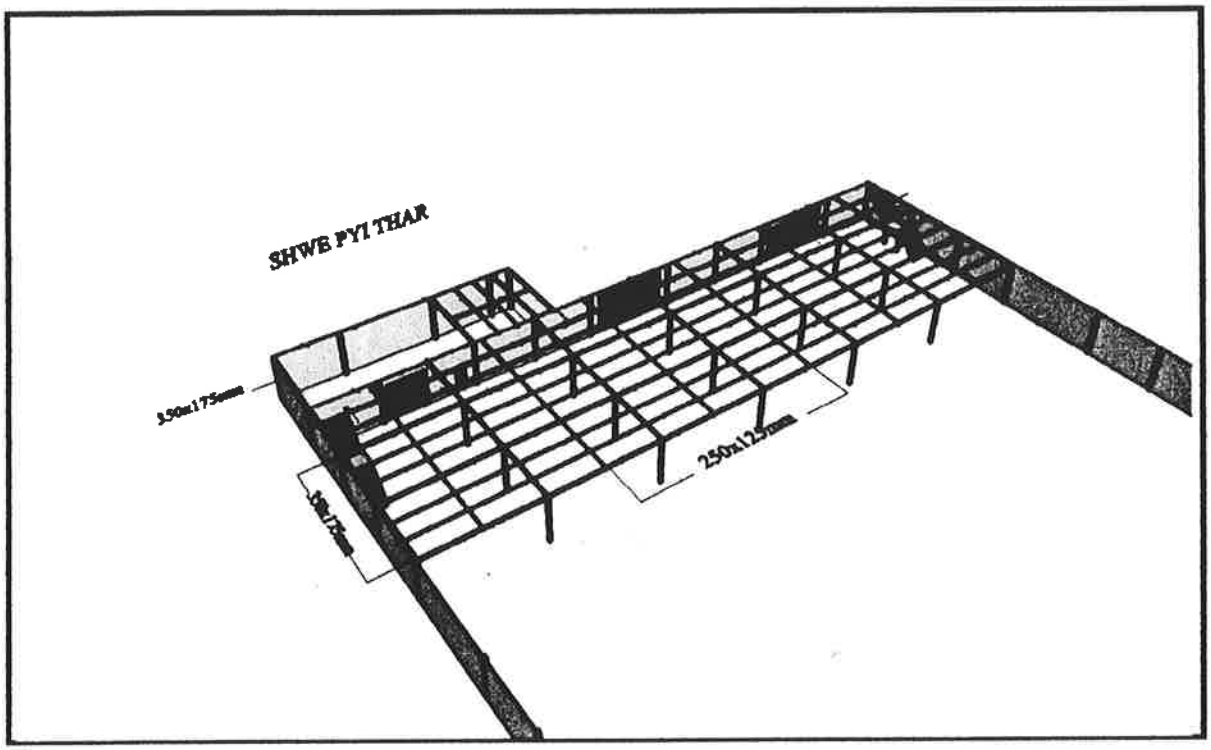
VEBT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

Layout Plan

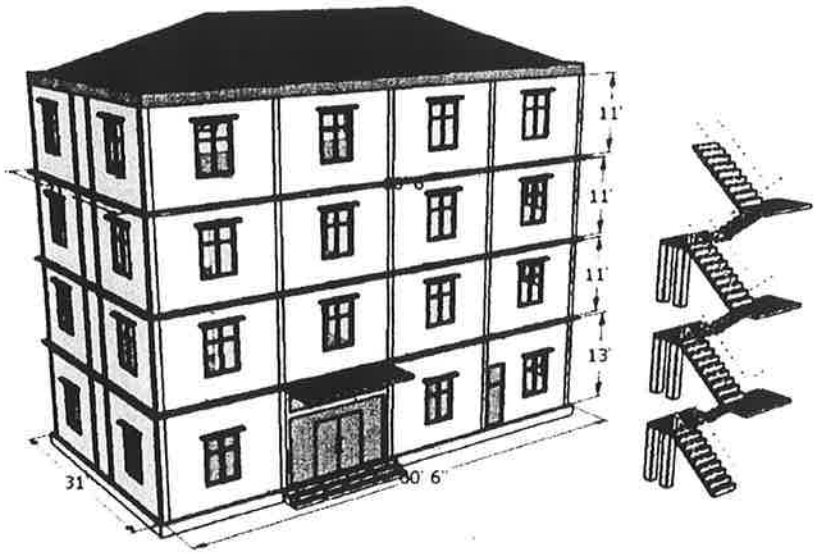


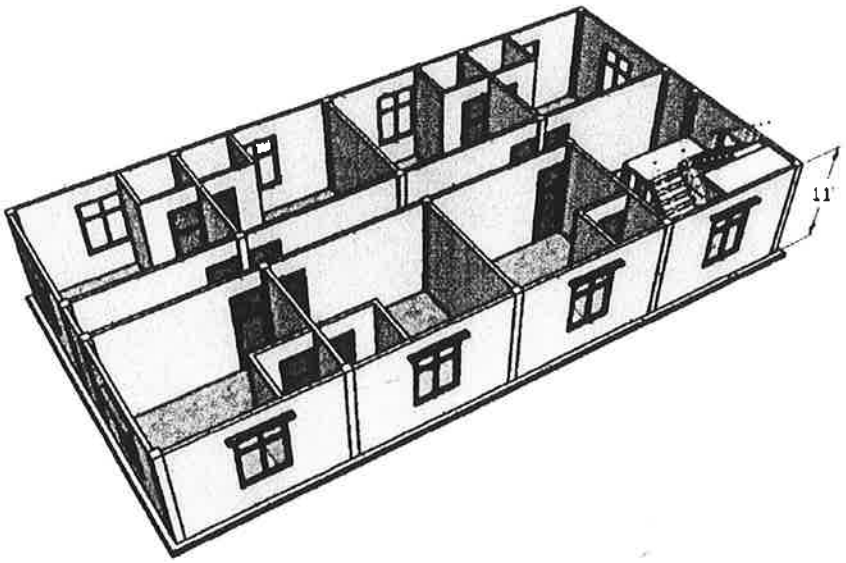


VEBT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

Layout Plan

SHWE PYI THAR





APPENDIX 3

Director List

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

LIST OF DIRECTORS

Sr. No.	Name	Citizenship	Passport No	Designation	Address	Number of Share Capital	Share Capital Ratio
A-	**VENT D'EST INTERNATIONL CORP. (DALIAN) LTD.** ***Represented by its Directors :-***	Incorporated in China Registration No. 210200000164671			No.10,Chunhe Street, Zhongshan District, Dalian City,Liaoning Province,China.	149,999 Shares	99.9%
	(1) MR. TAO, SEN	Chinese	E 35088057	Director	No.45, Gong Jian Street, Zhongshan District, Dalian City ,Liaoning Province,China.		
	(2) MRS. CHEN, XUAN	Chinese	G 20187574	Director	No.45, Gong Jian Street, Zhongshan District, Dalian City ,Liaoning Province,China.		
B-	**MR. TAO SEN**	Chinese	E 35088057	Director	No.45, Gong Jian Street, Zhongshan District, Dalian City ,Liaoning Province,China.	1 (Nominee)	0.1%

APPENDIX 4

Factory Accessories/Operating Machinery

Exhibit (2)

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

List of Machineries and Equipment (TO BE IMPORTED)

Sr No.	Particular	Unit	Qty	Price in (USD)	Value in (USD)
1	Computer Single Needle Lock Stitch	set	800	450.00	360,000
2	Single Needle Lock Stitch	set	500	400.00	200,000
3	2-needle Lockstitch machine	set	60	850.00	51,000
4	Vacuum Stain Remover Machine	set	10	900.00	9,000
5	Cutting Table	set	10	2,300.00	23,000
6	Thread Remover	set	5	550.00	2,750
7	Fusing Press Machine	set	10	1,700.00	17,000
8	Computer Controlled Cycle Machine	set	6	4,500.00	27,000
9	Over Lock Machine	set	50	800.00	40,000
10	Computer Bartack Machine	set	15	3,000.00	45,000
11	Zigzag machine	set	25	3,200.00	80,000
12	Bartack Machine	set	15	3,200.00	48,000
13	Button Hole Machine	set	2	4,500.00	9,000
14	Flatlock Stitch	set	30	1,200.00	36,000
15	Laser Cutting Machine	set	2	10,000.00	20,000
16	Buttoning Machine	set	12	1,200.00	14,400
17	Seam Seal Machine	set	12	5,700.00	68,400
18	Snap Puncher Machine	set	40	300.00	12,000
19	Thermal Print Machine	set	12	2,000.00	24,000
20	Single Needle Lock Stitch (Cutter)	set	30	500.00	15,000
21	Diesel Boiler	set	1	8,000.00	8,000
22	Ironing Table & Steam Iron	set	100	400.00	40,000
23	Velcro Tape Cutter	set	3	500.00	1,500
24	Thread Winder	set	3	480.00	1,440
25	Carton Straping Machine	set	1	1,500.00	1,500
26	Label Cutter	set	3	500.00	1,500
27	Fabric Inspection Machine	set	3	3,200.00	9,600
28	Needle Inspection Machine	set	3	3,000.00	9,000
29	Cloths End Cutter	set	8	300.00	2,400
30	Cloths Cutting Machine	set	5	500.00	2,500
31	Polyfill Cutter	set	3	320.00	960
32	Cad (Computer Assist Design)	set	1	20,000.00	20,000
33	Cad Plotter (Printer)	set	2	5,000.00	10,000
34	Cutter (Automatic Cutting Machine)	set	2	60,000.00	120,000
35	Automatic Spreading Machine	set	2	12,000.00	24,000
36	Spreading Table (1 Section = 1.2 Meter)	set	96	300.00	28,800
	GRAND TOTAL		**1,882**		**1,382,750**

APPENDIX 5

Raw Material Requirement

Exhibit (12-A)

HAKERS ENTERPRISE (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6 - 30
1	FABRIC (Cotton,Polyster, Rayon,Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	4,912,800	5,060,184	5,207,568	5,354,952	5,502,336	5,649,720
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	1,736,040,000	1,788,121,200	1,840,202,400	1,892,283,600	1,944,364,800	1,996,446,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	3,622,800	3,731,484	3,840,168	3,948,852	4,057,536	4,166,220
4	ELASTIC	Yds	808,800	833,064	857,328	881,592	905,856	930,120
5	BUTTON	Pcs	624,000	642,720	661,440	680,160	698,880	717,600
6	INTERLINING	Yds	21,900	22,557	23,214	23,871	24,528	25,185
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	1,650,000	1,699,500	1,749,000	1,798,500	1,848,000	1,897,500
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	198,600	204,558	210,516	216,474	222,432	228,390
9	TAPE	Yds	1,082,400	1,114,872	1,147,344	1,179,816	1,212,288	1,244,760
10	STRING	Yds	1,082,400	1,114,872	1,147,344	1,179,816	1,212,288	1,244,760
11	LACE	Yds	532,656	548,636	564,615	580,595	596,575	612,554
12	CROCHET	Yds	517,872	533,408	548,944	564,480	580,017	595,553
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	647,340	666,760	686,180	705,601	725,021	744,441
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	3,658,600	3,768,358	3,878,116	3,987,874	4,097,632	4,207,390
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	575,500	592,765	610,030	627,295	644,560	661,825
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	1,617,600	1,666,128	1,714,656	1,763,184	1,811,712	1,860,240
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	4,350,600	4,481,118	4,611,636	4,742,154	4,872,672	5,003,190
18	STICKER	Pcs	4,350,600	4,481,118	4,611,636	4,742,154	4,872,672	5,003,190
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	2,192,800	2,258,584	2,324,368	2,390,152	2,455,936	2,521,720
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	2,938,800	3,026,964	3,115,128	3,203,292	3,291,456	3,379,620
21	HANGER	Pcs	2,178,800	2,244,164	2,309,528	2,374,892	2,440,256	2,505,620
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	1,987,000	2,046,610	2,106,220	2,165,830	2,225,440	2,285,050
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	2,206,800	2,273,004	2,339,208	2,405,412	2,471,616	2,537,820
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	4,661	4,801	4,940	5,080	5,220	5,360
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	2,789,880	2,873,576	2,957,273	3,040,969	3,124,666	3,208,362

Exhibit (12 - A)

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

NORM FOR ONE DOZEN (DOZ)

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	26.40	26.40	30.00	24.00	26.40	13.20
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	9,600.0	9,600.0	9,600.0	9,600.0	9,600.0	5,400.0
3	LABEL	Pcs	24.0	24.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	9.6
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	12.0	-	12.0	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	12.0	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm					300.00	
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2	9.6
9	TAPE	Yds	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0
10	STRING	Yds	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0
11	LACE	Yds	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.9	1.2
12	CROCHET	Yds	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.2
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.5
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	18.0	24.0	18.0	24.0	18.0	10.0
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	2.0
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	24.0	-	24.0	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	15.0
18	STICKER	Pcs	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	15.0
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	12.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	24.0	18.0
21	HANGER	Pcs	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	12.0	12.0	12.0	-	12.0	7.0
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	0.036	0.036	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.006
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	21.6	21.6	8.4	1.2	8.4	6.0

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

Year - 1

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	1,372,800	1,372,800	1,560,000	369,600	145,200	92,400
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	499,200,000	499,200,000	499,200,000	147,840,000	52,800,000	37,800,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	1,248,000	1,248,000	624,000	369,600	66,000	67,200
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	624,000	-	184,800	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	624,000	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	6,240	6,240	6,240	1,848	660	672
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	-	-	-	-	1,650,000	-
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	62,400	-	62,400	-	6,600	67,200
9	TAPE	Yds	312,000	312,000	312,000	92,400	33,000	21,000
10	STRING	Yds	312,000	312,000	312,000	92,400	33,000	21,000
11	LACE	Yds	149,760	149,760	149,760	59,136	15,840	8,400
12	CROCHET	Yds	149,760	149,760	149,760	44,352	15,840	8,400
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	187,200	187,200	187,200	55,440	19,800	10,500
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	936,000	1,248,000	936,000	369,600	99,000	70,000
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	156,000	156,000	156,000	77,000	16,500	14,000
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	1,248,000	-	369,600	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	1,248,000	1,248,000	1,248,000	369,600	132,000	105,000
18	STICKER	Pcs	1,248,000	1,248,000	1,248,000	369,600	132,000	105,000
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	624,000	624,000	624,000	184,800	66,000	70,000
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	624,000	624,000	1,248,000	184,800	132,000	126,000
21	HANGER	Pcs	624,000	624,000	624,000	184,800	66,000	56,000
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	624,000	624,000	624,000	-	66,000	49,000
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	624,000	624,000	624,000	184,800	66,000	84,000
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	1,872	1,872	624	185	66	42
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	1,123,200	1,123,200	436,800	18,480	46,200	42,000

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

Year - 2

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	1,413,984	1,413,984	1,606,800	380,688	149,556	95,172
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	514,176,000	514,176,000	514,176,000	152,275,200	54,384,000	38,934,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	1,285,440	1,285,440	642,720	380,688	67,980	69,216
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	642,720	-	190,344	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	642,720	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	6,427	6,427	6,427	1,903	680	692
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	-	-	-	-	1,699,500	-
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	64,272	-	64,272	-	6,798	69,216
9	TAPE	Yds	321,360	321,360	321,360	95,172	33,990	21,630
10	STRING	Yds	321,360	321,360	321,360	95,172	33,990	21,630
11	LACE	Yds	154,253	154,253	154,253	60,910	16,315	8,652
12	CROCHET	Yds	154,253	154,253	154,253	45,683	16,315	8,652
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	192,816	192,816	192,816	57,103	20,394	10,815
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	964,080	1,285,440	964,080	380,688	101,970	72,100
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	160,680	160,680	160,680	79,310	16,995	14,420
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	1,285,440	-	380,688	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	1,285,440	1,285,440	1,285,440	380,688	135,960	108,150
18	STICKER	Pcs	1,285,440	1,285,440	1,285,440	380,688	135,960	108,150
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	642,720	642,720	642,720	190,344	67,980	72,100
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	642,720	642,720	1,285,440	190,344	135,960	129,780
21	HANGER	Pcs	642,720	642,720	642,720	190,344	67,980	57,680
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	642,720	642,720	642,720	-	67,980	50,470
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	642,720	642,720	642,720	190,344	67,980	86,520
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	1,928	1,928	643	190	68	43
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	1,156,896	1,156,896	449,904	19,034	47,586	43,260

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

Year - 3

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	1,455,168	1,455,168	1,653,600	391,776	153,912	97,944
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	529,152,000	529,152,000	529,152,000	156,710,400	55,968,000	40,068,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	1,322,880	1,322,880	661,440	391,776	69,960	71,232
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	661,440	-	195,888	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	661,440	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	6,614	6,614	6,614	1,959	700	712
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	-	-	-	-	1,749,000	-
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	66,144	-	66,144	-	6,996	71,232
9	TAPE	Yds	330,720	330,720	330,720	97,944	34,980	22,260
10	STRING	Yds	330,720	330,720	330,720	97,944	34,980	22,260
11	LACE	Yds	158,746	158,746	158,746	62,684	16,790	8,904
12	CROCHET	Yds	158,746	158,746	158,746	47,013	16,790	8,904
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	198,432	198,432	198,432	58,766	20,988	11,130
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	992,160	1,322,880	992,160	391,776	104,940	74,200
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	165,360	165,360	165,360	81,620	17,490	14,840
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	1,322,880	-	391,776	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	1,322,880	1,322,880	1,322,880	391,776	139,920	111,300
18	STICKER	Pcs	1,322,880	1,322,880	1,322,880	391,776	139,920	111,300
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	661,440	661,440	661,440	195,888	69,960	74,200
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	661,440	661,440	1,322,880	195,888	139,920	133,560
21	HANGER	Pcs	661,440	661,440	661,440	195,888	69,960	59,360
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	661,440	661,440	661,440	-	69,960	51,940
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	661,440	661,440	661,440	195,888	69,960	89,040
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	1,984	1,984	661	196	70	45
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	1,190,592	1,190,592	463,008	19,589	48,972	44,520

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

Year - 4

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	1,496,352	1,496,352	1,700,400	402,864	158,268	100,716
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	544,128,000	544,128,000	544,128,000	161,145,600	57,552,000	41,202,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	1,360,320	1,360,320	680,160	402,864	71,940	73,248
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	680,160	-	201,432	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	680,160	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	6,802	6,802	6,802	2,014	719	732
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	-	-	-	-	1,798,500	-
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	68,016	-	68,016	-	7,194	73,248
9	TAPE	Yds	340,080	340,080	340,080	100,716	35,970	22,890
10	STRING	Yds	340,080	340,080	340,080	100,716	35,970	22,890
11	LACE	Yds	163,238	163,238	163,238	64,458	17,266	9,156
12	CROCHET	Yds	163,238	163,238	163,238	48,344	17,266	9,156
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	204,048	204,048	204,048	60,430	21,582	11,445
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	1,020,240	1,360,320	1,020,240	402,864	107,910	76,300
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	170,040	170,040	170,040	83,930	17,985	15,260
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	1,360,320	-	402,864	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	1,360,320	1,360,320	1,360,320	402,864	143,880	114,450
18	STICKER	Pcs	1,360,320	1,360,320	1,360,320	402,864	143,880	114,450
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	680,160	680,160	680,160	201,432	71,940	76,300
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	680,160	680,160	1,360,320	201,432	143,880	137,340
21	HANGER	Pcs	680,160	680,160	680,160	201,432	71,940	61,040
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	680,160	680,160	680,160	-	71,940	53,410
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	680,160	680,160	680,160	201,432	71,940	91,560
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	2,040	2,040	680	201	72	46
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	1,224,288	1,224,288	476,112	20,143	50,358	45,780

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

Year - 5

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	1,537,536	1,537,536	1,747,200	413,952	162,624	103,488
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	559,104,000	559,104,000	559,104,000	165,580,800	59,136,000	42,336,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	1,397,760	1,397,760	698,880	413,952	73,920	75,264
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	698,880	-	206,976	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	698,880	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	6,989	6,989	6,989	2,070	739	753
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	-	-	-	-	1,848,000	-
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	69,888	-	69,888	-	7,392	75,264
9	TAPE	Yds	349,440	349,440	349,440	103,488	36,960	23,520
10	STRING	Yds	349,440	349,440	349,440	103,488	36,960	23,520
11	LACE	Yds	167,731	167,731	167,731	66,232	17,741	9,408
12	CROCHET	Yds	167,731	167,731	167,731	49,674	17,741	9,408
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	209,664	209,664	209,664	62,093	22,176	11,760
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	1,048,320	1,397,760	1,048,320	413,952	110,880	78,400
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	174,720	174,720	174,720	86,240	18,480	15,680
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	1,397,760	-	413,952	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	1,397,760	1,397,760	1,397,760	413,952	147,840	117,600
18	STICKER	Pcs	1,397,760	1,397,760	1,397,760	413,952	147,840	117,600
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	698,880	698,880	698,880	206,976	73,920	78,400
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	698,880	698,880	1,397,760	206,976	147,840	141,120
21	HANGER	Pcs	698,880	698,880	698,880	206,976	73,920	62,720
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	698,880	698,880	698,880	-	73,920	54,880
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	698,880	698,880	698,880	206,976	73,920	94,080
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	2,097	2,097	699	207	74	47
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	1,257,984	1,257,984	489,216	20,698	51,744	47,040

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Raw Materials Requirement (To Be Imported)

Year - 6 TO 30

SR.NO.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	WOVEN JACKET	WOVEN PADDING JACKET	COAT	BLAZER JACKET	DOWN JACKET	KIDS JACKET
			1	2	5	3	4	6
			Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz	Doz
1	FABRIC(Cotton, Polyster,Rayon, Modal,Nylon, Acrylic,Spandex,Elastane)	Yds	1,578,720	1,578,720	1,794,000	425,040	166,980	106,260
	Accessories							
2	THREAD	Meter	574,080,000	574,080,000	574,080,000	170,016,000	60,720,000	43,470,000
3	LABEL	Pcs	1,435,200	1,435,200	717,600	425,040	75,900	77,280
4	ELASTIC	Yds	-	717,600	-	212,520	-	-
5	BUTTON	Pcs	-	717,600	-	-	-	-
6	INTERLINING	Yds	7,176	7,176	7,176	2,125	759	773
7	FEATHER/DOWN	Gm	-	-	-	-	1,897,500	-
8	MOBILION TAPE	Yds	71,760	-	71,760	-	7,590	77,280
9	TAPE	Yds	358,800	358,800	358,800	106,260	37,950	24,150
10	STRING	Yds	358,800	358,800	358,800	106,260	37,950	24,150
11	LACE	Yds	172,224	172,224	172,224	68,006	18,216	9,660
12	CROCHET	Yds	172,224	172,224	172,224	51,005	18,216	9,660
13	FLAT KNIT COLLAR & CUFFS	Pcs	215,280	215,280	215,280	63,756	22,770	12,075
14	ZIPPER	Pcs	1,076,400	1,435,200	1,076,400	425,040	113,850	80,500
15	SNAP BUTTON	Pcs	179,400	179,400	179,400	88,550	18,975	16,100
16	BUCKLE	Pcs	-	1,435,200	-	425,040	-	-
17	HANGTAG	Pcs	1,435,200	1,435,200	1,435,200	425,040	151,800	120,750
18	STICKER	Pcs	1,435,200	1,435,200	1,435,200	425,040	151,800	120,750
19	PAPER CARD	Pcs	717,600	717,600	717,600	212,520	75,900	80,500
20	PLASTIC PIN	Pcs	717,600	717,600	1,435,200	212,520	151,800	144,900
21	HANGER	Pcs	717,600	717,600	717,600	212,520	75,900	64,400
22	PLASTIC CLIP	Pcs	717,600	717,600	717,600	-	75,900	56,350
23	POLYBAG	Pcs	717,600	717,600	717,600	212,520	75,900	96,600
24	SEALING TAPE	cone	2,153	2,153	718	213	76	48
25	MARKER PAPER	Yds	1,291,680	1,291,680	502,320	21,252	53,130	48,300

APPENDIX 6

Staff list

Exhibit (10)

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

List of Local Employee

Sr.No.	Designation	Number of Person	Salaries /Month	Monthly	Yearly
1	General Manager	1	500,000	500,000	6,000,000
2	Admin Manager	1	350,000	350,000	4,200,000
3	Financial Manager	1	350,000	350,000	4,200,000
4	Marketing Manager	4	350,000	1,400,000	16,800,000
5	Factory Manager	1	350,000	350,000	4,200,000
6	Office Staff	10	250,000	2,500,000	30,000,000
7	Production Supervisor	10	250,000	2,500,000	30,000,000
8	Quqlity Control	10	200,000	2,000,000	24,000,000
9	Skilled Workers	985	180,000	177,300,000	2,127,600,000
10	Semi - Skilled Workers	365	150,000	54,750,000	657,000,000
11	Un - Skilled Workers	200	120,000	24,000,000	288,000,000
12	Driver	5	150,000	750,000	9,000,000
13	Security Staff & Cleaner	7	105,000	735,000	8,820,000
	Total	**1600**		**267,485,000**	**3,209,820,000**

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

List Of Foreign Employee

Sr.No.	Designation	Number of Person	Salaries / Month in U S$	Monthly - U S $	Yearly - U S $
1	Technician	2	750	1,500	18,000.00
2	Expert & Technician	18	1,200	21,600	259,200.00
	Total	**20**		**23,100**	**277,200.00**

APPENDIX 7

Corporate Social Responsibility Plan

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township. Yangon Region, Myanmar.

To

The Chairman
Myanmar Investment Commission
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Yangon Region

Date : : , September' 2015.

Subject : : **Explanation for taking of responsibility for CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)**

We **"VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED."** have proposed to Myanmar Investment Commission to open office for manufacturing of garments and clothings factory at No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone , Shwe Pyi Thar Township. Yangon Region.

From such proposed works Company will subscribe for CSR **(2%)** from gross profit. In so subscribed money (50%) will be for environmental maintenance and repairs, (10%) will be for social welfare in environemtal cases, (15%) for all-round development in schools, (10%) for occasinal welfare support to eldess, (15%) for orphanges, religious and for propagation of religion is hereby explained.

With respect,

Taosen

MR. TAO, SEN
Promoter
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

APPENDIX 8

Social Welfare Plan

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

To

The Chairman
Myanmar Investment Commission
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Yangon Region

Date : : , September ' 2015.

Subject : : Submission in Plan for the Employees of Factory of Welfare and Peace and Harmony

It intends to manufacturing of Garments and Clothings factory in (**3.185**) acre with the system of CMP named as No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone , Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region.

As a company it plans to submission in plan for the employees of factory of welfare and peace and harmony. As follows;

(1) Transportation for Office Staffs

A plan of provide ferry it is used for coming to factory and going to home. It is free cost to whom they take the ferry of factory.

(2) Housing Plan for Employees

There is a home for employees in this factory as they are staying in it. The employees who are residing at such for free charges in right. Those who are provided by meal in monthly. TV is planed in recreation for those who are residing at such home.

(3) Opening Canteen for Employees Walfare

There is a shop to serve tea, snacks and rice / curry.

(4) Providing a Ward in Punctually of Work

Overtime fees is counted in twice for one hour for employees of factor. In order to need of work there provides additional fees for they work till night.

(5) Providing Peace and Harmony of the Compound of Work

The employees who are hard working and no absence of work will get the tips of yearly in plan. We also plan fan fairs yearly.

(6) A Plan for Injury

We provide one room for first aids box and a rest room of sickness persons. If employee gets injury we plan to send in curing to Social Welfare Hospital. For those social welfare employer and also employee put their subscribies.

With respect,

Taosen

MR. TAO, SEN

Promoter

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

APPENDIX 9

Health Plan

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

Plan for Health

It **VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD** intends to manufacturing of Garments and Clothings factory with the system of CMP and as workers of our factory we provide for health following facts.

- Company is a manufacturing of Textile, Garments and Clothings factory with system of CMP.For employees of health they are working at factory following matters are provided.

(a) Medicine and first aids are placed at factory as emergency matters.

(b) In factory there are first aids boxes and a rest room for sickness as a plan.

(c) One gets injury by sending to Social Welfare Hospital as a care.

(d) We provided employees to learn in training of concering with health as three month for one time. It aims first aids for injured person in emergency case. The factory provides the cost of hospital to employees who are working in long term at factory for health plan.

(e) We provide cost of medicine according to requirement for healthy of employees who are working long time.

With respect,

Taosen

MR. TAO, SEN

Promoter

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

To

The Chairman
Myanmar Investment Commission
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Yangon Region

Date : : , September ' 2015.

Subject : : Plan for preventing of Environment

1. According to above mentioned, it intends to manufacturing of Garments and Clothings factory in (**3.185**) acre with the system of CMP named as No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone , Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region.

2. As a compnay for conservation of environment we plan following matters.
   (a) Put to methods that facts of plan are fully mentioned at least of damage for generating and producing in step by step.
   (b) Manage plan of fresh air and green environment and remit (waste water) from the product of materials with Waste Water Treatment Plan.
   (c) Do the work (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) before the plan for at least of healthy damaged and social damaged as well as environment damage by doing plan.

3. Our company explains in relation with IEE Organization for conservation of environment.

With respect,

Taosen

MR. TAO, SEN
Promoter
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

APPENDIX 10

Fire Prevention Plan

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

A Plan Preventing to Fire Hazadous

1. We submit that it **VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD** intends to manufacturing of Garments and Clothings factory in (**3.185**) acres area with the system of CMP named as No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone,Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region.Our Company systematically draws this plan to extinguish fire as the event of fire and not to be fire hazadous for different need of pre-preparation.

2. Purpose

A plan preventing to fire hazadous makes to be obeyed that is aiming not for damage by factories, employees, properties and sperad of diseases to surrounding of factories.

3. Facts of fire hazadous

By the following main facts there is fire hazadous.

(a) Making fire in different methods by criminals.

(b) No being systematically to giving electricity and using electricity.

(c) Being negligent for using fire.

(d) Spread to fire from others (buildings, house, field .... etc).

4. Methods

The followings matter are used for a plan preventing to fire hazadous and those can forbid about fire hazadous.

(a) To do systematically the speak of educating and opening classes with the management of fire brigade;

(b) To organized the organization of fire brigade and prevention of fire hazadous;

(c) To display for using the boxes of fire extinguisher, baskets of fire extinguisher, sand boxes, fire plates, hook in training possible servants of fire brigade. To train as classes by one time of 2 months;

(d) To remove all of the properties of factory at the time fire hazadous in fitting of first

first priority, second priority and so on and to bar making match near the easy fire hazadous properties, to action rigorously the person who matches to smoke or others;

(e) To remit the rest of used fire from stove, cigarette as after extinguishing;

(f) To stick apparently the preventing of fire hazadous posters, signboards (BE AWARE OF FIRE, NO SMOKING) at the places of requirement;

(g) No to place the things of easy fire hazadous at near of place where there is doing no smoking area.

(h) To report after checking either good or bad of fire extinguisher at least one time of fifteen days, to show guidance to places where the methods of using boxes at near of fire extinguisher boxes and to hang fire extinguisher boxes.

(i) To check from manager regularly the damage of wires and to use systematically electricity properties and wire;

(j) To remove blockades in front of main switch and fuse for switching off easily at the time of fire hazadous;

(k) To clean easy fire hazadous things including web etc, at near of electricity and wire and to place fire extinguishers for near of electric and disel;

(l) To switch off after working;

(m) To write following phone numbers for contacts at the time of fire hazadous in apparent public place;

(i)	Fire Brigade	384420 / 252022
(ii)	Fire Brigade, Hlaing Tharyar Township	6640394 / 707550
(iii)	Fire Brigade, Shwe Pyithar Township	635270 / 611014
(iv)	Fire Brigade, Insein Township	640987 / 640070
(v)	Fire Brigade, Bayintnaung	664743 / 681648
(vi)	Police Station (Emergency)	119 / 199
(vii)	Police Station (Yangon Region)	285214 / 217510 / 217521
(viii)	Police Station (Hlaing Tharyar)	640843 / 645015 / 645016
(ix)	Police Station (Insein)	640010 / 645821 / 645819
(x)	Peace and Development Council (Hlaing Tharyar Township)	685274 / 244974
(xi)	Managing Director	**VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD**

(n) To place the following fire extinguishers at the place of apparence and easy place;

(i) Fire extinguisher

(ii) Sand

(iii) Water backet

(iv) Fire plate

(v) Hook

(vi) Torch light

(vii) Axe

5. To inform manager, security, management office as fire hazadous appears at the time of work to notice **MD (VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD .)**, near of police stations and fire brigade stations from manager, security, management office and to do systematically in order to organizations from fire fire brigade members in factory where they are organized;

6. To inform by ringing noticed fire general to manager, security etc, at the time of fire hazadous appears outside of office, to notice to management manager, security, employee of staying at factory place to near of fire brigades and MD, to prevent current fire from security and employee of staying at factory place.

7. Organization of teams

To organize according to attached names of manager of fire hazadous organization, security organization, rescue and transferring of properties organization with the guidance from MD and general manager for preventing of fire hazadous;

8. Duties of Fire Hazadous Organization

(a) We should observe to know the places at where fire extinguisher, sand, switch, main switch,

(b) We should train to need to use fire extinguisher, fire plate, sand, hooks.

(c) We should systematically extinguish in order to be hurried before becoming big fire from near fire brigade members of fire place. The rest fire briagde members should extinguish after carrying fire extinguisher, hooks, sand from other place. We should help requirements when the fire brigade members arrive.

(d) We should switch off in hurry fuse and main switch at the time of fire hazadous.

9. Duties of Security Members

(a) To do free from danger of employees and security of properties factroy owed if there is fire hazadous;

(b) To owe duty security from members after transfering money factory owed, precious things, documents in priority one place to another place at the time of fire hazadous;

(c) To give a hand in organizing to security members at the time of arriving when there is fire hazadous;

(d) To lock up door if it does not need others to come in but just security members, and members of duty when there is fire hazadous;

(e) To return systematically money factory owed, precious things, other documents, properties after passing fire hazadous to them who are concerning with these;

10. Organization of Rescue and Transferring Properties

(a) To transfer hurriedly money, precious things, others important and properties in priority to securied placed to where it is free from fire. We should transfer properties as we ask officer to get vehicles factory owed if it needs;

(b) To adjust places of transfered money and things at where they are security by discussing with security members;

(c) We should specifically care not to damage and out of money and things when we are transferring to the place of free from fire;

(d) To transfer injuried persons to requirement of places when there is fire hazadous and to adjust with drivers of vehicle facotry owed;

(e) The employees not to injured, to discuss with doctor after being injured and nurses of factory clinic;

(f) To help illness, afflicting free form fire hazadous when there is fire;

11. Management

To do according to manage from MD, general manager, admin manager, deans, security, assistant manager from fire extinguishing organization, security organization, rescue organization, transferring organization when there is fire hazadous and preventing of fire hazadous.

We can do in order to obey above mentioned so we can escape from damage of all we owed for lives, money, properties, etc, they, can be destroyed free from damage as because of fire.

With respect,

Toosen

MR. TAO, SEN
Promoter
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

APPENDIX 11

Plan for Environment

VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO.,LTD

No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

To

The Chairman
Myanmar Investment Commission
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Yangon Region

Date : : , September ' 2015.

Subject : : Plan for preventing of Environment

1. According to above mentioned, it intends to manufacturing of Garments and Clothings factory in (**3.185**) acre with the system of CMP named as No.(44), Mya Street, Thardukan Industrial Zone , Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region.

2. As a compnay for conservation of environment we plan following matters.
   (a) Put to methods that facts of plan are fully mentioned at least of damage for generating and producing in step by step.
   (b) Manage plan of fresh air and green environment and remit (waste water) from the product of materials with Waste Water Treatment Plan.
   (c) Do the work (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) before the plan for at least of healthy damaged and social damaged as well as environment damage by doing plan.

3. Our company explains in relation with IEE Organization for conservation of environment.

With respect,

Taosen

MR. TAO, SEN
Promoter
VENT D'EST (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

APPENDIX 12
Water , Soil and Air Quality Result

ISO TECH LABORATORY

Laboratory Technical Consultant: 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)

ISO 9001:2015 Cert. No. 688600

WTL-RE-001
Issue Date - 01-12-2012
Effective Date - 01-12-2012
Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 1

W0121 338

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Nature of Water Tube Well Water

Location Shwe Pyi Thar Township

Date and Time of collection 15.7.2021

Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 15.7.2021

Date and Time of commencing examination 16.7.2021

Date and Time of completing 19.7.2021

Results of Water Analysis

			WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)
pH	7.3		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	2	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	38	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	500 mg/l as $CaCO_3$
Calcium Hardness		mg/l as $CaCO_3$	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as $CaCO_3$	
Total Alkalinity		mg/l as $CaCO_3$	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as $CaCO_3$	
Carbonate ($CaCO_3$)		mg/l as $CaCO_3$	
Bicarbonate (HCO_3)		mg/l as $CaCO_3$	
Iron	0.23	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	5	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO_4)	10	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	74	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	Nil	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
Signature: Zaw Hein Oo
Name: B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr. Chemist
ISO TECH Laboratory

Approved by
Signature: Soe Thit
Name: B.E (Civil) 1980
Technical Officer
ISO TECH Laboratory

ISO TECH LABORATORY

Laboratory Technical Consultant: 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)

ISO 9001:2015 Cert. No. 688600

WTL-RE-002
Issue Date - 01-12-2012
Effective Date - 01-12-2012
Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 1

WW0121 048

WASTEWATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	**Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd**
Nature of Water	**Waste Water**
Location	**Shwe Pyi Thar Township**
Date and Time of collection	**15.7.2021**
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	**15.7.2021**
Date and Time of commencing examination	**16.7.2021**
Date and Time of completing	**19.7.2021**

Results of Wastewater Analysis

Parameters	Results	
pH	7.8	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l) (5 days at 20 °C)	24	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/l)	96	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/l)		
Total Solids (mg/l)	393	
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	38	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	355	
Nitrate (mg/l)	0.7	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH_3) (mg/l)		
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH_4) (mg/l)		
Phosphate (mg/l)		

Remark: This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample.

Tested by

Signature: Hein

Name: Zaw Hein Oo
B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr. Chemist
ISO TECH Laboratory

Approved by

Signature:

Name: Soe Thit
B.E (Civil) 1980
Technical Officer
ISO TECH Laboratory

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)

SOIL INTERPREATATION OF RESULTS

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Division - ရန်ကုန်

Township - ရွှေပြည်သာ

Sheet No. 1

Sr N . S 1/2021

Sr	Sample	pH Soil:Water 1:2.5	Texture	Organic Carbon	Total N	Exchangeable Cations		Available Nutrients	
						Ca^{++}	Mg^{++}	P	K_2O
1	မြေနမူနာ(၁)	Slightly alkaline	Clay Loam	Low	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High

(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ

မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)

SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

Division - ရန်ကုန်

Township - ရွှေပြည်သာ

Sheet No. 1

Sr N . S 1/ 2021

Sr	Sample	Moisture %	pH Soil:Water 1:2.5	Texture				Organic Carbon %	Humus %	Total N %	Exchangeable Cations meq/100gm			Available Nutrients	
				Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Total %				Ca^{++}	Mg^{++}	K^{+}	P ppm (O)	K_2O mg/100gm
1	မြေနမူနာ(၁)	2.96	7.37	41.92	29.78	28.30	100.00	0.21	0.35	0.10	13.73	3.43	0.43	4.54	20.41

O= Olsen Method

(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ

မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

2021

AIR & NOISE

DATAS

[Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd]

Kai Sheng (Myanmar) Industrial Company Limited

1. Air Analysis

1.1 Air Analysis Info

Sample site	Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd Limited	Sample I.D.	AS0921-02
Location (township)	Shwe Pyi Thar	Method	HAZ-SCANNER™ Model-EPAS
		Station height (elevation)	Ground
Location (Region / state)	Yangon	Latitude	16°59'33.95"N
		Longitude	96° 4'55.95"E
		log on time (Date, Time)	1.9.2021(09:00 AM)
Air Monitoring Date	1.9.2021	log off time (Date, Time)	2.9.2021 (09:00 AM)
		Logging Duration (hours)	24 hours

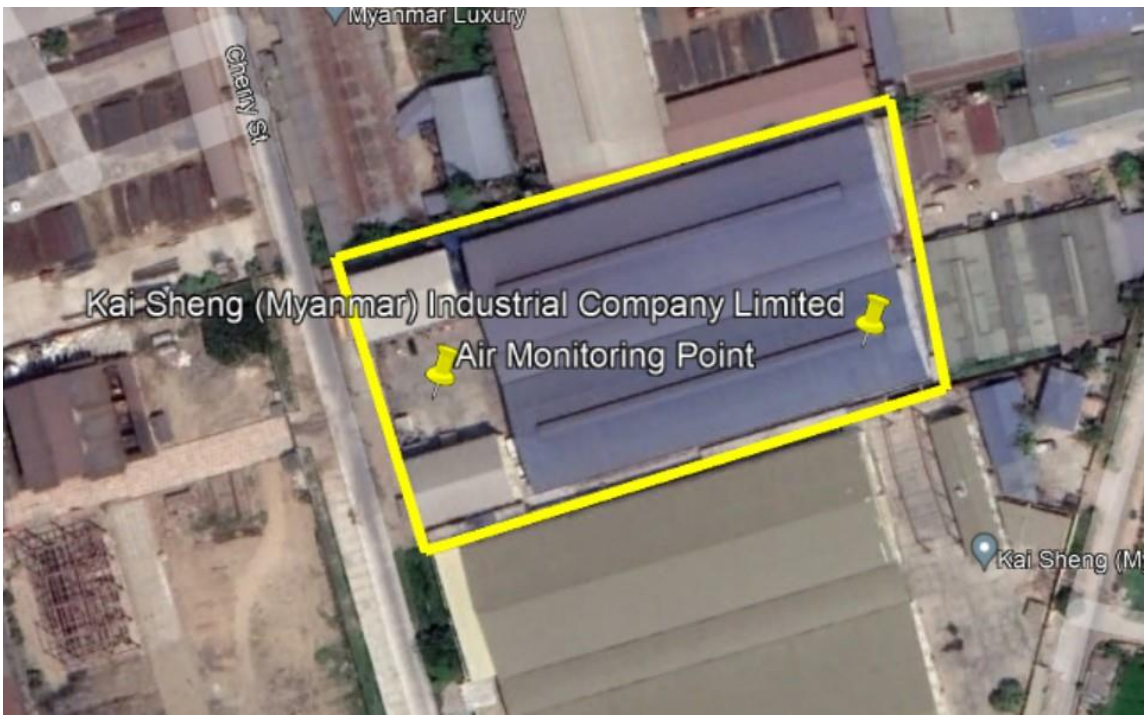


Figure 1.1 Air Sample Point

1.2. Air sampling result

The findings of the air quality sampling monitored data and the applicable national standards used for comparison for the project are shown in the following Table and air result data report is described in Appendix B.

Table - Air Quality Result

No	Parameters	Results		Avg. Period	Guideline value (NEQG)	Averaging Period	Remarks
		Observed value	Converted value				
1	Nitrogen dioxide NO_2	54 ppb	101.5(μg/m^3)	1-hour*	40 (μg/m^3) 200 (μg/m^3)	1-year 1-hour	
2	Ozone (O_3)	32 ppb	62.7(μg/m^3)	8-hour	100 (μg/m^3)	8-hour daily maximum	
3	Particulate matter PM_{10}	23 (μg/m^3)		24-hour	20 (μg/m^3) 50 (μg/m^3)	1-year 24-hour	
4	Particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$	11 (μg/m^3)		24-hour	10 (μg/m^3) 25 (μg/m^3)	1-year 24-hour	
5	Sulfur dioxide SO_2	2 ppb	5.24(μg/m^3)	24-hour	20 (μg/m^3) 500 (μg/m^3)	24-hour 10 minute	
6	Carbon dioxide CO_2	240 ppm		24-hour	-		
7	Carbon monoxide CO	2 ppb		24-hour	-		

* One hour in Max. Value of 24 hrs. period

2. Noise Level

The noise levels for the proposed site were measured by TES-52A Advanced Sound Level Meter.

Table - National Emission Quality Guideline (NEQG) for Noise Level

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

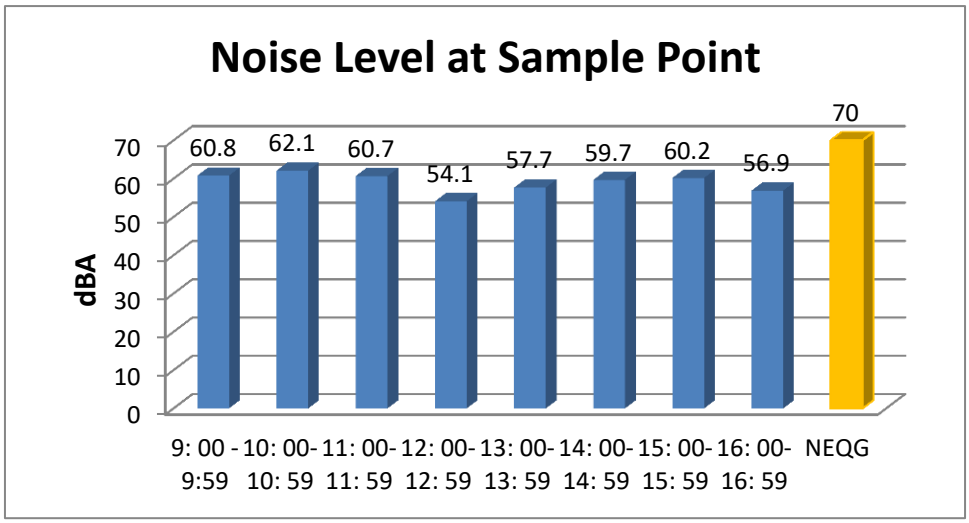
2.1. The location of Noise sample point of the Project

No.	Sample Name	Vent D'est (Myanmar) Co., Ltd		Location
		Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	
1.	Noise Sample Point (NS)	16°59'33.95"N	96° 4'55.95"E	Factory compound

2.2. Noise Level Result

Table - Average Values of Noise Level (dB) at the sampling point

Noise Sample Point	Date/Time (1-9-2021)	Observed Noise Level (MeanValue) (dBA)
NS	9: 00 -9:59	60.8
	10: 00-10: 59	62.1
	11: 00-11: 59	60.7
	12: 00-12: 59	54.1
	13: 00-13: 59	57.7
	14: 00-14: 59	59.7
	15: 00-15: 59	60.2
	16: 00-16: 59	56.9



Main | Preferences | Header | Data | Repor

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Session location:
Session site:
Organizational affiliation: EDC
Session environment: Outdoors
Session type: Ambient
Session environment:
Session Description:
Logger Serial Number: 915085
Logging began on: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM
Logging stopped on: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM
Data uploaded on: 9/4/2021 11:40:00 AM
Samples were averaged and saved every: 1 Minute
Report was averaged: 10 Minute
Total samples in this upload: 145

SENSOR	UNITS	LO LIM	HI LIM

* indicates no limit was set

City; **Shwe Pyi Thar**
State; **Yangon**
Country; **Myanmar**

Environmental Report

Start: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM End: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM

Collected by:

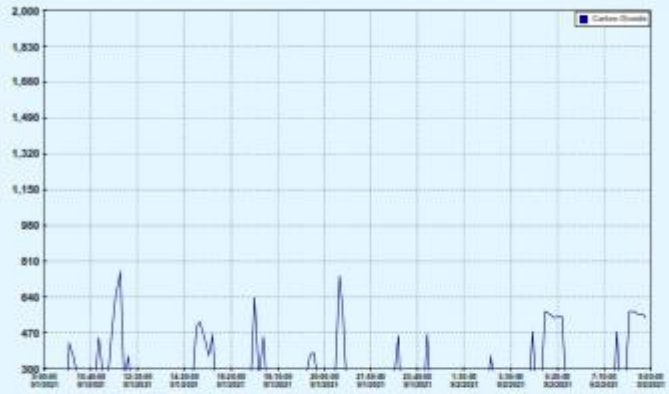
Logger ID 915085 Record Count 145

Sensor ID

Carbon Dioxide

Range: 0 to 5000 ppm

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
15	240.00	754	169.27	ppm		0.00%		0.00%

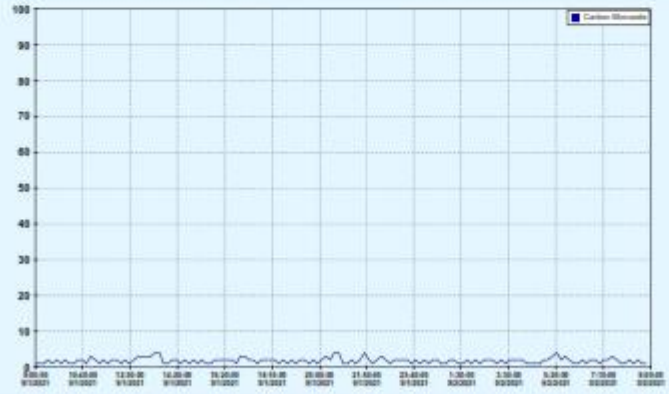


Sensor ID

Carbon Monoxide

Range: 0 to 10000 ppb

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
1	2.00	4	0.77	ppb		0.00%		0.00%



Environmental Report

Start: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM End: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM

Collected by:

Logger ID 915085 Record Count 145

Sensor ID

Nitrogen Dioxide

Range: 0 to 5000 ppb

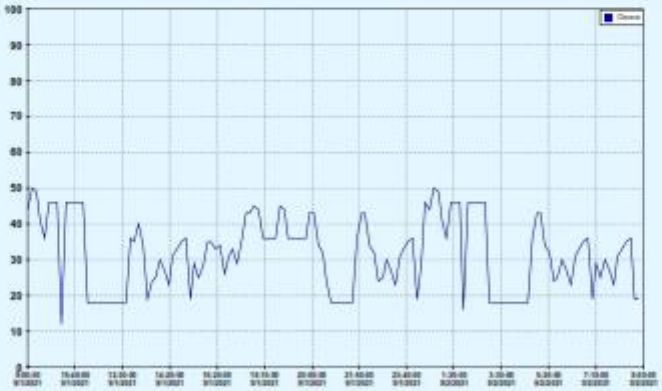
Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
2	15.00	54	10.17	ppb		0.00%		0.00%

Sensor ID

Ozone

Range: 0 to 150 ppb

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
12	32.00	50	10.22	ppb		0.00%		0.00%



Environmental Report

Start: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM End: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM

Collected by:

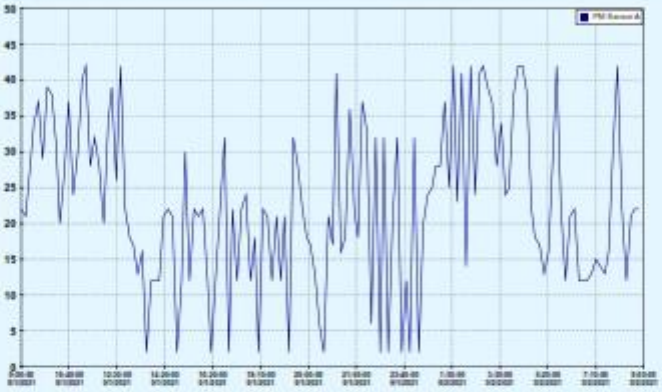
Logger ID 915085 Record Count 145

Sensor ID

PM Sensor A

Range: 0 to 5000 uG/m3

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
2	23.00	42	11.14	uG/m3		0.00%		0.00%

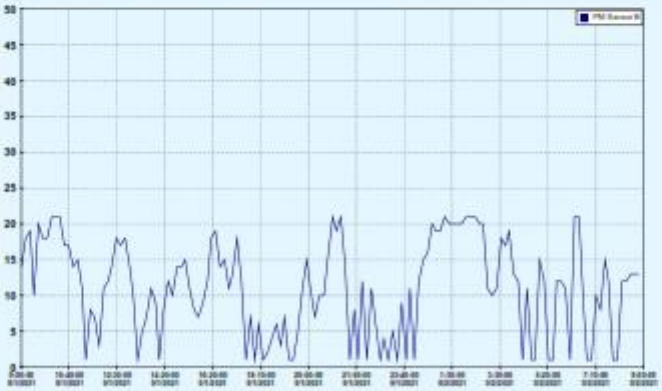


Sensor ID

PM Sensor B

Range: 0 to 5000 uG/m3

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
1	11.00	21	6.56	uG/m3		0.00%		0.00%



Environmental Report

Start: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM End: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM

Collected by:

Logger ID 915085 Record Count 145

Sensor ID

Relative Humidity

Range: 0 to 100 %

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
54	61.00	71	4.53	%		0.00%		0.00%

Sensor ID

Sulfur Dioxide

Range: 0 to 5000 ppb

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
1	2.00	5	1.05	ppb		0.00%		0.00%

Environmental Report

Start: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM End: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM

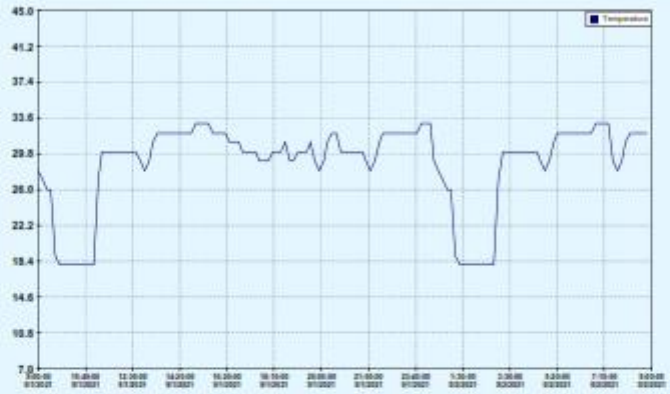
Collected by:

Logger ID 915085 Record Count 145

TEMP **Temperature** TEMP Sensor ID

Range: -20 to 60 Deg. C

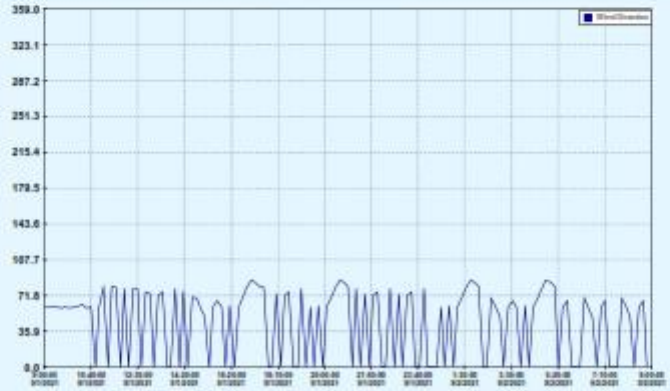
Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
18	29.00	33	4.58	Deg. C		0.00%		0.00%



W. DIR. **Wind Direction** W. DIR. Sensor ID

Range: 0 to 359 Deg.

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
0	45.00	87	33.99	Deg.		0.00%		0.00%



Environmental Report

Start: 9/1/2021 9:00 AM End: 9/2/2021 9:00 AM

Collected by:

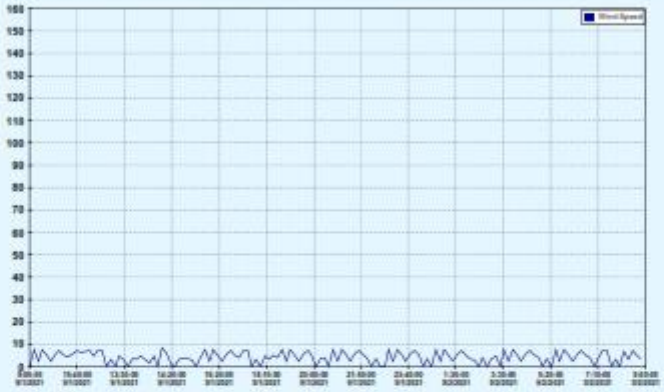
Logger ID 915085 Record Count 145

Wind Speed

Sensor ID

Range: 0 to 100 mph

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
0	4.20	8.3	2.54	mph		0.00%		0.00%

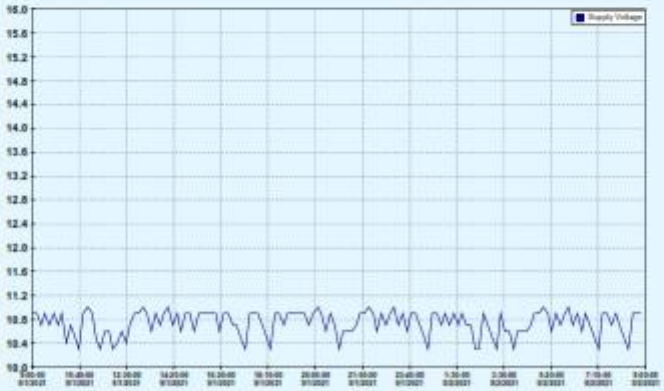


Supply Voltage

Sensor ID

Range: 10 to 16 V

Min	Ave	Max	Std. Dev		Hi Limit	% Above Hi	Lo Limit	% Below Lo
10.3	10.70	11	0.20	V		0.00%		0.00%



Main | Preferences | Header | Data | Report

Environmental Report

Record Cnt 145

Start Date 9/1/2021 9:00:00 AM

145

End Date 9/2/2021 9:00:00 AM

	CO2 ppm	CO ppb	NO2 ppb	O3 ppb	PMA uG/m3	PMB uG/m3	RH %	SO2 ppb	TmpC Deg. C	VOCS ppb	WDir Deg.	WSpd mph	Pwr V
Ave	**239.503**	**1.77931**	**14.5655**	**31.9034**	**22.5655**	**11.1034**	**61.3655**	**2.24137**	**28.7724**	**0**	**45.3862**	**4.20827**	**10.7379**
Max	754	4	54	50	42	21	71	5	33	0	67	8.3	11
Min	15	1	2	12	2	1	54	1	18	0	0	0	10.3
EPAS Header 266146	**239.503**	**1.77931**	**14.5655**	**31.9034**	**22.5655**	**11.1034**	**61.3655**	**2.24137**	**28.7724**	**0**	**45.3862**	**4.20827**	**10.7379**
	754	4	54	50	42	21	71	5	33	0	67	8.3	11
	15	1	2	12	2	1	54	1	18	0	0	0	10.3
Daily Wed, Sep 1, 2021	**217.043**	**1.84615**	**15.3186**	**32.2417**	**21.0989**	**10.3076**	**61.0879**	**2.28571**	**29.0659**	**0**	**47.1758**	**4.25604**	**10.7549**
	754	4	54	50	42	21	71	5	33	0	67	8.3	11
	15	1	2	12	2	1	54	1	18	0	0	0	10.3
Ave Period 10 9/1/2021 9:00:00	**15**	**1**	**4**	**46**	**20**	**15**	**67**	**1**	**29**	**0**	**60**	**7.5**	**10.9**
	15	1	4	46	20	15	67	1	29	0	60	7.5	10.9
	15	1	4	46	20	15	67	1	29	0	60	7.5	10.9
9/1/21	15	1	4	46	20	15	67	1	29	0	60	7.5	10.9
Ave Period 10 9/1/2021 9:10:00	**100**	**1**	**2**	**44**	**22**	**14**	**62**	**2**	**28**	**0**	**60**	**0**	**10.9**
	100	1	2	44	22	14	62	2	28	0	60	0	10.9
	100	1	2	44	22	14	62	2	28	0	60	0	10.9
9/1/21	100	1	2	44	22	14	62	2	28	0	60	0	10.9
Ave Period 10 9/1/2021 9:20:00	**200**	**1**	**8**	**50**	**21**	**18**	**66**	**2**	**27**	**0**	**60**	**7.5**	**10.9**
	200	1	8	50	21	18	66	2	27	0	60	7.5	10.9
	200	1	8	50	21	18	66	2	27	0	60	7.5	10.9
9/1/21	200	1	8	50	21	18	66	2	27	0	60	7.5	10.9
Ave Period 10 9/1/2021 9:30:00	**111**	**1**	**10**	**49**	**28**	**19**	**69**	**1**	**26**	**0**	**61**	**2.3**	**10.7**
	111	1	10	49	28	19	69	1	26	0	61	2.3	10.7
	111	1	10	49	28	19	69	1	26	0	61	2.3	10.7
9/1/21	111	1	10	49	28	19	69	1	26	0	61	2.3	10.7